



COMMUNIST PARTY GREETS NEHRU

S: A. Dange, Chairman of the CPI, addressed to Jawaharlal Wehru a letter on November 14, conveying the greetings of the Party to him on the occasion of his 73rd birthday. Following is the text of the letter:

My dear Panditji,

Allow me to convey our heartfelt congratulations to you on behalf of the Communist Party of India on your 73rd birthday.

You have inspired and led heroically the Indian nation in its struggle for national freedom.

In the post-independence period you have laid the foundations of a new Indian nation pledged to the policies of planned development, democracy, socialism, peace, non-alignment and anticolonialism.

Today, in this hour of grave crisis created by the Chinese aggression, the nation has mustered around you as a man to safeguard its honour, integrity and sovereignty.

The Communist Party of India pledges its unqualified suport to your policies of national defence and national unity.

May you live long to realise your ideals of building a prosperous and socialist India.

> Yours sincerely, (S. A. Dange) Chairman, CPI

Basic Policies Reaffirmed

When Parliament stood up on Wednesday evening to pass with a thunderous Aye the resolution moved the previous Thursday by the Prime Minister, it was symbolic of India standing up.

THE unanimous adoption of the resolution came as a culmination of the great upheaval that had taken place in India following China's blatant aggression, the process which the Prime Minister described in poetic words, the face of India, serene, strong and yet calm, old and ever young vibrant—the multimillioned face of Bharat Mata."

med up this consummation in the following words:

"The flame of liberty and sacrifice has been kindled anew and a fresh dedication has taken place to the cause of India's freedom and integrity."

SWATAN TRA

Before the resolution was passed the House had overwheimingly negatived Swatantra leader Ranga's two amendments seeking to express "regret" over "Government's unpreparedness" to meet the Chinese invasion and gratitude particularly to USA, UK and Canada for rushing to India's help with arms. The Swatantra alone had the temerity to strike a discordant note thus.

dant note thus. This too was symbolic. For the fire and thunder which they along with Jan Sangh and the PSP had raised before and during the debate, challenging the deeply cherished national policies of non-alignment and peace, had met with ignominous defeat so much so that two members of the infamous triple alliance decided to quietly withdraw their amendments.

The triumph of the accepted national policies was reflected in the Prime Minister's own confident and emphatic reply to his detractors. The country would never follow the course of getting brutalised as advocated by nominated member Frank Anthony. It would continue to distinguish between the Government of China which had adopted the present path of adopted the present path of China; it would not stoop to the level of describing a great

the level of describing a great people as Huns, etc. It rejected also the advice of those who said there should be no talks, for neither of the two great counriles, India and China, could subjugate the other.

It would also reject as "manifest nonsense" the advice of those who asked us to go and "liberate" Tihet. This "sort of talk only served to justify what the Chinese propagated against us, said the Prime Minister.

He explained at length how cease-fire could be arrived at and talks initiated, by China withdrawing to positions it held before September 8, when it came pushing down the Thagla Ridge.

FOUR-SQUARE WITH

Meanwhile, so long as the menace lasts, the country would stand united in defence of its integrity and honour. The Prime Minister clearly deprecated the attempts to weaken this unity by casting doubts on the Communist Party's sincerity.

He welcomed the Party's Manifesto on the Chinese aggression (the National Council's Resolution of November 1) by which the Communist Party had "stood up four-square as any good nationalist". "Why should we lessen the effect of it", he asked. "We should take advantage of it in forging unity", he said

HISTORIC DEBATE

Never before had free India's Parliament witnessed such a debate: As many as 165 members had participated in the six-day long debate in the Lok Sabha alone, the great majority of them fully supporting the Government's stand. It was the reflection of the enormous upheaval that had taken place in our country in the last three weeks. "With hope and faith", the country through its elected. representatives, had affirmed its firm resolve to rid its sacred soil of the aggressors, "however long and hard the struggle may be".

The Prime Minister rightly called upon the world and particularly the Government of China to take note of this upheaval. India had stood up and declared in Nehru's words;

No country which evokes that feeling can ever be suppressed or defeated.

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Delhi Workers Demonstration: SYMBOL OF UNSTINTED SUPPORT

ing various types of demon-strations. On November 12 however it saw a demonstration which was different from held so far.

It was a 15,000-strong destration of Delhi's workers jointly, organised by the Delhi Committee of the AITUC, Delhi Bank Fmployees Federation, Newspaper Employees' Federation, Shop Employees' Federation; etc. 333

The demonstration started from the Ramlila grounds and winding its way through vari-ous streets of Delhi terminated at the Red Fort maidan, its full d slogans resounding all along its route. -A20

Thousands of spectators watched the mighty demonstration which was the most order-ly and spectacular by far comto all demonstrations held so far in the capital on the issue of Chinese aggres-sion. The demonstration re-flected the determination of elhi's working class to meet the national emergency.

Some of the slogans which said: "Down with Chinese Aggression", "All Support to Nehru Government for Defence of Motherland", "We shall Increase Production for the Peo-ple and for Our Valiant Soldi-"Profiteering and Blackteering are Anti-National marketeering are Anti-National Acts", "Long Live Non-Alignment", "Down with Hooligan-ism and Rowdyism", drew ous applause from the spectators.

Straight From Work

Most of the workers who participated in the demonstra-tion came straight from their mills, factories and other places mills, factories and other places of work and long before the time scheduled for the demonstration the Ramilia grounds wore a festive look, with hun-dreds of red flags along with the national flag fluttering in the wind. These workers ca from distant places and represented all strata of their respective occupations - from rickshaw pullers to shop emp loyees, from municipal we to petty officers in banks and on. This was in striking contrast to the earlier demonstrations organised by other orga isation.

It may be mentioned here that it was none other than the trade unions who organised. he first ever demonstration in Delhi to protest against the Chinese aggression and to as-sure Prime Minister Nehru of unstinted support of the workers in his endeavours to safeguard the nation's hor The pledge which was taken Delhi workers on the historic grounds of Red Fort where the pledge of Indepen ence was taken in 1947 ass ed added significance in the context of the site. It was a solenn pledge to defend the country and its freedom from

PAGE TWO

OR the last three weeks, the Chinese invaders and for Delhi had been witness, the triumph of democracy, socialism and non-alignment. It was the reflection of the workers' consciousness of the res-ponsibility they are entrusted with in the period of national crisis.

The demonstration was a fitting reply to the rowdies and hooligans who thrive on chaotic conditions of life and who are bolstered by parties like the Jan Sangh for their own netarious ends. From the morning of November 12, the Jan Sangh falkers who war eloquent in the language of fascist thugs spread ru-mours that there, would be hrings, lathi charges, etc., du-ring the demonstration, in order ring the demonstration, in order to create panic which might-stop workers from participat-ing in the demonstration. The strength of the demonstration gave them the rebuff they de

It is interesting to note that in many small factories, the workers wanted to be allowed to leave the place of work one hour before the schedule in order to be able to join the procession in time and in lieu of that they promised to work extra for one-and-a-half hours next day. But the employers also gave expression of good gesture by agreeing to only one hour's work next day hour's work next day and granting them the leave they anted

It can also be mentioned in his connection that Delhi this this connection that Delhi workers are collecting the Rs. 15-lakh fund which they pro-mised for the National Defence Fund with all enthusiasm. The workers of the DMC group of mills who have already worked mills who have already worked on the Dewali day, have again worked on November 11 which was a Sunday and contributed their wages to the Defence wages to the Defence Fund:

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historic Red Fort where fifteen years ago, our Prime Minister Nehru raised the

National Flag of Free In-

dia, we, the working peo-ple of Delhi, we who work

that:



A sectional view of the Delhi workers' demonstration before it started from the Ramilla Grounds. (Photo by Virendra Kumar)

Workers Contribute To National Defence Fund

Contributions from workers all over the coun- Clerks have given Rs. 1,001.

ever increasing intensity. VERYWHERE, in the fac-tories, in the mills, in the establishments, commercial workers are responding mag-nificently to the call and discharging with satisfaction the responsibility they have en-

Last week we published re-ports from a few states about these collections. This we publish some more. tions. This week

The reports received so far indicate that there has been quite a good deal of enthuim among the workers for contributing one day's wages to the defence fund.

WEST BENGAL The workers of Jay Engi-neering Works have decided

activities in this period

• We shall defeat the

conspiracy of those elements who deliberately

National Crisis.

the NDF while the emplo-yees of the National Carbon Co., worked for one extra day on November 4 and contributed that day's wages amounting to Rs. 15,000 to the fund. The workers'

The workers' unions at Hin-dustan Motors and Bengal Motion Pictures' have decided to contribute liberally to the NDF. Rs. 75,000 ba ve so far been donated by the Eastern Railway employees. The Co-ordination Committee of West Bengal Government. Employees has contributed Rs and called upon all its affi-llates to send in their con-tributions as early as possible. The unions affiliated to the

AITUC in West Bengal have all decided to contribute one day's wages. One AITUC union in a jute mill donated the entire amount due to the workers as the interim award (Rs. 3.42 per worker) granted. by the Central Wage Board for the Jute Industry.

The Reserve Bank Emplo-yees Association and Reserve Bank 'D' Class Employees Association have contributed Rs. 1,000 as the first instal-ment of their contribution. A sum of another one thousand rupees have been contributed by the Reserve Bank Emplo yees Cooperative Credit Society.

The workers and Shipping masters employed in M. V. State of Rajasthan and M. V. Nicobar have contributed Rs. 2,859.50 nP to the NDF: 3,000 decided to contribute 26 nP per head immediately. They have further decided to conute one day's wages till the emergency prevails. The employees of Kusum Products have decided to contribute one

day's wages for six months with effect from October to with effect from occuper to the NDF. The employees of Calcutta Dock Labour: Board have contributed, Rs. 148225 to the NDF while the Tally

try continue to flow into the Natinal Defence Fund in The Calcutta Tramway ever increasing intensity. The Calcutta Tramway VERYWHERE, in the fac- to contribute Rs. 30,000 to buted Rs. 151 and decided to contribute one day's wages. The employees of Shibpur Cooperative Bank have con-tributed Rs. 501 and that of the Survey of India Rs. 3,925,25

The workers of Durgapur Steel Alloy Co., have con-tributed one: day's wages amounting to Rs. 2,001 and further decided to work one hour extra without any re-muneration till the Chinese are driven out from Indian

territories. The employees of Regional Directorate of Food (Eastern Region) have donated Rs. 4,200 to the NDF. The Orlya work-ers in Calcutta have contri-buted Background buted Rs. 630. The en of M/s. Marshalls Ltd., have contributed Rs. 2,100 and fur-ther decided to contribute one day's wages in November as well as to donate the amount well as to donate the amount which will be accumulated by forgoing their tiffin which is paid for by the company. The employees of Bagnan Development Block have con-tributed be 160 while the em-

tributed Rs. 169 while the em-ployees of Nadia District Board have given Rs. 159.50. There have been similar donations from our area West Bengal amounting to approximately Rs. 2,000 The employees of the office of the Regional Provident

hissioner have con-Fund Co tributed Rs. 1.000.

ANDHRA PRADESH

The employees of Nagar-unasagar Canals Division junasagar Canals Division No. 1 have contributed one day's wages amounting to Rs 505 and the staff of Akashvani, Hyderabad donated Rs. 717.50. The Warrangal Citins Committee has decided to collect Rs. one lakh,

MAHARASHTRA

The textile workers of Sombay city have decided

* ON FACING PAGE NOVEMBER 18, 1962

WORKERS?

NDF.

workers.

emergency.

the NDF.

2 and

- PUNJAB

20 trade unions in Chhe-harta_have already contri-buted a sum of Rs. 5,578.77 nP. to the NDF. More col-lections are going on. The employees of Hoshiarpur Municipality have contri-buted Rs. 250. Swastika Metici. Washe et

Swastika Metal Works of

contribute Rs. 2000 each month till the end of the

other places show that in all

ces, both Government as well

as commercial, workers have

MYSORE

ed one day extra on November

2 and contributed the entire salary to the NDF.

The employees of the Hima-

chal Government Transport Deptt. have 'decided' to do-nate Rs. one lakh for the wel-

RAJASTHAN

The members and the em.

ployees of the Panchayat Samiti of Sawai Madhopur have donated three days' wages to the NDF. They have resolved to donate Rs.

25,000 and to collect Rs.

The Madras Dock Workers'

The trade unions belonging

one lakh.

fare of the jawans. The

the industrial areas and

* FROM FACING PAGE

contribute one day's to the NDF an ing to about Rs. 12 lakhs. They have worked on No-vember 4 which was a holi-day dav

The call for work on that day was given by Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh which is Mill Mazgoor Sangh which is a recognised union, but since this union has very lit-tle hold over the workers, there was very little response. The Girni Kamgar Union later supported the proposal and thereafter workers volun-tarily offered to work on that day. But it was strange that day. But it was strange that although this was a voluntary work-day, some mill-owners are reported to have called upon the absentee workers to explain as to why they should not be discharged for having absented on that day.

The textile workers of worked one extra day on November and contributed their c day wage amounting to Rs. 62,000 to the NDF.

The workers of Bombay elephone Workshops have Telephone decided to work for an extra decided to work to a long as day every month as long as the emergency exists. Their monthly contribution will amount to about Rs. 7,000. The staff of the Bombay Customs have donated Rs. 15,711.75 nP. Jagadhri has donated Rs. 51,000 for the NDF and will-

GUJARAT

Reports from Gurgaon, Chandigarh, Jullundur and The staff of the Ahmedabad The star of the Anineuaoau Electricity Company have de-clded to contribute Rs. 10,000 to the NDF and one day's sa-lary every month till the emergency exists. as commercial, workers have decided to contribute one day's wages and donations are being received every day by various trade unions for remittance to

The Ahmedabad Bank Employees' Union has decided that each employee will give a day's wages every month to the NDF while the employees of a leading bank decided to give one month's salary. ployees' Union has decided The employees of Hindustan Machine Tools at Bangalore have decided to give one day's wages to the NDF, The Hin-dustan Aircraft workers work-

UTTAR PRADESH

About 6,000 employees of the Agra area of the Central Railway have decided to contribute a day's salary every month as long as the present emergency continues. The Municipal employees at Meerut have decided to contri-bute one day's salary. Similar decisions were taken at Lalit-pur, Barelly and Punia.

ORISSA

contribute 5 per cent of their wages every month as long as the hostilities last. The workers at the Rour-kela steel plant have decided to contribute one day's wages to the NDF and donations have already started to flow in. Some workers have de-cided to contribute even more than one day's wages. The Timber workshop men have decided to work free one Sunday every month and donate that day's wages to the NDF. The workers in the Central The workers in the Central Repair Shop have offered to work for 12 hours for three Union has issued a directive to all its 15,000 members to months without any remune-ration and to donate two hours' payment to the Nation-al Defence Fund. the NDF.

The low-paid staff in various Government offices in Koraput have contributed Bs. 16,000 to the NDF. This is the first instaiment of ir donation.

MADHYA PRADESH

Textile workers of Indore magoa Harbour have condem-numbering about 6,000 have ned the lockout imposed by decided to contribute one a group of employers at the

NOVEMBER 18. 1962

AITUC, INTUC and HMS at Coimbatore have jointly appealed to the workers to donate one day's wages to the GOA

te one day's pay to

NDF

The Dock workers at Mar-

ple of Deini, we wno work in factories, offices, shops, hotels and many other places, solemnly pledge spread false rumours and thereby seek to undermine National Morale. We will carry out the • We will strengther behests of our Prime Minister for the defence of our country against China's aggression. We shall defend our sacred Motherland with National Unity for Na tional Defence and shall thwart the efforts of those elements who seek partisan

The Solemn Pledge

S TANDING before this profiteering, blockmarket-ing and other anti-social

We shall defend democracy, socialism and non-alignment-i.e., all the fundamental policies laid down by Prime Minister Nehru.

We reiterate our con-fidence and faith in the victory of peace-loving de-motratic India against the We will struggle against those who indulge in inese aggress

NEW AGE

ends and attempt to dis-rupt united National effort all the strength of body and mind and with all the resources that we possess. • We will increase pro-

duction in factories and raise the efficiency of work in offices—so that our Jawans on the front may fulfil the task of defending the Motherland.

CONTRIBUTIONS .

day's wages to the NDF. The workers of Nowrozabad Col-liery also have resolved to donate four days' pay every month and to work on all the seven days of the week "till the crisis is over".

They have also resolved that if they are not allowed to work it they are not allowed to work on all the seven days in a week, they would work on the rest day elsewhere and con-tribute that amount to the

In a communication to the Minister of State in the Min-istry of Labour and Employment, they have informed that Rs. 1,500 awarded by the

company to them for exceed-ing production target, would be donated to the NDF. They have also decided to raise volunteer corps of 500 workers and they are approaching medical authorities to receive blood donation from 1,000

harbour and accused them of committing "treachery to the nation" and decided to fight back with all their resources to compel the employers to call off the lockout,

All Off the lockout, The workers of Agraval-Madgaonkar Dry Dock have contributed one day's wages amounting to Rs. 800 to the NDF. The Marmagoa Port, Dock and Transport Workers Union has called Workers: Union has called upon all its members to donate one day's wages for the defence fund.

PONDICHERRY

The Municipal Employees Union has decided to contri-bute one day's wages to the NDF. Some of its members have also offered to include the dearness allowance in their contribution. A number of its members also offered to donate blood. The Municipal donate blood. The Municipal Employees Mutual Benefit So-

Kerala Newsletter

DELHI

Apart from the factory workers and commercial em-ployees in Delhi, large number of Government employees have come forward to conhave come forward to con-tribute their mite in this

tribute their mite in this out, Several employees or these two departments have Ram Singh, a worker of promised to contribute a day's the Ashoka Hotel has dona-ed Rs. 151 while the entire A sweeper in the Ministry donation of the employees of Education has decided to of the hotel, amounts to Rs. 16,000.

The employees of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Natural Gas Commission have contributed 5 per cent of their pay while 75 emplo-yees of the Reserve Bank have offered to donate one per cent of their salary every month till the emergency is over. An impressive contribution was made by the Delhi Boot

ciety has donated Rs 1,001 Polish and Mochi Union by and the staff of the United Commercial Bank Rs. 300. The shoeshine boys of the capital have also decided to contribute a day's earnings every month.

every month. The staff of taxation de-partment has given Rs. 7500, while the employees of the Directorate of Industries and Labour have contributed Rs. 6853, Several employees of these two departments have

donate Rs. 5 every month till the end of emergnecy. The employees of the Horticultur-al Directorate, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, including the workcharged staff, have contributed Rs. 7 393 25 to the NDF.

The proprietor, and emplo-yees of Messrs Bhagwan Dass shmiri Gate have

From S. SHARMA

TRIVANDRUM, November 13

Defence Campaign In Full Swing

The campaign for national defence against Chinese aggression is gaining momentum and inspiring stories of response to Prime Minister's call for sacrifice are pouring in from all parts of the State.

rakom on the banks of the backwaters of Vembanad. Representatives of Panchayat, Block cooperative societies, churches, temples, political par-ties, schools, social, organisais, agricultural marketing society, and Bharat Sevak Sa maj met last week an d chalked out a programme of collection and set up a 51-man committee to continue the campaign. HIMACHAL PRADESH Never in the history of the vil-lage was such complete unanimity and unity among all strata achieved

Workers' Solidarity

Workers belonging to all affiliations have come to the fore to contribute one day's wages to the Fund, offering increased production and donating blood to the Blood Banks. A conference of representatives of INTUC, KSTUC, and UTUC which met on Novemi regard to avoiding strikes and lockouts, eliminating bottlenecks and obstacles to increase production and for production and for organising contribution to Defence Fund

Various trade union leadvarious trade union lead-ers reported in the meeting that by the first week of November all workers all over the State had contribu-ted one day's wage as a first instalment and many unions had offered one day's wage every month till the emer-gency lasted. Kerala State Toddy Tappers!

Federation has decided to call off its statewide agitation ohibition and donate

DNE such story refers to Rs. one day's wage to the Defence 10,001 collected and con-tributed to the Defence Fund by the inhabitants of the small and beautiful village of Kuma-rakem on the banks of the tinue to help.

The only discordant notes struck are those by the leaders of the Congress and Praja So-cialist Party who utilise the caust Party who utuise the emergency to settle their age-old political scores. Chief Mi-nister Sankar stated that the State' Defence Council will have prominent men but repre-sentation will be based not on the basis of political parties. Speaking at Alleppey he Speaking at Alleppey he mounted attack on Communist Party's stand and proposed dissolution of the Communis Party. Following his lead and direc-

tion the District Collector of Calicut has set up the District Defence Committee excluding the Mayor of Calicut Corpora tion for the only reason that he is a Communist. Despite Prime Minister's appeal for united effort and categorical welcome to National Council resolution, Kerala Pradesh Congress leakerala Pracesn Congress lea-ders here and their newspaper continue slanderous campaign against the Communist Party.

Answer

To Exclusion

The best answer to this is being given by the practice of all Communists and sym-pathisers who in towns and villages are in the forefront of mobilising all resources for defence. Communist legis-lators were the first to contribute to the Fund, veteran sixty-year old Sugathan lead-ing with a contribution of one hundred one rupees. K P. R. Gopalan, the peteran of the Con oldest ated his wrist watch Party don for the Fund.

Yet Chief Minister, Sankar Yet Ciner Main, Nair, continue, the campaign against and ex-clusion of Communists con-trary to commendable approach of the Madras Chief Minister.

Powerful rebuttal to such slanders and explanation of the National Council resolution of the Communist Party given by General Se M. S. Namboodiripad id, who ad. dressed a mainmoth meeting in the State Capital on November 10. He asserted that Comm ts were solidly behind Nehnists were solidly behind Neh-ru's stand, that not an inch of our soil will be yielded to ag-gressors, not a foreign soldier would be allowed to set foot on our sacred soil. Once the Na-tional Council had adopted a resolution, all Communists were bound by it unlike the practice of the Congress and other political parties, he said.

Namboodiripad warned that an attempt to exclude that an attempt to exclude Communists from the defence efforts or divide our country-men as Communists and non-Communists at the hour of national crisis will only weaken and disrupt national unity.

The anti-Communist banner was only one among many ban-ners held by Swatantra; Jan Sangh and Praja Socialist par-ties, the parties of rank reaction who were using this na-tional crisis to make India give up her 15-year old peace and non-alignment policy and lead her under the heels of American imperialism, he said.

India under Prime Minister Nehru was determined to throw out the aggressor by all but will not fall prev machinations of reaction and abroad. He appe prey to the here and abroad. He appealed to Congressmen and all genuine democrats to ponder over such Krishna Menon Krishna Menon and the de-mand for a change in the lea-dership of the Government. All these were part of same policy intended to reverse our national policies , of 1 peace and indep mic development. of no

PAGE THREE

HOLDING THE PRICE LINE

T HE steps proposed to be taken by the Government of India to hold the price line are in the right direction. The crux of the scheme, outlined by Planning Minister Nanda in Parliament on November 10, was



sumer stores for the benefit of their employees. Trade Unions too would be assisted to establish consumer stores. Confined as these consumer stores would be mainly to "metro-

stores would be mainly to "metro-politan cities, state capitals, indus-trial centres, cities with a popu-lation of one lakh or more and a number of other towns," this scheme will, of course, not meet the requirements of the people.

They did not want to attribute aggres

sion to the mad adventurism of a Goy

its policies, whose symbol is Prime Min-

tionary elements on the question of the removal of Krishna Menon. Encourag-

ed by that, the right reactionary forces

wanted to push Congressmen to the point of repudiating Nehru and all his policies too. But the major section of

Congress MPs and rank and file masse

are not prepared to fall into the trap. Changing a Defence Minister is one

thing, changing national policies is an-

in both Houses of Parliament made it

clear that they are at one with the entire

nation in their determination to resist

Chinese aggression, and that they take their stand with the Prime Minister, who is standing firmly by the basic poli-

cies which the nation has followed all

It is these policies which have made

our country stronger both economically

is not the reversal of these policies that

will enable us to unite and defend our

country. The offensive that has been

launched against these policies, both by

pose all of us have today—that is to de-feat the aggressor and preserve and develop our independence, and not mort-

gage its future to anyone for any help United India can fight and defend it

self. We shall be friends with all and

take help from all. But we cannot buy guns by selling our national policies and self-respect. Our national policies shall

be our own and they shall not be re-

versed, because we are temporarily in difficulties. Let us remember that ulti-

and politically since independence.

Spokesmen of the Communist Party

There were, no doubt, fissures in the

nofussil towns and rural being sabotaged by the vested

EMERGENCY

T HE work of the two Committees on National Integration - the

Asoka Mehta Committee. on Integration and Com-

munalism and the Ramaswamy Iyer Committee on Integration and Regional-ism — has been suspended

for the duration of na-

The former Committee adjourn ed its work on November 1 with

ed its work on November 1 with a brief report stating that the developments which followed the

borders has instinctively drawn the fervently patriotic citizens of this country close to one another and made their age-old attributes of courage and sacrifice assert them-selves."

Narrow loyalties built around

Narrow toyattes built arouna personalities, castes, communal and linguistic groups, States and regions have been subordinated to the spirit of national unity in resistance to Chinese aggres-

sion. It would, therefore, have been

But, if this assessment of the

forces.

tional emergency.

areas. It is, however, good that at least the major centres, where non-agricultural populations are concentrated, would be served by **INTEGRATION AND**

concentrated, would be served by the stores. The scheme as formulated now would not tackle the job of dis-tributing all consumption goods. It relates, at present, only to food-grains, cotton textiles and drugs and medicines, It is obvious that, as the national emergency continues

It is obvious that, as the national emergency continues and the price situation worsens, more and more of consumption goods will have to be brought into the purview of the scheme. But it is equally obvious that the job of holding the price line has to begin with foodgrains and cotton textiles.

The main question is: How are the consumer stores to get the necessary supplies—of foodgrains and cotton textiles to begin with, and other consumer goods later

on? It is obvious that, if they are to get their supplies from the free market, they themselves would have to sell to consumers "prohibitive prices. The Governdevelopments which followed the Chinese aggression "have proved that we are a nation." The emergency created by the aggression, it added, had "enabled the people to purge themselves overnight of all narrow loyalties. Where once the mood was of frustration and of local and limited loyalties, today it has miraculously would have to sell to consumers at prohibitive prices. The Govern-ment will, therefore, have not only to fix fair prices, but also to sup-ply to the Cooperative Stores at these prices. rustration and of local and limited loyalties, today it has miraculously changed into one of enthusiastic, even dedicated, participation in the mighty endeavour the nation as a whole has been called upon to make in the face of brutal aggres-sion menacing our freedom " prices.

The scheme as outlined by Nandaji appears to envisage that the Government will play an active role in this respect. For, apart from the releases of wheat from stocks available with the Covernment and also have where in the face of brutal aggres. sion menacing our freedom." The latter Committee had the same appreciation of the situation in the country and stated: "In the face of the Chinese aggression, the e earlier situation in which the from stocks available with the Government and also larger im-ports of rice, especially under PL 480, the Government proposes to make purchases from wholesale traders and from rice mills.

to make purchases from wholesale traders and from rice mills. Procurement prices for rice and paddy for the coming season are being fixed in consultation with State Governments. State Govern-ments too are being asked to an nounce purchase prices at which ments too are being asked to an nounce purchase prices at which they will be prepared to buy from farmers directly.

Another step proposed to be, taken is that licences to be issued under the Essential Commodities Act to wholesale traders and rice nut to wholesale traders and rice mills will contain a provision that they will have to give a pro-portion of the quantity purchased by them to the Government.

selves." If this appreciation is confined to the immediate situation, it is, undoubtedly, correct. The various divisive forces, which were very powerful and threatened the unity of the nation a couple months ago, have all been curbed by the uni-versal desire of the people for the preservation of the integrity and self-respect of the nation as a whole. Arrangements have already been made with the Government of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh to make such a levy of 66% per cent and 50 per cent respectively and to make the stipulated quantities of foodgrains available to the Central Government. ints have already been

Such a policy of purchases by the Central and State Governments from the wholesalers and rice mills

from the wholesalers and rice mills will, according to the Government, enable them to acquire sufficient stocks of foodgrains to be able to supply the Consumer Stores with the stocks that they require. This is expected to obviate the necessity of that system of pro-curement and rationing which had to be resorted to during the Second World War and which came to be hated by the peasantry because of the harassment that it meant to them. inopportune for the two Commit-tees to examine the problems created by the emergence and strengthening of these divisive forces

But, if this assessment of the present situation were to be ex-tended further; if the conclusion were to be drawn that the prob-lems of national integration have actually been solved; we are bound to be disillusioned later on. For, it is obvious that the divi-sive forces that were on top be-fore the emergency have not dis-appeared from the scene; they have only been temporarily put under control because of the people's realisation of an external threat. It will be a dangerous illu-sion to think that this subordina-tion of fissiparous trends to the sense of national unity is perma-nent. of the harassment that it meant to them. It is yet to be seen how far this confidence of the Government will be justified by the experience of the actual working of the scheme. Supplying foodgrains even to the limited section of the country's connection-those living country's population-those living in the industrial and urban cen-

In the industrial and urban cen-tres—is a stupendous job and is full of difficulties. Vested interests, who are inter-ested in keeping the price line as high as possible, will do their utmost to sabotage the working of the scheme. of the scheme. It is, therefore, necessary that

connection, to recall that these divisive forces were not so power-ful in the days when the nation was conscious of the need to put the trade unions and other organisations of the working people keep a vigilant watch on the way in which the scheme is implemented and to prevent its

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It will be worthwhile in this

The following are some extracts from the speech of the Prime Minister in the Rajya Sabha on Novem-

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years have thought certainly of keeping our army, air force, etc. but we have thought that the essential way of gaining strength is industrialising the strength is industrialising the country and improving our agriculture because struggles are fought today even more than at the battle front in the field and factory and we still think—that even from thening our defence forces the backeround behind them in

no modern war can be fought. We may get as we are getting oun, and we are grateful to and we are thankful for get. ting them—arms from abroad because the emergency com— y asked many countries in-lease to be an the emergency com— y asked many countries in-cluding the Soviet Union. I way add about the Soviet Union that all the previous commitments they made, I be-lieve they asked them, we have agricultural background. No industry can be built up un-previous commitments they made industry can be built up un-less agriculture is functioning.

So we come back to the them in spite of growth of agriculture and lopments. industry and we have been trying to do that in the last **Effort Is A** so many years by Five Year Plans and the rest. Natur-ally the Five Year Plans were meant to raise the level of living of our people. to give them certain amenities, to raise the national income and all that; but essentially, if I may ven-ture to state to this House, they were meant to streng

they were meant to streng-then the country, to streng-then even the defence forces of the country. Now, many people thought, being used in the past to get-ting every thing from abroad, that this was the easiest way. -getting arms and every-thing from abroad -getting arms and thing from abroad

Not By Words Alone

I would like to say that we have today, as everyone rea-lises, a terrific problem which cannot be solved obviously by brave gestures and proce which are good in their own way, but obviously it is some-thing when we are up against one of the biggest powers in the world. We have seen in the past, in the Great War and others, how great powers mauled at each other till ultimately after three or four years or more they were all exhausted, utterly bled, and the greatest powers were de-feated, defeated absolutely, France, Germany, Japan, for

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Now, we in the last many against a highly organised pears have thought certainly and trained military machine of keeping our army, air force, like that of China which has, I believe, the biggest army in the world. Even in Tibet I understand they have got a

the point of view of streng-thening our defence forces the background behind them in the field and factory was es-sential. Without a proper industry no modern war can be fought —and we are thankful for get-ting them—arms from abroad because the emergency com-pels us to do so, to get them. Yet we cannot fight for any

previous commitments they have said that they stand by them in spite of these deve-lopments. Long-Term One

So, we have to meet the situation, but if we realise, as we should realise, that this is a long-term effort, this may take I cannot say how long but mentally we must be remared for a long how long but mentally we must be prepared for a long long time, for years, two years, three years or four years, the people and the country straining themsel-ves to the uttermost—it is

However, war now has be-come a different thing and that is why, apart from our natural desire for peace in the world world and in our country, it is too terrible to contemplate even by people who like war but fear the annihilation of mankind. So we have plead-ed for peace, and the world ed for peace, and the world generally has been respond-ing to the call of peace, not of peace all over. Even the great leaders of nations are cause they faced—as we faced only two or three weeks ago —suddenly a turn of events in Cuba, and the Cuba affair 24 hours or 48 hours. Well, we were attacking them, before that, about half-an-hour before, I think; they started that, Peo-siddenly a turn of events in Cuba, and the Cuba affair they started to war, war in they started to war, war in they started broadcasting them. Then they started to avoid it...

PAGE FOTTR

NEW AGE

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHED

ister Nehru

other

e years.

IT IS ALMOST pendence to be altogether given up, a month since It is the aggression of China, a sou the Chinese ist country with whom India had Editorial It is the aggression of China, a social-ist country with whom India had the Panch Sheel alliance of friendship that launched a large-scale invasion of Indian territory

an ge-scale invasion of Indian territory all along the border. The stirring call given by the Prime Minister and other leaders of the nation to unite against this aggregation

to unite against this aggression on our sacred soil has found warm response sacred soil has found warm response from the Indian people. Money, gold, woollen clothing and other materials and donations of blood for the heroic jawans who are defending the borders under the most difficult conditions are pouring in from every part of the country and from every section of the d from every section of the that massive support for their attacks en, women and children are which they had expected. The first re-with one another in render-service for implementing. Menon as their first victim. But neither country and from every section of the people. Men, women and children are competing with one another in rendering colfi the national programme of all-out de-

the people nor Parliament were pre-pared to behead the Government and all It is under such conditions that 'the-Parliament of the country met to discuss the problems arising out of this situa-

tion of grave national emergency. Congress Party also. What was said by The most noteworthy thing is that in the Jan Sangh-PSP-Swatantra combispite of emergency and national mobili-sation, parliamentary democracy was not the first casualty of the war. Par-liament was called, met and discussed measures for defence and also the ques-tion whether the policies of the Gov-erriment, past and present, were right or wrong. The military talent and streamth wrong. The military talent and strength of the country, buttressed by the people as a whole will fight and guide the bat-tles but the direction of basic policies even in wartime must be made by the elected Government and parliamentary democracy must not cease to function and guide, even in an emergency.

Parliament discussed Government's policy in regard to defence, in regard to India's friendships and alliances, or what is called its policy of non-align-

To what conclusion did Parliament come? Both Houses unanimously expressed full support to the Government its policy of national defence.

There was criticism of Government on several questions. It was bound to be so. When a country stands for peace and never expects war and when it is faced with an unexpected attack and initial reverses, people are bound to feel irritated, aggrieved, chagrined. Even whole Governments topple in such con-ditions. But India refused to be hustled in that position

In that position. In Parliament, parties like the Jan Sangh, the PSP, Swatanfra, which have been all along opposed to Nehru's policy of non-alignment (that is, not entering into alliance with any bloc of countries, whether socialization in the second sec whether socialist or imperialist) were the most violent critics of othe Govern-

They wanted not only reversal of our past policy but even suggested that along with the policy, the main architect of that policy, Prime Minister Nehru also should go. They were not satisfied that only the Defence Minister, Krishna Menon, had gone. They wanted the difficulties. Let us remember that basic line of fifteen years of our inde- mately the people are invincible.

different matter. I hope that we shall never become war-mad and forget the objectives that we have, as in the Great War and other wars a certain madness seizes a nation for which they may even win the war but they loss the appendix which they may even win the war but they lose the peace. That is so. We are all for peace. Why should we spend. vast sums of money? And money required for these things, for this kind of opera-tions, is such that all the money we spend in our Five Year Plan is bagatelle before it. enormous sums. it, enormous sums.

No Choice Left

But here there is no choice left. We have to spend much more for the initial stages of the war and subse-quent stages. So while we are for peace we must not let our selves be taken in by these so-called peace offensives which are not for peace, which are merely meant to some ex-tent to strengthen their posi-tion for a future advance may be, because, I am sorry to say it, it has become impossible to put trust in the word of the Chinese Government.

Now, even now their des-criptions all the time are that we have attacked them and a number of Chinese guards are defending themselves, a numdefending themselves, a num-ber of Chinese frontier guards having come on our territory, we are apparently attacking them and they are defending themselves. Apparently, the idea is that they should have a free run on our countrand a free run on our country and we should do nothing.

Hon. Members have criticis-Hon, Members nave criticis-ed our publicity arrangements and, if I may say so, there is a great deal of truth in that cri-ticism. We are trying to im-prove them. TI think they have improved somewhat and I have they will improve heves to the uttermost-it is Leism. We are trying to im-... not a question of giving prove them. I think they some money to a fund, it is have improved somewhat and not a question of some I hope they will improve be-being recruited, but every cause it is not an easy mat-man and woman in the ter to build up these things in country being strained to a few days, war publicity and the uttermost. all that, and also beca do not quite function, we are not used to functioning quite in the way the Chinese Gov-ernment are used to func-tioning that is; stating comother, a set of lies. We are somewhat much more careful about what we say.

Take the 20th October, Be-

NEW AGR

STRATEGY OF

etc., and the old Nazi pub-licity. And, of course, that can only be carried on with a cer-tain rigid authoritatian, pat-tern behind it—nobody dare say anything. Here I do not wish to criti-cise our newsness but years

Here I do not wish to criti-cise our newspapers, but very often they say and do things which do not help the war-effort although they are very keen in helping it but they do not think in that way. Any-body can say anything in a public meeting. Many people say amazing things in public meetings which certainly do meetings which certainly do not help the war effort, They shake their fists, "We will drive out the Chinese" and all that, and say all manner things which prevent the Chinese being driven out....

Painful And Shocking

It is really painful and shocking to me_the way the Chinese Government has, shall Chinese Government has, shall I say, adhered repeatedly to untruths. I am putting it in as mild a way as I can. What are they doing today? In the other House I said it is ag-gression and invasion which reminds me of the activities of the Western powers in the of the Western powers in the nineteenth or the eighteenth wrong. It is more comparable to the activities of Hitler in the modern age, because one thought that this kind of thing cannot happen nowa-

days. Of course, some aggression may take place here and there but this well thought out, premeditated and well orga-nised invasion is what one thought was rather out of data and well to the source of the source date and not feasible know the whole Chinese mentality, of the Government at least. It seems to think that war is a natural state of affairs, and here we are dislik-ing it, excessively disliking the idea, emotionally disliking it, apart from not liking its consequences. We have therefore to rea-

lise that we are up against an enemy which is well conditioned, well prepared for the type of action it has taken and which is prepar-ed also to cover it up with any number of falsehoods. And whatever we may do, to some extent this kind of pro-

Now some people criticise us for having suggested that we are prepared to talk to the Chinese representatives if they withdraw to the position before 8th of September. And before 8th of September. And some people say, "No, you must not talk to them. You must not do any such thing until they withdraw complete-ly from Ladakh and every-where."

Now the 8th of September was the day when they came in NEFA across the Thagla Ridge and also attacked Ladakh and went and captured some more territory in La-dakh. Now let us be brave but let us also be sensible.

Our saying to them "We Our saying to them "We will meet you only when you surrender and confess de-feat" is not a thing which is likely to happen. What-ever happens, they are not defeated nor are we defeat-ed. In fact it is very diffi-cult for China to defeat as cult for China to defeat us and it is still more difficult for us to defeat China.

We are not going to march to Peking. Even if we have success here as we hope to, it does not defeat China and even if they have success in the mountains, it does not mean that they defeat India mean that they defeat India. You must remember that this type of war is a war which may go on indefinitely, simply sucking the blood of either country and brutalising us. Therefore, to talk of conditions which are manifestly not going to be fulfilled in the forseeable future is not a wise thing.

What do we seek after that? What do we seek after that? We seek after that, if these conditions that we have set are fulfilled, to talk to them about what? It is to talk to them—our representatives and theirs—as to how we can pro-duce conditions to relax tenduce conditions to relax ten-slons, etc., may be other with-drawals which will lead to the third stage which is talking to them on the merits of the quantitien question.

We do not agree to anywe do not agree to any-thing in between and I think it is a perfectly fair and legi-timate proposal, honourable to us. As a matter of fact, as to us. As a matter of fact, as the House knows, the Chinese have rejected it completely out of hand. See the various friends in other countries are putting forward numerous mediatory proposals, more or less all of them based on some kind of a cease-fire inmedi-ately and about the Chinese proposals I need not them because they manifestly meant to go into they are so eant to favour their aggression and to give them a chance to establish themselves and push us out and then, may be at a later

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have been shocked to their depths by the action of the Chinese. It is open, blatant aggression.

ate this charge.

your sacrifice.

COMMUNIST

SACRIFICE

Renu Chakravartty: The young hon. Member on the other side who spoke should know that there is A. K. Gopalan here who

there is A. K. Gopalan here who spent 16 years in jail. I wonder how many there are on the other side...(Interruption). Mr. Speaker: I made an appeal just now and I repeat it. We are proud of our democracy. That means tolerance and forbearance

declared that all outstanding

We are shocked by the argu-

Begun amidst interruptions and concluded amidst misunderstood, has withdrawn pplause — that is how the press described Communist. Dy. Leader Renu Chakravarty's speech in the Lok Sabha on Chinese aggression on November 10. Here we give extensive extracts from the speech from the verbatim record:

M.R. Speaker, Sir, I rise with a new situation. India has been deep sense of responsibility in taken aback. The Communists this grave hour of national emer- with the entire Indian nation to pledge on behalf of my our full support to the Minister's railying call to the nation for national unity at this juncture of history when our

country is facing a danger greater than it has ever faced before. But, Sir, right throughout yester-day, as I listened to the speeches one after the other, I felt a sense of perturbation, perturbation not because of crude attacks made upon my party by Shri. Kamath but because, at a time when our jawans are dying defending our country, it showed a mentality of which could not resist mind which could not resist taking advantage of petty party considerations to try and create a rift in the great and spontaneous upsurge of national unity which Chinese aggression and attack on Chinese aggression and attack on our soil has evoked (Interruption).

has not been drawn either by the imperialists or by the Czarists or-by the monarchists or by the war-lords? The Communist Party of India has categorically stated that the McMahon Line is our border, but for armumore, site whotewe may Sir. vicious attacks have made upon the Communist Party (Interruption)..., from the time they have been born, but they have survived not because they have spread their ideas at the bar-rel of the gun as the Chinese have been doing today but be-cause of the unparallelled heroism cause of the unparallelled heroism they have shown in the defence of freedom, in the defence of democracy and socialism.

democracy and socialism. M. P. Mishra (Begusarai): 1942! Renu Chakravartty: Sir, the Communist Party of India has passed its resolution and everyone must implement that resolution from the biggest leader to the commonest man working in the fields and factories. It is not the discipline of the narries which discipline of the parties which have come out to attack us but it is the discipline of a Party which is known for its discipline and as disciplined soldiers we shall march shoulder to shoulder with the entire Indian people.

PARTY RESOLUTION WILL BR IN PLACMECN'E'ECED

The Communists will defend their country and their sacred soil against the Chinese aggres-sion to vindicate our nation's. honour and to protect our free-dom: Every word of the Reso-lution will and must be implemented by every Communist. It is by actions and not by mud-slinging that the patriotism of each and of each Party will be

make any noise at all. So, if this begins, we will have... (Inter-ruption). Mr. Speaker: He should re-sume his seat. I will manage that. I have requested hon. Members and I hope they will kindly lis-ten to her patiently. Renu Chakravartty: Has it any-thing to do with the ideas of world Communism? No, Sir. The world Communist movement has declared that all outstanding An Hon. Member: Camouflage An Holl. Member: Camounage, Renu Chakravartty: There is no doubt in anybody's mind to day that the whole of India and the whole of the progressive world has been shocked by the unashamed and massive attack of the Chinese crossing blatantly the McMahon Line and laying hold of controversies and disputes, how

PACE SIX

(Interruption)?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. An Hon. Member: Do you not know that all the Communist Parties...(Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Renu Chakravartty: I know, some people feel very bad. I feel that at this moment when there should have been the greatest effort made for keeping national unity some would like to drive a rift. That is the feeling that I get when I hear some of my hon. Some Hon. Members: No, no.

we are shocked by the argu-ments given by the Chinese for crossing the McMahon Line. They say that they had to cross it and march in order to WHAT CHINA HAS DONE

prevent aggressive action by the Indians. This is a fantastic charge. Everyone knows that throughout we have espoused the cause of China. We repudi-Renu Chakravartty: I will say that one of the most dangerous things that have happened in this cataclysm is that by this action of Chinese aggression it is not that the Communist Party of just look at Mr. Kamath's The McMahon Line is claimed as an imperialist line. What bor-der is there in the world which has not been drawn either by the

Mr. Speaker: I am not only asking Shri Hem Barua, I am asking everybody. Renu Chakravartty: Shri Barua or Shri Kamath are not Jesus Christs. They should

from hon. Members. Shall we Ranga: Yes.

LOK SABHA DEBATE

be able to go on in this man-. ner? An interruption at some moment probably might be bearable and might even be necessary. But, if we continue

should be restrained and dig-nified in our mutual criticisms and attacks. I have kept mum, All my friends have kept mum. Do you consider this to be justified? Do you con-sider this to be dignified? Mr. Speaker: I had advised

Mr. Speaker: I had advised that there is so much laughter the different groups that they and levity in this situation. should refrain as far as pos-sible from criticising other at your head. groups. I had done that. Hem Barua

Hem Barua: We have a do not know English, that is right to hit back when we not something surprising. speak. speak. Mr. Speaker: When this has

started, probably it might be difficult for me also to con-trol. I would again ask hon. Members just to desist from this temptation. They should not be led into this field. They doing it. should refrain from doing it. At this moment at least, it is desirable. We may or may not

agree with anything. Hem Barua: They want to hit us. Do you want us to de-

Renu Chakravartty: Let it.

be known that peace time lea-dership, he said, may not al-ways be the same as war time leadership. He reminded us of English history and the replacement of Chamberlain by Churchill. This is the true logic of the Swatantra party programme.

Yesterday, my other Swa-tantra friend when he spoke, spoke very cleverly. I take my hat off to him. He spoke...

Renu Chakravartty: If you to not know English, that is

go because he was most res-ponsible for the inadequacies of our defence arrangements. It is good that the Prime Min-ister has said that there will be an enquiry into it. That is how popular resentment at India's humiliation was understandably roused. with dignity he resigned as in our system of parliamentary de-

nocracy he must. But, make no mistake about it. The inexorable next step has come, the attack on the foreign policy of our Government and its architect. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Does Shri Ranga really think so-it has been put forward not only by Shri

Renu Chakravartiy Pinpoints:

* PEKING'S BLATANT LIES * ATTACKS ON NEHRU'S POLICIES * RESOLVE TO DEFEND NATION'S HONOUR

speech. At that time, they did

Hari Vishuu Kamath; I do not feel that way. Hari Vishuu Kamath; I do not claim to be Jesus Christ. I am just Kamath, Hari Vish-

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Kamath believes in transmigration of

souls. Renu Chakravartty: This is

a serious debate. We are dis-cussing politics. We are not discussing any personality. Anger and sadness there is at our humiliation. That is un-

derstandable. But, have not

wars in history been fought and won after reverses a thousand times greater? Are we to give up our basic policies

Nehru should be changed. Some Hon, Members: No, no. An Hon. Member: It is mis-

Homi Daji: Shri Ranga said

nu Kamath.

McMahon Line is our border, but for argument's sake, whatever may be the origin of the McMahon Line, whatever be its legal status, can there be an iota of justifica-tion for starting a mighty armed attack against a nation to humi-liate it and to bring it down? It can never be done. India has won her freedom by sacrifice and by sacrifice we shall keep it. An Hon. Member: Without your sacrifice, India is being attacked — that is of lesser importance — but that it has helped them who had so long wanted to lead India into the Western Imperialist military alli-ances can do so under cover of a call to patriotic resistance to the Chinese Communists....(Interruption).

> The very basic concepts of our country's forign policy have been brought to con-tempt under the argument that it is because of non-alignment that the Chinese have attacked us. Even Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and his leadership have not been spared. His entire policies from non-alignment to planning and socialism have been lashed out at and the very foundations of all our basic policies are at stake—Con-gressmen like my hon, friend over there ask me what is at stake—before the sledge hammer of the attacks of the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra. Party and the silent acquiescence of my friends, of the PSP applauded by certain sections of Congressmen.

This is what has happened.

what the Chinese aggression has brought. One of the most serious things in our country is, it has given a hearing to serious things in our country are peace time leaders. is, it has given a hearing to Ranga: Leadership. those who formerly had no Renu Chakravarthy: Leader-hearing at all in this country. (Interruption) Mr. Speaker: Can we go on the policies is Shri Jawaharlal in this manner? Linet enume

McMahon Line and laying hold of controversies and disputes, how is, to has given a hearing to Ranga territory even beyond their own ever deep they be, have to be solve those who formerly had no Renu of claims. even deep they be, have to be solve those who formerly had no Renu of The crossing of the McMahon scen what has happened in Cuba (Interruption) solve who for the police quantitatively raised an entirely Union, even at the cost of being in this manner? I just enquire Nehru.

Ranga but by several of my friends that he is a tired man, he is a wearied man, let us get people from out side, let us get Defence Min-ister from outside,

Some Hon. Members: No. no. (Interruption) Renu Chakravartty: These

are statements that have been made. I do not know why the lady protests too much. Hari Vishnu Kamath: The

lady is standing; behold the lady. Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If Mr. Kamath can be Christ at some moment, he may be a

just because we have been defeated temporarily? The attack that has been made is that today the na-tion's leader Shri Jawaharlal GREATER IN WAR THAN IN PEACE

Renu Chakravartty: He forgets his own words from time to time. I am quoting what he said in his speech. I say that Shri Jawaharlal Nehru has proved himself greater in time of war than in time of peace. Because his call to the nation has brought a magnifacent response. He is the only man capable today of evoking that response because of his policies. My friend Shri Hanumanthaiya warned us against the personality cult. There is no question of personality cult. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru is Jawaharlal Nehru because of his policies and not because his policies and not because of his personality. Shri Ka-math in the course of his speech said that the Commu-nist party protests too much. An Hon. Member: Yes Renu Chakravartty: May I tell him and also my friend over there who just exclaimed

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Yes, that it is funny how exhim that every day Peking Radio also attacks the non-alignment policy of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. The People's Dally, only a few days ago, in an article on the phi-losophy of Nehru said that alignment is really a fake, he is an agent of U.S.

Day in and day out, Peking claims that the Indian Gov-ernment and Nehru are expansionists and that China is fighting back the aggression of India, that Nehru is a lac-key of U. S. imperialism, that British imperialism and Nehru Does the Communist Party of India or for the matter of fact, the World communist Does the Communist Party of India or for the matter of fact, the World communist movement agree to this evaluation of Nehru Governnent? No. We repudiate it strongly.

Whatever our differences with the Government on home policy,—and we have many—this House well knows that the Communist

Of Non-Alignment

This very Nehru, at the very moment India is being brutally attacked by the might of China, at the very moment when parties like the Jan Sangh and Swatantra and even some Members of his own party are pressurising him to enter into military into military alliances with western impe-rialism, has firmly reaffirmed his faith in his policy of nonalignment and the policy of

India has always pursued this policy even while he has declared and the entire country has declared as all pa-triots must do the determination to defend the honour and integrity of our motherland. Is this a sign of his becoming a lackey of U.S. or British imperialism?

imperialism? This forum of Parliament and the United Nations have heard him support the cause of world peace and disarma-ment. Is it a sign of his imperialistic intentions?

It is non-alignment which has added prestige and stature to our country, and even today in the time of stress, the vali-dity of it remains. If even today, in spite of the massive Chinese attacks against us, we have contained the conflict from the conflagration of the cold war tensions which inexor-ably draw us into the vortex of a world holocaust, it is because of the essential strength of non-alignment. Is not such a policy to be weighed as a mighty wea-pon which can bring about solu-tions more easily than if we had been in one or more of the blocs? The newly liberated non-aligned countries are a big and progrescountries are a big and progress-sive force in the world, and we must make no mistake about it. Much has been said about the Afro-Asian countries. It is be-

cause of our policy of non-align-ment that we still have many friends among them who are doing their best to bring pressure to end this conflict and bring about a perceful cathemate. Not

let us not be deteated on the diplomatic front. I would say that it is necessary for us to declare to the world that whatever our other differences, the Indian people are united be-hind Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and bis policier. To support netronal about a peaceful settlement. Not all of it may be well informed, and the United Nations have but certainly it is well informed, hind Shri Jawaharlal Nchru and but certainly it is well intentioned, his policies. To support national world peace and disarma-world peace and disarma-country, we must also appeal to all countries to put pressure on rialistic intentions? Did he not stand up against to withdraw her forces. If seve-our country,



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sors for that. (Intruptions). Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Renu Chakravarty: This is

with the views expressed though we may differ from them. We can patiently hear them. At this mo-ment at least we should demonment at least we should demon-strate that we are a disciplined nation. Let us hear patiently. A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): May. I make a submission? I only want to appeal to you and to say that yesterday. so many things were yesterday so many things were said against us but we did not make any noise at all. So, if this

This is what the Chinese attack has brought to our country. This is a most serious situation. (Interruptions).

I charge the Chinese

NEW AGE

Renu Chakravartty: I would like this House to realise that Shri Ranga said so.

Daii: It is on record ATTACK ON NEHRU

representation.

Renu Chakravartty: Let it be stated here clearly. It was a shock to me that nobody from the other side protested. Shri Ranga said that there

 many—this House well
 knows that the Communist
 Party of India has catego rheally stated long ago when
 the parties of Mr. Kamath
 and Shri Ranga tried to
 bring that policy into dis repute, that our country is
 following a policy of peace
 and it strengthens the fight
 against imperialism.
 Have there been no errors?
 Certainly there have been
 vacillations, there were mis takes, But, on the whole, the
 policies have been correct. We
 the Communists fotally dis agree with and repudiate the
 charges of Peking that Stri
 Jawaharlal Nehru is a lackey
 of imperialism.

Firm on Policy
Of Non-Alignment
To Non-Alignment countries of the world?

countries of the world? Surely, that could have been done. It was a fair and honour-able offer. If they had reached the ears of all the nations of the world in time, I am sure that our case would have been stronger. There is no question about it. Let the Chinese go back to the position before all complexes.

Let the Chinese go back to the position before 8th September, and let them prove from there that they really want peace. There is nothing dishonourable in it. We leave it to the Prime Minis-

We leave it to the Frime Minis-ter because we know that he is the man who is capable of bring-ing about peace with honour and in keeping with the dignity of our country. Let us fight, and let us defend our country, but I appeal, let us not be defeated on the independent of the second se

NEW AGE

Goa? There can be no doubt that the Chinese authorities are complete ly wrong and are following a disastrous policy. So too, equally, disastrous is the attempt being made to turn this war of Chinese aggression into a battle of communism versus anti-communism. Just as we tell China Beware of your disastrous policies, for when at tress, we are on the precipice of f alse step can envelop the world a world war, and just one more f alse step can envelop the world a world war, and just one more f alse step can envelop the world a world war, and just one more f alse step can envelop the world a world war, and just one more f alse step can envelop the world a world war, and just one more f alse step can envelop the world a world war, and just one more f alse step can envelop the world a time fails ets go an envelop the world f alse aggression of China in a f war of communism versus anti-communism by entering military alliances and obligations and by becoming partners in the West-shringing the third world war to bringing the third world war to bringing the third world war to bringing the third world war to be fought on the soil of India?' **Hooot Hooot Hourdes Hooot Hooot Hooot Hooot Hourdes Hooot Hooot**

like that those cases success properly scrutinised. I would also like to say one thing. Shri Dhebar had said that let us not agitate against prices. There is no question of agitating against prices. It is something against prices. It is something which the people will not allow to be done, and it cannot be done. Therefore, there must be

imperialist attack on Egypt? ral others have not understood Did he not acclaim the Cuban Revolution? Did he not liberate Goa? There can be no doubt that the Chinese authorities are complete-ig wrong and are following a So too, equally disastrous is the and we hope that they will be sternly implemented so that the priceline may be held.

In conclusion, I only say this. Shri Frank had asked us to become ed, our leadership to hutdlised. We are not want to Anthony e brutalis-become ed, our leadership to become brutalised. We are not going to be brutalised. We are a great people passionately proud of our independence attained through independence attained through decades of sacrifice. We shall hold our motherland. We shall hold on to our basic policies and we shall try to raise the prestige and honour of our country. We know that our cause is just and it will triumph.

know that our cause is just and it will triumph. In this hour of trial, the Communists will prove their worth, side by side with the people. What does it matter if we are kept out of committees? We will have to face slanders, calumnies and, maybe, even repression. But we believe that love of one's motherland, love of the great ideals of peace, demo-cracy and socialism can never be crushed. They must triumph. They have to be proved not in words but in action and in sacrifices. And when that day of sacrifice comes, we shall test the mettle of

comes, we shall test the mettle of equality of sacrifice. I would like to know why the can deter us from that goal.

Soviet Union Will Help India To Manufacture Migs Nehru's Announcement

For three days running, the Prime Minister has told the world that the Soviet Union will honour its commitments on the supply of MIG fighter planes to India on schedule. It will also be helping India to manufacture these planes internally as agreed, Nehru told the mammoth Ramlila grounds rally on Sunday.

TAKING advantage of the October 25 Pravda editorial which in urging cease-fire and talks for a peaceful settlement of the India-China border ques-tion referred to McMahon Line in terms of Chinese propa-ganda, the Rightwing parties and reactionary press in India in terms of Chinese propa-ganda, the Rightwing parties and reactionary press in India had been trying to raise an anti-Soviet campaign.

U.S. PRESS ADMISSIONS

Already on November 6 New York Times carried an editorial as well as a dispatch from its Moscow correspondent which make interesting readwhich make interesting read-ing and illustrate Nehru's dig at the Rightwingers here as to how in their demand for a pro-Western orientation in the Indian policy they are proving themselves more loyal than the king. The Times editorial acknowledged: "There is evi-dence, however, that he acknowledged: "There is evi-dence; however, that he (Khrushchov) does not give un-qualified backing to Peking ag-ainst India," and the corres-pondent's dispatch said: "According to Chinese Com-munist views, Moscow already has failed in its obligations as a member of the bloc refrain-ing from supporting Pekinger

a member of the bloc retrains ing from supporting Peking's charges of aggression by India." Following are some more interesting admissions and revelations by the New York Times correspondent in Mos-

cow: "Asian and Western diplomatic_observers suggested to-day (November 5) the Soviet Union had returned to its posi-tion of neutrality in the bor-

"A responsible Asian source said the Soviet Union was continuing to fulfil its obli-gations under pending con-tracts for the delivery of transtracts for the delivery of trans-port planes, helicopters and spare parts to India. Indian pilots still are being trained in the Souris Union of the state the Soviet Union to fly these aircraft.

"The source said India had not requested arms from the Soviet Union since the flare-up of fighting on the Chinese-Indian border in September.

"Possibly out of deference to Moscow's problems with Pek-ing (or was it due to Western ing (or was it due to Western pressure, at least in the earlier stages? —Editor, NA). India also has not acted upon a Soviet expression of readiness, stated in August, to sell MIG fighter planes. New Delhi has not taken up the Russian offer to send Indian pilots to the Soviet Union for training on Soviet Union for training on the MIG's."

Dispatches in Indian press rom correspondents in Westfrom correspondents in West from correspondents in West ern capitals too speak of Soviet "return to neutrality" on India-China border conflict. Times of India, for instance, carried on November o dispat ches on the subject from both its Washington and London correspondents, and the next day from its correspondent in Macrow

We reproduce on these pages, as background to the current large-scale invasion of Indian soil by Chinese forces, this factual article on the India-China border problem, released recently by the External Publicity Division of the External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

The boundary between India and China extends over 2,200 miles. The boundary of Sikkim with the Tibet region of China extends over 140 miles while that of Bhutan extends over 300 miles. The entire length of this border has been either defined by treaty or recognized by custom or by both and until the present controversy no Chinese Government had ever protested against the exercise of jurisdiction by the Government of India upto the customary border.

THE Government of People's Republic of China contend in their recent letters that this boundary is entirely undelimited. This is wholly incorrect. The traditional is wholly incorrect. The border has been well-known for centuries. It follows the geographical principle of the watershed which is in most places the crest the Himalavan mou ntains Moreover, in most parts the boundary has the sanction of specifi specific

NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

In the north-east, the traditional boundary was formalized at a Tripartite Conference held in Simla from October 1913 to July 1914 and attended by the Plenipotentiaries of the Governments of India, Tibet and China. The Indian, Tibetan and Chinese Ple-Indian, Inetan and Chinese Ple-nipotentiaries had equal status; The boundary between India and Tibet in the sector east of Bhutan was confirmed by an exchange of notes between the Tibetan and Indian representatives on 24th and 25th March 1914. The boundary was delineated on two sheets of a large-scale map of the north-east frontier. Two copies of the map were signed and sealed by the Indian and Tibetan representatives. The line was drawn after full discussion and later re-affirmed by a formal ned by a formal

exchange of notes. The Indo-Tibetan boundary line as agreed upon by the Indian and Tibetan Plenipotentiaries was inincorporated on the map attached to the draft convention and never challenged by the Chinese representative at that time or ufterwards.

There is nothing to indicate were, in any way, dissatisfied with the delineation. On the other hand On the n Shatra, other hand, Lonchen

the Tibetan Plenipotentiary, stated explicitly in the letters exchanged that he had received orders from Lhasa to agree to the boundary as marked on the map.

There is no doubt that the Me-Mabon Line (so called after Mc-Mahon, the British representative at the Conference) merely con-firmed the natural, traditional, ethnic and administrative boundethnic and administrative bound-ary in the area. It runs mostly along the crest of the High Hima-layan Range which forms the natural frontier between the Tibetan plateau in the north and the (submontance region in the Albertan plateau in the north and the south. The Monba, Aka, Daffa, Miri, Abor and Mishmi tribes, who inhabit the area, are of the same ethnic stock as the other hill-tribes of Assam and have no kin-

tribes of Assam and have no kin-ship with the Tibetans. The Tibetans refer to these tribes as Lopas—southern barbarians be-yond the pale. It has to be appreciated how-ever that boundaries between any two countries are not determined by ethnic affiliations of people living in frontier regions. It is also possible that people of the same racial stock live on either side of a border. India is a multi-national Tachai stock live on either side of a border. India is a multi-national State in which many racial minor-itics enjoy equal rights of citizen-ship. In this context, it is rele-vant to mention that there are thousands of Indian citizens of Tibetan origin in our frontier areas

areas. The fact is that the ethnic com-The fact is that the ethnic com-position of frontier peoples is not a determining factor; the impor-tant consideration to bear in mind is that Tibetan authorities had not exercised jurisdiction at any time in this area. On the other hand, the exercise of jurisdiction by the the exercise of jurisdiction by the Government of India has been

Both the Simla Convention and the map attached to it were signed by Ivan Chen, the Chinese Repre-

BACKGROUND TO CHINESE INVASION

sentative. Although the Chinese Government later repudiated his signature, the objections to the Simla Convention listed in their memorandium of 25th April, 1st May and 13th June 1914 and Soth May 1910 are solved in their morther watershed of the Sutlej May and 13th June 30th May 1919 were 30th May 1919 were solely in regard to the boundary between Inner Tibet and China and betsolely in Inner Tibet and Outer China neither protested t the boundary between ween Tibet. against the boundary between India and Tibet nor did she seek modification of it after the Simla nvention.

It is significant too that the Chinese Government agreed in 1956-57 to consider the eastern sector of the McMahon Line, which for about 120 miles forms the boundary between Burn China, as the traditional boi between the two countries. Burma and al boundary

CENTRAL SECTOR

The central sector of the boun-dary between Tibet and India is the frontier of Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and the Punjab States in north India. The boundary between Uttar Pradesh and Tibet follows the watershed bet-ween the Sutlej on the one hand and the Ganges (the Kali, the Alaknanda and the Jadhganga) on the other. In this sector, the High Hunalowa Barge with watershe Himalayan Range, with passes a a height of about 17,000 feet runs 30 miles south of the water parting, which is a lower range easily crossed from the Tibetan plateau.

However, this watershed has been the traditional and wellknown boundary. Revenue records of the Garhwal district as far back as 1850 establish this. Even Chinese maps upto 1958 showed the watershed as the frontier.

The Nilang-Jadhang area, Bara Hoti, Lapthal and Sangcha Malla, which according to the contention of the Chinese Government lie in Tibet, are in fact well on the Indian side of the watershed. Nilang-Jadhang is an area of about 700 square miles north of the main Himalayan range but south of the watershed. Bara Hoti, a small area of about 12 Source miles also lise between the Fion, a small area of about 1% square miles, also lies between the highest range of the Himalayas and the main watershied. Lapthal and Sangcha Malla are south-east of Bara Hoti; in Almora district in Uttar Pradesh.

The boundary between Hima-chal Pradesh and Tibet is the water-parting between the eastern and the western tributaries of the Sutley; and the boundary between the Punjab and Tibet is the major watershed between the Pare Chu and the Spiti river systems.

BOUNDARY OF LADAKH

The boundary of Jammu and Kashmir with Sinkiang and Tibet is about 1,100 miles in length. Of this the frontier of Ladakh (which is part of Jammu and Kashmir) forms nearly two-thirds. In the north the boundary follows the Mustag, Aghil and Kuen Lun ranges to a point well beyond 80 degree east. Turning south it fol-lows the western watershed of the numerous, rivers, which flow into the lakes in Sinkiang. Passing through Langk La the

Passing through Lanak La, the boundary follows the eastern and boundary follows the eastern and southern watersheds of the Chang Chenmo and the southern watershed of the Ch esang. 7 southern skirting the Chumesang of the Chumesang, the southin balk bank of the Changlung Lungpa and the western extremity of the eastern half of the Pangong Lake, it follows the Ang watershed and

north-eastern extremity of Spiti.

north-eastern extremity of Spiti. This boundary between Ladakh and Tibet, long sanctified by cus-tom, was reaffirmed by the Treaty. of 1842 signed by the represen-tatives of Kashmir on the one hand and the Dalai Lama and the Emperor of China on, the other. The Tibetar text of the treaty confirms that China was a party to it. It is true that the treaty did not define the boundary, but referred merely to the "old established frontiers." This was because these frontiers were wellestablished frontiers." This was because these frontiers were well-known and did not require any formal delimitation. In 1847 the Chinese Government informed the British Government that as the boundary was sufficiently and dis-tinctly fixed, there was no need for additional measures for fixing them.

The area was surveyed Indian officials and, once a de-tailed first hand knowledge was tailed first hand knowledge was obtained of the region, official Indian maps began to show the boundary with precision. Even official maps of 1893, 1917 and 1919 showed the boundary in this area as depicted in official Indian more todar. maps today

ATTITUDE OF CHINESE GOVT.

For many years after 1949, when the People's Republic was established, there was no reason to believe that the Chinese autho-rities either were unaware of the traditional boundary or disputed its alignment.

In 1950 the Chinese Govern-ment expressed their gratification over the desire of the Covernment over the desire of the Government of India "to stabilize the Chinese-Indian border" and the Govern-ment of India replied that "the recognized boundary between India and Tibet should remain inviolate." The Chinese Govern-ment questioned neither the loca-tion nor the recognition of this boundary, and the Government of India saw no reason to assume that there was any doubt regard-ing the border. On various occasions in 1951 and 1952, Indian interests in Tibet were discussed but the Chinese Government never sug-gested that there was any fron-tier issue to be negotiated. The only cause for doubting whether

gested that there was any fron-tier issue to be negotiated. The only cause for doubting whether the Chinese authorities accepted the traditional boundary was the fact that different alignments were being shown on Chinese maps. The alignments included about 36,000 square miles of territory on the north-eastern frontier and an area of about 15,000 square miles in north-eastern Ladakh within China. On 20th Nonember 1950

Nehru dec Minister Nehru declared e Lok Sabha that "the in the Lok Sabha that McMahon Line is our boun McMalion Line is our boundary, map or no map. We will not allow any body to come across that boundary. This definite and public declaration of policy was not questioned by the Chinese authorities.

for an agreement be-

tween the two con and intercourse, between and India. This would have the obvious occasion for Indus. From Chang La the boundary follows the Kailash range and the northern watershed of the. Sutlej and India. This would have b the obvious occasion for Chinese Government to raise questions regarding the front But they did not say anything with the traditioned to with the traditioned to the set of the sutley and the Pare Chu till it meets the traditioned to the sutley the set of the set But they did not say anything suggest that the traditional ali ment shown in the Indian m was unacceptable to them.

In October 1954, when or Prime Minister visited China, j the course of his talks with th Chinese leaders he briefly mer tioned to them that he had see some maps published in Chin which showed a wrong boundar which showed a wrong boundary between the two countries. He added that he presumed that this was an error and that so far as the Government of India were concerned, they were not greatly worried about it, because the boundaries of India were quite clear and not a matter of argu-ment. ment.

The Chinese Prime Ministe replied once more that these maps were really reproductions of old maps drawn before 1949 and the Chinese Gover had had as yet no th

CHINESE INTRUSION

From 1954, however, Chinese personnel persistently visited the Bara Hoti area in Uttar Pradesh and in the summer of 1956 a Chinese survey party came into the Spiti area, and armed Chinese personnel intruvied into personnel intruded into Nila pass: Protests from the ment of India remained uned. Jadhang and crossed the Ship pass. Protests from the Goven

However, when Mr. Chou E visited India towards th 956, in his talks with of 1956, Prime Minister he referred to Prime Minister he referred to in Sino-Indian boundary, and mor especially the so-called McMaho Line. He said that he had accept ed the McMahon Line as th border between China and Burm and whatever might have hap-pened long ago, in view of new developments and friendly rela-tions which existed between China and India, he would accept this border with India also

At that time Prime Minister Nehru recorded the substance of his talk with the Chinese Prime his talk with the Chinese Prime Minister in the following words: "Premier Chou referred to the McMahon Line and again said that he had never heard of this before though of course the then Chinese. Government had deal with the metter and not accented Chinese Government had dealt with this matter and not accepted that Line. He had gone into this matter in connection with the matter in connection with border dispute with Burma.

"Although he thought that this line, established by British Imperialism, was not fair, nevertheless; because it was an accomplished fact and because of the friendly relations which existed between China and the countries concerned, namely, India and Burma, the Chinese Government were of the opi-nion that they should give recognition to this McMahan Line. They had, however, not consulted the Tibetan author-ities about it yet. They propos-ed to do so."

The two Prime Ministers dis-eussed this matter at some length. After Mr. Chou En-lai had made it clear that the Chinese Govern-ment intended to accept the traditional boundary between traditional boundary between India and China, Mr. Nehru men-tioned that there were no from-tier, disputes between the two countries. but only some very minor border problems. It was decided that these petty issues should be settled amicably by the

ernments meeting together on the basis of etsablished practice and custom as well as watersheds.

custom as well as watersneas. Despite this, Chinese incur-sions into Indian territory continu-ed. In 1957, a patrol party was noticed in the Spiti area, and a road running for about a hundred miles across Aksai Chin, which is a part of India was completed.

The next year they came to Klurnak fort in Ladakh, arrested an Indian patrol party in Aksai Chin, and intruded into Sangcha Malla and Lapthal, both on the Indian side of the traditional boundary of Uttar Pradesh.

When the Government of India protested at these Chinese activi-ties on the Indian side of the border, the arrested Indian patrol party was released, but no reply was sent with regard to the other incidents.

In July 1958, there was publish-In July 1958, there was publish-ed in an official Chinese magazine a map of China, which included within Chinese territory four of the five Divisions of the North-East Frontier Agency, some areas in north Uttar Pradesh and large areas in eastern Ladakh. The in north Uttar Pradesh and large areas in eastern Ladakh. The Government of India drew the at-tention of the Chinese authorities to this, and suggested that as the Decelor Consumer head user the People's an objected that is the People's Government had been in office for nearly nine years, neces-sary corrections in Chinese maps should not be delayed any longer.

BOUNDARY QUESTIONED

The Chinese Government re-plied that the boundary line in Chinese maps was being drawn on the basis of old maps pub-lished before 1949. They added, however, that they had not yet undertaken a survey of their boundary nor consulted with the countries concerned and they would not make changes in the boundary on their own. This re-mark implied that they regarded the boundary between India and China as an open issue which China as an open issue which should be the subject of dis-

russions. Thereupon, Mr. Nehru, in a letter of 14th December 1958 to the Chinese Prime Minister, pointed out that this suggestion could never be accepted by India. "There can be no ques-tion of these large parts of India being anything but India and there is no dispute about them. I do not know what kind of surveys can affect these wellof surveys can affect these well-known and fixed boundaries."

Mr. Chou En-lai replied to this letter on 23rd January 1959. He suggested that the boundary should be determined after surshould be determined after sur-veys and mutual consultations, and till then the two sides should imaintain the status quo. Mr. Nehru in his reply of 22nd March again pointed out that the boun-dary as shown by India on her official maps was not only based on natural and geographical fea-tures but coincided with tradition and over a large part was configurand over a large part was confirm-ed by international agreements.

In July an armed Chinese de-In July an armed Chinese de-tachment entered the region of Western Pangong Lake in Ladakh and established a camp at Spang-gur; and in August armed Chinese forces intruded into Khinzemane and overpowered the Indian out-post at Longiu, both in the North-East Frontier Agency. On '8th Sentember 1959 Mr.

On 8th September 1959 Mr. Chou En-lai wrote to Mr. Nehru Chou En-lai wrote to Mr. Nehru asserting that there was no agree-ment between the two Govern-ments on the alignment of the boundaries and, for the first time, he laid claims to extensive areas of Indian territory. He proposed that an overall settlement should be sought through negotiations.

Pending this, as a provisional measure, the two sides should maintain the long-existing status quo on the border.

INDIAN POSITION

Mr. Nehru in his reply of 26th September, made it clear that there could be no question of dis-cussing the whole northern boun-dary of India, which had been settled for centuries by history, geography, custom and tradition. As the terrain of the Sino-Indian border made physical demarcation on the ground in many places im-possible, minor border rectifica-tions in some places were nerbane possible, minor border rectifica-possible, minor border rectifica-tions in some places were perhaps required, and the Government of India were willing to have dis-cussions for such a purpose.

But any such discussions would have to be on the basis that the frontier was, on the whole, well-known and beyond whole, well-known, and beyond dispute. The Government of India could not discuss the Chinese claim to over 50,000 square miles of what had been fit many decades, and in some places for centuries, an integral part of Indian territory.

Mr. Nehru pointed out in this connection that the suggestion that an independent Government of India were seeking to reap the benefit from past British aggres-sion against China was not only false but had caused deep resent-ment in India. ment in India.

ment in India. Mr. Nehru once more stated the position of the Government of India that, pending discussions on the frontier alignment in par-ticular sectors, the status quo should be maintained and both sides should respect the tradi-tional frontier. At no place were Indian personnel to be found on the Tibetan side of the traditional frontier; but Chinese personnel were at various places in eastern Ladakh and in occupation of Longju. Longju.

ASSERTIONS REFUTED

Mr. Nehru refuted in detail the assertions made by Mr. Chou En-lai regarding various sectors of the boundary. He showed that the boundary between Ladakh and Tibet as delineated on Indian maps was the traditional boundary and that China had been a party to the 1842 trenty. In the middle sector there could be little doubt about the boundary, for the 1954 agreement between India and China had specified six passes in this area and these had been re-cognised by implication as border passes. In fact, the Government of India had always been in con-trol of the Indian ends of these

trol of the Indian ends of these passes. As for the so-called McMahor As for the Social with Michael And Line, the Chinese representative at the Simla Conference had been fully aware of the boundary that had been settled between India and Tibet and the Chinese Gov-

ernment had not then or later raised any objection to it. In the circumstances, the boun ary settled between India and Tibet in 1914 should, in accord-ance with accepted international practice, be regarded as binding on both Tibet and China. Moreover, this alignment had represent-ed correctly the customary boun-dary in the area.

Mr. Nehru emphatically r diated the allegation that diated the allegaton that the Government of India had recently "invaded and occupied" a num-ber of places in Tibet and showed that it was in fact Chinese per-sonnel that had crossed the Indian border in a number of places.

RAKORAM SODA PLAIN Qizil Jilga AKSAICHIN RGolwon 8 ONGKAL ^ي ب LANAK LA Chang Chenmo HOT SPRING TIBE Shy R.Chumesang 0 Pangono Chusul Lake Spangaur Rudok Lak CHANG LA

In their recent massive attacks the shed to their 1960 claim line. The Western Sector: In their recent me Chinese



On 20th November 1950.

Chinese authorities. When the discrepancies bet-ween Indian and Chinese maps were brought to the notice of the Chinese Government, they replied that their maps were based on old maps of the Kuomintang period and they did not assert any claims on the basis of these maps. Nor did they challenge the official Indian maps which were showing the traditional alignment.

In December 1953, negotiations



This letter of the Prime Minis Ins letter of the Prime Minis-ter gave sufficient evidence to show that the present frontiers of India are historic frontiers. The administration, too, has been extended right up to the frontier. Even the uninhabited areas of Ladakh have been visited regu y reconnaissance parties, was only recently that they the Chinese gradually larly by and it w found coming into the area. The Chinese

Government have so far given no reply to Mr. Nehru's however, adequate

KONGKA PASS KILLINGS

On 20th and 21st October 1959. On 20th and 21st October 1959, an Indian police patrol in the legi-timate discharge of its duties was attacked and nine persons were killed by the Chinese near the Kongka pass, about 50 miles with-in Indian territory. When the Government of India lodged a protest, the Chinese Government rejected it stating that the place where the incident occurred was indisputably Chinese territory. On 4th November the Govern-ment of India rebutted this asser-tion in detail. They said that

ment or india rebutted this asser-tion in detail. They said that there was no doubt about India's northern frontier, which had been shown with precision on official maps, and the area where the clash took place was well within Indian territory. The Chasses Indian territory. The Chinese Government, however, had never made any precise statement as to where they claimed their fron-tier to lie.

PROPOSAL FOR STATUS OUO

On 7th November 1959, Mr. Chou En-lai proposed that to maintain the status quo on the border and to create a favourable atmosphere for a settlement of the boundary question, the armed forces of China and India should forces of China and India should each at once withdraw 20 kilo-metres from the so-called McMa-hon Line and, in Ladakh, from the line upto which each side exercised actual control. He add-ed that to discuss further the boundary and other questions the two Prime Ministers should meet in the immediate future the immediate future.

Mr. Nehru replied on 16th November that he agreed that the two Governments should reach an agreement without de-lay which would eliminate risks

of border clashes. He pointed out that the Government of India had not posted any arm ent of ed personnel anywhere at or near the international boundary and had only recently, after the incidents involving Chinese the inclaents incoloring chanese troops, asked the army to take, over responsibility for the pro-tection of the border. The border outposts had been instructed not to send out any forward a not to send out any forward patrols, and if this suggestion were accepted by the Chinese Government as well the risk of border clashes would be com-pletely eliminated.

The Government of India could not agree to any arrange-ment even as an interim measure Government of India which would maintain the forcible Chinese occupation of Longju, which was in Indian territory; but if the Chinese withdrew from it Indian personnel would not reoccupy it.

occupy it. As for Ladakh, Mr. Nehru siggested that the Government of India would withdraw all person-nel to the west of the line which the Chinese Government had shown as the international boun-dary in their 1956 maps, which, so far as the Government of India were aware. were their latest were aware, were their latest maps, on condition that the Chinese Government withdrew their personnel to the east of the traditional boundary shown on official Indian maps.

In this sector, since the facts of possession and the extent of jurisdiction exercised by either party were disputed, there were no means of ascertaining the preno means of ascertaining the pre-valent status quo. So Mr. Nehru's counter proposals were the only practicable means of achieving a separation of the forces and thus avoiding clashes. Regarding a mean

avoiding clashes. Regarding a meeting of the two Prime Ministers, Mr. Nehru felt that to ensure its success some preliminary steps should be taken and the foundation for dis-cussions laid. Immediate efforts should therefore be concontented cussions laid: Immediate efforts should, therefore, be concentrated on reaching an interim under-standing which would help to ease the tension, and thereafter neces-sary preliminary steps should be taken.

CHINESE REJECTION

In his letter of 17th December 1959, Mr. Chou En-lai rejected Mr. Nehru's counter-proposals for interim measures to be taken to

avoid clashes. No reply was given to Mr. Nehru's letter of 26th to Mr. Nehru's letter of 26th September and the Note of 4th November, in which sufficient evi-dence had been adduced to subs-tantiate the traditional alignment of the boundary as shown on Indian maps. Instead, Mr. Chou En-lai suggested that the two En-lai suggested that the two Prime Ministers should meet on 26th December, 1959 either in Chin or in Rangoon

Mr. Nehru replied on 21st De-cember, 1959 deeply regretting that Mr. Chou En-lai had not ac-cepted the very reasonable pro-posals put forward by the Govern-ment of India to secure an immediate lessening of tension posais put forward by the Govern-ment of India to secure an immediate lessening of tension along the border. He was always ready to meet and discuss with the Chinese Prime Minister the outstanding differences between the two comprises but there and the two countries; but there could the two countries; but there could be no agreement of principle when there was such complete disagree-ment about the facts. He would, therefore, prefer to wait for the Chinese Government's promised reply to his letter of 26th Septem-her, and the Note of 4th Novem-her, before discussing what should be the next step. be the next step.

The Government of China sent The Government of China sent? what purported to be replies to the Indian letter and note, on 26th December 1959. Instead of meeting the carefully substantiat-ed arguments put forward by the Indian Government, these letters Indian Government, these letters' only reiterated the Chinese stand. It was asserted that the boundary had not been delimited in the Western and Middle Sectors, that the 'McMahon Line' was illegal and that the alignment shown on Chinese many the bar discussion. Chinese maps was the tradition one.

the Government of India, their note of 12th February, 196 produced additional evidence refutation of the Chinese February, 1960, al evidence in

PRIME MINISTERS' MEETING

On 5th February, 1960, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, wrote to Premier Chou En-lai stating that while the Chinese contention that the boundary was undeli-mited was unacceptable, he would be glad to meet Premier Chou En-lai in Delhi. The two Prime En-lai in Delhi. The two Prime Ministers met in Delhi in April. They failed to resolve the differ-ences, but agreed that the officials

°ON PAGE 12



The Eastern Sector: The McMalion Line which the Chinese pledged never to cross has been October 20. They are poised now to attack Jang in the the east.

45th Anniversary Of Great October Socialist Revolution

CUBA: CONCESSION TO SANITY & PEACE

Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR,

on November 6 in his report in Moscow on the occasion

of the 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist

summary follows:

Today we wifeess the disinteg-ration of the colonial system, its final collapse." The remarkable fact, Kosygin

The remarkable fact, Kosygin said, is that having started on the road of independent existence, the majority of new states of Asia and Africa proclaim their inten-tion to build life along socialist lines. True, not infrequently the concent of socialism in these

concept of socialism in these countries differs from the scienti-

fic conception of such a society. However, these declarations indi-cate that the ideas of socialism

"Socialism has become the

sign of the time," Kosygin de-

"Socialism has led our coun-try and the other socialist coun-tries to the broad road of econo-mic; cultural and scientific and

technical progress." Today the Soviet Union ac-

counts for 20 per cent of the world's industrial output or al-most as much as Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany

and France taken together, Kosy-gin said further. The countries

of socialism now produce almost 37 per cent of the world's indus-trial output. Meanwhile, the share of the United States in world output has markedly shrunk.

The last decade, illumined

with the ideas of the 20th, 21st and 22nd CPSU Congresses, was particularly fruitful for the Soviet Union. "The daring

gaining possession of new dreds of millions of human

-Saus KOSYGIN

"The October Revolution blazed the trail to com-Year Plan the Soviet Union munism for all mankind," "A powerful invincible com-munity of socialist countries has now taken shape. will have put into operation \$,700 big industrial plants. Though weather conditions

Though weather conditions were unfavourable in a number Socialism entered the world arena full of strength and were untavourable in a number of districts, Kosygin went on to say, the gross grain harvest this year has been larger than in 1961. Never before has there been such a bumper crop of grain in our country. Meat pro-curements have increased 10 per cent since 1961. faith in its future," so stated Alexei Kosygin, Member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and First Revolution, according to the official summary released by cent since 1981. the Soviet Information Bureau in Delhi. The rest of the Kosygin said: "Between 1953 nd 1962 agricultural output in

summary follows: MOSYGIN emphasized, that most important non-ferrous me-tables of the colonial system, its the couput of these metals. Today we wittees the disinteg-ration of the colonial system, its the output of these metals. and 1962 agricultural output in the country increased 60 per cent while the number of workers in agriculture declined by 1,200,000 during this period. "Nevertheless, the present level of farm production cannot satis-fy us. A tremendous job lies and 1962 agricultural output in the country increased 60 per cent while the number of workers in agriculture declined by 1,200,000 during this period. "Nevertheless, the present level of farm production cannot satis-fy us. A tremendous job lies

For the rate of increase of capital inestment in the natio-nal economy, the Soviet Union leads the United States, Bri-tain, France and the Federal Republic of Germany. Within the four years of the Seven-

ankind. "The foreign policy of the cialist countries is based on the socialist countries is based on the ideas of peace, equality, self-determination of the peoples, and respect for the independence and sovereignty of all states. It is precisely the socialist camp that firmly upholds the principles, ad-vanced by the great Lenin, of peaceful co-existence between states with different social camp states with different social systems," Kosygin said.

Non-Alignment A Big Factor

Kosygin said: "Between 1953 and 1962 agricultural output in the country increased 60 per cent while the number of workers in agriculture declined by 1,200,000 during this period. "Nevertheless, the present level of farm production cannot satis-ahead." Alexei Kosygin emphasized that due to the successes of in-dustry and agriculture, the living standards of the Soviet people are steadily rising. Sumining up the achieve-ments of the Soviet Union, he

Moscow: November 7

declared: "From the storming of the Winter Palace to the storming of the outer space — such are the gigantic strides with which our people are tabacacing." of the working people of the socialist countries, from the socialist countries, from the principles of proletarian socialist tablished between the peoples of the Soviet Union, the People's capitalism and is becoming a decisive factor in the progress of mankind.

ment. He noted that with the fur-He noted that with the fur-ther development of specializa-tion and co-operation within the framework of the world socialist system, the volume of trade be-tween the socialist countries will

tween the socialist countries will increase from year to year. "But this does not mean at all," Kosygin noted, "that the Soviet Union and other socialist coun-tries do not intend to develop-trade with the capitalist world." After noting that the West After noting that the Wess European monopolies are trying to contrapose to the economic rapprochement of socialist coun-tries the policy of so-called "integration" which found it olies are trying found its concrete expression in the estab-lishment of the Common Market, Kosygin declared: "Capitalist integration does not and cannot solve the problems of overcom-ing the contradictions of modern capitalism."

He stressed that we are not frightened by the threat of making the Common Market a tool of economic struggle against the socialist system. "The policy of isolation and

ON FACING PACE

me that all the IWA blanches throughout the country have been instructed to raise funds for the purpose and that the response has been extremely good. There have been many cases, I was have been many cases, I was told, where ordinary workers bave contributed their entire pay packets to the fund." in particular. There has virtually been no campaign, except in obvious quarters, against the socialist countries in this connection, far i- less against the Communists and democrats in India India Defence **Fund Committee**

London Letter

strong, disciplined and patriotic force.

In London, a central co-ordi-nating body called The India Defence Fund Committee has been formed with representatives from Indian Workers Association,

democrats in India, especially after the bold stand taken by the CPI on the entire problem. There has been a total absence of jingoism in their actions and utterances. Not that there are none who wish to make capital out of the nation's difficulties for their native political interact. But an Indian Workers Association, adon Majlis, Indian Chamber Commerce, Indian Medical sociation, and various other aller bodies together with minent individuals. of Commerce.

all Induan Workers Association who, under its able General Secretary, Vishin Dutt Sharma, has already handed over to M. G. Chagla, the Indian High Commissioner, an initial col-lection of £1,050 (more than 14 000 emerge) for Being Minis

14,000 rupees) for Prime Minis-ter's Defence Fund. Ratten Singh, President of the owerful Indian Workers' Asso-lation of Great Britain has told

me that all the IWA branches

A spokesman or the commute informed me that its office bas been inundated with offers of money and, in a number of cases, jewelleries offered by women.

maller bodies together with rominent individuals. A spokesman of the Committee formed me that its office bas promey and, in a number of cases, welleries offered by women. At a public meeting organis-ed by the Committee this week, M. C. Chagla has dis-closed that India House has-telosen the India House has-tribute to the impart made by been receiving donations un-interruptedly for the last few weeks. He also said that hundreds of Indian students mailer bodies together with out of the nation's difficulties for their party political interest. But these elements have been kept (at least, so far) in their places in the various joint committees in the various joint committees that have been formed through-out the country. Such a sober and rational is, in a way, a remarkable tribute to the impact made by the progressive aspects of Nehru government's policies on the Indians and progressive been receiving donations un-tinterruptedly for the last few weeks. He also said that hundreds of Indian students and workers have expressed It is a recog their willingness to return to India immediately and serve of positive work the nation in whatever capa-city the Government might his friends in consider them for consider them fit. The Indian scene in this coun-

try, as such, is now one of tre-

Just Out

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Britons.

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NOVEMBER 18, 1962

At the Tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum (Left to Right): Malincusky, Khrushchov, Voroshilov and

The military parade demonstrat-ed the awe-inspiring and indomit-able might of the Union of Socialist Republics. Armoured cars, heavy tanks, huge guns of bigger and bigger calibres and mighty rockets, the ground to air missiles which have proved their nover and accuracy in proceines missies which have proved their power and accuracy in practice and the gigantic breath-taking long range rockets mounted on huge steel carriages rumbled past over the stones of the Red Square.

NEW AGE

with flowers.

hopes of a bright and pros-perous future.

perous juture. This was followed by a mass sports parade when to the music of Tchaikovsky's fifth symphony thousands of youngmen and wo-men transformed the square to life with graceful movements making live and colourful pat-terns. Models of the Vostok dynasty of spaceships came on the Square and children in space suits rushed out to the tribune with flowers.

The parade was an expla-nation of the simple truth given in a popular form to the war-mongers and imperialists that war means their uiter destructions and liquidation. It was a mighty demonstration of the soviet constructions include hydroelec-the force which guarantees the peace of the world and its

this year 2,610 thousand square metres of housing has gone up and 85,000 new flats have been built. On this holiday 3,000 people celebrate their house warming in new flats. The new circular motor road, more than a hundred kilometres round Mos-cow has been completed to ease the traffic jam on the roads of the city by diverting some of the traffic outside.

Moscow is becoming a new modern town of the future with hundreds of new shops, new lines of metro, new restaurants and cafes and well-dressed peo-ple fill the streets.

* From Masood Ali Khan



PAGE TEN

the Societ Union. "The daring eradication of the consequences of Stalin's personality cult had a salutary effect on the life of our Party and all the country, provided boundless opportuni-ties for the creative initiative of the people." - "Our Party meets the 45th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution stronger and closer united than ever, closely rallying behind its Leninist Cen-tral Committee," Kosygin declar-ed. After noting that the CPSU Programme adopted by the 22nd Party Congress, is being success-fully realized, Kosygin announc-

fully realized, Kosygin announc-ed: In the four years of the Seven-Year Plan (1959-1965) So-viet industry has produced 23 thousand million roubles worth of goods above the plan. In 1962 the gross industrial output programme will be overfulfilled and the volume of industrial output will increase wi year by 9-odd per cent. within the

About 13 million tons of steel will have been produced in four years of the Seven-Year Plan over and above the target figures. I In the volume of pr

The day of Seventh November. In Moscow a fine

sunny day dawned with music and laughter as through

decorated and colourful streets thousands converged on

² Lenin mausoleum as thousands of Moscovites and foreign guests on tribunes cheered. As the Spassky tower clock chimed ten, the doves took to the air. The Soviet Defence Minister Marshal Malinovsky drove out standing through the ancient gate of Kremlin in a shining limousine and greeted the armed forces lined up for parade. As he greeted each detachment of Air-force, Navy, land forces and the special rocket detachments, a mighty hurrah shook the Kremlin walls. wall wails. The trumpets sounded the call "listen all" as the Marshal mounted the tribune to speak. Malinoosky welcomed and greeted the assembled guests and Soviet people on the occa-sion of 45th Anniversary of the October Revolution which was

the Red Sauare.

PPOSITE the Mausoleum

PPOSITE the Mausoleum on the other side of the vast square a huge portrait of Lenin with the words "Forward to the victory of Communism" on a red banner and flags of the Republics of the Soviet Union fluttered.

Three minutes to ten, the Soviet leaders headed by Khrush-chov mounted the tribune of the

Lenin mausoleum as tho

October Revolution which was also the first anniversary of the programme of building Com-munism launched by the 22nd Congress of the CPSU. The people were changing the face of the earth and their lives. The world' socialist system was proving its superiority over capi-talism, Malinovsky said. By proving its superiority over capi-talism, Malinovsky said. By blockading Cuba the American militarists had pushed the world to an atomic war but wise Soviet policy had, saved peace. The Soviet Union stands for the solu-tion of all questions peacefully but if the imperialists start a war, the Soviet forces could deliver a shattering blow. The Soviet anthem was plaued

The Soviet anthem was played

* From OMEO GOOPTU



November 8 The situation on India's northern frontier has galvanised the vast Indian community in this country into a

extremely popular and respected leader among ordinary Britons and Indians. It is also a tribute to the sus-tained political activity which has been carried out by the main Indian student and workers organisations, since long before. India achieved her independen-ce, among the British people in particular. It is, of course, realised in

strong, disciplined and patriotic force. A s soon as the near-war situation was known in Lon-don, the Indians irrespective of party affiliations went ahead rais-ing funds, organising meetings, lobbying British 'friends of India for sympathetic understanding of India's position on the conflict. The response has been truly magnificent. The funds raised now total several 'thousand pounds. The lead in this direction was given by South-all Indian Worker's Association who, under its able General Secretary, Vishnu Dutt Sharma, has already handed over to M. C. Chagla, the Indian High Commissioner, an initial col-lexiting of 0.1050 (mean the funds raised to the mutual satisfaction of the parties in the dispute. It is important in this connec-tion to record certain features that have emerged so far in the reactions of the Indians here and of the British public opinion. It is only in extremely difficult strength and efficacy of the various dominant concepts and ideas — on international and in-It is, of course, realised in responsible circles that the Uni-ted States, Britain and other Western powers want to make every effort in various ways, openly or otherwise, to draw India close to their military and political umbrella. Nothing would suit their purpose more than to make India another of their many satellites. But I am yet to come across anyone in the circles that mat-

anyone in the circles that mat-ter who is prepared to barter away, in spite of the northern tragedy; India's hard-earned free-dom and throw away the many political, economic and cultural gains of the last fifteen years since independence

gàins ot the since indépendence. This is considered by every responsible observer to be ex-observer to be e As far as the Indians abroad and the British progressives are concerned, they have risen to This is considered by every responsible observer to be ex-tremely important. The on-slaught of British reactionaries is already evident. There is already a pressure, if

is strongly believed, on the Indian government to allow foreign per-sonnel (i.e. of British and Ameri-can origin) to join our troops in the North. Conservative Sunday Telegraph has in an editorial urged the West to serid "trained and devoted men" to go to the war front and added; "Someone who is known and trusted in India should appeal for volun-teers from Britan and other parts of the Commonwealth to help at the front and behind it." Their purpose would be "to strengthen the defences, improve communications and help in the maintenance of modern weapons." In another editorial this is how it described the Indian situation before the fighting be-gan with the Chinese forces: "Lacking real strength, either economic or military, she (India) is strongly believed, on the Indian

nevertheless became a leading

TOKEN OF APPRECIATION

A worker of the Northern Railway has remitted sum of Rs. 25 to the General Secretary of the CPI, as a token of his appreciation of the fact that a handful of party members boldly faced the onslaught of the goondas at the parliamentary office of the party in Delhi on November 1 and saved the office from their attack

61 N his letter, *inter alia*, he and the PSP having failed to shatter and wean away the people who stood by your campaign, have at last stooped to low to goondaism and

arty against their slanderous arty against their slanderous ampaign, have at last stooped too low to goondaism and sation for the damage of your booliganism, by damaging Central offices, I contribute this small amount of Rs. 25 to strengthen your party further."

... Ceasefire And Talks Between India And China On A Reasonable Basis ..

***FROM FACING PAGE**

blockade of socialism is senseless under: present-day. conditions." After recalling the dangerous developments caused by the aggressive actions of the United States in the Caribbean area, Kosygin declared: The Soviet Government took note of Presi-dent Kennedy's declaration that the United States would lift the blockade of Cuba, strictly observe her swereimby renounce the in

ideas — on international and in-

ternal matters — and to see if they can stand the stresses of

Abiding Allegiance

To Policy Of Peace

concerned, they have risen to the occasion and have refused to

throw away their abiding alle-giance to Nehru's policy of peace and non-alignment and friendly relations with the socialist world

emergencies.

- and to see if

It is a recognition, without doubt, of the tremendous amount of positive work done in this country by Krishna Menon and his friends in Great Britain; Menon, in particular, remains in spite of what the jute press may say in both India and here, an

her sovereignty, renounce the in-vasion of Cuba, and that the other nations of the Western hemisphere would do likewise. Inasmuch as the President of Inasmuch as the President, of the United States solemnly declared before the whole wor-ld that there would be no in-vasion of Cuba either on the part of the United States or on the part of other countries of the Western hemisphere or

lost its meaning. Who made a concession to whom in these circumstances? We feel that this was a conces-sion on both sides, a concession to sanity and peace. Kosygin emphasised that mili-tarism, aggressive imperialism of the United States, was to blame for this conflict. "It created this conflict which might have in-flicted tremendous losses upon mankind. But ultimately, the acuteness of this conflict has now been liquidated on the basis of a compromise, and mutual con-cessions and talks are being held with a view to its complete liquidation". Pointing out that influential quarters in the West insist on the socialist countries, Kosygin said: "One cannot help seeing that such 'toughness' may lead to war, to a thermonuclear catastrophe. Road blocks, which hamper nor-mal relations between all states. NEW ACE

NEW AGE

must now be removed instead of being accumulated. This will safeguard peace, all the peoples on Earth long for." He described the problem of a

The Soviet people, Kosygin said, cannot but deeply regret the events on the Sino-Indian border where armed clashes took

the part of other scatters of on the events on the Smolindan the part of other countries of border where armed clashes took the Western hemisphere or from their territory, the pre-sence on Cuba of weapons which the United States go-vernment called offensive has lost its meaning. Who made a concession to whom in these circumstances? We feel that this was a concess-sion on both sides, a concession to sanity and peace. Kosygin emphasised that mili-tarism, aggressive imperialism of the United States, was to blame for this conflict. "It created this conflict which might have in-flicted tremendous losses upon mankind. But ultimately, the contrast of the offensive the states of the action to sanity and peace. Conflict which might have in-dicted tremendous losses upon

Cur view is that a ceasefire and talks between India and the People's Republic of China on a reasonable basis would be a correct solution, all the more so since there are no funda-mental contradictions between India and the PRC, no such differences which could not be solved at a round-table confer-ence. The sooner such talks begin, the bigger will be the gain of the peoples of those countries, the bigger will be the gain for the zous of peace. Alexei Kosygin said that dis-armament was a matter of vital concern for the peoples.

"The Soviet Covernment," has said, "will continue persistently pressing for an early solution of the preblem of general and com-plete disarmament, as the only reliable way of ensuring univer-sal peace." However, while no practical

He described the problem of a German peace settlement as one of the most acute problems. The Soviet people, Kosygin settlement can be effected with-out prejudice to the interests and prestige of any country or group of countries by agreement be-tween all sides concerned. The Soviet people, Kosygin The Soviet people the the person p

In peace and security or peoples. Our confidence in the future rests on a sound basis, Kosygin declared. We believe in hu-man reason, we believe that the most complicated problems in international relations can be in international re-settled peacefully.



BACKGROUND TO CHINESE INVASION - From Centre Pages

of the two Governments should meet to examine all relevant docu-ments in support of the stands of the two Governments and report. Eastern Sector, and into Sikkim. the two Governments and report. Meantime, every effort should be made to avoid friction and clashes

REPORT OF THE OFFICIALS

The officials of the two Covernments met, at Peking, Delhi and Rangoon and sub-mitted their Report to the two Governments. The Government of India published the Report in full on 14th February, 1961, while the Government of China rubbiched the one work of the subpublished it only a year later, in April, 1962

The Report showed that the evidence in support of the Indian case was overwhelmingly superior to that brought forward by the Chinese side, Evidence of Chinese side. Evidence of tradi-tion, custom and usage left no doubt that the boundary align-ment shown by India was the long-established one. The Chinese could produce hardly any evidence of tradition and custom. Treaties, agreements and diplomatic ex-changes of different periods con-firmed the traditionally accepted boundary. oundary.

The Indian side also produced a large mass of evidence of ex-plorations, surveys, maintenance of trade routes, and collection of revenue establishing continuous revenue establishing continuous administration of the areas now claimed by China. On the other hand the Chinese side produced only a few vague and imprecise documents of very recent date which were inconsistent with documents or very technic with which were inconsistent with their claims and arguments and contradictory in fact. Indeed, many items of evidence cited by them were found to prove the

The fact that the alignment claimed by the Chinese was wholly arbitrary was also clear from the fact that in addition to the inconsistencies already pre-vailing in Chinese maps, the alignn ent shown in the Chi map officially given at the talks in 1960 was altogether different in the Ladakh area from the alignment shown in the 1956 map which was endorsed by Premier Chou En-lai in December, 1959. The former alignment some 2,000 square miles Indian territory.

CONTINUED AGGRESSION

PAGE TWELVE

During and after the talks of the officials, the Chinese author-ities, instead of taking steps to reduce the tension on the border, continued to intrude into Indian territory to consolidate the occupied by them. areas

In October, they came up to Hot Spring in Ladakh.

In August, 1981 they estab-lished three new checkposts near Nyagzu in Ladakh and con-structed roads linking these posts with rear bases.

Early in 1962, they conducted aggressive forward patrolling in the Western Sector.

They even protested against the presence of Indian troops on Indian soil, and on 30th April, threatened that they would not only patrol the entire Western Sector but would consider patrol-ling along the entire boundary.

The Government of India, how-ever, while performing their duty of taking measures to defend their territory, continued to strive to settle the problem by peaceful means. On 14th May, 1962 they repeated their offer, first made in November, 1959, that both India and China should withdraw their troops. behind the alignments claimed by China and India res-pectively in Ladakh and thus reduce the prevailing tension. The Chinese Government not only re-jected this reasonable offer but proceeded to set up new military The Government of India, how led to set up new military

In July they created a serious incident by encircling an Indian post in the Galwan Valley.

In September a Chinese force stepped across the established boundary in the Eastern Sector,

(On October 20 they launched a major invasion in both Western and Eastern Sectors.)

Alongside these aggressive ac-tivities, the Chinese Government sought, in December, 1961, to secure the conclusion of a new trade agreement in place of the -1954 Agreement which had laps-ed. India pointed out that until the Chinese had reversed their aggressive and expansionist poli-cies and restored the proper at mosphere for the observance of the Five Principles underlying mos the the Five Frinciples underlying the 1954 Agreement, there could be no negotiations for another

In August, 1962 the Government of India invited the Gov-ernment of China to send a representation of chamber of examine means of restoring the status quo and producing the proper climate for considering the boundary

In September India reiterated

WE BEGRET

September 19, 1961

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the news-item Our attention has been drawn to the fact that the news-item published under the caption. "Explosive Situation in Kanpur" in our weekly New Age, dated November 16, 1958 was based on incorrect and false information. We regret the publication of this news-item which was based on bona fide error.

Bona nde error. We sincerely regret the annoyance caused to Dr Sampurna and the U.P. Government by the publication of this article

s/d P. C. Joshi Edito s/d D. P. Sinha Printer & Publisher New Age Weekly

ement

this position and agreed to the Chinese suggestion that repre-sentatices should first meet in Peking from 15th October.

The Covernment of China,

New Delhi

and tender our apologies to them.

NEW AGE

however, seemed to be in no. This Convention of 1890 also forms the valid boundary between mood to create such an atmost defined the boundary between Tibet and India in this section. Sikkim and Tibet as the crest of . الرودية الورد موتري رواد

TALKS WITH PAKISTAN

> Moreover, in May, 1962 they entered into an agreement with Pakistan for delimiting the boun-dary with that part of Kashmir-which has been under the illegal occupation of Pakistan. The Gov-ernment of India have made it clear that Kashmir have a liter clear that Kashmir is legally part of India and that they would not recognize any agreement reached with Pakistan regarding this sector of the Indian boundary.

SIKKIM AND BHUTAN

Closely linked to the question of the boundary between India and China is the question of the boundaries of Sikkim and Bhutan with China. In his letter, of 8th September 1959, Mr. Chou En-lai stated that the boundaries of Bhutan and Sikkim did not fall within the scope of discussion between India and China.

To this Mr. Nehru replied To this Mr. Nehru replied in his letter of 26th September, that China was well aware of India's obligation to maintain the terri-torial integrity of Sikkim and Bhutan. The Chinese Govern-ment had recognised as far back as 1890 that the Government of India had "direct and exclusive control over the internal adminis-tration and foreign relations" of Sikkim.

Sikkim and Tibet as the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into the Sikkim Teesta and its affluents from the waters flowing into the Tibetan Mochu and northward into other rivers of Tibet. Five years later, in 1895, this boundary was de-marcated on the ground. There can, therefore, be no dispute re-garding the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet.

The boundary of Bhutan has not been so defined and it is a traditional one following the crest of the Himayalan range. Chinese maps show sizeable areas of Bhutan as parts of Tibet: The rectification of these errors is a matter for the Government of India, for under treaty rela-tionships with Bhutan, the Go-vernment of India are the only competent atthority to take up competent authority to take up with other Governments matters concerning Bhutan's external rela-tions. They have in fact already-taken up with the Chinese Go-vernment a number of matters on "behalf of the Bhutan Government

In their note of 26 December 1959, the Chinese accepted that the boundary with Sikkim had been demarcated and that there was no dispute. With Bhutan, they said there was "only a cer-tain discrepancy between the delineation on the maps of the two sides in the sector south of the so-called McMabon line." In other words, they accepted the was no dispute. With Bhutan, they said there was "only a cer-tain discrepancy between the delineation on the maps of the two sides in the sector south of the so-called McMahon line." In other words, they accepted the traditional northern boundary of Bbutan. Their claim to the south-eastern part of Bhutan is un-tenable as the McMahon line boundary line as the McMahon line boundary line as the McMahon line boundary line as the McMahon line boundary line bound

Same Same

CONCLUSION

To sum up: a India's traditional frontier with China is well-known,

being based on treaty, agreement and custom. Till recently, no Chinese Government has ever challenged it.

b The present controversy, over the frontier arose be-cause the Chinese Government for the first time laid claims to extensive areas of Indian terri-tory in Premier Chou En-lai's letter of 8th September, 1959.

C The tension on the India-China border has increas-ed in the last three years because Chinese forces have been push-ing forward to assert: their claims.

d The Government of India. have stated that in spite of Chinese provocations they will always explore the possibilities of a peaceful settlement. But they a peaceful settlement. But they are prepared to discuss with the Chinese Government existing dis-putes and such minor rectifica-tions of the frontier as may be considered. considered necessary by agreement.

situation to change our

tern of economic

But these people are con-fused. They put forward pro-posals which are very much to our disadvantage. Fortu-nately, after we had explain-ed these various matters, Pre-sident Nasser of the UAR put forward, carter sident Nasser of the UAR put forward certain proposals which are very very near our proposals. They are not ex-actly the same but are very near basically our proposal near, basically our proposal that they should retire behind Thagla Ridge, that conditions before the 8th September should be produced. That is the basic part of his proposal That too the Chin have

I think that the proposals we have put forward are honourable, legitimate and not coming through weakness but strength and they are having a good impression on the rest of the world. The rest of world also counts in such ters....

Finally I should like to say that this is a tremendous challenge to our manhood and our nationhood, something which is far above our party bickerings and party conflict Of course parties have their views and they are entitled to them but for the moment this is something bigger than those things and the chal-lenge has also another aspect of it and that is, it is an op-portunity to build up our na-tion, an opportunity to build

we are not interested in the so-colled victory by itself because victory is a hollow thing if you miss the fruits go into wrong lines because that would be a tragedy, a deeper tragedy than war. That is, not to be corrupted by war, and to use the war

Therefore, we have to think of the basic thing we aim at because something has come UF SHAKING-UP If we do that, then out of this great trouble that we face, good will come for the nation and I would like this house and our 'Parliament and our Members' in the way, a very and our Members to give the nation is of the right kine this lead to the nation that and they yield right results.

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China Debate Reviewed === * FROM BACK PAGE

The sooner we get rid of it, the better; the sooner we turn our back to it, the better." I mengland there is what is known as a wartime leadership and a peacetime leadership. To day we are at war. We have been forced into war by the Chinese. Are we having just that leadership that we really desrve, that we need, that the people really demand? It is for the party in power to think about it. leadership that we really deserve, that we need, that the people really demand? It is for the party in power to think about it."

The Swatantra leader tried to Ranga's justify these blatant attacks on the basic policy of the actual justify these blatant attacks on the basic policy of the government and its leadership by claiming that his party was there in the Parlia-ment "to play the role of an oppo-sition, as a responsible opposition." "It is true that some of my Followers

of my brave friends within the Congress have been trying to play quite an inspiring role, and a brave role too, in the recent past in order to tune up their party and try to see that it lines up with the people. But that is not enough. I have had experiences of that role, and I have known its limitations. Therefore it is very necessary in-deed that there should be effective opposition in this country; and that oppositional role we shall to play and serve the shall

continue to play and serve un country". One should admire the candid manner in which Prof. Ranga pos-ed the issues, because it imme-diately alerted the Congress ed the issues, because it imme-diately alerted the Congress benches to the danger. It was therefore with some heat and pas-sion that former Congress Presi-dent U. N. Dhebar, who other-wise is usually mild in his speeches, rose to criticise Ranga on this occasion. Dhebar said: "I was curried that a respon-

"I was surprised that a respon-sible person, claiming the right of an opposition leader, should on the eighteenth day of this national the eighteenin day of this national crisis come up before the House and claim to speak as a responsible opposition leader, question the very fulcrum, the very pivot on which this machine has to be built, the pivot on which we have to rally the masses of the country ultimately to the final victory.

The Swatantra leader's attack on non-alignment and the Prime Min-ister was not an individual's faux pas. It found echo in the speeches of many others from the PSP and Jan Sangh benches also, though not so openly. They chose to make it more subtle, to point out that the Prime Minister is now a dis-illusioned man, a tired man, a man whose great dreams and visions are collapsing, that the country should have a "vigorous" leader-ship at this juncture and so on and so forth. H. V. Kamath, who never sets

The Swatantra leader's attack on

ship at this juncture and so on and so forth. H. V. Kamath, who never gets tired of repeating his loyalty to the Prime Minister and his admiration for his leadership had this to say in a very solicit-ous manner: "...here is a great man who at this period of his glorious life is a trifle tired, a little weary, who sees always around him the laborious effort of years crashing". According to Maharaja Karnl Singh of Swatantra Party, "non-alignment today is almost acade-mic." The charming Maharani Gayatri Devi, who qubted Daily Telegraph and Gita to prove her arguments had this to say: "The President has declared a state of emergency in this country. Should not the Cabinet therefore be re-constituted? We could perhaps have experts instead of politicians who would evoke the confidence of the entire nation". who would evoke the of the entire nation".

built, the pivot on which we have to rally the masses of the country ultimately to the final victory. "I do not doubt his right; I doubt his wisdom. And that is not only in relation to what he has said about the Prime Minister, but that is so in relation to every-thing that has come from his manner that is foreign to me. But

against the continuance of English

for the duration of national emer

NOTES OF THE WEEK

*FROM PAGE 4

united struggle against

for the duration of national emer-gency, if it continues for a few years (as it may, according to the Prime Minister and other national leaders)? Alternatively, will the opponents of Hindi as the sole official language and medium of instruction give up their opposi-tion to it for the duration? Similarly the defence efforts up a united struggle against British imperialism. In those days too, it appeared In those days too, it appeared to many of us that the unity that was being forged in order to resist the external enemy was stronger than all these divisive forces. But, as subsequent deve-Similarly, the defence efforts that are now being stepped up are bound to raise several questions regarding the distribution of finan-cial resources, location of Central lores, but, as subsequent acve-lopments showed, no sooner was this external danger removed than the unity got weakened and the divisive forces started gathering strength. projects, etc., which have led to acute controversy between States

n the present emergency too. forces of casteism, communalism and other forces of disruption are only temporarily suspending their usual activities because of the existence of this threat from

The moment this threat is removed, they are bound to come up again unless, in the meanwhile, the basic causes on account of which they develop-ed between 1947 and 1962 are removed.

It is not even sure whether these forces of national disruption will be completely under control for the duration of the present national emergency if it happens to continue for long. Take, for example, the question

of language. Will the protagonists countri of Hindi give up their struggle States

Plans are to be curtailed; reduc-tions are to be made in such acti-vities as Community Development, Social Services, Communications, etc. All this will augment the power and influence of the Centre and correspondingly reduce those of the States. Much depends, under these circumstances, on how the Centre manages: the increased power and influence which it secures on the country. Discontent

Plan beginning with 1963-64. State Plans are to be curtailed: reduc-

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gested that we should go in for massive aid from the west and that we should not insist on mak-ing payments for their arms

ng payments for their arms imply. They recommended that the Government should invite fore-ign technicians to man our war effort. They strongly objected to all talk of negotiations and opposed the Prime Minister's offer to start negotiations, if the Chinese withdrew to the posi-tions they held before September 8. They insisted that we should wage a total war and not a limited war.

A number of Congress members A number of Congress members did ably counter all these argu-ments and they reiterated the basic policies of the government. Harekrushna Mahatab disproved

ments and they reiterated the basic policies of the government. Harekrushna Mahatab disproved the theory of H. V. Kamath that the Chinese invasion was part of an international communist cons-piracy. He pointed out that China had always had expansionist ten-dencies and now she was using communism for her own purposes, as a cloak for aggression. Khadilkar / and Bhagavat Jha Azad both strongly defended non-alignment and the need to avoid getting involved in a world war. Khadilkar criticised those who suggest that we should jump under the umbrella of some military bloc because of the Chinese aggression. Bhagavat Jha Azad emphasised that we should try for a limited war and not a total war. While there were no doubt expressions of disappointment at the Soviet Union's attitude in the Sino-Indian conflict, there was

the Soviet Union's attitude in the Sino-Indian conflict, there was quite a large number of Congress members who took a more sober view of things and said that we should try to appreciate the So-viet Union's stand and not criti-cica it

viet Union's stand and not criti-cise it. Thus H. C. Mathur said: "There has been indiscreet talk about the USSR. I think no-thing better could have been expected from USSR at the pre-sent moment if it stands neutral. What has the Bulgarian Presi-dent said the other day? You must understand the position and appreciate the attitude adopted by the Soviet countries."

Reaction In

Congress Camp

At the same time, the speeches of some of the Congress members

to grow and lead to inter-State and inter-regional rivalries unless the Centre uses its power and influence in a careful and just manner.

Just as on the question of langu-age and on the allocation of re-sources as between States and regions, so on other aspects of national integration too, it will be dangerous to be complacent. it wi mplacen nationa be dangerous to be The present sense unity in the face of nationa of externa aggression may not be powerful enough to check them all if the emergency continues for long.

It should be realised that the communal situation is, in a way, related to the manner in which Indo-Pakistan relations develop. If, for instance, these relations get strained, the Hindu-Muslim relations in our country too are likely to get strained.

actife controversy between states and regions. According to the decisions of the recent meeting of the National Development Council, vital changes are to be made in the FiveYear of The leaders of the Central Gov-Interleaders of the Central Gov-ernment will, therefore, be com-mitting a big mistake if they nurse the illusion that the pre-sent manifestation of national unity is lasting. They should realise that not only is there the dancer of national disjunction power and innuence of the Centre and correspondingly reduce those of the States. Much depends, under these circumstances, on how the Centre influence which it secures on the developmental activities of the influence the secures of the influence the secures of the influence the secure t

also showed that the cancerous disease spread by the reaction in this country, following the massive Chinese invasion, was getting into the Congress ranks also. The de-bate proved, if any further proof was wanted after the Krishna Menon episode, that Congressmen are apt to get panicky and be swept off their feet by this omrush of reaction. The most eloquent testimony to this fact was the speech by Hanumanthayya, which came as a shock not only to the Congress benches but also to the came as a shock not only to the Congress benches but also to the entire House.

entire House. Trying to show off his indepen-dent thinking and bold approach to problems, the former Chief Minis-ter of Mysore reeled out a numier of arguments which finally landed him in the camp of the Swatantra. In the words of Ansar Harvani, one could find in Hanumanthay-ya's speech, "an extract from the manifesto of the Swatantra Party and from the speeches of Sri Asoka Mehta."

In the works of Ansar Harvani, one could find in Hanumanthayy-ya's speech, "an extract from the manifesto of the Swatantra Party-and from the speeches of Sri Asoka (Mehta."). Hanumanthayya wanted to do one better than any critic of the government and he made out a theory about the danger in foster-ing the "cult of personality". The people are the pivot and if one leader goes another will come. The Prime Minister should revise his nol foreign troops should be in-ty tied to fight for us on the Himalayan border No doubt, many Congress mem-bers were deeply disturbed by this performance of Hanumanthayya-yrets there were other Con-ty endown wasterial expenditure. Members also and it was indeed demonstrative of the unity of the entire nation in-while some recommended that some sort of an agreement should be reached with Pakistan. The debate expressed the con-fidence of this nation to meet the reaction tried to exploit the situa-tion and make a shift in the leaders and representatives of the people should be more vigi-

bers were deeply disturbed by this performance of Hanumanthayya: Yet there were other Con-gress members who spoke in the same strain as Hanumanthayya. For instance, there was Rajesh-war Patel, who said that "we should fearlessly place the facts before our leader" and proceeded to attack the former Defence Min-

ister V. K. Krishna Menon in much more sharp terms than any Swatantra or PSP speaker. "Sa Krishna Menon was the kingpin of the policy the policy was the policy of giving a twist to the policy of non-alignment." policy of giving a twist to the policy of non-alignment." And he had this to tell the Prime Minister:

"We know that Sri Jawaharlal Nehru slowly but certainly be-came a victim of the twist that was deliberately interjected into the policy of non-alignment, and whatever has followed thereafter is a result of that. So the mere removal of Sri Krishna Menon is not going to help the country. The entire machinery which thinks in those terms has to be recast or realigned and overhauled."

In the course of the debate.

WORKERS TO HELP DEFENCE EFFORTS

* From Our Correspondent

Rombay "Under no circumstances, Indian working class words, S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the AITUC, expressed the determination of the Indian workers in this period of national emergency.

ANGE was addressing a rally held under the auspices of the Mumbai Girani amgar Un Camgar Union, on November , which was attended by over

50,000 workers. Dange appealed to the work-ers to remain united and firm behind the Government in the task of driving out the Chinese aggressors from our sacred soll. He called upon the workers to support unequivocally all steps taken by Government for the defence of the cointry. He demanded curb on profi-

teering and black-marketing and said that what was needed was not merely statements. but concrete action to stop all-anti-social activities.

Dange said: "Workers will do their best to produce more and keep clear all the supply lines to the front as well as to the rear. When they are not leav-ing any stone unturned and are performing their duties most sincerely and with patriotic zeal, the workers ex-pect fair treatment from the employers and the Govern-ment"

The workers therefore demanded a complete stop-page of all...retrenchment

and victimisation. Effective steps should be taken by Government to hold the price line.

After S A Dange had concluded his speech, some rowdy elements attempted to create disturbance. At this, strange. ly enough, the police began to ly enough, the police began to disperse the peaceful audience by resorting to lathi-charge. The goondas utilised the op-portunity, with the police driving away the workers, to-set fire to the platform and resort to lawless acts. The sudden rush of some

persons to take photographs of these acts of vandalism and the fact that the hooligans came with tins of petrol, and the boost given to these antisocial elemens by a section of the press, clearly showed that the effort to disrupt the meeting was pre-planned

The nefarious scheme of disrupting the meeting however foiled and the of vandalism also could have been stopped but for the com-plicity of the police in this incident.

The hooligans later at-tempte to attack the offices of the Mumgai Girani Kamgar Union and the Maharashtra of the AITUC.

PAGE THIRTEEN

NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV SPEAKS **CO-EXISTENCE** WHAT IT MEANS

THE Soviet Premier, speaking on the occasion of the anniversary of the October Revolution at Government reception in the Kremlin on November 7 touched upon the meaning of eaceful co-existence and today's international problems.

"Co-existence means compromise on the basis of mutual concessions", he emphasised and declared that all sides must

keep their balance, good sense and sense of responsibility. "Last week we were very" very near a nuclear catastro-phe. We were on the brink of the precipice and we must draw lessons from it. Some say that their hard policy made us retreat. But hardness does not he precipice mean strength. Hard things are brittle and break under stress. Steel is not hard and is therefore stro

"The question is asked: whose victory . this has been? Who won and who lost? Let history decide that. We think that good sense and the follow ense and the feeling of resibiliy won and both sides made a compromise. If we had

not kept our reason, today this reception would not have taken place, nor the elections in the rockets had been sent

to Cuba for her defence and when the U.S. President promised there would be no at-tack, they were withdrawn, Khrushchov said: "I would like to believe that the President will keep his word. Otherwise, we shall return to the same brink again has last week." Let all states stick to the principles of the U.N. Charter, Khrushchov said

The Soviet Union had sent a few rockets to Cuba — only about 40—Khrushchov revealed, and they were on thei back for a country like the Soviet Union even hundred times more rockets were not enough, he said. He called for realism in face of the mighty destructive power of the wea-pons of today when one single Adenauer was happy and said that the West had forced the

Soviet Union by their tough

"The American's say that they had to embrace, "For, if we cannot bear the smell of Cuba, fight, the others also will not it could not be helped. For the remain alive", Khrushchov said last 45 years, we have put up with the smell of capitalism around us.

"Long live little and heroic Cuba!" Khrushchov declared. He said he could not believe how the Americans could be so scared of little Cuba and say it threatens the United States What should we do then? You we sing songs and even dance Yes, we even dance," Khrushchov declared

Proposing a toast to peace-ful co-existence, Khrushchov ful co-existence, Khrushchov said that the capitalist world could no longer have its own way. "There is now a force which could stand up to the imperialist camp," he force-tilly deslared fully declared. Addressing the U.S. VAmbs-sador Kohler, he said that they

might not like each other. It was a matter of taste. But in would work on and after some order to keep the peace, they

PEOPLE'S RESPONSE

CALCUTTA, November 11:

Never³since independence have all sections of people rallied so spontaneously and

in such a manner behind the policies and measures of the

Government as in the present period of grave national emer-

gency. Every section of people from every walk of life and from every vocation has enthusias-tically come forward to con-tribute their mite to national

Meetings and demonstra

tions are being held daily in and around Calcutta and also in the mofussil districts, con-

demning the aggression

ornaments have be

ornaments.

the pe

pointing to the other Ambassadors present.

Talking to correspondents, Khrushchov said, that the urgency of the summit meeturgency of the summit meet-ing proposed by him in his re-ply to Bertrand, Russell had now passed and matters could be settled through usual chan-nels. Asked whether in the disarmament neorbicitions thors meet-From Masood Ali Khan have built bases all round us disarmament negotiations there and fly with bombs near our would also be mutual conces-borders but we not only live, sions, he said "Let us have a disarmament negotiations there sions, he said "Let us have a tete-a-tete with the Americans '

Berlin he said was not Cuba Berlin he said was not Cuba although it was also serious. "We do not need Berlin-we need a peace treaty", he said. Asked whether there was a time-table for the treaty, he replied that it was like a woman expecting a baby and it will arrive at the proper time. Asked about rumour might be going to the U.N. Khrushchoy did not deny it but declared, "I have also heard such rumours,

PEACE COUNCIL CONDEMNS CHINESE AGGRESSION

The Presidential Committee of the All India Peace Council met in Delhi on November 11 and 12, under the chairmanship of Diwan Chaman Lall, M.P., and unanimously adopted the statement on Chinese aggression given below.

The All India Peace Coun-til has also addressed a letter of birthday greetings to Prime Minister Nehru, placing taself "unreservedly at your disposal for any work which disposal for any work which you may assign to it to further your, policies of countering Chinese aggression with an Chinese aggression with all our strength, while preserv-ing, India's non-alignment, and seeking an honourable peace, which ensures the vacation of the present aggression? pamphlets and literature.

The Council has sent a first on of Rs. 1001.00 to the Prime Minister for the National Defence Fund.

STATEMENT

THE Presidential Commit-tee of the All-India Peace Council, meeting in New Delhi on November 11 and 12, 1962, extends its warm, and grateful congratulations to Prime Minister Nehru for his magnificent leadership of our people in this grave period of national emergency. The All India Peace Council

dges itself to take the most active and leading part in all states in all activities initiated or approved by the Prime Minister, in support of the defence of the country against Chinese aggression. The Council calls on all its

members and supporters to donate and collect the maximum possible contribution for the National Defence

WEST BENGAL-

* FROM FACING PAGE

commodation shown by the unity at this i parties concerned in view of national emergency has helped the settlement of the West Bengal one long-standing agrarian and a number of labour disnutes

The peasants of several villages in Tamluk Sub-division of Midnapore District had withheld payment of the land revenues since the British days. This position continudays. This position continu-ed till the other day. In view of the national emergency, it has now been decided, after discussions between the State Kisan Sabha leaders and the Land Revenue Minister, that the peasants will pay arrears of the revenues for the past years in six instalments.

During the week under review, about nine labour disputes were settled. At least one of these disputes had lasted for two and a half months. The trade unions concerned are affi-liated to the INTUC, AFTUC and UTUC.

Taking advantage of the present situation, certain re-actionary and anti-social elements are farrying on a vicious campaign of slander. against the Communist Party and are organising goonda-ism and other despicable acts against it. At some places, the local Party offices were attacked by these elements. Some properties belonging to the Party were destroyed at wo places. These acts, it eeds hardly to be mention-

NOVEMBER 18, 1962

West Bengal State Council Resolution

[This resolution was adopted unanimously at a meeting of the West Bengal State Council, held on 10.11.62. Eighty-five out of 101 members of the out of 101 members of the icil were present.]

takes the responsibility to implement, with due serithe resolution adopted by the National Council of the Party in defence the motherland against Chiaggression and to exto the m of people.

West Bengal State The Council of the CPI calls up-, on all the units, members and sympathisers of th Party to implement the Na-tional Council resolution in united and disciplined manner.

This resolution of the National Council of the Party has called upon all Party units, members and sup-porters everywhere to im-plement the following sevenpoint. programme:

To exert their best to build up the National Defence Fund. To work resolutely for

increase in producti for defence and people's needs. To mobilise public opi-nion against price there.

PAGE FOURTEEN

THE West Bengal State blackmarketing and profi-council of the Commu-teering and other anti-social nist. Party of India under-activities, which hit the working people and the na-

tion. To campaign tirelessly against those groups, parties and elements which seek narrow political vantage out of the present erisis.

To oppose attempts to force India to give up her foreign policy of non-alignment and peace and thereby put her at the mercy of the imperialist camp and involve India in a prolonged full-scale war • To oppose full-scale war

To support all moves taken by the Govern-ment of India to bring about a peaceful settlement con sistent with the honour dignity of the country.

With the above objectives To take an active part count the seriousness of the in the work of the po-pular committees which are organise meetings; rallies, being set up in support of postering, etc. The Party has to campaign on the basis of the National Coun-cil resolution, to raise contributions for the National Defence Fund and to orga-nise various other work in support of the National Defence efforts.

against price rises, Government in this State for At the second

the formation of a united Defence Committee, includ-ing the Communist Party. Along with all these, the people should be asked to remain vigilant about hoarding and profiteering and about the activities of the most reactionary circles.

policy.' Let him not rejoice

too much. The rockets are of

medium range and when they come back they will be set up

The Soviet leader revealed

finish her present series of nu-clear tests on the 20th of this

month. The Americans had also completed their tests. He

said the moment was now op-

Otherwise

WEST BENGAL

time tests might start again.

une for a teste han agree

scientist

* From Jnan Bikash Moitra

The people of West Bengal have responded mag-

gency.

defence

nificently to the Prime Minister's appeal for national

unity in defence of the motherland against Chinese

the Soviet Union will

here, said Khrushcho

that

ment.

e pul lic opini support of any moves of the Government of India for an honourable settlement with China The State Council is fur-

rests, the interests of kers, peasants and the people should be safeguarded, and that it is necessary to take the initiative fo peaceful settlement of all disnutes

The Party will have to bend all its energies to unite the national democratic forces against all attempts at creating disruption.

reactionary and anti-social forces are carrying on a campaign of slander against the Party, organising goon-daism and other despicable acts. The State Council draws the attention of the Party members to these activities. It is necessary to make the people realise that such activities create further disruption in the country and destroy the unity of the country; it is also necessary to organise the people to foi such attempts

It is also necessary to ther of the opinion that, con-sistent with national inte-

Taking advantage of the present situation, certain

national emergency. Besides the collections in

Besides the conections in cash, cheques, gold and orna-ments, many gifts are being received for our jawans at the front. They include woollen pullovers, socks, mufflers, gloves, tea, milk powder, sweets, etc.

weets, etc. The most remarkable offer, however, has been made by an 80-year old wo-man, Manasha Devi of Ban-thank Haschie Shot man, Manasha Devi of Ban-sberia, Hooghly. She has decided to make a present of her cornea to any Indian jawan at the front, who may be in need of them.

The people are also liber-ally donating their blood for the jawans. More than 250 people, including many college students now delly wight the students, now daily visit the Central Blood Bank (CBB), Calcutta, to donate blood Among the ten other centres, Among the ten other centres, the one at Congress Bhavan is attracting the largest num-ber of donors. On November 9 alone, 32 persons donated 8,000 c.c. of blood. Fiftytwo

entre in Calcutta to enlist in

"As against the 35 to 150 persons who had sought en-rolment in normal times, the number of persons who offer themselves in the sernow increased to anything between 800 and 3,000 a day.

"This enthusiastic response "This entrusiastic response has come from people in va-rious walks of life-town people, villagers, Adivasis, students, unemployed youths in general, others belonging vicemen, irrespective of pro-vince, community, caste and religion "

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ed, only serve to create disruption and destroy national unity at this hour of grave national emergency.

Citizen's Committee

With the West Bengal Gov ernor as patron, and the Chief Minister as Chairman, a 30-member State Citizens' Committee has been formed to collect all contributions in cash and kind for the NDF.

Although the recent reso-lution of the National Council of the Communist Party has of the Communist Party has categorically stated the Party's stand on the Chinese aggression, the Party has been excluded from the Citizens' Committee. It is to be noted in this connection that the

t Party in this State is the main opposition party both inside and outside the Legislature and that '' Jyoti Basu, Communist leader, officially recognised as Basil Cor is the Leader of the Opposition in the State Assembly,

mol State The West B Council of the CPI had de-cided to hold a public meeting at Calcutta Maidan on November 14 in order to plain to the people the Na-tional Council resolution on tional Council resolution on Chinese aggression and the duties of Party members

sympathisers at this critical juncture. But the police refused to grant permission for holding the meeting. Fromode Das-gupta, Secretary of the State Council has issued a state-ment protesting against this.

demning the aggression and pledging full support to the Government Prominent in-tellectuals, writers, education-ists, lawyour devices, educationists, lawyers, doctors, etc. more registered their names. The Director, CBB has re-ceived requests from 10 other organisations to open centres or have spoken in meetings to the above effect. Central trade union organiunder their aegis. sations also have issued state-ments or held metings. Even a bare mention of the names

The Statesman of Novem-ber 7 reports that large crowds have been thronging the Zonal Army recruiting of these prominent people and of the organisations will fill several pages of this journal. The people have also res-ponded in a splendid manner to the Prime Minister's appeal the Armed forces and allied organisations every day since the Chinese aggression began, and even before the national for contributions to the Na-tional Defence Fund (NDF). The target of collections in emergency was declared.

The report further says: this State has been fixed at

Rs. 15 crores, and donations in cash and kind, in gold and in daily from all sections of

The collections till Nov-ember 10 totalled Rs. 23 lakhs in cash and cheques, and 2,000 tolas of gold and

Every one is contributing is mite. Most of the salaried people have given one month's wage and many have pledged to continue this payment till to a wide range of age-groups and a large number of ex-Serthe present national emer-gency lasts. Some members of the State legislature have dec'ded to donate every month their monthly allowance to the NDF during the period of

The increasing spirit of ac-

* ON FACING PAGE

posters,

Nehru and

creasing production and strengthening the nation's

economy. Offices of peace-committees

should become centres of in-formation, for the registration

gifts for jawans, for the dis-

The All India Peace Coun-cil is sure that every member

and supporter will, as always, prove himself or herself a worthy son or daughter of

India, at this testing time for

India Peace Council has al-

Ways extended its wholeheart

ed support to the peace policy of Prime Minister Nehru and

the Government of India

called by the Council during all these years has, before tak-ing up any other issue, declar-ed its unreserved adherence

to the Government of India's

policy of non-alignment, of opposition to imperialism and colonialism and of support to

the cause of national indeper

dence and world peace—the policy which has won for India the sympathy and soli-darity of millions in all lands,

the policy which has made India a great nation in the

Every meeting or conferenc called by the Council durin

From its very birth, the All

tribution of defence

each one of us.

eyes of honest and peace-loving people in every continent. Today with greater emphasis than ever here All India Peace Council de clares its continued adherence to this policy of non-alignment and peace, pur-sued so resolutely and steadfastly by Prime Minister Nehru. The Council joins the Prime Minister in deprecating efforts by in-terested circles to utilise the present emergency for political advantage and to seek a reversal of thi

of blood donors, for the col-lection and preparation of policy. The Council further extends its full support to the Prime Minister in his determination to continue as always his ef-forts for a peaceful solution and an end to the Chinese aggression. The propaganda of the Chinese Government all over the world seeks to spread the lie that India and Nehru are opposed to peace, because we refuse to accept disho nourable terms of surrender to aggression.

The All India Peace Con cil believes that right-thinking and fair minded persons everywhere will in creasingly understand the correctness and justice of the Prime Minister's propo-sals that the Chinese forces withdraw at least to the positions they occupied he-fore the present aggression began (that is before September 8, 1962)-so that the atmosphere is created for fruitful negotiations. No self-respecting nation can be compelled to talk under duress and in conditions which condone aggression. The Council expresses its atisfaction at the growing in-

ternational support for the essential core of the Indian proposals, and welcom initiative being taken in this connection by President Nas-ser, President Nkrumah and other friendly statesmen

The All India Peace Council is undertaking a series of measures to counter false Chinese propaganda abroad and to win support among peace-loving people in all countries for the justice of World public opiour cause. nion can be a powerful factor in helping to end the Chinese aggression and the withdra-wal of Chinese forces at least to the positions held before September 8, so that negotia by Prime Minister Nehru. The Presidential Commit-

tee of the All India Peace Council appeals for national unity in wholehearted support of the Prime Minister's poli-cles. Such national unity is the need of the hour.

All efforts, overt and co vert, to disrupt this unity and to subvert the Prim Minister's leadership and policies are contrary to the interests of this country and its defence and weaker the security of our national independence; they are blow to the cause to which India shall always be devo ted-world peace.

The nation-united behind rime Minister Nehru's policies of full-scale national defence and relentless opposition to aggression, of firm adherence to non-ali swerving pursuit of an honourable peace-shall be victo Timis'

NEW AGE

INDIAN WRITERS CALL FOR WITHDRAWAL OF, CHINESE FORCES

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A meeting of the Progressive Writers' Associa-tion held in Delhi on November 10, adopted a state-ment condemning the Chinese aggression on Indian territory and *inter alia* called upon the writers all over the world, particularly Afro-Asian writers in-cluding the Chinese, to condemn the Chinese aggres-sion and demand the withdrawal of their troops from Indian territory to positions where they were prior to September 8, 1962.

The row of the second state of the statement of the statement is being circulated to all Indian writ-ers for their endorsement and signature. Among those who have already signed the statement are: Kamlesh-war, Harl Frakash, G. R. Taban, A. Naseer Khan, Anwar Azeem, Lajpat Rai, Fikar Tonsvi, Razia Sajjad Zaheer, Habib Tanveer, Ajmal Ajmali Bhairon Pd. Gupta, Shiv-dan Singh Chauhan, S. Sajjad Zaheer, Makhmoor jul-lundhry, Niaz Haider etc. Following is the text of the statement:

STATEMENT BY INDIAN WRITERS

I in this hour of grave national crisis when our country has been invaded by the armed forces of the Chinese Government, we, Indian writers wish to ex-press our feelings of solidarity with the rest of the pa-triotic Indian people and the Indian Government head-ed by Prime Minister Nehru. We declare that all our-moral, spiritual and material resources shall be deviated ed by Prime Minister Nehru. We declare that all our-moral, spiritual and material resources shall be devoted for the defence of our motherland, for fortifying the will and the strength of our people to defeat the Chinese invaders, to preserve our freedom, maintain the honour and dignity of our country, and the democratic life and values which we have always cherished.

2 It is a matter of deep sorrow for us that the wanton 2 It is a matter of deep sorrow for us that the wanton and aggressive action of the Chinese Government has dealt a severe blow to the two thousand years old friendship, and profound spiritual and cultural affinities existing between the two great and neighbouring peoples —Indian and Chinese. These bonds had been further strengthened when both the peoples fought their com-mon enemy—imperialism; and when, after they had achieved independence, they commonly formulated and declared their adherence to the principles of Panch Sheel. The frienship between free India and free China strengthened them and all other Afro-Asian peoples in strengthened them and all other Afro-Asian peoples in their struggle against imperialism for world peace and for building of a new life for the millions of Afro-Asian humanity.

3 The Chinese aggression against India, the invasion of Indian territory by armed forces of the Chinese Government, has retarded all these processes; it has shattered the foundations of Afro-Asian solidarity; it has served the purpose of those forces who want Asians to fight Asians thus causing a serious breach in the world neace camp

4 We believe that the only correct way of solving disputes and differences between the two countries today, is through friendly and peaceful negotiations, not through the use of force, violence and war. How-ever, the Chinese Government abandoned this method, inese Government abandoned this method, invaded our frontiers and even now refuses to withdraw its forces to the north of McMahon Line—the legitimate and traditional Indian boundary—leaving no choice be-fore us except to meet force with force to defend our, es and our territory.

5 All Indians are united in this determination ne 5 All Indians are united in this determination. Let fence of the sacred soil of our motherland is our one slogan today. We also want to affirm that we are raising this slogan today solely in order to protect and maintain the freedom and integrity of our country, so cruelly violated by the armed forces of the Chinese Gov-ernment; and furthermore that we adhere firmly to the indice of non-alignment, anti-imperialism, and anticruelly violated by the that we adhere firmly to the ernment; and furthermore that we adhere firmly to the policy of non-alignment, anti-imperialism, and anti-colonialism and peace, pursued by the Indian people and Indian Government headed by Prime Minister Nehru. 6 Finally, we appeal to all our brother writers in Afro-Asian countries, to condemn in unequivocal the Chinese ageression against India and the violation

of the Panch Sheel agreement and the Bandung prin-ciples by them. We wish to tell our brother writers in all Afro-Asian countries that the allegation made by the Chinese Government that the Nehru Governm committed aggression against China is totally false. It is also wholly incorrect that the present Government of India has been instigated by American imperialists to launch an attack on China. The Indian Government and Indian people are non-aligned, anti-imperialist and wish to live in peace and friendship with China and the whole world blrow

We appeal to writers all over the world, particularly Afri-Asian writers including Chinese writers, to demand the withdrawal of invading Chinese forces from Indian territory to positions which they held before the outbreak of present hostilities (namely, before Sentembe 8): and to agree, after they have done so and fighting of India for the settlement of outstanding boundary dis-putes. This is the only way to restore Afro-Asian soltdarity; the only way to restore peace between the two great Asian countries, the only way to avert this grave danger to world peace.



* From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

If all that was said in Parliament during the long debate on the Chinese aggression and national emerdebate on the Unnese aggression and national children gency could be summed up in one sentence it would be something like this: Under the leadership of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru this country is determined to throw out the aggressors and redeem her lost ter-ritories and her injured dignity. It was the demon-stration of the will and unity of the nation in this hour of grave crisis and its supreme faith in the justness of its cause.

THE last sentence in the resolution moved by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha indeed summed up the will of the nation and its Par-liament: "With hope and faith, this House affirms the faith, this House affirms the resolve of the Indian people to drive out the aggressor from the sacred soil of India, however long and hard the struggle may be".

Never before in the history of our Parliament has one seen such unity, such response to the leadership of the Prime Minister and such urge to de-Minister and such urge to de-monstrate the common bonds that bind together the mil-lions of this vast country. This, in spite of the fact that certain interested parties and their spokesmen tried to ex-ploit the state of emergency to sow seeds of disruption, to unestion the leadership of the question the leadership of the Prime Minister and to seek a change in the basic policies of PLAN NOT the Government.

Because their efforts were because their enorts were forcefully met and com-tered by the overwhelming majority of members and the nation's resolve to adhere to its basic ideals of democarcy, peace and non-alignment were reiterated, the positive outcome of the debate was that it has considerably strengthened the hands of the Prime Minister in meeting the challenge of Chinese aggresion and seek-ing an honourable and correct⁵ solution to the Sino-Indian border problem.

PUBLIC INTEREST

The packed galleries and the long ques of visitors wait-ing outside indicated the enormous public interest in this debate of Parliament in a crucial hour in its history. Despite the fact that after the first few speeches, the debate tended to be long-winded and the same ground was traand the same ground was tra-versed again, and again by members, the two Houses had to sit extra time and extend the days allotted for the debate in order to give a chance to every speaker from every party to have his say in this very important matter before the country. It was certainly a marathon debate and would be a record in the history of our Parliament,

Prime Minister himself has repeatedly point-ed out, that under no cir-cumstances could the government have anticipated this massive Chinese offen-sive particularly in view of the moves that were being me moves that were being made at the time for nego-tiations between the two governments. That the Chinese chose to stage a surprise attack—and in a surprise attack the enemy has always the advantage made the aggression more henious and treacherous.

Nevertheless, one could find that the Swatantra-Jan Sangh-PSP spokesmen derived a singular pleasure in driving their point that the Government should not have paid heed to Chinese talk of peaceful settlement. talk of peaceful settlement, and in flaunting before the Prime Minister, "we told you so", Frank Anthony, for instance, tried in his speech to resurrect a good deal of his old arguments.

The Prime Minister told the two Houses to bear in mind, that the crisis that has overtaken this country by this Chinese invasion is not a temporary one and whatever we do to meet this challenge must be able to last for a long term,

TO BE SCRAPPED

One of the immediate ques tions that springs out of this warning is, what we are go-ing to do about our Five Year Plan and economic develop ment The critics of the Right would have the government give up the Plans and use everything for military pur-DOSES.

N. G. Ranga, leader of the Swatanira Party chose to call it a "victory plan". But his real interest came out very well. when he said: "But why do you have this Planning Commission any longer. Even ordinarily it was useless and now it be-comes much more useless; indeed it can even be a nuisance"

The Prime Minister was per-fectly clear in his mind that the Plan could not be given up.

Allied with this the question of increasing our production of arms was also discussed. The Prime Minister in his Rajya Sabha speech traced the history of our defence produc-tion.

He also disclosed that the Soviet Union had stood by her previous commitments in spite of the present developments, thus setting at rest the rumours and propaganda spread by interest-ed circles in this country that the USSR had gone back on her promises of supplying arms to this country because of the conflict with China.

with China. The Frime Minister also made it clear that the help given by the Western countries in the supply of arms is "unconditional and without strings" and that it does not affect directly our policy of non-alignment which we value. This was important, in the con-text of the growing cry from re-action in this country to discard the policy of non-alignment,

the theory, now very fondly being spread by anti-Communist force here, that the fight between India and China is an ideological fight. Countering the demand from Countering the demand from Rightwing quarters that there should be no negotiations ill the Chinese had withdrawn from the entire territory occupied by them, the Prime Minister told the Rajya Sabha, "Let us be brave, but let us also be sensible".

FIGHT NOT **IDEOLOGICAL**

Thus laid out, the policy of the Government was certainly not to the liking of the Jan Sangh, PSP and Swatantra. It was very clear and Swatantra. It was very clear from their speeches that what they wanted was to capitalise on the situation, to force the Government to change its policy of non-alignment, to turn the conflict into an ideological conflict and to go on a witch-hunt in this country. To that purpose, some of them went even to the extent of de-

went even to the extent of de-manding a change in the leader-ship of the Government, in other words, the removal of Nehru. As against this, from the Oppo-sition it was the Communist Party sition if was the Communist Party that solidly and firmly lent sup-port to the Prime Minister. As put forth by the spokesmen of the Party in both the Houses, it was unqualified support. At the very outset, Hiren Mukerjee in the Lok Sabha and Bhupesh Gupta in the Rajya Sabha (see last week's NEW ACT) errolatined in wery clear forme AG) explained in very clear terms AGE) explained in very clear terms the Party's stand which was later followed and strengthened by other speakers namely Renn Chakravart-ty, M. N. Govindan Nair, P. K. Yasudevan Nair and Jai Bahadur Sinoh. Singh, .

UNCONDITIONAL SUPPORT

Apart from offering uncondi-tional support to the Government in this hour of grave crisis, Com-munist spokesmen in both House mutures pocksmen in both Houses made positive contribution to the debate by their approach to the entire problem. They joined issue with the spokesmen of the reac-tionaries who wanted a change in the foreign policy and who ques-tioned the leadership of Prime Minister Nebru

tioned the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru. Communist members strongly defended, the policy of non-align-ment and criticised the attacks on Nehru. They pointed out that the nation was united behind Nehru and there was no question of chancing the lead nation was united behind Nehru and there was no question of changing the leadership of the Government or its basic policies. It was also pointed out by them that vested interests should not be allowed to exploit the situation and that poor people should be be allowed to exploit the situation and that poor people should be protected from any pice increase. They welcomed Planning Minister Nanda's statement on maintaining prices of essential commodities at reasonable level. Among the main points made by Communist spokesmen in the debate could be listed:

The Communist Party condemns Chinese aggression and pledges its unqualified and full support to the Government to meet this aggre

aggression. The conflict that has been forced upon India by China's aggressive action is not an ideolo-gical conflict. The Chinese aggres-sion has nothing to do with in-ternational communism. China, by her attack on a friendly neighbour has violated the very basic tenets. of behaviour for socialist coun-tries. tries.

The Communist Party repu-diates the Chinese charges and

vile propaganda against Prime Minister Nehru and his policy of non-alignment. The Chinese aggres-sion has only resulted in strengthening reaction in this country.

o and

The Party wants the Govern-ment to adhere to its basic policies of non-alignment and Deace

The Party supports the propo-sal of the Prime Minister that in order to start negotiations, the Chinese should withdraw first to the position they held before September 8. Communist

speakers also drew communist speakers also arew attention to the need for organis-ing better publicity for our case against China among the Afro-Asian nations. Lack of adequate publicity has been one of the main reasons for insufficient response to India from outside: The same point was made by a large number of speakers from other parties also:

CPI POLICY CRYSTAL CLEAR

Communist speakers strongly countered the argument raised by some, particularly PSP, that the Party was not united in its stand on the Chinese aggression. They quoted from the resolution of the National Conncil and declared that every Party Member, bound by strict discipline, would carry out the resolution in letter and spirit. In this connection, it was pointed the resolution in letter and spirit. In this connection, it was pointed out that the arrests of Communists made by certain state governments was totally unwarrented and ob-jectionable. Communist speakers called upon the government not to pursue this policy. There was understanding and appreciation of the Communist Party's stand among majority of members and quite a number of

ution of the National Council

of the Party. Ansar Harvani (Congress) said that the CPI resolution "has done some definite good to this country. That should be acknow-

While most of the members were appy with the resolution of the happy with the resolution of the Communist Party and saw the need to preserve the unity of the nation in this grave situation, the tradi-tional enemies of the Communist Party, the Jan Sangh, the PSP and the Swatantra, could not forget their differences and made all attempts to disrupt this unity. They tried to question the bona fides of the Party and to attack the. Party. In fact these people seemed to be thoroughly disap-pointed by the bold stand taken by the Communist Party. As usual, the PSP, excelled all others in this attack on the Com-munist Party and H. V. Kamath devoted a good part of his speech to this disruptive job. A spirited teply to Kamath came from Renu Chakravartty, who pointed out that patriotism of parties swill be decided not by mudslinging but by a ction. Harekrushna, Maha-tab. Deputy Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party also remarked ommunist Party and saw the need

Parliamentary Party also remarked that this was not the time to settle old scores or for interparty disbld scores or for interparty dis-putes. But the game of reaction was not merely to attack, the Com-munist Party. It was more deeper-and simster, at it began to unfold the very first day with the speech from the Swatantra benches. For instance, here are a few geng from the speech of the Swatantra Party leader N. G. Ranga: "Non-alignment has not served us, does not serve any longer.

*ON PAGE 13

INDIAN AMBASSADOR **MEETS SOVIET PREMIER**

🛧 From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, November 12:

T. N. Kaul, India's Amhassador in Moscow was received by the Soviet Premier on Friday. A friendly and cordial exchange of ideas took place.

the two countries are to continue and the Soviet side values India's friendship and appreciates her role in pre-serving and strengthening peace in, the world, Indian sources revealed here.

Yesterday a meeting was held at the Indian Embassy to meet the new Ambassador which was attended by Indians working in Moscow and the hig colony of Indian students. T. N. Kaul and K. P. S. Menon, the former Ambassador who is back from a rest in the Crimca. addressed the meeting and explained India's stand a the border conflict with China.

border connict with China: The Indian Ambassador de-clared that India appreciates and values her friendship with the Soviet Union and Indians, while explaining their point of view with regard to the India-China conflict should not say or do anything which could harm Indo-Soviet friendship.

The Indian Ambassador also said that India was not going to change her peaceful foreign policy of non-alignment.

It has been revealed here that

RIENDLY relations between the Soviet Union is fulfilling all commitments to India with regard to supply of equipment and aid. And as we know now and aid. And as we know now the supply of MIG jet fighters will begin in December and the Soviet Union will also help in setting up a factory to build these fighters in India. The value of this help to India is obvious.

value of this help to India is obvious. On Saturday, T. N. Kaul and the staff of the Indian Emhassy visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath with the following inscription: "Trom T. N. Kaul, Ambassador Extra-ordinary and Plenipotentiary of India, as token of eternal friend: ship between India and the Soviet Union, to the immortal V. I. Lenin." The news of this wreath lay.

V. I. Lenin." The news of this wreath lay-ing ceremony and the text of the inscription were published in Pravda on Sunday. Eather, meetings were held by Indian students and Indians working in Moscow in support of the policy of the Govern-ment of India to defend India's borders. Resolutions word aday borders. Resolutions were adopt-ed and decisions taken to help the cause of the motherland in every way.
