

The first week of June may be called the week devoted to National Integration, thanks to the discus-sions and deliberations that took place on the subject at the highest level in course of the week.

Yogindra Sharma

It was on June 2 and 3 and other matters." that the National Integra- Home Minister Lal Ba tion Council met and discussed Shastri correctly came for the first time the problems of national integration after it was formed by the National Integration Conference convened by the Prime Minister some eight months ago.

It was again on the three subsequent days that these problems dominated the debate inside the Lok Sabha in the context of the Home Ministry's demands.

The dangerous growth of communal and separatist forof communal and separatist for-ces as announced by the re-sults of the Third General Elections. followed by the communal riots at Malda and Rajshahi had come once again as rude reminders of

the warning given by the late Ajoy Ghosh in his speech at the National Integration Conference that communa-lism was "the most serious of all the menaces that confront ver"

All secular and patriotic elements in our national life had expected the National In-

the expected the National in-tegration Council, meeting in this background, to launch a campaign against commu-nal forces, the most serious

of all the menaces that con-front us. But the decision of

front us. But the decision of the Council to appoint a Com-mittee comprising almost all the representatives of com-munal parties together with those of the secular ones for defining communalism came as a big disappointment. It was like what used to happen during the British days whenever communal riots took place-calling together leaders of communal riots and forming a peace com-

and forming a peace com-

Surely, fifteen years of our national independence have given us sufficient experi-ence and forces to take con-

crete and effective steps to launch an all-out assault against these dark forces of communalism.

communalism. Even the timid and com-promising step of the Integ-ration Council was challenged in the Lok Sabha. Strangely

enough Md. Ismail of the Mus-lim League and Harish Chandra Mathur of the Congress made common cause saying that the "National Integra-

tion Conference was an out-side body and had no juris-diction to consider communal

All-Out Assault

mittee-Launch function and help share in building up the necessary public opinion."

Against

Home Minister Lal Bahadur Home Minister Lai Banauar Shastri correctly came down upon them, and stated that this "National Integration Council should continue to

The

But Shastriji did not throw any light on how uniow any light on how public opinion against com-munalism was going to be built up by inviting and in-cluding rank communalists in the Council and its Com-

mittee to define communalism. This attitude of compromise

and conciliation with the com-munal parties on the part of the ruling Congress party was

Assalled by Communist M.P. Vasudevan Nair and Socialist M. P. Ram Sevak Yadav as

one of the reasons leading to the grotwh of communal for-

Despite the dangerous growth of communalism in our body politic the forces of seculation and patients.

Communal Parties

Deny Identity

the Communist Party of India, in its resolution on May 16 and 17, immediately after the communal disturbances in West Bengal and East Paki-stan, had appealed to all secu-lar, democratic and peace-loving people to "unite irres-pective of political affiliations, remain vigilant and fight boldy for the protection of the minorities and against the dark forces of communal redark forces of communal redark forces of communal fe-action. It is the democratic and moral responsibility of the majority community to stand by and protect the mi-norities."

racialism and communalism of the majority race and com-munity. In view of this the late Ajoy Ghosh had drawn the attention of the National

the attention of the National Integration Conference to the particular task of fighting "the communalism of the ma-jority community." Carrying this theme forward the West Bengal Council of

Commu

stand by and protect the mi-norities." Unfortunately, Shastriji, in his reply to the debate, completely ignored the Hin-du communalists and con-centrated his attack against the Muslim communalists exclusively. This cannot but encourage the Hindu com-munalists who are the major communal threat in India.

Representatives of Hin-du communalism did not ile low in the Lok Sabha debate. They were aggrssive against the Muslim minority. They fanatically asserted that the riots at Jabalpur, Aligarh, Sitamarhi, Malda, etc. were election propaganda materials by the Home Ministry should have convinced first and fore-most Shastriji himself that Jan Sangh and Hindu Maha-sabha are the parties of ag-gressive Hindu communalism. The pole played by the memgressive Hindu communalism. The role played by the mem-bers and supporters of these parties in the communal riots of past two years was there to condemn them as worst disof Hindu-Muslim unity, of Hindu-Muslim unity for which Mahatma Gandhi sac-rificed his life.

engineered by the Muslim communalists. They went to the length of demanding ex-

the length of demanding ex-change of population between India and Pakistan. Despite all this, Shastriji's silence on Hindu communalism, ab-sence of even a mild criticism

of the Jan Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha, was ominous.

Collection and exhibition of

Communist Declaration

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The Communist Party of India in the resolution adopt-ed by its Sixth Congress held in April 1961, had unreserveddeclared.

y declared. "The Jan Sangh, which spearheads the forces of Hindu communalism, has become more active than ever. In several areas, espe-cially Hindi-speaking areas, it seems to have increased its strength, making some headway even among the youth and the students. It

is responsible for a number of anti-Muslim riots that of anti-Muslim riots that have taken place in recent years—the most ghastly of them being the recent car-nage that took place in Jabalpur, Saugor and other places in Madhya Pradesh." The Jan Sangh denies that it is a communal party. It violently protests whenever it

Unleash

Struggle

Relentless

Forces

is accused of provoking and engineering the communal riots. It cannot, however, deny the results of the last general elections. It has grown most and come out as the main opposition party in those two States of U.P. and Madhya Pradesh which had been the scenes of large-scale communal disturbances in the year before the elections. The Jan Sangh has a

The Jan Sangh has ished in the condition of riots. It planfully and de-liberately creates this con-dition so that it may flour-ish and execution our nascent

ish and engulf our nascent democracy and freedom. Nobody can accuse Shastriji of lacking so in wisdom and maturity as not to understand that the slogan of transferring four arrows of Indian Multime four crores of Indian Muslims to Pakistan creates the condi-tion of perpetual communal tension, conflicts and riots. Yet this slogan is being ad-vanced and assiduously propagated by the Jan Sangh and Hindu Mahasabha inside and outside Parliament without any denunciation and con-demnation by him.

* SEE BACK PAGE

LAOTIAN PRINCES FORM COALITION

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of the Congress-League alliance in Kerala to overthrow the Communist-led .Ministry did stick in his throat.

did stick in his throat. All communalism is bad and needs to be fought uncompro-misingly. But it is the com-munalism of the majority community which is more dangerous and, hence, needs. more courage and urgency to fight it.

fight it. It is the historical experi-ence of Germany in Europe and Pakistan in Asia that fascism and military dicta-torship come through the

our body politic the forces of secularism and patriotism are so powerful and overwhelming that even communal parties dare not own that they are communal. Spokesmen of the Muslim League, Hindu Maha-sabha, Jan Sangh, all pro-fessed that they are not com-munal shastriji, in his reply, re-fused to accept the profession of Md. Ismail and Bad-ruddnja that the Muslim Lea-

gue and the Jamaat-e-Islami are not communal parties. He categorically branded them as ctionary and communal parties even though the bone



Headed by Souvanna Phonma (Centre), with Souphanouvong (Bight) as Minister for Economics & Planning and Bonn Oum (Left) as Finance Minister, a coalition govern-ment has been formed in Laos.

Labour Minister Presents In Lok Sabha

A Partial Story Of Industrial Relations

4 By OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT

One of the interesting debates that took place in the current session of the Lok Sabha was in regard to the demand for grants to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

significant feature of the debate was its opening by Gulzarilal Nanda, Minin charge of the concern-Ministry, and also for Planning

Nandaji being a trade of long standing unionist knew all the arguments on be-half of the workers and with that experience he made a debut to prove that things were really going in the right direction although not to the extent he desired them to be.

TREASURY-BENCH ARGUMENT

This approach, well argued as it was from the viewpoint of the treasury benches, sought to take away the sting out of the opposition arguments. In fact, it appeared that Nandaji agreed with the opposition that there were bad opposition that there were bad things which were really bad enough and that he was trying to remedy this position. At one stage in the debate, an impression was given as if the entire house agreed with and supported the labour policy followed by the Ministry.

When these bad things will

remedied or when the lot e workers would improve were, of course, another matter and it was sought to be established that the road on which the Ministry was travelling was the correct road despite the fact that the destination, remained quite far and the pace that of a snail.

This was the approach which manifestly reflected the functioning of the Ministry of Labour and Employment -in short. It was a very clever approach in any case.

In fact the report of the Ministry actually painted a picture which showed stly the good aspect of the activities of the Ministry. But under that appa-rently placid and hopeful condition were hiddden facts which were not very palatable and therefore they had been quietly ignored.

EXTENT OF IMPLEMENTATION

Nandaji with unconcealed glee referred to the question of implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations. He said that these have lemented to the ex it of 96 per cent in the case of Cotton textile industry, 89 per cent in the Sugar industry and cent per cent in the Cement industry.

What he did not refer to was the fact that these wage boards took about three years to make these recommendatook about half an year in each case to accept and put lish them. And after that the implementation in each

case took about two yea And even then, impler tation was never complete. In. the case of a number of them implementation was only par-tial. The fact of implementa-

PAGE TWO

looked very attractive in percentages. His own Minis-try's report mentioned that out of 416 cotton textile mills, only 393 (357 fully and 36 partly) have implemented the recommendations. In Cement, out of 33 factories, only 23 have implemented fully and 7 partly; in sugar out of 170 factories, only 66 have implemented fully and 39 partly.

No wonder that the per-centage of implementation as described by Nandaji showed a very alluring fig-ure since he included all those partial implementations to reinforce his argument Nandaji also ignored the

pposition sally that the Jute Vage Board appointed in December 1959 and Bank Tribunal constituted in March 1960. were yet to give their findings and recommendations.

It was not stated that through this tiring-out method an apparently good to-look-at industrial peace had been established because the number of man-days lost was less than that in the year 1960. It was claimed that the improvement in the coal industry had been 'continuous and very remarkable' but mentio not made that in the coal mines area, the attacks of the mine-owners on the trade union rights of the workers had currently been intensified.

PFACE AT WHAT COST?

And for this peace the Lab-And for this peace the Lab-our Ministry sought to take the credit although Nandaji explained that there was "greater cooperation in this regard from the central trade Actually, it was not taken

into account in glorifying the activities of the Ministry that the workers had becon more conscious and they do not go on strike on every sin gle issue spontaneously as t did earlier. They now lis more to advice and wait with extreme patience for the promised remedial actions. And to conclude from the number of mandays lost that industrial peace has been establish-

the truth of the situ What was not reckoned with was that this so-called industrial peace might just be blown up if workers' notion were to wear out and condi-tions of living and working continued to deteriorate as happened in the case of the Central Government emplo-

PATTERN OF WORKING

yees.

tern of working of the indus trial relations machinery? Whenever an industrial dis-pute arose, the conciliation machinery in most cases stepped into it for a settlement If the dispute was not settled at that level, then consideration of the report of conciliation as described by him, tion and study of the case as

to whether it was fit for ad-judication were taken up by Government. There is no time limit fixed for that There were instances for

Nincha colliery in West Bengal, New Marine colliery, Tata Iron and Steel Co. in Bihar and numerous other cases in various states where final decision by Government about reference to adjudication had remained pending for the last three or four years. Meanwhile all the time

trade unions were assured hy the Ministry that matters were under active considera-tion and the trade unions in turn assured the workers that the matters were being looked into By the time, a decision

about rejection or granting of an adjudication was taken and all the rigmarole was over much of the urgency of the

issue died down. This was not just a bureau. cratic delay in the Ministry but a deliberate policy and one of the methods to ensure this so-called neace

PRINCIPLES FOR **REFERENCE TO** ADJUDICATION

In course of the debate Jaisukh Lai Hathi intervened to inform the House that the Ministry in the matter of referring disputes for adjudica tion follows a set of model principles. But what was not disclosed by him was the fact that these ' principles were there just for namesake and actually reference to adjudication was more dependent on the secret reports of the conciliation officers.

Nandaji talked about greater understanding and cooperation about produc-tivity and rationalisation, and according to him, wages were no doubt low but the real improvement could be brought about only by by

an attractive argument on the face of it. But on a closer look it would be seen that the proposition was not so rosy. Because, although during the ed is only to run away from Second Plan period, there was increase in productivity the share of workers in the wealth created has actually gone

down! It was pointed out by Prabhat Kar during the depate that even the employers (a spokesman of the Tata group) agreed that the index of output per employee had increased from 121.6 in 1952 to 219.7 in 1958. At the same time, on the

other hand, whatever increas in actual money earnings the workers received, was again wiped out by the increase in After all what was the patdeny the fact; he admitted that in the Second Plan, mo

from 144.9 in 1955 to 123.9 in 1959. And this was the fact established by Government's own statistics!

While this has been the position of the workers after having subscribed to the productivity and rationalisation drives, the employers' profit index showed an ever ascending trend. It was therefore surprising that all the ral trade union organisa not tions in the country, except the INTUC, opposed the Labour Ministry's new code-code of efficiency and welfare, at the Bangalore session of the Indian Labour Conference

LOGIC Nandaji did not deny these facts; he agreed with the op-position and yet he insisted that real impro hinos tran about through come greater productivity. The Union Labour Minister again did not explain as to why even after the 15th Indian Labour Conference decisions

OUEER

the need-based wage system had not been implement ted in any single industry so far. Even today, the minimum

wages have not been fixed for a large section of work-ers, particularly those who work in iron, manganese kvanite and similar mines. In certain cases as in Mad-hya Pradesh and Kerala, implementation of minimum wages has been held up under court orders because the Government notifica-tions were not proper.

EMPLOYERS FLOUT CODE OF DISCIPLINE

It was also not explained as to why, even after the adop-tion of the Code of Discipline which the Labour Ministry described as "a success", the employers continued to change the co nditions of service of workmen with impunity and there was no protection against that

To this day, the question of interim relief to the jute workers in Uttar Pradesh had not been settled. The appeal preferred by the employers in the High Court against it was still pending. Such instances were quite large in number and yet the tantrum persisted that the Code had been a success.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Th Labour Minister did not convince anybody when he said that: crores of rupees had been spent on industrial had been spent on industrial housing because the fact re-mained that during the two Plans only one per cent of the housing programme had been executed.

In regard to provident fund schemes, there have been a number of instances where the managements have mis-appropriated the deposits and although in some cases pro-secutions were launched, no effective results were forth-

surance Schemes, proper me-dical facilities were not avail-

able and specialised treat-ment was just non-existent. In many areas, even barest provisions for drinking water for the workers were not there.

Despite the agreement on bolition of the contract system, effective measures for its implementation were cry and particularly mining areas attempts were more being made to employ Gorakhnuri laboura

EMPLOYMENT

OPPORTUNITIES

In regard to employment opportunities, the Labour Ministry could not put before the country any bright pic-ture. In fact, they admitted that the number of workers in the country did not increase in keeping with the number of industries established.

But here the Minister counterposed the issues aga-inst the incréase in population in the country. The only improvement, which the Ministry could claim was that the registration of workers in employment ex-changes was higher by 18: per cent and placements were 29.5 per cent.

The speech of the Labour Minister did not give any in-dication as to how Govern-ment wanted to deal with this. menace of unemployment to effect its eradication. He had to admit that the prol being aggravated from year

It was stated by the Minister that joint councils were functioning better but he had no explanation to offer as to why the number of councils was not increasing or why there had not been set up a single works committee in the whole of Uttar Pradesh even after the Indian Labour Conference decision

WORKERS' EDUCATION

In regard to workers' edu-cation, the Minister stated cation, the Minister stated that the scheme was function-ing well but he did not state that despite two years' exist-ence the literature sub-com-mittee of the workers' Education Board could not produc

a single book for the workers. Nandaji stated that recognition of trade unions secured in 39 cases under th Code of Discipline but he did not disclose as to in how many cases, the employers had still not recognised the trade unions. And in many cases, as in Rourkela, Bhilai, Barbil and several other places, the employers recognised unions which were not really repreunions

The debate actually showed that while the facts present-ed by the Minister were not disputed the conclusions. drawn from them were over-estimated and they did not reflect the correct situation. At best, the Labour Minis-try's report and the Minister's speech gave a partial pic-ture of the situation where only the bright side had been highligted.

JUNE 17, 1962

★ By GUS HALL, General Secretary, CPUSA tors that caused the stock of the stock application rea-ched the peak of 58 per cent

The shock waves that hit Wall Street, as well as the stock markets of the rest of the capitalist world are symptomatic of the most crucial and fundamental developments.

 $\mathbf{T}_{cyclone}^{\text{HE}}$ basic causes for the and cannot be taken by itself cyclone that hit the stock as the basis on which to make market were not psychological. It was not "self-punishment" an "emotional outburst". can also rule out any idea that it was a Republican gimmick or that the plunge was a reaction to President Kennedy's blockade of the steel price rise. The basic factors that led to these panicky gyrations repre-sent in fact the most grim and sober economic and political sober economic and realities of today.

But before we get down to the causes for the dizy plunge it is necessary to clear away some confusion and drive off some old ghosts that linger around.

It was not only the stock market that went over the cliff. With the downfall went crashing dozens of pet poli-tical theories, such as "peo-ple's capitalism" and "the ple's capitalism" and "the ability of capitalism to plan and avoid economic disloc tions."

To most economic · analysts, the ghost of 1929 has been an insurmountable block. In their analyses each development either economic development either is or is not like 1929. To many these analysts the 1929 crisis s become what a no-hitter is to a baseball pitcher or a hole-in-one is to a golfer.

Some of these analysts who even claimed the title of Marx-ists kept predicting the coming of another gigantic 1929 crisis. When it did not show up in that same scale, they concluded that the reason for this "un-foreseen development" was because capitalism had changed and now was able to plan and thereby avoid these economic nitfalls

Some went even further and postulated that it cannot be healthy because he is eating capitalism if the big crisis has not repeated itself. So they theorized and labelled it a welfare state". And they made the full round, lost all pe tive and became apologists for mitaliem

Life has, of course, as life always does, exposed the shall-owness and brittleness of these

BASIC CAUSES. **NEW CONDITIONS**

The basic cause for both pe-riodic busts within capitalism as well as for its inevitable long-range decay has not changed. However, these economic cycles, including its crisis phase, take place today in a new set of ibnoo blao tions and, therefore, do not repeat themselves in identical

It is now especially important to take note of the drastic change in the balance of world. forces as a background for theperiodic economic cycles be-cause these economic cycles cycles now take place in an epoch when capitalism is no longer the dominant force in the world. So, for example, in the United States, we have had the unusual spectacle of four successive economic recessions since World War II within the

short span of 15 years. The stock market, of course, is not an accurate barometer

an economic forecast. It is true that it does reflect a relationship to economic developments and it is also true that in the great majority of cases, a de-cline in the stock market has preceded an economic decline on the average by four months. However, there are enough important exceptions to warn against a mechanical concit that each stock market decline sarily be followed shortly by an economic decline. The economists for big business and the Kennedy

Administration have taken as their cue the exceptions to this rule. They are out to prove that this decline in stocks is an exception and will not be followed by an economic crisis. This ap-proach evades the real issues involved and shuts one's eves to the stamant and shaku racter of the eco

PERVERTED LOGIC OF BIG BUSINESS

In the arguments of the economic spokesmen of big busi-ness as to why the stockholders should have confidence in the economy, one meets the most perverted logic.

The fact that workers have The fact that workers have received less than three per cent increase in wages during each of the last three years is stated as an argument of eco-nomic health. This, of course, is extreme nonsense. When labour productivity and the cost of living go up a status quo wage situation in itself becom a major factor for economic crisis. Such an argumen like saying that the patie

They say that the fact that a greater part of the capital expenditure is now going into labour-saving machinery, that is, into automation equipment, should increase the stockhold ers' confidence in the eco

In fact this will add to the already high number of permanently unemployed, and will further undermine the nic health that is anless big business will be for-ced to turn some of their automation profits to the workers in the form of shor-ter hours and higher wages.

Further, they argue that the stockholders should have con-fidence in the economy because in the first guarter of 1962 profits are running at a level of 26.5 billion dollars. This is over 3 billion dollars higher than the

peak years of 1956 and 1959. This ignores the relative de-cline in the purchasing power of the people. This argument is like using the high profit figures of a corporation that manu-factures pills as evidence of how good the health of the patient is who uses these pills.

These arguments, of course, show the basic contradictions between the class interests. Because each one of these argu-ments by big business reprements by big business reprelower standard of living and, therefore, a cut in the home market.

market. Now what are the basic fac-

sentative of the workers. A PARTIAL PICTURE ONLY

Even in Employees State In-

base, the index of real earn-ings of workers had dropped

roductivity.

up by 18 per cent and there-fore the real earnings declined gy 3 per cent. If 1947 is taken as the NEW AGE

des. Nandaji himself did not

ney earnings rose by 15 per cent, cost of living index went

greater productivity. WAGES Vs PRODUCTIVITY This was once again quite **Reasons Behind Stock Market Plunge**

FACTORS FOR THE CRASH

First, the stock market in part was influenced by cynical or periodic developments be-cause while it is true that the economy is on the upswing, in this phase of the cycle there are some very definite weak spots. The pick up of produc-tion so far has been slow and the economy remains sluggish.

There has been a cut in steel production resulting from steel ing used from the huge stockpiles that accum ring the preparations for strike Also this decline in steel production mirrors the fact that even during boom periods only approximately 50 per cent of the capacity is used. Machine tool orders, especially 50 domestic orders, are by no means encouraging

The lack of capital expansion and machine tool orders is powerful evidence of how the wartime bloated over-capacity of industrial production itself becomes a drag on the econo-my. At best, this cold war expansion was an artificial eco-nomic stimulator. The agricul-tural crisis continues unabated. The weakness of the stock

market, therefore, partially reflected these cyclical develop ments.

But this by itself would not have resulted in the stock market shock. The developments in the stock market re-flected much more serious and long-range developing prob-

ems. In the springtime the ice on a river or a lake thaws and becomes weaker from the bottom of the ice. Very often the top of the ice look looked all winter. This is what makes crossing on top of the ice so dangerous in the spring-

BASIC FACT-ICF IS THIN

What the stock market crash symbolised about out economy was the slow un-seen weakening and thinning of the ice that has been going on for some time. With-out any forewarning, one foot crashed through the ice The next day, it was brough back on to the ice. But this does not change the basic fact that the ice is thin.

The weakening of the econo-mic ice is not just a cyclical process. What we are with ing here is the phenomenon of a number of basic processes— slow quantitative changes that have been going on for some time are now reaching a point where they cannot continu without resulting in qualitative changes.

In fact the stock market was a flare that signalised that the continuation of the cold war policies that have b effect since 1946 has read point where, if continued, it can result in very serious, weaknesses for our people and nation.

While a few select monopoly financial and industrial empires gathered in fabulous riches as US has declined in its position, both in the world as a whole and in relation to the capitalist · trate this:

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ed by 1960 to 45 per but de cent and is still falling.

In 1947 US share of world capitalist exports was 33 per cent and declined by 1960 to 18 per cent and is still declining.

US Steel production was 50 per cent in its most successful years and is now down to 25 per cent of world capi-talist production.

Chronic unmployment is around 5 millions and 40 per cent of our people or 77 millions live under condit of poverty and deprivation. der conditio

The cold war policies have cost the America cost the American people told trillions of dollars.

What are some of the processes that are now coming home to roost that were mir-rored by the stock market de-

Our people have been sad-dled with a \$08 billion dollar national debt on which appro-ximately 10 billion dollars are paid annually as interest to the

ECONOMY STUCK

Our national economy is now stuck with a mountain-high pile of reserve products and raw materials. These piles of products on which the monopolies made a killing of billions of dollars now stand as a glut on the markets of the world.

. These same monopolles have These same monopolies have taken their ill-gotten loot and invested it in competitive in-dustries, especially in West Germany and Japan.

These policies have hoisted a 50 billion dollar yearly war budget on the backs of the people of our nation.

The continuing drain on the gold reserves, resulting from the cold war balance of trade deficit is reaching a critical point.

The cold war policy of constant expansion of industrial capacity without any real rela-tionship to the market has now become a dead end street. The production of modern war equipment takes more of the tax dollar but it goes into the coffers of an ever smaller group of monopolies and does not have the same force as an economic artificial stimulator.

END OF **BOOM CYCLE**

In fact the post-war build-up in the capitalist world has now reached the end of its boom cycle. The illusion of continuous expansion has now met the reality of the laws of capitalist society. The shock of this realisation hit the stock market around the ald

For millions of Americans who invested in a few shares their deep-seated illusions about the basic nature of capi-talism melted with their meagre savings. For the rich, on the other hand, it was the higgest steal in history. Once they realised the situation, the mo poly interests put on the pre-ssure by demanding full payment on stocks bought, o marginal basis. This furthr deteriorated the price of stocks, already, swollen coffers, intenworld. Some figures will filus- It was only then that they teste this:

As is always the case under capitalism, the biggest and the richest who in the first place are responsible for the deterioration, then take a this situation and grab addi-tional fortunes.

The basic cause of the crash flows from the fund antal laws of capitalism: But this ha n further aggravated by the cold war policies. Because the Kennedy administration has continued to follow these cies, it must bear a good part of the responsibility

ULTRA-RIGHT'S PERSPECTIVES

However, there is a very real danger that the Republicans and the ultra-Right fascist elements who are a major o ing force for the vast cold war expenditures, which keeps the economy unstable and shaky will use the confusion and the ment for their own evil aims.

The world must never forget how big business of Germany, through the instrument of its created fascist element, used the disillusioned masses, espe-cially the middle class for its brutal purposes. In this con-nection, it is interesting to read what James Reston of the New York Times says:

"The mail coming into this office since the steel price controversy is not only critical of the President, but much of it is-ugly, personal and irrational.

"Since the drop in the stock market the thing has got worse. The President is pictured as an impulsive Left-winger with dictatorial tendencies, surrounded lot of goofy professors inded by anybody who suggests in print that this is bunk is vill-fied as a boollicker, or worse, who has sold out for an in-vitation to the White House."

There is no doubt that the John Birches and similar fascist elements are stepping their frenzied activities.

The Stock Market plunge is not an incident , without its -effects. What happened on Wall Street will have its eco-nomic as well as political nomic as well as political aftermath. All of the negative economic processes will be further aggravated. It will incy to further e the tender our overseas invest

ATTACK ON WAGES

The reactionary forces of the ountry will use the crash to country will use the crach to call for a cut in expenditures on social security. There will be calls for cuts in wages. There will be calls for more arms productio

But on the other hand, the sobering effects and th realisation as to the tru effects and the new nature of capitalism will bring new forces, into action. The experience of the crash will further stimulate all nts.

The monopolies have made a kill but their action will bring a new wave of motion against the monopoly never. The choice before the Adulnistration and the people is:

Continue and accelerate

armament prod a the arms race, as the monopo lists demand, and add to their

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Watter !

M.P. State C.P.I. Executives's Call: FIGHT JANA SANGH MENACE

BHOPAL, June 10: The Madhya Pradesh unit of the Communist unit of the Communist Party has decided to "unite, ma on behalf of the Central mobilise and bring together Secretariat of the CPI. all the secular and anti-communal forces, organi-sations and individuals growth of communal and reall the secular and antiand forge broad-based actionary forces in the State fronts and unleash power- and the continued factional fronts and unleash power-ful, sustained campaign to fight in the Congress result counteract the menace of the Jana Sangh and other expressed deep concern over these trends. The Party felt that due to the bitter intercommunal organisations.

THE State Party Executive which met here for three days took this decision after. ment is neglecting the admin-istrative problems. The near-paralysis of the policy-making a through review of the poli-tical situation in the state. The meeting discussed the

trends in the state after the . has resulted in all round con-third general elections as an- fusion. third general elections as an-alysed in the report of Khan-

Baffrontial

where near democracy.

Pakistan Constitution—

A Political Fraud

Constitution. In his speech before the Assembly he an-

nounced the annulment of the Martial Law and said that the normal law of the land would henceforth prevail.

But all these presidential gestures bring Pakistan no-

where near democracy. The Constitution itself is no work of any popular or representative body. It is a handiwork of an 11-man Constitution Commission which the Pakistan President

appointed in February 1960. The Martial Law was then

in full swing. The elementary democratic rights and liberties of the people were trampled under military jackboots. What President Ayub Khan prescribed has

gone into the provisions of the Constitution and what he did not want has been left out. By all accounts this

new Constitution is a command performance. The National Assembly as well as the two Provin-

the National Assembly as wen as the two riovan-cial Assemblies have been elected' under this new Con-stitution which, be it noted, gave franchise only to 80,000 out of Pakistan's 94 million people. Thus, neither

in the framing of the Constitution nor in the elections

under it, the people of Pakistan have had any say. At best, the Constitution is a mere facade for one man dic-

dkar, Secretary of the State and means to fight the com Council. The meeting was also attended by M. N. Govin-

ing in wirepulling inside the State cabinet, the Executive

necine warfare the govern-

wing of the State government

ON TUNE 8 PRESIDENT

Ayub Khan inaugurated the National Assembly in

Pakistan under his new

on. While chalking out ways

and means to light the com-munalism; the executive ex-pressed satisfaction at the efforts made at Raipur, Bilaspur, Jabalpur and Bho-pal to form broad-based united fronts against com-munalism. The avacution munalism. The executive committee has fervently ap-

pealed to all secular organisations and individuals. to come out in greater number against the threat of communalism. The Party has made special

appeal to the Congress to help hasten this process. The executive con ittee however

Tamilnad Workers Anti-Tax Campaign

MADURAI, June 8. ers' Union and United Handloom Weavers' Union to pro-test against the new taxes affecting handloom industry.

THE working class centres in Tamilnad have taken the lead in launching a campaign against high taxes. At Madurai a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Town Com-Karuppiah M.C. and member of the Town Committee presided.

M. Retnam, Secretary, Ma-dural District Council and K. T. K. Tangamani member, National Council addressed National Council addressed the gathering. They pointed out the difference between the Swatantra-D.M.K. approach and our approach to this pro-blem. While pressing for planned development, we op-pose the modus operandi of mobilising resources. They re-ferred to A K Gonalan's ferred to A. K. Gopalan's speech in the Lok Sabha. The speakers called upon the peo-ple to observe June 17 in a fitting manner.

called by the General Work-

an instance, the 20's are sold at 23.75) have gone up. Taxes are imposed on yarn below 40's and existing tax above auspices of the Town Com-mittee of the CPI on May 27 in the Tilak Maidan S. 1 by the Handloom Weavers' working small factories under the master weavers. Accord-ing to PTI 5,000 workers in 200 factories struck work, and they went in procession to the homes of local MIAs and MPs

The prices of varn. (to quote

and District Collector. They handed over a memo-randum to the Assistant Textile Control Officer. A public meeting was held at Rajaji Maidan, Madurai, M. N. Adi-narayanan presided. V. Karmegam, Secretary, Textile Workers' Union and S. Karu-ppiab, Municipal Councillor addressed the gathering. Resolutions on the lines of the Memorandum - presented by Anandan Namblar to ple to observe June 17 in a fit-by Anandan Namblar to Morarji Desai was passed and In Madurai a hartal was sent to Madras Government and Central Government.

might give his "earnest consideration to the matter", but here again, President Ayub. Khan said: "I shall act according to the dictates of my conscience." It is not difficult to guess what the conscience of a dictator tells in such matters

Although the Martial Law has been lifted, many of the decrees, orders and punishments under the former Martial Law Administration would nonetheless continue. It would now be the obedient duty of the "norma law of the land" to implement these oppressive measures. No wonder that political prisoners, many of whom are detained without trial, continue behind prison bars. The public of Pakistan has demanded their release and this demand has also been voiced in the current session of the National Assembly. But all that was simply brushed aside. It is a great tragedy that people of Paki-stan should have been denied elementary rights and opportunities to shape their future. Pakistan's misfortune began when the power was

grabbed by a handful of politicans who initially ex-ploited certain sentiments of the people, but had no love for the masses whatsoever. In the 15 years since independence these exploiters have continued to thrive on the misery and sufferings of the people, on the humi-liation of the whole nation before the Americans. But it must be mentioned that Pakistan's misfortunes multiplied with the advent of the U.S. imperialists there.

Not only have huge consignments of military hard-wares come to Pakistan under the U.S.-Pak. Military pact but there has been simultaneously growing inter-ference in her internal life by the Americans. The forces, again, created the conditions for the usurption of power by Field Marshal Ayub Khan. Pakistan is an example where alignments with the West, militarily and otherwise, lead to.

We are however confident that Ayub Khan's is not going to be the last word. The patriotic and democratic forces in Pakistan who have already proved that they were increasible, would no doubt assert themselves in greater unity and struggles to find correct solutions to the problems facing Pakistan. It goes without saying her future lies in an independent development, free from all U.S. tentacles and in rejuvenating her economic and political life on democratic lines.

deplored the narrow approach of some Congressmen on this issue. The State Executive by a resolution has characterised the coming inauguration of Pan-chayat Raj as a mockery of democracy and a deception to the people. For this last seven years no elections have been held to village. Pancha-yats and those elected seven years before have lost the confidence of the voters. But it is on the basis of these Pan-chayats that Janapads are being elected at the top and being called as the beginning of Panchayat Raj in Madhya

Pradesh. The State Executive has demanded fresh elections to demanded fresh_elections to the Panchayats so that with a fresh mandate from the vo-ters the Janapads may be elected and real. Panchayat Raj might be created on real democratic basis. The State Executive Com-mittee strongly protected

mittee strongly protested against the new taxes on the mittee people and the policy of giving relief to the big capitalists.

Against Taxes

The State Executive Committee has decided to observe June 16 as the day of protest and demonstrations against the new tax burden and has called upon all-the units and mass organisations to stage satyagraha on July 1 at every Railway station to protest against the increase in rallway fares. The State Executive by a

separate resolution has ed the Madhya Pradesh Gov-ernment against imposition of new taxes on the people which the government proposes to impose in the coming session of the state assembly beginning from June 25.

The State Executive has decided to organise state-wide demonstrations and struggles if and when the state government decided to levy new tax burdens. The Communist Party will also Launch satyagraha before the state Assembly in case the proposals for fresh taxes are introduced in the As-sembly to overburden the people.

The State Executive has ex-tended its full support to the proposed satyagraha move-ment in Balaghat, scheduled to be launched from July 10, 1962 for the distribution of fallow land to the landless egfailow land to the landless sg-ricultural workers, adivasis, and harijans. The Executive has also appealed to the State Government to concede the demands for the distribution of fallow lands in Balaghat and not to meet this just Sat-yagraha with repression.

Against Jana Sangh Activities

The State Executive Committee, in the face of grow-ing challenge of communal reaction as represented by the Jana Sangh and the recationary policies of the Congress Government has called upon all its units and branches to increase their membership, expand the activities of the Party in defence of peoples' rights and to build up powerful mass organisations of the workers, peasants, youth and students. To strengthen the Commu-

nist Party at all levels of its organisations the Party will organising a number of lools and camps to train and educate its cadres and for building up mass movements in defence of the people.

JUNE 17, 1962

JUNE 17, 1962

Report From West Bengal = **COMMUNIST WORKER MURDERED**

* From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

CALCUTTA, June 9:

shoes of one of the assail-

Two days earlier one of the

When interviewed, Moni

With tears in her eyes and

Assailants-Congressmen

Moni Kayal's assailants are

not only local Congress work-

And Smugglers

A diabolical political murder was committed by Congress workers and their associates in the night of June 5 in Jagadishpur village in Howrah district.

ants

ces"

eyes.

about 8-30 p.m. Moni Kayal, 35-year old Communist worker who was very popular among the villagers, was called out from his house gangsters had tried to rape Moni Kayal's eight-year-old daughter. On being taken to task he had threatened Moni Kayal with "dire consequenby some persons, well known in the area as Congressmen. As soon as he came out, he was attacked with lathis.

Cold Blooded Murder

Kayal's widowed wife said that some people had tried to attack him near the railway station in the afternoon on In trying to ward off the at-tack, Moni Kayal slipped into a nearby tank and got stuck up in the mud and weeds: Then 40 to 45 rufflans, armed the same day, when he was on his way home after work. voice choked with grief, she narrated how the diabolical with guns, swords, axes, crowbars and lathis, fell upon him murder had been committed in cold blood before her own and hacked him to death. One of his hands and one leg were almost severed from the trunk.

Another Communist worker, Amar Maity (27), who came to his rescue, sustained very serious injuries and was re-moved to hospital in a precarious condition.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the gruesome murder Mohammad Ellas, Communist MP from the area. and Anadi Das MLA (RCPI), contacted the police authori-

The police conducted investigations throughout the night and arrested a local Congressman, who was reported to have led the gang of assail-ants, from the house of another Congressman of a neighbouring village. Nine neighbouring village. Nine other persons were also taken into custody.

After carrying out sear-ches, the police recovered swords, axes, crowbars and bullets, and the diary and blood-stained clothes and

ers; they are engaged in the highly profitable pusiness of smuggling illicit liquor. WURUL Hussain, a worker of the Howrah Jute Mill who suddently disappeared on May 4 and was later rescued in an unconscious state from inside a locked steel trunk in They looked upon Moni Kayal as their enemy No. 1, because his social work had isolated them from the an empty railway compart-ment at Howrah station on May 22, made a sensational statement before a First Class mass of villagers. During the last general election, they gave him an "ultima-tum" either to work for the Congress candidate or leave Magistrate of Howrah on June 8. when he was produced in the village! Court for the first time after detention in hospital for treatment. He ignored their threats and

worked tirelessly for the Communist candidate, who was again returned to the State embly.

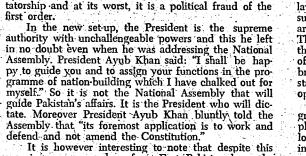
Within less than four nonths he was physically liquidated.

murder after the Third Gene- with his work.



Moni Kayal's widowed wife and childre

PAGE FOUR



It is however interesting to note that despite this warning, some members from East Pakistan have demanded amendments "to suit the genius of the people" in the very first session of the National Assembly itself.

President Avub Khan will have his entourage of Ministers but they hold no responsibility whatsoever to the National Assembly. Only they will, as the President has assured, "make every endeayour to maintain contact with all individuals and groups in the National Assem-bly so as to explain to them the measures which we

bring before you and get your reaction and support." It almost sounds like an emperor of by gone days speaking to courtiers rather than a constitutional head addressing a Parliament. There will no doubt be some opportunity for talking on the part of the members of the National Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures, but that is about all one can, under President Ayub's present dispensations expect at the most.

Present dispensations expect at the most. Political parties continue to be under ban and President Avub Khan exhibited his strong opposition to their revival. However, he said that if the National As-sembly by an absolute majority wanted the revival, he

NEW AGE

ral Election. The first victim was Aftab All, an old Commu-nist worker of 24-Parganas district. Shortly after the nessed when Jyoti Basu met perpetration of this heinous crime, unsuccessful attempts were made to murder Nimai Koley and Dhiren Bhowmic. Communist workers of Raghunathpur and Makhla villages respectively in Hooghly district.

Needless to say that the asasilants would never have dared to go to such lengths if they had not the backing of people higher up in he Con-gress organisation and the Constituent. Government.

Md. Elias. Tarapada De. local Communist MLA, and a representative of the Howrah D.C. of the CPI were present during police investigations into Moni Kayal's murder.

Jyoti Basu, Leader of the A resolution passed at the Opposition, visited Jagadish-pur village on June 8. He was accompanied by Md. Elias, nist MLA, and leaders of How-political murders of this type

nessed when Jyoti Basu met the old mother and the wife of Moni Kayal and the mother of Amar Maity. The simmering anger of

the local people at the tru-tal murder burst out in the open when the leaders visit-ed the area. Despite pour-ing rain several thousand persons attended a meeting held in the local school premises.

Addressing the gathering, Jyoti Basu said that Moni Syoti Basi said that Moni Kayal's murder was another proof of the attempts of the ruling classes to draw our na-tional life into a despicable path. He appealed to all de-mocratic forces in the coun-try to unite and to stand up erginst these attempts against these attempts.

were being committed all over West Bengal.

Referring to the murder committed in 24-Pacganas district, the attempts at murder in Hooghly and the conspiracy to liqui-date physically Nurul Hussain, a worker of Howrah Jute Mill, the resolution further said that secret assassins, who be-longed to the ruling classes, had been committing one crime after another. It urg-ed upon the people to build up a united mass movement against these anti-social elements.

By another resolution, the meeting decided to set up a committee to render help to the family of the deceased. A sum of Rs. 140 was collected on the spot. The Secretary of the Howrah District Committee of the Communist Party promised to contribute Rs. 200 on behalf of the District Party. Ila Mitra also promised financial help on behalf of the West Bengal Mahila Samity.

NURUL HUSSAIN'S STATEMENT BEFORE MAGISTRATE

In his statement, Hussain said that he had been a weaver in the Howrah Jute Mill for about ten years. He had had to meet occasionally the Manager and the Labour Offi-This is the second political cer of the Mill in connection



NEW AGE

On May 4, when he resumed work in the afternoon, he and told him that he was wanted by both the Labour Officer and Debu Ghosal, the Secretary of the Workers' Union.

He further said that he had accompanied the man to the Labour Office when the latter (who was not known to him, but he could recognise him again) told him that both the Officer and the Union Secre-tary were at the Labour Commissioner's Office in Pilkhana. His companion and another man, who had joined him by this time, then asked him to go to the Labour Commissioner's Office.

Hussain said that he way taken to a waiting taxical and asked to get in. The taxi driver was a Punjabi The man, who had called him away, offered him a cigarette which he refused. After they had all boarded the taxicab the vehicle started. The first man, Hus-sain further stated, brought out a small phial and press. ed it to his nose. There was a pungent smell and he became unconscious. He remembered having reached Fazir Bazar.

Solitary

Confinement

day.

When he became conscious it was night and he found himself confined in a small room without any window. There were a few openings in the ceiling of the room. During the period he was confined in the room, he was given some puris to eat and a little water to drink. On taking the water, he said, he felt dizzy and intoxicated every-

He was kept in the room for about 18 or 19 days. He ques-tioned the man who brought.

further questions to the man Hussain further stated that Hussain further stated that he did not remember when and how he was put Inside the trunk. All that he re-membered after regaining consciousness was that he was in Howrah station and that police constables and others police constables and others were standing around him. Some constables were fanning him and offering water to drink. He was later taken to Howrah General Hospital. where he was nut under treat. ment.

Referring to incidents behererring to incidents be-fore his "disappearance", he stated that in April last he had given evidence be-fore the Jute Wage Board, in course of which he had stated that all the weavers were made to work two ma-chines (looms), which was not practicable. So, in order to keep the machines working, each one of the weavers had to hire a bhagwala (helper) on payment of Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 per week out of his earnings.

Asked by the Court whether the mill management was dis-pleased with him for his evidence, Hussain stated that after he had given his evience, the Mill's Labour Officer jeered at him and said that he had become a "leader" of the Union. Hussain further stated that the Labour Officer had also told him: "You have given evidence. You will be taught a lesson."

Subsequently, Hussain con-tinued, the Labour Officer took away his gate pass and sack-ed him. When the Union Secretary informed the Wage Board about this matter, the Board intervened and he was reinstated.

The Working Committee of The working commutee of the BPTUC has called upon all workers and employees throughout the State to observe June 11 as a "Special Day" by holding mass meet-ings and demonstrations in order to demand a proper en-quiry into the incident and to about 15 of 10 man who brought. him food every day as to why he was being detained. The man asked him to keep quiet or he would be "finished". Wills, who have been on strike since May 29.

PAGE FIVE

A.I.C.C. Session In Retrospect

"Some people had an easy time; they must be immensely happy over it"—this is what a senior Con-gress leader had to say on the two-day session of the All India Congress Committee, which concluded in high Command was undecided bout, the scholege till the New Delhi on June 6.

the High Command when he said, "some neonle", hecause he refused to elaborate on the he refused to elaborate on the <u>ret</u>, when it came to young, comment. But the proceedings it was seen that only a soli-of this session of the AICC. tary yote by Sheelbhadra amply prove the all-important Yajee was recorded against role which the few at the top the resolution. Yajee had ear-play in the affairs of the Cor-lier pressed his amendment gress and the easy manner in which they get away with it. Criticism emanating from the lower rungs of the organi-sation is either ignored or the steamroller of the High Command moves smoothly over the few spikes that might be there. The manner in which the new Congress President was elected at the New Delhi The Steam ion only goes to underline

When the AICC resumed its sitting in the afternoon on the second day, the outgoing President, Sanjiva Reddy, called on Indira Gandhi, "to propose a name" for the office of President. This procedure naturally attracted objection from some of the members. Mahavir Tyagi wanted to know whether Indira Gandhi was moving an official resolu-tion, and if not "why she should be called by name to propose any name at all" It should be open to all the AICC uld be open to all the AICC members to propose names for the office, he pointed out:

Emergency ?

An

Tyagi's was a pertinent point and it found support from other members too, but that did not deter Sanjiva Reddy from saying that Indira Gandhi was not moving an official resolution and the procedure had ben adopted be-cause it was an "emergency". Tyagi did not pursue his point

It may or may not be that all those who had assem-bled for the session agreed with the proposal to have D. Sanjivaiah as the next Congress President. But the fact that Indira Gandhi had proposed his name means that the choice of the "High ed his name meant Command", had fallen on him, and so, he was unani-mously elected.

Resignation Not Ratified

More important perhaps was the fact that the resignation letter of Sanjiva Reddy was not placed before the AICC at all, despite the fact that it was the organ entitled to elect the President and therefore accept his resignation. The Working Committee had decided to accept Reddy's re-signation at its meeting in March last, and it just forgot to seek ratification from the AICC of its decision, even though that was the only item on the formal agenda circulated by the Working Committee earlier Again, there was near una-

nimous opposition from those who spoke on the resolution

PAGE SIX

T is not known whether he on non-party basis. There had in mind particularly were also many amendments jiviah was persuaded, report-edly on the initiative of Indira Gandhi—to accept the honour. It evidently took, the AICC opposing the operative part of the resolution. Yet, when it came to voting,

to a vote, but nobody sup ported it. The reason for this may not be far to seek: it is that the High Command wanted it to be passed and therefore nobody would vote against it.

Letting Out

It seems that not all the AICC members are happy over this trend-which some even characterise as sycophancy— though the voice of this sec-tion is feeble. The informal discussion on the General Elections, held in-camera, did provide some of them a plat-form to voice their feelings. Probably such an informal

Probably such an informal sitting of the AICC to discuss the General Elections was ar-ranged with the express idea of "letting out the steam" generated by the dissatisfac-tion over distribution of tick-ets and failures at the polls But the way top leaders reac-ted to the criticism was in itself conditiont. itself significant.

Pandit Nehru, while moving the resolution thanking San-jiva Reddy for his services as President, went out of his way to impress upon the delegates that the importance of the Congress President, or of the AICC for that matter, had not diminished.

Not A Body Of Yes-Men!

The view that "the ALCC was a body of yes-men" was strongly deprecated by him. Pandit Nehru said that the activities of the Congress were governed by resolutions adop-ted by the Working Commit-tee, to the sittings of which were invited other people also These are then placed before the AICC for approval he said.

Indira Gandhi's speech was even more characteris-tic of the thinking and mood of the High Command when she appears to have impatiently brushed aside criticism of the selection of Congress candidates for elections and other defects in organisation and rebuked Congressmen for the tendency "to shout loudy about defects in the organisation and decry its achievements and strong points".

Were the AICC members satisfied with these explana-tions of the drawbacks that they so vehemently pointed out? There was no way of finding out, because nobody likes to express a critical oninion on what has been said either by Pandit Nehru or

Indira Gandhi.

litics will necessarily be posi- make capital out of it. For tive.

It is known that Sanjiva Reddy had stoutly opposed the move to have Sanjivalah as Congress President on the plea that it would have adverse reactions on the organisation in Andhra. And the bitter rivalry between the two leaders, who seem to be playing a musical chair with gaddis; is also well known. How will this rivalry shape with Sanji-vaiah as Congress President, it is to be seen.

By far the most important of the three official resolu-tions, one which gave rise to a lively debate during the AICC meet was on panchayat elections.

The only argument put forward by the mover, Y. B. Cha-van, and by Pandit Nehru in favour of having non-party elections to gram panchayats was that it would not be desirable to divide the people on party basis at the lowest level of administration, where policy matters do not come up for discussion or doubt for discussion or decision. This did not mean that a poll-tical vacuum would be creat-ed in the villages either, because the Congress-would be active otherwise, they hasten-ed to add.

Doubts Allayed

killed two birds with one stone; a new Congress Presi-dent has been found and a The doubts expressed by the State problem has been solved for the time being at least, by elevating Sanjivaiah and hav-ing his headquarters shifted members were, however, not about "political vacuum" being created in the villages. Most of the speakers were worried that other parties might not respond to the to Jantar Mantar Road Observers however are not will-worried that oth ing to agree with the view might not respo that its effect on Andhra po- Congress gesture and might

ASSAM CONGRESS RIVALRY

Ministerial Group Wins By A Narrow Margin

The Ministerial group of Assam Congress secured another round of victory when its nominee was elected President of the PCC by defeating his only rival, a stalwart of the anti-Ministerial group, by a margin of only two votes. As many as 21 members of the PCC did not attend the meeting.

of the PCC did not attend the meeting. T HE main plank of the anti-Ministerial group, as reported earlier, was the slo-gan of "Hindu consolidation" against the "danger of Pakis-tanisation of Assam". The Ministerial group, it is noted here, did not face that slogan on the political-ideological plane. Its main tactics were to mobilise its forces on the mobilise its forces on the

observers in future

ruptly dissolved.

is anxious to preserve its

promise

strength of the official pov that it commands and the patronage that it can dole out would not accept this sugges-tion on the plea that the bal-lot papers might be required to be placed before some AICC observers in future. to its supporters.) At the same time it utilised

other kinds of "consolida-tions" as against the slogan of "Hindu consolidation" of its rivals.

to occupy the august office of the Congress President—the High Command was undecided

about the choice till the morning of the election-San-

members by surprise and the thin attendance at the time of the election was a pointer

Sanjivaiah himself was not present in the hall when Red-dy declared him elected and

invited him to take the pre-

sidential seat. Anyway, the AICC members were relieved

since the High Command had found the solution of the pro-

blem which appeared so diffi-

The High Command has

cult only a day earlier.

to that.

Solved

A Problem

Though the Ministerial group has scored the victory, it does not enjoy a secure po-sition inside the party, as the narrow margin of only two narrow margin of only two votes in its favour indicates. If the remaining 21 members who did not turn up had also cast their votes, what might have been the result is anybody's guess. As it is, both the rival factions are nearly even-ly balanced and a little shift in the alignment might deal a fatal blow to the Ministerial group.

Both sides seem to be aware of this possibility. That is what explains the anxiety of who spoke on the resolution After what appeared to be a the stalwart of the anti-Min-on elections to the panchayats painful and long-drawn-out isterial group who contested

NEW AGE

them, Chavan had a mild re-buke—a pleasant sidelight to an otherwise dreary party atmosphere-"do not the bona fides of other parties.'

1

C. M. Stephen from Kerala, fearful of the Communist strength in his State. was not impressed. The Ke-rala Congress had turned down an offer from the Communist Party to keep political parties out of the political parties out of the panchayat poll, he reported; cause the Communists will find a way to have a "trojan horse" to capture the pan-chayats, if the proposal had horse" t been accepted.

Afraid Of

Weakness

Bibhuti Mishra from Bihar objected that discarding of party label will not divest a candidate of his ideology, and asked: how could Congress-men work along with Commu-nists, Swatantras and Jan Sanghis in the panchayats? He feared that the proposal would only weaken the Con-gress organisation in the vil-lages by giving undue advan-

tage to its opponents. When, in contrast to the general trend of the debate, there was a demand that elections to higher bodies of administration like block sami ties and zilla parishads should also be held on non-party basis, Pandit Nehru found it necessary to give a correct perspective to the scope of the proposal: "We in this country do not want to do away with political parties and form a

* ON FACING/PAGE

🛧 From Madhusudan Bhattacharyya

strength by keeping the name of its supporters a secret, so also is the Minissecret, so also is the Minis-terial group eager to find out who are in the other camp so that it may utilise all its resources to "wean away" some of its opponents.

This is all the more neces-sary because the newly elected President will hold office only till the end of this year when throughout the country new Congress executives will have to be elected. The anti-Minis. terial group is sure to measure its strength again on that oc-casion. Hence, this anxiety on both sides.

ictorious rival, he pointed out, that he thought the "main danger" before the State was "Pakistani infiltra-tion". Though he might be dubbed a communalist, he is reported to have said in the meeting, he could not but point out that danger.

TO IMPRESS

He even dragged the name of Acharya Vinoba Bhave to impress upon his listeners the "gravity" of the situation. The Acharya, according to him, advised him to draw the attention of the State Gov-

Rahul Sankrityayana

🛧 BY P. C. GUPTA

In his seventies, down with blood-pressure and diabetes, suffering from loss of memory, gasping out perhaps the last moments of his life in loneliness and neglect, unless immediate help is rushed to himsuch is the state of one of the foremost intellectuals of our time in free India.

. the travelled mostly in dis-comfort, braving many dan-gers and hardships. Thus he roamed all over India and went to far off places like Tibet, Japan and the Cauca-sus from where legends of a great, undying fire emanated -a blorger Invalements than

-a bigger Jwalamukhi than

The life of Rahula under-

went swift kaleidoscopic changes. He studied sedulously

from old Pandits at Benares.

He became Ram Udar Baba,

heir to a rich monastic order

He rebelled against the ritual and ways of this matth and

Having visited the Soviet Union with other sadhus in-

quest of the jwalamukhi and seen the new life flowing in the land, he was drawn to

Marxism and Communism.

His ruthless intellect was

His ruthless intellect was proceeding from one posi-tion to another logically and relentiessly. Thus he be-came a fighter, a militant kisan leader and finally a great writer for whom his pen is an invincible weapon in the fight against cruel(y, wrong and injustice)

were good signs, he said.

planned economy". However,

the mover of the resolution.

the one we know in India!

Kaleidoscopic Changes

ing adopted the ideology of the ruling party. There can be no complaint against this, but in this land of the free is there no room for helping those who differ in their opinions from the rulers of India today? This question forces itself on our attention, because Rahulii has now been ailing for months and years.

Tall, fair, handsome as an Aryan god, his gait and bear-ing full of self-confidence and a native grace, a broad brow and eyes with great depth and simplicity in them—such is Mahapandit Rahula Sankrityayana. Simple in his ways, unassuming and natural he meets high and low alike with the same affection and detachment. The last quality is perhaps a relic of his upbringing as a Buddhist monk.

adopted the Arya Samaj as his spiritual home. Then he became the famous Buddhist monk, Rahula Sankrityayana. His autobiography, Jeewan-Yatra, has made us familiar with the highlights of his life. Born in a middling household in Azamgarh district, he left home and went away to Calcutta. Here he worked at the famous shop of Sunghni Sahu from whom the Hindi poet, 'Prasad' was des

Quest For Life

Rahula was restless in his spirit and knew not how to wrong and injustice! Rahulaji knows a large number of languages and the range and sweep of his learnstick to one place. This was to the farthest corners of the country and the world. It ing are amazing. He knows Pali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, makes him one of the most travelled human beings alive today. This urge for vagrancy

A.I.C.C. Session-

Russians to walk out of the Geneva Conference." These * FROM FACING PAGE

party-less democracy," he emphatically declared. The debate on the resolu-tion on disarmament, but for

The resolution on General Elections was a formal one, congratulating the people for "endorsing" the programme of the Congress and "the goal of democratic socialist society and its attainment through a Krishna Menon's brilliant contribution, remained within the traditional grooves. Of significance, however, was the optimistic tone of the

resolution, expressing the hope that Geneva Conference will bring to a successful conclu-C. Subramanian, did try to offer some food for thought to AICC members. sion within a reasonable time the endeavour for a treaty on general and complete disarmament.

A new generation is becom-ing the voters. Those who were in the age-group of six to eleven at the time of the In-Menon's speech with its historical survey of man's yearnings for peace and for a world without arms since the very advent of civilisa-tion was both illuminating General Elctions. They have no emotional experience of ours, of going through the freedom struggle. New criteand inspiring. The idea of outlawing war is not an ethical, sentimental and thing more, which affects said. the very lives of the people, Th

thing more, which affects said. the very lives of the people, The AICC session came to a draw in the Congress mem-he said. memory lives of the people, The AICC session came to a draw in the Congress mem-bers of Tripura and Manipur also. optimism that the resolution fitting climax to a dull thinly that "fighting the menace expressed about Geneva talks. tions) either in Russian or in the scheduled time, probably a attended session--only 120 out of more than 400 members are for and and rally, is the main line is the scheduled time, probably a line of the menace attended session--only 120 out of pak Muslim infiltration", a "Use of adjectives (vitupera-tions) either in Russian or in the schedule attended session--only 120 out the schedule attended session--only 120 out the schedule attended session--only 120 out attended session--only 120 out of pak Muslim infiltration", a "Use of adjectives (vitupera-tions) either in Russian or in the schedule attended session--only 120 out the schedule attended session--only 120 out attended session--only 120 out of pak Muslim infiltration", a "Use of adjectives (vitupera-tions) either in Russian or in the schedule attended session--only 120 out attended sessio English are far less in Geneva than in any other conference of this kind in the past. No of this kind in the past. No rest the High Command is attempt has been made either there! the Americans or by the

JUNE 17, 1962

tackled in the AICC. For the

The defeated candidate made no secret of the line that the anti-Ministerial group will follow in the mean-time to marcheal the forces time to marshall its forces. While "congratulating" his

purpose as the suggestion of the defeated contestant. He suggested that the ballot ATTEMPTS

papers should be put in a sea-led cover and the seal should bear the signature of both the contestants as well as of the outgoing President. But before the suggestion could be dis-cussed, the meeting was ab-This indicates that just as the anti-Ministerial group ernment to this danger and if

* ON FACING PAGE

JUNE 17_1962-

The outgoing President of the PCC who is now a Minis-ter in the Chaliha cabinet and who was considered the main leader of the anti-Ministerial group until he joined the cabinet put forward a comformula. If accepted it would have served the sai

FORMULA His victorious rival however



guist, Indologist, ,historian philosopher. He discovered Swavambhoo's Ramavana which takes the history of Hindi literature several centuries back.

He brought numerous rare manuscripts from Tibet and other places and edited them. He is author of over a hun-He is author of over a hun-drel books. These include works of philosophy and his-tory, novels, short stories, poems, plays, biographies, au-tobiographies, travel-books. He has translations to his credit, Dakhunda by Sadruddin Aini, for instance. I saw him at work on this translation. He was dictating from the origi-nal to an assistant and working very fast. The range of his intellect is truly encyclopaedic.

Rahula writes according to a plan, with a watch before him all the time. One of his outstanding works is the His-

shed many years of labour. leading Hindi and Urdu writ-over it. The Sahitya Akademi , ers. One of his popular best-very rejuctantly honoured this sellers has been his Soviet

-A Portrait tions are works of philosophy and sociology, Darshan-Dig-darshan, Manava Samaj and His other notable contribu-Many thers. Two novels, Java Yodheya and Singh Senapati are remarkable contributions to the historical novel in Hindl. In Jaya Yodheya he draws a picture of the Yodheya re-public which the Gupta emperfors were trying to destroy. He poses Jaya as a model hero against the celebrated Chan-dragupta Vikramaditya. Rahulaji is preoccupied in

favour of democracy and re-publicanism in his interpre-tation of history. In his short stories. From the Volga to the Ganga, he describe ward march of the Aryans from their ancient home in Central Asia to the Indo-Gangetic plains. These are forceful and vigorous renderings of our history. Rahulaji has written bio-

graphical sketches. Nave Bharat he Naye Neta. In these sketches he gives us valuable information about well-known tory of Central Asia. This is a figures of our contemporary monumental work and he lavi- history. He has written about

Bhoomi. It has had a sequel, Twenty-five Months in the Bhoomi. It has had a Soviets. There are similar travel-books about Tibet and other countries.

Then there is his autobio-graphy, Jeevan-Yatra and a ok devoted to the philosophy of vagrancy, Ghumakkarhi Shastra. They reveal to us insatiable urge for wandering up and down his colourful and adventurous life, a life at once unorthodox and unconven tional but purposeful. It has been a life full of labour and much rewarding fruit in the form of literary masterpieces.

Rahula has never rested on his oars. He is like a tray who, having conquered one peak, immediately prepares to assail the next.

His tireless energy has yet more to accomplish, many more worlds still to con-quer, if only he can be saved from this savage attack of illness. We wish him many more years of happy life and fruitful work. For this it is necessary to organize immediate medical help of the highest order.

Dangerous Tactics Of Assam Anti-Ministerial Group

Ment to this matter. According to the report of the Gauhati dally, Assam Tri-bune, he referred to the infil-tration of both Pakistani Hindus and Muslims. On the basis of that re-

port some observers are in-clined to think that he referred to the inflitration of Pakistani "Hindus" with a view to putting pressure on the Bengali Hindus to make them rally behind him, while others read in this report a hint at an attempt of Assamese consolidation" as the possible line of the anti-Ministerial group in the coming days.

coming days. The prevalent none-too-happy relation between the Assamese and the Bengali in-habitants of this composite State might provide the lea-ders of the anti-Ministerial group with a good rallying slogan if this line of "fighting the infiltration of both Hindu the infiltration of both Hindu and Muslim Pakistanis" is

pursued. But the Gauhati correspon dents of some of the Calcutta dailies reported that he had referred to the "infiltration of Pakistani Muslims" into Assam. These reports have no been contradicted till the tim of this writing. Perhaps that is the real line of this group. For, in the existing alignment dependence voted in the third of forces in the Assam Conor forces in the Assam Con-gress, it is not considered likely that an all-out Assa-mese rally against the ruling clique will come to pass. The slogan of "Hindu consolidaria and new ideas have to be evolved to attract this new generation and hold them in the Congress", Subramaniam tion" on the other hand, is likely to pay a good dividend inasmuch as it is likely to

post-election problems are not further evident from the re-AICC. For the port appearing in a Calcuta Command is daily of June 2. Under the headline: "Danger of Pakis-tani Influx Into Assam: Be-

NEW AGE

* FROM FACING PAGE lated Concern Of APCC Memthat failed, to draw the at-ficant story from its Gauhati tention of he Union Govern-ment to this matter. taking the points a very signi-ticant story from its Gauhati tention of Pakis-tanis into Assam (by Pakistani this paper, and for that mat-ter all the so-called Nationa-list papers, means only Mus-lims) which is no doubt a "big problem" as Mr. Deveswar Sharma (he is the defeated contestant for the pest of PCC Presidentship—M.B.) told the Pradesh Congress Committee last Saturday may very shortly provide a major politi-cal plank to some leaders in this State". This impression, the correspondent claims, he gathered after meeting more than a dozen APCC members

"Indications are that leaders, not necessarily belonging to a single group or the same poli-tical ideology, may pool up their popularity to launch a vigorous State-wide movement more against those who shelmore against those who shel-ter illegal immigrants and shield them than against those who really jump the Indo-Pakistan border and .slink into Assam." (Emphasis

Ominous Editorial

The same report quotes an ominous editorial of a local paper which says, "As against the repression of minorities in East Pakistan, the infltration of Pakistanis into India has become all the more unbearable and if the Government, does not take stern; suitable remedial measures against it, we are afraid, that the people of our country may not re-main indifferent and silent over the matter, but may themselves take some suitable measures against this influx. In that case ... the commu-nal harmony may deteriorate and the agitation may not be quite peaceful." (Emphasis added).

Here is the real face of the "fight" against "Pakis-tani infiltration"! The re-port claims that the APCC members "have APCC members "have now come to realise" that Pakistani infiltration

"is really a serious problem" and as an evidence of that realisation, points out to the fact that "almost half" of them voted for Deveswar Sharma (for FCC President-ship) "who took up Pakis-tani infiltration as an elec-tion bogey against his rival."

The correspondent informs that "some people indicated that Sharma would contest the next Presidential election of the APCC while others thought that he might soon visit the areas where there were concentrations of Pakistani immigrants"

Observers here think that this stalwart of the anti-Ministerial group will now, per-haps, undertake a tour in the State for mobilising the anti-Ministerial elements for the next round of fight by the end of this year. One wonders if this tour will not further add to communal-tension in the State

In this connection, it is sig-nificant that though for over a year this issue of Pakistani infiltration is being discussed in the Press and this has been providing a convenient wea-pon in the hands of some po-litical elements, neither the litical elements, neither the State Government nor the Union Government have thought it necessary to state clearly the positio

In the last session of the State Assembly, the Chief Minister said that the actual position would be known when the census report has been analysed. The census report analysed. has been at the disposal of the Union Government for a long time now and various reports about the "findings" of the census report have been pub-lished in the Press in the meantime. These reports have neither been confirmed, nor denied officially.

Thus this tension has been allowed to prevail and grow. As the current trend indicates, the ruling party for its factional fight has been fanning this tension very dangerously threatening the much needed integration of the State and the country.

PAGE SEVEN

In less than a month from now, a historic event will take place in Moscow. The event is the World. Congress for General Disarmament and Peace. The Congress will commence its session on July 9. The very fact that such a broad World Congress has been possible to convene underlines the mighty advance of the peace forces all over the world.

HE Congress will be the There will assemble over 2,000 public leaders drawn from all walks of life ost diverse religious, and the political and other beliefs and affiliations. They will come from all the continents and no less than 90 coun-

Fundamental Concern

What brings them together is their common broad pursuit of world peace, their fundamental concern for saving bu manity from the threat of

The organizers of the Congress have also appealed the Heads of the Governme to nts of the 18 Nations that constithe U.N. Sub-Committee on Disarmament to state their / and principle: respective viewpoints in writ-ing or through direct partici-pation at the Gongress. This again illustrates the openinded broad approach.

Another feature of this Another feature of this grand World Congress is that it will try to find the maximum basis of agree-ment among the partici-pants and work out on that basis, a broad line of action for uniting all champions of world mease Frame what world peace. From whatwork for the Conever reports about the ss are available, it apf the Congress will not be to stress disagreements or harp on them but to articu-late in common accents the anxious thoughts of all peace-loving humanity.

This World Congress will be yet another clear demonstra tion of the truth that it is the peace forces and not those that make for war, which are the ascendance. The World Congress for Disarmament and Peace naturally deserves every good wish and every co-operation from all those who value the gains of civilisation and love human-

The crucial issue of our time is admittedly the issue of war and peace. We are face to and peace. We are face to face with the situation in the world today where there are only two alternatives-peaceful co-exister ence or nuclear Mankind seeks peace and life-and not death and destruction

Congress will be the We Communists regard it representative of its as our historical mission not here will assemble only to abolish exploitation cha and poverty on a world scale and rule out for all time the possibility of any kind of war in the life of human society, but also deliver mankind from the nightmare of a new world war already in our time.

"To abolish war" declares the Programme of the Com-munist Party of the Soviet Union, "and establish everlasting peace on earth is the historical mission of Com-munism." Socialism does not need a war to triumph.

We have always maintain-ed that peace is the ally of socialism. The entire work of the Communists whether they are in power or not, is based on this fundamental approach

DISARMAMENT & PEACE

the vast armies of peace

Not only have these forces ppeared on the world scene hat used to be dominated by imperialism, but they growing from strength to strength every day. This changed world situation has offered for the first time the real possibilities for averting another world war and secur-ing durable peace.

From this objective historical situation, the champions of peace naturally draw inexmpions haustible inspiration and boundless confidence in the struggle for peace. In our view, there is no duty loftier today than the participation, with such inspiration and confidence, in this struggle.

A Principal Way

And this occurs in a world One of the principal ways of ensuring peaceful co-existwhere the overwhelming ma-jority of its population is

TONO

race that annually costs stated that within 24 hours of 120,000 million dollars or Rs. a nuclear war, 50-75 million a nuclear war, 50-75 million people in the United States 60.000 crores. This figure works out to 380 million dolwill have been killed. lars or Rs. 190 crores per day.

According to another competent scientific estimate, the total toll of such a war within the first 60 days of its outbreak is likely to be of the order of 500-700 million people. It is also known that one hydrogen bomb in an industrial area can im-mediately kill upto 1.5 million, people and bring death to another 400,000 through radiation.

Such are the weapons now number easily comes to 100 million. This is enough to placed in the hands of mili tary men and adventurers and soon wealth that is being so wast-. and -West Germany would he

18-Nation Disarmament such weapons 18-Nation U.N. Disarmament such weapons. This conforms Committee, with their own to the interest of all human-participation, is discussing the ity. But then those who are problems of general and com-plete disarmament and also in particular that of the test hans 🔄

In fact, they have made their first attempt at the high atlitude tests. Al-though that attempt has flopped, the nuclear war-head has dropped into the ocean and there is no know-ing where this warhead will be ultimately carried by the cean currents and when it. may be set off as a result of the corrosion of salt water.

These US! plans for high former Hitler Generals altitude tests have evoked uni-military personnel in versal condemnation and versal condemnation and among those who have de--west Germany would be among those who have de-equipped with nuclear wea- nounced this are well-known pons. It is apprehended—and American scientista within not without reason—that a USA itself. The latter, have

in the forefront of struggle against nuclear weapons, for disarmament and peace, must against nuclear also realistically fix the responsibilities for the continu ance of the nuclear or ms rac

Past history has shown and our present experience has confirmed that imperialism nov headed by the USA, is respon-sible for this arms race. It would be a profound error and misconception to put the

put the Soviet Union, simply because it is also a nuclear power and has had to carry out certain category as tests in the se the USA and its other imperialist allies.

India's Role

In order that India can play its rightful part in averting

crucial issues

columnist

Lippman puts it. This in other-

words means that the U.S. or

Walter

However, the difficulties that beset the path to the ful-filment of this missolon are by no means neglible. The imperialist camp headed by the USA is making preparations for the worst crime against mankind and it is perhaps unnecessary to reiterate that imperialism is the only source of war danger. So there must be no romantic ideas about achieving the objectives of disarmament and peace.

Success Possible

Imperialism must be com pelled to accept disarma-ment and peace must be won. For this what is needed is combined struggles and efforts of all peace forces. There is every groun confidence of success. is every ground for

Gone are the days when imperialism alone could decide with impunity whether there is to be war or not. New, po-werful forces have arisen in the world arena to bridle imperialism and bar the road to puclear destruction. These forces are the mighty social-ist camp, the peace-loving non-socialist countries like our own, the international working class movement and

ence and peace is complete under-fed, abysmally poor and and general disarmament. It lives without even the barest will be realised that the best necessities of modern civiliway to get rid of war is to destroy the means of warfare and this task becomes all the more pressing and urgent when these means contain unprecedented destructive power. Entire nations and countries are liable to be win ed out by a thermo-nuclear war It is understandable there-

fore that the peace-loving people all over the world should have impatiently looked forward to a stop to the deadly arms race and in par-ticular to the banning of all nuclear tests and of all weapons of mass annihilation. History has shown twice with-in a generation that arms race leads only to war. This lesson can be ignored only at human society's grave peril.

Arms Race Must Stop

tructive power than all the bombs used by all the comba-Compared to the arms race that is now on, the earlier ones would pale into insigni-ficance. Not for the sake of man's well-being but for des-troying him and the creations of civilisation down the ages, imperialism has forced upon the world the Besides these terrible mega-ton killers, what came down on Hiroshima and Nagasaki would seem the world the present arms U.S.

be sparked off by "an irra-tional act" as the wellknown World Without Arms

lisation all that matters

lust for plunder and conquest.

a word or two about these

d seem a small affair. experts have publicly

War.

The annual spending on

armaments is equal to the total revenues of all the un-developed countries in the

world and it is equal to al-most six times of the total plannd outlay for the entire

five years under India's

Fifty million people are em-

the

ployed in the armed forces and if you add also those en-

show the enormous emount of

gaged in war industries

Third-Five-Year Plan.

West German military hot-heads may press the button to One can only imagine what a different world we would have been living in if these vast resources had been spent for the uplift of the downpush mankind into a thermonuclear catastrophe One can well understand the supreme urgency of doing away with these weapons here todden. But the merchants of war—the handful of mono-polies and colonialists—have no time to think for the peo-ple. To these enemies of civiand now.

Military Pacts

American

Side by side with this stock war and war preparations. For this brings them fabulous propiling of nuclear weapons, the U.S. and other imperialists have created their system of fits and feeds their insatiable aggressive military pacts and With the U.S. nuclear blasts alignments and built up agcurrently in progress in the Pacific, it would not be pergressive military bases in fo-reign countries. Some of these haps out of place here to say bases are already in a state of combat-readiness for nuweapons. One single 5-mega-ton bomb for example, conclear war. In this connection, the most disturbing develop-

nuclear conflagration may well warned that these tests would be sparked off by "an irra-cause changes in the atmosphere and create radiation belts near the earth which are bound to gravely affect the peoples of all countries.

A Sense Of Shame

Even the New York Times, one of the most trusted mouth-pieces of shame in ism has a sense of shame in this matter. This paper has come out with an editorial condemning condemning their Government's policy of continuing these nuclear tests in defiance of world public Making it perfectly clear

that outer space belongs to all countries and not to any one country, the Acting U.N. Secretary-General, U. Thant has called these tests "a manifestation of a very dancerous psychology" dangerous psychosis his view, these high alti-

a thermo-nuclear promoting the cause of dis-armament, it is imperative that both our people and the Government correctly appre-ciate the position of the Soviet Union in the matter. When the soviets were still

DUP

in their swaddling clothe Soviet State proposed disar-mament to the world. The proceedings of the Geneva Conference of 1922 would hear testimony to this. Later when the re-arming of Nazi Ger-many began, with the encour-agement of the U.S.A. and British imperialists, it was again the Soviet Union which valiantly fought for disarmament in the League of Nations and outside

Soviet Programme

Today the Programme of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which guides the thoughts and activities of the entire Soviet people in all spheres of life solemn. ly proclaims: "To abolish war and to establish ever-lasting peace on earth is the historical mission of Communism." It further declares that "Soviet' experience shows that socialism and

openly described peaceful co existence as a dangerous theo-ry. It may also be mentioned here that the Soviet Union

ents not by

tude tests are "even more undesirable" than those that are subject of the resopeace are inseparable." These are no empty protes-

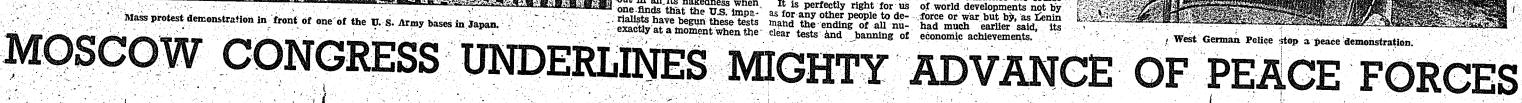
tations, for every act of the Soviet Union and its Govern-The only response these condemnations and the ap-peals to United States to stop the tests have received from the White Traverse for the ment headed by N. S. Khrushchov follows this profound understanding and is inspired by this deep humanism. It is not accidental that the Soviet the While House is its cynical Union never regards peaceful coexistence as a matter of decision to go ahead with the high altitude tests. No wonder that there is so much of stalldiplomacy or tactics. It is a question of principle with the ing, double-talk and prevari-Soviet Union and indeed pea-ceful co-existence is the general line of Soviet foreign policy today. It may be worth recalling here that some protagonists of American imperialism have Pacific is a challenge to the conscience of all right-think-ing men in all countries and our country must accept the challenge in full measure.

wants to influence the It is perfectly right for us of world develop

ration on our planet.



Mass protest demonstration in front of one of the U.S. Army



tains more explosive and dcstants in the Second World Bhupesh Gupta

> ment is the U.S. plan to equip West Germany for waging an aggressive nuclear war.

Tens of millions of people did not die in the last great war in order that our generation may see German mi-litarism not only once again revived but given such wealer could not even dream of.

With such criminal record all along the line, the U.S. imrialists have now started cation on the part of the USA eir latest series of nuclear at the Geneva disarmament asts in the Pacific. Their talk The US affront over the blasts in the Pacific. Their blasts in the Pacific. Their plan now is to treat outer space as if it belonged to the United States and carry out high altitude nuclear tests regardless of what happens to US ON Our planet

The enormity of this crime End Nuclear Tests gainst humanity would stand out in all its nakednes

lutions of the U.N. General



needed for these achieve-ments and that is perhaps why the Americans are un set about the Soviet Union's firm adherence to the cause peaceful co-existence

USSR Initiative

The Fourteenth Session the U.N. General Assembly in 1959 approved the idea of general and complete disarmament and it is well-known that the initiative came from the Soviet Union. At the the Soviet Union. At the next session of the U.N. Gene-ral Assembly, it was again the Soviet Union which submitted a draft proposal On the Fun-damental Principles of a Treaty on Complete and General Disarmament which created profound impression all over the world.

In passing, it may be me tioned here that the Soviet Union took the initiative for the inclusion of India and certain other non-alig countries in the present U.N. Disarmament Committee.

Repeatedly, the Soviet Union has proposed that it is pre-pared to accept any strict in-ternational control provided the USA and its allies would accept complete and general disarmament. What however the Soviet Union does not want is that while there is no clear and categorical commit. ment by the USA to enforce within a specified time-limit but in stages complete and general disarmament, the So. viet Union should not be open to espionage in the name of international control.

. It should be mentioned here that the Indian representative has fully support-ed the Soviet viewpoint about the necessity of seting a firm deadline for the entire, process of disarmament

The U.S. line is plainly one of perpetuating the nuclear weapons. Obviously the So viet Union cannot be expected to play into the U.S. hands and leave the security of their country to the mercies of U.S. imperialists.

In this connection, it should also be noted that the Soviet Union has proposed the ban-ning of all inter-continental ballistic missible together with tic missiles together with bainstic missiles together with all foreign military bases. Surely, the Soviet Union can-not be asked to give up such missiles when the U.S. impe-rialists maintain aggressive rialists maintain aggressive military bases, all round the Soviet Union and the Socialist Camp.

As for the test ban propo sais, here again the represen-tative of the Soviet Union at the Geneva talks has express-ed his country's readiness to accept as the basis for an ag-reement the proposals put for-ward by India and seven other neutral nations. The U.S. Im-perialists would however have



none of even this compromise formula

It will also be recalled that once the Soviet Union respon-ded to the appeal by Prime Minister Nehru for unilateral suspension of tests. But what

Appeals Not Heeded

France which is a member of the NATO alliance, began its atomic tests in the Sahara Then came the American announcement of un erground nuclear tests. To the just demand for a settlement of the West Berlin and the German peace treaty issues the West responded with an unprece-dented intensification of the arms race.

It was in these compelling circumstances that the Soviet Union was obliged to resume Union was obliged to resume certain experimental nuclear tests last year, purely from the point of view of the ensuring that its defensive power was adequate to meet any imperialist aggression.

Compulsion For India

In our country, we have have had to spend huge amounts for defence in the recent years because of the U.S. military aid to Paki-stan. We have been thus compelled to do so and it would certainly not be proper for any one to equate India's position with that of Pakistan. We at least in India should understand the circumstances which are **Compelling the Soviet Tipior** to take certain measures in the sphere of defence.

Danger Persists

Incidentally it is well worth mentioning here that the So-viet society has reached a stage where "in term of internal conditions". as the pro gramme of the CPSU puts it, "the Soviet Union no longer needs any army." Is there a single capitalist state in the world which is in a position to make such a bold, confident declaration?

The Soviet leaders do not hide the fact that as long as the war danger from the imperialist camp persists and the imperialists do not accept imperialists do not accept complete and general disarm-ament, it will be necessary to maintain the defensive of the Soviet State and the combat preparedness of its armed forces.

Incidentally this military ower of the Soviet Union has not been without any benefit to others as well. It was a simple threat of the use of Soviet rockets, that immedi-ately brought to a halt the Anglo-French aggressive war in Egypt in 1956. Syria and Iraq were saved from Ameri-can intervention because there was the Soviet power to fall back upon. Cuba, valiantly defies U.S. imperialism today because there is the assurance of Soviet military tary support in defence of inden dence

One wonders how the Portuguese colonialists and their friends in the NATO would have behaved over.

* SEE PAGE 12



GEORGI DIMITROV

* By Mladen Kostov

June 18 is the 80th anniversary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov, the great son of the Bulgarian people, an able organizer of the Bulgarian Communist Party and its struggles and an eminent figure in the international working class movement.

the Bulgarian Communist Party. His character as a Party leader and statesman was formed under the guidance of such remarkable pro-letarian leaders' as Dimiter Blagoev and Georgi Kirkov.

In the ranks of the Bulgarian Communist Party Georgi Dimitrot went through the Dimitrov went through the hard school of the workers' and peasants' struggles. He participated with unfailing energy in the bitter revolu-tionary conflicts with the class enemy. All the revolutionary activity of Georgi Dimitrov on the national as well as on the international plane is of inestimable value to us and we are justly proud

Fifty Years Of Political Life

Fifty long years G. Dimitrov was active in social and political life. At the early age of 15 he was an active member of the printers' union in Sofia. His first article was published in the newspaper "The Printer" in 1897. From that moment on begins his many-sided social and political activity among the working class and the toiling masses in Bulgaria.

Georgi Dimitrov was the organizer of strikes, member the municipal council and Parliament, a beloved champion of the people. In the mind of the Bulgarian ople the name of G. Dimi-

G EORGI Dimitrov was a trov is linked with its bright-heroic son of his class; of est dreams of progress, of the the Bulgarian people and one spiritual and material growth of the most popular figures in of the country. est dreams of progress, of the spiritual and material growth of the country. Thanks to his exceptional

abilities and inexhaustible energy G. Dimitrov became a revolutionary leader of the international working clas movement of the first rank. class

Call For United Front

An important period of his stormy and active revolutionary life was his struggle for the building up of a united popular front against fascism among the different countries and nations. In this struggle for a united popular antifascist front he grew to his immense stature as a prole-tarian tribune, ideologist and

fighter. Georgi Dimitrov devoted a great part of his activity to to unification of all democra-tic anti-fascist forces and to fight against political reaction and fascism

As early as the period just after the June 9 military and fascist coup d'etat in Bulgaria in 1923, when the reactionary political forces overthrew the government of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, headed by A. Stambolijski, G. Dimitrov de fined seizure of power as the basic task facing the toiling masses of town and village. He pointed out that unification and the rallying together of all democratic forces in the country were important pre-requisites for the fulfilment of this task.

G. Dimitrov regarded the



Georgi Dimitrov

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united front as a vital nece-ssity since it was "dictated by life itself and the will of the working masses." He raised the slogan of defend-

ing democracy against all forms of fascist aggression, of protecting the gains and the rights of the workers. He upheld th idea of a united front with great ardou nd enthusiasm and devoted

his great talents to its reali-zation. During the first anti-fascist uprising in Europe in and V. Kolarov suc 1923 he ceeded in building up an anti-fascist fighting front of the Bulgarian peasants and workers. The union of these two most

important social classes in our country and of their political organizations, created during the uprising, was a great poli-tical gain. The consolidation of this union was a guarantee. or this third number of a guarantee that the future struggle for the overthrow of the fascist dicatorship would be crowned with success and that under a workers' and peasants' gov ernment Bulgaria would reso-lutely pursue democratic de-velopment. All this was stated. clearly in the letter a ed by V. Kolarov and G. Dimitrov to the Bulgarian people, as leaders of the September uprising after its defeat,

Struggle Against Fascism

After the defeat of the Sep-tember uprising in 1923 G. Dimitrov was very active in unmasking the terrorist fas-cist dictatorship. He emphasized the necessity of cons-

taries of the Central Commit-

tees of the Communist and Workers' Parties and the heads of government of Bul-

garia, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland,

Democratic Republic, Poland, Rumania, the USSR, and Cze-

choslovakia. The conference

class and the peasant masses and especially with the Agra-rians who were supporters of the united front.

G. Dimitrov took a very active part in the struggle against fascism and the threat of fascism to the Balkans and to Europe. As secretary of the presidium of the Balkan Communist Federation he aided the anti-fascist movement in the Balkan countries and participated in drawing up their anti-fascist platform.

Through his heroic conduct the Leipzig trial G. Dimitroy defended brilliantly the honour and the dignity of the Communist International and of the Communist Parties and ade our country famous. His defence speech at the Reichs-tag trial was in reality a pro-gramme for united action of all progressive and democra-tic forces in the world.

Leipzig Trial

The Leipzig trial was a convincing demonstration of the fact that victory over fascism could be a when all anti-fascist forces were united on a national and international scale. At the Reichstag fire trial G. Dimitrov dealt the first mo-ral and political blow to German fascism.

After the trial at Leipzig G. bimitrov began, with charac-tristic ardour, an active fight against nazism, a fight for a large scale 'consolidation of anti-fascist democratic forces into united fronts. In his historic report at the Seventh Congress of the Communist International he elucidated the class character of fascism

Assessment Of Economic Co-operation And Further Expansion

almost 200 per cent more than in the capitalist countries.

At present the share of the countries of socialism.

in the world industrial output

amounts to some 37 per cent as against 27 per cent in 1955.

correct application of the

rities of every country and

the interests of the community of socialist nations, thanks to the efforts of the peoples of these countries, their close-co-operation and

"The successes of the so-

my, in raising the liv-

the

cialist countries in the nea-

ing standards of the people,

demonstrate the superiority

ceful development of

mutual assistance."

conference of representatives of Communist

and Workers' Parties of the member-states of the

Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON),

THE conference was at-tended by the First Secre-amounted to some 13 per cent,

was held in Moscow on June 6 and 7.

tantly consolidating the and its methods of govern-party's links with the working ment: class and the peasant masses "Fascism in power," said G. Dimitrov, "is an undis-guised terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinistic, most im perialistic elements of finance capital."

As secretary general of the Communist International he was active in building up \a united proletarian popular anti-fascist front in each individual country, ready to fight against fascism and the war it was preparing and to defend the vital rights and interests of the working people In the period after the brea-

king out of the Second World War G. Dimitrov championed the idea of building up united fronts in all countries nations, of unifying all forces of the nations in the struggle against mankind's bitterest enemy—nazism. This appeal was widely responded to in all countries who groaned under the fascist heel. Resistance against the invaders grew and developed into powerful move-

G. Dimitrov contributed a) great deal to the creation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and to the rallying of all democratic forces in the struggle against fascism. He taught that the only guarantee for the salvation of Bul-garia from the impending catastrophe lay in the rallying of all anti-fascists, democrats and patriots in a united front.

Combined Assault Against Dictatorship

* SEE FACING PAGE MEETING OF COMECON COUNTRIES

> f socialism over capitalism create the most favourable conditions for the revolu-tionary and national libera-

> tion movement, for the con-solidation of world peace," the communique points out.

The participants of the

meeting noted unanimously that "economic and scientific-technical co-operation among

the COMECON countries has

grown much stronger and ex-panded considerably." The co-ordination of national econo-

mic plans for a five-year and

longer period has been carried out on the basis of the con-sistent implementation of the

international socialist division

of labour. Specialization and

co-operation of production have received further develop-

Economic co-operation in the development of raw mate-rial sources has been expand-

ed. Work is being carried on to link up the meridian

to link up the power systems of the COMECON countries, and the international Druzh-

ba (Friendship) oil pipeline is

'Foreign trade relations among the socialist countries have grown considerably. In 1959-1961 the rates of growth

ed to 14.2 per cent a year as

* SEE FACING PAGE

JUNE 17, 1962

ment.

being built.

Growth Of

Foreign Trade

of the trade turnover al

G. Dimitrov's role in mobilizing and directing all the sound elements of the nation in a combined assault against the monarcho-fascist dicta-

Democratic Vietnam's Appeal

On June 4, the Government of the Democratic napalm bombs to chemicals, public of Vietnam issued a declaration asserting to wipe out villages and their Republic of Vietnam issued a declaration asserting that the conclusion of the Indian and Canadian dele-gates to the International Commission that the D.R.V. has been indulging in "acts of aggression and subversion" in South Vietnam is at variance with the truth and violates the 1954 Geneva agreements. The declaration says;

***O** N June 2, 1962, the In-dian and Canadian de-legates to the International mission for the supervision and control of the imple-mentation of the 1954 Geneva agreements concerning Vietnam, in spite of the resolute and well founded opposition of the Polish delegate, adopted a special report to the Cochairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference. In the said re-port, on the basis of groundless and slanderous allegations of the South Vietnam administration, they concluded that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had been indulging in 'acts of aggression and subversion' in South Vietnam.

Incorrect Conclusion

"The government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam solemnly declares that this conclusion by the Indian and Canadian delegates is completely at variance with the truth. It constitutes a dangerous violation of the Geneva agreements by those very persons who have heavy responsibilities to ensure respect for the said agreements. This conclusion is invalid and illegal, and should be cancel-

actively introducing combat troops and arms of all kinds into South Vietnam, and directly participating in the 'undeclared war' against the Vietnamese people in South Vietnam. They have successively launched terroristic operations with increasing fero-city and on an ever greater. scale, have resorted to extremely cruel manoeuvres so as to herd millions of people into "strategic hamlets," have used all kinds of arms, from

"The government of the De-

mocratic Republic of Vietnam Mighly appreciates the correct stand and views of the Polish delegate who has firmly up-held the Geneva agreements,

important international ac-

cords which restored peace in Vietnam on the basis of re-cognition of the independence,

sovereignty, unity and terri-torial integrity of Vietnam, and who has resolutely oppos-ed foreign military interven-

tion in South Vietnam which

is a serious violation of the

Geneva agreement. "It is not fortuitous that

the Indian and Canadian de-

legates sent the above men-tioned special report just at a

moment when the U.S. gov-

ernment, after setting up the U. S. military command in Saigon, is feverishly intensify-

ing its military intervention

Moscow Conference Outlines

Programme * FROM FACING PAGE

against 8.5 per cent in 1956-

"Contacts of all the socialist camp with the econo-mically underdeveloped countries are growing, which contribute to the further economic development and raising of the ma-terial standards of the peoples of these countries," the nunique points out.

L'ONG RANGE PROGRAMME

The communique stresses that, as believed by the meet-ing, the successful solution by the countries of the world socialist system of the tasks mapped out by the November (1960) meeting of the repre-sentatives of 81 Communist and Workers' Parties, and the solution of the tasks of communist construction, whose prospects have been indicated by the 22nd CPSU Congress, "call for even close economic and scientific-tech closer co-operation among nical socialist countries, creation of more favourable for the expansion more favourable conditions for the expansion and the correct formation of the international socialist division of labour."

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The meeting approved the "basic principles of the in-ternational socialist division of labour", worked out by the 15th session of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and recommended them as the basis for the drafting of an effective long-range pro-gramme of economic co-opegramme of economic co-ope-ration among the COMECON nations:

GREATER COORDINATION

It-was acknowledged that the principal method of the activity of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance in the forthcoming period is co-ordination of the long-term and current economic plans of the COMECON countries.

- The meeting deemed it necessary that during the work on co-ordination special attention be paid to speeding up specialisation and co-opera-tion of production, the maximum development of raw ma-terial, fuel and power supplies, the necessity of begin-ning in the near future coordination of the principal capital investments in the extracting and processing bran-ches of industry, and the further widening and strengthening of the co-ordination of scientific and technical re-

The meeting deemed it advisable that the "COME-

search.

"Socialism has gained a historic victory in agriculture too," the communique says. In all the system of socialism the was also attended by repre-sentatives of the Mongoliar People's Revolutionary Party. At the request of its Gov-ernment, the Mongolian Peo-ple's Republic was admitted to COMECON membership. share of the socialist sector in the total area of farm land exceeds 90 per cent. The participants of the meeting; says the sommuni-que issued at its conclusion, discussed thoroughly the questions of further ex-Successes Of Socialist System "The meeting noted that the successes in the countries of the world socialist system were achieved thanks to the

panding and consolidating economic co-operation among the COMECON countries "in connection with the entry of the world socialist system into a new stage of development." common regularities of socia-list construction taking into account the concrete peculia-

community firmly hold the lead in the pace of their eco-nomic development and ad-vance ahead of the capitalist countries in several most important fields of world scien-tific and technical progress." In the period from 1958

nual rates of industrial grow-

The communique points out that, as noted by the meeting, "the countries of the socialist

to 1961 the average an-

OPPOSE INDO-CANADIAN REPORT

٦. i

U.S. Imperialism Threat To Peace

"More than ever, the U.S. imperialists have clearly laid bare their nature as colonialist aggressors and their de-signs to turn South Vietnam signs to turn South vietnam into a U. S. military base, in preparation for a new war. And more than ever, world opinion is raising ever stronger protests against these aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists which create a direct threat to the peace and security of this area.

"It is precisely in such a serious situation and at a moment when the U. S. gov ernment is openly sending U. S. combat troops to Thailand that the Indian and Canadian delegates delibe-rately try to justify the U.S. government's policy of military intervention in South Vietnam

Ngo Dinh Diem Clique

"It is to be recalled that the fascist dictatorial administration of the Ngo Dinh Diem clique, a creature of the U.S. imperialists ever since the conclusion of the Geneva agreements, and an efficient tool of the U. S. policy of in-tervention in South Vietnam, has launched a series of military campaigns to wipe out

Future

CON countries begin, as far as necessary, to set up joint enterprises for the countries concerned, practise the establishment of joint scien-tific-research centres and project designing offices.'

The participants in the meeting, the communique says, found it advisable to continue in the future regular consultations and the consultations and the exchange of opinion between Party leaders and statesm en on majoi

ajor economic problems. "The meeting expressed the desire of the COMECON countries for the further ex-pansion of foreign trade with the capitalist countries," the nunique says.

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF TRADE

"The COMECON countries are in favour of the convo-cation of an international conference on problems of trade which would discuss the question of setting up an international trade international trade agency to embrace all regions and countries of the world without any discrimination."

The communique points out that the discussion of all questions at the conference "brought out the full identity of views of the representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties and , the govern-ments on all questions under discussion."

NEW AGE

the opponent religious sects, to wipe out all those who par-ticipated in the resistance for national salvation and to massacre the people who demand democratic rights and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

"The Indian and Canadian delegates cannot be unaware of the series of campaigns in which Ngo Dinh Diem troons. under the command of U.S. advisers, have been for years massacring the innocent population.

"In face of these acts of violation and sabotage of the Geneva agreements, the Indian and Canadian delegates have taken an irresponsible attitude, and have not condemned them in tim so as to pin down the bloody hands of the U. S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem administration to maintain peace and to create condi-tions for the fulfilment of the Geneva agreements.

South Vietnam's **Treacherous Acts**

"Against the fascist policy of the Ngo Dinh Diem admi-nistration in using troops for terroristic operations and extremely savage persecutions of patriots and honest people. against the U.S. government's policy of ever deeper interven-tion in South Vietnam, the South Vietnamese people have risen up in defence of their life and interests. This is their sacred and indestructible right, and nobody has the right to interfere with it.

"Newspapers and large sections of public opinion in the world including the Indian press and a number of U. S. newspapers have exposed, and protested against, the brutal fascist policy of the South Vietnam administration and the U.S. government's policy of brazen intervention in South Vietnam.

"The Vietnamese people and the government of the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam, fulfilling their obligations to-wards their compatriots in the south and the Vietnamese fatherland, have time and again demanded that the South Vietnam administration stop its treacherous acts, and respect and correctly imple-ment the Geneva agreement, and that the U.S. government put an end to its dangerous intervention in South Viet-nam, and respect the pledges it took in the 1954 Geneva conference; they have reques-ted the International Commission to take every step to have the Geneva agreements on Vietnam implemented.

"The Indian and Canadian delegates have, however, failed to fulfil their responsibilities and have in some way or another given a cover to the illegal and cruel acts of the U.S. impe-rialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem clique.

North Vietnam Appeals For Peace

"In face of this situation," the government of the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam, firmly upholding the terms of the Geneva agreements, has unremittingly and resolutely struggled to maintain peace in Vietnam, defended the in Vietnam, defended the fundamental national rights

of the Vietnamese safeguarded the security of the D. R. V. and thus contributed to the safeguarding of peace and security in Southeast Asia and resolutely stru-ggled against U. S. military intervention in South Vietnam and the war of massacre now being feverishly waged against the Vietnamese peo-ple by the U. S. imperialists and the Ngo Dinh Diem admiinstration in South Vietnam. It has resolutely struggled to demanded that the International Commission live up to its responsibilities and ensure a correct implementation of the Geneva agreement.

"The Vietnamese people and the government of the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam of Vietnam are confident that all neace and justice loving people in the world will indignantly the world will indignantly oppose the conclusion of the Indian and Canadian delegates.

"The government of the D. R. V. requests the Co-Chairmen of the 1954 Ge-neva conference to reject this conclusion because it is entirely contrary to the truth, illegal and in violation of the Geneva agreements, is tantamount to covering up the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and bellicose acts, and will Tead to extremely serious consequen-ces for peace in Vietnam, in Indochina and in Southeast Asia.

Confident Of World-Wide Support

"The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam are profoundly confident that their just struggle, which enjoys deep sympathy and strong support from peace and justice loving people of the world, like the just struggle of the oppressed peoples everywhere in Asia, Africaand Latin America against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and warmongers, will certainly end in glorious vicwill tory".

DIMITROV

***** FROM FACING PAGE

torship is inestimable. With the help of the Soviet Army this assault ended in victory and a people's democratic rule was established in Bulgaria.

At the present moment Georgi Dimitrov's ideas about the building up of united national fronts are of great national fronts are o and vital importance.

They find an application in the powerful national and liberation movements in the backward, dependent and colonial countries; They rally the working class, the peasants, the national bourgeoisie and the democratic intellectuals in the struggle against capitalism and imperialism for national independence and progress.

Unbounded faith in the strength and potentialities of the people's masses, pure and boundless love of the neople love of the people are the communist virtues which adorn the character of G. Dimitrov, as a communic and leader. Today his life and work serve as examples to the fighters for peace, liberty, democracy and socialis

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IN BERLIN

PROVOCATIONS INTENSIFIED

\star By P. K. Kunhanandan Nair

In these columns last could not but take these pro-week were listed the dan-vocations in word and deed, gerous provocative acts organised by the West Berlin police and the OAS style gangsterism organised by the British, US, and French the fascist elements against the German Democratic June 7. Republic.

THESE provocations follow-Chancellor Adenauer's visit to West Berin where he m war-like speeches against the GDR, and attacked negotia-. tions for a German settlement. US Secretary of State, Dean

Rusk, who is carrying on these negotiations with Soviet representatives in Washington, himself recently delivered an equally provocative speech in

He said: "We (read American British and French occupationists) will not be made to leave Hest Berlin, nor be onsted from there. The burgomaster of West Berlin, Willy Brandt, purvey-ed the prospect that the Wested the prospect that the We ern Powers must be ready in the future "to make big and may be terrible sacrifices" in

West Berlin. And General Freeman, Commander-in-Chief of US occu-pation forces in Europe de-clared: "I will use all my forces for defending the freedom of West Berlin.

Barrage Of Incendiarism

Thus the imperialists, for whom West Berlin is a "frontline city" against socialism, have intensified their provo-cative propaganda while their mercenaries, the revanchists. have stretched up the cold war into a barrage of incendiarism on the border.

The GDR Government as well as the Soviet Government

vocations in word and deed, the aggressive acts and border violations, very seriously. The Ambassadors in Moscow on

The note charged: "All these povocations which have of late assumed the nature of ed immediately after openly aggressive actions, are ncellor Adenauer's visit doubtlessly of a deliberate _of a deliberate nature." And warned:

"The Soviet Government deems it necessary to state that it will not be an indifferent onlooker and in case of need will be compelled to take appropriate steps to fulfil its itments with regard to the German Democratic Republic, which is an ally of the The serious state of affairs

developing imperatively demands that the situation in West Berlin be normal on the basis of a p treaty with Germany normalised of a peace treaty with Germany by means of eliminating the 17-year-old occupation regime there. this freed West Berlin should be they ask:

* FROM CENTRE PAGES

Goa, were it not for the fact that the military might of the Soviet Union, among

other factors, makes it difficult now-a-days for the imperialists to export coun-

ter-revolution and intervene

in national liberation strug-

gles. There is not a single inci-

the Soviet military

dent however, in the world

might has given any ground

for genuine apprehension on

the part of any peace and fredom-loving nation. On the

where

transformed into a free and demilitarised city immediately. The Western diplomats

screech about "Defence of Freedom" of West Berlin. The "Defence of West Berliners certainly desire this freedom ardently. And

world.

INDIA'S ROLE IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

If the US is really concern-ed over the freedom of West Why does it object to replace ment of occupation troops by troops of neutral States or of Berlin, why does it not first pull out its army of occupa-tion? Why does it not agree to turn it into a free city, whose freedom and sovereignty Berlin border provocations to are respected and guaranteed continue, it will any moment by all nations of the world?

West Berlin police posing for photograph after opening fire on East Berlin side.

ggle for disarmament. Our

country is not militarily a big

which the enemies of peace

the UN, as the Soviet Union has proposed If the imperialists allow the

V. 79 12 50

contrary, the experience has been one of inspiration, con-fidence and support to meet imperialism's challenges. No amount of propaganda or dis-tortion can cloud these salient facts of our contemporary Moreover, disarmament will help break the artificial East-West trade barriers which operate to the detriment of all countries including our own. We stand to gain consi-derably by the abolition of abolition of these onomic blocs and trade barriers.

world. Reverting to the question of a significant part in the stru-Even partial disarmament, not to speak of complete and general one, would limit the power, but it has a great moral stature in the world miliary possibilities of imperialism and this again will be a great gain for al those who are struggling for their nacannot but reckon with. It is tional independence or are engaged in consolidation of their newly-won freedom.

Disarmament means abol'tion of foreign military bases and withdrawal of foreign military troops all of which go to help the cause of national

The struggles for disarmament help further isolate the imperialists and raise the moral and political sta-ture of all those who fight for peace and for the cause. of the people. It has been seen how these struggles seen how these struggles sharpen the contradictions within the imperialist camp itself and at times cause even defections from that

Economic, political, social, moral and cultural effects of disarmament—and even the struggles for it-are by all accounts positively beneficial for mankind.

It is a great pity that, when, as a result of the heart-searching following the shock received in the third general elections, the all-India and the State leaderships of the Congress had begun to think in terms of paying some greater attention _to pull this state from the deep bog of economic backwardness and all its dangerous social and political conse quences for the country. the state is faced with perhaps the biggest -convulsion it has known since independence. /.

S TATEWIDE preparations are afoot for a grim and long struggle against high taxes-taxes that have already been announced by the Centre, and taxes that are proposed to be further imposed by the state government.

CPI and AIKS

Take Initiative

The initiative was taken by the Communist Party and the Kisan Sabha. The State Council of the Kisan Sabha in its meeting last month had outlined the steps to be taken to resist this latest onslaught of the ruling party on the people of Uttar Pradesh who have alof ottar Francesh who have al-ready reached almost the limit of their endurance. But the issue is so burn-

ing and all-embracing that, within less than a month of the counsels of the month of the counsels of the Kisan Sabha, almost all the parties of the state exclud-ing the ing the Congress, have warned the government of their resolve to resist any further burdens on the peo-

Even the Swatantrites and the Jan Sanghis have said that if taxes have to be levied they should be levied on the richer sections of the poeple. They have announced their decision to launch a moveon the rural population. The people are so disturbed

hy what they hear of the coming taxes that on June 4, al-most towards the end of the last session of the state legislature, leaders of all opposition parties had to seek a two-and-a-half-hour debate on this question.

Debate in

Assembly The debate was initiated by lavendra Dutt Dube, lea-of the Jan Sangh. Leader of the Jan Sangh. Lea-ders of the Communist Party, Praja Socialist Party, Socialist Party and the Swatantra Party in the Vidhan Sabha took part in it. Unanimously they served notice on the gov-ernment that any new taxes on the common people would be fought to the last ditch. The C. B. Gunta Ministry is not particularly known for being sensitive to public opi-nion... But the intensity of feeling in the state on this ue is so great that even this nistry is finding itself in a

Plans also, although in The cabinet is sharply dicountry as a whole, Rs. 10,110 vided on the issue. They could not decide anything crores have been invested during the first two five year

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quandary.

BRIAN POLLITT ELECTED **Cambridge Union President**

A significant victory against anti-communist gangs-terism was won recently at a traditional seat of learning — Cambridge. Brian Pollitt, 25, son of the late General Secretary of the British Communist Party, Harry Pollitt, was elected President of the Union-becoming the first Commu-nist to hold this famous student office.

The election was marred by a dastardly attack on Brian in his rooms at King's College.

The police believe that the attack, particularly the deliberate injuring of Brian's right hand hoping to hamper him in his final examination, was the work of a group of anti-commuist undergraduates. It is understood that one

threatening telegram re-ceived by Brian Pollitt be ore the attack was dictated from a local call box by someone speaking with an American accent-real or

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Brian Pollitt

But the hooligans' hand miserably failed in their plans. Brian is not only elected President by a thumping majority, he is also appearing for his final nomics Tripos examina-

tion in the college sick bay Despite his head and hand injuries, he is partly writ-ing and partly dictating his examination answers.

complete and general disarm-ament, it will be noted that the dangers of a nuclear war.

far from over-awing the peo-

ple or causing defeatism among them, have roused their conscience and activised

them. Complete and general

disarmament has indeed be-

Indignant at this outra geous attack, many life members turned out to vote for Brian. The famous octo-genarian novelist E. M. Forster, who had not voted for sixty years, came to vote for him and said: "I felt that a vote for Pollitt was the only way I could protest against the despi-cable attack on him. It was an act of sheer malice unequalled for many, many years at Cambridge."

"Apart from the brutality of the attack", observed the Dairy Mirror commen-tator Cassandra, "it is a pretty poor advertisement for British democracy and Cambridge University life. If a man can be beaten up for his political views, we might well revert to Brown Shirts, Black Shirts and all that

NEW AGE

still struggling for their na-tional independence. Disarmament would considerably lessen economic burdens of the working people and release enormous resources for their utilisation for the well-being of the masses. Of course, in the capitalist countries, this utilisation would not be feasible without broad mass movement.

Greater Assistance

it easier for countries like India to draw upon, in an ever - increasing measure, disinterested economic asnart would be in a better Union, for example, would be open to India once that country is not forced as at present to divert its vast ources for military preand defence.

camp.

India is summor tory to play a worthy role to bring about. Complete and General Disarmament and en-sure for mankind durable peace. Let our emissaries at the World Congress for Dis-armament and Peace and all our peace champions wherever they are be guided by the sense of this noble mi

June 11 1962

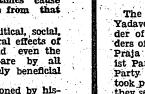
now up to our peace cham-pions to so function and ful-fil their role that the impact of India's voice is fully felt. tions and for those who are independence. Imperialists Fear

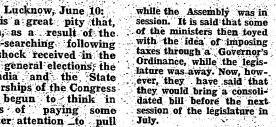
Disarmament has a special significance for the work-ing people, for the newly liberated under-developed na-

Disarmament would make

sistance from the friendly countries for our national development. And these development. And these friendly countries on their position to render such as-sistance. One can easily see what a great fund of as-sistance from the Soviet

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Ruling Party's Challenge -

Gupta has asked people to be prepared to pay new taxes for the "development of the state." He has denou those who oppose further taxes as "anti-national" and

threatened to meet their "challenge"! There is no doubt that additional resources are necessary to implement the Third Five Year Plan. U.P.'s Third Five Year Plan allocation is to the tune of Rs. 497 crores. In this the Centre's share is Rs. 350 crores. The state therefore has to raise Rs. 147 crores. Nearly Rs. 43 crores had already been provided for by the state government last year through taxation and borrowings. Rs. 104 crores would still be needed for the remain-

ing four years of the Plan. This year, the government want to raise Rs. 13.55 crores crores, which is the deficit in their budget. And for this they are thinking of a variety of taxes.

Concession To Peasants Withdrawn

They have already with-drawn the 3 anna per rupee rebate that the peasantry of the state had won on irrigation_rates after a mass srug-gle, and now they want to increase the land revenue, as the most handy method of raising resources! This is op-posed by some of the more realistic ministers.

Seventy per cent or a little more of the farmers of the state possess holdings of 2½ acres or less. Even in terms of Congress resolutions (Falz-pur), these are actually un-conomic holdings which ought to be completely exempted from land revenue. Anyhow,

they have no capacity to pay more than what they are already doing. It is because of their extreme resourcelessness that even the available irrigation facilities in the state are lying un-

used and agriculture and agricultural production in general have been lagging behind in the state, making Uttar Pra-desh one of the most backward and poorest of all

states. For example, agricultural production in the country as a whole has increased by 52 per cent, but in U.P. it has hardly registered a 22 per cent increase in the years since independence. Similarly, while dependence. Similarly, while in the country as a whole the per capita income has increas-ed by nearly 16 per cent, in U.P. it has grown by a mere 3 per cent in all these years. In the matter of Five Year Blane also although in the



plans, the share of U.P. in this has been only Rs. 600 crores and a large part of the blame for this lies with the policies of the state government which have been directed to-wards raising corresponding funds and resources from sec-tions of the people whose capacity to pay has been exhausted long ago. As a result of these poli-

cles, while the burden of taxation on the wealthy classes has become less, that on the poorest sections' of the people has gone on mounting, and now we have reached almost a saturation point, a critical point, near-ly a breaking point beyond which only a disaster—economic and social disastercan overtake us unless a radical reorientation is made in the economic and social policies pursued by the government. . . The wealthier classes in

U.P., the textile and sugar magnates of the state, the feudal lords turned overnight

talist supporters. He cannot do otherwise.

Poorer Sections To Be Fleeced

He is therefore reported to be in favour of raising the required resources for the Plan by raising the rates of land revenue, by imposing some more so-called development taxes or levies, by increas-ing electricity rates by ing electricity rates by nearly 50 per cent (even electricity by in connection with these the big industrialists are not to be touched !), by levy-ing a 50 to 100 per cent sur-charge on college fees, by in-creasing the entertainment tax, which is already very heavy, by raising duty on mo-tor vebloes and acted and her tor vehicles and petrol and by raising the duty on liquor. He and his supporters in the cabinet see all-round prosperity among the peasantry!

It can be seen that none of these measures is expect-ed to touch the wealthier

«******************** From ***************

severe shocks to the people of the state and, as stated at the outset, the state is set for one of the most wides powerful resistance move-ments the people have known the Gupta ministry, will be the Gupta ministry, will be active. participants in this movement. This includes blg sections of Congressmen also. Before the storm that is likely to burst, unless the minitry is persuaded to mend its ways, the big food struggle of 1958 will pale into insignificance.

Against Anti-People Policies

This struggle, taking place at this extremely crucial pe-riod for our country and its plans of development, will actually become a struggle not merely for this or that merely for this or that eco-nomic demand (although the demands will also be inscribed on its banner), but for a change of the present anti-people and pro-vested inter-ests policies of the state goyernment: because, without this change, the state and its stagnant economy cannot only not progress, but cannot even go on any more as they have gone on so for. Our very fu-ture in this state will depend on the outcome of this strug-

gle. The Communist Party in the state has visualised this struggle to be a long and grim and all-pervading struggle. The demonstrations that are scheduled to take scheduled to take place on June 16 and 17 at tehsil and district headquarters in this context are to constitute only the first initial steps.

Support to

Struggle

The Secretariat of the State Council of the CPI has offered full support to the Zonal and Conferences the State Kisan Sabha is organising in different parts in preparation for the strug-gle. Some of these Conferences have already taken place, such as in Gorakhpur and Meerut. Others are scheduled to take place soon.

In these conferences the broadest mobilisation is sought to be made. There are already reports of some all-parties consultations and ga-therings to consider the serious situation created by the

new threat of the Ministry. The Communist Party has further asked all its units to enrol a volunteer corps to orenrol a volunteer corps to or-ganise the struggle. The strug-gle is to be entirely peaceful and all forms—from passing resolutions, bringing out/leaflets and posters, run ng signature campaigns, making re-presentations to various authorities, holding separate and all-parties meetings and de-monstrations, launching dharnas and satyagraha, and organising strikes in the urban areas, are to be used as and when suitable.

The Communist, Party and of its members being elected set of the successful infinemen-seems, the lesson that the pre-the last general elections is its spokesmen in the State Assembly and outside have unat direct elections should be tude of the Party in this whole avoided as far as possible and affair is very positive and con-this perhaps is their first step structive and that is why it is in this fatal direction! All these thisses down All these things done and support and response in all projected, are administering sections of the people.

PAGE THIRTEEN

Ramesh Sinha

into big capitalist farmers, contractors, permit and license holders, etc., etc., have unfortunately been enjoying al-most an unquestioned sway over the economic policies of the various ministries in the state. Singhanias, Ram Ratan Guptas, Jaipurias, Sahu Jains Birlas and the rest of their indigenous and all-India varieties have been getting free rein in all their affairs.

They have been given all orts of concessions at the cost sorts of concessions at the cost of the poor tax-payer. They have been granted indefens ble loans amounting to tens of crores of rupees. Crores of rupees of sales tax (9 crores) and electricity tax have been allowed to lie with them as arrears.

Soft Corner for Sugar Magnates

The sugar magnates have been allowed to deny the pay-ment of crores of rupees which they owe to the canegrowers of the state. They have also been allowed to keep with them vast sums of money taining to the cess that they are expected to pay to the government. They have been provided power at cheap

Former Chief Minister Sampurnanand, had called these gentlemen "the hens that lay the golden eggs" and the pr sent Chief. Minister, C. B. Gupta has always been their best and most trusted friend and supporter.

Gupta is, therefore, even today putting up a deter-mined fight inside the cabinet against in any way touching their interests. His specious argument is that nothing should be done that would make "private capital shy away from the State." It is perhaps no fault of his It is perhaps no ram. if he shares the conceptions industrialisation of his capi-

NEW AGE

classes. The entire burden of financing the plan is sought to be shifted on to the shoulders of the ordi-nary toiling people. Despite all talk of socialism and "our leader's instructions" in which Gupta indulges these days, there is nothing either of socialism or even of what Nehru says in these proposed steps.

This policy, as is natural; has its social and political counterparts, which are also. unfolding now. The Mulla episode in the

Assembly has shown how into-lerant the Chief Minister and his supporters are becoming even of the warped freedom that our judiciary, specially in this State, enjoys.

The Chancellor, at the obvious bidding of the Min-istry, has now ordered that evening and morning class-es in the degree colleges affiliated to the Lucknow University should be forthwith stopped. Nearly 1,500 students, who combined the pursuit of higher education with some employment to keep their body and soul together, will now be de-prived of this opportunity. The purpose of levying a surcharge on college fees is

also the same-to attack eduation, specially higher education.

According to reliable reports, it has also been decided by the Ministry that hence-forth all elections to the Zila Parishads will be made indirect. In the present Act of the Zila Parishads, there is provision for a certain number

Reasons For Increase IN USS R Meat And Butter Prices

getary allocations, the collec-

rable additional means as a re-sult of the reduction of prices

on machines and other indus-

Prices on agricultural machi-

nes, spare parts and fuel were

cut and income tax privileges

effected in the last year. It re-sults in an annual saving of 900,000,000 rubles for the col-

lective farms. In February 1962 the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on reducing prices on

building materials, metal and

of 250,000,000 rubles for the

e for collective farms.

lts in the annual saving

les in new money or 13,600 million rubles in old money. This is quite a substantial contribution to the develop-

on agricultural produce are also

of vital importance for the de-

velopment of agriculture. They

must fully reimburse expenses

of production and at the same

quired for reproduction on an

ces on agricultural products

MATERIAL

INCREASED

As a result, the econo

of collective farms and state

farms has grown stronger, and the material incentive of

the collective farms and col-

lective farmers has mounted.

INCENTIVE

enlarged scale.

were raised.

secure accumulations re-

animal

trial goods.

netaly

collective farms.

Announcing their decision to raise the prices of meat and butter the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers addressed on June 1 a message to the Soviet people. - N.

T HIS document places before the Soviet people with utmost frankness and with utmost franknes ur all the relevant facts. It recounts the achie scored by Soviet agriculture in recent years and at the same time points out the lags, bottlenecks and anomalies that ham-per further advance. It refers to the grave international sit-uation which prevents any di-version from necessary defence allocations.

aining thus the neces sity of this temporary price increase, the message expresses confidence that the measure will serve its purpose of giving a new spurt to agriculture and animal husbandry and will be correctly understood by the people, despite the hardship it Following are some extracts

from this "Address of the CPSIT Central Committee and **USSR** Council of Ministers to the Entire Soviet People."

TF we survey attentively the a path traversed by our agri-culture since the September (1953) Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, we will have every reason to state that the workers in agriculture have done much to bring about an increase in agricultural out-

Between 1953 and 1961 gross Between 1953 and 1961 gross agricultural output grew by 60 per cent, with grain output going up from 5,036 million poods to 8,422 million poods, which is a great achievement. Today the country's require-ments in grain for food are met fully.

In the same period the output of meat (in slaughter, weight) grew from 5,800,000 tons to 8,800,000 tons; milk from 36.500.000 tons to 62,500,000 tons; eggs from 16,000 million to 29,000 million: the manufacture of sugar from sugar-beet increased from 434,000 tons to 6,085,000 tons. and so on.

nd so on. While paying due tribute to the efforts of the collective formers and state-farm workers, we have no reason workers, we have no reason to feel content with the re-sults achieved in agricultural production. Its level is still insufficient to meet the in-creased demand of the popu-lation for some foodstuffs and first and foremost live-track products tock products.

DIFFICULTIES OF GROWTH

What is the matter? Any unbiassed person will silv understand that the difficulties in question are diffi-culties of our rapid growth. The Soviet economy is developing at a fast pace. There is a very rapid increase in the population of our country, esecially the urban popu on 1953 and 1961 it grew by 29 million, with the urban population increasing by 28 million. The monetary incomes of the working people are growing from year to year. Between 1953 and 1961 they grew by 42,000 million roubles, 87 per cent. Life under socialism gives to collective farms and state for the construction of live-

PAGE FOURTEEN

ery Soviet family confiden every soviet family confidence in the morrow. The problem of unemployment has long since been nonexistent in our coun-try; the state maintains people in old age and in case of dis-ability. It is spending colossal sums on baseing colossal tive farms are getting considesums on housing construction, free medical service, free tuition in schools and higher educational establishments.

If in the capitalist conditions every working family is forced to spend a major part of its me on apartment rent. me dical services and tuition fees for its children, is forced to aside for a rainy day, our So-viet family spends a major part of its income on better food and clothes. This, naturally, heightens the demand for foodstuffs like meat, sausages and hittor

Look, comrades, how much more highly nourishing foodht in stuffs have been bout stuffs have been bought in cur country in the Lst few years! For example, the state irade system sold but 1,757,000 tons of meat and meat products in 1953 and 4,033,000 tons in 1981; mills and milk products 1,980,000 tons and 9,393,000 tons, butter 330.000 and 632.000 tons sugar 2,410,000 tons and 4,550,000 tons and eggs 2,045 million and 5,860 million correspondingly.

CONSTANT IMPROVEMENT_

There can be no doubt that the Soviet people's require-ments, including those in foodstuffs, will grow even more rapidly in the future. Constant improvement of the people's relfore is a law of the socialist society, the chief concern of the Communist Party and the So-

viet Government. The recent March Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee gave a thorough the Government likewise car-ried out a series of important measures in regulating pur-chasing prices on agricultural products. The purchasing priconsideration to our possibilities and mapped out concrete practical measures aimed at ensuring a high level of the output of foodstuffs in the country.

What is to be done for that First of all, it is necessary to increase in every way assist-ance to the collective farms and state farms in the developm of the powerful material and technical base, resolutely im-prove the use of land and machinery, enhance the level of nisation of work and the org bring the experience of the front-rankers in agricultural production and the achieve-ments of agricultural science the experience of the within the reach of every col-lective farm and state farm. Besides, the material interest of all the collective farmers;

the workers of the state farms labour-consuming branch of agriculture. Every adult knows that beand agricultural specialists in the development of commonlyowned economy and in increas- Every adult knows that be-ing the output of agricultural fore meat, milk and butter ap-products to the maximum with pear on the table much effort the minimum expenditure of must be spent, and especially labour and money must be fur- in our severe climatic condither enhanced.

It must be pointed out, dear winter periods continue for comrades, that the Party Censseven or eight months in most tral Committee and the Soviet parts of the country, which Government have been giving consideration more than once of late to increasing material and technical assistance to the

means and labour are required NEW AGE

tions, where the autumn and

seven or eight months in most parts of the country, which makes care of livestock and

production of fodder difficult. Tremendous expenditure of

nimal husbandry. Apart from the known, bud-

Expenditures, on . tion of meat and milk are very high under the present standards of mechanisation of animal husbandry and labour productivity at the collective farms and state farms. They considerably exceed the state purchasing prices for these stautora

As a result we still have many collective farms where animal husbandry is not run at a profit, but at a loss and even cometimes swallows up the ac-cumulations a collective farm obtains from other branches of its economy. We cannot but give thought to the following facts and figures:

PRICE STRUCTURE AND COLLECTIVE FARMS

Moreover, in the current year additional 210,000,000 rubles have been allocated (above those fixed by the plan) for capital construction in the state-farm animal husbandry. The cost of one centner of beef and dairy cattle (in live weight) equalled 91.6 roubles in 1960 and 88 roubles in 1961, ADDITIONAL MONEY whereas the purchasing pric way 50 1 - roubles: the cost of FOR AGRICULTURE one centner of pork was 122 roubles in 1960 and 118 rouble was .122.6 It means that as a result of the reduction of prices on the above-indicated materials and of the additional alloca-tions for animal husbandry last year, while the purchasing-price was 62.3 roubles; the cost in poultry was 140.5 roubles in 1960 and 133.5 roubles in 1961, needs, agriculture is getting additional 1.360 million rubwhereas the purchasing price

Although, as you see, the cost of meat and milk dropped somewhat the purchasing prices, just the same, to not cover the actual expenditures on meat production. It turns out that a collective farm suffers ment of agriculture. Correct and economically-substantiated purchasing prices Josses on each kilogram of meat and milk it produces. It is clear that in a situation like this a collective farm is materially not interested in boosting output of these products. Where is the way out of this situation? In recent times the Party and

It is necessary to raise purchasing prices of meat and milk in order to make production of these products economically profitable for the collective farms, to give the latter the necessary accumulations, and to interest them materially in swiftly raising output of animal hus-bandry products. This, however, calls for vast sums of money. Where should they be taken from?

(Ruling out possible cuts in efence expenditure or on basic defence expenditure or on basic industry or housing construction and also pointing to the need to prevent any speculative tendencies from rising the Address says:)

noticeably. The state has spent many thousands of ent with the meat At mes mic development shows, these investments are still insufficient fiting by the difficulties in the production of meat, speculate on this and make big profits. to overcome the serious lagging of animal husbandry, the most-When we raise the purchasing prices, better opportunities for the growth of lab in product vity on the collective farms will be created.

On this basis, the output of animal husbandry production will increase and in the fu ture the demands of the population for meat will be wholly catered to by the trade network at lower pri-ces. Therefore, the rise in the ces. Therefore, and which we are, price of meat, which we are, temporarily introducing, will be compensated, will benefit be compensated, the population.

Taking all this into acco the Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSE Council of Ministers have decided to raise the purchasing prices of beef, pork, mutton, goat-men and poultry by an average of 35 per cent. At the same time it has been decided to raise the retail prices of meat and meat products by an average of '30 per cent.

The Central Committee the Party and the Soviet Government realise that a prices, in itself, is an un that a rise in ble measure. The Party is fully aware that the rise in the priaware that the rise in the pri-ces of meat, meat products and butter will be a certain ex-pense, that ft will slightly de-crease the capacity of the po-pulation to purchase these pro-ducts, that it will affect family budgets.

In taking this step of raising purchasing and retail prices of meat, meat products and but-ter, the Central Committee of the Party and the Soviet Government thought how to lower as much as possible the ex-penses of the population, caus-ed by rise in retail prices.

PRICES OF SOME

GOODS REDUCED With this aim in view, the

retail prices of sugar, and also of staple fabrics and articles made from this fab-ric have been reduced.

The rise in purchasing and retail prices is a necessary e. It will permit the collective farms to incur additional expenditures on mechanis ahanie tion of work in animal hus bandry, building of premises, increasing fodder production and, hence, to increase the output of meat and milk.

At the same time, it will serve the cause of strengthen-ing the material interest of the collective farms and collective farmers in results of their work. This measure will promote a rapid increase in the yield of animal husbandry products, by which the whole of the Soviet people will benefit in the final count. Besides, it must be said that at the present time the prices of meat and butter, as compared with certain other food products, are relatively under-stated. This is due to a considerable extent to the fact that the prices of meat and butter were in their time Jowered without sufficient economic grounds-to.a. greater extent than the prices of such pro-ducts as vegetable oil, sugar and potatoes. for instan

At the present time the prices of meat in Our country a considerably lower than in number of capitalist countries distinguished by their highly developed agriculture.

RETAIL PRICES AND **PRODUCTION COST**

Of course, if would be fine if lower retail prices followed in our country from higher labour productivity in apriculture. It is known, however, that the level of labour productivity in Sovie agriculture is unfortunately still below that of certain capitalist countries with a highly developed agriculture Tinne those condition lower retail prices for meat meat products and butter me

JUNE 17. 1992

HYDERABAD:

verse natural conditions or a

Peasants in Rayalaseema

have been in the grip of fa-

tent or other and their pay-

The revenue collection drive

Andhra Pradesh

month is also a proof in this

nue or taccavi loans have pil

to collect these arrears during

This was indirect admis-

sion of the fact that due to

ing from year to year, they

were not able to pay up the

It is in such a background

that government proposes to

increase the per acre land tax

If it is kept in mind that

tral Committee of the CPSII

the collective farms and state farms are taking effective measures towards a sharp

measures towards a sharp rise in the output of live-

stock produce. With this aim in view the

area under maize, sugar beet, peas, fodder legumes and other

crops is being considerably ex-panded in the current year. It

increase the output of animal

PRICE INCREASE

ONLY TEMPORARY

husbandry produce

now necessary to work for

santry can be well imagined.

vario

arrears.

ing capacity has dried up.

fall in prices of the commo

A 17-Crore tax offensive is in the offing. The State Finance Minister is expected to levy fresh taxes in the budget session, due to commence on June 18.

HE started psychological the peasants are already pay-F started psychological the peasants are already pay-preparations a couple of ing as much as Rs. 22-50 nP months ahead. He forgot that by way of land revenue, water he had shed tears only last rates, cesses and so on. In year over the increasing bur-dens on the people and their ly been victims of drought, incapacity to pay any more. He announced in the last verse natural conditions or a He announced in the last session of the Assembly itself that as much as 17 crores would have to be found in the

current year to finance plan good crop were few and far between In all, the 305-crore Third Plan will be financed to the tune of Rs. 200 crores by the Centre, leaving the State gov-ernment to find the rest from mine successively for the last four to five years to some exits own resources The State mment decided to collect . 53 crores by way of public launched by government last. loans, borrowings and small

savings and the rest by fresh

teration The first year of the Third The first year of the infinite Plan being an election year, the ruling party had oppor-tunistically dropped the idea of levying any fresh taxes that year. But, once direction. As - much as 13 crores of arrears of land reveelections were over and they found themselves secure in the seats of power, they have now bared their teeth. What the people would have ed up during the last few years and it would surprise people outside to know that government did not attempt paid in five years, they are now being asked to pay in

four the past few years. Thus, besides paying their share of the 75-crore central taxes, people are asked to pay another 17 crores through

Brunt Of The Burden

Indications are not lacking as to which sections of the population will have to bear the brunt of this burden. Speaking at a public meeting in Nellore district recently, the and the reaction of the nea Retrogade Steps Finance Minister hinted that Government was - considering overnment was considering If it is kept in mind that the question of integrating government had never before he land revenue rates in both accepted the principle of gra-egions of the State, as also of creasing the per acre land the poor and more on the ax. It may be stated here that the burden will have the question of integrating the land revenue rates in both regions of the State, as also of increasing the per acre land

rely disorganise production. Indeed, can it be considered normal that the state sells live-stock products at a great loss? For instance, last year the state's outlays for the purchase, processing and sale of a centner of beef (in slaughter weight) came to 138.6 roubles, whereas the retail price per centner of beef averaged 110.8 roubles for all qualities.

The total state outlays per obtaining good grain, maize, eentner of pork (in slaughter sugar beat, pea and legume weight) came to 167.2 roubles, crops. The collective farms and as against a retail price per state farms will then have centner, averaged for all qualicentner of pork (in slaughter weight) came to 167.2 roubles, as against a retail price per ties, of 155.6 roubles. Butter also costs the state more than the retail price for it.

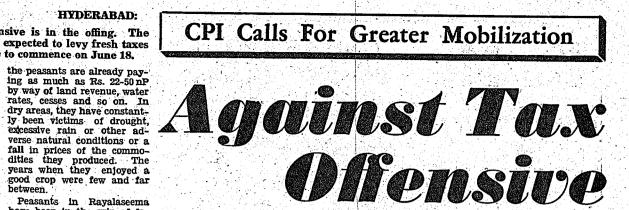
If that is calculated for the total volume of trade, it is not hard to see that the state incurred losses on trade in live-stock products amounting to hundreds of millions of roubles. Therefore, the necessary corrections must be made in the purchasing and retail prices for meat and so more favourable conditions created for an increase in the output of livestock products....

The 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union adopted the new Pro-gramme of the CPSU. It places gramme of the CPSU. It places crease in labour productivity, exceptionally important tasks the cost of production will in the sphere of the further drop and this will make it posdevelopment of agriculture.

Dear comrades! The certain increase in prices on meat and meat products as well as on butter is a temporary me The Party is confident that the Soviet people will successfully carry out the measures mapped out by the March Plenary Meeting of the Central Com-Meeting of the Central Com-mittee of the CPSU in the sphere of agriculture. The level of mechanisation will rise, there will be an in-

evelopment of agriculture. sible in the near future to Today, after the March lower prices of agricultural Plenary Meeting of the Cen- produce.

JUNE 17, 1962 * SEE NEXT COLUMN



It is to protect against these unjust taxes that the State Council of the Communist Party of India has called for nce of a Protest Day on the 24th of this month. In a statement to the press, the Party made it clear that while it was not opposed to any tax or to new taxes, "it is vehe-mently opposed to tax bur-dens on the common people".

Directives To **Party Units**

In its directives to Party units, it said: "Party units should organise squad work, meet as many people and organisations a and explain the object of the protest day. Volunteer squads should go round villages for two or three days and hold small meetings, explaining the issue".

Whenever the Communist Party has raised its voice opposing new taxes or increase in taxes, government has trot-ted out the same argument: Where to get the money There are no alternative sour

Polices Of Government

It is in this connection that certain policies of the Government are worth exanining.

* The Government of Andhra Pradesh have decid-ed to float the proposed ferti-liser factory at Kothagudem in the public sector. It has in the public sector. It has are incurring a huge expen-given up that idea and offered diture in implementing this it in a golden platter to the scheme. While prohibition is private sector. private sector.

to be borne essentially by the small and middle peasantry. They have further decid-ed to convert the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry, into a joint stock company, which means, they will surrender certain shares to the private sector and to that extent, surrender profits as well which, otherwise, would have accrued to the state excheaver.

Despite the strong recom-mendations of the Assembly committees that Allwyn Metal Works should be taken back from private manage-ment since it is yielding good profits (it may be recalled that government handed over this ipany, which was under its sector some years ago), government have persistently refused to take it over.

🖈 Government have also postponed complete na-tionalisation of bus services in the whole State, which it promised to carry out within the third plan period itself.

Scope For

Greater Revenue

It would be evident from the above that government have been deliberately fol-lowing a policy of seriously circumscribing nationalisation. Thus, the sources, which could bring in more revenues to the State exche-quer, are slowly being squeezed .

Then, prohibition which started as a fad of the Congress and later turned into a prestige question is eating away our revenues. Besides losing what we would have got by way of excise revenue, we

of the state, Telangana is a wet area and some Sarv workers are trying to bring pressure on government to extend prohibition to this area as well.

Scrapping of prohibition in Andhra region alone would yield revenues to the extent of over 40 crores, and the state government can easily do away with the need to tax the public. Expenditure incurred on implementation would also be a saving. People who are. drinking and in any case. drinking much wors and paying illegally to govern-ment officials, would at least drink healthy stuff and whatever they spend, would to the government.

Govt. Have Second Thoughts

Andhra government seem to be having some second thoughts on this question. In-stead of falling for the tempting offer of some fadists in the Government of India that it would subsidize the loss to a great extent if prohibition is implemented and extended in the state, the state government boldly wrote to the Government of India that the matter should be discussed at the National Development Council level, keeping in view the experiences in its imple-mentation in the past decade. Thus, prohibition, if scrapped, would bring in good revenues to the State.

Cut in wastage and leakage in expediture, and slashing of certain so-called development schemes would also help the State Government to find more revenu

of the to be The coming session embly is expected lively with very sharp discussions on the budget.



* FROM PAGE THREE

sify the cold war and increase the instability of our economy —a road to ruin and war. Or raise the expenditures

for public, and social needs, and the well being of our nation, sharply cut arma-ments and lessen international ensions, curb the power of the monopolists and establish greater economic security—a oad to an improved economy and peace.

There is no other choice.

The Communists call upon the people to unite forces be-hind a programme of large-scale appropriations for public works—for schools, housing schools, housing

NEW AGE

and other social needs; to demand the reduction of hours and the 30 hour week, to cut taxes on small-incomed people and the increase taxes on the rich; the increase wages and reduce pri-ces; and to call for general and universal disarn funds saved by this decisive need to be used to provide jobs to the unemployed, education and job opportunities for our youth, medical aid to our senior -we urge the people to fight for a programme to preserve peace, restore democratic rights and promote social progress.

(Worker, New York, June 10)

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PAGE FIFTEEN

REGD. NO. D597

TOB AND T I. ASHRAF

A NOTHER link with the glorious and heroic past of our militant struggle for or our minital struggle for national independence was snapped when on June 7 death suddenly claimed Dr. K. M. Ashraf in Berlin, A stormy petrel of Indian

politics from the days of the non-cooperation movement which he joined when still in his teens, Ashraf was one of India's most eminent historians and a great scholar. For the last ten years he was devoting himself to the study and teaching of Indian study and teaching of Indian history. Before he joined the Humboldt. University in November 1960 as a visiting professor he had for some years been heading the de-partment of history at the KcM. College of the Delhi University. Kunwar Mohammad Ash-

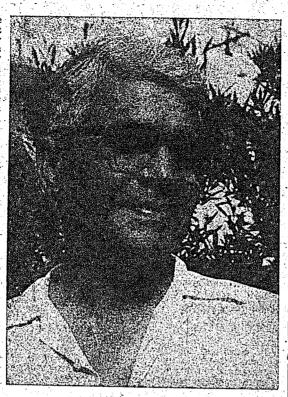
raf was born in 1903 in a Rajput family hailing from Alwar and joined the M.A.O. Alwar and joined the M.A.O. College, Aligarh after finish-ing his school at Moradabad. When the call for non-co-operation came in 1921, he plunged into the struggle and was expelled (physically by the police) from the M.A.O. College. In direct association with Maulana Mohammad Ali, he partici-pated in the starting of the Jamia Milia, as a centre of national education, free from British domination. It was at the Jamia that he continued his studies till the Maharaja of Alwar whom he had deeply impressed sent him for further studies to London.

After a short spell back at home, when he returned to England in 1929 he found himself in the midst of active struggle. Ashraf colof active struggle. Ashraf col-laborated with Srinivas Iyengar, M. Mohammad Ali and Shapoorjie Saklatwala to found the London Committee of the Indian Nation-Congress. He was soon attracted by the ideas of Marxism and on return to India in 1935 became active in the Congress Socialist Party. He joined the Central Office of the AICC at Allanabad, and spearheaded the first major Congress campaign against the Muslim League which took the form of Muslim mass contact.

Spokesman Of Left

He had meanwhile been elected to the AICC and his clear sharp rapier-like speeches made him a much sought-after spokesman of the Left in the country. At about the same time he be came private Secretary Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. Soon after the Second World War started Ashraf found himself the chief spokesman of the Commu-nist Party in the AICC sessions, in the absence of R. D. Bharadwaj who was then underground. Soon Ashraf too was arrested and detain-ed in the Deoli Concentration Camp. He was released in time to attend and play some part in the stormy Al-lahabad meeting of the Al-CC in April 1942.

After the legalisation of ne CPI Ashraf joined its the



headquarters in Bombay and neadquarters in Bombay and worked there till 1947 when he shifted to Delhi to edit the daily NAYA DAUR. After the second Congress (1948) he was asked to mi-grate to Pakistan to help or-ganise the narty there

ganise the party there. Heavy repression soon claimed him and he was. clamped in jail. He fell seri-ously ill in the Pakistan prison and on repeated repre-sentations, the Pakistan Government allowed him to leave for London on condi-tion that he would never again return to Pakistan.

Shattered Health

Illness dogged him for years in London. His health Illness was shattered and it was at time suspected that he one had cancer.

Through a regime of strict self-discipline, in the midst of terrible financial stringency he overcame his illness then. He was now returning to his old love—history—and used to spend days on end like the old days, at the British museum.

He was trying in the meanwhile to be able to come back to India and ulti-mately through the good offices of leaders of Kashmir, he succeeded in he succeeded in returning to his motherland. He stayed for two years in Kashmir and collected lot of material for a history of Kashmir.

But Delhi and its surroundings soon called him back and he joined the K.M. College. Although he had survived his severe ill-ness that had nearly killed him in the Pakistan jail, he was no longer in a position to return to active political struggle. In the academic field where he always had a place of his own, he made a mark once more. His papers at the History Congress were always looked forward to.

Professor Reuben and Orientalists other of the other Orientalists of the German Democratic Repub-lic who met him on their visits to India had been in-sisting for years that Ashraf come over to Berlin to help them organise Indian stu-dies. He ultimately joined the Humboldt University in In Humoolat University in November 1960, paying a short visit to India two months later to attend the History Congress. That was his last visit to his beloved motherland.

His sudden demise on June 7 has left a void in Indian scholarship and pro-gressive historiography. His great personal charm and clear great personal charm and wit, his sharp and clear mind won him thousands and thousands of admirers all over India and abroad.

Delhi Mourns

The meeting held in the Delhi Town Hall on the evening of June 12, to mourn the grave loss was a moving demonstration of the moving demonstration or the great affection and esteem in which Ashraf was held by the most diverse sections of people. Presided over by Mayor Nuruddin, it was addressed by Principal Swa-roop Singh of the K. M. Collge: Brij Mohan, President, Bupesh Gupta, Member, Secretariat of the National Council of the CPI: Aruna Asaf Ali and others. The hall was full to capacity with people from all walks of life -students, workers, teach-ers, political workers beers, political workers be-longing to different parties. The resolution adopted atthe meeting paid tributes to Ashraf as a patriot, pioneer of socialist ideas, a Com-munist and an eminent scholar and historian of whom his country will always be proud.

NEW AGE

FOR FRUITFUL TALKS ON WEST BERLIN

THE Political Consulta-tive Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organiza-tion, met in Moscow on June 7.

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The meeting was attended by Todor Zhivkov, Anton Yu-gov (Buigaria), Janos Kadar (Hungary), Walter Ulbricht, Willi Stoph (German Demo-cratic Republic), Wladisław Gomulka, Jozef Cyrankiewicz (Poland), Gheorghe Gheor-ghieu Dej, Ion Maurer (Ruma-nia), Nikita Khrushchov (US-SR), Antonin Novotny, Vilem Siroky (Czechoslovakia). The meeting heard a report by the Minister of Foreign

by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Andrei Gromyko, on the talks bet-ween the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States concerning a German peace settlement.

The participants in meeting expressd complete approval of the Soviet approval of the Soviet Union's position at these talks, which is the common position of the Warsaw Treaty countries.

It was unanimously reaffirmed that a German peace set-tlement through the conclusion of a peace treaty liquidation on its basis of the occu-pation regime in West Berlin and the establishment of a free ctiy of West Berlin, conforms to the interests of European security and uni-versal peace of

versal peace All the participants pro-nounced for the need to con-tinue the talks between the Soviet and the American Gov-ernments. These talks, the declaration says, 'should cla-rify whether the occupation powers intend to continue to

avoid an agreed solution of the question of a German peace settlement or whether they are prepared to agree to a mutually acceptable solu-tion of this question, norma-lization of the situation in West Berlin, and consequent-ly a relevation of the danly, a relaxation of the dan-gerous tension in Europe and the elimination of the threat threat of an armed conflict between powers."

wers." The members of the Political Consultative Committee unanimously declared that unanimously declared that "the unwillingness of the Wes-tern powers to contribute to the liquidation of the rem-nants of World War II will not prevent the states which. fought against Nazi Germany and which stand on the position of concluding a German peace treaty from signing such a treaty with the German Democratic Republic with all the attendant consequences for West Berlin, which will be regarded as a free demilitarized city.

The Warsaw Treaty coun-tries declared that they, as hitherto favoured a solu-tion of the problems, divid-ing the states, by peaceful means, through negotia-tions. They hope that the Wartam Decrem all claim Western powers will also have the same sober ap-proach to a solution of these problems.

problems. If the response to such peaceable policy are actions directed against the interests of their security of the soveof their security of the sove-reign rights of the German Democratic Republic and the interests of peace, the Warsaw Treaty countries are "fully re-solved to fittingly protect their security and defend peace by all means at their disposal."

Reject Hindu Revivalism

* FROM FRONT PAGE

Nobodý can accuse Shastriji of ignorance that the Jan Sangh like the Muslim Lea-gue subscribes to the twonation theory. He is sure to know it very well that the Jan Sangh concept of the Indian nation is a Hindu nation. He cannot be unaware of the Jan

cannot be unaware of the Jan
Sangh propaganda of "Hindi,
Hindu, Hindustan".
Yet he allowed the claim
of the Jan Sangh of not
being communal, of not bebeing communal, of not be-ing responsible for commu-nal riots, to go unchalleng-ed in his long reply to the Lok Sabha debate. This serious lapse on the part of Shastriji has come as

a big disappointment to all who cherish the patriotic aim of communal unity and na-tional integration. It will come as a rude shock and source of demoralisation to the religious minorities of our country whose homes and hearths have been looted and burnt, whose lives, living and honour have been attacked, who feel a sense of insecurity: This condition of the mino-rities has to be radically changed in order to preserve

and strengthen national unity and integration. It is the sacred and patrio-

tic task of all Indians parti-cularly of the Hindu community to create a sense of secu-rity and equality among the minorities.

Despite the failure of the Government in this respect, despite the disappointing per-

formance of the National In-tegration Council and the Lok Sabha debate the forces of Sabha debate the forces of patriotism and secularism are strong enough to stem the tide of communal advance. The need of the hour is to unite and rally all such forces in an uncompromising light against communalism. All such forces should join hands to unleash a nationwide campaign against communalism for guaranteeing the securit and equality of minorities. security.

In a number of places In a number of places Congressmen, Communists, Socialists, Praja Socialists and other democrats have unitedly held anti-commu-nal conferences. These small beginnings have to be developed at: all levels in developed at all levels in order to conduct a powerful nationwide mass campaign for national unity against communal disruption.

The healthy patriotic fer-vour of our ancient people must be roused against the Jan Sangh propaganda of Hindu revivalism.

Communalism of all hues and colours should be unmasked. Let there be no compro-mise between patriotism and communalism. Jan Sangh n and Sangh communalism. Jan Sangh propaganda of Hindu revival-ism has to be ideological ism has to be ideologically and politically smashed. Official and non-official efforts should combine to create a sense of security and equality among the minorities.