

* From OUR CALCUTTA CORRESPONDENT

International smugglers, led by Yankee crooks and assisted by local entrepreneurs, seem to be hav-ing a free field in India for their nefarious racket. Ing on this smuggling business, bringing in watches, gold bars and other contraband goods to our country.

A GROUP of Indian businessmen are working hand **4** nessmen are working hand in glove with these interna-tional smugglers. While reve-lations by Usha Advani in-volved in the smuggling rack-et carried on through the Uruguayan Embassy continued in Delhi, from the eastern part of the country, comes the sensational news of the im-port of gold in the motor car of an American Loudist. an American tourist. The total quantity of gold

which was being brought in was five maunds, valued at more than Rs. 22 lakhs.

more than Bs. 22 lakhs. Only a few weeks ago, con-traband gold worth Rs. 43 hakhs, was selzed at the Cal-cutta port from an ocean-going liner Ruth Everett by the Customs Officials. Close on the heels of the gold haul by the American tourist came the news on Sep-tember 15 that an attache case reached the Dum Dum alroort

reached the Dum Dum alrort all by itself in an Air India flight from Hong Kong which flight from Hong Kong which contained one thousand watches worth about Rs. one lakh. The attache was not booked in any person's name, and yet it found its place in the plane, passed through the customs and accommodated treat smuly in the lugrage the plane, passed through the customs and accommodated fiself anugly in the luggage boot of a waiting private taxi, belonging to a Marwari merchant in Calcutta

The Customs officials refused to enlighten investigators. but well informed circles let out enough hints, which reout enough hints, which re-vealed that a group of influ-ential businessmen in Calcut-ta had been carrying on this nice little trade-for a consi-derable time without any ap-parent difficulty. Folice is reported to have arrested one person in this connection. The incident that took place on September 11 at Petrapol where the contra-hand gold was found in the American tourist's car is also

American tourist's car is also not the work of any ama-

teur. There were special cavities in the door panels which could be closed or opened electrically and spring arrangements ejected the contents automatically.

The American tourist was entering India from East Pakistan when he was checked at the border post at Petrapol, near Bongaon and the search resulted in the discovery of the hidden gold. American tourists now seem

to have developed a special liking for our country! A numliking for our country! A num-ber of American Central In-telligence scents, military ex-perts, smugglers, Gope ped-diers are regularly visiting our country in the garb of tourists, and our Government officials normally follow the Prime Minister's advice to be cour-teons to tourists! teous to tourists!

Despite all loopholes in the system and the difficulties of system and the difficulties of an international gang-up, the snuggling racket is doing extremely well on our soil although sometimes, cases like those stated above are dis-covered by the officials. More often than not, the racket goes on smoothly without any evert of immediment sort of impediment.

The Statesman of Calcutta on September 15 reported that the Burmese Customs officials at Rangoon port, seized gold and diamonds worth Rs. three and diamonds worth Rs. three lakhs from the ship Jag Ganga which was due to leave for Calcutta on September 14, but was held up due to some chance

It is not a fact that the Government of India are not aware of this net of smuggling and it can be mentioned here that there is a strong rumour that there is a strong rumour that an Indian diplomat, Ajoy Mitra, was recently murdered in Vienna, while he, was try-ing to track down a gang of smugglers. Officially, of course, it was stated that he was down doed in his flat was found dead in his flat.

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COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 23, 1962 VOL. X, NO. 38 25 nP.

People are, therefore, rightly, perturbed, and ask why the Government is unable to stop this smuggling racket. People are naturally interested to know who are these people whose coffers are being filled through this easy-money racket and what the Enforce-ment Branch, which is so par-ticular about the foreign travel of Indian citizens, even on genuine and important grounds (even in cases where no foreign exchange is in-volved), is doing to stop the

activities of anti-national

anti-national activities of these smuggling tycoons? To this date, no one knows to whom the Ameri-can tourist was going to de-liver the smuggled gold and only a few days before the entry of the 'gold-car', another Cadillac had en-tered India carrying contra-band gold and one top-ranking industrialist had been found travelling in it. After it was discovered that this top-ranking industrial-ist who is also a jute mill-

owner, was involved in this case, the car mysteriously disappeared.

It is reported that the Revenue Intelligence department of the Government of India had received information about the car on August 21, but even then the car was not held up or tracked down later: It is also confirmed that some of these smugglers who are linked up with the inter-

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U.S. Adventure In Cuba USSR'S WARNI

* From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, September 18:

Last week the Soviet Union gave a grim warning to the liotheads of the U.S. that any adventure in Cuba could lead to very serious even touch off a nuclear war. consequences and might

T HE Soviet forces were given orders to display the Suez, has had some sobering effect and Kennedy has been forced to state that the U.S. highest degree of military pre-paredness and it was made clear that Cuba will not be left alone to face the Ameri-can intervention if the U.S. imperialists dared to launch an attack upon that valiant

Soviet

forced to state that the U.S. does not propose to launch an attack on Cuba, But in view of the un-bridled military propaganda that reigns in the USA and the mad war dance of the American Press, calling for provocation and an adventurous plunge to subvert the revolutionary Cuban regime, the Soviet people continue to display extreme vigilance. The Soviet press points out

that the plan to "first isolate and then attack Cuba" is not going to succeed.

Pravda says that Kennedy's statement of September 13, statement of September 13, where he pointed out that in-tervention on the part of the United States could not be necessary or justified at the present moment, caused satis-faction both in the United States and abroad. But the lovers of military ventures still keep their fingers on the sum keep their ingers on the triggers of war. The situation remains tense and calls for vigilance on the part of the peace forces of the world, Pravda declares.

Pravda points out that we are again witnessing an ag-gravation of the international gravation of the international tension caused by the ruling circles of the imperialist camp, When Kennedy asked for permission to call up 150,000 reservists he had broader plans in mind and not only Cuba. Provocations on the border of Democratic Ber-lin go on; the U.S. has announced plans to stage a new series of nuclear tests, including explosions on high alti-tudes; there have been recent-ly provocative flights of U-2 planes in the Far East.

And now Senator Pronty has placed a resolution in the Congress, granting the U.S. President the right to use troops against "Commu-nist aggression in any part of the world." What is the aim of this resolution, Pravda asks. Is it to legalise the feverish preparations of a preventive war? The world has a right to know the answer. answer.

GDR'S SOLIDABITY * From P. K. Kunhanandan Nair

BERLIN September 16:

Thousands of Berliners on September 14 afternoon paraded the streets to express solidarity with revolutionary Cuba. Angry and agitated demonstra-tors told Yankees "Hands off Cuba and West Berlin."

ACTORY workers and middle class employees, students and youth, half of them women, just returning from their work joined in the demonstration which culmiin the Friedrichstadt Palace Square in the heart of the city.

The National Front Vice The National Front Vice-President Horst Brasch, main speaker in the meeting said, "Our love, aid and solidarity go to those people fighting for their national independence. Therefore the cause of Cuba is our cause too".

All leading newspapers in GDR wrote powerful edi-torials this week declaring full support to Cuba and warning U.S. of grave consequences of their aggressive designs.

The West German Commu-The West German Commu-nist Party which is now ille-gal, in an appeal broadcast by "German Freedom Station 904" (an underground radio station of West German pat-riots) called upon West Ger-mans to register their protest with Bonn Government anti-US Embasys against anti-U.S. Embassy against anti-Cuban provocations.

This categorical Soviet warning which clearly stated that the Soviet Union will come to the aid of Cuba, as it was prepared to do in the case of Egypt during the Franco--British attack on FLORIDA

A GDE cartoonist's view of "Refugees" raids on Cuba.

COMPLACENCY AND **PIOUS WORDS ON** PRICES

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THERE IS NO SUCH thing as price problem facing the country, if we are to believe the Union

Minister for Food and Agriculture, S. K. Patil. Giving an interview to a representative of the *Hindu* in Madras on September 13 he blam-ed "panicky press reports coming from Ministers and other important people" for the loss of that public confidence which is "needed more than even commodities".

Unfortunately, however, the confidence for which Patil pleads cannot be generated among the people whose experience is quite contrary to the claims made by him. While, according to the statistics relied upon by Patil, the rise in the prices of the main foodgrains "has been of a very insignificant order", the common people every-where cannot get either food or other consump-tion goods unless they pay fabulous prices.

This is a reality which even Patil's colleagues in the Union Cabinet cannot but recognise. That was why, at the very time when he was making above-mentioned claims regarding the comfortable price situation,—as a matter of fact, a day prior to the interview given by Patil to the *Hindu*—the Government of India's decision on certain measures to 'hold the price line' was announced by the Planning Commission. After ex-plaining these measures, it was pointed out that, "for the success of any policy to hold the price line, it is important that hoarding, profiteering and speculation should be dealt with as anti-social activity and that the distribution machine-ry, both wholesale and retail, should be enabled to function in the best interests of the com-munity." munity.

Union Minister for Economic Coordination, T. T. Krishnamachari went a step further and expressed it as his "personal opinion" that "the best way to bring down the prices of essential com-modities is control". He denounced the greed for profit which businessmen exhibit—a factor which

adds to these difficulties. Which of these two is the authentic voice of the Government of India-Food Minister Patil's or that of the Planning Commission and Krishnamachari? .Does the main danger arise from 'unsary panic' created by certain people, as Patil asserts; or from the greed of profiteers as Krishnamachari says, and from the complacent refusal to take any effective measures, as the people notice in Patil?

Anybody who is conversant with the actual situation will not blame the Planning Commission and Krishnamachari for taking an alarmist or panicky view. The point of criticism against them will, on the other hand, be that, even though underlining the seriousness of the situation, they are not taking effective measures to meet it.

The measures proposed to be taken in accordance with the announcement of the Planning Commission—such as display of prices by all dealers, widespread publicity, association of local consumer organisations, harnessing of public sup-port including voluntary organisations etc.—do not attack the problem at its roots. Those roots, as is being pointed by the Communist Party and other progressive political parties and organisa-tions, are the monopolists, bankers, landlords and speculators who are in control of the production import, stocking, transport and supply of essential

It is impossible to evolve any policy of "holding the price line" unless the Government recog-nises this as the reality and takes concrete measures to break the hold of these anti-social elements over the economic activities of the country. This monopoly cannot be broken unless the Government intervenes in these fields of economic activity with a view to protect the common people from their anti-social activities.

That was why the National Council of the Communist Party demanded in its Hyderabad resolution that the Government should take the responsibility of supplying to the people rice, millets, wheat and other essential articles of consumption, ECONOMIC NOTES 0

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panding trade. The FICCI, too, if press reports are to be

believed, has been impelled to have second thoughts and

plead for increasing exports to this market. According to the Economic

Times, September 14, the lea-ders of the FICCI have been forced to revise their earlier

stand because of difficulties in

securing prompt supplies of equipment for their industrial

programmes from other sour-

keep the State Trading Cor-poration out of their business

with East European countries. This is, however, understand-able, for, they have an old grouse against the STC in which they see a potential in-

strument to force them out of

Notwithstanding this sig-

Notwithstanding this sig-nificant proviso, the very re-versal of their policy is to be welcomed, for it opens up vast ' potentialities' of ex-panding 'exports' to offset the ill-effects of the ECM.

the ill-effects of the ECM. We have talked only of po-tentialities, because, as yet trade with East European countries has neither been ex-panded fully, nor has it been put on a sound footing. Very often we hear of its being unbalanced, with deficits on this side or that. All these aspects have to be gone into

aspects have to be gone into

by Governments and parties in all the concerned countries to take their trade to the maxi-

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mum level.

a lucrative business.

They are also anxious

The uncertainties created for our foreign trade by advanced countries of the Britain's impending entry into the ECM seem to have West have contrived to exploit had one good result. They have forced even the most inveterate critics of the policy to increase trade with the East European countries to shed to some extent their ideological predilections and see reason.

HE Government, no doubt countries next month to ex-had no such predilections; plore the possibilities of ex-not in any case to a marked panding trade. The FICCI, degree, but the leaders of big too, if press reports are to be ss who handle a good part of our external trade were surely their victim. A few of them like G.D. Birla occasionally thought otherwise. but then they were exceptions

which proved the rule. In fact, only a few months ago, the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Com-merce and Industry (FICC) had pleaded before the Mudaliar Committee on Foreign Trade Policy that trade with East European, or rupee pay-ment countries, did more harm than good. The goods sent to them, it had said, were reexported to India's tradi-tional markets; and the prices

offered were also not always remunerative. That was, however, FICCI's view when the Mudaliar Committee was collecting evidence. Since then much water has flown down the Jumna, or rather the Thames, on whose banks the fate of the Com-monwealth's trade with the West has virtually been seal-

An increase of Rs. 13 An increase of Es. 13 crores in exports to East European countries in the first half of 1962, compared with the same period last year, contrasting with a de-cline of Es. 16 crores in ex-ports to the rest of the world, has provided an ir-refutable evidence of the refutable evidence of the potentialities of this market at a time when the tradi-tional markets are shrinking.

The Government has understandably comprehended the significance of this develop-been quite emphatic in ment, and has decided to des-his denunciation of the E.C.M. patch a delegation to these as an instrument which the

and that, to this end, it should organise a wide network of fair price shops.

It appears from the announcement of the Planning Commission that the Government has also accepted the principle of organising a net-work of fair price shops. This, however, will re-main on paper, or will itself become a weapon in the hands of landlords and monopolists, unless another measure recommended by the National Council - "Government to procure foodgrains from landlords and hoarders", not from the peas-antry who on the other hand have to be assisted "by supply of agricultural implements and fertisers at even subsidised price and by provision of cheap credit to agricultural families"-is accepted and implemented by the Government.

There is no reason to believe that even those in the Union Government who do not take such a ridiculously self-satisfied attitude as is shown by Patil are prepared to take these effective measures for holding the price line. That is why it is necessary, in the words of the National Council, that the democratic movement should 'launch an all-India campaign for the realisation of the urgent and immediate demands of the people and for a general reversal of Governm

policies". While the partial recognition of the serious-ness of the situation by the Planning Commission is certainly welcome, it is by itself inadequate. The democratic movement should wake itself up and carry forward the struggle.

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the developing countries. The President of Pakistan, forgetting for once his CENTO lovalties, has also called it a "cartel" formed to dictate term to less developed countries.

An instance of how it has already begun to be done is provided by certain West European producers of nitro-gen fertilisers, who have form-ed an export cartel, which, according to the Economic Times, September 11, "Is ex-pected to hurt India, Pakistan and China".

This cartel, known as NFT-REX, includes practically all the leading fertiliser manu-facturers of West Europe with the exception of ICI and Ita-lian ANIC. Among its memlian ANIC. Among its mem-bers are West Germany's three main producers, including BASE which is collaborating to set up a fertiliser fac-tory in India

NITREX will be the world's largest exporter of nitrogenous fertilisers with a capacity of five million tons a year at its disposal. This will enable it "not only to save the skin of its members, but also to compete with Soviet bloc countri and the US".

"The Soviet bloc countries nd the US", more especially the first, have always been at the back of the mind of the ECM leaders But these can certainly look after their interests on the basis of their re-sources and advanced techabout 180,000 tons of nitrogen per year and mostly from the West. It is thus she, and countries like her, which will be hard put to import this valuable commodity for their agricultural development.

HE mention of develop-ment has reminded us of certain very disquieting fea-tures of the growth of our economy, revealed in the Reserve Bank's Report on "Cur-rency and Finance" for 1961-62 released last week. What the Report unfolds is a picture of an unsteady pace of growth, both in industry and in agriculture.

The rate of industrial growth during the year was only 4.6 per cent as compared with a rate of 11.1 per cent in the preceding year and an average rate of growth of 8 per cent over the Second Plan

Foodgrains output, which has touched a record of 80.5 million tonnes in 1960-61 showed no increases showed no increases during 1961-62 and fell short of the Second Plan target of 81.8 mil-lion tonnes by 1.6 per cent.

As a result of this decline in the rate of growth the 'rate of increase in the national income too fell to 3 per cent compared with 7.1 per cent in the previous cent in the previous year and an annual average of 4 per cent for the Second Plan period.

These disturbing trends, brought out in an official report, should make our plan-ners sit up and ponder whe-ther they can ever hope to attain their targets if such shadows have to cross their nath so often?

. . . . SEPTEMBER 23, 1962

There was a time-and that none too long agowhen the ruling circles of Britain were proud of their empire on which "the sun never set".

T was this pride in their empire that made their ar-time hero, Winston Chur-till, declare that he was not will be issued; even that seemed difficult. The only 'assurance' given by the Bri-tish Prime Minister to his colempire that made their war-time hero, Winston Churchill. declare that he was not prepared "to preside over the iquidation of the British

liquidation of Empire". There are, it appears, still sections of the British ruling circles who share this view-point. Substantial sections of the ruling Conservative Party their leaders decision to enter the Common Market. The British Labour Party too has joined them. The common fear of the Labour and mino. rity Conservative leaders is that joining the Common Market would weaken and disintegrate the Con ealtI

The questiton thus posed before the British people is: The empire, now known as the Commonwealth, or the Common Market?

That British entry into the Common Market would wea-ken and disintegrate the Commonwealth is now clear be-yond doubt. All the partici-pants in the London Conference of Commonwealth Premiers, held from September 10, with the exception of that notorious representative of racialism. Sir Roy Welensky of Rhodesia, warned the British Prime Minister that serious consequences would follow the British entry into the Common Marke

There was no difference of opinion on this between whites and non-whites, be-tween the Asians and Africans. Indian Prime Minister Nehrn joined hands with Pakistan President Aynb Khan in warning the British Prime Minister that what would affect their res-pective countries could not leave Britain herself un-affected.

Parallel to these deliberations of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers. Labour Party leaders from the Common-wealth countries also met and discussed the problem. Hugh Gaitskell, the British Labour Party leader. naturally took the initiative, but he was join-ed by his colleagues from New Zealand, Australia, Canada, Singapore, etc.

OPPOSITION TO PROPOSAL

Some of them are former Prime Ministers of their respective countries, while others. including Gaitskell, are po-tential Prime Ministers. Their opposition, therefore, means that, barring Britain and Rhodesia, the present ruling party and the opposition party that is likely to become the ruling party of every Com-monwealth country are at one with each other in their op-position to Macmillan's proposal to join the Common Mar-

This, therefore, signified the most serious crisis facing the British ruling circles. For the first time in its history, a monwealth Conference Com could not come to any agreediscussion. On the 17th, when the discussion on the Common Market was concluded, it became clear that every one of the participants stood where he was when the Conference

opened a week ago. A hope had been expressed at some stage that a joint communique (which, of course, would not mean anything)

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leagues was that "his Govern-ment would take note of every point they (the other Prime Ministers) had made, and that.

Mr. Edward Health would re

turn to Brussels to try his best in the light of their anxieties and their requests".

Why were the Common-wealth Prime Ministers other than the British so unanimous

in their opposition to the Bri-

tish proposal? Again, why was the British Prime Minis-

ter insistent, that even if the

breaks on this issue, Britain

virtually

onwealth

join the Common Market? It is obvious that the oppo-sition of the non-British Prime Ministers stems from the damage which British en-try into the Common Market would cause to their econo-mies. All of them (with the exception of India's Nehru and possibly one or two African Prime Ministers) are at one with the British Prime Minister in welcoming the objec-tive which the leaders of the European Economic Commu-nity, de Gaulle and Adenauer, set before themselves when they decided to create a European Political Union out of the Economic Community

would stick to its decision to

It is not to the Europe Economic Community, nor to its political projection, the European Political Union, that they are opposed, but to the terms on which the Common Market is created and Britain asked to join it. (This is also the position of Gaitskell and other Labour leaders from Commonwealth countries.) Prime Ministers of Canada nd other 'white dominions'

and other white dominions? pointed out how their pro-ducts would have to face flerce. competition from their rivals of the Common Market coun-

tries. The President of Pakistan and Prime Ministers of other Asian countries too ex-plained how the disruption of their traditional trade with the United Kingdom will create difficulties in the fulfilment of their development plans. The African representatives

have the additional complaint have the anomonal complaint that the "associate" status given to them would be tanta-mount to treating them as in-ferior nations. They are, therefore, totally opposed to

Indian Prime Minister

NEW AGE

India's lot if her traditional trade relations with Britain are disrupted. Agreeing with Pakistan President Khan in this respect, he made the further point that Britain's entry into the Common Market would increase international te sion, rather than ease it.

He repeated this in his concluding speech on September 17 when he stated that the Common Market as an organi. sation is bound to be 'inward looking', rather than 'outward looking'. 'This is obviously another way of saying that such an economic grouping will re-strict, rather than expand, in-

Prime Minister Nehru, however, did not take this argument to its logical conclust For, such an assessment of the

efforts bristle with acute conflicts and contradictions hetween the major partners

it is yet to be seen). But in thus resolving the contradiction between the 'big two' of the capitalist part of the European continent, the European continent, the contradiction between Britain and the two continental powers has come out into the open. While the British are making frantic efforts to join the Community so that they may be in a position 10 mould its policies, the French and the Germans are determined to make it as difficult as possible for the British to realise their objective. In this conflict between the

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only that the terms offered by the 'Six' and accepted by Bri-tain are unfavourable to us, but that the very political and economic conception guiding the attempts to create a separate economic community of Western Europe and then to transform it into a Political Union is dangerous for t whole future of humanity. for the

The question is not whe-ther Britain's entry on the terms negotiated between her and the Common Mar-ket Six will have serious economic effects on the other members of the Commonwealth, but whether the objective with which the enlarged Economic Commu-nity and the Political Union are sought to be created are are sought to be created are conducive to economic and political stability in the whole world. It is well-known that, al-

though named the Economic Community, the to do with Europe. That part of Europe which is outside the capitalist system—socialist countries in Europe which cover the entire Eastern Europe-are outside this "European Community"

Furthermore, those African countries which till very recent times were the colo of France have been given the status of "associate" members of this European Community; the same is now sought to be given to the former African colonies of Britain. In other words, it is a European Community from which more than half of Europe is excluded and in which a major part of Africa is sought to be includ-

ed. It is equally well known that, although it is claimed that the formation of the European Economic Commu-nity and the subsequent for-Nehra, however, ilid not mation of European Political confine himself to the eco-namic loss which would be of Europe, these integration

NEW AGE

Common Market means not 'one' and the 'two' stand the smaller powers on the conti-nent who are wooed by both and who, therefore, try take the utmost advantage this conflict among the three.

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It is perfectly understandable under these circumstances that the dominant section of the ruling circles in Britain should prefer Europe to Commonwealth. For, the question involved in this is whether they would have the opportu-nity to mould the shape of things to come in capitalist Europe and through it the ca-pitalist world. Franco-Ger-man leadership over capital-ist Europe would mean that Britain would be totally in-effective in evolving policies

political gains to be secured for the ruling circles through continuing the cold-war, maintaining the NATO and cts and convenient. ween the major partners. The traditional contradic-tion between France and Germany has, of course, getting a leading position for Britain in this military bloc; the economic advantages the reading position for between the second seco or, the economic advantages to be gained for the people through expanded trade with through expanded trade with the non-aligned and socialist countries?

British Prime Minister Macmillan's insistence on British entry into the Common Market even in the face of the almost unanimous oposition of the Commonwealth means that the dominant section of the British ruling circles have chosen the former, rather than the latter.

It does not matter to them whether Britain is not able to maintain her economic links with the Commonwealth partners. not to speak of expanding trade relations with so-clalist countries. Macmillan is far more concerned at the danger to the cold war poli-cies which will arise from free and equal trade relations with all countries including the socialist countries.

It is here that a section of his own party, together with the entire Labour Party, op-poses the Prime Minister of Britain and his government. They take the stand that the price asked for the continu-ance of the policy of cold war is too heavy for Britain and the Commonwealth

How this conflict between the British Prime Minister and his government on the one hand, and the Labour Party hand, and the Labour Party and a section of his own party on the other, would affect Bri-tish politics, can be seen only in the coming weeks. In the meanwhile, let us try to un-derstand the implications of the stand taken by our gov-ernment and its leader Prime Minister Nehru on Britain's entry into the Com non Mar ket

It is necessary here for us to take account not only of the interventions made by Prime Minister Nehrn at the Conference, but also of the official memorandum submitted by his government in-May last to the six member Stat of the European Econom or the European Economic Community. That memoran-dum states:

"The Government of India has watched with interest the rapid progress in the implementation of the pro-

E.M.S. Namboodiripad

on such European and world problems as Berlin, NATO armed forces in Western Europe. etc.

It is the French and the German ruling circles who will be able to put pressure on, and to a limited extent even to dictate to, the United States and other capitalist powers in the name of Europe.

Joining the European Comnunity would, of course. mean the weakening of Con monwealth ties. This would, in its turn, affect the economy of Britain. But then it is far more important for the dominant ruling circles in Britain nant ruing circles in pricam that they acquire a decisive voice in the future of Europe than be able to maintain the economic gains which they can secur through the Commonwealth ties.

Here, therefore, is a question of which to choose. The

visions of the Treaty of Rome and are aware of the role played by the historic movement towards close economic integration in strengthning the economie of member States and fos-tering their capacity to contribute economic expansion and social progress, both at home and abroad. The pro-posed enlargement of the Community, it seems to the Government of India, can hold out significant pros-pects not only for the prosperity of its own people, but also for the expan tion of international trade and for the acceleration of economic growth and social progress developing econor

So long as the Government of India as a whole makes such an assessment of the European Economic Commu-nity, even Prime Minister

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PAGE THREE

Emergency And Crisis Talk

TS the Government of India to adhere to its policy of trying to find a peaceful settlement with the Government of China even while defending the borders? Or, should the Government and the people prepare themselves for a military solution of the India-China border problem?

Put in this straight and unambiguous manner, nobody will say that he stands for a military, rather than a poli-tical, solution of the problem. A full scale war with China —and with any country for that matter—is unthinkable for a nation which is pledged to the policy of peaceful set-tlement of all disputed problems in the world.

There are, however, some people who, even though not openly repudiating the policy of peaceful settlement, use every opportunity to pre-vent that policy being faith-fully followed. These people were not at all pleased. they were angry, when the Gov-ernment of India, in its letter to the Government of China on July 26, suggested preliminary talks between represen-tatives of the two governtatives of the two govern-ments with a view to create the proper atmosphere in which regular negotiations could be conducted at a could be conducted and the border problem settled.

Nor were they pleased when they found that the Govern ment of China responded to this by proposing that nego-tiations should be conducted on the basis of the reports of official teams.

They were unhappy because, if this trend develops, the two sides may come to a stage when fruitful negotiations start

It was at such a time that reports appeared in the press that Chinese armed person-nel crossed the McMahon line and that they continue to occupy positions south of the line. This proved a God-sent opportunity to the opponents of negotiations. They try to point this out as evidence of the 'futility' of 'talks' and 'ne-gotiations' with the Chinese. They demand that the Prime Minister cancel his visit to African countries and return to India after he London Conference. So on and so forth.

These people have, however, unable to deflect Union Government from the path it has chosen. Defence Minister Krishna Menon told reporters before leaving Delh on his, way to New York that there was no need for a feel ing of crisis over the situa "We are more or less conditioned to the situation. The Chinese threat on the border has been going on for a long time. Action will be taken when something serious happens".

The issue in dispute between the Government and its cri-tics on the India-China border is not whether, in certain local situations, the Government has to use its armed for-ces against the Chinese. Such local actions are being taken by the Government in several In the NEFA area it-e Government is replaces. I self, the ported to be taking what it possible



considers are the measures forces to operate as they did in the earlier society and to retard the natural process of ecessary to meet the situation that has developed. The critics of the Governintegration.

ment, however, would not be satisfied with such local actions. What they demand is that the Government should have no talks or negotiations with the Chinese till all such local conflicts have been solved.

Report On Integration

THE Emotional Integration Committee, presided over by Dr. Sampurnanand, has submitted its final report to the Government of India. It is reported to be a comprehensive document covering all tion to National Integration. The recommendations of the

mittee have not been pub lished. What have appear so far are certain forecas made by correspondents who claim.to have knowledge of the contents of the report and statements made by some of its members. These are obviously inadequate for any comment on the contents of the report. There is, however,

the report. There is, however, one statement reported to have been made by the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. Sam-purnanad, which, if it re-flects the approach of the Committee will detract from the walk of wheterer prediting the value of whatever positive recommendations have made by the Committee in its

report. The statement attributed to The statement attributed to Dr. Sampurnanand is that "there had been a very strong current of emotional integra-tion in the country for thou-sands of years. What was sands of years. What was needed today was strengthen-ing of that national integra-

Students of history-not only Indian history, but world history-know that whatever integration existed in the ancient world was qualitatively different from the integration brought about in the modern age of -"nation-states". The of "nation-states". The two "integrations" are poles apart in their essential con-It is true that there was

integration of a sort in the ancient days. The great em-pires of ancient India, of Greece, Rome, Assyria, Babylonia, etc., are undoubtedly part of the great heritage which ancient society has handed down to humanity. The great binding force of

ancient religious faiths too united millions of people in-habiting various parts of the world. Among these were the religious faiths which had their origin in India

while acknowledging the contribution made to human civilisation by all these political and religious factors of ancient society, these forces of integration cannot be said to be solidly based on econo-mic life. On the other hand, the forces of integration in modern society have their roots in the growing forces of a new eco a new economy—an economy based on industrial and technological development. The conditions created by these economic changes make it imfor disintegrating

of the old social order is the essence of the present-day struggle for national integ-It will therefore, be idle to. of the "integrated India of an-clent society" and 'to model

passing.

ourselves on that image for solving the problems which modern India has to solve-the problems of creating an industrially and technologi-cally modern India out of the ashes of such remnants of the old social order as caste inequalities, religious feuds, local, regional and tribal exclusiver ess. etc.

This is a process through

which every European coun-try passed in the 18th and

this that what is now known as the "nation-state" arose. It

expression to, such as caste-

centuries. It was out of

Is this what the Emotional Integration Committee pre-sided over by Dr. Sampurna-nand is trying to do? We have to wait for the full report of the Committee to be publish before answering ed thes questions.

Breakdowns. Crises And Accidents

H ARDLY had the capital city of Delhi got out of a serious 'power crisis' when a new 'water crisis' fell on it. Citizens of Delhi have thus had the unfortunate experi-ence of having their daily life disrupted twice in the matter of two months.

While the earlier 'nower' crisis' made their life most uncomfortable the present 'water crisis' creates the threat of their health being seriously affected. They will remember how a similar water crisis led, some years ago, to widespread epidemics like jaundice, which affected seve-ral tens of thousands of them. The capital city of the country, however, does not stand alone in this respect. Various cities, various parts of the country, are at one time or another affected by break-downs of power which have become a chronic feature of such industrial areas as Bom-bay. Calcutta, Madras, Coimcrisis led, some years ago, to bay, Calcutta, Madras, Coimbatore, etc.

Thousands of workers being forced to remain idle, lakhs and crores of rupees worth of production being lost to the nation, etc., is the fate of these industrial areas when the anthorities concerned fail, as they very often do, to keep the nower plants working normally.



the normal life of the people confined to power and water alone. The recent growth of Tailway Accidents is alarmin It would show that there is something seriously wrong in the way in which our system of railway transport is organised.

is this process through which These breakdowns oricos India and other countries of Asia and Africa are today and accidents are by no means caused by any natural calamity. as are floods and droughts. They are the re-sults of careless planning, and still more careless execution of This process, however, is meeting increasing 'resist-ance from the remnants of the old social order and the ideologies which they give plans, by those who have been entrusted with the responsientrusted with the responsi-bility of planning and its exe-cution. Maybe that, in some specific cases, the responsi-bility for failure is that of the personnel at the lower order, expression to, such as caste-ism, communalism, regional and tribal separatism, etc. The struggle between the new forces of national in-tegration and the remnants personnel at the lower order, but, in a large number of cases, the responsibility should be squarely put on the shoul-ders of personnel at the higher levels.

To this should be added that, even in those instances where personnel at the lower levels are responsible for failures, those at the higher levels should take their ultimate responsibility, since it is their job to check and supervise the work of those under them

One of the most deplorable features of the situation is that those who are rally responsible are not prepared to own it up. It will be recalled that, at the time of the power crisis in Delhi, there was an unseemly controversy between the Delhi and the Punjab authorities as to who should bear the responsibility. This tendency on the part of the authorities concerned to try to shift the blame on to omebody else's shoulders is the most serious obstacle he proper solution of the pro-

It is high time that the Prime Minister and his colleagues of the Union Government paid attention to this serious problem. After all, no amount of talk on planning, no amount of statistics quoted in would official documents ed in official documents, would convince the people that planning is useful and necessary, if, at every stage of planning and its execution, in relation to every aspect and department of planning, such breakdowns, crises and acci-dents take place, as a result of which millions of people are

STOP THIS

made to suffer.

national smuggling ring are a group of exporters of commo-dities who frequently adopt the means of "under-invoic-ing" their goods. The rates shown in their invoices are usually lower than the actual rates secured from the foreign countries. The surplus money out of these transactions is deposited in banks in overseas

States of America and so on. Through this method; the exporters evade the pay-ment of income tax, excise duty etc., and then they smuggle in, through the help of foreigners, cars, watches, gold bars negotiated via the surplus money, to the coun-tay for further trade. It is learnt that the officials f the Customs and Excise

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Treating The Symptom

THE reported move on the part of the Congress lea-dership to abolish the 4-anna membership in order to put an end to bogus membersh remind us of the days in which the institution of 4anna membership was estab-lished.

Just a little over 40 years ago, Gandhiji conceived the idea of drawing the common people into the Congress organisation. He wanted to hisation. He wanted to end the state of affairs in which the organisation was confined to small groups of the intelli-gentsia. All Indians from the highest to the lowest, he thought, should be made to join the national organisation for the order protocol to the state to the state of the state to be and the state to as full and equal partners in the struggle for building a free and democratic India. That was why he reduced

the conditions of Congress membership to the acceptance of the Congress pledge of struggle for Swaraj and to the payment of a subscription which was within the reach of the poorer sections

people. The institution of 4-anna membership which was thus built up as the means through which the common people were drawn into the movewere drawn into the move-ment has, it appears, now be-come the means of power-come the means through which narrow groups of power-hungry politicians are able to fight their factional

struggles against one another. No more is the enrolment of Congress members the process through which sol-diers are recruited for the nation's anti-imperialist battle. On the other hand, leaders of different factions are now using it to get more and more recruits into their respective factions. While this shows the depth

of degeneration which has crept into the Congress, the mendy supposted now would remedy suggested now would not make any improvement in the situation. For, the 4-anna membership is not the only medium through which power-hungry politicians of the Congress organisation can try to fight their factional battles. If this particular med'um is not available, they will then get some other medium. The disease is not a particular form of organisation, but the fact that the ruling party as a whole has become ly degenerated. Will the High Command be able to treat this disease?

-E.M.S. Namboodiripad September 19.

SMUGGLING

* FROM FRONT PAGE

departments are of the opi-nion that a section of export-ers go in for under-involcing their goods, particularly in respect of exports of manga-nese and chrome ores, jute manufactures, and even tea, shellac and cloth.

The inactivity of the Gov-ernment of India in controll-ing the smuggling racket in the country is amazing, and strong suspicion is felt in certain responsible quarters that some very high Governmen officials might also be involv

ed. Will the Government of India, whose Finance Minis-try finds enough pleasure in harassing ordinary and ge-nuine travellers, arrest the smuggling tycoons whose identity cannot be secret to them and stop national activity? and stop this anti-

The Punjab State Council of the Communist Party of India met at Jullundur on September 12-14, 1962, with 65 members attending.

T HE Secretary of the Coun-cl. Harkishen Singh Sur-jeet placed before the meeting a Work Report relating to the period since April on be-half of the State Executive. The Report deals with developments that have taken place in the recent period, e.g. Temporary. Tax Measures and the campaign against it, crisis inside the Akali Party crisis inside the ratio ratio and the ruling Congress party, the question of prohi-bition, Kairon's merger pro-posal and the problem of utilisation of surplus evacuee lands in the interest of the poor. The Council-discussed the

problem of Temporary Taxes thoroughly and endorsed the tactical line of uniting with those who can be united with in the campaign against tax measures while emphasising measures while emphasisin the need of independent cam

paign. The Council adopted the following resolution on taxation:

Resolution

T. HE Punjab State Council of the Communist Party of India urges the President of the Indian Union to withhold his assent to the Tem hold his assent to the Tem-porary Taxation Bill, as it hits the poor and lower mid-dle class people including Harijans and is deliberately calculated to sow discord be-tween Harijan and non-Hari-jan sections of the commu-rity nity.

The Council stands for effe ctive measures for the uplift of Harijans and other back-ward class people. The Punjab Communist Party in its election namphlet on Programm Welfare of Backward Classes had correctly demand-ed an expenditure of Rs. 10 crores on Welfare Scheme (as against Rs. 2.22 crores allocated in the State Plan), solution of land problem, grant of free house sites, repeal of Compulsory. Service Act, protection and promotion of cottage industry, provision of employment for them in large-scale development works solution of indebtedness problem and provision of cheap credit facilities and end to their social and economic onpression.

The Council reiterates, the demand for adoptien of all those measures for genuine uplift of those classes.

The Council demands that Rş. 10 crores be allocated for elfare of tho se classes out of the consolidated funds of the State in the Third Plan penoir

The Council strongly con demns the taxation policy of the Congress Government which is behind its temporary tax measures and its propo-sals to collect Rs. 40 crores through taxing the common people in the next three years.

years. It asks all units to inten-sify independent campaign to defeat this anti-people policy and to guard against the diversion of the discontent of the masses by the reaction-ary parties. The Communist Party must

constantly combat the idea of general united front with reactionary parties. It must also counter the propaganda of the Congress that those who oppose taxa-tion measures oppose planned development. The Communist Party must differentiate

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its position from those who while opposing taxes oppose the very concept of planned development.

The Council urges the implementation of wholesome recommendations made by the Resources and Retrenchment Committee which would bring adequate funds to the State treasury for financing State treasury for financing development in Third Plan without imposing undue burdens on the common people.

The Council further urges, reduction in the size of the State Ministry, reduction in unduly high salaries and al-lowances abolition of redunlowances, abolition of redun-dant posts, end of corruption, embezzlement, wastage and extravagance, stopping tax evasion, cutting down of con-struction costs, annulment of allowances to princes and their relations their relatives. It should abandon unneces-

sary constructional works and postpone such as can wait till better times. Having taken all these steps to bring about economy in expenditure the Government should, raise re-sources by taxing the rich.

The State Council considers that unity of the people in a common movement, irrespec-tive of political differences is essential to compel the Government to retreat and reverse its policy. The Council calls upon all units to take practical steps and to build popular unity and carry for-ward the popular movement based on such unity.

E.M.S.

Reports On the second day of its meeting the State Council heard the report of the Gene-ral Secretary, E. M. S. Nam-boodiripad, on the decisions of the National Council of the Durity He compared the the Party. He explained the the Party. He explained the significance of the Twenty-second Congress of the Com-munist Party of Soviet Union with specific reference to our own country such as the pos-sibilities of strengthening the industrial base of our economy as also of winning the broad masses of the people to the ideas of scientific socialism. He also dealt with the state of Party organisation and em-phasised the need of full adherence to the principle of

democratic centralism and also the need to activise the basic units of the Party. In the end Comrade Namboodirinad concentrated on the important campaigns initiat-ed by the National Council such as signature campaign

for Disarmament and Peace, for the peaceful solution of India-China Border Dispute, India-China Border Dispute, Against Unjust Taxes and High Prices, for democratic set-up for Pondicherry and the Release of Political Prisoners, and asked the Party units to mobilise vast masses.

Rift In Akali Party

The Council then discussed thoroughly the present crisis of the Akali Party and unani-mously adopted the following resolution:

1 The Akali Party today faces an unprecedented crisis. It is almost evenly divided at present between two warring factions—one led The Akali Party today by Master Tara Singh and the other by Sant Fateh Singh.



tions and counter-accusations in the press and from the public platform against each other, including charges of corruption and embez of funds. The main charge of Sant Fateh Singh group aga-inst M. Tara Singh is that he abandoned his fast-unto-death in a cowardly fashion, broke the sacred pledge to lay down his life for the attain-ment of Punjabi Sooba, thereby bringing down the prestige of the Sikh community to the lowest ebb. M. Tara Singh on the other.

hand charges Sant Fatch Singh with playing into the hands of the traitors of the Panth like Gill and Co., who it is alleged were linked with Partap Singh Kairon who wants to destroy the unity of the Panth. The Akali Party is thus

torn by a serious rift from top to bottom and two rival Akali Dals have come into exist-ence, each with its own daily organ of propaganda.

2 The main immediate issue of Akali factional warfare is to decide which warfare is to decide which faction controls the SGPC its funds and authority. Each faction thinks that by con-trolling the SGPC it can consolidate its position among Sikh masses and come out triumphant as the real repre-sentative of the Panth.

But the roots of the crisis lie deeper. It is a crisis of communal policies of the Akali ladership. For many years Akali leaders misled the Sikh masses on the issue of Sign masses on the issue of Punjabi Sooba, propagating that Panthik salvation lay in attainment of the Sooba. They distorted a secular-de-mocratic demand into a reli-

gious communal one. This policy of theirs toge-ther with opportunist stand of Congress leadership and propaganda of Hindu commu-nalists widened the gulf between Hindu and Sikh masses The morcha and fasts laun ched by Akali leaders wide the gulf still further and the objective of Punjabi Sooba re-ceded into the distance still more. The Akali movement for

Punjabi Sooba thus came to a dead end. It entered a blind alley from which there is no

way out. It is the Communist Party that continuously pointed out that continuously pointed out that the demand of Punjabl Sooba was a democratic demand that concerned the entire Punjabi people whose unity was essential pre-requi-site to its attainment. The Akali leaders by their com-munal approach were doing geat disservice to the cause. Their morchas and fasts would not bring Punjabi Sooba nearer, but make it still more difficult of attain-

ment. It is the flasco of this policy of the Akali leadership that lies behind the present crisis.

3 The statement some-times made by Sant Fater Singh that Hindu-Sikh

tions of Sikh masses and Akali ranks that Sikhs alone cannot Sooba. Our attain Punjabi own consistent campaigning too has considerably contributed to this realisation.

Such realisation, however limited, is a welcome pheno-menon. It makes all the more incumbent on us at this junc-ture to further the process by exposure of Akali commu-nal policy and by positive propaganda of Hindu-Sikh unity. incumbent on us at this junc-

But it would be utterly wrong to think that Sant Fatch Singh has broken with communal policies of Akali Party and has become the oion of struggle against M. Tara Singh's c nunalism In fact there is no basic conflict between their policies.

flict between their policies. Both are making religious Panthik appeal to Sikh mass-es. Both stand for using Gurd-waras for political purposes and independent political en-tity of Sikh Panth. Even on the issue of Punjabi Sooba the approach of Sant Fateh Singh is still religious-Pan-thik. In fact on this issue Sant Fateh Singh is talking thik. In fact on this issue Sant Fatch Singh is talking of greater sacrifices to restore the lost prestige of Sikh Panth.

The task of the Com-munist Party at a time of this acute crisis in the Akali Party is to intensify the mass campaign for the sepa-ration of religion from politics and exposure of communal policies of Akali leaders to wean away Sikh masses from their ideological-political in-fluence. By doing this we can build the unity of Hindu-Sikh masses and strengthen the struggle against poverty, unemployment, dearness, un-just taxes and other anti-people policies as also advance towards the democratic solution of reorganisation of our State on linguistic basis. The Council passed a num-

ber of other resolutions such as on high prices, District Coordination Committees, Panchayat Raj, Prohibition, and Utilisation of surplus evacuee lands.

The resolution on District rdination Bodies reads as follows:

T HE composition of Dis-trict Coordination Bodies and the manner in which they are functioned are injurious to the growth of de mocracy in our State. The declared aim of these bodies is to dispose of public complaints and grievances in an expediand giverances in an expen-tious manner. But all the Opposition Parties have been completely ignored and the Coordination Committees consist of District Officials and local representatives of the ruling Congress Party.

Thus an attempt is made at coordinating district admi-nistration and district committee of the Congress Party. This is a step in the direction of identification of the ruling hands of the ruling clique.

unity is necessary for the at-tainment of Punjabi Sooba is a partial reflection among sec-rogatory to the entire spirit trative machinery and is de-rogatory to the entire spirit of democracy

Ministers have been attached individually to various District Coordination Committees and attempt to influence District Officials to act in accordance with wishes of local Congress leaders. Thus district administration is made to obey dictates of the local Congress leaders, serve their narrow inte enh. and damage genuine public interests. The services are demoralised and their effi-

ciency suffers grievously. The Punjab State Cou of the Communist Party of India emphatically protests against the composition and functioning of Coordination Bodies and demands their reorganisation so as to give representation on them to the Opposition Parties and im-portant elements in public life.

T HE Congress ruling clique in the Punjab in order to subserve its narrow selfish interests is endangering suc-cessful working of Panchayat Raj institutions, Elections of Zila Parishads Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen in Patiala and Sangrur districts have been postponed again and again simply because the ruling clique could not muster majority to have its own non elected to these posts. The normal functioning of these Parishads have been kept in abeyance in the narrow in terests of the ruling clique.

In district Gurgaon most blatantly unfair means have been used to threaten, blackmail and bamboozle members and reduce majority into minority and instal minority into power. There is open interference

in functioning of Gram Pan-chayats in the interest of Congress-led factions. Numerous examples of suspension of Panches and Sarpanches on political grounds have occurred in recent period. A most glaring example of such interference took place in Ba-rapind where the Sarpanch has been suspended for political reasons and in a most illegal manner a Panch was installed Sarpanch by the authorities against the wishes of the majority in a dictato-rial manner and even a civil court gave its verdict against court gave its verdict against this irregular and illegal procedure

The above are but some o the glaring instances of dic-tatorial attitude of the ruling clique towards functioning of Panchayati Raj institutions.

The Punjab State Council of the Communist Party of India condemns this attitude of the ruling clique and demands an end to such unde-mocratic practices. All the democratic elements in the political life of Funjab including all honest Congress-men should muster forces to protect democratic institu-tions from onslaught at the institu

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KARNATAKA NEWSLETTER

🖌 From Our Correspondent

MMEDIATELY after the suc-

sage. The situation was tense and

DELHI TEACHERS'

On September 5, the President's Birthday, Teach-

ers' Day was celebrated everywhere with great fan-fare. Collections were made for the fund for welfare of teachers. What actually happened in Delhi shows

the hollowness of this concern for teachers' welfare.

then the Assistant Commissioner

* From Our Correspondent

N most of the Govern-

ment schools, the princi-pals, under compulsion from the Directorate, forced the

teachers to surrender a day's

salary each as contribution towards the fund. Is it fair?

Is that the way we are going to give dignity and respect to

The condition of higher se-

condary education in Delhi de-serves a look on this occa-

sion. To say the least, it is

scandalous. Shortage of tea

teachers?

asked Comrade Dhareswar

INCREASING TEMPO OF ANTI-TAX AGITATION of January. It has been decided that the Provincial leaders should actively help the lower units in implementing these decisions. BANGALOBE Sentember 15.

The agitation against the new taxation measures brought forward by the State Government is gathering momentum day by day.

momentum day by day. T HE Government wanted to rush through all the seven Bills on taxation in the Assembly without giving any time for the people to understand their impli-cations and then to start agitating against them. But their efforts have been thwarted to some extent now in view of the wide-spread opposition voiced against them inside as well as outside the Legislature. The Bills are being opposed not merely by the members of the Opposition parties but also by some leading figures of the Con-gress party like Annarao Gana-mukhi, an e-Minister. The Bills are being opposed not merely by the members of the Opposition parties for the Con-gress party like Annarao Gana-mukhi, an e-Minister.

mukhi, an ex-Minister. The Finance Minister of the State B. D. Jatti is trying to outdo State B. D. Jatti is trying to outdo Morarji. Desai in imposing fresh burdens on the people. He was able to get through the enhance-ment of Entertainment Tax by 25 per cent when the Session started in spite of strong opposi-tion. But in the next Bill, one rate of 12 nP. per rupee on Land Revenue and also almost doubling a Health Cess at the the existing rate of cess on pro-perty taxes and vehicle tax, etc., the Government had to yield to the pressure of the Opposition and reduce the cess to 9 nP. per

Tupee. The other Bills too are facing still firmer opposition and the Government has been forced to send the Sales Tax Bill to the Select Committee. The consi-Select Committee. The consi-deration of these other Bills is also delayed because of the stiff opposition inside the Congress party itself to these

Opposition outside the Legislature has been steadily growing. Hartals have been observed in Xarious towns like Gulbarga, Kumta, Honnavar and many other places. Merchants, municipal bodies and various other organisations have voiced opposition to one measure or other. Even the President of the Bangalore Dis-trict Congress Committee has trict Congress Committee openly appealed to the Asse mbly oppose some of these

The Karnatak Provincial Execu-tive Committee of the Communist Party which met on September 8

cessful struggle against increase of 1 nP. in the rates of tea and of 1 nP. in the rates of tea and eatables served in hotels, the Party Unit in Sirs under the leadership of M. S. Dhareshwar took up the struggle for supply of rice by the Government at the rate of 48 nP. per kilogram. Meetings and demonstrations were held from Septemher 5 to 10. Since the Government refused

were held row 10. Since the Government rerused to yield, picketing of the Assistant Commissioner's Office was started the 13th whe to yield, picketing of the Assistant Commissioner's Office was started on the 10th. On the 13th when the Assistant Commissioner tried to enter the office by having some persons arrested, hundreds of people gathered and women prostrated themselves across the yards away from it the procession was stopped by the police. A de-putation went to present a memorandum to the Chief Minis-

er. Meanwhile several members of the Opposition including PSP, Communist and independent MLAs came out and addressed the denonstrators. N. L. Upa-dhyaya, Secretary of the Provin-cial Council of the Party exhorted the frequencies to continue the strate the people to continue gle against these taxes.

Reports have come about similar demonstrations and meetings in Mysore, Mangalore, Mercara, Bijapur and various other centres in the State. A detailed memorandum was lar

A detailed memorandum was also submitted to the Chief Minister on behalf of the Provin-cial Council of the Party a few days ago explaining the serious consequences of these taxes for the common people. The provin-cial Executive has decided to continue the activitien continue the agitation.

THE Provincial Executive Com-mittee of the Party has also mittee of the Party has planed some measures to strengthen the Party while carry-ing on this anti-tax agitation. It has decided to hold a Provincial res to Party School for 10 days from districts and areas to cover the entire Party in the course of one year. The Party has also decided to

observe "Literature Sales Week" from November 1 to 7 all over It has also given a call to collect Rs. 10,000 Party Fund for the Provincial Centre before the end

WEST BENGAL CONVENTION AGAINST HIGH PRICES

A . CONVENTION · against high prices of essen-

tial commodities and mounting taxation was held in Calcutta on September 9 under the joint auspices of the Communist Party, FB, RSP, Marxist FB, RCPI, Socialist Unity Centre, Workers' Party and Bolshevik Party.

About 500 delegates from dif-ferent districts and from various mass organisations, attended the Convention. Women also came as The

Convention unanimously adopted the main res olution ong those who spoke in sup-

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port of the resolution were Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposition, leaders of seven other left parties and several delegates. Other resolutions passed at the Convention paid homage to the memory of the martyrs in the people's cause, strongly protested against repressive measures to suppress movements of different sections of people, demanded un-conditional release of all those involved in the food movement of 1959, and an enquiry into the 1959, and an enquiry into the serious disturbances in Calcutta on September 4 and punishin of police officers responsible

provocative action. The State Convention was pre-ceded by a series of local con-ventions in different areas. Of these the conventions in North, these, the conventions in North, South, East and West Calcutta and in Howrah are particularly worthy

NEW AGE

viour dozens of teachers have

been forced to leave the school during the short span of its

According to some teachers

existence.

emanded that those arrested-wild be brought there and et free. Immediately all the set free. Immediately all the arrested persons were brought there and were released.

tion has roused the e of the town and has ended success-This agitation l entire people of the struggle has · • • .

A SERIOUS controversy has again arisen in the State on the issue of changing the name of the State from Mysore to Karnataka. The question had come up in 1956 at the time of the reorganisation of states. At that time even though the SRC had recommended the name of Karnataka, the name of Mysore was given to the State with a view to pacify those sections in view to pacify those sections in the old Mysore area who were opposed to unification. But this compromise did not satisfy the people who had fought for Kar-nataka's unification. They have been pressing for the naming of the state as Karnataka.

This issue came up in the last session of the Assembly in the form of a non-official resolution form of a non-official resolution moved by a Congressman. The debate went on for four days. Opinion was sharply divided both in the Congress Party as well as in the opposition parties except the Communist Party. The Congress and the PSP had given freedom to their members to speak for or against on this ouestion. question.

asked Comrade Dhareswar to read a statement which said that enough rice supplies have already come and they will be distributed to the people at the rate of 48 nP. per kilo. This pacified the people. Then they The Congress Party could not come to any agreed, solution to this issue. It was thought that the motion would be finally voted upon. But it ended melodramati-cally when Nijalingappa, the

are insulted in every possible

way, sometimes even threat-ened with dismissal. What

Chief Minister, announced that the debate be carried over to the next session. But at this stage some of the

Assembly Members of the Con-gress as well as of the Opposition had taken the initiative to move a had taken the initiative to move a resolution calling for division of the State into two parts if the other resolution on changing the name of the State to Karnataka was passed. Now that the original resolution is expected to come up for discussion again, the protagon-ists of Mysore have set up a powerful committee and are plan-ning a big agitation against Karnataka and for retaining the name of Mysore.

name of Mysore. The ugly communal feelings are being worked up again. It is a well-known fact that the main opposition to the naming of the State as Karnataka has come from the Vakkaliga com-munity in the State. According to them the change in the name will perpetuate, once for all, the domination of Lingayats. On this issue there is division in the cabinet, in the Congress Party, in the PSP, and others to The most priciple in the too. The most pitiable is the fate of the PSP which has called it State Unit as Karnataka PSP, but is unable to agree to naming the State as Karnataka. Worst communal passions are sought to be worked up on this question in the of ours. The Communist Party has

ine communist. Party has always stood for the name of Karnataka on historical, cultural and rational grounds. Majority of the people desire the name Karnataka since it alone will reflect their long cherished assuration

CONDITIONS

are forced even to act as This situation might well

explain why the Directorate of Education closes its eyes to the misdeeds of private school principals. The situation all the same, is most unsatisfac-tory. The teachers feel miser-able and helpless. They cannot give their best to the students.

West Bengal Newsletter

BANK EMPLOYEES DEMAND NATIONALISATION

CALCUTTA. September 16:

The All-India Bank Employees Association meeting in its 12th Annual Conference here has demanded the nationalisation of the banking industry in the country in the interest of the planned development of its The Report dealt with all the economi

Nationalisation, the conference said in a resolution, would considerably help in the solution of "the triple urgent problems that face our economy," namely, "shortage of foreign exchange, mobilisation of internal" resources and the unabated rise in prices."

many p

THE Conference was inaugu-rated by the Mayor of Calcutta on September 10 at the Calcutta University Institute, which was packed beyond capa-city. The streets of Calcutta Hungary, Indonesia, etc., and Hungary, Indonesia, etc., and and the second of the second o city. The streets of Calcutta thundered with slogans when a huge number of bank employees marched in a colourful procession to the venue of the inaugural session. Over 600 delegates and observ-

ers from all States participated in the conference. Mansoor Habesi, representative of the National Association of the Bank Employees of the UAR attended as a fraternal delegate.

In his welcome address, Prof. Nirmal Bhattacharya, MLC, Chairman of the Reception Com-mittee, said that the Conference mittee, said that the Conference was meeting at a critical juncture. He dealt at length with the prob-lems of the bank employees. He showed with facts and figures how monopoly was fast developing in the banking industry, and em-phasised the urgency of nation-alising the industry.

The conference was greeted by Mohammad Elias, M.P., Vice-President of the BPTUC, the General Secretaries of the Fede-ration of Mercantile Employees' Unions and Insurance Employees' Association and representitives of Association, and representatives o the All-India State Bank Em ployees' Association and All-India Reserve Bank Employees' Asso-2

JUTE-GROWERS' CONFERENCE

THE West Bengal State Conference of jute by The jute industry and the jute trade should be nation-alised; growers was held on Septtricts of the State. About 200 delegates including women, participated in the conference.

Nine fraternal delegates from the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and three from Assam also

Bhowani Roy Chowdhury, General Secretary of the Bengal General Secretary of the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union, greeted the conference on behalf of the the conference on Jute Mill workers.

The main resolution adopted by the conference said that a powerful movement must be built up in the districts. on the basis of the following demands: wing de

The price of raw jute should be immediately fixed at .Rs. 45/- per maund;

SEPTEMBER 23, 1962

The Government should make ember 14 and 15 at Islam-pur in Murshidabad District, one of the most important jute-growing dis-tricts of the State. About Loans at low rates of interest

should be given to the jutegrowing peasantry; Arrangements should be inade for the supply of jute seeds and fertilisers at fair prices.

By another resolution, the Conference demanded security of ser-vice for the jute workers, employ-ment for *badliwallahs* (substitutes),

a satisfactory settlement of the issues of wages and bonus, and immediate publication and imple-mentation of the recommendations of the Wage Board.

The resolution further said that Government of India should now make efforts for exporting jute manufactures to newly-libe-rated and socialist countries.

It urged upon all political





Teachers in Government is simply disgusting. For small things they have to run about

any notice of all these things on the plea that the school does not get any grant. One would ask, "Is there no authority that can look into what is happening?" Why has the school been given recognition? If the Directorate recognises a school as fit to recognises a

chers, lack of accommodation and bungling over text books are some of the highlights. The position in some schools dents for its examination, it is its responsibility to see that it is properly run. Just s queer. Sardar Patel Vid-valaya is a case in point. It s different from the ordinary chools in the sense that it does not get any grant-in-aid from the Government. As such because they are not taking any aid, a school's authori-ties should not be allowed its authorities seem to have to play with the lives of the children. purchased from the Govern ment all the rights and privi-

The teacher is the key fac-The Principal of the school tor in education. He should be allowed to function with dignity and self-respect. That is precisely what is not hap-pening in the schools of Delhi. when the Directorate has re-cognised, does not possess any recognised degree. From the reports about his behaviour and conduct in the school it The above school is one of the and conduct in the school it appears that he has not the slightest idea of the responsi-bility and dignity of his job. Tired of his autocratic behaglaring examples showing how teachers are treated as chat-tels and slaves.

schools do not get their sala-ries in time. Whenever a tea-cher visits the Directorate, the behaviour of the bureaucracy. working in that school, no selfrespecting person would like to serve under him. He from one counter to another. Clerical staff in the schools like to serve under him. He asks teachers to increase the marks of certain students who is short and the teachers have to do most of the clerical fail in the annual examina-tion. When they refuse, they work. In some cularly in girls schools.

effect this kind of behaviour can have on children in the school can be well imagined. The officials of the Directorate of Higher Secondary Edu-cation in Delhi refuse to take

🛧 From Jnan Bikash Moitra

cluded with a mass rally in the evening of September 13. Prabhat Kar, M.P., General Secretary of the AIBEA, read out the Report, which had been problems faced by the trade union movement in the country in general and the Bank Employees' movement in particular. The main resolution adopted at Tribunal. It empowered the Cen-tral Committee of the AIBEA to take necessary steps for a nego-tiated settlement for improving the Award, and also urged upon the Bankers to arrive at such a settlement of the disputes. The new Central Committee of

Indonesia, etc., and ninent people in India. the AIBEA was elected with A.C. Kakkar and Probhat Kar, M.P., as A. C. Kakkar, President of the AIBEA, presided over the session. President and General Secretary respectively, two Vice-President four Assistant Secretaries, an one representative from eac The delegates' sessions were held on September 11, 12 and 13. The four-day conference con-

RESOLUTION ON AWARD OF NATIONAL TRIBUNAL

The following is the text of the resolution on the award of the National Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) adopted by the Conference:

All-India Bank Employees devoid of judicial approach: The Association entirely agrees with increase granted in the existing the assessment and analysis of the wages bears no relation either to Desai Award, as set out in the the minimum needs of the work-Desai Award, as set out in the Delhi Resolution of the Central sai Award, as set out in the the minimum needs of the work-ended work-bili Resolution of the Central mmittee. The findings of the Tribunal smack of caprice and bias

> parties, including the Congress, and those owing allegiance to them to support the main de-mands of the jute-growing peasants.

The delegates, who came from different districts, narrated how the peasants were being bled white because of the ruthless exploitation of the money-lenders, middlemen and wholesalers. They widt the policy on how one said that the policy so long pur-sued by the Government in regard to the jute problem had benefited only the owners of jute mills.

only the owners of jute mills. Pointing out that jute manu-factures constituted one of the main foreign exchange earners, they emphasised that the problem facing the jute-growing peasantry had become one of the key national problems. The Govern-ment must, therefore, deal with the problem on this basis. . The open session of the Con-

Fine open session of the Con-ference was attended by about 10,000 peasants. Abdulla Rasool, MLC, Kisan Leader, presided, Among those who addressed the MLC. Aning those who addressed the rally were, Harekrishna Konar, MLA, Biren Roy, MLA, Sanat Raha, MLA, and Bhowani Roy Cho

Ajoy Ghosh * Memorial Fund *

years and during all this period he has been drawing a Party wage. He has pro-mised to collect more from

friends and sympathisers.

welcome cheque for Rs. 101 by K. B. Panicker who re-presents the AITUC in the WFTU. The third amount is

Do not wait for others to

approach you for donation. Send your donations direct-ly to me.

I hope all friends and others who hold the me-mory of Ajoy Ghosh in esteem will subscribe libe-

S. V. GHATE

rally to this fund. The five lakhs must

D ONATIONS have start- worker for the last 19 coming in since my ncement last week of ann the first 116 rupees. Binoy Roy, sending in his first instalment of a cheque for Rs. 250 says in his letter, "I have decided to donate Rs. 1,000 towards Ajoy Ghosh Memorial Building Fund. I shall pay the rest in three equal monthly in-stalments. I shall also try to collect as much money as I can for the fund."

A warm tribute to the memory of Ajoy Ghosh comes from Rashid who has paid Rs. 11 from his wage Rs. 85 per month. It should be remembered that he is a full-time Party

September 20, 1962

collected

employees in comparable concerns employees in comparable concerns and is insignificant in the context of high price level. Even the meagre increase is not uniform. The rate of increment for the sub-staff is ridiculous, the scales of pay are defective and faulty.

3 Many issues of vital impor-tance to the employees, such as the pay-scales for Supervisory Staff, Promotion Policy, Abolition of guarantee cashier system, week-y rest to Watch and Ward Staff ly rest to Watch and ward out etc. have been left undecided on one plea or the other.

4 The Tribunal has agreed in principle to abolish Class IV area, but in doing so, it proceeded with the imaginary difficulties of the banks and extended the existence of this area for another four years.

5 The principle of merger 5 The principle of merger of dearness allowance with basic wage has been reduced to a farce as the only benefit that could accrue to the employees from such merger has been taken away by providing that the pay in rela-tion to Provident Fund, Gratuity and/or pension is to be taken 80/75 per cent of the new basic pay in occes of desired and each 80/75 per cent of the new basic pay in case of clerical and sub-ordinate staff respectively. Such a formula is unparallelled and is an innovation fraught with dan-gerous possibilities for the working class as a whole.

6 The Tribunal has drastically • curtailed and withdrawn many of the other benefits which the employees earned in the shape of pay and allowances and has also attacked some other rights and privileges. It has given a free hand to the Banks to exploit the employees and further has block-ed the employment potential in a rapidly growing industry like banking by lifting the ceiling on the overtime work. curtailed and withdraw

the overtime work. **7** The Tribunal, appointed by the Government of India, in March 1960 rejected in December 1960 the demand of the employees for interim relief on the plea that the main Award would be out before long admitting that after the matters have been heard fully, if the area unsure the armitist if the case warrants, a provision could be made for giving effect to the Award from an earlier date. In June 1962, the Tribunal ad-mitted that the case has been made out for an increase in the wages but refused to give retrospective effect to its Award from such earlier date.

8 It is to be noted that this is the second wage revision in the ever progressing Banking industry in course of last 12 years. During the period, the Banking industry has registered an all has registered an all rogress and today it has

stabilised its position and is on the threshold of an era of abun-dant prosperity. After the expiry of the last Award in March 1959, the bank employees sought for revision in the wages on the basis of progressive evaluation cial justice and settled pri of industrial law and conve This Award manifests a te ation of s This Award manifests a tendency of a retrograde step as it has rejected all such principles and conventions. The unanimous deci-sion of the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference setting out norms for need-based wage has been criticised and ridiculed. The Tribused has domentated Tribunal has demonstrated an arrogance of superior wisdom which even seeks to spurn the socialistic goal of the

9 The Central Committee right **9** The Central Committee right-ly- came to the conclusion that the Award is unsatisfactory and disappointing and at least some of the most glaring anoma-lies, inadequacies and contradic-tions as set out above require improvement and adjustments. It accordingly decided to approach the Banks with the request to introduce the necessary improve-ments through mutual negotia-tions, taking the Award as the basis.

10 This Conference notes with regret that the Bankers have failed to realise the significance of a peaceful approach for a peace-ful negotiated settlement. It is unfortunate that they have pre-ferred to manifest an uncompro-mising attitude has non-mining the mising attitude by resorting to untenable pleas and sticking to mere technicalities.

This Conference reiterates that in the interest of main-taining normalcy in the banking industry improvement of the Desai Award is imperative. This Conference directs the Central Committee to continue its efforts Conference directs the Central Committee to continue its efforts for a negotiated settlement with the Bankers.

12 This Conference strongly apprehend that to achieve settlement an all-out movement is essential

13 Under these circumstances, the Conference empowers the Central Committee to draw up details and forms of a militant programme and also to give a call for strike if it is so warranted by the situation

A This Conference calls upon 4 this conference cans upon in all preparedness to carry out the programme and to repulse firmly any attack sought, to be made upon their existing rights and privileges to mobilise public, minimum in sumpert of the mous opinion in support of the movement

HATE INDIA GAMPAIGN

ment policy of India and other newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.

When the leaders of neu-

tral nations assembled in

Belgrade in September 1961.

the West German press and radio slandered them day

When Goa was liberated, fascist elements in West

Germany could not stomach

it. They were more Portn

in and day out.

Hitler taught the German people to hate ' all other races and nations. He told them that the Nordic race had the right to rule the world. He indoctrinated Germans with this racial "right" as a guiding principle for the conquest of other countries.

Hitler opposed India's freedom struggle. He called Indian freedom movement "a rebellion of the lower Indian race against the superior English -Nordic race"

When the Congress Working Committee unhesitatingly condemned Nazi Germany's aggression in Europe in its Wardha resolution in September 1939, Hitler's propaganda minister Goebbels called Maatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru "Black fools".

A ND today seventeen years after the nazi defeat and Hitler's suicide, West Ger-many's press and propagan-dists who are Goebbels' own disciples are resurrecting that radio and television man moth-eaten anti-India tirade. by fascists, who rendered dis-They have let loose a hate tinguished services to Hitler, campaign against India in have been vigorously attack-that part of Germany where ing the peace and non-alignthe profit hungry monopolists —the same ones who built up er-have once again come to rule.

Every Indian natriot will rage with anger and indigna-tion at the fact that in De-cember last when Indian army marched to liberate Goa, the first Portuguese shot was fired from a West German machine gun mounted on a West German armoured car, supplied by Chancellor Ade-nauer to his fascist half-brother Salagar upplied by Chancellor Ad-auer to his fascist half-rother Salazar. The entire West German The campaign of calumny few papers connected with

BAREFORTER ALLGEMEINE SEITUNG Dienstag 1% De

50 WAR ES en einem Geburtstage Nehrus: Bei einer Feierlichkeit in einet Schule ließ man Tauben fliegen, und einer der weißen Vörel, die zo wiel ein Sumhel achen der White Sub count occurrates Neurons is the enter Frierlichkeit in einer Schule ließ man ben fliegen, und einer der weißen Vögel, die so wiel als Symbol zebraucht und mißbraucht dem, ließ sich auf dem Haupt des indischen Premierministers-nieder. Die Taube undlie lich-keinen Preis certreiben lassen, sie fluonte noch auf Nehrus Kopl, als dieter die Veranstellung ish, leist hat der politische Fährer Indiens, der mit seinem Lachweister Gondhi wicht immer r Meinung war, die Anwendung der Gewalt gesenüber einem Lach befohlen, auf das Indien preich erhebt. Es wird geschussen. Kein Platz für weiße Tauben. Orte: Gew

"No Place For White Pigeons"-Frankfurter Allgemiene Zeitung on Goa. December 12, 1961

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the German Peace Union) joined the chorus of the imperialists headed by United States' UN Chief Stevenson to condemn Nehru's action. They in West Germany compared our army marching into Goa with Eden's Suez adven-ture and called India's action against Fortuguese imperia-lism "an imperialist act"! The ruling circles in West Germany are staunch support-

ers of colonalism. Far from welcoming India's dignified action against the Fortuguese who had kept Goa enslaved for 450 years and plundered our wealth. West German cronies of fascist Portugal wrote long articles about "Nehru's act of violence"

Immediately after Goa's liberation, the most influential of the heavy industry

It is an open secret in written by Adenauer's neo-Bonn that the Federal Press colonialist pen-pushers. Their Office in Bonn which was then headed by State Secre tary Felix von Eckardt had instructed West German press to write on the same lines and in the same tone against India. Such expressions as "club law", "aggres-sion against Goa", "destroyed Gandhi's testament" etc. have been found the same day in the editorial

nents of several papers.

"VIOLENT NATIONALISM"

Another important West German paper The Main Post on December 19 wrote a vici-ous editorial attacking Indian nationalism. "The forceful invasion of Goa by India has lifted the veil of glorification which surrounded Nehru for his believers. Yes, this yell is now born away. We now see the mailed fist of a violent nationalism. Nehru's attack is

a direct disregard for the Atlantic Community of which Portugal is a member. India's action is watched with surprise mixed with disappro-val". This organ of a West German monopoly group wanted India and Nehru to be frightened of the aggressive NATO! Another influential West

German paper Mittag, organ mag-

colonialist pen-pushers. Their anger against India is sim-Dolicy makers of Federal Germany have lost an common sense and public

cabled at January end the following in a despatch to India:

slander against India in West German press have now reached a scale so far unequal in the post-war relations between India and Germany'.

When leaders of the neutral nations of the world conferred in Belgrade in September 1961 to discuss policies of non-1961 to discuss policies of non-alignment to solve outstand-Prime Minister Nehru openly expresesed his views on German question. He said in his speech:

"It seems to me obvious that there are two inde-

"Nehru has destroyed the hope of millions....

DIE WELT Nehru cerstort und das Ver Gandhis untelaubwürdig

*********** No wonder the Times of India's Bonn correspondent lists' who set out to be the conscience-keepers of the world are in fact tyrants of

their own peoples and have their political opponents han-"Accent and extent of the ged and trample on the freedom of the people in their own countries". (see photos-

tat fascimile on top right) In a broadcast over the West German provincial radio station of Essen on March 3 a commentator read pen porstation of Es traits depicting Nehru and Sukarno as bloodhounds such. ing the blood of their peoples. During the carnivals in March last West German stuin dents in the provincial town of Mainz presented a fancy of Mainz presented a fancy dress show in which Prime ancy

Minister Nehru was depicted SHYLOCKS

photos-

Belgrade stand on two German states, as depicted by Die Welt



the most vital problems of their countries by forcing ahead with mechanization The moto governing the dis-tribution of means...must therefore be "From the sickle to the scythe", and not "from the sickle to the tractor RFAL

open his wallet. Too many politicians of the underdeve-loped countries are moved by the ambition to plunge into

the industrial age in a single

leap. In their urge to launch mammoth projects they tend to overlook that they are not

reducing, but only

enlargi

West German financiers think, India and other newly independent countries are not ripe for rapid industrialize

They speak like real Shylocks. In another publication of West German General Secretariat of the European Documentary and Information Centre (Dokumentation der Woche No. 34-1959), this po-licy was stated quite plainly:

P. K. Kunhanandan Nair

Die Welt wrote the following nates, wrote, without any on December 19 about our Prime Minister: "He (Nehru) - has crushed the hopes of millions of peo-ple and destroyed the reality of Gandhi's testament. The

man has gained a piece of land and lost a reputation." (see photostat fascimile in and cartoon on the and living from cononuts and right). These lines were written by the paper's notorious commentator Hans Zehrer,

who was a Nai party mezmber and still remains one.

(see col.

Die Welt editor's rage against Nehru multiplied overnight and an editorial of De-

"Nehru's act of violence against Goa has destroyed more than Portuguese pro-perty on the West coast of India. It has destroyed Nehru as a trustworthy person for the majority of the people in the whole world. He has lost his reputation as an apostle of peace and an interme-

The paper of the West Ger-man industrial tycoons Deut-sche Zeitung called our Prime Minister a sabre-rattling aggressor. It wrote on December

"Nehru who continually called on the big powers not the Berlin crisis has now drawn the sabre himself and struck a blow. He did not do it in self-defence, but rather. as an aggressor"

Next day it wrote again: "The demonstration of the club law which Indian Prime Minister staged with the attack on Goa has already had bad results. Indonesia's president Sukarno now wants to

sense of decency or culture in journalism; an editorial insulting Indian people, on De-cember 20. It wrote: "The colonial rulers may have had drawn much profit from the overseas - territories, but the fact remains that the colonial peoples would today still be climbing around on paim trees

one else liking or disliking it. It is a fact that has to recognized" AGAINST

BELGRADE

More or less similar and even more forceful, expres-sions were used by other neutral leaders like Nasser. Sirimayo Bandaranaike, Sukarao The clear and unequivocal statement of our Prime Minister on the German question made the chief editor of Nation Europa (journal of the former SS) go completely off

"This congress of hypocrites headed by Tito, Nehru, Nas-

pendent powers, countries: the government of Western as a Rakshasa. In an attire akin to a murderer, wearing a Gandhi cap, Nehru with a dagger in one hand and Gan-dhi's head in another, was Germany and the gover ment of Eastern Germany. That is a fact of life. It is not a matter of my or any stabbing at a fair woman, "Little Goa of the Portuguese". Under the map of Inwhere Goa was shown as Portuguese territory, the following was inscribed: "Goa has torn off the mask from the face of this gentleman Nehru who is really a tyrant and a demon clad in robes of non-violence"

This insulting performan naturally revolted two Indian students who happened to be there. They left the carnival protesting loudly against this caricature of India's beloved leader.

When India approached West German government for economic aid in our efforts to tide over the foreign exchange crisis that gripped our Plan, the West Berlin paper Der Tag commented:

"If funds are demanded for exaggerated industrialisa tion, the financier refuses to



Die Welt cartoons running down non-aligned powers

"To make profit from the establishment of industries regardless of the fact that Zone (i.e. GDR) to Conakry. And everyone knows that it cost Bonn millions of pounds to prevent Nasser from back-ing the Soviet viewpoint on Berlin during the Belgrade dangerous competitors is a shortsighted and wasteful policy. How is the white Conference of neutral states" And the paper shows the dotted line for aid seekers from neutral countries: man to retain his standard of living if everyone is to produce everything in a world in which a regulated "It is high time that the division of labour is hardly conceivable!' No wonder there are so ny breakdowns in the West



Demolishing his own image of man of peace—Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, 20.12.61

German made Rourkela steel plant.

As for economic aid, West German Director General of the "Common Market" for overseas territories Herr Helmut Allard, let the cat out of of the bag as early as 1959. He explained the purpose of the aid given to economically underdeveloped indenendent states:

"The point is that develop-ment in these countries should "for Rs. 92 crores."

FÜR FRIEDEN UND Gewaltlosigkeit

Nehru Welt comment on Goa action. Inscription says "For Peace & Non-Violence

bananas without them (sic!). The fact that the teacher is denied his profits is not so terrible because he profited greatly in the past. We as Germans can judge this with the advantages of an outsider. "But the fact that these powers are cheated to the

demolishes Gandhi

powers are chased to the devil, like hoodlums or com-mon criminals is a matter that affects us all, including the non-colonial Germans." I have before me a big bun-

ch of West German press cuttings for the year 1961. I have selected only a few "gems" from this wild West.

and Nkrumah.

his head. He wrote in his issue No. 12 the following about our Prime Minister and the Belgrade Conference.

ser, Gizenga, Haile Selassi and Sukarno... the 'neutra

... Any help that we may give is not motivated by altruism, but self-interest," (Die Welt, September 30, 1959).

The West German government having recently forced the Aid India Club to withhold payment of funds already committed by it now puts pressure on Government of India to give up its neutralist foreign policy. In a recent commentary in the paper Mittag Nehru's foreign policy was under attack. The paper said since Nehru received money from West Germany, he must adopt the West Ger-man government's standpoint concerning the German question

The paper says: - "There are conditions which are not mentioned but go withnot mentioned but go with-out saying for reasons of decency. Or does Gandhi's apostle think that there are no such things as decency in politics." This is the sort of blackmail the West Ger-man mea-colonisits are proman neo-colonialists are re sorting to.

The West Berlin paper Tagesspiegel writing on Bonn aid to neutral nations said on June 8, 1962:

"No sensible person in Af-rica doubts for example, that Guinea's President Sekou Tou-re would have obtained one penny from Bonn if it had occurred to him to invite an ambassador from the Soviet



Federal Republic got a stronger hold on and made more skilful and systematic use of development aid. It should propagate such a sistance, at home and ab-road, for what it is: an important means of backing German and Western interests *

MORE PROFIT THAN AID

West German papers have been systematically boasting of thier economic aid to India the quality of which is clearly seen in the Rourkela break-West German papers say that India's five year plans would have failed had it not been for the "great help" given by West German government and private monopolies. They pretended that they are the generous aid-givers

They conveniently forget the fact that India s adverse trade balance with European Common Market countries in the year 1960 was of the order of Rs. 160 crores. In ten years between 1950-61 India imported goods worth Rs. 537 Nehru: The Split. crores from West Germany, but India's exports to that "generous" country were only



an der Spitze Tito, Nehru, Nasser, Gizenga, Halle Selassie und Sukarn

Die "Neutralisten" die sich als das Gewissen der Welt aufspielen, sind in Wirklichkeit Tyrannen ihrer Völker, die ihre politischen Gegner aufhän-gen lassen und die Preiheit des Menschen in ihren Ländern mit Füßen imten treten.

"Nehru, Nasser... tyrants of their own people. col. 6 top)

disparity growing year by year is giving the West Ger-man monopolies, the gene-rous aid-givers, many times more profits than the aid they are giving India.

West German papers are angry that India did not join the imperialist conspiracy in the Congo. When India agreed to send her troops to Congo to do UN policing to maintain peace, the West German papers wrote that Indian sol-diars were raining women in diers were raping women in the Congo. On October 13, 1961 West German journal Deutsche Soldateenezeitung reported under a slandero line "Women raped"

INDIAN ARMY SLANDERED

"Sinc Indian UN troops have committed unimaginable cruelties, shot wounded prisoners, flung prisoners from roof tops, shot stretcher bearers, the Katangese people are furious... The whole coun-try seems to be driven by one single word: Out with the IIN colonialists, Out with the In-dian troops... What the peaceloving gentlemen of Nehru have done in Katanga has made India's name in the Central Africa impossible for generations. They murdered prisoners, shot civilians in streets, shot down children and raped African women". Such slanderous lies which nobody would believe—this is what Tshombe's friends in West Germany are writing about India's soldiers who under great stress and strain maintain peace in the Congo. On August 7, 1962 Chancellor

Adenauer's Christian Demo cratic Union warned India and other neutral nations that West Germany would stop giving development aid

Personality

This great imbalance and to those nations that decide to sign a peace treaty with German Democratic Republic Similar warnings are being issued by Foreign and other leading Minister and other leading personali-ties of the Federal government.

CENTRALLY DIRECTED

The anti-Indian campaign of calumny carried on in West Germany is a consistent political campaign centrally directed and inspired by West German ruling circles.

The West German impe-rialists want to undermine our people and Nehru. I have never seen a word of attack against Morarji Desai and his like. On the other hand they praise him to the skies and support the right wing parties like Swatantra and Jan Sangh. This was evident in their articles on Indian elections.

In the past when British In the past when British imperialist papers wrote any anti-Indian stuff our leaders headed by Nehru used to give them befitting retorts. There is no reason to think-we have lost our self-respect since we started taking aid from impe-rialist nowers rialist powers.

The people of India have every right to know what In-dia's diplomatic missions in Bonn and West Berlin are doing about this anti-Indian propaganda and tirade against our Prime Minister. Are reporting all these facts to the External Affairs Ministry in Delhi? Have they ever regis-tered any protest against such mudeli mudslinging against our peo-ple and the Prime Minister?

It is high time that West German authorities and the press controlled by them taught to behave

Seita 2 - Nr. 298 - DIE WELT POLT **DIE** WELT Personfic

ROUND-UP

Durgapur

Works Committee Election

TRADE UNION

The election of the works committee in the Durgapur Steel Plant which was held on September 11 decisively established that the INTUC union, which is recognised by the management, has no hold over the workers.

Union defeating the INTUC candidates by large margins. The president of the INTUC election union is Atulya Ghosh, the

FOR the last several own mind. They have intro-

came

ent, with the

years the dispute be- duced a scheme of consolidat-

Pradesh Congress President and it was at his behest that the plant authorities were forced to grant the union recognition. This was done ig-noring the rightful claim of

tween the Himachal Gov-

ernment Transport Workers

Union and the Himacha

Pratiesh Transport Depart-

After a number of years the

Union in April 1960, providing for payment of night-out al-

and confirmation of staff, etc.

When the Government refus-

ed to implement the assur-

ances given in the agreement, a strike notice was served on

the management in November

last year. Again the manage-

ment gave an assurance to implement the agreement be-fore the Conciliation Officer,

More than eight months

the promises made by the

Transport Department. On the other hand the

ing to set up, a Company Union by means of pressure,

pur to other centres. A large

number of workers have been

suspended on flimsy grounds and decisions on these charges

are postponed for months and

years together to harass these

Gradually a sense of frus-tration, and desperation is

workers

mounting, among workers leaving them no other choice

but ito wage a strike battle in this essential service.

the Himachal - Pradesh Ad-

ministration does not know its

It may also be noted that

tion and discrimina-

ce. payment of Punjab

to technical staff

settlement.

pay-scales

Eight

nresent

workmen.

PAGE TEN.

Months Passed

Transport Department

O UT of ten seats, nine seats the Employees Union and its have been won by the sway over the employees has Hindusthan Steel Employees been amply established in this

The employees were very much enthused by this vic-tory and celebrated it in a befitting manner. When the results were announced, there was a spontaneous demonstration in the project area although it wa late in the night.

TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT

KEEPS DISPUTE HANGING

reply given by the Union Transport Minister before a meeting of the Informal

AT JAMSHEDPUR THE sub-committee of the Central Wage

Board for Iron and Steel Industry held its sittings from September 3 to 5, at Jam-shedpur to hear the claims of the trade unions for an interim relief pending the final recommendations of the Wage Board on the various issues before it.

On behalf of the five AITUC Unions in the Steel Industry i.e., the Jamshedpur Mazdur Union, the United Iron and Steel Workers' Union, Burnpore; Rourkela Steel Mazdur Union and the Bhilai Steel Mazdoor Sabha, Ali, Amjad General Secretary of the JMU appeared before the sub-com mittee to give evidence on the demands of the workers.

The memorandum submit-The memorandum submit-ted on behalf of the AITUC Unions made a demand of thirty rupees as an interim relief. It pointed out that the Labour Department of the rnment of Bihar had calculated the minimum wages

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Iron And Steel Wage Board Hearing On **Interim** Relief Question

for Jamshedpur on the basis all other countries of the of the norms accepted by the 15th Indian Labour Conferworld.

The AITUC Unions which gave their evidence first were followed by the independent unions, not affiliated to any of the Central TU Organisations. They were the Associa-tion of the Hindusthan Steel Employees Union, Calcutta and the Hindusthan Steel Em Employees Union, Durgapur. These Unions supported demand put forward on be-half of the AITUC and submitted a similar memo dum.

INTUC

Also Supports

The INTUC Unions which were represented by Gopal, General Secret Tata Workers Union also supported the demands placed by the AITUC and joined with the workers' common de

examined the representatives of various managements. What these representatives subr fore the Wage Board could not be known to the workers side because Board was examining the va-rious parties separately which was not the usual practice.

alf of the AITUC Unions this stage.



Printed by D. P. Sinha at the EW AGE PRINTING PRESS, and Jhansi Road, New Delhi, ad published by him from 7|4, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES NIAND: Yearly Rs. 12.00 Half-yearly Rs. 6.00 and Quarterly Rs. 3.00. FOREIGN: Yearly Rs. 20.00 Half-yearly Rs. 10.00.

ASSAM NEWSLETTER

Factional Fight Complicates Pak Infiltration Question

Floods apart, the one question that has been domito him by such official quar-ters as are likely to have them. nating the political scene of Assam is that of Pakis-tani infiltration. Factional fight inside the ruling party has complicated the question which is itself a delicate issue that calls for a national approach. Current trends leave no room for doubt that communal politics has been imported into the question, vitiating the atmos-

WHILE the ruling clique at lihood swell by some 2½ lakhs first underestimated the more."

With a large number of borimplication of this question implication of this question and the danger latent in it, the opponents of the Ministry in the Congress leadership of both Central and State, and the State threw all restraint not all of them are surely overboard and gave it a com-munal colour to achieve their factional end. Faced with this members of minority nity—operating in the State, 2½ lakhs of Fakistanis could "stealthily settle" in jungles and Chars! But Sarma is no pressure of the situation, the Government now have taken an attitude that also has not immature player in the poli-tical field and hence, he makes been helping a desirable ap-proach to the question or a healthy solution in keeping it equivocal when he says, "if a close and careful could be taken". It is for the census authorities

> vey" was made or not Average Rate Of

> > He has built his case upon some arithmetic and, a sea-soned political leader of the

. . . . f

the number given by Deves-Again, the actual increase of non-Muslim population, as number of Pakistani infil-pointed out above is not at trants into Assam is 110,000 cluded 50,000 industrial labour

culated that the population of Assam in 1961, had there been Assam in 1961, had there been no census, would have been normally 11,105,724. But ac-cording to 1961 census, the provisional population figure is 11,860,059. This figure is 754,335 more than what ac-cording to him should have been the normal population of Assam in 1961. And he infers from this that "the reason for this unaccounted population can only be attributed to heavy infiltration of Pak nationals to this State and to no

that "we have not yet got the community-wise break-up of 1961 census figures", he has 1961 census figures", he has completely ignored the figures of Muslim and non-Muslim population disclosed by the Chief Minister Chalib State Assembly on June 12, 1962. One may reasonably 1962. One may reasonably take it that the Chief Minis stealthily settling in the jun-gles and Brahmaputra Chars, he must have quoted figures the figure would in all like-on the basis of facts supplied

ment seems to come to no Parliament the transport vorker is given the option accept this allowance in lieu of compensatory allowance, house rent allowance, over-time allowance, night duty allowance, travelling allow-ance and daily allowance. False Pleas

> However in practice the management has denied promotion, new recruitment, promotion, new recruitment, etc., to persons who do not opt in favour of this allow-

On the one hand the HP Administration has been sponsoring INTUC unions, on the other it took up the posi-tion last May that since workmen are now Government employees, they have no right

have again passed and there is no sign of fulfilment of maintains that benefits pro-vided by labour legislation cannot be given to Himachal Transport Department is tryter are Government servants and the only rules that gov-ern them are Central Governtion against members of the ment Service Rules etc. present recognised union. Several office-bearers have been transferred from Bilas-

In fact the officials who have been ministers in erst-while states find it impossible to accept the position of trade unions. Their anti-labour attitude is so gross that the INTUC unions have also INTUC unions have also strongly criticized the anti-labour policies of the Transin Himachal Pradesh, in their meeting at Simla on Septem-

nnceeding have also been going on be-tween the Simla Hotel Mazdoor Union and several owners of hotels in Simla, Again the managements are taking

18

an adamant attitude. One of the owners is the President of the Simla City Congress Committee and the Punjah Committee and Deputy Labour Minister, Bhagwat Dayal, is taking

In agent Daya, is taking undue interest in the dispute in favour of the owner. On top of all this, there is the news that the Punjab

jab, this is going to affect the interests of employees and labour in Himachal as well.

o form trade unions. The management also takes

another strange position. It transport workers as the lat-

ber 9. Conciliation

1. Sec. --

according to the First Bay Commission formulae, the Government has decided to abolish the payment of Hill. Compensatory Allowance in Simla and Dharamsala, As Steel worker was Rs. 65 whereas the rate of D.A. in the Steel Industry varies from Rs. 35 per month in Burnpore to Rs. 45 per month in Jamshedpur. the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh follows the pattern adopted in the neighbouring State of Pun-

Higher

Cost of Living

The cost of living in the hills is definitely higher than that in the plains. To take only one example, the bus charges are nine naya Paisa per mile, i.e., more than twice the charges in the plains. All foodgrains, vegetables: and fruits are brought from the plains to the hills thus raising their price considerably.

The Temporary Taxation Bill passed by the Punjab. Legislature envisages payment of Rs. 60 per annum by em-ployees drawing more than Ps. 150 per protocological sectors of the sectors of the sector o Rs. 150 per month. This is to affect all Himachal employees in Simla. The widespread resentment among employees against this Bill is reflected in resolutions passed by even the INTUC Unions in and the coverage given to this anger by the Congress weekly Himachal Darpan published

from Simla. The abolition of Comper tory Allowance Allowance by Punjab ernment from January 1 onwards will naturally prov to be the last straw on the camel's back. Already there is a move to bring all the unions in Simla and Himachal camel's back. is a move to together to resist this move.

NEW AGE

the steel workers. Survey Of Indebtedness A recent survey conducted by the Government of Bihar nto the indebtedness of the industrial workers at Jamshedpur reveals that 7849 ne cent of the workers having an income of upto Rs. 100 per month, 80.91 per cent of those

ence at 1958 prices to be Rs.

181.68 nP. The minimum wages for other steel centres also would not work out at

The memorandum pointed out that the present scale of basic wages and dearness al-

lowance in the minimum cate-

gory come upto only 50% of the norms only in Jamshed-

pur and in other centres very

It was pointed out that

the minimum wages of a steel worker in Jamshedpur

Burnpore Rs. 61.00, in the Hindusthan Steel (State Sector) only Rs. 75 which

has recently been increased

It was also pointed out that

num D.A. which should been available to the

In none of the Steel Cen-

tres is the dearness allow-

ance linked up with the cost of living index and it is totally inadequate in rela-

tion to the rise in prices.

The AITUC memorandum pointed out that the wide gap

etween the minimum need-

tual remuneration received is brought out in sharp relief by the extent of indebtedness of

based wages and the

much less than even this.

today are Rs. 92.06

to Rs. 85.

ninimum DA

anything less than this.

earning between Rs. 100.00 to 150.00, 83.61 per cent of those earning between 150 to 200 and 80.21 per cent of those earning between 200 to 250 per months were in debts to the extent of 5 months to 6 months of their earnings.

It was pointed out in the ATTUC memorandum that a Bombay textile worker today earns more than the steel earns more than the steel worker when it is trumpetted all round that the Steel worker is the most highly paid in

of Rs. 30 as Interim relief. Earlier the Sub-Committee

A demand has been that all parties appearing be-fore the Board should be supplied with the commen moranda etc., submitted by the others. However, it is known that the repres tives of the man



EDITOR: E. M. S. Namboodiripad

MARXBADI

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SEPTEMBER 23, 1952

solution in keeping accepted ideal of with the secularism. For a pretty long time diffeany "close and careful surrent sources put the figure of Pakistani infiltrants different. ly. But none of these sources had any convincing basis of calculation of those figures Growth quoted by them. At long last the Chief Min-ster of Assam, B. P. Chalina told the State Assembly on August 4 last that the number of Pakistani infiltrants in As-sam was a little less than 3 lakhs. It is understood that

according to the estimate of

figure is 2 lakh 60 thousand. Later on, the Union Home

Minister also stated in Parlia.

ment that about three lakhs of Pakistanis had infiltrated

their calculation This has

group of Congress leaders of Assam as well as certain avow-

edly communal elements with

an opportunity to question the authenticity of this figure.

They did not stop at rais-ing doubts only. At least

Sarma, who is said to be the "chief architect" of the policy of the anti-Ministe-

rial group in Assam at pre-

ment accusing the Govern-

ment of underestimating the

problem and of giving out

Sarma, in his statement

which has since been circu-lated in a booklet form in

thousands of coples, asserted that the number of Pakistani

nfiltrants in Assam could not

be less than 7½ lakhs, if not 10 lakhs. To quote his own words. "All available figures

words. "All available figures

of Pak Nationals infiltrating into Assam in the 1951-61 de-

cade is of the order of 7¹/₂ lakhs. And, if a close and

And, if a clo

careful survey could be taken of those infiltrators who are stealthily settling in the jun-

SEPTEMBER 23, 1962

wrong figures.

Sarma's

Statement

the anti-Ministerial

Government

the State

provided

ruling party that he is, he can certainly claim some acc official statistics. In his Press conference : where he first made his statement, he is reported to have given the impression that figures quoted by him were unquestionable inasmuch as he had them from official sources.

At that rate the Muslim popu-lation in the State in 1961 should have been 24,15,082, which is, however, 3,50,420 less than the actual as disclosed by the Chief Minister. But, this "excess" over what should have been the figure at. the rate of 21 per cent growth for 10 years, it is to be noted, is nearer the number of Pakis-tani infiltrants given by both the Union Home Minister and the State Chief Minister than the number given by Deves-He has quoted the popula-But it is significant that neither the Union Home Min-ister, nor the State Chief Min-ister disclosed the basis of the figures of the three pre-vious census operations in As-sam to show that the average in this State Could not be the figures of the three pre-vious census operations in As-sam to show that the average the figures of the three pre-vious census operations in As-neither the Union Home Min-ister disclosed the basis of the figures of the three pre-vious census operations in As-sam to show that the average the figures of the three pre-vious census operations in As-neither the Union Home Min-ister disclosed the basis of the figures of the three pre-vious census operations in As-neither the Union Home Min-ister disclosed the basis of the figures of the three pre-vious census operations in As-neither the Union Home Min-ister disclosed the basis of the figures of the three pre-tion figures of the three pre-set the pre-tion figures of the three pre-ti more than 21 per cent for a decade. He has also given certain figures of migration of refugees from East Pakistor into Assam-2,74,455 persons before 1951 census operation and 3,70,545 after 1951 consus till March 1962. He has in-

who have, according to him, migrated into Assam during the period.

On this basis, he has cal-

other source". But while Sarma asserts

Telegraphic · Address Phone: 225794

If, however, Sarma thinks that a Chief Minister be-

longing to his party is cap-able of even telling a lie on the floor of the Assembly, it is a different matter and

tainly claim a better know-

ledge of the affairs of his party than an outsider pos-sibly can. If he thinks so,

he is yet to say that publicly so that people might judge better the party that Sarma

However, according to the break-up of population given by the Chief Minister, the

im population of As

in 1951 was 19,95,936 and that in 1961 was 27,56,502. This is

an increase of 7,69,566. Non-Muslim population in 1951 was,

Muslim population in 1951 was, according to the Chief Minis-ter, 68,30,000, and that in 1961 was 90,95,000. This is an in-crease of 22,65,000. If the rate of growth is taken at 21 per cent in a de-cade as "normal", it should be so for both the majority and the minority communities.

At that rate the Muslim popu-

serves.

Muslim

Population

, being a Congress leader long standing, can cer-

to say if

🖈 From Madhusudan Bhattacharya

the rate of 21 per cent, but 33 per cent approximately. If the rate of growth has been 33 per cent for the non-Mus-lims, there seems to be little be so for the Muslim nonviethe rate of 21 per cent, but 33 per cent approximately. If the rate of growth has been 33 per cent for the non-Mus-lims, there seems to be little justification why it should not be so for the Muslim popula-tion as well. If the growth of Muslim population is taken at the rate of 33 per cent for 10 Veans (as in the assoc of the the rate of 35 per cent for 10 years (as in the case of the non-Muslims), the actual number of Muslims in Assam in 1961 should have been 26,54,594 which is also 1,10,908 less than what the Chief Min-ister disclosed to be the actual number found by the census enumeration.

Thus, if one is to determine the "actual" number of Pak Nationals infiltrating into Assam by working out the "surplus" over the general rate of growth of population, only 1,10,908 persons can be said to have infiltrated. But the Chief Minister has given a figure which is about 1½ lakhs more than what works out as "excess" over the general rate of growth of population.

But unless Sarma would contend that the Chief Minbluow ister was giving wrong infor-mation, there is nothing to warrant agreement with Sarma. If, however, one was to accept the argument of Sarma that the "excess" over over 21 per cent growth "can only be attributed to heavy infil-tration of Pak Nationals to tration of Pak Nationals to this State and to no other source," one has to admit that even among the non-Muslims, at least 12 per cent of the increased population of 1961 over that of 1951 are "Pak Nationale" Nationals". That is the ir-resistible conclusion. Will Sarma agree to accept this?

While Sarma would have one to believe that the entire "excess" over 21 per cent increase of population consists of Pak Nationals and thus arrive at the conclusion that 7½ lakhs of Pak Nationals have infiltrated into Assam, mintrated into Assam, one Karimgunj weekly has put the figure of infiltrants into As-sam, in one of its recent is-sues, at about 18 lakhs which is nearly equal to the total Muslim population of Assam in 1951.

number of infiltrants are allumber of innitrants are al-lowed to gain currency among our people, this will only create a panic among the peo-ple and will withate the atmosphere with communal tension.

Real Facts Needed

It is, therefore, urgently necessary that all miscon-ception about the number of infiltrants should be dispell-ed by irrefutable facts. That is what neither the Chief is what neither the Chief Minister, nor the Union Home Minister has done so far. One would agree with Sarma that the Chief Minis-Sarma that the Unior Minis-ter, or the Union Home Min-ister for that matter "is re-quired to explain the bases of this estimate if it is to be accepted"

A close examination of Sarma's statement leaves no room for doubt that this is the product of factional int rest No other rest. No other explanation of his digs at the State Finance Minister-there are not a few digs in his statement against the State Finance can be reasonably found. Per-haps, one can understand this when one remembers that Sarma was squeezed out of the Chaliha cabinet to make room for the present Finance

Likewise his remarks about Likewise his remarks about the "two all powerful top men in the Government" in his statement (the one is the Finance Minister and the Finance Minister and the other is the Chief Minister himself) also have been taken as an expression of the same factional fight in the ruling party of Assam. One may not feel much in-

One may not feel much in-terested in the factional fight in the ruling party and the weapons that the contending factions use against each other. But when that threatens the communal harmony of the State one cannot feel worried. But that is what the current phase of the fac-tional fight of the ruling party threatens.

DR. RANGEYA RAGHAVA

several months. He passed away on September 12, in a hospital at Bombay.

One of the pioneers of th the progressive writers' movement in the Hindi speaking region and an ac-tive friend and sympathiser of the Barter D the Party, Dr. Rangeya Raghava championed the cause of the toiling millions of the country and mercilessly, exposed and fought all the manifestations of imperialist-feudal vestige in our social and political life. Born in a Tamilspeaking family and educa. ted at Agra, he enriched the treasurehouse of Hindi lite-rature with his hundred and odd works.

Among his most famous novels are Murdon Ka

NEW AGE

W E record our deep sense of grief over the sad demise of Dr. Rangeya Raghava, eminent Hindi writer, who suffered from blood cancer for the last several months. He pessed several short-story collec-tions viz. Prachin Yunani Kahaniyan, Prachin Teutan Kahaniyan, Prachin Brahman Kahanaiyan etc

He translated almost all the important plays of Shakespeare into Hindi inthe Shakespeare into Hindi in-cluding Othello, Merchant of Venice, Macbeth, Julius Caesar, Hamlet, King Lear, and Tempest. From Sans-krit he translated Dandi's Dashkumarcharit, S rak's Mrichchhakatik Shud and Vishakhdatta's Mudra Rak-shasa. In the field of literary criticism some of his important contributions are Mahakavya Vivechana, Aadhunik Hindi Kavita Men Prem Aur Sringar, Kavya, Yatharth aur gati and Samiksha Aadarsh.

His unique ments in the field of lite-rature, both in volume and quality in such a short span of time—he had not yet reached forty years—in-spired innumerable young spired innumerable young writers and drew them closer to the cause of peace and socialism, the cause and socialism, the cause which was so dear to his heart.

A few months ago seve-ral Hindi writers and jour-nalists, headed by Dr. Rambilas Sharma and Shivadan Singh Chauhan had drawn the attention of the Government towards the fail-ing health of Dr. Rangeya Raghava through columns of Hindi press and expressed deep apprehen-sion at the consequences if nothing was done immedi-Vivechana, ately. However, all this Hindi Kavita was to no avail. And, now Aur Sringar, the irreparable loss is done. India has lost a brave Samiksha Aur fighter for the cause of Deace and so

PAGE ELEVEN



From P.K. Kunhanandan Nair

The hundred-year-old traditional mistrust, enmity and belligerance between the French and German bourgeoisie has come to an end-at least at the governmental level

F RENCH President de Gaulle paid a state visit to West Germany in the first week of September. The entire world **Our rency closely linked with the dollar**. **Our dest contraction Our rency closely linked with the dollar**. Germany in the nrst week of September. The entire world bourgeois press acclaimed it as a "triumphal tour". The visiting President said he was very institutions and sovereignty of individual states of the Common satisfied with the rousing recep-tion from the German population

u secret that he to a German audience that he was one fourth of German blood. French Foreign Minis-ter Maurice Cauve de Murville who accompanied the Presi-dent declared that there was a French-German reconciliation and that was a necessary basis European unification

The age-old enmity between and Germany was des-to have ended when President mounted a in Munich, once haunted France cribed French by Nazis and cried out in fluent German "Long live Munich, Long live Germany, Long live friendship between France and Long live friendship German

Germany". President de Gaulle declared in Munich; "The future of our two countries, the cornerstone on which the unity of Europe can and will be erected, depends upon the mutual respect, trust-and friendship of the French and German peoples". German peoples".

De Gaulle, Adenauer's part-ner in the drive for Franco-German reconciliation, has-even paid homage to thousands of Bavarians unto died fighting died fighting y in Francoof Bavarians who died fighting the French army in Franco-Prussian war and the Germans who died in the first world war. This is the first time a French leader has paid homage to the German dead who fought the French in many European wars. ropean wars.

A new era was thus heralded in the relations between Europe's two imperialist powers.

The joint communique issued by de Gaulle and Adenauer con-tained little of what happened in the secret talks between them. But it is a well-known fact that two: old imperialist leaders discussed a blueprint for action to realise their dream of integration of Europe, described by de Gaulle in his policy state-ment in May as stretching from the Atlantic to the Urals, which

would suggest Soviet Union and other source countries of Europie: The plan frame discussed as the basis for Bonn-Paris axis contains these dangerous policy their leaders' when Sindhis reached this country, the leaders' thought their duty had been accomplished and resses to themselve Contains under points: Intensification of German-French cooperation behind had been accomplished and Adenauer-de Gaulle diehard cold left the masses to themselves to solve their problems of food and shelter. They hastened to

war line.
Work together to speed up nuclear arms for new West
German forces and to build up France's own nuclear force.
Push ahead with Common
to solve their problems of 1000 and shelter. They hastened to reap the harvest of freedom, getting appointments of all sorts. Occasionally, from their itory towers they counselled

Market political union with-further delay, with or with-Britain joining. No trade concessions for lose yourself in this yast

wealth' countries

stream of local masses'. They did not refrain from often ormonweath come Treaty. PAGE TWELVE

ion from the Cerman population. When emotion ran high de Gaullez even, revealed a secret

Military integration of Euro pean capitalist countries, NATO's relative independence from United States leadership.

And the joint communique said that the two governments would take steps to strengthen effectively the already existing links between Germany and enceuvery the already existing links between Germany and France in a great number of spheres. What this meant was made clear by an official West German spokesman when he list-ed logistics, training of officers, armament production and mili-tary manoeuvres as possible fields of bilateral cooperation. bilateral cooperation. De Gaulle and Adenauer

to live through a shocking nightmare.

TN the grlp of this calamity

was caught an entire com-munity. It is now scattered all over this vast sub-conti-

nent: to-day that community

is everywhere - and nowhere

Today a Sindhi is recognized as a businessman, ease-loving and mammon-worshipping.

this gallant Sindhi is fighting for his survival as Sindhi, for the survival of his lan-

guage, literature and culture.

the only means, the only link

in the absence of any parti-cular region or patch of land to call his own, which ensures

his survival as Sindhi Owing

from India and many in India

to rather peculiar geograph cal position, Sind was isolat

Few, however, realize how

have now agreed that negotia-tions for getting the whole of Western Europe into a politi-cal union dominated by them should be concluded as wift-ly as possible. They also ly as possible. They agreed on the demand is Adenauer's way of demand-ing the absorption of the German Democratic Republic. There is widespread rumour in West European press that de Gaulle is seeking in the imme-diate future a formal French-German organisation, a kind of Europe of the Two to replace the Europe of the Six, if the nego-tiations for Britain's entry into negotiations for Britain's entry into European Common Market failed and the Belgians and the Dutch continued their opposition to de Gaulle's plans. With the liberation of Alge-

ria French imperialism haoing lost all its colonial domains, de In rench imperialism having lost all its colonial domains, de Gaulle is working out new schemes for neo-colonialism where he can dominate. The triumph of de Gaulle. In West Germany is not to the lik-ing of British imperialists. Chief organs of British imperialists and the ruling class were not pleased with it. They have their own apprehensions and fears rooted in inter-imperialist rivalries. Times of London wrote for example on September 12: "French-German rapprochement demonstrated by President de

"French-German rapprochement demonstrated by President de

The great woeful calamity wrought by the par-

ing the

Leipzig Waterloo Bismarck Moltke 1940 Rundstedt, etc., etc.

Express

a gambit in the Common Market negotiations, or a by-product of the Berlin crisis, or even a key move in France's new attitude towards Europe. It is the first strategic disposition in a reshap-

guage also. It would have

logically resulted in their sui-

ing of French toreign power -whole France augmented by West Cerman industrial and financial strength and developing her own nuclear weapons, is much better equipped to assert her independence within the Six or even against the United ing of French foreign policy as a whole France augmented by or even States".

> And the Economist bitterbi complained, "Not for the first time Britain's agonising efforts to come to terms with Europe seem to be matched, not by a helping hand from across the Channel, but by a demonstration that Europe is getting on quite happily without it".

section of the French bour-geois press also showed less satis-faction and more concern about the possible political effect of de Gaulle's tour. The A section of the French hour Gaulle's tour. The influential Le Monde asked if de Gaulle had paid enough attention "to the old German debts..., in short to a certain, militarism' and put in an ogation: "What would hap pen if Adenauer pass away soon and Germany throw off tender links that she has forged with de Gaulle?"

The Rightwing Aurore said it vas not hostile to French-Ger-man reconciliation but condemn-ed a Europe dominated by Paris-Bonn axis While the British Tory Govern-While the British Tory Govern-ment of Macmillan is this week facing powerful, onslaughts on Common Market terms from big guns of the Commonwealth, in the current London conference. current London confere conditions laid down cellor Ade Cha auer and Presi

dent de Gaulle are most damag-ing. There is little doubt Mac-millan is determined to drag Britain into this Adenauer-de Gaulle trap and India's econo-mic interests and England's sovereignty are bound to suffer.

role of language has

of the great cultural heritage

and extinction of Sindhi lan-

Mohan Gehani

ghastly blow to the great cul-

Further, rehabilitation of

without the recognition of Sindhi language.

The demand for inclusion

of Sindhi langage has been voiced always in a peaceful

manner, the characterstic of 'Sindhiat' a word coined

'Sindhiat' a word coined after independence, denoting the entire Sindhi way of life

and philosophy of universal brotherhood, inspired by two

different yet identical springs of Sufism and Vedantism.

No doubt, the incess

No doubt, the incessant struggle waged in the be-ginning by inspired young intellectuals and now join-ed in by all has achieved some tangible 'concessions'. Sindhi has been recognizzed

as one of the languages for

the purpose of Sahitya Aka.

Sindhis would be incomp

......By....

ture of India itself.

e case with



The Seventeenth Session of the U.N. General Assembly began yesterday (September 18). Zafrullah Khan, the U.S. sponsored candidate from Pakistan, has been elected defeating the candidate from Ceylon, who was strongly supported by all the Socialist countries and by several non-aligned countries.

I S this the way things will of the opposition (expressed continue this session? Will through abstentions) of the West-the USA and the Western Powers ern powers. Continue to have it their own way during the rest of the session? One can quite definitely say "No" to both questions. But one cannot say more than that. For the UNO, despite the great in-crease in its membership and the crowing influence of Afer Afers

growing influence of Afro-Asian countries, is still prevented from moving forward, as the forum for peace it was intended to be. is still

There were 104 member countries on the eve of the 17th session. The African States of Ruanda and Burundi and the Ruanda and Burundi and the newly independent Jamaica and Trinidad-Tobago are new mem-bers, who will join during this session—with Uganda probably coming in shortly after it is de-clared independent in October.

The entry of new countries in the UNO, following the disinte-gration of the colonial system, is a feature of profound significance in the work of the UNO. Those who continue to think of the UNO who continue to think of the UNO as it was in the past-when the imperialist powers could carry everything before them using their brute majority—are living in a dogmatic world of their own, dogmatic world of their own, blind to the changes which have taken place.

Today the imperialists do NOT have all their own way in the UNO. As a matter of fact, on several vital issues, the UNO has been able to take decisions which correspond to the needs of the people, to the needs of the struggle for peace and national

independence. One needs only to mention the U.N. resolution on preparations for a treaty on General and Complete Disarmament and the out-Declaration on Granting of In-demendence to colonial countries dependence to colonial countries and peoples. The old imperialist-dominated U.N. could never have adopted those decisions: Take again the recent decision on the conversion of Africa into

a nuclear-free zone. Here too the decision was taken in the teeth agencies and organi

Iran Agrees Not To Have Foreign Rocket Base

* From Masood Ali Khan

THE announcement on international tension still He announcement on international tension shift Sunday that a peaceful more will meet with the ar-derstanding had been dent approval of all the ched between the Soviet peace-loving peoples." The ion and neighbouring Iran, paper calls the Iranian deciunderstanding had reached between the Soviet Union and neighbouring Iran, on an important question that deals with the maintenance of security on the two sides is in striking contrast to the relations existing at present be become the means of aggres-sion against the Soviet Union.

been unanimously welcomed the two countries.

Pravda says, "There is no doubt that the understanding reached between the Soviet Union and Iran right now when the U.S. has aggravated

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sion a blow against Penta-gon's plans of using the territory of U.S. allies for aggres-sion against the Soviet Union. "Iran's example shows the

other countries allied to the other countries allied to the U.S. the right way for ensur-ing their security and peace. The sooner the circles shaping the foreign policy of these countries understand this fact, the theta; it will be for their the better it will be for their

peoples. "If other countries bound to the U.S. by military treaties follow the same path, it will help to augment the forces of peace, narrow the zone of the use of nuclear weapons, stop missiles and help to take the first important steps in the direc-tion of setting up atom-free zones, zones of peace in Europe and Asia."

ween the USA and Cuba. Iran has announced that it pledges not to allow the construction of any type of foreign rocket. bases on its territory and will never allow its territory to become the means of common

> This announcement has in Moscow as an important step towards the improve-ment of relations between

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semi-Government, organisations.

prived of the equal opportu nity of growth along with other languages.

on the basis of language, the

legitimately recognized, but Sindhi language being the language of a minority in all the States, is not guaranteed. cide as a community. Today this movement has assumed such vast proportions. that even the 'old guard' are forany future as is th ced to voice the demand for other Indian languages. All our languages are the manifestation of our great guage in the Eighth Schedule, and now on this issue all the manifestation of our great cultural heritage and diver-sity in the midst of unity. Sindhi language forms a part of the great cultural heritage

common platform has been evolved to pursue this aim. So far five all-India Singuage would be dealing a dhi Sahitya Sammelans have been held, each with greater success and an all-India organisation known as Akhil Bharat Sindhi Boli & Sahitya Sabha has come into existence, which is doing a fine job

Today the main problems facing the Sindhi community relate to their language, literature and education.

Sindhi language, in spite of possessing all the requisite qualities needed for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, has not been recognized as one of the Indian languages. Thus apart from wounding the feelings of Sindhis, there are many prac-tical difficulties arising out of it. Sindhi has not been recognized as one of the languages for the Sangit Natak Akademi and other Government and

Thus Sindhi has been de-

other languages. It must not be forgotten, that especially after the re-organisation of Indian Union

tition and subsequent uproofing of entire communi-ties leaving their homes and hearths on either side of the border has few parallels in history. Even to such recall that grim and ghastly phase in our history is inclusion of the Sindhi lanpointing to dangers of retaining their identity, and, thus save for occasional flashes of people belonging to different ideologies are united and a lashes of Sindhis their appearance, Sin were left to themselves. This was a crucial period in the entire history

Problems Before Sindhi Community

community—of grim struggle for mere existence—absence of anything to cling to-and de-serted by their beloved lea-ders' Sindhis stood in danger of losing themselves, giving themselves up as lost, as neo ple without past and future. The entire community would have been plunged inevitably

in pessimism or cynicism. At this time some young intellectuals took up the challenge of the times and with their vision could un-derstand that Sindhis needed hope and some ideals to some 'objective' pursue, some 'objective' to inspire. Unity was essential for this purpose, but it was physically an impossible task; it was only thro-ngh literature that the masses could be reached and one could make oneself

heard. Our leaders had left our language as a discarded boat but young writers refused to think along those lines. 'If Sindhis could survive, it was only by holding fast to their language' they thought. It would have been graver blun-der than partition itself, had Sindhis given up their lan-



Excellence, no references to

Frederick the Great Louis XIV Napoleon Jena Austerlitz The Marne Foch Sedan Clemenceau

Normandy.

etc. etc. Lancaster in the London Daily

Gaulle's reception in West Germany is very much more than a gambit in the Common Market U. N. Q. — Hopes And Fears INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Non-Implementation

All this is a positive result of the change in the composition of the UNO. And yet, why it is the UNO still fails to inspire the millions of men and women, who stand for peace and national independence, with confidence? The truth must be stated squarely: the UN is still failing to imple-ment its resolutions, its decisions are floated the committee of the state o ment its resolutions, its decisions are flouted, the committees set up to carry out the decisions obstructed in their work.

The U.N. declares for the

The U.N. declares Africa a nuclear-free zone: the colo-nialists ignore the resolution: The Seventeenth Session of the General Assembly has to take note of this failure to implement its of this failure to implement its own resolutions, while grapping with the supreme tasks which are of greater moment to humanity than those faced by any previous session.

session. When this question of failure to translate decisions into reality is examined, the entire defective structure of the UNO looms up before us.

First and foremost, as always, the flouting of the right of the People's Republic of China to its place in UNO is a major cause of shortcoming in .it: you cannot decide the destinies of the world in the absence of the representatives of over six hundred and fifty million people. Again, and here symetimes up Again, and here sometimes we are forgetful of the significance of this fact, the U.N. executive executiv isations com-

pletely fail to reflect its new composition. The staff is com-pletely dominated by the West. A study made just a year ago (and the situation has not changed much for the better since) reveal-ed the following. ed the following:

S Twenty of the 33 senior posts in the Secretariat (under-Secretaries and officials of similar status) were held by representa-tives of Western military-bloc arv-bloc countries-seven by the U.S. and only one by the Socialist countries

• Of the 48 directorial posts, 37 were held by Westerners and only three by representatives of the Socialist countries.

Out of a total of 1,309 Secretarial posts, 1,006 were held by citizens of Western military bloc countries (357 Americans1), while the nonaligned countries had only 219 and the Socialist countries 84.

A U.N. Committee mended certain changes but even when they are fully implemented, the Socialist countries would have the Socianst countries would have only. 14 executive posts in the Scoretariat, compared with 24 held by the USA and Canada! All this in the name of "equitable". geographical division.

There is need to make a dras-There is need to make a dras-tic change in the U.N. structure. This can be done by a frank recognition of the real state of affoirs: three groups of states exist—nonaligned, Socialist and imperialist; and the three must be properly represented in U.N. bodies and in the Secretariat— to properly depicted. to prevent domination by any single group.

This principle was, in some measure, accepted after years of opposition by the Western Powers, when the 18-Nation Com-mittee on Disarmament was cons-tituted with five Socialist coun-tries five from the West Unit tries, five from the Western bloc and eight nonaligned countries. It is, therefore, for the Afro-

Asian nonaligned countries to join hands with the Socialist countries hands with the Socialist countries in demanding that the U.N. struc-ture and the constitution of its Secretariat and executive bodies correspond to the new reality. Then alone can the positive reso-lutions of the UNO be imple-mented and not sabotaged or delayed, as they tend to be, when the executive apparatus is heavily loaded in favour of the Western the executive apparatus is heavily loaded in favour of the Western

" TESTS — U.S.A.'s **Evasive** Tactics

HERE is no excuse left-Western powers to continue 50. to refuse to sign an agreement for a complete ban on all nuclear tests-in the air. in outer space, under water and underground.

and underground. The eight nonaligned nations' proposal put forward at the Geneva Disarmament Conference in April this year, was a complete and irrefutable answer to the U.S. Government's supposed "fears" of evasion of the ban on under-ground tests, unless there were international check stations on the soil of the nuclear powers them-selves.

selves. India and other nonaligned nations proposed that check stations be established in such a way that all underground exploway that all underground explo-sions would be monitored. A com-

NEW AGE



experts (preferably from ountries) could ask to visit neutral com any spot where an und had on suspected to be a nuclear and not an earthquake.

This is obviously a fool-proof system, for any country which would refuse to permit the experts to visit a suspected spot, would automatically declare it-self guilty.

But the USA refused to accept his proposal and sought to divert But the USA refused to accept this proposal and sought to divert attention from it in all sorts of other ways—by proposing to "legalise" underground tests, by suggesting a ban on all other tests and not on underground tests; and by putting out rehashed versions of its old plans. The nonaligned proposal, how-ever, stands. The Soviet Union has accepted it as a real basis for agreement. It is for the peoples of the world not to be misled but to give their full support to it.

agreement. It is for the peopl of the world not to be misled by to give their full support to it. Meanwhile, eminent scientis

Meanwhile, emment scientists meeting at the Pugwash Confer-ence in London have proposed an additional device, which would provide absolutely definite scien-tific information on any underide absolutely using information on any undertilic information on any under-ground explosions, without the necessity for so-called internation-al inspection teams on the soil of the nuclear Powers, which may be used for espionage purposes. What does the USA say now?

Mat does the USA say now. The nonaligned proposal teas. more than sufficient to meet any genuine objectices. The black boxes of the Puguesh scientists are still further proof that the U.S. insistence on stationing their teams on Soviet soil arises and form a scal for of "read not from a real fear of "eva-sions," but from a desire to carry out esplonage activities in the USSR.

The campaign for a ban on uclear tests can be successful if it points its finger unerringly at those responsible for the failure to sign a treaty on ending all to sign a tr nuclear tests.

CUBA — Kennedy And The Rest

DRESIDENT Kennedy has responded to the Soviet warning against U.S. aggression on Cuba, by piously declaring that he believes that at present the Soviet military assistance to Cuba does not exceed what is required for defence purposes. President Kennedy's statement that this assistance does not "constitute a serious threat to any other part of this hemisphere, and his declaration that "unilaother part of this hemisphere, and his declaration that "unila-teral military intervention by the USA cannot currently be either required or justified"—are wel-come and may lasses tender come and may lessen tension. But it would be utterly blind

But it would be utterly blind to give up vigilance or under-estimate the danger that exists here. The UNO, while natu-rally devoting prime attention to the question of disarmament, must also act to hold the hands of the U.S. imperialists from attempting to strike again at Cuba.

The fact is that Kennedy's statement, despite its prevari-cations, is being attacked by in-fluential men in the U.S. Congress and Government. On the same day that the New York Times day that the New York Times carried Kennedy's speech, it also published a half column item titled "Castro Foes Plan New Raids Soon-Exile Leader says Group Preparing 5 Attacks". And let us not forget that Kennedy said in the very same statement quoted above: "We shall continue to work with Cuban refugee leaders who

with Cuban refugee leaders are dedicated as we are to are dedicated as we are to that nation's future return to freedom".

The mask of refugees is wearing thin. And Uncle Sam's whiskers are visible to all. The solidarity of the peoples of the world with Cuba is our answer to the U.S. imperialists. -Romesh Chandra

(September 19)

U. N. HOUSING SEMINAR

* From Our Correspondent

The United Nations Seminar on Essential Services in relation to Urban and Rural Housing organised by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East is currently being held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi.

T Dr. Zakir Husain, inaugurat-ing the Seminar said that people who have come into their own recently and look forward with a degree of legitimate impatience to emergence of a better life for themselves and their children want better houses, better places of work and better services etc. THERE is no excuse left— if ever there was one for the USA and the Western powers to continue

The Executive Secretary ECAFE, U Nyun, quoting the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations said that over United Nations said that over a 1,000 million people in Africa, e Asia and Latin America — about s half of the total population of s these countries — are homeless i or live in bousing which is a health hazard and an affront to human dignity.

authorities, the situation will only continue to worsen. The resour-

busing cannot be viewed in iso-lation from the economy of the housing projects as a whole. One of the greatest impedi-

ments in the progress of hous-ing construction is the question of the value of the land itself. In most of the countries of the region due to the firm grip of speculators the land prices, esspecially in urban areas are pecially in urban areas are sky-rocketing. Very little is being done to arrest these anti-social manipulations.

anti-social manipulations. Even where some legislative or other actions are have proved to be quite ineffec-tive. Similarly the price of mate-rials needed for housing and rials needed for housing and essential services such as cement. essential services such as cement, steel, sanitary wares etc., are shooting up with unfavourable impact on the development of housing. Unless effective steps are taken to arrest these tendencies and

health hazard and an afront to burnan dignity. During the discussion, K. B. Panikkar, Permanent Represen-tative of the World Federation of Trade Unions to ECAFE, drew attention to the growing deterio-ration of the housing condition of the lower income groups in the countries of the region. He said that unless effective steps are taken by governments and faking active steps are to arrest these tendencia to arrest these tendencia terms of practical benefits expansion of housing and tal service facilities for th income groups in urbar ments recognising the re bility of providing housing tes and taking active step enforce them strictly, the discus-sion will prove of little value in terms of practical benefits in the expansion of housing and essen-tial service facilities for the low income groups in urban and rural areas. Without the govern-ments recomising the responsiments recognising the responsi-bility of providing housing facili-ties and faking active steps on a national scale the situation cannot be immerial be improved.

MINIMUM & FROM PAGE 12 PROBLEMS FACING SINDHI COMMUNITY

other agencies. Sindhi voice is heard weekly for half an hour from All-India Radio Bombay and for 15 minutes from Jaipur also.

These are the achievements These are the aredit goes to for which the credit goes to Sindhi masses ...who rallied Sindhi masses , who rallied round young writers, intellectuals and a few 'old guards'

Looking to the ooking to the present parous, communal and aratist tendencies, it may be asked why Sindhis are pressing their demand at this inopportune time. But it may be made clear that we do not must be not want to accentuate the fissiparous and separatist tendencies—the nature of our demand is quite different and this brooks no delay.

Sindhi literature has made strat strides in the post-partition era. It has been observed that the number of books publisher oks published in the last decade far exceeds the number of books published in the last five decades, and for this the credit goes again to some enthusiastic young writers and intellectuals who with their un-parallelled zeal and selfiess service have contributed to the growth of Sindhi lite-rature.

The post-partition period nergence of many new progressive writers. Owing to conditions prevailing immediately after partition, writings were more propagandistic than artis-tic. With the passage of time and experience, the writers have matured and are now producing good creative literature. Though in the pro-cess many who had come out. of sheer enthusiasm and had affixed the 'progressive' label to themselves have either reto themselves many impotently turned against everything progressive

Yet save some isolated attempts, it is the progressive trend that dominates in Sinit is the progressive dhi literature and the impact of the post-independence re-naissance is felt even on a language and literature 50 ampered as Sindhi

But there are many problems confronting Sindhi literature today. There is not even a single writer who could be called professional. It is due to very low sales for which the purchasing power of Sindhis, an absence of centralized sales agency and the peculiar position of Sindhis being spread all over India are responsible. A big factor re ponsible for this situation is that there can be no exchange of Sindhi literature produced in India and that produced in

Exchange Of Literature

If any such agreement could be arrived at wherehy there could be exchange of literature between the two countries, India and Pakis-tan, it would afford great encouragement to literature on either side. This pro-blem we share, commonly with other how any state of the state of blem we share, commonly with other languages such as Urdu. Punjabi and Rengali and any step in this direction can jointly be conemplated.

PAGE FOURTEEN

demi, by Ministries of Edu-cation, Scientific Research & Cultural Affairs-by Na-tional Book Trust and some the science of the state o states such as U. P., Rajasthan states such as U. P., Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, even the constitutional provisions for teaching through mother-tongue at the primary level have been flouted. Sindhi medium schools have been forcibly changed to Hindi me-dium schools corrected dium schools, especially in Rajasthan and till recently Sindhi was not recognized even as an optional subject by the Rajasthan Govern-ment. To add insult to the injury, in U.P. Sindhi was clas-sified as a foreign language. **Utter** discrimination against Sindhi schools and teachers is rampant and all the

tests in the direction fallen on deaf ears and have been met rather with reprisals. The sympathetic roach of the Commissioner of minority communities has also been of no avail, as the things guaranteed on paper are never intended to be put into practice.

Even in the three language la, Sindhi is conspicuous by its omission. The Chief Ministers' Conference and the National Integration Conference conveniently forgot 'Sindhi' as a language of peo-ple existing in India and only those languages as are inclu-ded in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are referred to for medium of instruction at the secondary stage.

Equal Recognition Needed

Until and unless Sindhi is recognized on par with other languages, the future of Sindhi could be predicted to be bleak and uninspiring. Though in Maharashtra and Gujarat, where 50 per cent Sindhi population lives, Sin-dhi children are being edu-cated in their mother-ton-Until and unless Sindhi is an children are being edu-cated in their mother-ton-gue upto SSC stage in Schools ran by Sindhis themselves, yet in Hindi speaking regions, the Hindi zealots do not relish the DESSENCE of any other lea presence of any other lan guage than their own.

Owing to the official attitude, even the Sindhis have started having doubts about scarced naving doubles about the future of their language and in face of uninspiring circumstances are tempted to send their children to English or non-Sindhi schools, al-though the facilities to teach Sindhi are available.

Here the question of script needs to be mentioned. Stran-gely enough and unfortuna-tely this uncalled for, unwan-ted, controversy has been able to artificially divide the Sindhi community. Sindhi language has its own script which has been standardised since 1853 and practically all the lite-rature published (about 60,000 books) is in that traditional script. The only fault in that script. The only fault in that script is that it owes its origin to Arabic and Persian script and is thus unacceptable to communalists.

It is quite painful to see that even the leaders brough that even the leaders brought up under 'Gandhian tradition' up under 'Gandhian tradition', are in the forefront of the campaign to 'Hinduise' the Sindhi language. Owing to their influence in upper cir-cles in some cases they have been able to foist, much to

the irritation and annoyance of Sindhi parents, Devnagari script on Sindhi students without being able to transliterate any adequate text books for them. Today after 13 years, not even ten books worth the name have been published in Devnagari script save some small pamphlets numbering about 30 ranging in price from 20 nP to 50 nP

Sindhi masses oppose this move because it is based on communal consideration and carried to its logical conclu-clusion wherever it has been accepted by replacing Sindhi munalism is alien to their culture, the culture which stresses the unity of many in spite of exterior that by adopting Devnagri with one stroke we shall be mifestation of difference scrapping our linguistic ties with the masses on the other side of the border without any To accept the move based only on communal considewould be destroying substantial gain.

SPOTLIGHT

munalism' is proving elusive, we are informed. as elusive, I suppose, as the definition of 'aggression' — and for identical reasons.

In the Council at the UNO which seeks to define 'aggression' sit the very aggressions, the imperialists, colonialists and the neo-colonialists, who have been responsible for each and every act of aggression committed in the world, and who are ever keyed up by their very nature and constitution titution, to launch a fresh one. Only a more awakened people in the world, and a solid new alignment of forces with the socialist world as the lynch-pin in it, bars the way of their onslaught.

The same about 'communalism' in our land. In the committee which sits in committee which sits in session taking upon itself the definition of this most familian and familiar evil, one can see the most familiar faces of Hindu communal reaction. They are to be seen in the d witness box, on e bar and even on the bench.

The entire ragtag and bobtail is there—the whole of Sival's Barat, as the homely Hindi saying runs— mixing freely with the se-cular assemblage, raising a cacophony, creating confu-sion and causing derail-ment that suits them to the last detail the last detail.

No wonder their cheek is limitless, their effrontry boundless! The Jamaat-e-Islami, we are told, demands religion to be interwoven with the polity. And Hindu Mahasabha's V. G. Deshpande is reported to have very solemnly asked for the division of Indians into three grades nation-als, citizens and aliens (Times of India, September 10), which means, without equivocation, the creation of citizens of first class, selived as pariahs outside the village

NEW AGR

COMMUNALISM FLINGS THE GAGE DEFINITION of 'com-surprising, since we know that the Hindu Mahasabha has sworn never to be satisfied until it has dug up and tied the skeletons of the inquitous Varna society round the neck of a demo-

with one stroke the essence of 'Sindhiat' that is secu-larism.

Further, Sindhi schools oppose it because Sindhi is a language with a script of 52 letters and Devnagari is quite

incapable of recording the subtle phonetic variation on paper which our language de-mands. It has moreover been

We have also to consider

by Hindi.

been

cratically progressing India. The Hindu Mahasabha openly pleads that Hindu must be the national name of this country and the loyalty to the country, in-cluding its culture and heritage, must exclusively be Hindu. In pursuance of this, Dashahara, Ram Navami, Krishna Janmaashtami and Shivaji. Jayanti must be celebrated as national festivals for pronational festivals for pro-moting national integration, and Id, Moharram, and X-mas should posi-tively be taboo!

The logic is unequivocal and understandable. Hin-dusthan Hindu Ka, Nahin Kisi Ke Baap Ka (India belongs to Hindus, and to no one else's father!) is after all the Hindu communal-ists' old slogan. While the national movement called nities in order to overthrow the hated British regime, the Hindu Mahasabha marching in step with the Muslim communalists, help-ed the alien rulers with its of Sivaji's Barat', as the bove slogan, Iustily chant-homely Hindi saying runs. ed in the streets, to fan mixing freely with the se-cular assemblage, raising a the popular in order to disrupt. the popular movement. So they are playing the old

they are playing the con-communal game. The surprising thing is that their sisters of the Jan Sangh try to act the coy maiden. They have tried to maiden. They have tried to put on a vell of 'secularism'. They also have asked for a single culture, heritage and loyalty, but without adding to these the appe-llation 'Hindu'. That, however, deceives none who knows their pro-

for the division of Indians into three grades—nation-als, citizens and aliens (Times of India, September 10), which means, without equivocation, the creation of citizens of first class, se-cond class and no class at all—the last a variation of the ancient 'Chandals' who lived as pariahs outside the To say the least, it is not none who knows their proWell might the Hindu Mahasabha exclaim to them, in the words of the English essayist Lamb

The Sindhi movement is assuming vast proportions. The only platform for Sindhis is

literary platform. Realiz-

Congressmen

been main

.

ing the vast potentialities of this movement, which is till now non-political in its na-ture and a platform for peo-

ple of all ideologies, Jan Sanghis and some Congressmen tried to give it a political col-

our by raising the bogey of communism. They tried to capture the platform but they met with dismal failure. Thus the broad character of this

purely literary and education.

tained. It is heartening that

the opposition parties have

conceded the demand but

the ruling party remains still unmoved.

By GARUDA

al movement bas

Friend of my bosom, thou more than a brother.

more than a brother, Why wert thou not born in my father's dwelling? Unfortunately, the two parties of Hindu communalism regard each other as co-wives, an institution ab-jured by modern India but likely to be restored in its pristine glory if Deendayal Upathyaya redeems his pledge: "We want to carry India back thousands of years". (Organiser, Republic Day Special)

The Mahasabha believes and says that the Jan Sangh has betrayed the Hindu cause for which it. was born and exists by donning the cloak of 'secular-ism' and declaring for reasons of subterfuge that its membership is open to non-Hindus too

And the amusing thing is reported that, Hindu Mahasabha's Deshpande tore the veil off Jan Sangh's face by declaring in a memorandum to the National Integration Council that the Sangh's 'Indian loyalty' plea really meant 'Hindu loyalty'.

show. Secularism is an ideal which was well out-lined by our national movement and clearly knit into the Constitution, Open at-. Open attacks, however, are being mounted on it, the attacks using a mask or doing without it, as it suits them to be crafty or bold. While Indian democracy has to act as the dictator-ship of the toiling masses over exploitation and rapathe majority religious com-A clear call for disrup-tion, an age-old game of religious-communal reac--communal reac-

ionaries These dark forces seem to say: We shall bog you down in your attempt to down define ne 'communalism'. Here I throw the gage,

to, prove it on thee to the extremest point of mortal breathing. To prove it on thee

SEPTEMBER 23, 1962

Today the Soviet Union is taking part and rendering assistance to India in the construction of thirty big and SOVIET ASSISTANCE significant industrial enterprises.

T HIS was pointed out by Soviet Amhassador to India, I. A. Bemediktov, while speaking to pressmen on the occasion of the signing at Patna on September 6 of the Indo-Soviet Agreement for the construction of the 400,000 kw Patratu Therinal Power Station. The following statement of the Soviet Ambassador reviewing the entire range of Soviet assistance to India in the field of industrialisa-tion as it stands today will be read with interest: Allow me, first and foremost, to express my profound satisfac-tion over the signing today of five agreements on the construction of a thermal power station in Patra.

agreements on the construction of a thermal power station in Patra-tu, near Ranchi, by the Soviet Machinoerport foreign trade or-ganisation and the Bihar State. ganisation and the Electricity Board.

In accordance with these agree-ments the Soviet Union will ments the Soviet Union will design the thermal power station and supply the equipment for it; 24 Indian specialists will undergo training in the USSR, and 54 Soviet specialists will come to India to render technical assist-ments in the construction and stattance, in the construction and start-

ing of the power station. The Patratu station will have the highest capacity among all thermal power projects built in India. First, two units of 50,000 two each, then, another two units of the same capacity, and, finally, two more units of 100,000 kw each will be installed there. The aggregate capacity of the Patratu station will become thereby thereby, 400.000 kw Third Five-Year Plan of The

India's economic development is known to envisage an increase in power station capacities from 5,700,000 kw to 12,700,000 kw.

Assistance For **Power** Plants

The Soviet Union renders technical and economic assistance to India in the construction of three more thermal power stations and, one hydropropulation of the stations and one hydro-power station.

The aggregate capacity of these stations-including the Patratu-will comprise, 1,500, 000 kw, or nearly a quarter of the entire power capacities. entire power capacities, saged by the Plan.

onoisaged by the Plan. The Neyveli station in Madras, whose first 50,000-kw turbogene-rator has already started opera-ting is the most prominent of the thermal power stations. Almost a month ago the Neyveli was offi-cially commissioned by President Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. The agreement. signed on February 19 Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. The agreement, signed on February 12, 1960, envisaged a 400,000-kw total capacity of this station by the end of the Third Five-Year

the end of the Initia The The Plan period. "Let Plan period. The Soviet Union helps India as to build the 250,000-kw Ohra plan thermal power station in Uttar T Pradesh, and to raise the capacity to of the Korba thermal power sta-tic Traceso, and to raise the capacity of the Korba thermal power sta-tion in Madhya Pradesh from 90,000 kw to 290,000 kw. Last but not least, the Soviet

Union supplies four hydrogenera-tors of 120,000-kw capacity each for the biggest hydropower sta-tion in India under construction on the right bank of the Bhakra River in Punjab: It is in place to note that

Soviet-Indian co-operation is not confined solely to this. Today, the Soviet Union takes part and ren-ders assistance to India in the construction of S0 big industrial enterprises for such significant branches of economy, as irre and construction of 30 big industrial, cuterprises for such significant branches of economy as iron and steel, heavy engineering, coal, oil, power and pharmaceutical indus-tries.

To make payments for the deli-very of machinery and equipment, put up to 165,000 tons.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1962

city, they wish to convert it into the dictatorship of

munity over the minorities

our two countries were taken during the visit of Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, to the USSR in the summer of 1955, and the return visit, paid by N. S Khrushchov to India a few month khrushchov to incluse a rew mouth later. The first agreement on the construction of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plan was signed in the same

The Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant, with its annual capacity of one million tons of steel, was com-pleted in a record period of three and a half years, i.e., between 1957 and 1981. In 1960, when N S. Khrishchov. Chairman of

Bhilai Sets

Record

Coke

Product

Pig iron Ingot steel

a) ingots as charged b) blooms Billet mill Rail and

Merchant mill

"350"

structural mill 30.981

Blooming:

1957 and 1961. In 1960, when N. S. Khrishchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, visited India, negotiations on the expansion of Bhilai were conducted, and an agreement was concluded to raise the annual capacity of the Bhilai Plant to 2,500,000 tons of steel.

Output Percentage

to rate capacity 108 107.5 107.8

August (tons)

102.807

102,307 101,852 91,700

84,772 76,127 44,539

100.7 105.3 124.1

109 22,494 104.8

"350" 22,494 104.8 The construction and successful functioning of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant is the embodiment of friendship between our peoples. Prime Minister Jawaharlal, Nehru aptly called Bhilai the symbol of Indo-Soviet friendship. N: S. Khrushchov expressed the same sentiments in the following words: "Let our friendship be as strong as the steel smelted at this plant..."

plant..." The Soviet Union helps India to build a plant of heavy electo build a plant of heavy elec-trical equipment near Hardwar in; Uttar Pradesh, which will be able Uttar Pradesh, which will be able to produce annually a total capa-city of 2,700,000-kw equipment, viz, hydraulic turbogenerators of 100,000-kw capacity and steam turbines of 200,000-kw capacity. India, thuis, oill gain the opportunity of building power stations in future without any outside helm. outside help. The Soviet Union aids India to build two more big heavy engineering plants: a heavy engi-neering plant at Ranchi and a coal industry equipment plant in Durgapur.

The plant at Ranchi will pro-duce annually 80,000 tons of heavy machinery worth nearly 414 million rupees. Later, it will

FOR INDIA'S INDUSTRIALISATION The production even at the first stage will be sufficient to equip in one year one tron and steel plant similar to that in buld.

steel plant similar to that in Bhilai. The most important thing about this plant is that Soviet specialists designed it, jointly with Indian specialists, and a part of the plant's shops and structures was entirely projected by Indian organisations.

plant's shops and structures was
e entirely projected by Indian
organisations.
The production capacity of the coal industry equipment plant in 3 Durgapur will be 45,000 tons, which is sufficient to mechanise
industry equipment plant in 3 Durgapur will be 45,000 tons, which is sufficient to mechanise
industry equipment plant in 3 Durgapur will be 45,000 tons, which is sufficient to mechanise
industry equipment and the other in 4 mines with an annual output of approximately 8 million tons of coal Independent designing work by Indian specialists will be a specific feature of this plant as
Approximately 800 '1-3'.

Approximately 300 Indian specialists will undergo training at Soviet industrial establishments so as to be able to man their work at Ranchi and Durgapur. It should be pointed out that the Soviet Union helps India also to build several coal-mining establishments. They include two coal mines in the Korba conservit

establishments. They include two coal mines in the Korba area with the aggregate annual capacity of 1,700,000 tons; a quary with the initial capacity of one million tons and with the increased capa-city of two million tons; and a coal concentration factory with 3,500,000 ton capacity, in the Katkhar area.

Katkhar area. The Soviet specialists, who varior came to India at the invitation drugs of the Indian Government at the will end of 1955, came to the conclu-850

substantiat oil resources. Their bold hypotheses were confirmed by the oil springs in Cambay, in September, 1958, in Ankleshwar in May, 1960, in Kalol in June, 1960 and finally, in Rudrasagar (Assam) in December 1960. The Soviet Union convergence

= AMBASSADOR I. A. BENEDIKTOV OUTLINES

About 300 Indians will go through a course of training in the USSR, for their work in oil refineries.

A very important role is as-signed to training in the con-struction site which was intro-duced by Societ specialists wherever they worked, and which has brought its fruitful

wherever they worked, and which has brought its fruitful results at the Billat Plant. The other field where the So-viet Union renders assistance to India is the growing pharmaren-tical industry of India. In the contract signed in 1959, the Soviet Union pledges to rendet assistance to India in the con-struction of an antibiotice rolart in struction of an antibiotics plant in Rishikesh, Uttar Pradesh, with Australia Austra

and 4,500 tons of half-finish and 4,500 tons of han-products, 'an indigenous drugs plant in Neriamangalam, Kerala,' with 75 tons production of valupiant in Neriamangalam, Kerala, with 75 tons production of valu-able medicines, and a surgical instruments project in Guindi, near Madras, the annual produc-tion of which will reach 2.5 e annual produc-will reach 2.5 tion of which will reach 2.5 million units of surgical instru-ments of 180 types. The Soviet Union has granted 95 million rupees loan for the construction of these projects:

Cooperation Will Grow

Within the forthcoming years the co-operation between India and the Soviet Union will extend The Programme more and more. The Programme of our Party, adopted at the 22nd

of our Party, adopted at the 22nd. Congress, envisages a new inten-sive development of Soviet eco-nomy within the next 20 years. As a result, our industrial out-put will increase 2.5 times within-the period from 1960 to 1970, and by 1980 not less than 6 times as compared to 1960. Within the first decade agricultural output will grow 2.5 times, while within 20, years it will grow 3.5 times. 20, years it will grow 3.5 times. Such rapid development of our economy will give the Soviet. economy will give the Union an opportunity to meet all the requir its national economy rtunity not only requirements of within a historical short comparatively short h period but also to extend ance to the formerly und loped and now developing tries, including India. nd assistoping coun

w From Page 3

Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference

> Minister Nehru's own government negates it in its memorandum mentioned above. The actual policy above. The actual policy pursued by the Government as a whole does not go fur-ther than other Common-wealth countries which are members of the imperialist military blocs (like the white dominions and Paki-stan)— bargaining for bet-ter terms from the Common Market Size Market Six.

We are, of course, anxious that our representatives should try to secure the best possible terms for our own products in the United King-dom and other markets when Britain enters the Common Market. But is th's all that we, as a peace-loving nation pledged to fight the restric-tive policies of the imperialist powers, should set before ourselves as our objective in rela-tion to the Common Market tion to the Common Market and other economic groupings?

Is it not necessary for us to do our utmost to bring the various countries belonging to the capitalist and socialist the capitalist and socialist systems together in a com-mon effort to stabilise international trade?

Can this be done if our gov-ernment adheres to the line laid down in its memorandum to the Common Market com tries, or has it not got to base

itself on, and consistently fol-low, the line implied in the criticism of the conception of the Common Market contained in Prime Minist er Nehru's speech in London? Such are the questions pos-

ed before our people by course of the negotiation otiations on the Common Market.

September 18

WANTED AGENTS

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PAGE FIFTEEN

inty from developing along lines against which he in his speech at the London Confer-ence warned his colleagues. His criticism of the European Economic Community that it will perpetuate, rather than ease tension; that it is 'inward looking' etc. stands in sharp contrast to his Government's praise for the Con role in 'expanding internatio-nal trade' accelerating econo--mic growth and social progress in developing economi s, etc.

Nehru cannot play any effec-

tive role in preventing the European Economic Commu-

It is of course, true that, almost alone among those who participated in the Lon-don Conference, Prime Minister Nehru in his speech chalter Nenru in nis speech chai-lenged the very idea underly-ing the formation of a res-tricted economic grouping in Western Europe and developing it into a political group-ing. That is in perfect har-mony with the general policy pursued by India-the policy of nonalign nent, lessent ng of tension, fostering trade rela-tions among all the countries of the world regardless of the socio-economic system, etc.

But, even while noting this with satisfaction, we cannot but express concern that far from basing itself on this approach to the Common Market, Prime the Deini Chizens committee for Disarmament and Against Nuclear Arms. The Commit-tee is headed by the Mayor of Delhi and includes the re-

presentatives and leaders of the Delhi Committees of the

the Denn Commutees of the Congress, Communist and Praja Socialist Parties, the Gandhi Peace Foundation, the All-India Peace Council, the Indian Association for Afro-

Asian Solidarity, the Commit-tee of Indian Farliamenta-rians for Peace, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, as well as the different trade unions, wo-men's, youth, student, cultural and social organisations of

A CHARLER AND A SHEET UNITED AGITATION FOR DISARMAMENT

For the first time in the history of the Indian Peace Movement, a united co-ordinating committee for peace action, including the major political parties, peace organisations, trade unions and numerous mass, social and other organisations, has been formed. DELHI has taken the lead the city.

and set this remarkable example by forming this week, the Delhi Citizens' Committee

The Delhi Citizens' Com-mittee is planning to orga-nise a joint procession and public rally on October 2— Gandhiji's birthday—which is being observed as a Day for Disarmament and against Nuclear Arms. Meanwhile, the work for collecting signatures for dis-armament is being intensified: the Gandhi Peace Foundation The Delhi Citizens' Com-

the Gandhi Peace Foundation is closing its campaign for signatures to its Peace Pledge on October 2, while the cam-paign of the Indian Commit-tee for Discrement and tee for Disarmament and Peace for signatures to the Appeal for Disarmament will be launched on a mass basis from October 2.



A drawing by Renato Guttuso (Italy)

He has prepared a fine exhibition from the photographs he himself took in the USSR. There are 80 photographs in the Exhibition. All the other All the other delegates are also doing very useful work."

From Uttar Pradesh, D K. P. Mehrotra write Dr. K. P. Mehrotra writes: "All Kanpur delegates have addressed a large number of meetings, singly. or jointly, and invariably read out the appeal of the Conference to the audience.

Appeal for Disarmament, launched by the Indian Committee for Disarma-ment and Peace, Signatures

of a large number of Mem-bers of the Rajya Sabha were collected by Akbar All

Khan, MP (Andhra Pra-desh), who was one of the leading Indian delegates to

the World Congress for General Disarmament and Peace in Moscow. The sig-

Peace in Moscow. The sig-natories belong to various parties, the majority to the Congress, while others in-clude Communists, Praja

"Among the organisations, under whose auspices meet-ings have been addressed, are

the Rotary Club, the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Indian Medical Association, the Indo-Soviet Cultural Soclety, the cultural organisa-tion of the Kanpur Municipal Corporation under the chairmanship of the Mayor of Kanpur, and various local organisations in different mohallas of the city."

West Bengal

gratulating him on his work for disarmament. The let-

We

ter stated, inter alia, "We fully support the Govern-ment of India's efforts for disarmament and the ban-

ning of nuclear weapons and their tests, and are confident that the joint ac-

tion of all peoples who stand for peace will bear fruit and open the way to a world from which war

a world from which war weapons have been banish-.

ed for all time."

deformut offer

PARLIAMENT MEMBERS SIGN

APPEAL FOR DISARMAMENT

O YER 50 Members of Parliament are among the first signatories to the Appeal for Disarmament, Iaunched by the Indian Committee for Disarma

1.10

MOSCOW DELEGATES WORK FOR DISARMAMENT

of

THE months of August and September have been almost daily speaking be-seen a large number of fore large satherings about seen a large number on meetings all over the coun-try addressed by Indian de-legates to the World Disarmament Congress at Moscow, on the decisions of the Congress and in support of its appeal to the peoples of the world.

A glance at some of the many letters at the office of the All India Peace Council from individual delegates, as well as from State Peace Councils gives a glimpse of the widespread activity for peace. Here are a few extracts from these enthusisetic lot from these enthusiastic letters

★ From West Bengal, B. K. Banerjee, MLA and ex-Mayor of Calcutta writes:

the Moscow Conference; I have we saw there and ex plaining to them the urgent necessity for united action for the establishment of world Deace."

From Rajnandgaon (Ma-dhya Pradesh), Sharad Kothari writes: "We have held several meet

ings at Raipur, Drug, Bhilai and Rainandgaon to report the Moscow Congress...'A daily paper of Raipur is seri-A alising my articles.'

* The Secretary of Gujerat Peace Council reports: "The delegates have been ad-dressing meetings since their return to Gujerat. They are being invited to speak at dif-ferent places." Banerjee, MLA and ex-fayor of Calcutta writes: "Ever since my return from kart (the Bhoodan leader).

HE two-day conference, which was held at Bijoy-

garh, Calcutta garh, Calcutta was attended by about 300 delegates from 20 branches of the ISCUS in dif-ferent parts of the State.

The programme on Septem the programme on Septem-ber 15 included an interesting debate on "Alignment and Non-Alignment", a lecture on space flight and a Soviet film show.

Exhibition Of Friendship

In the morning on the se cond day, an exhibition of photographs and books, showing the growing friendship between India and the USSR, was opened by Dr. H. C. Guha of Jadavpur University. The delegates' session was presid-ed over by Prof. Nirmal Bhat-tacharya, MLC.

In his welcome address, Dr. H L. Roy, Professor Emeritus of Jadavpur University and Chairman of the Reception Committee, dealt with the long cultural contacts between India and the INSER

India and the USSR. Maitreyee Devi presided over Mainteyee Devi presided over the open session, which was held in the evening, and Mrs. V. V. Lyobomudrova, Head of the Cultural Department of the Soviet Embassy in India, was the chief quest was the chief guest

Debram Goswami, Secre-tary of the State ISCUS, briefly explained the resolutions adopted at the delegates' sesslon.

NEW AGE

ISCUS CONFERENCE From Jnan Bikash Moitra

CALCUTTA, September 17:

The Seventh Annual Conference of the West Bengal State Branch of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society (ISCUS) concluded on September 16 with a mass rally, which was attended by several thousand people.

> Prof. Niren Roy, General Secretary, who presented the General Secretary's Report, said that the ISCUS was an important factor in strength-ening the ties of friendship between the two countries.

Mrs. Lyobomudrova hice that as a result of fruitful economic, cultural and scien-tific cooperation between the two great countries, the prin-ciples of peaceful coexistence proclaimed in the Panch Sheel were being strengthened. This cooperation was in the inte-rest of both countries

rest of both countries: V. I. Volnov, Consul-General of the USSR in Calcutta, stressed that the idea of friendship between the two countries was deeply rooted among the Indian people.

Recent

Experiences

In a long speech, Bejoy Kumar Banerjee, former Ma-yor of Calcutta, narrated his recent experiences in the So-viet Union, which he called "breath-taking" and said that he had found that the Soviet Union was keenly interested in Union was keenly interested in the progress and prosperity of India.

conference. adopted The several resolutions.

The resolution on Kash-mir and the liberation of of Goa expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its disinterested support to India's Canse

The Conference greeted the Soviet cosmonauts, Nikolayev and Popovich, and extended a warm invitation to them to come here on a tour of this country.

Resolution On World Peace

The resolution on World Peace fully supported the De-claration and the decisions of the World Disarmament Con-ference; held in Moscow last July and sold that as a result July, and said that as a result of the ceaseless and vigilant. work of the World Peace Council the dreadful prospect of a global war would steadily recede and the foundations would be laid of a higher form of society, which would trans-late into reality humanity's age-old dream of a free, pros-perous and peaceful life. July, and said that as a result

By another resolution the By another resolution the Conference expressed its sense. of gratification at the Indo-Soviet Cultural Pact signed in February last, and offered the cooperation of the ISCUS in Strengthening cultured thes bestrengthening cultural ties be-tween the two countries.

Messages of greetings were Messages of greetings were received among others, from Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-Pre-sident of India, Dr. Suniti Chatterjee, President of the West Bengal ISCUS. who is now on a lecture tour in the USA, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific and Cultural Affairs, Dr. A. V. Baliga, President of the All-Baliga, President of the All-India ISCUS, and I. A. Bene-diktov, Soviet Ambassador in India.

Dr. Suniti Chatterjee and Prof. Niren Roy were re-elect-ed President and General Secelectretary respectively of the State ISCUS. A State Council of 112 members was elected.

preparations are afoot in several States:

* West Bengal: Calcutta is planning a united public meeting on October 2 and the launching of a mass signature campaign on the

Appeal for Disarmament. * Bihar: A very represen-tative Committee is hold-ing a District Peace Coning a District Peace Con-ference in Begusarai on October 2. In preparation for this, several thousand signatures are being col-lected. A series of meet-ings in different districts. has ben arranged for the week, which will be inaugu-rated by C. N. Malaviya, General Secretary of the All-India Peace Council.

preparations

* U. P.: Brisk prepara- arm tions for the signature ed.

DISARMAMENT WEEK OCTOBER 2-8 OCTOBER 2 to 8 is Dis-armament Week: Brisk campaign have begun in Kanpur. * Madhya Pradesh: Ja-

Mainya, Fradesh: Ja-balpur is planning mass signature campaign, public meetings; processions and seminars.

Tamilnad: Bertha Bra ganza, Secretary of All-India Peace Council, will inaugurate the week at

Madras. * Delhi: The Delhi Peace Council has arranged meet-ings in different parts of the city on each day of the week-with the signature campaign as the chief aim.

• Mysore: A mass de-monstration is planned for Bangalore on October 2. Bertha Braganza will tour Berna Braganza will tour various districts during the week. 1,000 copies of Frof. Bernal's pamphlet on Dis-armament are being print-