

ALGERIAN CEASE-FIRE

Peace descends on the blood-drenched fields of Algeria. The peace of the brave. The peace of freedom. The peace of victory. The Algerian personality now emerges into the full sunlight of liberation.

As we join all men and women with love of freedom in the heart in offering our warmest congratulations to the Algerian people and their brave leaders we bow our heads in memory of all those who brought freedom to their land at the cost of their own lives.

T will not do to forget that Inearly one million Alge-rlans will not see the dawn break over their land, but whose blood and bones give to that dawn its colours and its strength.

It will not do to forget that thousands upon thousands suffered the most helnous of tortures but did not break. We shall all remember the tortured and the dead even as we rejoice with all the people

able consequence of the sadistic tortures of the paras in Algeria.

No better tribute can be paid to the patriots in Algeria and the democrats in France than the democrats in France than to repeat this line of Algeria's national anthem: "We have given you, our hand, O Glory!" The full details of the Alge-rian settlement are not yet available. But from the ex-tracts that have appeared in our press it is clear that the and social". It proposed a platform for discussions with the French authorities to achieve this goal which included:

"(1) the opening of nego-tiations with authentic spokesmen of the Algerian people, on the basis of the recognition of Algerian sovereignty une et indivi-sible' sible'. "(2) the introduction of

an atmosphere of confidence

Premier of the Provisional Government, Ben Youssef Ben Khedda.

laws by virtue of which Algeria is 'French soil'."

In return for which: "French cultural and eco-nomic interests will be res-pected, as well as persons and formitics and families. 'All French citizens desir-

ing to remain in Algeria

single-handedly had single-handedly had ended this disastrous war. It is rather surprising to find Pandit Nehru echoing this sentiment. But, after all, the whole world knows that it was precisely the most chauvinist, milita-rist sections in France and among the French Algerians. who brought de Gaulle to power on May 13, 1958. ended

It was their belief that given the authoritarian rule in metropolitan France, the war in Algeria would be fought to the finish, without mercy or scruple. Nothing that



GREAT

It must be stressed that the It must be stressed that the democrats of France, above all the French Communists, from the very outset gave their full support to Algeria and repeatedly warned that Algeria's wounds were also the wounds of France.

Algeria's wounds were the wounds of France. They warned that the barbarism in Algeria would the emergence of mean the emergence of savagery in France. They have been proved all too correct. The plastic outrages in Paris are the inevit**LIBERATION STRUGGLE**

VIGTORY

Algerian liberation movement has won the basic aims for which it has fought ever since the first day of November 1954.

Let us recall that the declaration of the Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) set as its goal "the restoration of the Algerian state, sovereign, democratic

brought about by the free-ing of all those detained, by annulment of all arbitrary measures, and by ending all legal action against the combatant forces.

"(3) the recognition of Algerian nationhood by an official declaration abrogating all edicts, decrees and

will be allowed to opt for their original nationality, in which case they will be considered as foreigners, or for Algérian nationality in

for Algerian hationality in which case they will be con-sidered as Algerians, equal both as to rights and duties. "The ties between Algeria and France will be the object of agreement between the two powers on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

As against this expression at once of indomitable will and flexible tactics the French answer had always been-terror and subjugation through terror.

In 1954 Mitterand then in-charge of Algerian affairs said that only negotia-tions France could conduct would be war!

In 1956 Soustelle declared "all must know, here and elsewhere that France will not leave Algeria anymore than she will leave Provence and she will leave Provence and Brittany. Whatever happens the destiny of Algeria is French." Later in the same year the Social Democratic leader Guy. Mollet declared that "France will remain pre-sent in Algeria" sent in Algeria."

• And what about de Gaulle? It is being made out that it was this "great man" who

de Gaulle did for close on two years gave these lumpen ele-ments any reason to believe that he was going to ignore their mandate.

For two whole years de Gaulle did his best to stamp out the Algerian revolution with a policy of blood and iron. But to no avail.

In the meantime pressure for negotiations in Algeria began to mount. In the United Nations the Afro-Asian powers and the Socialist countries won majorities for their re-solutions urging the beginning of negotiations in Algeria. In France the people in general prew increasingly restive that the "hopeless war", was continuing.

It was against this background that de Gaulle began to vary his tactics. He now let it be known that he was not against Algerian self-deter-mination with certain limitations. He wanted the Algerians to agree to a cease-fire prior to negotiations.

He wanted the Algerians to give up their sovereignty over the Sahara. He wanted the Algerians to give up to the colons the most fertile coastal areas. In short, it was a crip-



THE FRENCH WORKING CLASS fights staunchly against OAS fascists; despite de Gaulle's bloody repression.



RESPECT KERALA'S VERDICT FALSE CLAIMS REFUTED BHUPESH GUPTA ON PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS adjournment motions and he was very happy that they were being brought forward.

REAL POLICY CONTRACT

Speaking in the debate on the President's Address happened in the Lok Sabha in the Rajya Sabha Bhupesh Gupta refuted the suggestion that the Congress party had received the confidence of the majority of the people in the recent ment motion. Bhupesh Gupta fidence of the majority of the people in the recent

HE drew attention to the H inordinately large-sized ministries that were being formed in all the States. "Why the factional quarrels of the Congress party be sought to be settled at the cost public exchequer", he

He referred to the appeals to religion and other unlawful practices resorted to by the ruling party in the elections particularly against the Com-

ENOUGH

FOOD

munist Party. He drew point-ed attention to the Law Minis-ter, Asoke Sen, using the Rashtrapati's photographs, etc., in his election literature and to the way the Prime Minister allowed his corres-pondence with Bhupesh Gupta n this connection to be used in the matter He dwelt at length on the

situation arising in Kerala after the latest election. He referred to what had

aid:

Yesterday in another place when the matter was brought up by way of an adjournment motion, the Prime Minister seemed to have lost his temper and said that it was preposterous to have tried an adjournment motion on that. What happened in 1958 and 1959 when every other day, amendments were brought forward in the other House when the Comminist Party was in control of the Kerala Government? It seems that the Prime Minister liked those

And not only that, he sent somebody—Mr. Dhebar—to go there and discover and invent a sort of shift of the masses. away from the Communist Party and the High Command gave its blessings to the direct action movement. Why sud-denly he felt so unhappy and annoyed, we do not understand

Now, Sir, the question before the Frime Minister in this connection is if the verdict of connection is if the verdict of the electorate of Keralä has gone against the unholy alli-ance of the Congress and the PSP, which has got only six seats as against 10 seats of the Communist Party and others of the Front, and while the Congress-PSP alliance has received a majority only in 42 out of 126 Assembly constitu-encies, I would like to know whether the Prime Winster whether the Prime Minister does today recognise the shift of the masses away from the Coalition Ministry in Kerala?

If so, let him say so and tell us what advice he has given to the Coalition Government in Kerala. He called E. M. S. Namboodaripad, our colleague who was then the Chief Min who was then the Chief Ami-ister of Kerala, and advised on the basis of an invented shift of the masses that he should resign or should go in for which term advisor for mid-term election.

May I know today from him what advice he has given to Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai or those who are the rulers—he those who are the rulers—ne is the prince consort—or the other gentlemen, Mr. Shankar and Mr. Chacko? Has he ask-ed them to resign and go in for mid-term election to acknowledge the shift that here there please has taken place?

We do not want Prime Minister's blessings for direct ac-tion. We do not mean any such thing but we would at least like double standards to go. Play cricket in this matter terms of your own Constitution

Emergence Of **Right Reaction**

Referring to emergence of the parties of right reaction in the elections, he said: As far as the Congress Party is concerned everybody knew that it would be returned here. But what should cause conbut what should cause con-cern in the country is the growth of the Jana Sangh and communal parties and reactionary parties like the Swatantra Party. And in the elections it is disturbing that even in the Prime Minister's even in the Prime Minister's own place the Congress votes declined by 37 per cent, and the ground has been gained largely by the Jana Sangh. It is a serious matter which should cause serious thinking on the next of those who on the part of those wh stand for progress.

These elections should be These elections should be a reminder to the nation that we should not be com-placent about either com-munalism or right reac-tionary forces, like those re-presented by the Swatantra Party. We know we have ouarrels with the Congress Party. But we also stand, broadly speaking, with all progressive-minded people and against communalism and against communalism and for barring the way to

the emergence of right reactionary forces. The dis-content of the people is be-ing exploited by these forces in order to make a come-back here. They want to be the first party in the Oppo-sition. You must take note of its development.

It is no use trying just to accuse Simi Rajagopalachari. I entirely agree with the Con-gress Party that the maharaias and ranks are outdated and so on. But what happens when these maharajas and ranis become the Congress Party candidates and fight the elections with the Con gress tickets?

I think the Congress party giving tickets to the rajas and ranis in the coun-try has encouraged the rajas and ranis elsewhere and that public feeling that should be created against the emergence of these peo-ple, these feudal interests and so on, into the political and so on, into the political life of the country, is some-what frustrated by the fact that the ruling party in the country which stands for secularism and whose leaders speak often against the rajas and ranis, itself back-ed the rajas and ranis.

I am not afraid of them just at the moment because I know they are not in a nost. tion to come to power. But it will be a serious situation in the country if the Swatantra Party were to occupy the trea-sury benches. It would be a terrible thing.

Within the Congress Party they have got many Swatan-trites and from here (Oppo-sition) they will try to put pressure on the Congress Government in order to push it backwards, in order to push the wheel back in order to modify the policies of the Government in a reactionary direction and in order to prevent the assertion of the gressive forces from

This danger is there and it is a danger for the democra-tically minded people within the Congress party as it is a danger to us and to the coun-try. The problem of commu-nalism should be seriously discussed.



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Speaking in the Assembly on March 12 C. Achutha have to impose Menon, Deputy Leader of the Communist Législature Party in Kerala State made a powerful exposure of the Coalition Ministry's claims regarding putting the state's economy on a sound basis.

THE Finance Minister in plementation of the Plan his, speech, introducing. Schemes and not by right or this Year's Budget has at-tempted to draw a bright pic-ture of the state's economy, estimated as Rs. 915 lakhs for ba sold

he said. But I doubt very much if his hopes and assertions of a developing economy are founded on facts or realisable material basis.

When the Coalition Govern-ment took office in 1960, the Finance Minister had introduced a Budget with a deficit. duced a Budget with a deficit of Rs. 2¼ crore. It was said that with the additional taxa-tions proposed, this, deficit, would be reduced to Rs. 1¼ collected as planned and the expenditure also did not go up to projected levels; and consequently at the end of the first year of the coelition the first year of the coalition the State was faced with

deficit of Rs. 76 lakhs. In the second year of the Coalition Government we had a Budget with a revenue deficit to the tune of Rs. 6% crores. It was hoped that with additional taxation this defi-cit could be reduced to Rs. 5.35 crores.

through the item of Planta-tion .Tax, Rs. 70-100 lakhs through additional taxes on land, Rs. 56 lakhs from State Since these hopes also Excise, Rs. 15 lakhs from Taxes on vehicles, Rs. one crore from Sales Tax, and Rs. 30 lakhs on buildings are the amoutod that the sales the sales the were dashed to the ground we are left with a revenue deficit of Rs. 60 lakhs in the new estimate.

But contrary to this reality the Finance Minister has stated that the year 1962-53 will end with a Rs. 9 lakh revenue surplus. The main reason for this reversal of the position can be found the grants from the Central Finance Commission's recom mendations. The grant due to our state as per Article 275 of our Constitution is raised from Rs. 1% crores to Rs. 6% crores by the Finance Commission at present.

Apart from this our State can expect an amount to the tune of Rs. 3 crores as part of our share from Excise Duty collection. From Rs. 263.90 lakhs in the year 1961-62 we are due to get Rs. 528.70 lakhs another curious and inter-esting fact has to be men-tioned. In the publication entitled the Third Plan, men-tion is made of ways through which resources for the Plan could be found. Our State has to find a sum of Pa 58 corres

are due to get FS. 528.70 lakhs in the year 1962-63. Thus the State is getting benefited to the tune of Rs. 6.22 crores this year with the aid of which the Finance Minister is able to give us a rosy picture and revenue sur-

plus, If one goes deeper into the explanatory memoranda on ways and means as also the central grant one comes the Third Plan. Our Govern-ment in the discussions with the Planning Commission have undertaken to find Rs. explanatory memorands on ways and means as also the Central grant one comes across interesting and im-portant factors. The Cen-10 crores from revenue sur-plus and Rs. 23 crores from additional taxes. portant lattors. The Cen-tral grant in the year 1961-62 was Rs. 915.77 lakhs; in the revised estimate it has got reduced to Rs. 830.88 lakhs. Roughly there is a re-duction to the tune of Rs. 1 crore. The Central grants in-clude not only those as per-Article 275 of our Constitu-tion, which are fixed; not only the the changing amounts of share of Income-Tax and Cen-That would mean that the State has to find resources to tral Excise duties but also grants for the Plan Schemes. crores expected through addi-tional taxation. But thanks to the aid the State is expected

This amount assumes siz-able proportion with the be-ginning of the Third Plan. ginning of the Third Flan. (the aid the State is expected For example, we are told that the State will get a total of Rs. 20.98 crores (loans and grants) out of which according to approxi-which Rs. 5.14 crores is grant amount. This amount can be secured of Rs. 8 crores annually, the

only on the basis of our im- State Government will not

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1961-62 got reduced actually to Rs. 830 lakhs of Central

tailure in implementing the schemes. Will this not repeat in 1962-63? Those in the Trea-

sury Benches today might swear that there will be grea-ter effort this year and this story will not repeat. But our experience tells us that so

Let us now examine the income expected from the taxes on land, State Excise,

Vehicles, Sales Tax and Taxes on Buildings. The Finance Minister expects that in 1962-63 this source will yield more

than the revised estimate of 1961-62. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs

In regard to such taxes as plantation, additional tax on land and building tax, it

is difficult to say with cer-tainty how far and how much of this expected

amount will be realised. For

example in the year 1960-61, the item plantation tax was expected to yield Rs. 80 lakhs but not a ple was got.

Only Rs. 11 lakhs were col-lected in 1961-62. The same was the case of additional

Thus the item of revenue

from collection of taxes al-ready levied cannot be a guaranteed item.

Another curious and inter-

to find a sum of Rs. 58 crores out of the Rs. 170 crores of

additional taxes. But in a review under-taken by the State Govern-ment. after the share for Kerala was fixed up, it is stated that not only was the Rs. 10 crores revenue sur-plus not realisable but what was expected was a deficit of Rs. 27.18 crores.

the tune of another Rs. 37

crores apart from the Rs. 23

expected income.

land tax.

FOR EVERYONE

> Increase in the production of foodgrains from 7'6 crore tons to 10 crore tons is the Third Plan target. This will raise the average daily consumption per head from 16 oz. to 17'5 oz.

Help reach the Plan targets to ensure



PAGE TWO



What the Plan Means to You



to, during the five year period. But referring to the implementation of the plan schem I have observed that our per formance is far from satis-factory. I am raising this as a basic issue and not to score points against the Treasury points against the Treasury has been allotted for the Bench. I request the Govern-coming year. Thent to examine and review It was, on the basis of our our performance of 1961 not assertion that Fish Industry with a view to asserting that we have improved on the pre-vious term but with a view to finding out the causes for the Third Pion for our States finding out the causes for the failures. It is likely that by the time

It is likely that by the ume 1961-62 financial year ends, we may have expended the entire allotment for the period. I assert that this would have been reached not by,

farms in the very first year so that in the second year of the Plan, work could start?

Take another example. What was allotted for Fisheries in 1961-62 was Rs. 43.54 lakhs out 1961-62 was Rs. 43 54 lakbs out development. In the Second of which only Rs. 6.68-lakbs Plan period it was only Rs. 6.7 have been spent up to Decem-ber end. But a bigger amount has been allotted for the coming year.

Third Plan for our State. In the Third Plan Rs. 100 lakits have been allotted for the development of three fishing harbours in Kerala. They are at Vizhinjam,, Balaiapatam and Beypore. But in the April-December progress report of first year there is mention that a fourth harbour at have been reached not by. December progress report of spending the amounts as per allotment. The Finance Minis-that a fourth harbour at W ter in his speech admits that reduction, Piblic Works, Com-munity Projects and Interest sary while on Agriculture, In-g dustry and West Coast Road, be spent. e What does, this show? be spent. of harbours left and right to What does, this show? satisfy certain interests with-

phasis on agricultural deve-lopment. Twelve per cent of the total Third Plan allotment i.e., Rs. 20.92 crores has been allotted for agricultura ultural

I am not happy over this ecause I am certain that a large part of this amount is going to flow into the poc-kets of "Agriculturists", the acts of Agriculturists, the patrons of our Coalition Government by way of loans and grants. And that by any standards is not agri-cultural production.

The Finance Minister's Budget speeches—all the three-bristle with the same ap repeating that in food and proach. He is reneatin self-sufficien self-sufficiency in 1000 and agricultural production alone will lead to capital formation in our State, He is looking at industrialisation and capital formation as simple processes: The aim of self-sufficiency in food etc., are good in them-selves but I am not preapred to believe that that by itself will result in capital forma-tion. It is true that the money. we are spending to import rice will circulate here but that will only mean it will be used up by conspicuous or marginal consumption.

But how could this amount be savings and investment which are processes de-manding institutional changes as well?

The running away from all these facts to a beautiful castle of food self-sufficiency and agriculture production as the panacea for our ills is what we found in the Finance Minister's approach

But the "Economic Review" has circulated to all of us this time as also last year emphasise industrialisation as on as way out for Kerala. The dependence on agriculture has been pointed out as the main weakness of our economy, and its surprising that our agri-culture is doubly productive than our industry.

What is necessary is industrialisation with a higher degree of productivity and based on higher technolo-gical level.

I close the speech with a warning. The Finance Minis-ter has attempted to weave out thus a facade of "all is well with our State." I men-tioned that there are extraneous causes for the Rs. 9 lakhs surplus, the intrinsic features of the Budget, the Plan and the economy as a whole are leading the state to greater difficulties. As the political counterpart of this, the Coalition Government itself is facing a crisis as a re-sult of the blow it got in the Lok Sabha Elections.

From every point of view the elections were a refer-endum on the performance of our Government. In that the people have stated "You should quit". Instead of bowing before peoples will, you are clinging to office and arguing that the Elec-tions to Lok Sabha have no bearing on the State and apthentically the electoral figures show that Congress has strengthened and so on, SO OR.

By persisting in this the Congress and .FSP are leading themselves to greater disas-ters and taking the state also to more serious difficulties. PAGE THREE

SUCH ZOAL

C. ACHUTHA MENON ON KERALA BUDGET

items as agriculture and in-dustry—the main pillars of our economic develop -we are not able to spend even the allotted amount. This is a matter that has got to be seriously examin-ed.

I desire to expatiate on this point further. Replying to a question on the floor of the Assembly the Government had furnished figures of allot-ments and actual expenditure incurred for various items in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, What stands out, from a close examination of this answer provided, is that less than 50 per cent of the allotted amount was spent under heads such as Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Small Scale and Big Irrigation Schemes. This confirms my earlier argument that on such sectors as our economy depends, our per-formance is a miserable fai-

Take again the case of Seed-farms which is an im-portant aspect for increasing the agricultural production of our State. The Finance Minisour State. The Finance Minis-ter who is never tired of re-peating the slogan of self-sufficiency in food production plea has threatened that the food production in the State will be doubled. But let us come down to earth. The Third Flan envisages estab-lishment of 15 new seedfarms in our State. In the first year of 1961-62, not a single farm was established. I do not exwas established. I do not ex pect that this year will be

Of the 24 seedfarms which were planned in the Second Plan, only 21 were started and actual production of seeds have begun only in 18. What is the difficulty in regard to putting this on a priority basis and acquiring land and site for these

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This shows that on such out any reference to our performanc

> Taking another illustra. thaning another illustra-tion from the Hydro-Electric Schemes we have in the Third Plan, it has taken one full year of the first year of Third Plan to find out that the Dam site of Kuttiadi Hydro-Electric Scheme is not strong enough and another site has to be not strong enough and another site has to be found. This would mean finding out the site, pre-paring and submitting the scheme to the Planning Commission and Central Water and Power Commis-sion etc., etc. Will all this be completed by the end of the Third Plan perior?

Taking Irrigation Schemes, I desire to drive home the same point. Only Rs. two lakhs out of Rs. 230 lakhs of the Fampa Scheme, Rs. two the Pampa Scheme, Rs. two lakhs out of the Rs 90 lakhs of the Kuttiadi Scheme, Rs. 10 lakhs out of the Rs. 90 lakhs of the Chittur Puzha, Rs. two of the Chittur Puzha, Rs. two lakhs out of the Rs. 225 lakhs of Kanjerapuzha and Rs. two lakhs out of the Rs. 90 lakhs of the Ballapatam have been allotted for the year 1962-63. This means nothing else than the fact that all these grand-lose plans have been shelved off to the Fourth Plan period for completion. for completion.

I have taken up these illus trations to drive home my main thesis that unles find out the causes for failure in implementation of the Plan we will repeat the story of failures again.

But I' desire to go one step further. Not only in regard to performance but in regard to the Third Plan of Kerala, the approach and perspectiv embodied in it requires drasti recasting. When all of us are shouting from housetops that rapid industrialisation is the only solution for Kerala's problems, the approach in the Third Plan is based on emand and areas

FACE THE PEOPLE'S PROBLEMS

PARVATHI KRISHNAN participating in the Lok Sabha debate on the President's Address to Parliament said on March 16:

I am sorry to say that in this Address we find that all the major probems that face our people today have been skirted over, and no reference has been made to them.

SURELY one would have thought that as a result. of the experience that has been there of the election campaigning and the experience of the manner in which the voting has gone, there would be some waking up to reality, and an indication in this first Address after the General Elections as to what Government proposes to do n order to restore confidence in the minds of the people that something effective is being done in order to better welfare.

Rising Prices Primary Issúe

The printary problem that came before the electorate in these elections was the ques-tion of the rise in prices. This narticular problem which has been the subject-matter of many a debate on the floor of this House, and which has time and again been commented upon in the press and brought to the notice of Gov-ernment, has not been dealt with or even referred to in the President's Address.

The problem is one that today has reached such a proportion that unless Gov-ernment takes it very firmly in hand, a very grave and explosive situation might

was the major problem that came to the fore when the subject was discussed in Parliament. Similarly, on evo discussed, when the Plan is discussed, a solution for the rising prices and a firm price policy from Government have en repeatedly demanded not only from the Opposition ber ches; that demand its echo from the government side also because it happens to be a demand that is today in the forefront of our coun-

Apart from that, as usual. same nicture of complacency is there. We find in the Address that same streak of complacency pointing to the achievements, pointing out what has been achieved in the se of the Third Five Year Plan. But the prob that really face our people are not posed.

For instance, there was great fanfare about how the ome had gone up. national inc Then immediately the tion arose: how is it what the lot of the common people, the the agricultural con and the wellow welfare of the working classes minit welfare of the midd classes, are becoming worse instead of being better. in spite of the rise in national

When this mestion was raised, after a lot of prod-ding, we were told that a committee was being set up to find out where the inse in national inc s disappeared. There is no

PAGE FOUR

mention at all of this com. mention at all of this com-mittee in the Address. In fact, it looks as though the new Parliament will be called upon to appoint an-other committee to look for mmittee that is to go the into this research as to where the rise in national

income has disappeared. These are key problems that face our people, and it is in-cumbent on Government, that they should be put before Parthe people, liament. before with Government's proas to how they are to be tackl-ed. All that has been listed here with regard to the various schemes is there listed in the Third Five Year Plan.

They have been repeated ad nauseum by Minister after Minister in election campaign and on the floor of the House, but the real problem, that faces the people as to how to make both ends meet, how to overcome the deficit budge-ing that is there in the majority of the households in our country, has been comple

Panchayats And Poverty

Then there is another point I would like to bring to the notice of the House. We have had a lot spoken to us about panchayati raj, about handing over democratic institutions er democratic institutions government, about taking At the time the Central the people into the daily ad-Government employees asked ministration and seeing that for the appointment of a the village political institu-Second Pay Commission, this was the major problem that and base of the democracy that is being attempted to b built in this country.

But one feature which we had not an opportunity of discussing when panchayats were being discussed in the last session of Parliament is that while the panchayats were being set up, the help that the Government were going to give to them more. tarily or otherwise was becoming more or less a mirage.

In fact, panchayats have been instructed in my State by the State Government to se new taxes on the neo ple in order to finance their their administration their schemes. For instance, panchayats in Madras. State have been asked to tax the shepherds. The sheep and the goats are to be taxed per head. This is a problem that lefinitely going to come up in a big way in our State.

Simiarly, they are being asked to tax mango groves, coconut groves and so on. And the taxes that are going to be imposed will fall on the imposed will fall on the lowest economic category, not certainly on the privileged section. Many of the panchayats have been resisting this.

They have been writing back to Government saying that it is impossible for them to impose new taxes because the people do not have the money to pay these taxes and the taxes that are being proposed for imposi-tion are taxes that are to

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be imposed on the poorest sections in the countryside. They are also being asked to increase the taxes on houses and housing sites.

In this way, if the pancha-yats are expected to find income for their schemes, for the work that they have to carry out through impositio of new taxes certainin no panchayat is going to be in a position to be able to imple-ment any scheme whatsoever. There are very small

panchayats where the in-come that they get today from the already existing taxation is hardly sufficient even to have normal routine office staff to see that the panchayat union offices are kept going throughout the

year. Then in the Address we are told that: "To overcome the scarcity of pure drinking water which exists in majority of our villages, assistance will now be made available to the extent of 50 per cent on a grant-in-aid basis on approved rural schemes and on a 100 per cent loan basis in regard to urban schemes".

This, may be alright in some areas, but, as an earlier speaker also pointed out, in our country there are many areas which are completel famine and drought areas. There are also areas where the water that is available today is only brackish water.

In the famine and drought areas, if you visit them you will find that the condition of the people is such that they are certainly not in a position themselves to contribute in any form whatsoever for a developmental scheme t any form whatsoever for any developmental scheme that may be planned for them, and this question of giving them grants-in-aid only up to 50 per cent for such a key matter, for such an important scheme as the drinking water scheme, is certainly for from edemeto is certainly far from adequate.

In fact, far from talking in terms of loans or grants-in-aid to such areas, Gov-ernment will have to take up the question of giving such areas subsidies in order to guarantee their drinking water supply.

There are many areas, for nstance in Coimbatore District, where the scarcity of water is such that there is not even brackish water, where today water is being sold and has to be hought by the people even for their daily household, purposes -- not only drinking water, but even the ordinary water that may be necessary for washing uten-sils, for bath, for washing clothes etc.

In such cases loans and grants-in-aid have no mean ing whatsoever, because the other 50 per cent that has to be found cannot certainly be found in those areas where the people have been facing this scarcity and famine condi-tion over a period of a large number of years.

Regal Indebtedness

And today there is hardly a single household there that is not an indebted household. In some of those villages, if you visit them, you will find that there is hardly a farly that hardly a family that is not in debt. It is not a question of even a privileged few in of even a privileged few in that village or in that area eing able to contribute, or

being asked to contribute, in order to help the area as a whole. In such backward areas

have been in the forefront

many areas in our country in the elections. It is to the credit

of our electorate, to the con

communal forces, but the very

courage to come forward t

something that we have beware of.

If today in Tamil Nad, for

of its main slogans, could

come back in large number

let the Government remember that it could do so because

among the people of our coun-try today, in spite of all that

they see physically before them of the progress of our country, the major problems that face our common people

I have already referred to

these problems of rising prices

of the increasing poverty of the people, of the inability of the Government to see that the fruits of the increase in

the national income is dis-tributed fairly and that the

common people, those who have laboured for it, are

I would request the Govern

ment, I would request the Prime Minister, I would re-

serious note of this and re-

ent or in the State Assem

to make all of us sit up and

Let those who talk of

national integration start that

and national unity are to be

can be achieved only on the basis of a really honest ap-praisal of what has taken

place during these elections

Fissiparous tendencies have

certainly come to the fore

Their representatives' today

are more vocal than they we

before, and if they have to b

checked, then all of us united-ly have to do it without throwing bricks at each other,

without in any way raising personal animosities amongs

personal anim

achieved in this country,

member that there is no a

ent to take

enabled to benefit from it.

continue to be there, contin

to be unsolved.

the national

quest the Presi

mislead people, to the

not fall a victim to these where there is no way of the people, finding any means of livelihood, where famine confissinarous tendencies ditions and drought condi tions exist, Government should consider whether the fact that such forces could come into being, had the Prime Minister's Relief Fund or other relief funds that do exist cannot be diverted to people, to use communal pro-paganda in these elections, is such areas, because it is not necessary always that relief funds should be preserved until some great natural cala-mity or other takes place. Relief can go on all the time, throughout the year, and cer-tainly those areas should be given relief. instance, the Dravida Munne-tra Kazhagam, which has as its platform separatism as one

Until such time as irrigation schemes, as bore wells and other schemes that take time to be drawn up executed come into be and executed come into being, certainly immediate relief for helping them to sink wells or finding drinking water supply should be provided, and sub-sidy can be given by the Gov-ernment, and should be given by the Government.

Writing On The Wall

shall now comment briefly on the elections because after all, elections are very much in the minds of the people, and the President himself has referred to the free and fair elections that have been conducted, to this third experi-ment in democracy and how we have raised the prestige of our country in the eyes of the world by having the elections conducted in a peaceful manner.

saying that everything is al-right because in numbers the majority may be there in Par-It is certainly to the credit of our people, the voters, and also to the credit of the vast blies, because what has taken place in the elections ought thousands of ordinary teathink seriously about it. sible for the conduct of the elections, looking after the national integration within their own parties, within their own hearts and remember that if national integration work of the booths and so on that the elections have gone on fairly peacefully by and

large. But at the same time I would request the Government that they should not fail to see the writing on the wall. for it they fail to see the writing on the wall, certainly, in spite of the manner in wh these elections have been con-ducted, the time will come when the feeling of the elec-torate or the idea of free and fair elections will go by the

board Certainly because of the acts of omission on the part of the Government, fissinarous tenlencies and communal forces

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DISARMAMENT-MOST REALISTIC WWAY TO PEACE suicide because, we have is borne out by the flights enough means at our disposal to destroy any aggressor". If space ships." Khrushchov declared that

"Only the blind fail to see that con been firmly established on earth that the future helongs to communism, that victory belongs to communism!" said Nikita Khrushchov addressing the electorate in the Kremlin's Congress Hall of Moscow on March 16.

THE Soviet Union has en-tered a new stage of its parsion achieved cannot satis-development. The 22nd Con-gress of the CPSU adopted Khrushchov explained that the Programme of communist struction which is called Communist Manifesto of our epoch. "Communism is a real threat to the forces of reaction, to all who would like to leave human society in stagnation, to preserve in the canitalist countries the domiation of monoly canital of agriculture too. of man by nd exploitation

The propagandists and Rise in National And a supreme manifestation of ideo democracy the circumstance that two candidates are seekelections for Congre each constituency in their country. But the Americans themselves say, Khrushchov remarked, that there is no difference between the Demo-cratic and Republican Parties. Both are exponents of the interests of the exploit-

ing classes. The candidates to the Supreme Soviet are workers from industrial enterprises and state farms, collective farmers, scientists, doctors, teachers, writers, engineers, teachers, writers, engineers, agronomists, Party and trade union officials, Khrushchov said In the United States of America and other imperialist countries the overwhelming majority of members of Congress or Parliament are recapital.

Economy's Rising Rate Of Growth

time ago"

Khrushchov said that in the

four years since the previous elections "the scope and pace of our advance has still fur-ther increased". The number of factory and office workers increased by 12,900,000 or 24.2 per cent dur-ing these four years. "Unem-ployment has been abolished in the Soviet Union a long

Whereas the average annual pace of increase of in-dustrial production in the United States was 2.2 per cent during the four years it was 10.1 per cent in the Soviet Union. During this period steel production in the USSR went up by 19.600.000 tons or 38 per cent while it declined in the United States by 14,300,000 tons or 14 per cent.

Khrushchov said that in the last four months (Nov-ember 1961—February 1962) the USSR produced almost twice as much industrial products as during the en-tire first Five-Year Plan pe-riod or more than in the whole of 1950.

Khrushchov pointed out that agriculture had made progress in the last four years. state purchases of meat, for instance, increased 45 per cent and those of milk 38 per cent during this period. "All this, of course, is good. However,

MARCH 25, 1962

panies the extensive construc-tion of a communist society in our country", Khrushchov declared It is true, Khrushchov continued, that the situation in the world remains complicated and tense. The aggressive circles of the imperialist powers frightened by the successes of the socialist countries, have not abandoned the idea of resorting to arms. But the time is gone long

ago when they could have unrestricted sway over in-ternational affairs. Now the Imperialists have to act with

caution. "In our time one has to be

a lunatic to trigger off war against socialist countries. To take such a step would mean for the imperialists to commit

marketable meat and milk re-

sources had increased only slightly more than the cash incomes of the population. The recent Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Com mittee outlined specific ways for the successful fulfilment of the programme of communist construction in the sphere

Khrushchov said that the national income of the country in the course of four years went up by 38 per cent and income per head of the popu-lation-by 29 per cent. During lation—by 29 per cent. During the same period the national income increased in the United States only by nine per cent and income per head of the population by merely

Per Capita Income

country's population

two per cent. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR recalled the major social measures carried out in the USSI in recent years, specifically the switching over of workers and office employees to the 7-or 6-hour working day with simultaneous growth of working people's wages, and the in the course of the past five years 50 million Soviet people —nearly one quarter of the moved

The CPSU sees the mea ing of its entire activity in carrying into life the great ideas of Lenin: the cons-truction of a communist so-ciety. It is to this noble goal that the practical plans, set forth in he CPSU Programme, for creating a material and technical basis for communism, are subordinated, so that the highest living standard of the people be ensured on this basis in the Soviet Union in comparison

with any capitalist country. "The main achievement of our foreign policy-and the Soviet people can be proud of it in the same way as they are of the fulfilment of economic plans-is peace which accom-

portant, I may even say, a commanding height which is to be captured on the way to durable peace", Khrushchov emphasised.

The Soviet Government does not adhere to some fatal deadlines for the conclusion of a German peace treaty". It spares no time or efforts to persuade the Western powers to become parties to the German neace settleement

"But it must be said most definitely that those who hope to delay the solution of this definitely that those who important question endlessly are seriously mistaken. It must be and will be settled", Khrushchov stressed.

"Our partners (the Western Powers) see only the question of access to West Berlin insof access to west bernin inc-tead of the complex of pro-blems arising with a peace settlement which are well known and among which we should name also recognition and respect of the sovereign rights of the German Democratic Republic. Indeed they

After pointing out that in the course of the recent years vocation of the Disarmament the Soviet Union did not lose Committee about the inten-hold of the initiative in the tion to hold a series of nusearch for a solution of the clear tests in the atmosphere. my if it switches over to pea

the contract and the set-the system of radio location once more. tlement of the West Berlin and other warning facilities "We know that science quesion on this basis is an im- created in the United States makes it possible to detect have now lost their importan-ce. "Rockets can fly to the U.S. territory from quite a differ-ent direction than that on which these facilities are installed." "Given the global impossibility of detect rocket, the warning system in underground explosions the general has lost its import- are not telling the truth." ance", he said. "Recently an undergrou

"The most realistic way of preventing the mass exter-mination of human beings in the inferno of nuclea war is an agreement on dis armament, on ending the arms race and destroying Con the tremendous stockpiles the of these weapons.

The Soviet Union has ex-erted and will continue to exert all efforts to ensure this, Khrushchov said

Speaking of the session of the Disarmament Committee, which opened in Geneva. Khrushchov declared 4The Soviet Government will exert all efforts for a successful all efforts Committee."

cratic Republic. Indeed they do not see the forest for the trees." The prospects of the Geneva talks are clouded by the state-ment made by the U. S. President on the eve of the consearch for a solution of the creat tests in the atmosphere. By it is which so disarmament problem, Khru- This was assessed everywhere ceful branches those shchov emphasised that in the world as "a heavy blow, which now go for

the pretence of control. This we shall never accept." Khrushchov stressed

underground nuclear explicit sions by national m we decided to prove that when spokesmen of the Western Powers keep talking about the s they

"Recently an underground nuclear explosion was made in the Soviet Union, although we carried out no such explo sions before. And what hap pened? Practically the same day the U. S. Atomic Energy onneed that the United States detected an underground nuclear explo-sion in he Soviet Union."

"This shows once more that the nuclear weapon test ban comes up not aga-inst the development of a control system but against the unwillingness of the Western powers to agree to a test-ban treaty."

The ideologists of imperiawork of the Disarmament lism are trying to present the Committee." Soviet Union's struggle for The prospects of the Geneva disarmament as a tactical device of some kind. In the economic competition of the two social systems, they claim the USSR would use its poten talities even more fully for the development of its econo-

SOVIET PREMIER SPEAKS TO HIS ELECTORS

agreement on disarmament

was possible. Apparently, Khrushchov remarked, the American mono-polists have not abandoned the hope to enrich themselves with the help of another war. "This makes them unable to correctly understand the fatal role they are playing.

United States Not Invulnerable

"The time has long passed when the United States could regard itself invulnerable in war. Under present conditions the United States is just as vulnerable as all other countries of the world." "The situation is now chan-

ging further. Our scientists and engineers have created a new intercontinental rocket which they call global; this rocket is invulnerable to anti-missile weapons," Khrushchov declared.

"The United Stateshrass hats wanted to protect themselves by some barrier from a retaliatory blow by the Soviet Union. For this purpose they designed a system of radar and other facilities with the object of seeking to intercept in flight rockets travelling approximately across the North Pole, that is, along the ortest line.

"The new global rockets can fly around the world in any direction and strike a. blow at any set target. The

at the Disarmament Committee, as another manifestation of aggressive foreign policy

"Everyone that if the United States holds another series of test explosions in the atmos-phere—and it is already staging underground explosions-the Soviet Union will be compelled to reply to this staging its own

Government of the The Government of the United States, carrying thro-

ages. "We regret," Nikita Khrushchov said, "that the U.S. ders of the Party and the Government deemed its pos- Government. You may rest Government deemed its pos- Government. You may rest sible to take a decision on the assured that we shall not resumption of nuclear tests. slacken the struggle for the It has assumed a serious res- realization of this mandate, ponsibility before the peoples said the Chairman of the ponsibility before the peoples of the world."

of the world." USSR Council The Soviet Government, Khrushchov recalled, propos-ed a sound foundation for a nuclear-test-ban agreement -to use for verification the national facilities for the denational facilities for the de-tection of nuclear explosions. either present the Soviet Each explosion is in fact con- Union's position on disarmatrolled not only by the USSR and the United States but also by other states, including neutral ones, many of which also have equipment for the detection of nuclear explosions.

net social international ple who have anothy gamera control system which would political independence but make itself at home on So- have not yet fully freed themviet territory and engage in espionage, in gathering

DUFDOSES

When they say so, Khru-shchov noted, the ideolo-gists of imperialism, clearly, do not stop to consider that such an admission repre-sents a stern indictment of imperialism, of the decrepit capitalist system which forces the popular masses to waste forces and tremen. dous material values not for the benefit of mankind but to its detriment.

"We regard the programme ugh nuclear weapon tests, will of general and complete dis-not obtain military advan-tages. of the electorate to the lea-USSR Council of Ministers

Distort

ment questions in the wrong light or deliberately distort it. They allege that our calls for disarmament are harmful and even dangerous because such calls, they say, do damage to the peoples who are fightin However, they want to for their liberation from colo impose on the Soviet Union nial oppression and the peo-the so-called international ple who have already gained control switch would political independence but hut

> * SEE OVERLEAF PAGE FIVE



ADMIRING INDIAN TEXTILES: Ulbricht and Mikoyan at our pavilion in Leipzig

GREAT SUCCESS OF LEIPZIG FAIR

From P. K. Kunhanandan

ties of political and economic life from socialist and non-

socialist countries, lent a spe-

cial significance to the Fair.

It created the right atmos-phere for comprehensive talks on trade and political ques-

tions, helped in fostering existing trade ties with the establishment of new con-tracts; and further consolida-

Preliminary figures show

the foreign-trade organisa-tions of the GDR to have achieved a total turnover of

4,327 million marks. The share

of the socialist states in the total turnover is 3,273,000,000 marks and that of the coun-tries of the non-socialist eco-nomic sphere 1,054,000,000

Export contracts concluded

amount to 3,070,000,000 marks. The share of the socia-

list states in this amount is

2,401,000,000 marks and that of the non-socialist states 669,000,000 marks. Import contracts concluded

amount to 1.257,000,000 marks.

the socialist states sharing 872,000,000 marks and all other countries 385,000,000

The target to conclude

export and import contracts to the total of 950 million

marks with countries of the

non-socialist economic

sphere has been surpassed

the exhibitions from socialist states, in particular, the So-

viet Union, and by exhibitors

from many other countries, they have also done good business, initiated business to

a great extent, and establish-

This year's Spring Fair has

ed trade-political contacts.

by 104 million marks.

ted East-West trade.

marks.

marks.

The 1962 Leipzig Spring Fair opened on March 4. been featured by lively East-Competition and coexistence of the two world mar-west trade activities. Some kets is seen everywhere in three hundred thousand 9,000 exhibitors from 58 counsquare metre pavilions in Leipzig fair. India is the biggest overseas participant with a

one thousand square metre pavilion filled with beau-tiful textiles, handicrafts, coir goods and other indus-trial goods like batteries, cycles and aircraft parts.

WALTER Ulbricht this wicz. Deputy Premiers from norning, accompained by hundreds of foreign pressmen visited the Indian pavilion which created impression among non-Socialist countries. GDR's trade with non-Socialist countries has increased by over 20 per cent last year. In industrial production and

technical capacity the GDR has fifth place in Europe and eighth 'place in the world. eighth place in the world. The NATO boycott of the fair did not work. Every Western trade embargo ultimately was frustrated by economic inter-ests of capitalists and by common sense of industrial and trade circles interested in world wide trade. Fair exhi-bits and figures show that the rate of development of capi-talist economy has considerably slowed down in 1961.

LARGEST PARTICIPATION

- A later report says-The Leipzig Spring Fair 1962, which closed on March 13, achieved very remarkable

trade, political and economic results The largest international participation in the 800 years of the history of the Leipzig Fair was recorded

Leipzig Fair was recorded this year. The Leipzig Fair 1962 has shown itself a true world-congress of free and international trade. The presence of the Chair-According to information given by the managements of the exhibitions from socialist man of the State Council of

the GDR Walter Ulbricht. other representatives of the German Democraic Republic, as well as prominent foreign men of friendly socialist countries including the First De-puty Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers Mikoyan, the Polish Premier Cyrankie-

9,000 exhibitors from 58 coun-tries displayed their goods on an exhibition area of about 3.25 million square feet. The GDR covered 2.2 million sq. ft. all other socialist states 0.5 million sq. ft. and the non-socialist states about 0.55 million sq. ft. Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania, and also personali-The Fair has been visited

by altogether 520,300 guests from 94 countries. 28,400 persons from foreign socialist countries and 21,920 persons from non-socialist countries have visited this year's Spring Fair.

The presence in Leipzig of 600 exhibitors and 10,725 visitors from West Germany, 61 exhibitors and 2,100 visi-tors from West Berlin and the strong participation from other non-socialist computing shore that the countries show that the boycott-mongering and dis-ruptive measures instigated by West-German militarist circles and the NATO Council suffered a complete col-

The industry of the GDR, notably the engineering in-dustry, was represented with a large assortment of mean of production and consum-er goods and durables of a high technical standard, as well as numerous newly and further developed designs which contribute towards the setting of world stand ards. They are the result of the high capability and achievements of the workers and the scientific and tech-nical intelligentsia of the German Workers and Peasants' State.

The successes of specialisa-tion and standardisation and the progress made in manu-facturing and developing au-tomated and automatic machine tools and other machi-nery and equipment were above all evident in the machine-tool industry in gene-ral, and in machine-tool en-gineering in particular. Many exhibits of the GDR epitomised the efforts and su esses of socialist brigades and colled tives of inr

NEW AGE

KHRUSHCHOV'S ADDRESS

* FROM OVERLEAF

selves from the domination of foreign monopoly capital."

"We have always believed and continue to believe that peoples which have not got rid of the fetters of onialism can achieve their colonialism can achieve their liberation only in struggle, including armed struggle. And the peoples which have al-ready gained freedom can de-fend their independence also only in struggle conir by arm only in struggle, only by arming, in order to offer rebuff to the colonialists, the imperia-lists armed to the teeth".

Khrushchov said that the Soviet Union was rendering "substantial economic assist-ance, as well as assistance by arms, to the states which address us with requests for support in the struggle aga-inst imperialists and colonialists, in the struggle for con-solidation of their independence.' "When we call for dis-

armament and fight for it," Khrushchov went on, "our idea is that all nations must disarm, primarily those which possess the most deadly weapons—the nudisarm. deadly weapons—the nu-clear weapons." "Is it not clear that one of the main reasons why imperialists do not agree to disarm is that then they would not be able to hold other peoples in bondage? Disarmament would benefit not those who strangle the freedom of the peo-ples but the peoples them-selves who are waging a just struggle for their liberation"

ration". "We rejoice in the successes of the world national libera-tion movement," Khrushchov said. "The heroic Algerian people are on the threshold people are on the threshold of gaining freedom and na-tional independence. We should like to hope that the current talks would result in the satisfaction of the just aspirations of the people of Algeria and bring peace to that area"

that area". and dependent peoples for

BULGARIAN ECONOMY'S ACCELERATED GROWTH

rent year the gross na-tional product is to reach the value of 10 billion new currency leva, as stipulated in the Third Five-Year

Thanks to the accelerated development of the economy of the country as a whole, and of industry in particular, public wealth reached the targeted figure already at the end of 1960. The Third Five-Year Plan was thus fulfilled in gene-ral outline in three years.

In 1939, when the develop-ment of capitalism in Bul-garia had reached its peak, the gross national product was 4.3 times less than that

their national freedom is far from accomplished, Khrush-choy said. The Portuguese colonialists

seek to drench in blood the national liberation movement in Angola. The intrigues of world imperialism in the Congo are becoming ever, more cunning. The American brass thats themselves have got in-volved in an undeclared war against the Vietnamese pa-triots.

Khrushchov qualified as le-gltimate the demand of the Indonesian Government to liberate West Irian, an ancient Indonesian land

The American imperialists. Khrushchov said, pay lip-ser-vice to the establishment of an independent Laos which would carry through a neutral policy. But precisely after the Laotian Government had announced that Laos would pursue a neutral policy, the Uinted States "created there the so-called rebels' government, armed the reactionary forces and supports them narv now"

"There is no justification whatsoever, for the aggres-sive policy the United States is pursuing towards Cuba", Khrushchov declared. But no matter how the imperialists fumed or raged, the Cuban people will win be-cause they are upholding their freedom and independence. With them are the sympathies and support of all socialist countries, all freedom-loving peoples.

"The Soviet Union has rendered and will render the utmost support to the just struggle of the Cuban Republic." "The Soviet Union advances

in a united front with the other socialist countries. Our powerful weapon, our streng-th, lies in the friendship and cohesion of the socialist countries. This is a true guarantee of successful advance, one of taining a peaceful life on earth." the major conditions of main

IN 1961, India completed 14 years of her independence, Important changes have taken place in India in this period changes both in the economic and the political sphere. As is

well known, India till 1947 was a colony of Britain. Her economy was a typical colonial economy. The main features were: First: Preponderance of agriculture in the national eco-

nomy. Strong survivals of feu-dalism. Primitive agricultural technique and low level of production.

Second: Extremely weak industrial foundation. Production of steel was barely one million. tons a year. Machine tool in-dustries, heavy engineering in-dustries were virtually non-existent. Whatever industrial ent took place was ainly in the sphere of light

Third: Extremely low na-tional and per capita income. Fourth: Cultural back-

wardness, low percentage of literacy, high mortality rate. Lastly, and above all: Domi-nant position of British capital

in industry, commerce, banking and all other spheres of the

While possessing these fea-tures in common with other colonial countries, India, however, had certain special features. It was, relatively speak-ing, a developed colony, i.e i.e. more developed than most other colonies. Also, it had a national bourgeoisie, more numerous and economically stronger than the national bourgeoisie of other colonial countries.

This national bourgeoisie and the progressive intelligen-tsia had built up a nation-wide mass political party-the In-dian National Congress with with ast influence among all classes of the people. The Congress played the leading role in the national-liberation movement.

The working class, though an important participant in that movement, was, in the main, under the political influence of the Congress. It was inevitable, therefore, that in 1947, when India won national freedom, power passed into the hands of the national bourgeoisie and its organ-the Con-OTPSS.

Feudal elements princes and landlords—who had been the mainstay of British rule were redited and therefore weak to offer any serious challenge to the Congress

Congress governments came be formed in the centre and in all provinces of India, including the former princely states, which constituted onethird of India. Except in the third of India. Except in the state of Kerala, where a Com-munist-led government ruled for 28 months, the Congress Party has had uninterrupted rule for the last 14. years in the centre as well as in all pro-minger (states).

vinces (states). It has always held the overwhelming majority of seats in Perliament and in all State legislatures (except in Kerala for that period). Internal political conditions, therefore, have been exceptionally fav-ourable to the Indian government to implement its policies. The world situation The world situation has been also very favourable for rapid economic advance of newly-liberated countries, including India. The triumph of social-ism in areas inhabited by one-third of the people of the world, the spectacular econo-mic advance made by the USSR and the other socialist countries and their readiness to countries and their readiness to

MARCH 25, 1962



The struggle by the colonial PY the end of the cur- that in the 15 years following, the economic power of Bulgaria increased more

plan for the development of Bulgaria (1958-62), says a report from Sofia.

In 1961 the production of goods and services had increased by a' further 527 with 1957, the total in-crease now amounts to 3.7 billion leva, or 54 per cent,

By the end of the fourth five-year plan, that is by the end of 1965; the gross national product is to grow by 60, per cent as compar-ed with 1960, and the na-tional income-by 67 per cent. The growth of public wealth will make it possi-ble to improve the material welfare of the nearly to of last year. If the years of the Second World War and the period in which the national eco-nomy had to be restored are excluded, it can be said welfare of the people to a considerable extent.

The national income is growing at a similar rate. From 3.2 billion leva in 1957 it reached nearly 4.6 billion 1961, i.e., it increased by 43 per cent. This means that compared with 1952 the national income had doubled and it had

than four times

grown three-fold in com-parison with 1948. The na-

tional income per capita of the population was 77 leva

the population was in the in the past year, which is more than it

whereas in 1939 it account-

ed for only 15 per cent of it.

By the end of the fourth

ited for half of

inco

MARCH 25, 1962

was four years ago. Indu

national

try accounties n





By AJOY GHOSH

Article appearing in WORLD MARXIST REVIEW

(February 1962)

Written ten days before his death

NEW AGE

give aid has placed in the hands of the governments of the newly-independent countries a powerful weapon. It has become easier for these countries to resist^{*} imperialist pressure and pursue an inde-pendent policy.

In achieving the development of heavy and basic in-dustries in the state sector, aid from the USSR and other so-cialist countries . has been a factor of tremendous significance. Patriotic-minded Indians belonging to all parties warmly acclaimed the recent visit of L. I. Brezhnev, the President of the USSR, to India which has further strengthened the untrie

STRENGTHENING THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

Despite the economic dislo-cation and other difficulties brought about by the partition of the country, conditions on the whole—both political and economic—were favourable for rapid development. It is in this context that the actual situation prevailing in India today has to be judged. This situation brings out strikingly the possi-bilities as well as limitations of the control of the color the capitalist way of develop-ment for newly-liberated countries.

The index of industrial production has increased from 100 in 1950-51 to 194 in 1960-61. The increase has been con-tinuous. Production each year has exceeded the production of the previous year, though the rate of increase has varied considerably from year year.

It has been not merely a quantitative increase. Three new steel plants have been built and another is to be set up-all'in the public sector. Production of finished steel has Increased from one million tons in 1950-51 to 2.2 million in 1960-61 and will, it is esti-mated, reach 6.8 million tons in 1965-66. Machine-tool pro-duction has increased 16 times ring 1050 since 1950.

Coal production in 1950-51 was 32 million tons. It has now reached 54 million tons. Electricity generation has nearly trebled in the last ten years.

This growth, . especially of heavy and basic industries which are vital for economic independence, would have been impossible but for the increasingly important role of the public or state sector. The paid-up capital of the state-sector industries has grown from Rs. 660 million to 4,650 million, rupees—which is 30 per cent of the total capital in the industrial sector.

In the development of the basic industries, a factor of great and even decisive signi-ficance has been India's cooperation with socialist countries. By September, 1960, India had received 4,200 mil-lion rupees of loans and credits from socialist countries.

Socialist aid has three important features which differ-entiate it qualitatively from the aid given by imperialist

First: It is aid for building dustries which are of vital importance for our economic independence. Bhilai, of course, is the outstanding ex-ample. But of almost equal significance are the heavy machinery plant now bein at Ranchi, the laying of the

> * SEE OVERLEAF PAGE SEVEN

* FROM OVERLEAF

dations of our oil industry in the state sector and others. Second: The rate of interest s extremely low. Third: Payment of the loan

does not require foreign exchange but can be made in Indian currency and in goods produced in India. As against this, the imperial-

ists have generally earmarked the credits they advance for industries which are not of such basic importance; the rate

of interest charged by them is uch higher than that charged by the socialist countries; and repayment needs to be made in foreign currency. India today imports more than she exports. Therefore, repayment of impe-rialist loans involves the taking of more loans.

Hollow Arguments

Imperialists and their economic agencies such as the World Bank have never viewed Indian industrial develop-ment with sympathy. For example, when more than ten years ago the government of India wanted the help of the World Pool to World Bank in order to manuacture locomotives. the World Bank came out sharply against the proposal. It suggested in India's "own interests mould be better and more economical if locomotives bought from Canada and other

The hollowness of this argu-The hollowness of this argu- years since the attainant of per capita average. The pro-ment can be seen from the freedom. Our national inde-fact that the Chittaranjan pendence rests today on a 66, 100 million tons, appears to works are now producing at a firmer economic foundation be fantastic, in the light of rate of nearly 200 locomotives than in 1947. a year. India has started to It is on the basis of this ad-make electric locomotives as vance that the Indian govern-to official declarations, the ba-

heavy engineering industries in India: In fact, it was only after the Soviet Union offered to help to build up the Bhilai steel plant that British and West German firms agreed to extend loans to India to build cel plants at Durgapur and Rourkela. In actual perform-ance these two plants are far behind Bhilai. The poor quality of work done at Rourkela 102,400 millio has been the subject of much, and 145,000 m criticism in the Indian press. will reach 19 India was also repeatedly pees after five advised by the World Bank to 30 per cent.

industries and the public sec-tor. The policy, it was suggest-ed by the World Bank, should pon with which the Indian be "consolidation" rather than contrary to the public sec-tor. This advice, which went contrary to the interests of the whole nation, including the mawhole nation, including the na-tional bourgeoisle, has not been accepted by the Indian Inadequate Advance

the imperialists were not con-fined to the economic sphere sphere

lone. They, especially the American imperialists, wanted to keep India dependent on them and also draw her into aggres-sive military alliances as part of the strategy of the new form of colonialism. With this end in view, they intensified and for babbad, the operators interval intensified and for babbad, the operators Year Plans has been very slow extent, been wiped out."

into a military base against the Soviet Union and the socialist world, but also to exert pressure on India, involve India i

a ruinous arms race, retard her economic development and force her to abandon the policy of peace and neutrality. In recent times, certain mo-

industries, a real upsurge in agriculture which contributes nearly half our national income and on which 70 per cent of our people depend for a livelihood. Under British rule, agricul-

tural production remained pra-ctically stagnant since 1900, while the population increased. by nearly 38 per cent. Thus, from a food-exporting country. India gradually became

During the last ten years some improvement in this res-pect also has taken place. Foodgrain production stands against 52 million tons in 1950-taken place the schedule, and so on. rease attained during the last ten years, the state of our As a state of our the state of our the

As a result of this develop-ment of industry and agricul-ture, total national income has

make elecuric locompouves as vance that the Indian govern-ment declares that the econo-it is also well-known that Western countries did their sued by it stand vindicated. best to prevent the develop-ment of iron and steel and heavy envincering industries in The Indian govern-ment develop-heavy envincering industries in

mises foodgrain production of vast majority of people in a 100-105 million tons at the end state of semi-starvation. of five years and food self- "The Second Plan", says the sufficiency, 6.8 million tons of finished steel, 80,000 tons of ull-known economist Drawn economist of V. K. R. V. Rao, Director, Inaluminium and so on. The pro-spect is held out that the nabehind Bhilai. The poor quational income, which was the nation's per capita income lity of work done at Rourkels 102,400 million rupees in 1951 but it has been accompanied by has been the subject of much, and 145,000 million in 1960-61, such a rise in prices that real will reach 190,000 million ru- income has not increased for a pees after five years - a rise of significant number of low-it

government. But the means adopted by Does Indian economy, how-

form of colonialism. With this end in view, they intensified and far behind the expecta-the conflict between India and Pakistan, encouraging the rul-ers of Pakistan to adopt an in-the Planning Commission had creasingly bellicose attitude to-wards India. Massive military aid has extual rise in per capita in-been given to Pakistan by the USA. The purpose of this aid is not only to convert Pakistan rate of growth it will take the growth it will take

many many years before the target is reached. Even after two Five-Year Plans per capita income in India is one of the about 30 per cent of the inlowest in the world.

Second: The basic pattern of Indian economy remains unchanged Industries of all

the Third Plan admits are or "crucial importance", lags far. in poverty. Also, unemploy-ment figures continue to swell. "The number of those who have reached 4.3 million tons in 1961, has reached only 2.2 "The number of those who are not able to obtain jobs," said Mr. Nanda in the Indian

ten years, the state of our agriculture continues to cause grave concern. The increase in foodgrains is totally inadequate ture, total national income has grown by about 42 per cent in the last 10 years. From what has been said, it can be seen that Indian in-it can be seen that and an income has seen that indian in-it can be seen that indian in-that indian in-it can be seen that indian in-it can be seen that indian in-that indian in-it can be seen that indian in-that indian in-that indian in-it can be seen that indian in-it can be seen that indian in-that indian in-it can be seen that indit in in in-it can be seen that indian in gainst grown d that the last 10 years. start it From what has been same re eco- it can be seen that Indian in-were dustry, agriculture and the nd other economy as a whole have re-gistered some advance in the this argu- years since the attainment of from the freedom. Our national inde-hitaranjan pendence rests today on a firmer economic foundation be fantastic, in the light of actual achievement. Fifth: Although, according to official declarations, the ba-of Indian

provide the masses of Indian people with the opportunities to lead a good life", the fact is that this aim second that this aim remains as dis-tant as ever. Even the meagre The Indian government has that ins am remains as the now published their proposals increase in national income is of the Third Plan, which pro- so distributed as to keep the

stitute of Economic Growth, "has undoubtedly -increased There can be no doubt that A few facts in this regard

as well as productivity per worker has risen considerably, real wages remain almost sta-tionary and even tend to de-cline. The Labour and Plan-ning Minister of the Indian ever, despite the advance that government, Mr. Nanda, said it has undoubtedly registered, in a speech in Parliament really present such a rosy pic-last year: "Between 1939 and ture? 1947 the standard of living of

crease in agricultural produc-

Nor has there been any no-ticeable improvement in the conditions of the vast majority In recent times, certain mo-difications have taken place in the US tactics towards India. But the basic objective remains the same. India's economic develop-ment requires, besides the building of heavy and basic industries a real unsurge in the Third Plan admits are of Artisans as a class remain sunk

> and member of the Planning Commission, that 20 million of Commission, that 20 million or our people have hardly one hour's work every day and 27 million of our people have less than two hours' work every

From these facts it is evid-ent that the claim made in the Congress Party's Election Ma-nifesto: "We have made good progress and laid the founda-tions of the new India of our droamed is build be foundadreams" is highly exaggerated. It can be seen from the above that the actual

resolute action against impe-rialist foreign capital, without

port industry, is still controlled predominantly by British ca-pital; the same is true of coal, especially of high grade metal-

lurgical quality. Foreign capi-tal is also powerfully entren-ched in oil refineries, in manday. From these facts it is evidganese mines, in chemicals, in jute, tobacco and various othe products

products. In recent years the process of collaboration between In-dian big business and foreign big business has grown apace. More and more agreements ar being made and they are sand tioned by the Indian govern

tions of the people in India are very different from the pro-mises held out when planning was initiated in 1949. What is the reason for this? The basic reason is that the build up an independent capi-talist economy. Moreover, this as from and steel structures, non-ferrous metals, alloys, boiler and steam-generating plants, etc.

SOME FEATURES OF THE INDIAN SITUATION by AJOY GHOSH

The Indian Finance Minis-bourgeoisie. Although the relative weight of foreign capital (private) in recent years due to the rapid growth of Indian capital, yet it continues to occupy a Very im-portant position. Nearly 70 per cent of this position. Nearly 70 per collaboration between Indian and foreign big business. He never misses an opportunity to belittle the significance of So-vlet aid and praise America for sis "generosity" towards India. In a speech delivered at Boston on October 3 this year, he re-peated his pet thesis and said: "American investors will find a financial climate to their likking in India now and we

liking in India now and we-invite their enquiries, more especially their participation in the development of private in-dustry in India." Had the government of India nationalised foreign private concerns, even with payment of reasonable compensation, it would have meant considerable strengthening of the public sector, a big increase in government income (foreign investments are mostly in sectors which yield fabulous profits) and also elimination of the drain on our 'nationa Tesour-

But independent India has played and continues to play an important role in world affairs in defence of peace and in furtherance, of disarma ment,

Gur Party categorically rejects the thesis advanced by some critics of India that the Nehru government has become "a fayourite of the Kennedy Administration" and has practically gone over to imperial-ism. How absurd and unreal such an asse



Afor 'Ghosh together with leaders of other Communist Parties on the occasion of the unveiling of the Karl Marx ment in Moscow, October 1961.

osa (over 18,000 million ru-pees from the USA) at a high cialist camp, was greeted by tate of interest. Payment of in-terest and repayment of loan will average 1,000 million ru-pees a year. The Western powers, head-With this action the loan with a hove all, American imperialists.

In the main, India's foreign policy, whose main architect is Prime Minister Nehru, continues to be a policy of non-alignment and anti-colonialalignment and anti-colonial-ism. As such all patriotic In-dians support this policy. But certain weaknesses that have appeared in this policy should be noted. certain weaknesses that have appeared in this policy should

It is not without significa that the attitude of India to= that the attrude of india to-wards the aggressive action of US imperialists against. Cuba was equivocal and not in keep-ing with India's traditions. Further, it is known that at the Cairo meeting to prepare for the neutral powers Con-the Care in the india tradition in the india tradition in the india tradition.

against colonialism and the menace of neo-colonialism stand which of neo-colonialism, a stand which was criticised by several African governments. Vacillations in the govern

ers. The continued strong po-sition of foreign capital in our economy and its increasi penetration constitute an economic and political danger. an eco-

Agrarian Policy

Mention has already been not to the climatic factor as the government seeks to make out. This primary reason is the

Further, it is known that at the Cairo meeting to prepare for the neutral powers Con-farence and also at Belgrade, India took a hesitant stand on the issue of the struggle against colonialism and the part of the "authors of the Act". He explained—"before the Act could be enforced, the owners had succeeded in dis-tributing their land among their relatives and kinsmen. Very little land is now availa-ble for distribution among the for distribution among the

The curious thing, however is that this "lack of foresight" was a common phenomenon in all states of India. Everywhere, the same thing has happened. An even more curious thing is that warning that this was go-ing to take place had been given long ago by our Party, by non-party progressives and even by many Congressmen.

In reality, what Mr. Gupta called "lack of foresight" was a deliberate policy. While forced, due to peasant struggles an the growth of democratic con ant struggles and sciousness in the country, to agree to impose cellings on landholdings, i.e. to lay down the maximum which a single person could hold, and distri-bute the surplus among bute the surplus among poor-petsants and agricultural la-bourses, the Congress governit. It wanted, through its land reform, not to sweep away landlordism but to modify it in such a way as to:

(1) gradually eliminate the tore blatant and crude forms dal exploitation;

(2) appropriate a greater part of the surplus produced by the peasants for the bour-

exploitation and simultaneous-ly help the semi-feudal landrds to grow into capitalist

(4) create a stratum of rich nts that would act as the social base of the government in the countryside; (5) increase food produc-

tion by relying primarily on the new type of landlords and rich pea

The practical result of the peen that although land reies of the government has forms have been carried out almost all over the country, the mass of peasants have re-ceived little benefit. Eightytwo per cent of the households own only peasan 27 pe only

Also, it should be noted that the big concessions to foreign capital were made at a time when the Aid India Club con-sisting of the UKA state In many areas, the only change that has taken place is of a purely formal nature. It is in the land owned by the small percentage of the upper strata that the increase in production has mostly taken place

As for the agricultural la-As for the agricultural la-bourers, who with their fami-lies number 70 million, their per capita income is less than half of the national per capita income. Recent surveys reveal that their condition, instead of improving, has actually dete-riorated.

But by far the most striking development in recent years has been the enormous and growing concentration of wealth in a few hands: India's industrial development has been accompanied by the growth of monopolistic trends growth or monoponsue are and tendencies a character tic feature of capitalist nomy. Profits have risen -a characterie nomy. Profits have risen by over 68 per cent during the period of the Second Plan. The period of the Second Plan. The bulk of these profits has been appropriated by the top rich. It is estimated that only 10 top business houses control be-tween them over for tween them over 68 per cent of the total paid up capital of all

Growth Of Monopoly

Concentration is even more marked in banking. Two banks (out of a total of 362) have between them an aggregate deposit of nearly 22 per cent of the total deposit.

The Second Plan had anti-The Second Plan had anti-cipated an investment of 24,000 million rupees in the private sector. Actual invest-ment in the private sector has been 31,000 million rupees—an increase of over 7,000 million rupees. It can be seen, therefore,

It can be seen, therefore, that the growth of the state sector has not meant any weakening of the private sec-tor. On the contrary, both have grown simultaneously. At the same time, it goes without say-ing that the private sector would have grown even faster would have grown even faster and the monopolies would have become even stronger had the state sector not grown as it has.

It cannot be said yet that monopolists don the the government. But there can be no doubt that they. exercise a big pull oper it, and their pull is steadily

growing. Under the pressure of big business, the government has not carried out the nationalisa-tion of banks—a step without which planning can never be really effective. Also, under y the peasants for the bour-really effective. Also, under (3) curb feudal forms of exploitation and simultaneous-nucley increased. Monopoly capital has succeeded in bringshift in ing about a rightward many policies of the ment—including its governforeign policy. The Indian monopolists can-

The indian monopolists can-not be called pro-imperialists. They do not want to join the imperialist war bloc, nor do they want to subordinate Indian economy to foreign mo-nopoly interests. They have their own ambitions--that of developing India as an inde their own ambitions—that of developing India as an inde-pendent capitalist country. Nevertheless, for reasons explain ed earlier, they constitute?a reactionary force in our social,

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political and economic life. It is on them that the imperial-ists are coming to rely increas-ingly to thwart the advance of the anti-imperialist democratic movement. The Indian monopolists are

clamouring for more facilities for collaboration with foreign big business. They want more from the Western countries and insist that a "suitable climate" should be prepared in side the country for such "aid" Also, they advocate a pro-Wes on of India's foreign

policy. The big monopolists control the most important news-papers in our country-newspapers that mould public opinion. They have powerful re-presentatives and spokesmen nside the Congress Party, in Parliament and in the govern-ment. In fact, the link be-tween them on the one hand tween them on the one hand tween them on the one hand ome stronger with every passing year.

Should this process continue, and if power passes in-to the hands of the spokesmen and direct representatives of the biggest mono poly interests; then there would arise the danger of would arise the danger of the state sector developing the features of state-mono capitalism and becoming a weapon of the big bourgeoisie against the peonle.

The enormous concentration er in the hands of one party, together with the grow-ing concentration of wealth in the hands of a few monopolists and the increasing link be-tween the two-these have bred corruption on a vast scale, a corruption which pervades all spheres of life.

Danger To Parliamentary Democracy

There are powerful forces in the Indian ruling circles that are apprehensive that parliamentary democracy may facili-tate the further growth of the Communist Party and of the vould like democracy to be further curtailed on the plea that it is encouraging the growth of disruptive and separatist tendencies. Some also argue that the parliamentary ited to India

With mass discon ainst the Government grow ing. with wealth accumulating at one pole and poverty at the other and class conflict accentuating, the trend towards authoritarian methods policies and even towards an autho gime may grow in the coming period.

menace to democracy is the greater because of the chracter and compositio the administrative and mili apparatus in our country. This apparatus, whose higher pernel consists almost entirely of people from the upper clas-ses, including semi-fudal elements, was created by the British to serve their own inte-

sts. Unlike those Asian countries which passed under the sway of Japan during the Second World War and where the apparatus broke down, in India it remained wholly intact and it remained wholly intact and was taken over by the Congress when it became the ruling Party

ny of the top officials of this apparatus are profoundly anti-democratic. They look

with admiration towards America and are determined to re-tain the privileges of the classes from which they come. Among them are men who may, in a critical period, ex-tend support to attempts to establish an anti-democratic regime. In fact, some of the army offices, too, can play the same role as Ayub Khan.

We cannot, therefore, afford to be complacent merely be-cause India has registered some economic progress and has, as vet, shown no inclination to join the military bloc headed by the USA. It is quite conceivable that economic de-velopment will continue, in a slow way as now, with concen-tration of wealth at one end and poverty at the other, that India will not join any military alliance and at the same time developments of a reactionary nature will take place, such as: as regards its anti-imperialist

2) increasing collaboration between Indian big busi-ness and foreign big business, increasing penetration of for-eign capital into the country in various garbs, the public sector itself coming to serve monopo-. 'ly more and more; 3) stoppage of further agra-

rian reforms: 4) closer contact between, big business and the rul-

ing party;

5) attacks on democratic liberties; attempts to fur-

ther restrict democracy. These trends, which have al-ready manifested themselves among certain political circles, are likely to grow in the com-ing period. They may become particularly pronounced after Vehru. India's experience proves

that the unfinished tasks of the democratic revolution Cannot be Carried out by the national bourgeoisie on its own. The national bourgeoisie on its own. The national bourgeoisie, which op-poses imperialism and feudal-ism in so far as they obstruct its own growth, also tends to compromise with them in order to combat the mass move-

ment. Above all, the bourgeoisie the country Above all, the bourgeoisie Even as 1 write (balluary seeks to develop the country 1962) a big peasant agitation along capitalist lines, which is going on in Kerala which

tends to strengthen trends towards monopoly. The monopo-lists seek not merely collaboration with foreign capital but also display, as we have seen, profoundly reactionary tend-dencies in many spheres. The serious shortcomings

GHOSH – Some Features

and weaknesses from which our economic, social and politi-cal life suffers cannot be fully eliminated as long as state power is wielded exclusively by the bourgeoiste. What India needs in Order to Overcome by the bourgeoisie. What India needs in order to overcome these weaknesses and in order to ensure rapid national re-birth is state power wielded by a democratic coalition in which the working class allied with the peasantry acquires an increasingly important posi-tion.

Towards A National Democratic Front

Mass discontent against the policies and measures of the Government has been a mark-ed feature of our political life —discontent which often expresses itself in big struggles Nor is it surprising that the repressive apparatus of the state has been continuously strengthened and severe measures are adopted when workers, peasants artisans, office employees and even students

mployees and even states rise in struggle. This was seen when over half a million government em-ployees went on strike a year ago. Also, this has been seen on numerous occasions in every part of the country. A big peasant struggle took place re-cently in the Madras State for land reforms in the course of which over 15,000 peasants were arrested. Eighty persons were killed

and over 200 wounded by police firing when the people of Bengal launched a mass protest against the Government's food policy. Eight were killed and 12,000 jailed in Punjab in the course of the agitation against the iniquitous "better-ment levy" there. There was shooting and deaths in Jamshdpur, the steel city of India Many more instances could be cited. Even as I write (January

has resulted in the ment of thousands of persons, including A. K. Gopalan Presi-dent of the All-India Kisan Sahba

It was the Communists who laid the foundation of the organised working class and peaganised working class and pea-sant movement in our country. And it is the Communists who today, too are in the forefront of all mass struggles. We are the biggest single force in the working class, the main party of opposition in the Indian Parliament and are tooked un-Parliament and are looked upon as the spearhead of the democratic movement. We cannot be content, how

ever, with the present state of affairs. For, taking the country as a whole, we are still a small orce. The Communist Party of

India takes a patriotic and po-sitive attitude towards the question of national reconst-ruction. It fully supports all measures of the Indian Government which strengthen national independence, weaken the position of imperialism and feudalism and help to build the national economy.

At the same time, it wages a continuous and sustained battle in order to ensure that advance is made as speedily as possible, foreign monopoly capital completely eliminated, the growth of Indian monopoly capital is curbed, that agrarian reforms are of such a nature as to benefit the vast mass of peasantry and that demo-cratisation takes place in social, economic and political life-making possible stead steady improvement in the conditions of the people. This necessitates a policy of simultaneous unity with and Struggle against the national bourgeoi

Guided by the Statement of the Moscow Meeting of the Communist and Workers' Par-ties, the Communist Party of India at its Sixth Congress ad-opted a Political Resolution which stated:

"The tasks on the fulfilment of which depend our national regeneration and all-sided national advance consolidation of are: furthe our national independence by defence and strengthen ing of our foreign policy and forging of closer links with the socialist and Afro-Asian states; by preventing fur ther penetration of foreign capital and gradual elimination of its existing hold on vital sectors of our economy through nationalisation; by the rapid expansion of th

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state sector. "Nationalisation of banks: and of such other concerns as may enable the state sector to acquire a commanding position in our economy, Democratic control ol over the combating state sector. waste, corruption and in-efficiency and building more heavy and basic industries in

"The carrying out of agrarian reform which would really benefit the mass of peasantry, reduce the heavy burdens on them and make possible more capital in vestment in land so that agricultural production may increase. A just system of taxation where the main burden would fall on the rich.

"A minimum wage for all workers and employees and and a sliding scale of dearness allowance. Improve ment in the living standar of the people. Repeal of re-pressive laws and guaranteeing unfettered civil liber-ties. Restriction of the power of bureaucrats, greater power for states (provinces), for local elected organs and extension of democracy.

"These," we pointed out, are "national democratic tasks. They conform to the interest of the vast majority of our people. Most of them are in the objective interest of the national bourgeoisie itself, excep of a handful of monopo reactionaries. They can be carried out by the united ac-tion of all who desire national regeneration. If carried out, they would launch our coun-try on the path of all-sided ad-vance, generate labour enthu-siasm, dissipate the spirit of frustration, reduce strife. They would weaken the forces of reaction in the country and bring the people to a position where the struggle for basic changes and socialism could be waged more effectively."

We seek to build a national democratic front of all patrio-tic forces in the country so that our country may advance rapidly in every sphere. It is evident, however, that such a front can be built only on the basis of consistent struggle against imperialism and fer dalism and for extension democracy in all spheres-eco-nomic, political and social. The working class-peas alliance will be the pivot and the core of this front. In the days of struggle against British rule, the Indian people achi eved a great measure of unity to attain a single object—na-tional freedom. After 1947, when India became free new questions came to the forefront above all the question of the The Congres path forward. The Congress could not, because of bits very class character, forge a new unity on the basis of a proramme of thorough going reform. Our Party, in the reso-lution which it adopted at its last Congress, has stressed the need for such unity.

The General Elections

Polling for the third general election in India will begin on February 19, 1962. The total voters will be about MARCH 25, 1962 Indian Situation

210 million. They will elect 496 took place in Jubbulpore, Saumembers of. Parliament (the gor and other towns some Lok Sabha) and 2,853 mem-bers of State Assemblies. Elec-Chandausi, Meerut, etc., only tions to parliamentary seats recently. and assembly seats will take Of cour place simultaneously.

The Indian Constitution, as is generally known, is of a semi-federal character. There are certain subjects which are within the jurisdiction of the states (provinces). There are other, subjects which are dealt with by the Union Govern-ment which is responsible to Parliament. Parliament. Then, there are subjects

which are of a concurrent na-In practice, however, the

Central (Union) government possesses very wide powers, including the power of dismis-Central sal of any state government and the imposition of the Pre-sident's rule over the state. The Central government also controls the most important sources of finance.

The electoral system that prevails in our country follows the British model. In each constituency the candidate polling the largest number of votes is stituency the candidate polling the largest number of votes is elected—even though the votes polled by him may be less than half the total votes is fachari, a veteran former Con-gressman and a close colleague of Gandhi—a fact which initialess than half the total votes cast. This often results in cer-tain parties getting seats out of all proportion to their popular support, while other parties do not get the number of seats which they should.

which they should. In the second General Elec-tion, for instance, which took place in 1957, the Congress Party polled only 47.1 per cent of the total votes cast, while the Communist Party got 10.9 per cent votes in the Parlia-mentary election. But the num-ber of seats won by the Congress was 73 per cent, while the Communist Party won only six per cent of the seats. The seats won by us were almost the same as we won in 1952, ugh in the meantime the r's influence had extended Party's tremendously — as reflected in the fact that the votes polled us increased from 6 million 1952 to 12 million in 1957.

It is taken for granted that as in the previous two elections in the forthcoming election also the Congress Party will win an absolute majority of seats in Parliament as well as in most of the State legislatures. There will, therefore, be no change of Government as the esult of these elections. Nevertheless, all parties in India as well as the mass of people take these elections seriously.

Forces Of Extreme Right

Growth of the forces of the extreme right has been a distinct phenomenon in recent years. The most important of them are the Swatantra (indethem are the Swatantra (inde-pendent) Party and the Jan-Sangh (people's organisation). The Jan Sangh, which polled about six per cent of the total votes. in the second general elections, is a party which in India is known as a "communal India is known as a "communal party", i.e., a party which seeks to divide the people on seeks to divide the people on the basis of religion. Claiming to uphold "Indian culture" and the "distinctiveness" of India's identity, it preaches hatred against all religious minorities, especially the Muslims. Nehru once called communalian version of ism "the Ind fascism". This characterisation is perfectly correct. The Jan

MARCH 25, 1962



Aloy Ghosh signing the autograph books of Moscow's school-children in October 1961 NEW AGE

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Of course, the Jan Sangh and its counterparts among the Sikh and Muslim communities, the Akalis and the Muslim League, do not campaign on the basis of religious fanaticism alone. They cleverly utilise the genuine discontent of the masses caused by high prices heavy faxes and so on. They heavy taxes and so on. They indulge in demagogic denun-ciation of corruption and inef-

ficiency. The Swatantra Party is a newcomer in the political arena in the sense that it was formed after the second gene ral election. It has absorbed in its fold the Ganatantra Parishad of Orissa, a party of for shad of Orissa, a party of for-mer princes, which polled 1.4 million votes in the last elec-tions, the Janata Party of Bihar, a party of big land-lords, which polled half a mil-

lion votes, and a number of small groups. It is supported by a number of former princes from Rajasthan and other

ally gave it a certain amount of prestige. But the real leader of the Party is M. R. Masani,

The Swatantra Party, too utilises the popular discontent against the Government, thunders against corruption, ineffi-ciency etc., but its main charge against the Congress is that the Congress is pursuing a policy

ous fanaticism (communalism) as well as the Swtantra Party are parties of right reaction. They assail precisely those po-licies of the Indian Government which are relatively progres-

sive. Take, for example, the Gov-ernment of India's foreign policy. We Communists while supporting this policy basically as a policy of peace, non-align-ment and anti-colonialism, cri-ticise its inadequacies and shortcomings.

We demand recognition of the German Democratic Re-public which Nehru himself has characterised as an "established fact" and which has supported India's action in Goa as well as the cause of anti-



The late General Secretary of the Communist Party of India seen addressing a rally amurti is standing next to him.

We demand recognition of the fact is that they have po- total), won 30 seats in Parlia-

these issues is diametrically opposite. The Swatantra Party in its election manifesto says that "abstract concepts of coexist-ence and non-alignment have lost all meaning" and that "our forcing region proved to the reciency etc., but its main charge loss all meaning and that 'Oil' against the Congress is that the foreign policy needs to the re-Congress is pursuing a policy vised". The Jan Sangh too, which strengthens the forces of calls India's foreign policy "a communism! total failure" and charges the Indian Government with leanings towards "a particular bloc", i.e., the socialist camp. They advocate "firm action", i.e. military action against

Like the Swatantra and the Jan Sangh, many PSP leaders also assail India's foreign policy and line up behind the drimperialists. Not so long ago they advocated a "defence allia" While not daring to optoe with Pakistan.

The internal policies advoca-The internal policies advoca-ted by these parties are of the same type and similar to those advocated by the imperialists. They oppose the "emphasis on heavy industries". They oppose expansion of the state sector. expansion of the state sector. They oppose all land reforms as being "expropriatory". They oppose state-trading.

By themselves these parties would not be so dangerous. But

The Third General Election in India: A scene of Polling in Bhopal.

NEW AGE

We demand recognition of the fact is that they have po-the Revolutionary Algerian werful friends and supporters Provisional Government. We demand greater support by India for the African peo-ple fighting against foreign New State State State (State State S of the Party is M. R. Masani, an avowed supporter of Ame-rican imperialism. It should be with China by methods of ne-noted that this was the only party in India which openly opposed the Government of India's action in liberating Deman. Diu and Goa. The Strata taken by the par-opposite. The Strata taken by the par-ties of the extreme right on all India's action in liberating these issues is diametrically opposite. The Strata taken Party in its The Strata taken by the par-opposite. The Strata taken by the par-opposite. The Strata taken by the par-opposed the Government of The Strata taken by the par-opposite. The Strata taken by the par-or 10 per cent of the total votes in the second general

votes in the second general election, has, more and more shifted to the Right. Blinded by anti-Commins, it joined with the Congress and the Muslim League to overthrow the Communist-led Ministry in Kerala and secured, as rew In the riection Manifesto is-sued by us in October 1961 we by us in October 1961 we have explained in detail the policies of our Party. The most burning issue for all mankind today is that of peace

Like the Swatantra and the

the growth of the state sector, the Praja Socialist leaders want the "giant corporations" in the public sector to be "split up". public sector to be "split up". They never criticises the faci-lities that are given by the Indian Government to foreign monopoly capital to penetrate our economy and collaborate with Indian big business. They never criticises the faci-lism, we Communists shall strive so that our country may play a still greater role. We want to eliminate foreign monopolies from our national economics

The Praja Socialists, also play a disruptive role in relation to the mass organisations and the mass struggles.

For these reasons, the PSP can no longer be called a Left party. At the same time it has to be admitted that a section of Left-minded masses remains under its influence.

One common objective of all these parties, as well as of the leaders of the Congress, is to dislodge the Communist Party of India from its present po sition.

As is well kn wn. the Communist Party of India, working inder conditions of semi-lega-lity in several states, emerged as the second party in Par-liament as the result of the should be decided by the first general election it is to how they are spent first general election. It polled Government of India. 6 million votes (6 per cent of the total), won 27 seats in the **(9** The privy purses given to State legislatures.

In the second general election our Party polled 12 mil-lion votes (10.9 per cent of the

tures has helped us to a consi-derable extent to strengthen the popular movement. By their bold championship of the cause of the masses, the Com-munist legislators have not only won the respect of the masses but have also been able to exert some influence on t policies of the Government.

Therefore, it is not surprising that reactionaries, both inside and outside the Congress, will spare no effort to defeat us. In several States, the Praja Socialists have entered into agree-ment with even the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra in order to attain this objective

In the Election Manifesto is

mankind today is that of peace or war. Our country, faced with the colossal task of liqui-dating the heritage of centu-ries of `foreign rule, needs peace. This is a task of para-mount importance. Conscious of the role which India has already played in defence of peace, against the warmongers and for liquidation of colonia-

foreign monopolies from our national economy, and as an immediate step twards this we propose nationalisation of the most important foreign important foreign concerns and also measures to stop foreign concerns from re-mitting their profits abroad. We insist that no new investment by foreign monopolists, whe-ther on their own or in colla-boration with Indian monopo-lists, should be allowed.

We advocate closer coope-ration between India and the socialist countries, coope-ration which has already proved to be highly useful for us. While not opposed to loans few as possible and the ques-tion as to how they are spent should be decided by the

princes should be stopped and the vast properties and wealth of these princes should

* SEE OVERLEAF PAGE ELEVEN

AGAINST ILLEGAL DECISIONS

OF PUNTA DEL ESTE-A SPEECH BY CUBA'S REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA

"The Revolutionary Government of Cuba has re-peatedly denounced the OAS Conference recently which stands unchallenged. held at Punta Del Este as a manoeuvre designed and All U.S. interventionist acts that it, at the same time, adoption of a resolution by which the executive body of convened under the pressure of the United States to pave the way for a new armed attack to be launched against Cuba. Now that it is over, the moment of Florez, the Charge d'Affaires for Cuba in New Delhi in course of an address last month to the Indo-Cuban Friendship Association. The following are some extracts from the important speech.

Cuban government sent a rica is present and urgent, note to all governments of the can the OAS meet to consider world with which we maintain diplomatic relations, denouncing these new plans of aggres pointing out the training camps, nearly 30, where mercenary forces are prepared for this purpose. For this same purpose the meeting of the OAS was convened at Punta Del Este under the pressure of the U.S.

This previous step was necessary in order to pave the way for the new armed attack and prepare the scene politically. It is to be noted that 1960 a meeting of the OAS was convened with the same purpose under the CITC as a political preparation and "legitimisation" of the inva-sion later launched in April

This time the meeting was summoned under the pres-cription of the Rio Treaty of Mutual Assistance to consider threats to the political inde-pendence of the American States that could arise from the intervention continental powers. Cuba was not mentioned but everybody knew that it was intended against her, pretending that Cuba was a threat to the peace and security of the Americas, in order to condem her and have sanctions applied against her.

O N October 9, 1961, the security of the peace of Amethe situation, a given and con-crete situation. None of these eventualities were mentioned because of course no threat existed at least coming from Cuba

The only threat to the peace and security of Ame-rica came from the acts of intervention and aggression of the United States against Cuba and against the Latin American peoples who have suffered under them for many years. Voting against the convoca-

tion of the. Conference our delegates made it clear that it implied a modification of the Rio Treaty by which its scope has been arbitrarily broaden ed. It was indispensable for the implementation of a moable for dification of this sort to have. signed a separate protocol of modification to be ratified by every country according to their internal rules. The very spirit of the Rio Treaty has

een transformed. It was conceived, when the treaty was signed, that countries should come collectively to its defence if any of the American Republics was attacked. They have converted it, instead, into a mechanism of collective in-tervention of a group of American States into the affairs of another State within their own continent.

but no American state thought of the possibility to sum-mon a meeing of the Organi-sation to consider the danger gression and intervention of the only country in America, that is carrying on against another State of the same continent, a policy of hostility and proved aggression. This gives an idea of the true nature of this Organisa-

tion, an instrument of the U.S. to apply their foreign policy in Latin America

That is why neither the Government of Guatemala was even mentioned at Punta Del Este for its policy of intervention and aggression against Cuba though it was publicly and formally recog-nised by its President Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, in a New Year's eve message to the nation that he had allowed the training of the mercenary forces that landed in Cuba in U. S. April 1961, to secure as it had been agreed upon with President Kennedy, U. S. support for Guatemala's claim against England on the territory of British Honduras.

Mr. Ydigoras was urging his statement to fulfil his commitment to press England for the surrendering of the territory, after he had, on his side e ment

True Nature Of O.A.S.

One more instance about the true nature of the OAS as it has been openly reveal Thus the meeting was sum-moned though it was illegal within their own continent. because under the Rio Treaty voted against the summoning only when a real threat to the of the meeting on the basis the so-called inter-American

THE THIRD GENERAL ELECTION

interests of the II S monono lies and government. That is why neither the present tyrannical governments of Stroessner in Paraguay, Sc Nicaragua and Ydigoras in Guatemala has ever been expelled from the OAS nor the former bloody dictatorship of Batista in Cuba. They have been, of course they are, the best safeguards and guarantors of the U.S. interests in their respective countries. Thus the issue before the OAS to consider the mem-

bership and consequently of bership and consequently of the expelling of any member from the Organisation is whether the government of anyone of them pledge its commetbuilty with the US compatibility with the U.S interests in their respective countries and become an instrument for their maintenance irrespectiv of the political and social ture they have. struc

Failure

The U.S. wanted Cuba to be condemned as a threat to the peace of America, and sanctions applied against her. They were defeated. Cuba was not condemned and no sanctions were taken against

AJOY GHOSH

be taken over by the Govern-

The banks, general insur ance, iron, steel and coal industries as well as export and import trade should be na-tionalised, and the public sec-tor expanded. These measures would place vast resources in the head of the Concompant the hands of the Government o carry out its economic plans nd also curb the power of big

business. Simultaneously, every faci-lity should be given to small and medium industries, which are privately owned and whichhusiness. nostly produce consumer goods. This will meet the need for goods and also help solve unemployment.

Special help should be given to the industrially ard areas so that region al disparities in matters of economic development are reduced.

A key slogan of-our Party is land to the tillers. We propose that all fictitious transrers made in recent years should be declared null and fers made in recent void and that no compensation should be paid to big landlords. Economic burdens on the pea-sants should be substantially reduced so that they can make more investment on the land and increase our agricultural production.

S We stand for a just and equitable system of taxa-tion so that the rich make their proper contribution to the dement of the country, and the policy of squeezing the poor is ended.

We waste, corruption eNiciency fought We have, also made concrete proposals for consoli-dating and strengthening the

the OAS has been directed to expel Cuba from the Organisaulon. In this only 13 Latin American countries came along to support the United America States.

Six of the biggest and more important countries in Latin America did not vote for this resolution. They and Cuba represent a population of 140 million people, more than 70 per cent of the total population of Latin America. The way in which they obtained the consent of the 13 remaining nations using bribe, black-mail and pressure will re-main in the history of America as one of the most shameful pages.

The Alliance for Progress, a programme of U.S. econ "development" for Latin Ame-rica launched last year re-vealed its true nature when it was stated upon the arrival of Mr. Rusk at Punta Del Este that unless a firm action was taken against Cuba the programme will face difficulties in its implementation which that no amount of dollars would be allocated to any Latin American govern under the

* SEE PAGE 14

democratic institutions in our

* FROM OVERLEAF

country. The slogans that we put forward today are not of a socialistic nature. They are demo-cratic. But, if adopted and implemented they would weaken the position of imperialism and feudalism as well as monopoly capital, strengthen the position of the popular create conditions r forces and in which the next step forward can be taken. such, we expect wide-ort for them from all pa-As such. : forces.

Party Will Improve Its Position

Our Party has not merely put forward a programme on whose basis all patriotic forces can unite, but it has also fear-lessly championed the cause of the people, both inside and outside the legislatures. In every struggle of the people for just demands our Party has ever been in the forefront. A number of our comrades have been killed, many have been injured and thousands impri soned

Our Party has come to be looked upon as the spearhead of the mass movement and the most consistent advocate of democratic transformations in our country.

In the last two elections we won the support of big sections of our people. We have every reason to hope that in the forthcoming election we shall improve our position. That will give a big impetus to the In-dian people's battle for strengthening their inde ence, for democracy and peace. January 3, 1962 New Delhi.

MARCH 25, 1962

Elections Reflect Social Cohesion In U.S.S.R.

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

Elections to the Soviet Parliament were held all over the Soviet Union on Sunday. Amid scenes of great enthusiasm and in a gay holiday mood people turned out in their millions and voted their best representatives to the membership of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

volution of 1917.

I N an atmosphere of unity and solidarity and unshak-lionaire press here to dupe the and solidarity and unshakous future the people of the Soviet Union voted for the Programme of the construc-tion of Communism, for haption of Communism, for hap-piness and prosperity and a rising standard of living Things were never so good for the Soviet people, their advance was never so fast and so spectacular as it is today and with promise of greater achievements, more prosperity and highest standard of living yet to come within the life ie of one generation. No wonder the Soviet people voted for their Party and Govern-ment so enthusiastically.

A regime and government which enables the people to develop all branches of eco-nomy at such a tempestuous pace and advance irreppres-sibly to the bright summits of the most just society on this earth, who would not vote for such a government and such a regime?

During the last three years of the current Seven-Year Plan the above-plan industrial output alone nearly equalled the total Soviet production in deputies are organs power of the people. 1937. And in the last four months industrial production here was nearly twice as much during the entire First ve-Year Plan or more than

for the whole of 1950. Elections to the Soviet Par-Hament are of course a diffe-rent affair from elections any-where in the capitalist world. No millionaires here to use their ownership of the means

The Paris Commune whose anniversary happily fell on this election day was called by Marx a "working corpo-ration simultaneously legi-slating and enforcing laws". The soviets are also such "working corporations" and their role in Soviet society, their responsibility, power and initiative are constant-

ALGERIA: de jure Recognition

ped at no sacrifices to up-hold their sacred right to MOSCOW, March 19: The Soviet Government has extended de jure re-cognition to the Provisional national freedom and inde pendence of their mother-land. They were convinced Government of the Alge rian Republic and has ex-pressed readiness to estab-lish diplomatic relations that the just cause for which the Algerian people had fought for many years would triumph, and that the chains of colonial oppression in which the colonialists tried to hold The following is the full text of Premier Khrush-chov's message to Premier

the Algerian people be burst forever.

graph have just brou-ght us news of a historic victory of the heroic Alge-"This victory, which has been won at no small price, rejoices all who hold dear the cause of freedom and independence of the peo "Much blood was shed by

rian people. Agreement has been reached in the talks between the Provisional Government of the Algerian "The Soviet Governmen Republic and the French the glorious Algerian pat-riots who fought selflessly expresses confidence that the establishment of dipagainst an army of cold lomatic relations will fact reign state and on the ending of war in Algeria. "Permit me, Mr. Chair-man, on the occasion of this significant event, cordially nialists armed to the teeth. litate the further develop and many sacrifices were made by the Algerian peoment of mutual un standing and friendship ple in the struggle for national liberation before it that have formed between our peoples and countries on the basis of the prin-ciples of equally, respect of succeeded in raising on their soil the banner of an Independent Algerian state. sovereignty, non-interfer-"By its heroic struggle against the colonialists the Algerian people made an outstanding contribution to the common cause of ence in internal affairs and fruitful co-operati "The Soviet people since

rian Republic and you per-sonally on this great vic-tory on behalf of the people of the Soviet Union. the Soviet Government, and myself personally. "The people of the Soviet Union, like all the friends

rely wishes the people of Algeria great successes in the building and strengththe common cause of liquidating colonialism and implementing the decision of the United Nations on the granting of independ-ence to colonial countries and peoples. The ending of ening of an independent national state, in the eco-nomic and cultural deve-lopment of their mother-land."

MARCH 25, 1962

with it.

Benkhedda:

66 THE radio and tele-

Government on the self-determination of Algeria as an independent sove-

to congratulate the Alge

rian people, the Provision

al Government of the Alge

of Algeria, admired the

courage and heroism of the Algerian patriots who stop-



PAGE TWELVE

A Scene of Voters Going to Polls in West Bengal. NEW AGE



voters, no conflict of classes of nations, no issues of language, caste and creed to be res nobody to propagate national or race hatred; nobody to for the flames of base passions for selfish ends.

All that was finished long ago, all that rubbish was burnt and reduced to ashes in the fire of the great re-

Elections. here are not an arena of conflict and a free for all where all methods and all intrigues and tricks are fair that lead to the reins of Tair that lead to the rems of power. Here the people are firmly in power all the time. Our Party, our Government, our factory and our field, they

say. The task is to build the com. munist society and its mate-rial foundation and every member of the Supreme Soviet works at some specific sector of communist construction. Every deputy is inseparably connected with the life of the people and that is why the Soviets of working peoples deputies are organs of true

ly on the increase. Behind posed by factories and farms, them, are the people. trade union organisations and As Khrushchov said on Fri-As generating at the meeting public meetings. Later at predav ters of the Kalinin district of Moscow from where he was a candidate to the Supreme Soviet, "The main thing is our labour comrades, the labour of the entire Soviet people."

FACE OF THE NEW SOVIET.

SINCE the mistakes of the Stalin cult were rectified and people's initiative and criticism and exand blossoming of Soviet democracy. Papers carry ledge unanimously that the open criticism of those third general elections. in who do not fulfil their duties me who do not fulfil their sphere of acute struggle and duties well, do not serve were accompanised by the the interests of their voters population's unusual political and forget them after get-

The properties of the press. Some unworthy ones have even been recalled by the elec-torate of their area. And the new emphasis is on continuous renewal of the composi-Ous renewal of the composi-tion of the organs of power so that the participation of the people in the affairs of the country increases and more and more get trained to man-age the socialist state.

For example, more than .70 per cent of the m of the new Supreme Soviet will take their seat in the House for the first time. 27 per cent are women, an increase since last time, and there are more deputies who are not Party members-24.2 per cent. The candidates were pro-

election conferences of orga-nisations moving candidates, the final candidate was selectthe final candidate was select. more members in the first and ed and registered. The ballot 12 more in the latter. form below it carried the notice that voters should cross out the names of candidates they do not support-which objection to having more than one candidate although actually once a representative non-Party bloc.

candidate is chosen only he is

registered for elections. 1,443 'deputies were elected, 791 to the Soviet of the Union and 652 to the Soviet of Nationalities. There are 65

: Last night Chairman of the Central Electoral Commission told correspondents that 99.95 or 139,947,206 people took part shows that there is no legal in elections and more than 99 objection to having more than one candidate although actu-dates of the Communist and

PRAVDA REPORT ON INDIAN ELECTIONS

activities, write Kutzobin and Kutsenkov in Pravda, reporting on the outcome of the Indian elections: They

further say: The Indian National Cong-ress emerged victorious in these elections, in the some way as in the preceding two. According to preliminary data, it has won more than 54 per cent of the seats in Parliament and more than 60 percent of the seats in the le

lative assemblies of the states. The results of the voting show that broad sections of voters' in the main support the policy of India's present Govpolicy of India's present Gov-ernment, approve its efforts in the struggle for peace, general disarmament and the triumph of the principles of peaceful

And though many aspects of its domestic policy are being criticised, in casting ballots. for the Indian National Congress, the main bulk of the voters, expressed their sup-port for the measures of the ruling party, aimed at any early elimination of the hea heritage of colonialism, at in-dustrialising the country and strengthening its national independence

At the same time, there is no denying the fact that this vic-tory of the Indian National Congress was achieved at the t of much greater 'efforts n formerly. This was mani-ted not only in the acute cost of mu nature of the election campaign, but also in a certain re-duction of the number of seats held by the ruling party in the Central Parliament and in the legislative assemblies of the

Many observers are of the opinion that these changes in the position of the ruling party reflect a certain dissatisfaction of broad sections of the popu-lation in India with the fact that in the years of its rule the munist Party is still the chief Congress did not carry out opposition party in the Central some of the promises made to Parliament and in the legisla-the people before it came to tive assemblies of many states.

A characteristic feature of the ruling party had to cope both with left-wing opposition and with a noticeable activisation of right-wing reactionaties Ten ented by tantra, Jan Sangh and Other

not counting on the extensive support of the voters and not risking to make an open challenge to the present govarnment, especially in view of the fact that it is headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, the re-

actionaries decided to stage their main battle in one of the districts of Bombay where Krishna Menon, Indid's Minister of Defence and candidate of the Congress, was standing. Menon had already been more than once subjeted to attacks by reactionaries inside the by reactionaries insue the country and abroad: Swatan-tra and other reactionary par-ties calculated that if they manage to defeat Menon, this manage to defeat Menon, this would undermine the prestige of the Nehru Government and its policy.

With this purpose they put up against Menon, Acharya Kripalani, a former leader of the Congress who is now firm. ly connected with

The American press displayed a most sensitive interest in the election campaign in B bay and rushed to support Kri-palani's candidature. U.S. Im-perialism did not restrict itself to fence-sitting. It directly in terfered in the elections, as a result of which one U.S. Em-bassy employee had to quit the country at the Indian Government's demand. India's patri-Ots saw through the sch domestic reaction and transoceanic allies in good time. Thanks to the joint effort of all the progressively mind-ed people, Kripalani came a cropper. The outcome of the "Bom-

bay epic", as the Indian press called the election campaign campaign there, was a sad disappoint-ment for the right-wing leadment for the transoceant ers and their transoceant friends. The New York Times that Menon's triumph said that Menon's triumph held out "unfavourable pros-pects for the Americans."

Reaction sustained losses in the other st states as well. Among the other parties, the one to suffer most heavily at the elections was the once influential Praja Socialist influential Praja Socialist Party, whose right-wing lead-ership had completely shown itself up in the eyes of the people as a bunch of unscru-pulous political shysters.

The Indian Communist Parts gained a major success at the elections. A preliminary tally makes it clear that the Com-Thus, the third general elections has been a failure for external and internal reaction in India.

in India. However, the progressive Indian press is warning the Indian people not to be com-placent. It says that in some of the states reaction has suc-ceeded in improving its posi-tions, owing to the lack of unity among the patriotic for-ces.

ces. It urges the people to rally still more closely together in the struggle agai the dis mary forces:

PAGE THIRTEEN

- / the colonial war in Algeria and the triumph of inde-pendent Algeria is an im-portant factor in easing international tensions.

"Guided by the great principle of the right of peoples to self-determine tion and deeply respecting the just national aspirations of the Algerian peo-ple, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics declares its de jure recognition of the ovisional Government of the Algerian Republic and expresses readiness to esta-blish diplomatic relations with it.

POWERFUL SOVIET SUPPORT

THE Security Council must immediately adopt a decision to ensure a de-finite improvement of the dangerous istuation in the dangerous istuation in the States' aggressive policy Caribbean Sea area, result- against Cuba. These attempts ing from the new plans fors: reflect the objective facts, aggression by the United that, as the United States States against Cuba. This admitted after the failure of image the States against Cuba. dangerous istuation in the was stated by Soviet repre- the intervention last year, for sentative P. D. Morozov at another invasion of Cuba it

sion on March 15. He drew the Council's at-tention to the fact that the continuing hostile actions of the United States Governent against Cuba result in a dangerous situation threat-ening world peace and secu-

World Court Must Give Its Opinion

This time, the Soviet repre-sentative said, Cuba turns to the Security Council with a request to ask for the opinion of the International Court on number of important questions of international law, correct and impartial solution of which would, to a great eztent, determine the app priate political decisions appro the Security Council directed towards improvement of the situation in the Caribbean

zone. What is meant are the re-

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the wake States' ag sentative P. D. Morozov at another invasion of Cuba it the Security Council ses-sion on March 15.

rations for the aggression. This new stage in the Uni-ted States' hostile activities against Cuba has a sinister meaning. Instead of learning the lesson of the ignominious failure of the anti-Cuban in-tervention of April 17, 1961. and hearkening the voice of the peace-loving peoples who express their solidarity with the Cuban people's heroic struggle for their freedom and independence, the United States Government-has start-ed preparing another armed intervention against the terand hearkening the voice of ritory of Cuba on a still lar-

ger so As follows from American press reports, the United States have built up a po-werful military force in the direct proximity of Cuba's shores. The seventh group of the so-called "Task Forces", 6,200-man strong, is being transferred hastily to the territory of Panama

from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and the American garrison at the Guantanamo hase is being constantly

reinforced. The members of the Secu-rity Council must fully, rea-lise, Morrzov said, how dangerous for the cause of world peace is, the continuation of the policy of intervention and blockade, terror and subver-

direct accomplice in the aggression: being prepared aga-inst Cuba, the United States grossly and overtly violated the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and the Charter of the regional Organisation of American States which must answer the demands of the former.

The UN Charter enjoins the United Nations member-states to live in peace with one another, to develop friendly re-lations between nations on the basis of respect for the principles of equality and selfdetermination of peoples, categorically prohibits inter-ference in the internal affairs of other states.

But enforcement measures are being taken aga-inst Cuba contrary to these demands and without the

sanction of the Security vity by Cuba had only one Council. Cuba has been purpose—to diyert attention officially informed that from preparations for aggres-these actions would be con-tinued until it renounces its present system. What is this if not a direct interference to be a strategies of the stration of Secu-rity Council members to the

in the internal affairs of Cubs, if not an obvious disregard for the basic provisions of the United Nations Charter? Morozov fully supported the

Cuban proposal that the Se-curity Council should urgently request an opinion of the In ternational Court of Justic blockade, terror and subver-sion, gross pressure and on the legality of the deci-blackmail pursued by the sions taken under United Uinted States against Cuba. By imposing on the Punta-By imposing on the Punta-By imposing on the Punta-bel Este Conference a decision inst Cuba effected on this which would make the OAS a basis, and suspend the opera-direct accomplice in the sec sions taken under United States' pressure at Punta Del Este and the operations aga-inst Cuba effected on this tion of the agreement conclu-ded at Punta Del Este prior to receiving the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and the final decision taken by the Security Council.

Replying to Stevenson's outbursts, the representative of the Soviet Union emphasised that his contention of some "aggressive, subversive" acti-

rity Council members to the fact that the representative of the United States this ne did not even rep ant. his assurances that the United States had not prepared and were not prepar INF 88 gression against Cuba. This must make the Security Council even more watch fal.

The representative of the USSR drew the attention of the Security Council members also to the fact that the Ame rican representative had not refuted a single instance cited at the Security Council cited at the Security Council meeting and bearing out prenarations for aggress ainst Cuba.

In the light of all this, P D. Morozov emphasised, the role of the Security Council in preventing an aggression against Cuba, which is un-doubtedly under preparation, is still further enhanced.

CUBA DENOUNCES U.S.

* FROM PAGE 12

unless they followed the po-licy of the U.S. towards Cuba. It is publicly known that the position of the govern-ment of Haiti, as reported in the press, changed before the Conference was over towards a position favourdesigns of the able to the TI S after an amount of 15 posed. dollars aid was

granted to that country. From the propagandistic point of view the situation and the thin results of the Conference were exploited to the maximum by the United States and all its means of propaganda according to their designs. It had been planned by the U.S. to transform the bilateral problem existing between our respective coun-tries into a collective one where all the Latin American States were also involved, using the Organisation as an instrument of intervention of a group of nations in the affairs of another trying to avoid through this manoeuvre.

its direct responsibility. The action taken, by the OAS is not only llegal because there does not exist any provision in the Charter to allow the expulsion of any member State but also contrary to the Charter of the United Nations itself of which the OAS is a Regional Agency and where consequently countries with different social systems are bound to coexist. It has been converted by this action into a military and political bloc ruled by the U.S.

The OAS must either, as a regional agency, include all American States whatever whatever their political and social systems are, or finally become, without any pretence or shame, the private preserve of Washington administered on the lines of a Ministry for the

Colonies. And that is into what the OAS has been finally convert-ed after this meeting!

Immediately after the Con-Immediately after, the Con-ference was over a complete embargo on all importations. from Cuba was decreed. This action was announced as in compliance with a decision taken by the Organisation as a whole and went on further to prece their allies to follow to press their allies to follow er policy of economic op-ession and strangulation gression, and stranguages against Cuba. It was hypocritically stated,

on the occasion of the anent of the decision thus taken, that for 'humanitarian reasons' the exportation of foodstuff and medical products from the U.S. to Cuba will be allowed to continue. It will be impossi le for Cuba, however, to buy in the U. S. any of these after the embargo products was_im

How are we going to buy these products so badly needed by the people of Cuba "that so "humanly" they offer to sell to Cuba if at the same time they deprive us of the means to buy them? There is more than hypocrisy in that statement. It is full of cyni-

We have been forced to increase our military strength for the exclusive purpose of our defence due to the aggres-sive policy followed by the U. S. against Cuba. These arms, however, as it has been repeatedly stated by govern-ment officials and by the Prime Minister of Cuba him? by the pose a threat to any country, because Cuba is not affiliated ny pro- with any military bloc and

has not signed any military alliance with any power outside the American con-tinent as it is the case with the U.S. The only foreign military base existing in Cuba is the U.S. Naval base at Guantanamo which the Revolutionary Government and the people of Cuba repudiate. No extra-conti-nental power has obtained or has asked for any military base in Cuba. We follow a policy of peace. But anyway, we Cubans, do not fear anything at all. We

are ready to face any peaceful or unpeaceful challenge coming from them. If they come either under the flag of If they the flag of the CIA or that of the OAS.

we Cubans will be there wait-ing for them. We will not fail our own responsibility and that conthe peoples which are suffer-ing and struggling today in slavery under the domination of imperialists and colonia-lists. We do not belong only to America, we march with the whole world and not with part of it.

We will not let down our flag. We will never capitulate.

MARCH 25, 1962

CONGRESS REPREHENSIBLE TACTICS JYOTI BASU'S EXPOSURE IN W. BENGAL ASSEMBLY

From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

An atmosphere of excitement and tension prevailed in the newly constituted West Bengal Assemb-ly on March 15, the first day of the debate on the Governor's Address to the joint session of the Legislature on March 13. The Budget Session had commenced on the previous day.

Schoulds and counter-across the floor and table-thumping enlivened the pro-ceedings of the House when Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposition, mounted a wither-ing strate attack against the ous malpractices and the most downright lies and slanders resorted to by the Con-gress party in the recent elec-

Initiating the debate, he prefaced his speech with an appeal to the newly formed the votes of the pe Government to release the long-term political prisoners. He wanted to know how long Government would pursue a vindictive policy by ignoring repeated representations on the subject.

the subject. Then referring to the Gov-ernor's Address that the re-cent elections in our country mocracy in other countries and that in our own, he said the biggest under the and that in our own, he said democratic system", Jyoti Basu said that he could not but strongly protest against that here the governmental machinery had been used by the Congress to gain election the ruling party's tall claim that the elections had been held in the "democratic manadvantages. Reading out from an election pamphlet in Ben-gail, "Why you should not vote for the Communists", ner" or that they had been "free and fair": published from the "Congress

Bhavan", the headquarters of the BPCC in Calcutta, he said On the contrary, the rui-ing party had tried to "sub-vert democracy" and had thrown all elementary codes of democratic behaviour to that it had been openly written therein: "Development work in your area will be stop-ped if you vote for the Com-munist candidate. e winds. It had hatched a conspiracy to turn the elec-Was this threat an example of the much-trumpeted solici-tude for democracy and demotions into a sheer farce. How far it had succeeded was another matter, because everything did not depend cratic methods on the part of on the ruling party alone. the Congress, he asked

Pointing out that the Congress was seeking to strangle the nascent democracy in our country by collecting huge amounts of money from big business for election purposes, he quoted from the observations made by Justice P. B. Mukherjee of Calcutta High Court and Chief-Justice Chagla and Justice Desai of Bombay High Court on the subject of financial contribu-tions by companies to the funds of a political party.

Justice Mukherjee had said about the Martin Burn Co.'s contribution to the ngress: "To the cynic it would appear to be a plea of the Company to have a legal sanction to bribe the Government of the day to induce policies that would help the Company in its business. To convert convic tion and conscience by money was to pervert both democracy and administra-

Chief Justice Chagla and Justice Desai had observed on June 21, 1957 regarding the ution of the Tatas to "Th the Congress fund: "The democracy in this country is a nascent democracy and it is necessary that it should be Citing concrete instances well looked after, tended and show how Government em-nurtured so that it should rise ployees had been systemati-

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city and in the industrial region around it.

ALL POSSIBLE

you have voted".

the ruling party.



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ç. . .

would appear that any at-tempt on the part of anyone to finance a political party was likely to contaminate the very springs of democracy." The money paid to the Con-gress by the rich, Jyoti Basu

observed, was used to nurchase the ruling classes had forced to live in poverty and squalor. It was a misfortune for West Bengal that the kept men of the monopoly capitalists and other vested interests had been again returned to power.

Pointing out that the machinery of the Government was being used in the service of the ruling party even after the elections he said that when clothes were being distributed by the Government on the occasion of the Id fes-tival, the Muslim people who had voted for Dr. Gani, Communist candidate who has been elected from Entally constituency in Calcutta, were told to go to "those for whom

Teachers, refugees, peasants and other poorer sec-tions of the people were being threatened with stopage of doles, loans, gratuitous relief, etc., for having voted against

UNFAIR MEANS Charging the Congress with having adopted all con-ceivable unfair means and mainractices. he referred to manipulations in the electoral rolls, on an unpre-cedented scale, goondaism, etc., especially in Calcutta

them from exercising their franchise, he referred to the case of Sarojendra Nath Rak-shit, a railway employee of Kanchrapara, who had been chargesheeted for his alleged participation in an election meeting of a Communist can-didate four and a half years ago during the 1957 elections

Another "charge against him was that he had shown interest in selling among the Railway workshop employees the paper of a particular poli-tical party, in which an article supporting the action of a foreign Government in sup-pressing the "Revolution in Tibet" had appeared. The obvious reference was to Swa-dhinata Communist Party daily in West Bengal", Jyoti Besu added Basu added.

When Chief Minister Dr. C. Roy intervened to say that the matter was the con cern of the Centre and that his Government had nothing to do with it, Jyoti Basu promptly retorted: "Oh. No! You have no sense of guilt on your conscience! It is only that the chargesheet has been framed on the basis of the report of your Government's police" (Laughter from Oppo-sition benches).

Continuing, he said that the ruling party had adopted the tactics of intimidating the rallway employees in Kha-ragpur, Chittaranjan and all other centres.

With bitterness in his tone, he further observed that if Government employees hap sacked though there was no legal sanction for such action. But those employees who were active members of the Congress and openly indulged in political activities in further-ance of the aims of the ruling party went scotfree.

He then referred to the cases of two railway em-ployees. One was a member of the Mandal Congress Committee and had issued leaflets under his signature in support of a Congress candidate in Howrah dis-trict. The other had trans-lated the speech of San-jeeva Reddy, former Con-gress President, in a public meeting in Khansen i meeting in Kharagpur April 1961.

There was commotion in the House when Jyoti Basu cited one instance after another to show that while Pandit Nehru and other Corgress leaders talked of "national integration", the ruling party in this State had influenced the elections by rousing reli-gious sentiments and by threatening the non-Bengal people that they would be driven out of West Bengal if they did not vote for the Con-gress!

APPEALS TO RELIGION

He further said that an article published in Paigham, an Urdu daily in Calcutta, had tried to "prove" that Communism was against the Muslim religion and that the curse of Allah was on the. Communists. It further put out the slanderous lie that

NEW AGE

animals

This article had been reprinted by the "Congress Bhavan" and distributed among the Muslim electorate. It was an example of how the Congress had no qualms of conscience in using religious sentin rousing religious sentiments to influence the elections by utilising even this scur-rilous article of the Pai-gham, Jyoti Basu observed.

The leaflet issued from the "Congress Bhavan", contain-ing the above article, was clearly in contravention of Section 123(2) of the Repre-sentation of People's Act, he added. The said section cate-added. The said section cateone who "induces or attempts to induce a candidate or an elector to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will be rendered an object of divine displeasure or spiritual censure shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or elector within the meaning of this clause".

Jyoti Basu further said that the different leaflets and booklets issued from the "Congress Bhavan" appealing to the voters not to vote for the Communists because they did not believe in God, also fell within the purview of Section 123(3) of the Representation of People's Act.

them from exercising their the Muslims in the Soviet He cited the case of Rustom franchise, he referred to the Union, a Communist State, Satin vs. Dr. Sampurnanand case of Sarojendra Nath Rak-were forced to keep pigs, a and others (20 ELR 221), in shit, a railway employee of religious taboo, as domestic which the Court had given the judgment that "an appeal not to vote for Communists as they have no belief in religion or God falls within Section to vote for Communists as 123(3) of the Representation of People's Act" (Law of Elec-tions).

The Congress, therefore. should admit, Jyoti Basu continued, that it was determined to win the elections by adopting any means. So the loud talk about democracy

All this was a demonstration not of strength, but of the weakness of the ruling party, Jyoti Basu emphasised. Trickery, deceit and double-dealing without any limit whatsoever were now stock-in-trade of the Congress. Not merely that the ruling party itself was riddled through and through with corruption; it was dragging the entire nation down the dangerous incline of moral

dangerous degeneration. Referring, then, to the points made out in the Gover-Address. Jyoti Basu nor's Address, Jyoti Basu showed by quoting an array of facts and figures from official sources that the tall claims made in the Address the had absolutely reality. no basis in

COMMUNIST BLOC OFFICIALS

A day prior to the com- also fixed up speakers for the nencement of the current debates on the Governors ession of the Assembly Address and the Budget, and mencement of the current session of the Assembly, members of the 52-strong Communist Bloc met and elected Jvoti Basu. Harekrishna Konar and Ganesh Ghose the Leader. Deputy Whip Leader and Chief respectively of the Bloc. An Executive Committee, with Niranjan Sen as its Secretary, was also elected to guide the day-to-day work Inside the Legislature. The general body meeting normal privileges.

the subjects on which were to speak

On March 14, the Speaker declared the Communist group in the Assembly, with its strength of 52 membe main Opposition party and its leader, Jyoti Basu, occupied the same position as in the last House. The Speaker fur-ther announced that the lea-ders of other groups and par-ties would continue to enjoy

POLITICAL MURDER

A FTAB Ali, a Communist worker of Patharghata village in Sandeshkhali Police Station of 24 Parganas district, was brutally murdered a few days ago.

Characterising the shocking incident as a political murder, the Secretariat of the West Bengal State Council of the Communist Party of India in a statement on March 14, said that anti-people political circles in the rural areas were making preparations to launch attacks against the workers of the Communist Party and the democratic movement because they stood in the way of the unbridled exploitation and zooium of the rural vested interests.

The statement demanded to know from the Govern-ment, how it was possible to commit such a murder.

what the role of the police had been and why the assailants had not yet been apprehended.

The statement appealed to the people to remain on guard against such heinous political conspiracies and urged upon the members and supporters of the Communist Party and other Left parties to build up a protest movement against the murder.

Harekrishna Konar, Deputy Leader of the Communist Blo in the Assembly submitted a motion on March 14 calling the Government's attention to the murder and demanding a statement. The Police Minister stated on March 16 that the Government was investigating into the circumstances under, which Aftab All had died of. gunshot wounds in his village. home

PAGE FIFTEEN

UNDEMOCRATIC SET-UP FOR GOA OPPOSED

The Maharashtra State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India having discussed the recent developments in regard to Goa, the following statement: has issued

HE question as to what is **1** His question as to what is to be the future set up of Goa now occupies the atten-tion of the people in India and particularly the attention of the people of Maharashtra. That question is even more important for the people of Goa, who have been dominat-ed and rilled by the Portui-Goa, who have been dominat-ed and ruled by the Portu-guese for over 400 years. The Goan people had not tasted even those small liberties and semblance of democratic rights, which the Indian peo-ple, next door to Goa, had ple, next door to Goa, had even under the British imperialists

In the last 14 years since the achievement of Indian indepedence, thousands of those Goans who have been oming to India and lived here have seen and felt the concoming to India and lived here have seen and felt the con-trast between liberated India and enslaved Goa. The intellectuals, workers, artisans and

others who have gone back to liberated Goa and those who were already inside, all those together now want to estab-lish a democratic life for all Goans and develop their lives and living as an integral part of the Indian neole

and living as an integral part of the Indian people. Parliament has passed a Bill, amending the Constitu-tion of India and incorporat-ing Goa, Daman, and Diu in the Indian Union. It is a wel-

e fact. At the same time, this welcome act was accompanied by a most unwelcome measure, that makes Goa measure, that makes Goa a centrally administered territory. Eight lakhs of Goans will be governed by a Civilian administrator, directly responsible to and under the advice of the President President. Goans will have no right to elect their representatives in

any shape or form. Goa has been allotted two seats in Parliament, but the people of Goa are not considered fit Goa are not considered fit enough to elect them or any-body, not even the adminis-trator, who will legislate and rule in their name. This is not only a mockery of Goan freedom but also of Indian democracy

dom ocracy. he Maharashtra -* the Con democracy. The Maharashtra State Executive of the Communist Party emphatically condemns this denial of democratic rights to the Goan people who are in no way inferior to the Indian people in their fitness to have democratic rights for themselves.

PART OF MAHARASHTRA

There are varying opinions as to how the Goan people should find their democratic set up and in what shape and form. The Goan people by historical tradition, cultural make-up, affinity and lan-

: From Front Page

ALGERIA pled, beaten Algeria that he

The Algerian Government The Algerian Government with pride and confidence spurned this spurious self-determination. They anno-unced that there could be no negotiations except be-tween equals. They declared that Algeria's integrity and algeria's sovereights were Algeria's sovereignty not for sale. What could be negotiated would be details effecting the future rela-tions between the two sovereign states.

Ultimately this stiff-necked rench "saviour" had to bow. Tench In March 1961 talks began at Evian: They broke down, Evian: They broke down, were resumed in July at Lug-ran; broke down again and were resumed and carried on to successful conclusion only from the middle of February this year.

What was it that broke the pride of de Gaulle, who sym-bolised the aspirations of the French imperialists?

Pride of place must be given, of course, to the great heart and strength of the armed Algerian struggle for freedom. Starting from indi-vidual acts of heroism, branching into protocted vidual acts of heroism, branching into protracted guerrilla war, the Algerian freedom battle soon assumed the shape of a regular ed the shape of a regular army. In the towns also the demonstrations, particular-ly in December 1960 helped to shatter French authority and confidence. and confidence.

In the second place we must honour the democrats of France foremost among whom were the glorious Communists

were the glorious Communists of France. Solidarity actions were unceasing and on ever increasing scale. However, it was not a matter of mere solidarity. The struggle to end the war in Algeria transformed fiself into the struggle to bar the road to power of fascism in France, for de-mocratic renewal in the metropolitan country. metropolitan country.

We need only recall the emendous movements that swept France. It became known that torture was, the main instrument of rule in Algeria Henri Alleg's book "La Question" became the best seller, stirring the conscience

of France. Great work was also done by such radical intellectuals as Jean-Paul Sartre. Political and moral bankruptcy became the fate of all who supported the war in Algeria

Then came the great general strike and demonstrations which saved France from the "generals" insurrection". It "generals' insurrection". It was clear that pleblan France was on the move. Finally, came the great demonstra-tions of this year in protest against the OAS outrages and the brutalities of de Gaulle's police. It was clear that ple-blan France would not wait any longer for peace to come of itself in Algeria.

of itself in Algeria. Mention, thirdly, must be made of the international solidarity that Algeria receiv-ed, right from the outset but with ever increasing momen-tum. Nor was it a question only of solidarity from public figures and mass organisa-tions. It was above all solida-

tions. It was above all solida-rity at the governmental level. The sovereign states, par-ticularly those bordering on Algeria not only recognised the Revolutionary Provi-sional Government of Alge-ria but extended to it every material and moral assistmaterial and moral assist ance. This solidarity reached its high watermark at the Belgrade conference of non-aligned countries last year.

The Government of India openly and consistently ex-pressed its support for Algeed its support so. freedom struggle. It ria's That's freedom struggte. It vigorously championed the cause of Algeria at the United Nations General Assembly. It, however, remains a sad fact that till the very end the Government of India did not recognise the Revolutionary Provisional Government of Algeria. This only cast a ble-

mish on its own reputation. mish on its own reputation. Such anti-imperialist soli-darity between sovereign states, who are by no means socialists, is a new feature of our new epoch. It is a galva-nising factor. To underesti-mate or to cast doubts, as some over-radical elements tend to do, is a grievous mis-take and leads to isolationist tactic.

tactio Mention must finally be made of the great contribu-tion of the Socialist, camp.

Naturally the biggest con-tribution from this decisive sector of the world commu-nity came from the Soviet Union. Soviet support to Algeria's struggle took the

Algeria's struggle took the most diverse of forms. But, above all, it was Soviet strength that gave the imperialists cause for the imperiansis cause for pause. It was the Soviet strength and skilful diplo-many that decisively turned the balance of world force against imperialism, isolat-ed it, disunited it, and im-pelled it to negotiate.

It should be mentioned that such decisive contributions to Algeria's freedom struggie were being made by the Soviet Algeria's Union simultaneously with its strenuous efforts for general and complete disarmament. Life itself refuted those who claimed that the struggle for disarmament would make the Soviet Union subordinate its endeavour to aid the libera-tion wars then raging.

Life itself has proved the correctness of this simulta-neous struggle of the Soviet Union and has shown that the diplomage the diplomacy of peaceful coexistence is itself of big support to all peoples strug-gling to win or to maintain their freedom.

It is evident that the strug-It is evident that the strug-gle in Algeria is by no means over. There will undoubtedly be attempts both by de Gaulle and by the OAS to subvert the settlement that has now been reached. In parlcular, the OAS may well launch upon extre-mely adventurist action both in metropolitan France and in in metropolitan France and in Algeria. The de Gaulle regime will also attempt to put as many obstacles as possible in the working out of the refer-endum and subsequent evacustion

Conflicts will no doubt arise with regard to the working of Sahara oil resources and func-tioning of the bases temporarily retained by the French.

By retained by the French. But the Algerian people— and their many and mighty friends—have no reason for despondency even if they have need for vigilance. The sun of Algerian free-dom shines strongly. No dark clouds can obscure its brilliance nor chill its brilliance nor chill its warmth.

guage, are a part of the peo-ple of Maharashtra. The people of Maharashtra. The peo-ple of Maharashtra naturally desire the people of Goa to be united with them. The de-mand for the merger of Goa with Maharashtra is a natural and historically 'correct de-mand. However, since this de-sire does not as yet receive a response in some sections of the people in Goa because of long vears of Portuenese rule blog years of Portugues rile which severed them from the Marathi people, the desire of the people of Maharashtra, must be first explained to the people of Goa and should re-ceive their democratic conconsent

Some sections legitimately feel that the Goans, if merged in Maharashtra may not get the special consideration, they deserve, as for example in the des matter of employment and trade. The reply to this can be that these matters can be specially provided for, as was done in the case of Vidarbha when the Maharashtra State

hen the management as formed. Some reactionary interests advantage of this some reactionary interests taking advantage of this situation want to incite com-munal differences. The mer-ger demand is sought to be identified with Hindu inter-ests and the separate state demand is identified with the Christians. This obviously is wrong and harmful. The Executive is of the

The Executive is of the opinion that the foremost task today in Goa is to

secure it a democratic its'own elected up where sentatives can decide on the question of merger with Maharashtra.

U.S. Infinate Agines

The Goan people must be roused to demand the abolition of the Administrator's rule and the establishment of democracy in Goa.

democracy in Goa. The fight for political de-mocracy for the Goan people cannot be conducted in a healthy and effective way un-less the working class and the peasantry establish their own organisations for better wages and trade union rights, for better laws, for reduction of the enormous land rents and for scaling down of the cost of living. Feudal laws and feudal oppression are in sufeudal oppression are in su-preme command over the lives of the villagers, which has got to be done away with.

The Goan people must unite themselves without inmust terference of communal, caste or religious beliefs or preju-dices. They must demand political democracy, freedom to organise, united organisa-tion of workers, peasants, students and other progres-sive sections of the people and work for a happy future. The Executive demands that the system of permits to enter Goa must be abolished forthwith and every citizen terference of communal, caste forthwith and every citizen of India must have the right to enter Goa, as part of our country.

Madras Dockers Plan Solidarity Action

 \mathbf{T}^{HE} Madras Dockers under the leadership of the Madras Harbour Workers' Union will boycott the Japanese ships March 25 to 27 in from response to an appeal by the Second All Pacific Asian Dock Workers' Conference and the All Japan Dock Workers' Union.

Presently the Japanese Dock Workers are carrying on a vigorous campaign for decasualisation and for higher

wages. "It is eight years since "It is eight workers start-Japanese Dock Workers started their struggle for decasua-lisation of dock work. Backed by the Opposition parties, they have presented a Bill on Decasualisation of Dock work to the Diet Session every year. However, Japanese shipping However, Japanese shipping monopolies and their Gov-ernment patronisers have shelved the Bill in utter disregard of this demand and the resolutions of the ILO inland transport committee. The Japanese Dock Workers are forced to work long hours for low wages. Their living conditions are so bad they cannot get married even when they reach a marriage-able age". The Japanese dockers under

the leadership of the All Japan Dock Workers' Union are waging a powerful campaign including a strike to attain their various demands includtheir various demands includ-ing the promulgation of a Port Labour Law which can gua-rantee security of service and a higher wage to the dockers. The All Japanese Dock Work-ers' Union, one of the seven 'sponsoring unions of the Second All Pacific and Asian Dock Workers' Conference has issued an anneal for soliderity issued an appeal for solidarity

action The Second All Pacific and Asian Dock Workers' Confer-ence gave a call for observing March 27, 1962 as a solidarity day of Pacific and Asian dock-

The Madras Harbour Workers' Union which is also one of the sponsoring unions of the Pacific and Asian Dock Workers' Con-ference has decided, in response to the appeal to "boycott all Japanese ves-sels and all vessels carry-ing cargo to and from Japan vis-a-vis any Indian effective from March 25 to March 27, 1962. The boycott shall be in respect of both

"This boycott shall be an expression of solidarity and support to the Japanese Dock Workers who are ground down under the most appal-ling conditions of work.

A. S. K. Iyengar, General Secretary of the Union has Secretary of the Union has communicated the Union's decision to the Port authori-tiles. He has also sent the message of solidarity to the All Japan Dock Workers' Union. Com. Iyengar has also addressed a letter to Mr. Ikeda, Prime Minister of Ianon setting film to comende Japan asking him to concede the just demands of the Japa-nese dockers.

This is not the first time the Madras Dockers under the the Madras Dockers under the leadership of the AITUC Union have gone into soll-darity action with the in-ternational working class. At the time of the Suez War in .1956, the Madras dockers successfully boycotted the Bri-tish and French vessels. A grand action of international working class solidarity indeed!