||B|E24**MOSHI: SOLIDARITY WI** DOGMATISTS of any chauvinistic ISOLATED

The imperialists and their hangers on were sorely disappointed: despite all their wishful prophecies, the third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference was an unprecedented success.

TS programme of action ITS programme of action will strengthen still fur-ther the struggles of the peo-ples of the whole world aga-inst imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, for na-tional independence; social and economic progress; dis-armament and peace. Moshi has beaten the drums for the rallying of all progressive for-rallying of all progressive forces for the wiping out of colo-nialism from all parts of the , world in 1963. Moshi has proclaimed the firm belief of the Afro-Asian

peoplés:

movement of the Aro-Asian peoples makes this the main platform of its struggle, that the struggle for peace, for the liquidation of foreign for the inquication of foreign bases and aggressive military pacts, against the imperialist war plans is a vital and essen-tial task for the Afro-Aslans, linked and the inseparably with the national liberation

ement. that the policy of peaceful coexistence is in the vital in-terests of the struggle for na-tional independence, it creates the conditions for the victory of the national liberation movements; _____that general and complete

disarmament would be a deci-

disarmament would be a deci-sive blow at the armed strength of the imperialist powers, at that very strength with which they enslave mil-lions in the two continents. The dognatists sought desperately to impose their narrow, self-destructive, self-isolating policies on the Afro-Asian solidarity movement—policies, which movement—policies which only help, the imperialists to divide the Afro-Asian peoples. The Moshi conference rejected at every turn in every commission, in every resolution, in the elections to the Permanent Secretarias, the propositions of the dogmatists.

Stand On Main Issues

For the first time for some ears, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity movement was enabled to take a clear-cut stand on the main issues of war, and peace, to pro-claim its adherence to peace-ful coexistence, to disarmament, to the struggle for peace, without the awful, ne-gating qualifications usually forcibly introduced by the dogmatists. The new organi-sational set-up 19 sational set-up is strongly weighted against the dogma-tist splitters of the movement. Moshi has opened the way to the real broadening of the Afro-Asian people's solidarity movement through an intensi-

Romesh Chandra -----

fication of the liberation struggle as well as construc-tive, positive programmes for-cooperation in all fields, in-cluding the economic, social and cultural fields.

and cultural fields. The general declaration of the conference can help to mobilize vast sections of opi-nion in the two continents, sections which have remained aloof from the movement till now. The various program-mes of work adopted in diffe-rent commissions require care-ful and painstaking imple-mentation in the spirit of Moshi: the new Permanent Secretariat must firmly reject Secretariat must firmly reject the sectarian; organisational methods pursued by the dog-matists, and adopt methods which would enable the parti-cipation of the broadest mass-es in every country in all our work.

India's Interest

Public attention in India had been focussed on the Moshi Conference as never hosm conference as hever before on any other popu-lar international conference for, peace and national in-dependence. This was due to the natural concentration of press reports on the struggle waged by the Indian delegation to secure support for the Colombo proposals.

Q. Statio 'nt

The Indian people are right-ly anxious that world public opinion should be exerted on the Chinese Government to accept in toto, as India has done, the proposals and clari-fication of the six friendly Afro-Aslan governments which met at Colombo in December. This anxiety is not born out

of any chauvinistic concern for India's stand, being vindi-cated, but purely out of a de-sire for a peaceful solution, for the opening of negotia-tions, to end the conflict, for the prevention of any recur-rence of hostilities and any consequent foreign imperialist consequent foreign imperialist interference in our affairs; for increasing the influence and strength of the Afro-Asian countries in world affairs (it is the first time that an Afro-Asian initiative of such significance for mankind has b taken, through the Colombo proposals.)

It was this understanding which the united Indian delegation led by Diwan Cha-man Lal, MP, gave to the entire conference. And be-cause of the principled stand, the prestige of India rose among all the delegations.

The Chinese press has poured forth a great deal of venom against the Indian delegation. It has in particular criticised the Indian "walk out" and India's efforts to have the

Not Just Coincidence

It is not a coincidence that the Indian monopoly press in unision with the directly U.S.-subsidised journals should have made exactly the same criticisms of the Indian delegation! They too editorially insist that the "walk out? was wrong, that bringing the Co-lombo proposals into the Moshi conference was incorrect.

From different ends and for, perhaps, opposite reasons, the conclusions to which the Chi-nese press and our own Right-wing anti-national forces have goome are identical l This is not fortuitous: the identity of views between the dogmatists and the pro-imperialists is on numerous issues, including opposition to India's policy of non-alignment used and foul attacks on Prime Miof non-alignment itself nister Nehru personally. And Moshi was no exception.

In the coming weeks, New Age will carry a series of spe-cial reports on Africa and on the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, based on the inspiring talks and interviews our delegates were able to have with many great personalities of the resurgent, movement, which is now sweeping across the continents.

But in this first report back on Moshi, it is necessary to on Moshi, it is necessary to concentrate on giving the facts, which will help to nail the lies of the imperialists and their

* ON PAGE 4

"AIR UMBRELLA" U. S. Pressure Rebuffed * From Our Correspondent 1954 New Delhi, February 201

February 24, 1963

25 nP

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY -

Government of India have firmly rejected U. S. demand for repudiation of Prime Minister's state-ments regarding the projected Western "air umbrella" over this country.

PRETENDING that public discussion of the subject here amounted to discourtesy towards the discourtesy towards the Western Defence Mission currently in India, the U.S. has been pressurising Gov-ernment to issue a "clarification"

VOL XI NO. 8

If one had believed com-ments in our "respectable" papers, one would have thoupapers, one would have thou-ght that the plan for the establishment of a Western "air umbrella" over India and consequently of Western bases in our country, was a figment of the imagina-tion of wicked Indian Com-munists. The mischief, according to these comments, became serious because these wicked people were able to in-veigle some responsible sec-tions into believing it.

Truth about this "air um brella" business has suffici-ently come out from reports in the press. The CPI delega-tion which met the Prime Minister on February 14 elici-ted categorical denial so far as Government of India was concerned.

Reports as they appeared

in one of our "respectable" in one of our "respectation papers, the Times of India, and finally in the "very res-pectable" American paper the New York Times, go to show--straight from the horse's mouth, as it were that the scheme was conceived and did exist; that since the arrival of the Western military mission the Western military mission it continued to be discussed without any sanction or re-quest from the Government of India; and that the West is now sore over the public in-terest shown in this country in the scheme

Above all, it is sore over the Prime Minister's state-ments which have put a se-rious obstacle in the reali-sation of the plan that was being worked out behind the backs of the Indian people and the Indian Government. The very annoyance shown over the disclosure of the scheme would testify to the West's keenness about rea-lising it, and, although ob-structed, one should presume they have not aban-doned the plan. 314

Following reports from the press bring out the facts:

Neither Sought, Nor Offered

The Prime Minister reportedly told the Executive (of the Con-gress Parliamentary Party on Feb. 16) that he had discussed the issue with a deputation of Congress MPs and Communist, leaders in the context of press reports which suggested that the West would use air bases in India.

Saying that reports in this re-gard were purely imaginary Mr. Nehru stressed that India had not



Colombo proposals endorsed by the conference Copy



the country was overtaken by a crisis, they simply shouted, shrieked and beat

their breast. They special-ised in giving negative slo-gans: Pull down Nehru from

his seat; Ban the CPI; Stop

all developmental plans; No cease-fire but war till Tibet was liberated; Give up in-dependence of stand and

get on the West's militarist bandwagon and so on.

On the positive side, their showing was just nil. They refused even to enthuse their com collection to help

their own following to help build the country's inde-

morale so soon. If now they realise that the game is up, and all that the game is up, and all that

they need do now is to jump they need do now hell, they are into a deep well, they are welcome to take this only right step for them. Their epitaph will be: They

epitaph will be: They reached where they deserv-ed to go, and soon enough!

A Dog's

Tail

I do not remember

suffered a slump during the national crisis. It was \$

far from the case. Com-*

section of the press pub-

lar vested interests. Communalism, however, is an obsession which can

Our Don Quixotes are terribly disappointed.

Spotlight

THE RSS-Jan Sangh mouthpiece has cata-logued things undone durlogued things innone dual ing the emergency. It is a formidable catalogue in-deed. And you have only to glance at it to fathom the depth of their frustra-tion. To take a few examharakiri. It is, however, good that the people are able to see the true worth of their "patriotic" postures. When

Disappointment One: India has been asked by India has been asked by many not to get under the West's umbrella but hea-ven's wrath has not fallen ven's wrath has not rankin on these people. In the words of the Sangh mouth-plece: "The CPI attacked the Western air umbrella scheme, but the Government of India took no ac-tion against the CPI for that.

Disappointment Two: "Fifteen Congress MPs pro-tested against the same air cover for India; but there was no move to arrest these meddlers with nation= al defence."

itment Three: Disappointment Three: "The Prime Minister pub-licly ridiculed air raid pre-cautions." But he could not be hauled up under the Defence of India Rules. Disappointment Four: Hundreds of Communists were: arrested, but along -the them three musketeers

with them three musketeers of the anti-Communist brigade too were arrested (albeit as an eyewash

only)! Disappointment Five: Three or four notarious rags-two among these old retailers of communalist disruptionist propaganda and one the outspoken ntenoken mouthpiece of certain anti-Indian foreign interests-were warned under the De-fence of India Rules. and one the outsponti-

fence of India Rules: Disappointment Six: "A sum of almost Rs. 40 crores was collected-not always by ideal methods" without the Sanghites knowing what precisely it was to be spent for. (How really innocent of them!)

And so on. A truly sore

the national crisis, it was * far from the case. Com-* munal thinking is in * every fibre of the San-* ghites' being. Thus when the Nizam made his notoriously nig-* gardly contribution to the * National Defence Fund, the * Organiser came out with * the suggestion that the * Nizam had done so because * he was not a Hindu but a * Mussalmani The Hindu princes, it * wrote, "had responded * splendidly with gold and * arms, but not so the * Nizam." It soon came out, * however, that the Hindu feudalists, too, had largely * been as stingy as the * list! So terrible is their frustration that they have now given the call to "stop fur-ther collections for the National Defence Fund" and fional Defence Fund and to "end the emergency." forthwith, forgetting their own oath not to rest till they had marched right up to Lhasa in company with the troopers of Dalai Lama.

the troopers of Dalai Lama. What a pity! It is a far cry, indeed, from their shrill outcries till yesterday of not having anything to do even with the ceasefire! So earnest-ly were they. riding. the high horse of jingoism that if anyone else had so much as even hinted that the emergency should go or the been as stingy as the rest of their tribe. A lished details to junce, the above. The Sanghites, however, refused to note or even refer to these, prov-ing thereby that commun-alism was the faithful ser-vant of feudalism and simi-lar vasted interests. emergency should go National Defence Fu uld go or the nd collections should stop, they would have rent the welkin with shouts of "Traitor". But now their own mouth-plece is editorially making the demandi (Organiser, February 18). Sore indeed must be their disappointment. If

*

PAGE TWO

the "Reda" from Nehru to anti-nationalist the com-munalist turgidness of their mind had not left them for the law did not forbid abetting self-immolation, I would certainly have advised them to commit a moment.

We, thus, need a "special Organiser interview" with the Chief Minister of West Bengal in which the latter is asked: "There is feeling that Muslims have not been very prominent in donating to the National Defence Fund. What is the position in West Bengal?"

P. C. Sen's reply did not bring the expected grist to the communalists' mill as he is reported to have answered: "Muslims in West Bengal are not par-ticularly rich. In Nadia and Murshidabad where Muslims are about 50 per cent of the population, collections have been as ******

The article in question, the memorial points out, was a free translation of an article which had appeared in the weekly Main-stream, published from Delhi, This fact had been mentioned in the article when it was published.

corresp article.

FAITHFUL

TRANSLATION

In this connection, the memo

NEW AGE



good as anywhere cise." (Febreary 11). But that is beside the point. The raising itself of such questions betrayed shameless stupidity that would be hard to beat. It goes against the grain of Indian nationalism and cul-ture, but RSS-Jan Sangh, as we very well know, are

as we very well know, are out of tune with both these

India will stand or fall in the factories, offices and the agricultural front." (Republic Day Special, 1963). The same plea was un-derlined by Nehru when he said, "We cannot look

helplessly to others for our helplessly to others for our defence; ultimately respon-sibility for defence is our own." And that is why he is still for a negoliated peace, while gearing de-fence preparedness through short-term measures as well as not so short-term ones of progressively conones of progressively con-solidating the economy.

Acceptance of the Combo proposals is a step in to very direction. But this very direction. But what did the PSP do? It what did the PSP do? It joined the Fervid Four in Parliament to twit the pro-posals. Not only that; it is seen everywhere in the company of the Swatancompany of the swatan-trites and the Sanghites whose sole aim is to disrupt what is and can be done in factories and fields.

Rajaji has openly pleaded India could never overcome her weakness on overcome her weakness on her own. She must nestle for protection into the lap of the West. And the PRFers to their great shame, are their best allies. Profession-sans-practice is at PSP must really stand for.

(February 18)

build the country's inde-pendent defensive might. In sum, they tried to grind their own axe under cover of the national crisis. No wonder they are losing their **Demand For Withdrawal Of** Case Against Deshabhimani

* **FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT**

TRIVANDRUM:

In a memorial submitted to the Chief Minister of Kerala by M. Kanaran, present editor-in-charge of the Party daily Deshabhimani, published from Kozhikode, the government has been requested to withdraw prosecution against the paper for publication of an allegedly prejudicial matter.

ublication is an idea that pressed in the said original article. It is further submitted that the entire tone of the article is a high-

ly restrained one." In answer to the plea that the publication of this article in Deshabhimani was prejudicial to the war effort, the Memorial draws the attention of the gov-ernment to the fact that "the acknowledged and avowed policy of the Cammunist Party has been to suport the war efforts of the government. The Party has on various occasions expressed its willingness to co-operate with the government wholeheartedly and also to ren-der all help within its power to strengthen the hands of the government in dealing with the aggressor.

fore and after the said publication the paper has consistently been making all efforts possible to mobilise public opinion against the Chinese aggression and can-vass popular support for the efforts of the government....."

promote the policy of the govern-ment. The paper has the self-esteem to believe that its efforts have helped in building up morale of the public and general sense of resentment against the unprovok-ed attack to which the Mother-land has been subjected. This is the acknowledged policy of the paper and whatever might bave happened, this is the policy to which the paper will adhere in future also." future also.

NO PREJUDICIAL PUBLICATION

The memorial, in the light of all the facts, arges that the article in question should not be viewed as a prejudicial publication and there was no mala fide intention in fu ublication. It has therefor quested the State Government to withdraw the case and to drop further proceedings against the



EDITORIAL BOARD: . M. S. Namboodtripad (Edit Yogindra Sharma, Romesh Chandra

Printed by D. P. Sinha at th NEW AGE PEINTING PRESS Rani Jhansi Road, New Dalh nd published by him from Asaf Ali Boad, New Delhi.

Telegraphic Address MARXBADI Phone : 271794 SUBSCRIPTION RATES INLAND: -Yearly Rs. 12.00 Half-yearly Rs. 6.00 and Quarterly Rs. 3.00. Foreign: Yearly Rs. 20.0 Half-yearly Rs. 10.00. All cheques and drafts are to be made payable to T. MADHAVAN and not to NEW AGE.

FEBRUARY 24, 1969

Gold Control Order, Inadequate Measure K by Artha Ram Ever since our independence the twin economic problems of smuggling and hoarding of gold have got gradually accentuated.

and smuggle them through the long Indo-Pakistani border or through the small sea-ports along the much longer coast-line. problems of smuggling and hoarding of gold have got oradually accentuated.

With the greater concentration of wealth during the last decade, this accentuation has assumed huge proportions.

It has adversely affected our foreign exchange earnings, collection of due taxes from fabulous profits running into scores of crores of rupees and our feebly-directed financial policies.

It was only when the foreign issted. It was only when the foreign exchange crisis exploded in our faces, during the middle of our Second Five-Year Plan, with a shattering severity that some first feelle steps were taken to check gold-smuggling into India. The Reserve Bank of India changed the colour of Indian currency notes circulating in the Persian Gulf areas.

Weak

Measure

This, however, was too weak a measure and did not stop it. The stakes were very high; gold-smug-gling into India was too profitable

THE stark and anti-national face of this problem had been well-known to the Government of India, for more than a decade and yet corrective measures were not forthcoming as long as our sterling balances lasted. It was only when the foreign matching the middle of our faces, during the middle of our faces, the mode of pay-Persian Guil states and shead-doms. These notes were later-presented through usual banking channels and exchanged for sterling or other hard currencies. Thus the black-market operations Thus the black-market operations were legalised! With the change in currency notes circulating in the Persian Gulf areas, this method of pay-ment became inoperative, but it failed to check snuggling as such. By that time the snugglers had tasted the blood of colossal pro-fits and thus it was not difficult for them to devise alternative methods of making payments. The alternative method is sim-ple and more effective. It is done

by vested interests. The routes, the modes of pay-ment, the various hiding devices, the centres of this large-scale blackmarket, with international ramifications, have been well-documented by the Customs and Excise Department of the Govern-ment of Todio

Excise Departme





THE case against Deshabhimani is pending in the court of the District Magistrate of Kozhikode. V. T. Induchudan, Chief Editor of the paper, M. Govindankutty? Iv restrained one." Printer and Publisher and Raja-gopalan Thampan, one of the cor-respondents of the paper are all under arrest and facing prosecu-tion on charge of having publish-ed an article in the November 5 1962 issue of the paper. The article in question, the

WAR EFFORT

the article when it was published. Though no action had been taken against the English weekly for publishing the original article nor against the author of the ori-ginal article, the Kerala govern-ment thought it fit to proceed against Deshabbimani for its pub-lication and proceedings were in-stituted against the Editor, the Publisher and also against the correspondent who translated the article.

In this connection, the memorial making in the connection, the memorial points out: "A reading of the mobilise public opinion against mobilise public opinion against the Chinese aggression and can-vass popular support for the efforts of the government....." "The Deshabhimdhi is a paper that is widely read in the country. It has pledged its support to the efforts of the government. It has been doing its best to channelise the activities of the public and to

SUPPORT. TO

'It will be seen from the several articles published in the Desha-bhimani that prior to this publi-cation the paper had gone allout to assist the government in pro-moting the war efforts. Both be-fore and after the said publication



the much longer coast-line. Once, landed, big bullion bosses gobble up these large stocks and slowly release them through the normal markets in Calcutta, Bombay and Amritsar. These pass through "several) hands, and their original shapes and markings are defaced.

Previously the smuggled gold used to be paid for in Indian currency notes, circulating in the Persian Gulf states and sheikh-dome

year.
Even then no serious measures
Even then no serious measures
were taken to check such a large
leak in our otherwise meagree
foreign exchange earnings. The
foreign exchange crisis accentuaccenturia ated still further. When large
scale sterling and foreign balances
attenuated to microscopic proportions, instead of trying to check
gold-smuggling the Government
of India began to seek foreign
toons, instead of trying to check
gold-smuggling the Government
of India began to seek foreign
loans, even without putting it
re own house in order first.
Plans were chalked out several
atte simes and then shelved perhaps
due to high-level pressures exertiseers and Big Business.
y It is in this background that
the new Gold Control Rules,
should be critically examined.
Morarji Desai has proclaimed
the neek Gold Control Rules,
abould be critically examined.
Morarji Desai has proclaimed
the neek cobjectives of this gold
the back smurgling and Even then no serious measures.

thus help change the social-and savings habits of the people and, (c) to direct those savings to-wards national investments and the hoarded gold to-wards the Government cof-fers to bolster national for-eign exchange and gold reserves. These are unexceptionable ob-jectives and one wishes that the Government should achieve them. But to-date it has signally failed in all of these, as evidenced by

but to date it has signaly taken ovents that have followed the floatation of gold bonds and the promulgation of new rules, under the Defence of India Act 1982. This failure can be tabulated as

(a) to check snuggling and hoarding of gold,
 (b) to bring down the demand of gold in the country and

Large amounts of gold start from banks in London and Zinich and are collected in places like Berut and Hong Kong. Arab and kurasian intermediaries take charge of these stocks from there

¥ From Our Correspondent

N a letter addressed to S. Pratap Singh Kairon, Chief Minister of Punjab, on February 15, Avtar Singh Malhotra, Secretary, Pun-jab State Council, CPI, has reiterated the demand for release and proper treat-ment of Communist detenus.

He says in course of the letter that "if any assurances are wanted about all the Communist detenus we were and are prepared to give them."

"We have made it clear from the beginning", says the letter, "that none of the Communist detenus was survey of the charges levelled against recruitthem of obstructing recruit-ment to the Army and collection of Defence Fund or any other defence efforts. Moreother defence efforts. More-over all as loyal Party members were bound by the Na-tional Council resolution and would implement it , faithfully.

"In our interview with you" says Malhotra, "we represent-ed the cases of ALL the Comed the cases of ALL the Com-munist detenus and asked for the release of all on the same grounds. You found it impos-sible to accept our assurances for all and stuck to your posi-tion that the release would be made on the basis of indivi-ded by mother and dual review. The matter ended at that.

"We would not and could not go into individual cases except those few on urgent humanitarian grounds.

"Now that the issue has arisen I would again request you, with all the emphasis at my command, to reconsider the whole policy with

NEW AGE

regard to the Communist guilty of any anti-national act, nor of the charges leact, not of the charges, ic velled against them. It is high time that your govern-ment reviews the whole si-tuation and reverses its policy with regard to the detenus and releases them.

"In our interview with you and later on with the Home Minister we had pointed out that the Communist detenus matter.

"Conditions in Punish in no way compare with those in other states", says the letter. "Here the diet allowance is detenus. They have not been hardly one fourth of that in guilty of any anti-national the most states, no pocket or sundry allowance is given and most ordinary facilities are denied.

In other States & "detenus or prisoners are given a high-er class on the grounds of their being political prisoners while in the Punjab excepting the MLAs all others have been put in the C class. D were being treated as ordinary the comparison with the other C class criminals and denied States make it clear that your ordinary facilities. You had government should have recti-promised to reconsider the field-its policy in this respect fong ago.

it is the stress of a c READ

World Marxist Review

(English Edition of Problems of Peace and Socialism Monthly published from Prague)

> Price per issue 0.75 nP. Rs. 7.50 nP. Annual

Place orders with

PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE (P) LTD. Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi

PAGE THREE

ARRESTS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES

It was revealed in Lok Sabha on February 20 by the Home Minister that till February 10, 957 pers were arrested under the Defence of India Rules. Out of them, 199 have so far been released.

THIS was disclosed in reply to a question put by A.K. Gonalan, Indrajit Gupta and others in which they had - Gopaian, inuralit Gupta and others in which they had asked for the statewise breakup of such cases as well as the number of persons who have been proceeded against for hoarding and black-marketeering. In regard to the latter part of the question, the Home Minister informed that the information "is being collected

Minister informed that the information "is being collected from the various State Governments etc. and will be furnished when received.

Following is the Statewise break-up of the persons arrested and released as on February 10:

of the			្ពុ	21 - C 2 2	187	a ti s
		n e La de e yett	of persons ained so	, nérké	eased so far	f person dete
Name	5 C - 1		No. of pe detained	No. No.	releas	No. of persons left in detention
	Pradesh	in de	34 163			24 160
			28		1	27
Gujarat		지수학	48		43	5
Kerala				n. j		38 46
	li pi seri: Alfani i seri					118
	ntra					23
	Prodesh		15		8	12
			27		13	14
Punjab	ેલ્લુન્સ કુલ્લું (લ હાલકાર્ય	- 9: 19 - 19: 19			22	. 46
					1	4
				i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1	45 117
	ngal				•	
	man fr	Din			9	4
			2		.	2
			17	Sec. 30	1. And	16
Pondiche					-	
Tripura		No tra	67		10	67
Nagalan	1		. *	1.10	백일관	
			_			
					<u>.</u>	758
	Andhra : Assam Bihar Jujarat Kerala Madras Maharas Maharas Maharas Maharas Maharas Punjab Rajasha Uttar Pr West Be Delhi Goa, Da Himacha Manipura Nagalana A. & N. Laccadiy & Amino	Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Jujarat Kerala Madras Madras Madhya Pradesh Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Goa, Daman & Himachal Frade Manipur Pondicherry Tripura Nagaland A. & N. Islands Laccadiv, Minico	Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Jujarat Kerala Madras Maharashtra Mysore Madhya Pradesh Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Goa, Daman & Diu Himachal Pradesh Manipur Pondicherry Tripura Nagaland A. & N. Islands Laccadiv, Minicoy & Amindiv Islands	EC 5Andhra Pradesh34Assam163Bihar28Sujarat48Sujarat41Madras107Maharashtra127Mysore23Madhya Pradesh15Oritssa27Punjab68Rajasthan5Uttar Pradesh46West Bengal117Delhi9Goa, Daman & Diu13Himachal Pradesh2Manipur14Pondicherry-Tripura67Nagaland-Laccadiv, Minicoy-& Amindiv Islands-	Andhra Pradesh 34 Assam 163 Bihar 28 Jujarat 48 Kerala 41 Madras 107 Madras 107 Madras 107 Madras 27 Mysore 23 Madras 17 Morrissa 27 Punjab 68 Rajasthan 5 Uttar Pradesh 46 West Bengal 117 Delhi 9 Goa, Daman & Diu 13 Himachal Fradesh 2 Manipur 17 Pondicherry - Tripura 67 Nagaland - A. & N. Islands - Laccadiv, Minicoy - & Amindiv Islands -	Andhra Pradesh 34 10 Andhra Pradesh 34 10 Assam 163 3 Bihar 28 1 Jujarat 48 43 Kerala 41 3 Madras 107 61 Madras 107 61 Maharashtra 127 9 Mysore 23 - Madras 27 13 Punjab 63 22 Rajasthan 5 1 Ottar Pradesh 46 Utar Pradesh 46 Utar 9 9 Goa, Daman & Diu 13 9 Himachal Pradesh 2 - Manipur 17 1 Pondicherry - - Tripura 67 10 Nagaland - - A. & N. Islands - - Laccadiv, Minicoy - - & Amindiv Islands - -

* These figures are till 10th January 1963.

In reply to another question, by Renu. Chakravarthy as to whether any reviews have taken place of prisoners arrested under the D. I. Rules in West Bengal and whether any prisoner has been released, the Home Minister stated that no prisoner has been released.

that no prisoner has been released. He said that "All detentions in West Bengal under the Defence of India Rules have been ordered by the State Government. The detention orders are to be reviewed by the State Government at intervals of not more than six months. West Bengal Government have not yet undertaken a detailed review, but they have looked into a number of cases referred to them on representation or otherwise."

AIR UMBRELLA

* FROM FRONT PAGE

sought, .nor had any country offered, an "air umbrella."

CONTROVERSY OVER MILITA-

RY MISSIONS IN INDIA TRKS USA

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17: Echoes of the controversy over the pre-tence of the two military missions in Delhi have reached this coun-

Reports published here refer to reports puonsnen nere recer to in sne nad it all it takes iong to the "contradictory" attitude of the train pilots, ground engineers and Government of India. There is no radar experts. This is one reason great surprise at the Communitist why the idea of an air umbrella voice was stilled only for a few voice was stilled only for a few days. They are apparently now recerting to their habitual ap-be independent of the Kashmir issue

PAGE FOUR

12

with its full agreement, if not its invitation.

Even some Central (Indian) -TIMES OF INDIA, Feb. 12 critical of the presence of the missions and possible recommendations of an "air umbrella"

scheme,... India's military problem, in the U.S. view, is divisible into three parts....

The second part arises from India's fear of tomorrow. By then India cannot conceivably acquire all it needs. Nor can she absorb if she had it all. It takes long to

WEW AGE

MOSHI: INDIA'S PRINCIPLED STAND WINS FRIENDS

this would make things ex-

tremely difficult even for dele-gations which were in absolute agreement with India's posl-

it would tend to create mis-understandings with our best

for the Afro-Asian Col

enla

* FROM FRONT PAGE

ogencies in India, and at the same time, the slanders against the Indian delegation in the Chinese press.

What was the atmosphere in Moshi, when the Indian dele-gation arrived there? The dominant feeling expressed to us. immediately on our arrival at Moshi, by numerous African delegates, was one of fear that existing internal contradictions would destroy the solidarity of the movement. This was a fear born both out of the inspired reports in the pro-imprilist press and out of the virulent campaign conducted among the delegates by the dogmatists against the Soviet Union and

Most Degrading Campaign

Few who were not at Moshi would believe a report on the depths to which this campaign

Every African delegate had re than a small dose of dogmatist diatribe against the Soviet Union. This did not make him anti-Soviet: on the contrary, he was so sickened with it, he immediately became m opponent of the dogma-

a firm opponent of the dogma-tists for all time ! But for the moment the first reaction was: to hell with all these differences; let us keep them out, let us concentrate on what "unites 418.4

There is nothing wrong with the desire to avoid controver-isles, and the Indian delegation was at one with all others in its desire to see that the conference could end on a unani-mous note. That was why the Indian delegation's speech avoided all direct references to the Chinese aggression and the details of the Chinese invasion.

But we firmly believed and we had ever increasing and we h and we had ever increasing support for this view—that the conference could not keep absolutely mum about the India-China question, which had caused the biggest breach in Afro-Asian solidarity which had ever occurred; it could not pass

the missions to be protected against discourtesy. --H. R. Vohra, TIMES OF INDIA, Feb. 18

CALL IT BY ANOTHER NAME New York Times, International Edition, Feb. 18 (New Delhi dis

patch): atch): The Prime Minister's statement on the "air umbrella," widely reported in the Indian press, was seen as indicating that the Gov-erniment was no longer interested

ernment was no longer intersted in the idea... (The Western Military) mission is known on good authority to be studying the feasibility of the "air umbrella" plan, which would consist of a commitment by the participating countries to provide interceptor cover, if India request ed. it. in the event of a new ed it. in the event of a Chinese Communist attack.

According to Western sources, just after the Chinese defeat of the Indian army on the northern frontier last November. Indian requests for foreign military assis-tance included an "air umbrella." The request was not repeated

over in silence the biggest trary happened. The result of initiative for peace ever the walk out was to demon-taken by Afro-Asian coun-strate to all that dogmatist tries_the Colombo propo- pressures by the Chinese delepressures by the Chinese dele-gation could lead to situations This did not mean that we in which the entire movement

And from that moment onwards, the great majority of the delegations fought resolu-tely to defeat the dangerous agreement with india's posi-tion. We knew that to demand such a judgement would not be in the interests of the confer-ence, and would, therefore, not also be in India's interests, for friends. All we asked for was a more effective than it has even been.

simple positive statement of support, without reservations India Not

proposals. This was not, by any stretch of imagination, a demand which was disruptive: Was India isolated, as the it was, in fact, entirely in conformity with the conference's support for all other Afro-Asian initiatives and and with the movement's adher-, ence to peaceful solutions of

And practically every single disputes. And practically every single delegation at Moshi swung round to our view on this question. The strength of our, delegation lay in its unity, in its composition, in the fact that members of the main pa-triotic parties in the country-the Congress and the Commu-nist Party-were represented nist Party—were represented in it. And this gave us ready access to all delegations whatever their political composi-

Massive Support

It was only after securing the almost unanimous consent of almost unanimous consent of all delegations, that the Indian delegation permitted certain friendly delegations to intro-duce the resolution on the Colombo proposals in the Politi-cal Commission. It is signifi-cant that the Soviet delegation, the Arab delegations and near ly all the African delegations were among those who had pledged their support to the resolution.

In this context the sudden refusal of the acting Chair-man of the Political Com-mission to allow the resolution to be moved and dis-cussed; came as a shock to all delegations. It was only after repeated requests for permission to speak and explain, had been rejected

explain, has been rejected and after the Commission Chairman rudely fore off the draft resolution, that the lea-der of the Indian delegation was forced to "walk out" followed by all other members of the delegation: In any other circumstances the "walk out" might have iso-

lated India from other delegations, for, all who came, to Mosh wanted unity almost at any cost. But quite the con-

It is understood on reliable authority that establishment of United States or other Western bases in India was not envisaged in the plan. The plan, as initially conceived before a close study be-gan, was preparation of "slot;" including a radar network and ground support facilities, into which Western interceptor squad-tones could for it India autor facility. What has disturbed U.S. observ-But there is no compulsion for at the official Government level, silence. It has not so far acknow-want to, officials here say. But at the military level in December, ledged that the missions have come they would like the members of according to Western sources...

was put in jeopardy. insist on the conference pro-nouncing its judgement on the Chinese aggression. We knew

dogmatist policies. The result was that the Afro-Asian solicated above, with policies which can make it broader and

Isolated

dogmatists and the pro-imperi-alists assert? On the contrary, no other delegation (except the Soviet delegation) received contrary, a warmer and, more whole-hearted ovation at the end of its address to the plenary session, than the Indian delega-tion. And the standing ovation for over five minutes which greeted our return to the conference had to be seen to be believed; it was one of the proudest moments of ou -for we knew that the applause was for India.

We looked round to see half a dozen little figures who refused to stand and applaud us: it was only the dogmatists and their new allies, the representatives of Marshal Ayub and King Mahendra, who were . ut appy at our exturn and refused to greet us for the stand we had taken. But the fifty other delegations and the entire conference presidium were on their feet, applauding India, on its return to the conference, on the principled stand it had taken, on the sacrifices it was ready to make for the sake of solidarity, peace and independence.

The change in reso dution's text hehind the backs of the Indian delegation, was indeed a sore disappointment for us: and there was a feeling among all of us of being betrayed and double-crossed. We would have liked to have our text adopted as we had been promised.

But the essential question to see and this is what the entire conference saw—is that the conference lent its support whole-heartedly to the Colombo proposals, in the whole-hearted applause which greet-ed every reference to the prowhich greetposals in the speeches of s many of the most importan delegations, and in the tribudelegations, and in the tribu-tes paid to our Indian delega-tion repeatedly. In the most demonstrative sector

What is important is the fact that on every issue of po-licy and organisation, it was the dogmatists who were com-pletely and thoroughly isolat-ed. What is important is that the delegates have learnt a great deal from Moshi and are great deal from Mossin and are determined to go forward building on the gains of Moshi, to a still mightier movement, embracing all people fighting for world peace and national independ

(February 20)

O FEBRUARY 24, 1963

CPI National Council Resolution

Following is the full text of the Resolution on the Political Situation adopted by the National Coun-cil of the Communist Party of India at its recent meeting in New Delhi which concluded on February 12. VER three months ago, again triumphed mainly be-cause of the wise Soviet ini-

tiative.

country.

when the National Council met and our country was gravely concerned over the question of the border conflict, the aggres-sive actions of the U.S. imperialists against Cuba led to a crisis which brought mankind to the brink of a thermo-nuclear disaster. The world was faced with the gravest crisis of the recent period. The Caribbean crisis became the most crucial issue and its peaceful cial issue and its peaceiul solution became imperative for averting the impending world castastrophe. After the failure of their borders and thus committed their the failure of their borders and thus committed

After the failure of their Bay of Pigs invasion to over-throw the Socialist Govern-ment of Cuba led by Dr. Fidel Castro, the American imperi-alists, despite Soviet warning that it would help Cuba at all costs and with all means, repared for another invasion. this time a full-scale one, with regular American armed forces.

Anticipating this, the Soviet Union had fully equipped the Cuban army with modern weapons and trained it. And in order to build effective defence, a Soviet missile force was also stationed in Cuba.

The imperialists made the presence of Soviet missiles and the supply of Soviet arms to Cuba the pretext for the new invasion. If the invasion had really begun and the atomic weapons on either side had gone into action, a thermo-nuclear world war, would have become inevitable, bringing death and destruction of millions of lives throughout the world. To der question so that our coun-try could devote all its ener-gies for development of our avoid a thermo-nuclear world war and at the same time, to bridle the adventurers and economy and for promoting the warmongers was the key the well-being of our people. question before the world. On October 27, Fidel Castro Cease-fire informed the Soviet Union that the crisis has reached its and After peak and the invasion and war may begin any moment. At this crucial moment, sense dawned on the U.S. Imperialists. If the missiles The Soviet ed that if the U.S.

were withdrawn, they would not invade Cuba. The Soviet Union rep imperialists gave the promise that they would not invade Cuba themselves or through any Latin American country, the Soviet Union had no need to keep the missiles there and uld withdraw them.

World War

Averted President Kennedy gave the omise, the missiles were ithdrawn and the invasion of Cuba and world war avert-averted. The whole world felt reliev-ed and thanked the Soviet

Union for it. The Government of the Soviet Union, and Premier N. S. Khrushchov in particular, displayed remarkable initiative and wisdom in meeting American challenge and solving the Caribbean crisis in the interest of peace and freedom. The world war which seemed imminent was finally, the acceptance by the averted and the policy of latter of the Colombo propo-peaceful co-existence once sals of the six friendly non-

FEBRUARY 24. 1963

withdrawals, the acceptance in fact, of this cease-fire by the Government of India and

to entire conference.

The defeat of the U.S. im-perialists over Cuba has im-mensely strengthened peace and freedom-loving forces in every country. The imperial-ist camp was in disarray and the contradictions of imperi-alism further accentuated.

At the same time, the Caribbean crisis also emphasised the need for vigilance against imperialism and for developing the struggles of the masse on the widest possible scale for defence of world peace.

aggression, the National Council of the Communist Party of India considered the grave situation and adopted its resolution on November 1, 1982. The Council affirmed its full support to Frime Min-ister Nehru's appeal for na-tional unity in defence of the

The Council notes with satisfaction the great positive role this resolution has played at a most critical period in the life of the nation and

of the Party. It was more or less at the same time as the Caribbean crisis that the military operations on our borders, which the US and other imperialists were assiduously trying to exploit in order to enlarge the conflict and embroil India and China in a prolonged war, come to an end following the Chinese cease-fire and the de facto acceptance of it by the Government of India. This opened new prospects for a peaceful solution of the bor-

After the cease-fire, the Central Executive Committee of the Party met twice to reof the Party met twice to re-view the situation and it adopted its resolution and statement. These have enabl-ed the Party, in the changed situation, to intervene in fa-

vour of a peaceful solution of the border question and against imperialism and the forces of Right reaction which openly intensified their at-tacks against India's basic-policy of non-alignment and her peaceful approach to the India-China border problem.

The Council congratulates all those Congressmen and other patriots who have cou-rageously defended non-Since the National Council-last met in November, the situation has radically changed. warranting a new orientation in popular patriotic efforts. The unilateral cease-fire by the Chinese forces and their

between the representatives of India and China have brought about a new, favourable turn in the whole situation and created favourable prospects for a peaceful settlement through negotiations.

the second s

In this connection the Notional Council of the Commu-nist Party of India expresses its deep admiration and gratitude in the name of peace-loving humanity to the six friendly non-aligned na-tions and particularly to the Ceylonese Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, for their great initiative and efforts so that this tragic conflict between India and China comes to an end.

Nehru's Approach

The Council also attaches narticular significance to Prime-Minister Nehru's state-ment that, should direct talks between India and China fail, the Government of India would be prepared to refer the border dispute to the Hague Court or some other form of adjudication. This should emphasise the desire of the Government of India for a peace-

aligned Powers for direct talks comprehension that the Goveriment of the People's Re- ful shield in defence of her public of China which had national independence against publicly signified its "positive imperialist pressures and maresponse" to and "ac eptance in principle" of the Colombo proposals should have now thought fit to put forward certain reservations which cannot but cause disappointment and anxiety as they de-lay peaceful negotiations and speedy settlement of the dispute.

China Must Reciprocate

The National Council urges upon the Government of the People's Republic of China to reciprocate India's acceptance of the Colombo proposals by a similar act on its part without any further delay.

The National Council is of the view that not only must negotiations begin immediately, but once they begin, every effort must be made to avoid protracted negotiations and arrive at a speedy settlement in keeping with the honour of our country and in conso-nance with the Bandung spinance with the Bandung spi-rit. Protracted negotiations and cold-war atmosphere are fraught with harmful conseul solution. quences for both the coun-The National Council ex- tries.

has been India's most power national independence against imperialist pressures and ma-chinations. It has won India the love and sympathy of all peace-loving peoples through-out the world.

Reaction's Main Target

This policy has stood the test of even the present crisis. It is precisely for these very reasons that the imperialists abroad and reaction at home have today singled out nonent as the main target alignment as the of their attacks.

In such a situation, the defence of the policy of non-alignment becomes naturally the most vital issue for , the whole nation and its future.

The struggle to uphold this policy and defeat all attacks against it is a part and parcel of the struggle for our national independence and na-tional honour, for the interests of our working people and for democracy. The National Council of the Communist Communist Party of India regards this as the key task in the present political situation and will play its due part in building the unity of all democratic the unity of all democr forces for further strength



The stand of the Govern-ment in this respect is wholly consistent with the dignity of the nation and with its fundamental interests and as such it deserves the whole-hearted active support of all patriotic Indians. When Prime Minister Nehru and his Government are being vici-Government are being vici-ously attacked by reaction-aries for this wise and ho-nourable stand, it becomes the duty of progressible forces and all right-minded men to rally in support of these policies.

It is honed that the Chinese It is noped that the Chinese Government will take due note of India's position and find its way to an early ac-ceptance of the Colombo pro-posals together with the cla-rifications. This step is ur-gently called for in order to further accordingto the space further consolidate the ceasefire and promote negotiations between the two countries. Any further delay in accepting the proposals in full on the part of China only faci-litates the manoeuvres of im-perialism and the forces of Right reaction which are interested in keeping the con-flict and tension alive and flict and tension

tends its full support to the Colombo proposals and wel-comes their acceptance in toto by the Government of India. The stand of the Govern-ment in this respect is wholly to the democratic and progressive forces. The continu-ation of this tension and cold-war climate cannot but seriously hinder the independent growth of our national eco-nomy and our democracy. The Council regrets that

sometimes even the top Government leaders indulge in speeches of a bellicose nature. This goes to help the reactionaries to keep up the tension. It fervently appeals to all concerned to bring about an end to this ruinous coldwar atmosphere. It is confi-dent that the resumption of negotiations would immensely contribute to clearing up this climate.

During the crisis created by the Chinese aggression, India's policy of non-alignment was put to a severe strain. It has been viciously attacked by imperialism and Right reaction, which see in the abandonment of this po-licy, the fulfilment of their dreams. Non-alignment has brought Nehru from

honour and glory to our country: it has strengthened our At the present moment, the our conomy; it has helped the prospects of early negotiations growth of our democracy and naturally depend on the Chin-facilitated the struggles of mand the "liberation" of esse acceptance of the Colombo the masses for their rights proposals. It passes one's and interests. Non-alignment *** ON PAGE 10**

this policy and thus undermine its independence and future.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India draws the attention of our people to the grave threat posed today by Right reaction to India's independence and democracy and, indeed, to the entire gains of our democratic movement. During the past three months, these forces have grown in strength and become very active in the political life of the country.

Forces of Right reaction which are also entrenched in the State apparatus and the administration • have also grown stronger and improved their position to carry on sub-versive activity. Not only did they, inspired by US imperialof Defence Minister Krishna Menon but they even went to the length of demanding. both openly and covertly, the Prime Minister rnment and leadership of the nation.

These forces are today vio-

JAN SANGH THRASHED IN STATE ASSEMBLY

Perhaps never before in its brief and inglorious history the Jan Sangh had got such a thrashing as it did during the three-day debate (from February 5 to 7) on the Governor's address in the Uttar Pradesh legislature.

the Governor's address in the Uttar rracesn legislature. C ONGRESSMEN, Communists and a number of progressive independents combined to give it a thorough dressing down so that its anti-national character came out stark naked before all to see. U.P. is the Jan Sangh's strong-hold. Its 49 members in the As-sembly constitute the main oppo-stion. So long as the hot war was going on they were on top of the world. They spearheaded the going on they were on top of the world. They spearheaded the vicious and virulent campaign against Prime Minister Nehru and the national policies of national policies of non-t and peace. The PSP SP acted as only their alignment and the SP ac nbecile camp-followers.

Unar Pradesh

continuous platform here for hr-ing their puny flings at Pandit Nehru-and his policies. They had even begun to talk of establishing their power at the Centre. Though regrettable, it is a fact that not a few Congress leaders too were over-awed by their violent cam-

Hence when the debate on the Governor's address began, the Jan Sanghis started talking as if they were the conquerors. They laun-ched a frontal attack against the Congress, the Communist Party and the defence efforts. Pitambar Dass, their leader in the Legisla-tive Connecil, attacked even the tive Council, attacked even the tive Council, attacked even the slogan of Jal Hind, with which the Governor had ended his ad-dress. He said there is no Hind; there is only Bharat, and hence the Governor should have said, loi Bharat. He said the "enthu-siasm of the people was cooling off" due to the wrong and weak policies of the Government and demanded that the state of mergency should be ended.

He and others of his ilk had however overlooked the fact that the situation had undergone a radical change. By now the peo-ple had seen through their poli-cies and their plans stood expos-ed. They could therefore no more out oney with guids therefore no more get away with such treacherous

Loader Palled Up

The first to pull up the Jan Sangh satrap was the Chairman of the Council himself. This was when he was indulging in ut irresponsible remarks about when he was indulging in utterly irresponsible remarks about the Colombo Powers and their propo-sals for negotiations between India and China. Chairman Dhu-lekar said that the sort of things Pitambar Dass was saying would defame the country in the eyes of the world. He asked him not to run down our people and en-courage the enemy with his de-moralising talk.

After that Govind Sahai, Raja Ram Shastri, P. D. Tan-don, Saotiri Shyam and many others made mincemeat of the Jan Sangh and its policies.

Referring to the demand for ending the state of emergency, which demand had been support-ed by the Socialists and Praja

DAGE STY

V.S.

Nawal Kishore, Deputy Minis-ter for Home, was even more forthright in his denunciation and exposure of the tactics of "the Jan Sangh and other right reac-tionaries."

He ridiculed the demand they had made for marching our armies to conquer Tibet. He said, "We should remember that world forces had allowed China to in-Recalling the shameful role the Socialist and Praja Socialist par-ties were playing, Nawal Kishore said, "What has however shocked me is that Socialists like Sri Ugra imbecile camp-followers. For some weeks, all of them combined, had turned Lucknow into almost a base of operations against the Central Government. Cariappas, Kripalanis, Golwalkars and Lohias—all were provided a continuous platform here for fir-ing their nuw finos at Pandit clude Tibet in their territory ..

Sabotage Of Morale

He warned the opposition members, specially the Jan Sangh against loose and irresponsible talk because "they tend to sabot-age the morale of the people..." Raja Ram Shastri, veteran labour leader of Kanpur who is near in the Congress called this

Referring to Golwalkar's asser-tions that Prime Minister Nehru was only a "peace-time leader" and that the "national policy of non-alignment had failed.", Shas-triji said that "only senile indivi-duals could indulge in such inop-portune harangues..." He further portune harangues..." He further declared that such talk was calculated to weaken the nat said, "Political parties and per-sons who indulged in such vili-fying propaganda were worse than fifth-columnists..."

P. D. Tandon, independent Journalist-author member from Allahabad, while talking of the antics of the Jan Sangh referred to the ugly incident at Allahabad University when Krishna Menon had visited it last month. He compared it with the welcome that had been sought to be or-a ganised for Golwalkar there and s warned the government "to take note of the fact that the Jan e Sangh is trying to make inroads into our educational institutions and universities..." P. D. Tandon, independent

NEW AGE

some of the other parties had hurled against the Communist Party, the Deputy Home Minister said, "I totally reject the conten-tion that the Communist Party is anti-national." He said, "it is wrong to bread any party as She said, "The Jan Sangh subore by nationalism and patricitism. It bragged of a proud heritage and so on, but hardly gave proof of any of these things in its deeds and actions : wrong to brand any party as such."

* From Ramesh Sinha

nist leader, Jharkhande Rai tore the arguments of the rightist gang-up to shreds and said that the Communist Party side that the Communist Party stood in no need of any certifi-cates of patriotism from "the murderers of the Father of the Nation." This proud declaration was received by the House with a tunultans avalance Roundly : accusing the Jan Sangh and other reactionaries of "trying to strengthen" themselves in the name of national emer-gency and Chinese aggression." He declared that "the government were fully aware of all their ac-tivities." a tumultous applau

Communists' Reply

Dr. Ahmad, leader of the Com-Lr. Anmad, leader of the Com-munist group in the Assembly, analysed the role of the Jan Sangh and the other rightist par-ties in the background of national and international events, and showed up their real anti-national character. ist Party, are becoming a tool of this growing rightist reaction..." Then he reminded them and Then he reminded them and others of "what had happened to the socialists when owing to dis-unity in their ranks they had paved the way for Hitler's rise

Dr. Ahmad also spoke of the identity of views on important national questions between the Congress and the Communist Party and said that the Commu-Nawal Kishore charged these parties, of having not done their bit in raising funds for Party and said that the commu-nists were neither afraid nor ashamed of this fact. He said, T "We are a political party and par judge everything on a political pre basis. There is no doubt that to pre

labour leader of Kanpur who is now in the Congress, called this demand of the Jan Sangh and others as "childish". Shastri cau-tioned the government against "such parties as the Jan Sangh, which wanted to make political capital out of the present situa-tion." Jan Sangh-IRSS Vendetta

> On January 27, the Jhansi Mail going from Lucknow ring-leaders had escaped. Yet 56 On January 27, the Jhansi Mail going from Lucknow ing-leaders had escaped. Ter so persons were hauled up by the police. Some of these were just way station by a well-organised gang of young toughs led have for travelling without ticket have RSS and Jan Sangh men and attacked with lathis, About Rs 3,500 were realised way station by a well-organised gang of young toughs led by RSS and Jan Sangh men and attacked with lathis, knives, spears and other weapons.

A PASSENGER lost an eye and a young Gorkha recruit, on his way to the Nasik Training Camp, had an arm broken.

Scores of other Gorkha recruits travelling in a separate reserved compartment were beaten up along with many other travellers who tried to resist the fascist vanm of the RSS and Ian Sanch

Sen leader of the United Social

nower.'

Revelry

It appears that on January 26, the Republic Day, some RSS and Jan Sangh men of Kanpur decid-ed to go to Lucknow on a spree-these comparised a group of fifty to and universities..." Tandon accused the Jan Sangh of making "political capital out of the present emergency." Speaking of Pitambar Dass objec-tion to the use of the phrase Jai Hind, Tandon said that it indi-otted the Jan Sangh sity young fellows, including some students, and took them to rallway staff was brow-beaten and they arrived in Lucknow Hind, Tandon said that it indi-without any incident.

antagonism against the Urdu-ai, speaking people. "" y Savitri Shyam, of the Con-ie gress said that from the speech of Pitambar Dass she could con-clude that "while the Jan Sangh tideologies, they wholly resembled each other in the art of making vicious propaganda..." served compartment of a batch of Gorkha army recruits. The It took some time for the police passengers, the recruits and the to rush to the spot. By the time railway staff all objected to their they came, it is said, some of the

Congress in respect of the main problems before the country.

The final touch to this debat The final touch to this debate was given by Thahri Huhum Singh, Deputy leader of the Con-gress Party. He launched a po-werful attack against the Jan Sangh and referring to its leader, Raja Yaduwendra Dutt Dubey's ech in the Assembly, You accuse us of misusing tou accuse us of misusing the powers of the emergency? The truth is that we have not used them at all. Had we used them, you and all your colleagues would have found yourselves safely lodged in jails?"...

Speaking in the Chief Minis-ter's absence, who had fallen ill, Thakur Hukum Singh made fun of the jibes of the Socialists and Praia Socialists about "the growshout "the gro Praja Socialists about "the grow-ing unity of the Congress and the Communist Party." Jocularly he said, "When the Socialists and Praja Socialists were flirting, we did not take it ill. We did not feel jealous. Then why are you feeling so sleepless if Congress-men and Communists are coming near each other? near each other?...

In this debate although the name was taken mainly of the Jan Sangh and the Jan Sangh was the central target of allround on-slaught, the policies that were under attack were also the poli-cies of the Swatantra Party the cies of the Swatar ra Party, socialist Party and the Praja s cialist Party and hence they were equally strongly assailed.

All those parties were put in the dock and charged with having utilised the national emergency to further their petty partisan in-erests. They were charged with further their petty parts in in-erests. They were charged with having indulged in anti-national and treacherous intrigues. They were charged with conspiring with the enemies of the nation when the nation stood in peril.

The representatives of these most certainly not parties parties were most certainly prepared for this attack. presented a picture of dem

overbearing manner. The men. could not do anything at Luck-now station, but they managed to get into the train. But 19 of them have been charged with looting, causing loss to railway property and assaulting people with lethal weapons. They have been challaned and sent to jail.

could attack and cause injurie

This is the first attack of its

This is the first attack of us type organised by. RSS and Jan Sangh men with the help of lumper anti-social young ele-ments. It has given a ruide shock to many people and they expect the government to have a full in the source of the sourc

the government to have a full non-police inquiry made into the affair so that this effort to use

and utilise unemployed, idealless and frustrated youth for such fascistic acts may be nipped in the bud.

Attack

However, when the Mail reached Unao station, they pulled the alarm chain, stop-ped the train and swooped down on all those who had resisted their mischief at the Lucknow station. People were mercilessly belaboured. Their properties were looted and quite a few of them were dragged out of their compart-ments. The gangsters were well According to the police re-port, all of them carried knices, lathis and even spears, apart from some other things like iron rods with which they ments. The gangsters were well armed for the attack.

Propaganda

To get the sympathy of com-mon people, they shouted that 'Chinese enemies' were being transported in the train and said that they had 'insulted' them. Not all could know that the re-cruits were our own boys being taken for training to Nasik in Maharashtra. The women Newalis Maharashtra. The young Nepalis just did not understand what the matter was and why they were being called Chinese and attacked.

At the same time, it is said that the police has arrested some in-nocent persons also. They should not be allowed to be mixed up with the political hooligans and chould be set free.

FEBRUARY 24. 1963

should be set free.

CALCUTTA, February 17: The budget session of the West Bengal Legisla-

ready indicated that.

vealed as to how the u

Workers

Persecuted

ture begins tomorrow. THE overall situation in the State will naturally be focussed through the mirror of the budget and the debate on it, but some indications are already available. The indications point to a grim pe-riod ahead for West Bengal and its people.

The food position is causing widespread anxiety. The Chief Minister told the press a few days back that the food production, according to prelimi-nary forecast, would be three lakh tons less than last year and eight lakh tons less than the requirements. Now offi-cials put the production-defi-cit at four lakh tons. But the State Kisan Sabha, from reports received from its district units, estimates a much larger deficit. Paddy production in many areas has been less than half of the normal and a seri-ous shortage of food is apprehended.

A typical instance of this production-deficit was revealed last week at a conference at Kakdwip, of senior Govern-ment officials with a Planning Commission Advisor in charge. of Eastern States. Four MLAS Sunderban area, all f the belonging to Congress, dis-closed in the Conference that over ten lakhs of people and aral thousand square miles. of area have been affected by serious crop failure. There is already food-scarcity in the southern part of the 24 Par-ganas district. The District Magistrate and other high officials did not contradict the

The MLAs further said that irregular rainfall, lack rightion facilities, failof irrigation facilities, fait in of development schemes, impoverishment of the peo-ple and starvation, all these factors had resulted in the yield per acre being three maunds this year, instead of normal eighteen maunds. In 24 Parganas, which is a granary of West Bengal, behaviour of the employ granary of West Bengal, behaviour of the employ the production of rice will and their gross violations be less by 125,000 tons this the Industrial Truce Resc year, resulting in a loss of the Industrial Truce Resolu-Rupees forty crores for the discontent among the workers. Kisans. This will reveal the and cases of spontaneous ac-depth of crisis in that re-gion and West Bengal as a been reported in the the spontaneous ac-ment.

Schemes Not Implemented

It was also revealed there that of many many schemes formulated on paper for that region and given wide publi-city, very few have been put into effect and there had been no improvement in the altua-

The vicious grip of the landlords and owners of fisherles still remain unbroken and it is due to them that no scher upliftment of the comfor the mon cultivators and the people of the area could be put Noskar through. Khagen Congress MIA, very aptly said that "the people here estab-lished their settlement fighting ferocious royal Bengal tigers of Sunderbans, but the entee landlords were more ferocious than the tigers and they continue to suck the pea-sants' life-blood still now."

failure, the arrears of revenue, taxes and cess are being collected forcibly. A spokesman of the Land Revewe department said that this year's collection would be Rs. eight crores, three times that of last year.

FEBRUARY 24, 1963

while the other side, the emsolution." The West Bengal Committee of the ATTUC in a memorandum has given instances of vindictive actions, closures, lay offs and other attacks on the working class. Naturally this selfish and unscrupulous ployers behaviour of the

Braitnwaite and other facto-ries. The settlement arrived at following such actions jus-tified workers' demands. Gov-ernment's pro-employer bias, callousness to workers' grier-ances and old dilatory tactics in dealing with cases referred to the mounting discontent

MILK POWDER SCANDAL

T HE depth of degenera-tion of a section of the people came to light with the recent exposure of a milk powder racket. For years past a large black market trade was going on in haby foods and milk pow-

The suicide of a Congress Even in this condition of leader of Budge-Budge implicated in a case of "theft of and black-marketing in Red and black-marketing in Red Cross milk" a few months ago, came as a shock to many. This Congress leader in a let-ter written before his suicide indicated that many influen-tial people, including Congress

This is forcing the peasants, even the middle peasants, even the matter par-sant, to sell most, if not all, of their produce immediate-ly. This will mean that

greater nart of the peasanfrom the market from the month of April onwards.

The price of rice already being Rs. 32 per maund, it can well be imagined what it will be by May-June and vhat plight the people will

On top of it increase in land revenue imposing heavier tax burden is likely to come. The Finance Minister has al-

- While the peasantry is facing such a grim prospect, the situation on the industrial front is no brighter. The last of the Assembly revealed as to how the unscru-pullous employers are hitting at the working class taking advantage of the emergency. The situation has been very aptly expressed by the Pre-sident of the West Bengal INTUC. He wrote in a letter quoted in Blitz (Jan 5): "The industrialists having been motivated by profiteering are seizing all opportunities pro-vided by national emergency and industrial truce resolution. The workers, it seems, are in a boxing ring with hands tied behind their back due to the truce resolution

among the workers and em-



leaders, were involved in the racket.

Now has come out the story of how milk powder and other gifts from UNICEF and some foreign relief organisations have been misused to enrich a few pockets by depriving the children, the expectant mo-thers and the sick. Arya-sthan Social Centre, a relief organisation, which came into being some four years back with much fanfare and received much help from US charitable organisations now finds itself in the ditch.

Last week its offices and godown were raided by po-lice and milk-powder lice and milk-powder amounting to more than 300,000 pounds were seized. me other places were also raided and a huge quantity of milk has been recovered. Ten persons, including the Secretary of the above-mentioned Centre have been arrested and refused bail as further investigations are proceeding.

Newspaper reports indicate that the racket is much more widespread in which high officials and some Congress leaders of Assam and Orissa are also reported to be involved ployers, are with their open Behind the scene wire-pullings fists and protected by the re- are going on to hush up the are going on to hush up the matter. A section of the offi-cials is serious about the matter while pressure is being brought to bear upon the inestigating officers to shelve it.

PROF. DYAKOV IN CALCUTTA

T HE cultural link between India and Soviet Union has been further strengthened by the visit of Prof. A. M. Dyakov to Calcutta recently.

This famous Soviet Indolo-gist gave a heartening description of the study of Indoogy in the Soviet Union. Study all major Indian languag and even languages of the aboriginals, research on current ideological and political trends in India and its philo-sophy, translation of Indian classics from Sanskrit, Pall and other texts, are some of the various aspects of study of Indology in the Soviet Union.

Professor Dyakov told how after the October Revolution the interest of the Soviet peo-ple in Indian affairs increased and how the sympathy with India's struggle for free-dom inspired Soviet scholars to study not only the ancient Indian culture, but also the problems of contemporary India, including the course of India, including the course of the national liberation move-

He also described the difficulties faced by the Soviet Indologists in establishing contacts with India in the British days and how after India attained her independence, the many-s tacts between the two countries developed and mu---plied with every passing day. He said that the then Rash-trapati Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, both expressed their satisfaction at the study of Indology in Soviet Union during their visits there.

At a meeting convened by the ISCUS, Prof. Dyakov spoke on the subject, "Solution of the Problem of Nationalities in Soviet Union." He said that the Leninist principles in solv-ing the problem of nationaliing the prol tles in the multi-national and multilingual Soviet Union were centralised planning for economic development full autonomy of all languages and culture of the vari-ous nationalities and regions.

The Soviet Constitution embodies the right of the repub-lics to secede from the USSR, he said. He emphasised that the Republics have voluntarily joined together to form the USSR in order to ensure their rapid growth in economy, culand for mutual benefit. He also ansy ered many questions.

POPULARISING COLOMBO PROPOSALS

I NITIATIVE to popularise the Colombo proposals and to rouse the peo-ple against the right-wing attack on it, is being taken up by mass organisations. The Kalikata Yuba Sangha India-China border

organised a seminar on the "Colombo Proposals and the Present Situation" on Februarv 16. Vivekananda Mukheriee, the noted journalist ex plained at length how the Right-wing Reaction inside India had raised their heads and were trying to stifle the democratic and progressive opinion taking advantage of the Chinese aggression on India.

The attitude to the Colombo proposals, he said, reflected the dividing line between the progressives and the reactionary forces in India. He dep-lored the prevarication of China towards the Proposala and appealed to the people to stand unitedly behind Prime Minister Nehru for strength-ening national unity and na-tional defence.

Dr. Manindra Mohan Chakraborty, president of the meeting, called upon the peo-ple to fight the reaction who are trying to subvert demo-cracy in India taking advantage of the emergency. In this connection he criticised the West Bengal Government's action in pressing through the legislature the Secondary Education Bill and the inten-tion to press the Meetings and sions Control Bill

At Konnagar, a meeting of the jute workers passed a resolution fully supporting the decision of Parliament to ac-cept the Colombo Proposals as the basis for starting negotiations for settlement of the

MILLOWNERS ON WAR PATH

* From Our Correspondent

KANPUR:

The textile mill owners of Kannur are obviously on a war-path. Instead of stepping up production as the country's interests demand, they are doing everything to cut it down.

weeks work on nearly 2,000 looms has been stopped and over 2,000 workers havethrown out of job

The Swadeshi Cotton Mills, the Kanpur Textile Mills, the Muir Mills Laymi Ratan Cotton Mills and even the Elgin Mills (No. 2) are affected. In the Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills. the owners are planning to close down one shift altogethe owners are ther.

All this is being done because it is more profitable for the mill owners to sell yarn in the market. There is some dearth of yarn and therefore it is fetching

black-market prices. Jointly with this offensive, the owners are obstructing the implementation of the Sampurnanad Award. The Tripartite Supervisory Committee had decided that the terms of the Award would begin being rationalised sections

IN the last two or three mills would begin getting the increased wage.

The afrears too, it was de-cided, were to be paid in three monthly instalments beginning from February.

Most of the mills have done neither of these things. Even about the grant of gratuity to old workers the owners are creating difficulties

In fact, this has been the attitude of the owners throu-ghout the national crisis. They have never bothered to take any steps for increasing production. And now they 816 positively provoking workers to direct action.

Unfortunately the govern ment have so far not done anything to change the situation. On the contrary, they have recently arrested the General Secretary of the United Sooti Mill Mazdoor Sabha. In the arrest of Ghanshyam Saran Sinha, their popular

* ON PAGE 14

PAGE SEVEN



Joint Declaration

W E, the Afro-Asian Peoples, who met in Moshi, from February 4 to 11, 1963, to discuss the development of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Movement, the problems that confront our people and the international situation in the world at large:

vvc nave been urged by a genuine desire to strengthen our solidarity and co-operation on a basis of equality and in the noble spirit of Bandung for the struggle for national liberation against im-perialism, «colonialism and neo-colonialism.

We, the representatives of sixty peoples of Africa and Asia have every reason to believe that our great movement of solidarity is soaring from success to success and from victory to yet another victory; yet at the same time we, herewith express our firm opinion that more than ever before we need to be vigilant and alert to the manoeuvres of imperialists. res of imperialists the manoeuvres of ir and colonialists to sow and colonialists to sow seeds of discord among us, as well as to guard against neo-colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Having reviewed the political, economic, social and cultural problems of our peoples, we are convinced that the most urgent tasks for all our peoples in the coming year are ing year are:

The intensification of the struggle against colonialism, imperialism and neo-colonialism. Maximum contribution towards the speedy liberation of the unliberated areas in Africa

The formation of a united national front in any one country that is not liberated yet

We have been urged by a and the coordination of action enuine desire to strengthen our amongst these different national lidarity, and co-operation on a fronts to make their struggle for

independence more effective Since the convocation of the second Afro-Asian Peoples Con-ference in Conakry a great many events have taken place in the Afro-Asian countries world. Afro-Asian and Latin world. Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples have scored many victories, both at home and on the international field. Inde-pendent countries have further consolidated their independence and no less than twenty one African countries have gained their freedom.

America.

Imperialism On The Run

Imperialism is being defeated in all parts of the world and thanks to the continuous struggle of the peoples of Africa and Asia and all peace and freedom loving peoples in the world, its end is now in sight. The battle for na-tional liberation and sovereignty has gained momentum and reach-ed such a stage that the impe-rialists have been forced into fighting last ditch battle. We call upon freedom fighters and peace-loving people of the world to see to it that the year 1963 will wit-ness the final and complete col-

MOSHI CONFERENCE

Following is the text of the speech by Diwan Chaman Lall, M.P., leader of the Indian delegation to the Third Conference for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity, Moshi.

YOU have heard the message of Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India: to this Conference, whose deliberations directed to positive ends must assure for the world the full benefit of the policy to which India has been dedicated since she achieved her independence-Friendship among all nations, Freedom for all people and Peace in the world.

Friendship among all nations or supposes that we must learn o live and let live; that we must mergetically, and in all honesty, sursue the policy of peaceful co-existence without which, sooner



of colonialism which has nuclear weapons and for the lapse of colonialism which has afflicted Africa, Asia and Latin total destruction of existing clear arms. We, the representatives of the

For the sake of reducing the

We, the representatives of the peoples of Africa and Asia un-animously declare that the battle against the imperialists and war, colonialists does not lie only in the political field. Political inde-pendence is not an end in itself ning of a further and more difficult battle, namely the battle tension and avoiding a general war, general and controlled disarma-nent and peaceful co-existence systems. We are convinced that with-

We salute the development of bastion of Colonialism, Imperial-ism, and struggling for the liquidation of white domination and racial discrimination. We the peoples of Africa and Asia; greatly believe in peace and are struggling against im-perialist policies of war and aggression for independence

e for the realization of peace disarmament. We are for banning of testing, manu-ring, stockpiling and use of

Chaman Lall's Address

I pay my tribute and India's tribute to Prime Minister Khrush-chov and to the leaders of the Soviet Union whose initiative saved Cuba's independence and the world from disaster.

The dangerous world we live in is the raison d'etre for the policy of 'peaceful' co-existence. ce There is no choice. It is either mutual destruction or else co-existence. Let this be a warning to those who in their folly or in their arrogance persist in deny-ing in action, deed or thought this policy of peaceful co-exis-tence.

> . India has been wedded to this policy from time immemorial. It is a historical fact that never in the centuries old history of free India has she ever raised her hand against any nation in the world. In the world as it is today, even a small conflagra-tion may lead to a dangerous world conflagration.

And so it is that we have been wedded also to the freedom of all peoples in Asia and in Africa. It was a privilege given to me to make my humble contribution to the cause of African freedom in the defence of Jomo Renyatta and his colleagues at the trial in Many of you, leaders of Africa and Asia; have gone through fre and sword, as we have done, to win freedom for our people. I

and sword, as we have done, to win freedom for our people. I belved leader Mahatma Gandhi congratulate the 10 million people of Tanganyika on achieving free of Tanganyika on achieving free dom from colonialism. Their he point of achieving their free dom. The elections will in all probability be held in the month of May and long, before the end of the year, Kenya will be free and independent.

The people of India have

always been dedicated to the cause of freedom. We freed our-selves. from the rule of the mightiest Empire the world has known, letting loose a chain, reaction for freedom in Asia and in Africa whose end is not yet. But nothing, I repeat, nothing can stem the tide of freedom and I echo the words of the President of Tanganyika freedom and I echo the words of the President of Tanganyika when he asked "Who is going to control Africa." And the answer is: The people of Africa of which President Nyerere is a symbol.

Let me also extend my heartiest: Let me also extend my heartiest congratulations to my old friend. Dr Hastings Banda on his assump-tion of the Prime Ministership of Malawi thereby marking an im-portant milestone in Malawi's independence. We cannot at the same time forget the struggle of the people of Southern and Northern Rhodesia for their inde-pendence. The Indian Delegration today, even a small conflagra-tion may lead to a dangerous world conflagration. And so it is that we have been yedded also to the freedom of all

I hope on my behalf, on behalf of the Indian Delegation and on

Our countries have many common bonds derived from their struggle against foreign domination and many com-mon problems and aspirations We hape to opercome the le-We hape to opercome the le-gacy of economic retardation, social stagnation, and politi-cal backwardness, and to af-ford our peoples the possibi-lities of a richer and fuller life so that our countries may take their due place in the world community of nations.

These goals need the constant and undivided attention

a beginning. It is the begin different social systems.
 a further and more difficult battle, namely the battle systems.
 be and the family of Afro-Asian people social systems.
 be and the family of Afro-Asian people social that with the family of Afro-Asian people social that it is put is in order. We must also set to it that it is put is in order. We must also set to it that it is put is in order. We must also set to it that it is put is that, wealth insteed of being y used to satisfy the desire for power and prestige should be of gover and prestige should be of power and prestige should be of power and prestige should be of power and prestige should be of gover and prestige should be of gover and prestige should be of power and prestige should be of power and prestige should be of gover and prestige should be of gover and prestige should be reached by the desire in a forcing. Asia and Latin America to strengthen the fight againt of freences for economic coroperate and to prestign land, we call that a cechanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution and exchanges.
 We declare that we regrand that the many resolution the fight again to and

We in India are dedicated nuclear tests, against the use of nuclear and thermonuclear wea-the principles of peaceful co-taistic committed against us has the monute of the principles of peaceful co-taistence. The recent aggresexistence. The recent aggres-sion committed against us has, The money saved from disarma-far from diminishing our faith ment in one year would be suff-in these principles. further, cient to cover narly forty years of convinced us that in their due planning in India. The total assist-observance, conflict can be ance to developing countries avoided and rfriendship, and amounts to about 3.5 billion, dol-lars a year. The expenditure on memorate very year amounts on

derstanding between t opley of Asia and Africa.

behalf of the people of India, that the time is not far distant when Mozambique and Angola and all enclaves governed by the Portuguese fascist dictatorship will attain freedom to the greater glory of liberty and peace in the world glory world.

But it is not possible to rest content with creating islands of freedom surroinded by slavery. Every nation has the inherent birth right to be free. Freedom, like peace, is indivisible. Free Africa must come together to liquidate all colonial, neo-colonial and imperialist pockets on this great continent.

The Indian Delegation re-joices in the newly won free-dom of the courageous Algerian people whose struggle has been an inspiration to all Afro-Asian peoples. We rejoice in the vic-tory of the people of the Yemen.

We declare our solidarity, our complete solidarity with all the Arab peoples.

Freedom; long denied to peoples, has created grave prob lems of inder-development, hun ger and want for the Afro-Asian and Latin American peoples. One and Latin American peoples. This, world goes to bed hungry, while the privileged in the countries which exploited us roll in the lap of luxury. We see the spectacle of the rich nations becoming richer and the poor Through socialism alone hope for salvation. poorer,

In order then to lift our people In order, then to lift our people from the morass of poverty, what we need is, first, political and economic freedom under socialism, without which there can be no radical and lasting change in the structure of society, and secondly, freedom from external aggression, namely peace, peace not only re-gionally but peace in the world. We in India, on attaining our freedom proceeded to develop friendly relations with all coun-tries on the basis of the five prin-ciples of Panch Sheel and later the ten principles of Bandung, assur-ing peaceful co-existence, territo-rial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of a country.

in the internal affairs of a country. It is necessary to suggest to you, in the context of world peace, that we must ensure general and complete disarmament and a world without the threat of nu-clear war-matters which are of the gravest concern to the entire world and particularly to Africa and Asia. We in India have the capacity and the raw material to manufacture atom bombs. But Nehru has declared that never will India utilise atomic energy except for peaceful purposes. We must raise our voice against any exten-

arounts to about 3.5 billion. doi-lars a year. The expenditure on armaments every year amounts to It is therefore our hope and coming deliberations of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity afrection that at the forth-mounting. If only a fraction of this were used for assistance to Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity conference there will be a re-newed dedication to these lems would be nearer soliton. Some people argue that the cam-development of closer bonds of brotherhood and mutual inderstanding between, the beoples of Asia and Africa. the known facts.



eral view of the Conference Inaugural Session.

free with the presence of foreign bases on its soil.

tion and exchanges. We declare that we regard it as the duty of our Governments, our Peoples and Liberation Movements to render all possi-ble moral and material support to the heroic peoples of these countries who are assailing the bastion of Colonialism, Imperial-ism, and strugging for the listication of white domination friendship and solidarity between the people of Africa, Asia and Latin America, who are fighting for the common objectives. We

and are strugging against in-perialist policies of war and The Afro-Asian Peoples desire of our countries, and they can-aggression for independence and freedom, unity and peace. We of our countries, and they can-not be achieved except in con-peace among nations. The strug- will devote our efforts for the gle for national liberation and achievement of these noble goals. International sovereighty is a mighty Our era will go down in history force for the realization of peace as the age off Africa and Asia and disarmament. We are for and we have every reason to the banning of testing, manu-the banning of testing, manu-

Following is the text of the message sent by Soviet Solidarity movement has been Premier Nikita Khrushchov to the Third Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference held at Moshi, Tanganyika from in the solidarity of the people February 4-11:

ON behalf of the Soviet People and on behalf of my own I wholeheartedly greet the participants of the Third Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference who have met on the hospitable land of the young Republic of Tanganvika.

During the years which have assed since the birth of Afro-isian Peoples' Solidarity young national states and bru-Movement gigantic changes tally interfere in their domes-nave taken place in Asia and tic affairs. passed since the birth of Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Movement gigantic changes have taken place in Asia and Africa. Millions of peoples on these continents have tasted fruits of happiness of national liberation have for ever establiberation, have for ever established the right to build and to develop their national States, their economy and culture.

The Soviet people have al-ways firmly and consistently supported and are supporting the heroic struggle of peoples for their liberation from colonial slavery and they are sin-cerely glad at the wonderful achievements which the peo-ples of Asia and Africa have attained in the course of win-ning and strengthening their national independence.

The struggle however is not The struggle however is not finished. Imperialist forces undertake desperate attempts to thwart the movement for national independence and free dvelopment of peoples.

Khrushchov's Message

The recent crisis in the Caribbean which brought mankind to the very brink of a devastating thermo-nuclear war is a vivid example of such attempts. The crisis was set-tled by preventing military attack on the Republic of Cuba, by averting a new war. The decisive factors in this victory of the common sense were the unity and heroism of s were the unity and heroism of the Cuban peoples, the power of the Soviet Union; of all So-l cialist countries, all peace and freedom loving forces who e stood up against American im-perialists' provocations to de-fend the people. This is yet another example of the fact that the growing unity and t solidarity of peoples is a po-s werful guarantee of peace and freedom on the Earth.

Life itself has shown that success of the Afro-Asian in their struggle against colo-nialism and due to the deci-sive support of this struggle by all progressive people and, first and foremost, by the peoples of socialist co

Only the unity of this move ment can assure its important role in the future in the ques-tion of the final liquidation of colonialism, the strengthenor columnism, the strengthen-ing and development of libe-rated countries, the struggio against imperialism, for safeguarding world peace, and co-operation between nations.

In this struggle the peoples of Asia and Africa always had and continue to have a true and permanent friend in the Soviet Union which is always ready to give them brotherly help and compart help and support.

May I express the confidence to state my assurance that your conference will be a new and great contribution to the cause of strengthening a united front of freedom-l and peace-loving nations. loving

From the bottom of my heart I wish the conference to successfully solve all the pro-blems which it is facing.

With my very best wishes

From this tribune, on behalf of the Indian Delegation, I should like to pay a tribute to the Gov-ernment and people of the USSR for their consistent struggle for World Peace and for the princi-ples of nearcful constituence. We worid reace and for the princi-ples of peaceful co-existence. We appreciate the great contribution they have made towards disarma-ment. Every Afro-Asian country knows well the tremendous sup-port which the Soviet Union has given to the struggle for national given to the struggle for national independence in Africa and in Asia. Let not interested people attempt to sow suspicions against the friends of peace and seek to create dissension among nations of Africa and Asia. the

Words must not be twist mean something entirely different to their accepted connotation. Peace is peace War is war. Aggression is aggression. Friend-ship must not be confused with ennity and Truth must not be a casualty in the context of the a casualty in the context of the new world that is emerging around us—a free and non-aligned world of strong and independent nations in Africa and in Asia.

The report of the Secretary General has made a reference to the conflict between China and

India. In spite of India's strict adherence to the principles_of peaceful co-existence, this grave conflict has been thrust upon us and has endangered the very basis of Afro-Asian solidarity, the principles of non-alignment and world peace. This clearly i-alignment his clearly shows that peace can be pre-served only if all parties scrupu-lously observe the important principles enshrined in the declaration of the Bandung Conference.

Even though the proposals adopted by the six Afro-Asian countries were not in full confor-mity with our wishes, the Govern-ment and the people of India have welcomed the efforts of the six Afro-Asian nations and accepted their proposals in toto without any reservation whatsoever as a any reservation whatsoever as a positive step towards Afro-Asian solidarity.

We know that this Conference we know that this Conference gives its unequivocal support to these proposals. The applause with which you greeted a reference to the Colombo proposals by the the Colombo proposals by the Secretary General yesterday, is proof of this support.

This is the touch-stone of our sincerity, of our faith in the

principles of co-existence, non-alignment, territorial integrity, freedom and independence and world peace. Let us be worthy of the great hopes that rest upon this Conference and the faith the multi-millions have in the prim-ciples that must always guide us and inform our deliberations.

On behalf of the Delegation from India, on behalf of the peo-ple of India, it is my duty and pleasure to thank the great Presi-dent of Tanganyika, his colleagues and their brave people for their magnificent hospitality and their dedication to the principles enun-cised at Bandung ciated at Bandung.

Here in the sight of that great symbol of the solidarity of Africa. the greatness of Africa, the mag-nificence of Africa-here in the sight of the snow-clad mane of Kilimanjaro of perpetual snow Kilimanjaro of perpetual surrounded as it is by the etual snow by the heat of the Equator which never suc-ceeds in melting its mane of snow, let us take a pledge that no mili-tarist, imperialist or colonialist, no disbeliever in the Principles of no ansoelever in the Frinciples or Bandung will ever succeed in melting the deep and insoluble alliance and breaking the bonds of Afro-Asian solidarity.



President Julius Nyerere of Tanganvika inangurates the Moshi Conference.

***** **CPI** National Council Resolution

* FROM PAGE 5

Tibet and work up war hys-teria. Their tall talk about defence is only camouflage for furthering such patently anti-national, anti-democratic ends. Our people can ignore this

danger of Right reaction only at the nation's gravest peril. These Rightist reactionary

forces today are, however, represented not merely by such parties as the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party and powerful groups of Right-elements within the Congress itself. In this period when the future of the coun try and of our dem hung in the balance, the lea-derships of the Praja Socialist Party and the Socialist Party betrayed the democrati movement and unashamedly went over to the side of Right reaction. Together with the etantra Party and the Jar Sangh, they formed a joint front to attack Prime Minister Nehru and his policy of nonalignment, as well as the country's democratic move-This political defection ment. of the Praja Socialist Party and the Socialist Party lea-derships has added strength to Right reaction and damag d our democratic movemen the inglorious role of the leaderships of the PSP and Socialist Party deserves con-demntaion by all those who stand for democracy and soci-

lism. The National Council of the CPI earnestly appeals to all sections of our patriotic peo-ple, to all forces of democracy, especially those within Congress, to exert the utm vigilance against this chal-lenge and unite in common struggles to meet it with all our might. Only such unit, and united struggles can de-feat the ambitions and plans of Right reaction.

The recent experience has revealed some serious deficiencies in our national defence. These deficiencies must naturally be overcome and our deice potential reinforced and improved. The Communis Party has always viewed th viewed the strengthening of our nati defence as an integral part of strengthening our indepen-dence itself so that the secu-rity of our land becomes in-vincible.

Strengthening Defence

The Council disapproves all The Council disapproves an proposals that seek to leave India's defence at the mercy, of other countries. It gene-rally agrees with the approach of peime Minister Nehmi and e Minister Nehru and his warnings against dependence on foreign countries for supplies of arms and equip-Modern defence industries must be built within our country and our armed forces equipped with requisite nufactured in our own factories.

these considera-It is from tions also that the Five-Year Plan must not only be carried out but further strengthened, especially in respect of the vital projects like heavy engl-; power, oil, transport, ithout a strong modern industrial base, no country can ever venture to have a self-reliant powerful modern defence.

DAGE TEN

In this connection, the Na-tional Council cannot but take the most serious note of the latest manoeuvres of US and Delitek to account the most serious for the Gov-latest manoeuvres of US and for launching an all-out at-the count the count take for launching an all-out at-product the count take for launching an all-out at-the count take for launching an all-out at-for launching atlatest manoeuvres of US and British imperialists to entangle India into their systems of military aids, etc., and ex-ploit her difficulties to put pressures on her foreign and domestic policies.

The reported proposals about the so-called "air umbrella", for the use of the An-daman and Nicobar Islands by them for this purpose, and their demand for retaining in their own hands operations control of certain types of weapons and equipment suplied to India-all these cannot but cause grave concern. For, all these impinge on In-dia's sovereignty and her na-tional interests and the Government of India should out-right reject all such proposals. The imperialists hope that with once India gets involved them through military' aids, they will be able to undermine of non-

her foreign policy alignment and her dence. Experience of all counries has shown that imperialist military aid is never disinterested or without evil désigns.

Kashmir Issue

Further, their designs are once again demonstrated over crude US and British pressures on the Government of India to hand over Kashmir. They even went to the length of demanding that Kashmir Valley be handed over to Pakistan. It is regrettable that the Government of India is displaying certain vacillations and weaknesses in the face of such pressures, instead of taking a firm line against these imperialists who are primarily responsible for the unhappy Indo-Pak relations.

Time and again the US and British returned to the Kash-mir issue in the Security Council to malign India and provoke Pakistan against our country. It is the Soviet veto and the stand taken by the Soviet Government in the Security Council which has folled that imperialist game.

As far as the Kashmir issue is concerned, the National Council is of the view that the status of Jammu and Kashmir as a constituent state of the Indian Union is not negotia-ble. The US and other imperialists are interested in turn-ing Kashmir into their mili-tary base against India. and other neighbouring countries and it is these sinister consi-derations that lie behind all their pretended solicitude for

their pretended solution of Indo-Pak accord. The Communist Party of India has always stood for Indo-Pak friendship and for the honourable settlement of all problems between the two countries through bliateral countries through bilateral talks and peaceful methods, Faced with Chinese aggres-

sion, the Government pro-claimed national emergency, suspended certain fundamen-tal rights under our Constitu-tion and enacted the Defence of India Act. The Government assured and it was also ment assured and it was also thought by people, that these Emergency and other extra-ordinary powers would be used solely for defence purposes. Emergency and other extra-ordinary powers would be used which cause harassment of more Congressmen are coming solely for defence purposes. Experience of the past three and goldsmiths and come in the cause of non-alignment months has belied this hope.

tack against the Communist Party as a whole, which con-stitutes the main Opposition in our Parliamentary system, the trade unions, Kisan Sabhas and other democratic movements.

Arrest Of Communists

About 800 Communists including about 50 members of the Party's National Council, 10 Members of Parliament and about 40 members of different State legislatures, trade unionists and other leaders of the democratic movement have been arrested and de-tained without trial under the Defence of India Rules.

These extraordinary powers are further used to intimidate the workers and employees, victimise them and subject them to harsh rules and regu-

lations. In some cases, they have een used to paralyse the work of the trade unions and Kisan Sabhas despite their vigorous support to defence efforts In a number of States, Emergency powers and the Defence of India Rules have been invoked to cripple the Communist Party.

Council The National strongly protests against these arrests and use of the Defence of India Rules and other emergency powers against the democratic movement. The democratic movement. The Council demands the immediate release of all Communists, trade unionists and others who have been detained without trial. It demands the end of the use of the the end of the use of the Emergency powers against de-mocratic organisations of the people in order to intimidate and harass them. Although workers and other sections of the toiling people have volun-tarily contributed in labour and cash to the Defence Fund, the powersency nowers are used the emergency powers are used even against them to make compulsory collections.

Small trade and industry mining, sugar and jut mining, sugar and jut mining, sugar and jut result of dislocations and abnormalities created in trade and commerce under the im- Forces' Unity pact of Emergency.

At the same time, the Na-tional Council recognises that powers under the Emergency have been used for some positive purposes also such as curbs on forward trading, spe-culation, etc. also such as

Gold Control

When the Government failed to mobilise private gold hoards of the rich under the Gold Bond Scheme, it did not use the Emergency powers to take over the well-known gold hoards of even ex-rulers such as the Mzam of Hyderabad.

While the Communist Party while the Communist rate does stand for drastic mea-sures against gold smuggling and the use of such smuggled gold to conceal. blackmarket profit by speculators and mo-nopolists, it cannot, howeveer; concore some of the measures approve some of the measures under the Gold Control Order

It is necessary for the cov-ernment, in view of all this, to reconsider the whole ques-tion of the Emergency, in-stead of continuing it indefi-nitely so that the normal functions of the Constitution, as well as the rights under it, are not kept in abeyance indefinitely.

In this connection, the bureaucracy with extraordi-nary powers which are being abused, causing serious dam-age to our Constitution and our democratic life. Advantage has been taken in the name of Emergency by big business to make further inroads into our economy and to secure new concessions. In the name of Emergency, financial and other assistance to cultural

activities have been reduced. The National Council ex-presses its concern at the Government pronouncements bich indicate that additional economic burdens are go-ing to be placed on the common people. The Communist Party is conscious that the requisite recourses must requisite resources must be found for defence and econo-

mic development. The budget proposals and the economic policies of the Government need to be so for-mulated that the resources lying with the rich can be adequately and effectively tapped.

Measures such as review by the States of their costly prohibition schemes, sus-pension of privy purses to the wealthy ex-rulers, etc., should be adopted.

 The present situation emphasises the urgency of na-tionalising banks, which alone can enable the State to effectively mobilise and use financial resources for plan-ned development of the country.

• To meet the crisis in the development of our eco-nomy as also for augmenting resources, it is necessary to nationalise such industries as mining, sugar and jute.

When imperialist pressures and machinations against India are growing and the forces of Right reaction, backed by imperialism, have become such a potent threat, the country's democratic move-ment naturally needs a poliment naturally needs a pointa-tical and practical orienta-tion to meet this dangerous situation. Such orientation lies in uniting all progressive and democratic forces and, above all, the forces supporting the Communist Party with those that are with the Congress and take an anti-imperialist and democratic

position. The defence of non-align ment has become a rallying ground for all such progres-sive and patriotic forces. The National Council of the

Communist Party of India notes with satisfaction and confidence that more and more Congressmen are coming forward to actively fight for

lines the great pos given the correct orientation and approach, of building up united struggles, the fulfil-ment of all national tasks at all levels and throughout the

country. The Council fully recognises In this connection, the The Council ruly recognizes Council cannot but take se-rious note of the fact that in defence of non-alignment, against Right reaction can be bureaucracy with extraordi-mary powers which are being abused, causing serious dam-minded Congressmen on the minded Congressmen on the minded Congressmen on the one hand and other democra-tic forces such as are represented by our Party on other. In the supreme inte-rests of the nation, it will be the constant endeavour of the the constant endeavour of the Communist Party of India to overcome this division.

In co-operation with all dein co-operation with an end mocratic forces, including, in particular, the democratical-ly-minded Congressmen and supporters of the Congress, the Communist Party will in the coming period strive to build nationwide united campaign:

• To support the Colomb proposals and the stand of the Government of India in regard to them and for settlement of the India-China border question consistent with the honour and self-respect of the nation;

To support the nation's basic policies of non-alignment, peaceful co-exist-ance, Afro-Asian solidarity and anti-colonialism, demo-cracy and strengthening the economy of the country through planned economic development with main empha-sis on heavy industries and

the public sector; To expose the policies of Right reaction and mobi lise the people in unremitting united struggles against them in every sphere of our public

To resist all imperialist pressures on India and all attempts to entangle India with the Western systems of military aid in the name of strengthening defence;

To strengthen the defence capacities of our country through increasing rapidly our own industrial potential and expanding defence industries;

To mobilise resources for building a strong and D dependent Indian economy by placing the burden mainly on those classes which can afford to pay and not on poorer sec-

tions; To strengthen national unity and national integ-ration and oppose all commual, disruptive and fissiparous

To defend the economie and democratic rights of the people;

• To prevent use of Emergency powers and Defence of India Rules against the democratic mover

To secure the release of the Communists, Trade the Communists, Trade Cnionists and others who are

detained without trial. In order to discharge these responsibilities, it is impera-tive to strengthen the Com-munist Party and its work among all sections of the peo-ple and also to strengthen the mass organi

FEBRITARY 24. 1963

mummmm Review by Essen THE ECONOMIC WEEKLY, 14th ANNUAL NUMBER

The Economic Weekly—Fourteenth Annual Num-ber, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1, Price Rs. 3.00

E CONOMIC journalism tific approach has helped in E as a separate genre of making the weekly a repre-the Fourth Estate is relatively of a recent origin in India,

This does not mean that journals devoted mainly to economic issues were not pub-lished earlier. In fact, some f them have been with us since long. And yet, the first economic dailies appeared only in 1961. One wonders if ween the emergence of the country into freedom, enabling it to take the first steps towards economic indepen-dence, and the coming into existence of a national econ mic press to give expression to this development. The fact that by far the best among our economic journals is only as old (it was established in 1948) as our independence will, however, point to some such conclusion.

This journal obviously is the Economic Weekly whose Four-teenth Annual Number has teenth Annual Number has come out of the press this month This reviewer has been following with interest its growth ever since its first issue, and although he has not always seen eye to eye with every word that has appeared in it, he has always found it intellectually stimulating. The editor of the weekly has had the good sense of taking a synoptic view of things. This has prevented him from

standpoint of the forwardlooking among our people. In fact, even those contributors to its columns, who would or-dinarily prefer to treat their subjects only at a high level of abstraction, tend to come down a step or two when writ-

ing for it. It is this quality which particularly marks the latest An-nual Number, making it an eminently suitable instrument of education on problems con-fronting the nation. The more important of these problems naturally hover round what is loosely

portunity in the Chinese anthoritarian political threat to exercise their reac- gimes" (emphasis mine).

wards a socialist pattern-and all in the name of defence, it is but proper that the econo-mics of the latter and its relationship with the former

CHANGE GOLD POLICY

•FROM PAGE THREE

savings or equity investments, have taken place in the last few have weeks, since the new rules have

weeks, since the new rules have been in vogue. The reported total sale of gold bonds as yet is this side of Rs. 20. grores on the basis of internal Indian gold prices, when even Morarji Desai had estimated the Morarji Desai had estimared the total quantity of gold in India as 100 million onnces valued at nearly Rs. 3,400 crores (Indian prices). Thus the sale of gold bonds has not touched even one bonds has not touched even one per cent of the estimated gold hoard in India. In the last de-cade alone gold worth Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 crores has been supred in

It can now be clearly she in the basic issues, the gold policy of the Government of gold and no declarations are the shoulders of the poorer sections of contary people, the gold and no declarations are ment dealers. The ordinary middle class required as far as this artificial gold and no declarations are ment dealers. The ordinary middle class required as far as this artificial gold and no declarations are ment dealers. The ordinary middle class required as far as this is tayling on a large-scale, be the big hoarders. The ordinary middle class for a sub as called. The gold smiths have already begun to loss due a great damage of saving are balf of the form of 14-carat gold orma-1,0 muggled in. It

their living on a large-scale, be-dause there is very little demand for 14-carat gold ornaments. The dealers feel frustrated by admi-distrative complications and because they are treated as prima and e suspects in smuggling and rding, when a large majority e no such attachments, nor have no such atta

FEBRUARY 24, 1963

Plan and the policy of non-alignment" (Page 104 IV), and it is this view which emerges from the Number as a whole as not only politically the sanest, but also economically the best wited to our stars of the best suited to our stage of opment.

In a stimulating article on paredness" (page 243). Defence Production and De-fence Expenditure' Dr. B. N. Ganguli warns against making a distinction between the "sinews of peace and the sin-ews of war". The "problem of ews of war³. The "problem of capital and technology and skill which constitute the sinews of peace" he writes, are also the sinews of war" (page 151). "Where the sinews are lacking", he gees on to say, "defence effort consists mere-ly in providing the manpower, equipment and armaments hover round what is loosely described as the "Chinese being imported as defence and Threat", loosely, because the or defence support aid that threat referred to here is not does not necessarily foster eco-nomic development and in "" come the Chinese. Some equipment and armaments being imported as defence aid threat referred to here is not all from the Chinese. Some of it definitely arises from other quarters, who have, no doubt, got a heaven-sent op-ortunity in the Chinese while fostering undesirable authoritarian political re-

tionary pull. The main objectives of this like Dr. K. N. Raj and Prof. exercise being the reversal of D. R. Gadgil, have also writ-the policy of non-alignment ten on the same or kindred and planned development to- subjects, and they too have b. R. Gaugi, have also while subjects, and they too have laid stress on continuing with planned development as the only means of building an in-

dependent defence potential. Writing on different ways to lationship with the former Writing on different ways to should receive the maximum raise resources Dr. Raj says attention in this Annual Num. "one must hope that, in any ber. The Editor has himself case, the choice ultimately posed the issue succinctly in made will not involve recourse the words that "the most po-to, what might appear, the

(page 249). In Prof. Gadgil's the Ladakh and NEFA cam-view "the main objective of algas by Romesh Thapar. the socio-economic framework and make the investments in relation to a plan of industrialisation. All this is vitally connected with defence pre-

Apart from this general underlining of the need to go ahead with planned development, the Annual Number car-ries illuminating articles on problems of industries like steel and chemicals, which are important from the point of view of defence. Such articles, pinpointing the importance of vital industries, are particu-larly opportune at present when some of our advisers from abroad consider it fashionable to accuse us of "levitation".

Industry, however, is not the only sinew of peace or war, Agriculture is equally important. There is, besides, the problem of fuel. All these have been given their due place in the Annual Number. although one has the feeling that the problems of agricul-ture in particular (especially of land reforms), as conditioning the pace of develop-ment, could perhaps be more adequately treated.

.The synoptic approach the Economic Weekly is best marked in its including in the Annual Number contribu-tions on the "Sociology of Eco-nomics" and the "Politics of Defence". There is also an article on the controversy of synoptic view of things. This posed the issue succinctly in made will not involve recourse Defence". There is also an to, what might appear, the article on the controversy of treating economic problems werful instruments that we casier course of making ad the Law Minister assuming divorced from their social and have for safeguarding our political context. Such a scien- freedom are the development gramme of 'development" ral, and a longish survey of

But the most interesting among these sundry contribu-tions is an article by Guy Routh, entitled "Dry Rot in the Basement: The Theoreti-cal Foundations of Economics". Making a plea for "reforming" the text books he avers that what the current books provide the economists is "a firmly established and quite illusory conception of how the economic system works" (page 181).

The need for such reformation is probably the acutest in India, but before it is at-tempted it is necessary that its direction is known. In India, it can only be towards exploring and comprehending the specific in the Indian economy, which alone can provide a realistic, and not an illusory, or even subjective, conception of the Indian the Unfortunately, proscene. gress in this direction has been too slow till now, the Economic Weekly's efforts not-withstanding. But then this perhaps is a national task devolving on all democrati-cally - minded economists: Journals like the Weekly can only aid and not supplant their work.

All in all, the Fourteenth Annual Number, like its pre-decessors, is a stimulating plece of education, which helps in removing the cob-webs somewhat. This in itself is of great assistant ending in a better comprehending in a better light the issues involved in urrent dehate

have they anything in common with Big Business. Why is it so? Because either through fear of or even collusion with Big Business, the Finance Minister has been very chary to take drastic action to throttle the sinews of gold-smuggling and gold hoarding. The monopoly press of the same Big Business. Secondly, serious loopholes have been left in the new Gold Comtrol Bules in the following

Secondly, serious loopholes have been left in the new Gold Control Rules in the following Nationalise

Foreign Trade

a harmer can turn the so-called non-ornamental gold into the ornamental gold into the ornamental yairety.
 Only non-ornamental gold, above 50 grams per person, has to be declared by people, both hoarders and ordinary folk alike.

NEW AGE

3 There should be only normal checks on dealers and their harassment should be completely eliminated from the new proce-dures. This will help eliminate the black market, even though the total demand will go down.

India, are facing serious unem-ployment and the livelihood of more than a crore of people is at stake.

Government spokesmen have tended to minimise the severity of this grave problem and only issue verbal palliatives, without any concrete programme for the re-employment of this vast num-ber of goldsmiths.

ber of goldsmiths. But seeing their fast-dwindling employment opportunities, the working class artisans are organ-isationally coming together and joining hands with dealers and the affected middle-class people, to forge a united front to fight the wrongs of the gold policy of the Government of India.

Fearing this united move and the radical mood of the ordinary

PAGE ELEVEN



BERLIN, February 16: The attention of the world is now centred around the Leipzig spring fair which opens on March 3.

LL trade routes are directed A LL trade routes are directed to Leipzig today. Thousands of businessmen, traders, engi-neers, technicians and consumers from over 70 countries of all the continents are now making from over 70 countries of all the continents are now rushing by air, sea and rail roads to this ancient city in the GDR. Hotels, parks and streets are filled with foreign guests. This 800-year-old traditional

with such a proud record has become a centre of East-West trade, a competition ground for, capitalist and socialist world mar-kets. In this, city one finds the peaceful co-existence that the world longs for in flesh and blood. world longs for in nesh and blow. Today Leipzig is the bridge be-tween the two great social and economic systems of our times. Here you can see and judge for yourself the superiority of one yourself the superiority

The host country, the So-cialist Germany believes in cialist Germany believes in peaceful co-existence and facilitates economic competition and trade to the mutual benefit with capitalist economic areas. provides a major outlet for the products of newly independent States of underdeveloped Asia and Africa and puts them on the world market

The German Democratic Re-public is striving to consolidate trade

opens on March 3. and expand her economic and trade relations with all capitalist countries and notably with the young national States which recently have broken out of im-perialist slavery on the basis of equality and mutual advantage. The 7-point programme of the GDR offered by the Sixth Con-gress of the Socialist Unity Party to reach an agreement of com-mon-sense and goodwill with the West included a trade agreement between the GDR and West Germany as well as between the GDR Government authorities and West Berlin City Government. Traders from the two German

GDR Government. West Berlin City Government. Traders from the two German States and West Berlin City, despite opposition from West German militarists find a great area of agreement here. West area of agreement here. West German and West Berlin partici-pation in the fair this year is pation in the fair this year is expected to be greater than last year and they will be negotiating and trading in larger volume. Bigger delocit

Bigger delegations than ever are coming from Great Britain, France, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Finland and several Middle East. Finland and several Middle Last and Afro-Asian countries. Since the last year's fair CDR alone signed with capitalist countries contracts worth 2,100 million Marks in foreign exchange. Last year the GDR signed trade agreements with 48

countries including 31 agree-ments at Governmental level, with 13 Socialist countries and 18 non-Socialist countries of 18 non-Socialist countries of Europe, Africa, Asia and Ame-rica. In 1963, 15 per cent in-crease is expected in foreign exchange earnings through foreign trade. 40 per cent of GDR foreign trade turnover is concluded in Leipzig fair.

concutter in Lespzig füit. This year more than 9,000 exhibitors from over 60, countries, have already applied for pavil-lions in the fair. Total exhibition equipment will be a highlight of the fair. Underdeveloped coun-tries, engaged in reconstructing their national economy with a heavy industrial base can find here several things they need which they do not get from im-perialist powers without signing under dotted line. area is 300,000 sq. metres. Half of the exhibitors are from overof the exhibitors are from over-seas countries, majority of them from newly, independent coun-tries. The number of overseas countries has risen from 23 in the last fair to 30 now. British Guiana, Guinea, Tanganyika, Chile, Peru and Pakistan are the new-comers.

under dotted line. The GDR offers large castings and forgings for steel. works, over hundred different types of ma-chine-tools, half of them newly developed, agricultural machines suitable for large cooperative farms, electric motors and electro-nic control equipments of bigh technical excellence, plastic-plat-ed metal tubes, highly valuable for modern industry, giant rotary grane for big construction sites, diesel motor trains with 160 KM per hour, speed and several newrow Experts from different coun-Experts from different coun-tries: speaking different from each other are working round the clock here to erect their machines and exhibits in the pavilions. More than 30,000 businessmen, ordered and coinsider correction engineers and scientists, represen- diesel tatives of hundreds of foreign per ho

ntions of the socialist indus

The USSR is naturally the biggest participant from the so-cialist camp. The director of the Soviet pavilion now in Leipzig told me that the Soviet Union Soviet pavilion now in Leipzig told me that the Soviet Union will have a first-class technical display, including new automatic assembly lines, numerous machine tools with automatic control, pro-ducts of electronics and several precision instruments and surgioucts of electronics and several precision instruments and surgi-cal machines. All European so-cialist States are participating in a big way. Socialist China, how-ever, is not participating in the fair.

Some British business circles are expected to import oil from the USSR, selling ships instead. British-American oil monothe USSR, selling ships instead. British-American oil mono-polists have been blocking this barter for a long time. Soviet oil is sold at a considerably less than world market price dictat-ed by Caltex and other mono-polists. This oil for ships deal will give jobs for unemployed British ship-building and ship-ward more re-

British sup-yard workers. East-West trade is growing blockade, American black-out of the fait and Adenauer's threat to penalise West German

West German businessmen going to Leipzig. Leipzig means better East-West relations opening the pros-pect of lasting world peace. Leipzig is a step towards pre-paration of a world trade con-ference proposed by the USSR. Leipzig is a victory for socialist policy of peaceful co-existence. Leipzig trade fair is a blow to imperialist integration and nar-w trade groupings. trade groupings.

BRUTAL PERSECUTION IN IRAQ **CP** Statement

REIRUT. February 19:

T HE newspaper Al Nida published the text of the statement of the Poli-T he newspaper Al Nida "The so-called National published the text of Council of the Iraqi Revolu-tical Bureau of the Poll-tical Bureau of the Com-munist Party of Iraq, tran-smitted by the "National eist SS gangs, to annihilate munist Party of Iraq, tran-smitted by the "National Voice of Iraq" radio station on February 17:

"The reactionary coup, which took place on Febra-ary 8 under cover of the national front," the statenational front," the state-ment says, "is directed aga-inst the independence of our homeland and the gains on nomerand and the gains of the July 14 revolution, which overthrew the impe-rialist regime and freed Iraq from the chains of the Baghdad Pact.

"The leaders of this readtionary movement did not conceal their designs from the very outset. They started right away brutal persecutions of the democratic. elements, arrested hund-reds of the finest represen-of peace-loving peoples and tatives of the Iraqi people

communists. "Such measures can be compared only with those taken under Hitler's re-gime. They run counter to international laws. "Thousands of finest re-Presentatives of our glorious people are in mortal danger. We call upon the

Iraq. "The so-called National

people and all those who respect laws and human dignity, upon all enemies of fascism, to denounce and expose the bloody reand expose the bloomy re-gime, to side with the Iraqi people, who, arms in hand, are offering rebuff to this handful of imperialist hirelings. "We are sure of the vic-

BUDGET SESSION OPENS

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

Plan, In the matter of foreign rela-tions, the President referred to Pakistan and said that we are anxious to settle the existing im-portant problems between the two countries peacefully "so that India and Pakistan should, in accordance with any common highty, culture with our common history, culture and traditions, live as friendly and

independence of newly freed nations of Africa and also recount-ed the visits of many Heads of States and Prime Ministers to our puters and prime Ministers to our country during the past, year. After tracing the background of the massive Chinese attack of last October, the President re-marked: Any attack on the Integrity of India would have been painful but an attack comine from a country with coming from a country with whom we had tried to be friend-ly, and whose cause we had espoused in international coun-

FEBRUARY 24, 1963



Probably India is the largest

The GDR offer of techn

ipment will be a highlight of-fair. Underdeveloped

speed and several

BELIEVE IT OR NOT

Though it is hard to believe, yet the latest revelations in Goa point out the unbelieveable fact that for quite some time a foreign passport-holder adorned a Lok Sabha seat as a representative of Indian people.

to represent the people of Goa, Daman and Diu was a Portu-guese passport holder even after his nomination.

The local administration in Goa had repeatedly requested all Goans to' surrender their Portuguese passports or else to be treated as foreign nationals. A final order to this ef-fect was issued which set out the dead line as January 19,

Despite these orders, Dr. Colaco thought it better to hold on to the Portuguese passport and yet at the same time continued to represent Indian people in Lok Sabha. Finally, with great reluctance, he has handed over his Portuguese passport to anthorities on January 17, just two days prior to the dead line set for this purpose.

The political past of this Congressman Colaco is not only known to everybody in Goa but also to Government of India. He is a typical spe-cimen of an "assimilado" i.e., a product of the colonialist a product of the colonialist and had been the der of the Goan group of "patriots" who opposed Goa's liberation and its integration with India throughout the long and painful years of ful choice. And all the while, Goa's struggle for freedom. And even after the liberation guese passport.

PAGE TWELVE

D R. Antonio Colaco, the of Goa, his small group continued to call the liberation an was nominated to Lok Sabha "invasion". nued to call the liberation an "invasion". It was only months after the

liberation, when he realised the futility of nursing fond hopes about the impending return of the old masters that this Congressman Dr. Colaco performed a nice about turn

Change

Fast

Overnight, he became Congressman and with the same dexterity ingressed into the ad hoc. Committee of the Goa Pradesh Congress, rubbing shoulders with some of the most militant Goan nationalists who suffered nationalists who suffered tortures, Portuguese senten-ces of punishment and even deportation at the hands of the very colonial over-lords who, Dr. Colaco per-haps thought would rule for ever.

Since then, Dr. Colaco had been going up the ladder, rung by rung, quite fast. He was soon nominated to Lok Sabha along with his counterpart, Dr. Pundolik, perhaps, to equate both communities. And all this was done in defiance of the wishes of the Goan nationalists who raised vigorous

NEW AGE

FEBRUARY 24, 1963

RAILWAY BUDGET **RAILWAY** BUDGET The Railway budget presented by Sardar Swaran. Singh to Lok. Sabha on Tuesday essaped much hostile criticism for the simple reason that the Minister gave the assurance that no increase in passenger fares was contem-plated in 105/54 to augment Railway's revenues. Conditioned as the people have been to ex-pect heavy additional taxation in this year's budget as a result of emergency, this gesture of the cooperative neighbours." The President welcomed the

of emergency, this gesture of the Railway Minister was welcomed with great relief by all. Sardar Swaran Singh, however, disclosed that there will be a small

increase in goods and parcel freight rates.

🖌 From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, February 19: Baghdad. He speaks of a deserted city, all night shooting of patriots, strict ban on all rallies and debrutal massacres of democrats and patriots following the monstrations.

uous and institutions. Blood flows in Irag. Halt-the terror, put an end to the repres-sions, the newspaper headlines declare.

A statement issued by the Cen-tral Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union gives an account of the mass reprisals, bloodshed and terror, of the ar-rests, tortures and humilations of the dameering The lives of thourests, tortures and tertor, of the air rests, tortures and humiliations of the democrats. The lives of thou-sands of the heroic sons of the Iraqi people who had been self-lessly fighting for many decades against Nuri Saids imperialist regime and after its overthrow consistently strove for the reali-sation of the aims of 1958 Iraqi Revolution are in danger, the statement declares. The Iraqi Communist Party has always carried high the banner of national struggle. It did not put up with the terror

did not put up with the terror

over the normal perioditatics rates senger services even during the peak of the emergency were kept practically intact. The Minister congratulated railwaymen for their good performance.

good performance. As for the new year, the Min-ister claimed that rail transport capacity will be increase to handle an expected increase in goods traffic to the extent of 17 million tens over the current user. The Minister the current year. The Minister also claimed some operational and adminis-trative improvement and staff some operational and adminis-trative improvement and staff welfare! He said that annual contribution to the Staff Benefit Fund has been substantially in-

creased. In the midst of such a picture. the disturbing phenomenon of rail-way accidents continues to cause concern to one and all. In the Review of Accidents on Indian

NEW AGE

ed this time. On the other hand he appeared to underline the fears expressed by members and to join in their anxiety when he candidly admitted that there has been a slight upward trend in the last ten weeks and that "there is no room for complacency." If that is the case, what was the government going to do? Norida did not eive any con-

to check the rise in prices. Be yond the assurance that the government was taking ade-quate measures for maintaining the price line, Nanda's argu-ments failed to meet the very serious fears expressed by a number of members on the issue. Indrajit Gupta winding up the discussion, said that what the Minister had said was a repetition of good wishes and desires stated

Minister had said was a repetition of good wishes and desires stated in Lok Sabha many times. The complaint is that these good wishes and desires are not carried out in practice. Indrajit Gupta pleaded for more vigorous meaone in practice. install Gupta pleaded for more vigorous mea-sures to maintain the price line and particularly appealed to the government not to add to the prices of industrial and other goods by imposing indirect taxes.

brutal massacres of democrats and patriots following the reactionary coup d'etat have shocked the Soviet people. All newspapers give grim ac-mounts of the tragic events and voice indignant protests of the people, their mass organisa-tions and institutions. Blood Hows in Irag. Halt the terror, put an end to the repres-tions, or prisons, or gallows.

Weakened either by persecutions, or prisons, or gallows.
In the struggle for national interests and progress of the iragi people it suffered intelectuals; poets, leaders, former such tremendous losses as no other party in Iraq did. The Iraqi communists took an active part in preparing and carrying oni the July 1958 revolution. During the period of Kassem's personal dictatorship the communists continued their heroic struggle for the realization of the aims of the revolution Ig-prisals, says the CPSU statement.
Pravda's. correspondent Demchenko in the strugt of the source tanks, amoured cars and their arms carrying automatic rifles and carbines of all systems were strictly prohibited."
It is pointed out by the Prava

correspondent una-the Government in the Government in dent that the promises of ernment spokesman that rnment intends to adhere protests of progressive opi

"A few hours after our arrival in Baghdad we saw the results of the terroristic acts against demo the terrorstic acts against demo-cratic forces. We learnt that army units, and groups of National Guards, as the members of the Armed Nationalist Organisation of the Baath Party call themselves. or the baam rarry call themselves, were combing the districts where, according to their allegations, Communists were hiding. Those who seemed to them as intending to offer resistance were (shot on the . spot."

The correspondent points out further, the terroristic acts are committed on the authorities orders. In its statement No. 13, the "National Council of the Irraqi Revolution" ordered the army, Revolution" ordered the army, police and "National Guards" to regard the Communists as Kassem's supporters and to kill them on the spot.

We tried to meet members of the "National Council" to find out what was the cause of this order, but this proved to be impossible, the correspondent writes.

INDIAN COMMUNISTS PROTEST

HE Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has in a cable pro the Government rotested to against the wave of killings, arrests and perse-cution that has been going on against Communis and other democrats that country. The Secretariat says in

the cable that it is dif to square up this mirder-ous campaign with claims made by those who have come to power that they are seeking to return Iraq to the original aims of the July 1958 Revolution.

The cable urges the Government of Iraq to put an end immediately to these persecutions and assure human rights and civil liberties to Communists and all natriots.

PAGE THIRTEEN

Railways distributed along with the budget papers, one finds that the number of serious acci-dents and casualties involved is

Pravda's correspondent Dem-chenko had to go to Beirut to file his story of the horrible scenes of terror, he had witnessed in

dents and castialties involved is still very high. While the namber of serious accidents in 1960-61 and 61-62 were 15 in each case, in 1962-63 upto December 1962 there were 12 serious accidents. The num-ber of killed in these accidents increased from 54 in 60-61 to 120 in .61-62 and 148 in 62-63 (mto December). Approximate 120 in .61.62 and 148 in .62.63 (upto December). Approximate cost of damage to Raikway pro-perty as a result of these acci-dents rose from Rs. 5.45.690 in 60.61 to Rs. 15.06.854 in .61.62 and Rs. 18.34.779 in .62.63 (upto December only).

There was nothing reassuring in the reply of Planning Minister Nanda to the discussion on gove-ernment's price policy, initiated by Indrajit Gupta in the last session of Parliament and conclud-ed this time. On the other hand

If that is the case, what was the government going to do? Narida did not give any con-vincing indication that the government was seriously selfed of the situation or that it was contemplating effective measures to check the rise in prices. Be yond the assurance that the

IRAQI COMMUNISTS FOUGHT

In order to justify in the eyes of world opinion Iraqi people during this very its murderous campaign against Communists, the re-period. One example of this rime which has come to power in Iraq as a result of was the January 1948 rising gime which has come to power in Iraq as a result of the coup of February 8, goes about telling the world that Iraqi Communists had been supporters of Kassem in his colossal crimes and misdeeds. Imperialist news-agencies and even some ill-informed and misguided Indian commentators and correspondents are assidu-ously spreading this blatant falsehood.

Like all other democrats and patriots the Commu-ral countries as part of the nists of Iraq had suffered the worst possible persecu- overall plan of aggression

against the Portsmouth Treaty when the national claims were linked with the democratic demands of the people. With the intensification of the cold war and the installation of military bases in seve-

military pacts became gravely jeopardised and the Iraqi peo-

ple again rose in November 1952. The rising was a mani-

festation of the close integ-

ration of the national anti-imperialist aims and demo-

cratic demands with the DO-

pular protest campaign aga-inst the aggressive Middle Eastern Defence Pact which

at that time was to be imposed

vision as to the tasks awaiting

The revolutionary movement

in the Arab countries reached a new high as anti-imperial-

ist governments were set up

in Syria and Egypt and oppo-sition mounted against the

the national movement.

ARAB UPSURGE

hroad

on the country. The broademand for a national demo

-came the comm in property of the various parties and national forces It was likewise taken up by the people as the only correct alternative to the monarchic, imperialist and feudalist ruling system. This wide agreement resulted in the setting up of the united national front which embrac-ed almost all the patriotic parties. This front and its widely publicised programme provided the basis for the Party's mobilisation work, taken up by non-party na-tional elements, both in the tional elements both in the military and among civilians. The growing support for the national movement inside the army took the same direction as in the country as a whole —support for the national-programme of the patriotic

These demands were not ex-

The victory of the July 14 revolution was the inevitable result of the development of the political, social and eco-nomic conditions interrelated with the specific Arab and world situation. The national struggle of our people, continued through many years, lo gleally could not but culmi-nate in the eventual triumph of the people's will-thousands of martyrs laid down their lives in the course of the struggle which in the end smashed the enemy and achieved its great national aims

The spark of the revolution kindled by the Iraqi people, the army, the Arabs and Kurds and other national minorities, the different sectors of the population, burst into a great flame and raised the revolution to a higher stage. The determination and milltancy of the revolution was at the heart of the great vic-tory which shattered the tory

clusive to one particular poll- plains the descrition of the re-tical party or group but be- volution by some, elements volution by some, elements which had initially supporte st.

> The revolution had come as a shock to imperialism which made preparations for inter-vention and landed troops in Lebanon and Jordan, only to be forced to withdraw ignominiously in face of the resolu-tion of the Iraqi people, the solidarity of tre Arab peoples backed by world opinion, and above all the unequivocal stand of the Soviet Union. After its stooges had suf-

> fered crushing blows inside the country and military in-tervention was nipped in the bud, imperialism tried to exacerbate and utilise the contradictions among the revolu-tionary forces. Trying to stem the revolutionary wave it pinned its hopes on those who worked intently on spreading the slogans and methods o rule which are favoured by

the UAR governing circles. In resisting and exposing these intrigues the mass of the people were able to enjoy and exercise in practice many democratic rights and civil-liberties. A number of imnortant legislative adopted of which the most significant were the Land Reform Law, and the Bill legalising trade union and peasants' organisations. In-evitable, great revolutionary decisions were taken at that time. Iraq pulled out of the Baghdad pact and cancelled the bilateral agreement with Britain and Iraq's support of the Eisenhower doctrine. It severed its connection with the Sterling area and signed union and other socialist countries. These agreements among other things enabled Trag to completely re-equip

LYING CAMPAIGN TO JUSTIFY **KILLINGS REFUTED**

tion at the hands of Kassem's regime during the last 3½ years. They had all along been calling for the abolition of his personal rule, for the establishment of which participated in these a democratic parliamentary regime, and for an end to be put to the suicidal war against the Kurds. They strove all along to build a united national front of all patriots to achieve these aims.

We print below in full a document of the Iraqi Communist Party—its Statement issued in July 1962 on the occasion of the Fourth Anniversary of the 1958 Revolution. The Statement throws light on the situation leading to Kassem's ignominious downfall preceded by his total alienation from the people. It shows how utterly false is the propaganda campaign of those who are now indulging in the bloody massacre and annihilation of Communists in Iraq. It makes plain the fact that the present terror can have nothing in common with the proclaimed objective of returning to the original aims of the July 1958 Revolution:

forty year long struggle the Iraqi people with vicof the Tradi people tory. Ever since the Ottoman ation-followed by that domination—followed by that of the British—the Iraqi peo-ple, Arabs and Kurds, strug-gled for freedom and the right to self-determination in a forty-year long national bat-

The great national revolution of 1920, though failing to achieve all its objectives, nevertheless succeeded in forcing m the British nominal re cognition at least of Iraq as an independent state. inter-war nerlod was marked by sporadic - popular risings and coup d'etats which had as their aim the translation into reality of nominal indepenthe humiliating pacts which

demand for a national demo-cratic government and the formulation of slogans calling for a republic testify to the profound understanding the people had of the issues in-volved and indicate their clear usion of the table are interpreter. THE national revolution of deprived independence of all T HE national revolution of deprived independence of all genuine content. fourth year. It liberated Iraq from the political and military domination of imperialism as epitomised in the Baghdad by the royal regime and other PRODUCT OF imperialist allies, the greater become the necessity of rousing ever b ader opposition to imperialist repression and dictatorship

The struggle to transform nominal independence into genuine independence become thus inextricably interwoven with the people's struggle for freedom and democratic rights. The international situation during and after the second world war was help-ful to this development, unlike in the first world war with its open imperialist cha-

racter. Political consciousness amomilitary pacts. The onset of ng the people developed rapid-ly and increased in all parts of the world, fired by the hethe Algerian revolution lifted the national liberation movement in all the Arab countries on to a higher level, culminatroic struggle against fascism. and the abrogation of and exerted a marked influing in the struggle during and ence on the struggle of the

KANPUR -+ From Dage 7

When I met Moulana Yusuf, representative of the workers the Supervisory Committee for implementation of Sam-purnanand Award, and asked for his assessment of the simation he made no bones about it and said that "it was the worst for some time."

"The workers are tired and fed up with the mischievous tactics of the owners. For all these weeks, they have waited and held their natience, but now it me just too much If the government do not see their way to intervene immediately and effectively, we are heading towards a big burst up in Kanpur", he

There is no one who knows the mood and feelings of the tion

PAGE FOURTEEN

workers' representative on the Supervisory. Committee, and they have also negatived the disruptive and constitutionally untenable factics of the PSP-SP group which had removed me and other leaders of work-ers from the Mazdoor Sabha, but they have arrested Ghanshyam Saran Sinha, This will only facilitate the game of disruptors and the owners. both of whom are equally an-

> Industry..." Yusuf hoped that even no streling area, eradication of feudalism, guarantee of de-mocratic rights and civil liberthe government would not al-low either Labour Minister Mrs. Krip ni's anti-Communism or Deputy Minister Bahuguna's factional attitude to come in the way of helpful intervention to save the situa-

xious to create trouble in the

NEW AGE

tries, and world peace.

imperialist aggres

cooperatio

countries.

of friendly and disinterested

treaty, withdrawal from the

on

MONTHS AGO THEY WARNED AGAINST PRESENT DANGER

foundations of what at that time seemed an impregnable stronghold of imperialism in that part of the world.

The revolution of July 14 hit directly at imperialism, mili-tary pacts, feudalism and reafter the imperialist-zionist aggression against Egypt. The support given by the Soviet action, and was of immediate and powerful assistance to the Arab liberation movement and countries to the struggle of to freedom and peace in the world. It swept ahead in a the Arab people became a de-cisive element in stopping tidal-wave, smashed mighty tidal-wave, smashed down the enemies' obstruc-tions and enabled the people Egypt and fused the struggle in all Arab countries with the demand for the establishment to attain its aims.

The first declaration of the volution and the structure cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist of its government bore out the the fact that the revolution It should be noted that the had not set itself any other aims than those which the popular uprising of 1956 adop-ted as its main demands libe-ration from imperialism, the mass of the people had strug-gled for on the basis of untly of all forces opposed to im-perialism, feudalism and reachievement of complete political and economic indepen-dence, the abrogation of the Baghdad pact and the British action.

This is not to say that the policy of the government as interpreted by some of its members was identical with the will of the people. It ac-tually failed to measure up to ties, effective Arab solidarity against imperialism and zion-ism, friendship and coopera-tion with the socialist counthe standards expected by the people, did not meet many of the popular demands except under great pressure and th

Subsequent events showed that at that time the government implemented some of the democratic rights not so consideration that these rights had been fought for by the people for many years, but be-cause the government had to strengthen its position in face of the threats of reaction and the imperialist plots; it need-ed the support of the people as that critical juncture.

As the rising revolutionary vigilance of the people res-tricted the operational possibilities of the reactionary forces, so the threat to Iraq's national independence corres-pondingly diminished.

KASSEM'S TURNABOUT

The government, availing tiself of this easing of the position, hurriedly changed its policy and instead of continuing to rely on the support of the people to ward off threats and cons-piracies, adopted a course which brought it into fatal

FEBRUARY .24, 1963

KASSEM'S DISASTROUS POLICIES

volte-face, the government en-gaged in an elaborate falsi-fication of the history of the struggle, deliberately people's distorting the aims of this struggle. It gave free rein to the selfsame henchmen which had served the old royal regime and the Baghdad pact, using them to harass the democratic forces.

Official history attempts to pull a curtain of silence over the glorious record of the peofisilence over the ple's patriotic struggles, the many sacrifices that had been brought to help this struggle forward. The fighting history of the United National Front is belittled and the aims of the people, especially those con-cerning democracy and the establishment of a healthy democratic system, completely misrepresented.

ASSUMED SAVIOUR'S ROLE

Instead. it gave suvport to the claims that the people's struggle, their rising and re-volts were but desperate and accidental, and that it was "the design of the Almighty" that an individual should apwho-endowed with a me character-would come forward as the saviour of the people. The revolution and its gains were but the gifts of this individual to the people. The aims of the revolution were not forged in the strug-gle of the people but elaboratby this man intermittently and with "secrecy and sur-prise" donated to the people. Such formulations are to be found ad nauseam in the official speeches and in the pa-negyric columns of the hired s and government propa-

canda mouthpleces. This kind of stuff has become the ideology on which the government's internal po-licy has been based in the last three yes

Not one of the original members of the government cratic forces, no as announced on the day of its third year. the revolution is still -except the office today-except the prime minister himself. The political parties which op-posed the old royal regime are again persecuted and driven underground, the last being the National Progressive Party which has it-get suspended its activity. Trade unions, professional and national associations are being suppressed and harassed.

Though the government has for more than three years concentrated its venomous persecution against the Com-munists and other progres-sives, the peak of the contra-dictory conflicts between the anti-immerialist forces has Though the government has anti-imperialist forces has been reached by the armed clashes taking place at prebeen rea ant between the govern orces and those of the Kurdish nationalists. The prior responsibility for this is the mment's

government's. Inevitably this policy impo-ses more hardships on the people. Freedom of publica-tion, of expression and speech, is denied to them as is borne out by the sentences passed recently on eight lawyers and journalists who had demanded the suffer of mease. In the restoration of peace in national economy-the econo-Kurdistan, as well as other mic plan ignored the develop-

FEBRUARY 24. 1963

parture from the present inter-Already serious vacillations and weaknesses have been re-vealed in the last three years. Alongside the government's opposition to association with military pacts there have ap-As it is, government policy has already had dire conse-quences on the country's economy and the people's stand-ard of living. Notwithstand-ing the positive measures taken in the first year after peared tendencies indic measure of cooperation wit the security organs of the Cento member countries and taken in the list year inter-the revolution—such as the Land Reform, withdrawal from the Streling area, the trade agreements with the On some of its commissi various internal issu internal issues there Tom agreements with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries together with measures benefiting the has been a retreat as a result of pressure from imperialist circles. The correct policy ap-plied against the foreign oil olies was not pressed to

In recent years scores have jects.

darity with the Kurds.

been sent to detention and thousands more dis

ments.

sinki.

the mublic.

in the expectation

liqui

in the

letention camps from their places of employment, their families suffering want and misery, merely be-cause they had demanded their just rights. The anxiety of the people has good justifi-cation in face of the killings and provocations by gangs directed by the security or

gans and other official depart-For more than three years now the government has been pursuing a campaign of inti-midation and oppression, some of the results of which can be seen in the death sentences passed on Kirkuk patriots, the buting leaflets, the dismissal of trade union leaders who had refused to conform, attacks on trade union offices and the arrest of more than 300 workers attending these

Intellectuals who had protested at the American embas-sy in Baghdad against the US nuclear tests have been arrested, as were members of the national preparatory com-mittee for the World Festival of Youth and Students in Hel-

Government officials no longer enjoy the confidence of the people and are in-creasingly isolated, while bribery and corruption is becoming the principal fea-ture of their relations with

The terror and oppres reached its peak, when last autumn the military campaign was initiated—and is still in progress today-against Iraqi Kurdistan. Our Party has placed the main responsibility for the bloodshed in Kurdisibility tan on the government and has pointed out that armed military action is the conti-nuation by force of the political oppression of the de cratic forces, now already in

Similarly, our Party has made it clear that it is impe-rialism which profits most from the policy of the govern-ment, and endeavours to exa-cerbate the crisis still further that the government's brutal offensive against the Kurds will result in the liquidation of the of the national

Kurds and their nat rights and commit the government to the dange-rous course of all-out opposition to the people, and

forces and began to oppose sentences of three and more democratic rights and to years' of imprisonment for and neglected to pay attention to the need to bring industry writing slogans on walls de-int an attempt to justify this left region and calling for soll-

ed. Likewise, in connection. with the harvest the law is also ignored and peasants re-ceive little help in developing their holdings. In fact, enou survivors of the feudalist elements remain to wage an at-tack with the aim of having

tack with the aim of having their former privileges restor-ed to them, receiving the tacit support and protection of the authorities. Conditions like these aggravate the misery of the pea-sants, especially so in Kurdis-

tan. As a result there is a flight from the land which adds to unemployment in the urban areas.

In regard to industrialisa-tion, the implementation of the Iraqi-Soviet agreement, despite governmental obstrucachievement. Without this obstructions the country's industrialisation would move a swifter pace and Iraq's trade balance would improve. In-dustrial investment policy remains at a low level, accompanied by the arbitrary dis-missal of skilled workers and specialists who go to swell the spectralists who go to swell the growing number of unemploy-ed. Food prices, rents, and other daily essentials are go-ing up while wages remain frozen.

In the past two years the gap between imports and exports has grown alarmingly. Business activity is hampered by a lack of ight about by the ab of a stable trading policy, and is subject to violent fluctuations. The diminishing pur-chasing power of the working people has hit the small and medium businesses at the same time as the big traders and merchants work and merchants grab most of the market.

Much of the budget expenditure goes to waste on the construction of useless squares and monuments, secret allocations for the enlarged security police, formers and the whole structure of a police state. In the sphere of foreign po-

licy, there are the broad outlines of an anti-imperialist fo-reign policy, directed against the oil monopolies and against imperialist war plans, and for the preservation of peace. the government's internal po-licy must in the long run make licy must in the long run mase itself felt in foreign policy, carrying the threat of a de-parture from the present line.

NEW AGE

rights failed to be restored as internally the position in the country deteriorated and the wholly on non-productive pro-iects. The progress to date of the plan's implementation has re-ied wealed the government's hesi-tation and impotence to fulfil delayed, requisitioning of land has ceased under the pretext of first having to distribute the lands already requisition-ed. Likewise in

ea to serve the struggle of the Arab people against impedal, ism, but it has increasingly been affected by erratic whims and shortsighted manoeuvres.

KUWAIT CLAIM

The liberating of Kuwait from colonial domination is a praiseworthy objective and presents possibilities of rally-ing Arab and world solidarity. ing Arab and world solidarity. But this issue, as raised by the Iraq government, became one of annexing Kuwait to Iraq regardless of the will of the Kuwaitis. By proceeding in the way it did, the Iraqi government enveloped the fun-damentally just task of liber rating Kuwait and the states on the Gulf in a thick fog. Instead of rallying Arab and world solidarity, it antagonised it by its aim of terri-torial aggrandisement. Instead of helping to raise

its stature as an anti-imperialist and peaceloving state, the Iraqi government emerg-ed from this issue with its re-

ed from this issue with its re-putation impaired and its dignity at a low ebb. These then are some of the essential features of the poessential features of the po-licy pursued by the govern-ment. The undenlable positive aspects mentioned before could not prevent the situation from deteriorating as a whole, because of the preponderance of the negative and reactionary aspects of govern-ment policy. The situation that has now been reached is characterised by a depth of crisis which may well spell disaster to national independence and all the gains of the revolution

AT THE ROOT. TERROR AGAINST KURDS

At the root of this crisis are the armed clashes in Kurd tan. Widening the gulf bet-ween the government and the Kurdish nationalists, deepening the divisions between the rialists hatreds are rising and making the po bility of a settlement recent further into the backgroun nt recede Violent contradictions been allowed to come to the top which at every stage during the last ten years the im-perialists had tried in vain to

periansis had the stage. The government, in its headong rush to smash the Kurds, is bringing the whole Iraqi people into opposition to itself, and pushing the country onto the rozd to open dictatorship and police rule. The economic crisis is becoming more severe, bringing greater hardship to the people, and the struggle of the masses for democratic rights and freedoms be-comes more difficult. ement

The national as a whole is being weak-

ened and conditions being created favouring in-tensified imperialist activities supported by internal reaction and feudalists. The soil is being prepared for imperialist plots to come to fruition in the restoration of imperialist domination with disastrous consequences to ational independence and revolutionary gains.

there exists and the

The fourth anniversary of our great national revolution follo ot a time when owing dictatorial police rule followed by the government for the last three years the a most complex and danger-

ous crisis. This situation calls for in-. This situation can's lot in a-creased vigilance by all na-tional forces, by the whole people, in face of the dangers threatening the country be-cause of the bloody suppression of the Kurds.

Demands must be stepped up for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Kurdistan and of the crisis in Kurdistan and solidarity strengthened so as to help secure democratic rights for the Kurdish people. We call on all the patriotic forces of the people to streng-then unity and solidarity, and take up a unified stand aga-fort dictatorial policy so as to inst dictatorial policy so as to bring about restriction of rule on a democratic basis.

We call on the Prime Min ister to give deep thought to the mounting negative results of the policy which for the last three years has been pursued in opposition to the rights and the freedom of the people.

We call on him to bring about a radical change in his home policy and desist from further makeshift solutions which can and manoeuvres have no useful result.

We call on him to appreciate the serious dangers inherent in his policy as far as Iraq's independence is concerned.

cerned. Finally, we call on the peo-ple, all its patriotic forces, all nationalities, and classes, on all men and women, to make this fourth anniversary of the this fourth anniversary of the revolution the starting point of an exciting and new inten-sification of the struggle for unity, so that a united fight can be fought for the safe-guarding of national indepen-dence, for the peaceful and democratic settlement of the transition crisis, and that Kurdistan crisis, and that national regime should rest on a sound democratic founda-

CALL FOR DEMOCRACY

To this end, the interim period must be ended, and democratic liberties restored and by general, direct and secret ballot a constituent assembly elected that will ratify the permanent constitution. Similarly, a parliament must be elected ich will form a democra tic govern

We greet the fourth anniversary of the great national July revolution of the people and its mighty national army! our great Iraq

we salute our great trau people, Arabs, Kurds, and all national minorities who will ne victorious in their struggle for attaining the true aims of the national democra-tic July revolution

The Iraqi Communist Party Baghdad, July 8, 1962

PAGE FIFTEEN



A view of the Bombay Rolly addressed by CPI Chairman S. A. Dange on February 17.

"Anti-Communism Cannot **Crush Our Party''-Dange**

* From Our Correspondent

Addressing a mammoth mass rally of more than 25,000 people in Bombay on February 17, S. A. Dange, Chairman of the CPI warned those elements in the country who had raised a bogey of anti-Communism to crush the Communist Party.

I E said: "Those who want-ed to utilise the Chinese aggression and the national emergency to suppress the Communist Party should have known that the foundations of our Party rested on the pold support of the people, and however the situation might be unfavourable to the Communists, it was futile to attempt to crush them." attempt to crush them."

The rally was organised by the Bombay Committee of the Party and presided over by P. B. Vaidya, Secretary of the City Committee. It was speci-ally held with a view to reporting to the Bombay work-ing class the decisions of the National Council of the Party adopted in its recent session. "The Communist Party", Dange said, "won support of the people due to its sincere work for the cause of Social-ism and it is bound to gain further strength in course of time." time."

"Forty years ago," Dange ontinued, "the Communist continued, "the Communist Party came to power in one country—the USSR. Today, the Communist Parties are ruling in twelve countries one-third of the peoples of the world are progressing happily under the banner of the red flag towards ever-increasing prosperity. Even the newly-liberated and neutral coun-tries are gradually turning to-wards Socialism and this rising tide of the people's move-ment towards Socialism and Communism cannot be arrested by the manoeuvres of a handful of reactionaries."

Referring pointedly to the Issue of Chinese aggression, Dange reiterated the stand of the Party that China had of the Party that China had committed a serious blunder in attacking our country. "When our country is at-tacked, we have to defend it whoever may be the aggres-sor," Dange added.

REACTIONS

Proceeding further, Dange disclosed the reactions of Communist and Workers' Par-tles in various countries on this question. He said, "I had been to various Socialist countries recently and I had the occasion to discuss with im-portant Communist, leaders this mater. These leaders also expressed the view that China was wrong in pushing a bor-der dispute to the point of wai

Dange added that though the leaders in Europe held China to be in the wrong, that did flot mean they considered India's behaviour to the alto-gether right. It also suffered from drawbacks, according to them:

Describing his discussion with the Soviet Premier, Khrushchov, Dange said that Khrushchov assured him of the continued sup-port of hte Soviet Union to port of the Soviet Union to India in the cause of her de-velopment. "The Soviet Premier stated that the MIG fighter planes would be supplied to India ac-cording to the agreement and stressed the need of and successed the need of manufacturing MIGs in India liself because strate-gically their production was more important than im-porting a few of them.

Highlighting the attitude of the USA in giving arms to In-dia, Dange said that the USA, "is prepared to give us only arms and not factories to produce the arms, because they duce the arms, because they want our country as a mar-ket for selling their arms. They say—take our arms and pay the bill. And what is the bill? It is: Give Kashmir to Pakistan. Wonderful bill, no doubti doubtl

DIFFERENCE

"This is the difference bet-ween the aid from a Socialist and an imperialist country. Therefore the proposal for Air Umbrella was viewed with ex-treme concern by the National Council of our Party and it decided to resolutely oppose such a plan. The Council de-cided to send a deputation to the Prime Minister. to seek clarifications on this question and he assured us that no bases would be given to any country and no such terms were under discussion." "This is precisely the rea-son," Dange explained, "why "This is the difference bet-

"This is precisely the rea-son," Dange explained, "why we support the non-align-ment policy of Prime Min-ister. Nehrn. We are not extending this support only outwardly or due to oppor-tunism. Whenever we op-pose anything, we do it with conviction and when we

support a particular stand, we do it similarly with sin-cerity and steadfastness."

Dange sharply criticised those supporters of Nehru, who during the last General Elections supported Nehru and during the emergency tried to put pressure in favour of India put pressure in favour of India joining the Western military camp. "This was neither loyalty to Nehra nor to Con-gress and it was most dis-quieting that many a Con-gressman, hand-in-glove with Jan Sangh and Swatantra ele-ments had been behaving in this very particular man-ner," Dange remarked. "The reactionaries in the country wanted to suppress the Communists, put them be-hind the bars and try to over-throw the Nehru Government

throw the Nehru Government with a view to bringing about the rule of Dollars to our sacred soil. Fortunately, this game was folled by the un-

WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

shakable unity of our people," Dange added.

Welcoming the Colemba Proposals, Dange outlined the stand of the Party and said that these Proposals could be the basis of peace-ful negotiations. He ex-In negonations. He ex-pressed the hope that the Chinese would realise: the need of accepting the Co-lombo Proposals and settle the issue peacefully. Dange emphasised that "Our pixels in the unit that "Our

struggle is not with any indi-vidual or any culture. We do not desire enmity of the Chinese people and therefore we call for mutual negotiations and speedy solution of the issue;"

Strongly condemning the strongy contemning the activities of Jan Sangh and Swatantra parties; Dange charged them as "anti-nation-al" and as "trying to parade as genuine nationalists hoodwinking the people": He said that steps should be taken by the people to curb the activi-ties of, these parties whose sole aim is to overthrow de-mocratic rule, and non-align-ment and drag the country into the American camp, at

Criticising the paltry con-tributions made by the rich

people to National Defence Fund as sgainst the mas-sive and unstinted contribut on the but of the soling people, Dange said that if the rich people did not open their purses wide for streng-thening the national de-fence efforts, how could he ask the workers, and poor sections of people to conti-nue to contribute their mite nue to contribute their mite from their meagre incomes? They must soon stop donat-ing from their wages to the Fund, though they may continue to buy the De-fence Bonds where possible. Dange said that Govern-ment should now tap the re-sources of the rich and con-fiscate all the gold hoarded in the coffers of the moneybags and use it towards meeting the needs of national defence. He criticised the Gold Control orticised the Gold Control Orders of the Gold Control Orders of the Government and said that these orders would not stop smuggling, hoarding of gold and specula-tion tion

Concluding, Dange called concluding, Dange called upon the workers and the people to strengthen the Com-munist Party which alone can bring Socialism in the coun-try and lead it to all-round happiness and prosperity.

🛧 From Our Parliamentary Correspondent



New Delhi: Feb. 10:

Just about when President Radhakrishnan was going to tell the jointly-assembled members of the two Houses of Parliament that in the face of the peril to ite nation's integrity and freedom posed by the Chinese aggression, "all the petty internal differences were hushed and stopped," a few Socialist members raised a row over the language of the President's address, shouted that he speak in Hindi and walked out in a huff.

WAS this symbolic of the state of the Nation today? Or was it only an aberration on the part of some individuals? One would k forward to this long session of Parliament to get an answer.

The budget session of Parliament is always an occasion or ranament is always an occasion for a deep probe into the omissions and com-missions of the government. The Opposition is merciless in its analysis of the policies and perform-ances of the Treasury Benches and and the Legislature has the right to demand that if be convinced before it votes money to the Exe-cutive for further administration The backbenchers get more oppor-tunity to show their mettle in the long process of the budget debate and even sometimes force issues and even sometimes force issues by their initiative. The Executive with a comfortable majority is still called to give convincing explanations for its past perform.

ance before it can ask for more money.

The fact that Parliament was The fact that Parliament was meeting this time under the im-pact of internal and international problems posed by the Chinese aggression invested it with more significance than is usually ab fendant upon its budget sessions. The emergency which has existed for over three months, its experi-ence in the sconenic and selferal for over three months, its experi-ence in the economic and political life of the people, the urgency with which the administration has responded to the new challenges the debates that have been going on regarding foreign policy and the debates that have been going on regarding foreign policy and military assistance from Western countries, the new series of talks with Pakistan on Kashmir and above all the perspectives of the Sino-Indian conflict after Peking's failure to accept the Colombo pro-gosals—all these have raised a host of doubts in the minds of

observers and in political circles. Freed from the compulsions of actual warfare on the borders of the country, the nation has been living through a simmering an-kiety and no doubt there have been heart searchings in many quarters. Members of Parliament

kiety and no dount uses any been heart searchings in many quarters. Members of Parliament who trooped into the Central Hall on Monday morning to hear the President certainly had expected answers to their questions. How for they were satisfied with what the President said would be clear when the debate on the motion of thanks to the President for his address is over in the two Honses. But the in-dications were that most of them-or at least the Oppost-tion-were not satisfied. The President's address, judging from reactions in the lobbles, failed to kindle a spark in the hearts of the MPs. Naturally it would be for the Ministers to supplement what the President had said. However, the general comment on the tone and content of the President's speech in the opposition circles was that "the government is too compla-cent in its assessment of the eco-nomic and political situation in the country and is trying to take too much credit for too little achievements."