1/0/824 GOLD CONTROL

THE STATE, THE SMUGGLER & THE SMALL MA SUPPORT-BUT CERTAINLY

NOT THIS !

Editorial

The NEW AGE should hags by now; but we were decayed and the budget came. What does it say to

came. What does it say to
to the country, and the people?

It fully utilises, in fact over-utilises, the prevailing
sentiment that the industrial and defence strength of
the country has to be built. It is with that view that
the toiling people of the country worked over-time, raised
production and also contributed the major share of the
Rs. 47 crores of the National Defence Fund, while the
majority of the rich who exploit the toiler held on to
their purses and curiched themselves more.

But just this patriotism of the poor man is being
made a penalty for him in the new budget.

Every one knew that more taxes would come, Every

Every one knew that more taxes would come. Every one knew that each of us would have to bear some burden. That is the genesis of all wars, whether for a capitalist country or a socialist country. Just as the people in India will have to pay, the people in China also will have to pay. War spares no one's life or living intimately.

But the question is not whether taxes are inevitable

But the question is not whether taxes are inevitable or not? The question is on whom they fall mainly, what things, what classes are being taxed. India is a capitalist country. The vast mass of our people live by labour and produce wealth. A small group, a class, makes money out of that labour. Which of these is made to pay?

The new budget, as announced, taxes the ordinary man most heavily. Kerosene, tea, coffee, tobacco, soap, coarse and medium yarn, woollens, bear the heaviest burden—all to be borne by the poor and middle-classes. There are taxes on iron and steel, machinery, cement, etc., which also ultimately affect the cost of living of the consumer.

consumer. Additional taxes in the Budget come to Rs. 275 crores. Additional taxes in the Budger come to Rs. 275 crores. In this, customs duties take Rs. 87.39 crores and excise and sales tax take Rs. 108.11 crores. In all, it seems, Rs. 195.5 crores of additional taxes are indirect while direct taxes (excluding the compulsory saving scheme) come to about Rs. 70 crores.

Is this all inevitable and in this form? It is not, For example, kerosene is a source of draining the country's wealth by foreign monopolies and taxes every poor villager in the country. Why should not the refineries and oil distribution from the private sector be taken over during the Emergency and for the defence of the country?

during the Emergency and for the defence of the country? Thereby the country and the people can be saved crores. It is not the tax in the kerosene that hurts as much as the companies charge and eat away our wealth. That is only one example.

There is lot of talk of super-profits. But we know that every year over rupees two hundred crores of taxes are evaded. Why not take over the banks in the Emergency and stop all the rot and the theft?

The poor working people have shown their patriotism. They paid NDF by working over-time or extra days. In return they got harassment in many places and the owners made extra profits.

And now there is the compulsory saving scheme. Its

owners made extra profits.

And now there is the compulsory saving scheme. Its ramifications are not clear but it seems it will affect practically everyone who earns Rs. 125 or over per month, that is almost the major part of the working-class and middle class earners in the big towns and industries and revenue-paying peasants in the countryside. In view of these heavy taxes, Government must put an end to the demand for contributions to the NDF, which is now assuming the scale of tax and harassment everywhere. In the name of the Emergency, more foreign private capital is trying to burrow more in the country and more private Indian capital is trying to bore into the State Sector.

Sector.

Is it for this that we are defending the country and giving our blood, labour and life? Certainly not. The foreign invader cannot be fought unless the internal sucker and exploiter is also fought and curbed. But in the capitalist dispensation we have, with the big monopolists influencing the country's finance and economy, that is consider what is not havened to small the control of the country.

polists innuencing the country's limited and economy, that is exactly what is not happening.

Taxes were inevitable but not these. Burdens were inevitable but not in this way on the poor. We support strengthening industry and defence, but not this way which only strengthens the big monopoly sharks. We will not prosper or be strong unless we clear them out.

Let those in the Government who see this and some-

times vaguely express it, let those who really stand by the "socialist pattern", democracy and defence as an integrated concept, and some of whom are to be found even in the ruling circles and the Congress, take courage to do what even small nations around us are doing and

ceeding.

Let both, the country's interests and those of the sees prevail, and win.

(28 February)

On the night of January 9, 1963, the Government of he had any. One would like to India promulgated the Gold Control Rules. They were learn how much pure gold declaraissued under the Defence of India Act and became effective as from January 10.

THESE Gold Control Rules affect almost every household in India—not only the well-to-dopeasant, middle-class or worker family, but even the backward tribal in the jungles or an "established" beggar in the cities. They have affected the five or six lakhs of artisans in the ornament-making industry, as new manufacture on attisation in the control of pure gold ornaments in the old style is stopped.

Among the political parties, social workers and leaders of public

opinion, there have been varying reactions to Government's action. Some leaders of the Swatantra and Jana Sangh parties have totally denounced the Government. The Communist Party supports the Government on the essence of the matter but is critical of the measures. It is, therefore, necessary to deal with certain questions that

There are two main aspects of the question. The first is the aspect of national economy. The second is the aspect of the eco-nomic and social life of the individual.

It may be that the basic policies of the national economy may gain to some extent by the Control Rules, while the average individual citizen may suffer some incon-venience or loss. In that case, we venience or loss. In that case, we will have to weigh the two and stand in support of the national policies, if they really tend to help the national economy as such, provided that, firstly, the inconvenience or loss to the individual is temporary and is not widespread to all the masses; and secondly, that the capitalist-landlord classes do not make eains out of them.

what role does gold play in the present stage of our national economy? What is that role, which has made Government issue the Control Rules? What is Govern-

nent's main aim?

Government do not take away gold from anyone by means of these Rules, whether that gold be hoarded gold in pure form or it be in ornament form. Only from now in ornament form. Only from now onwards, you cannot make new ornaments of pure gold. You can only buy upto 14 carat gold for ornaments. If you have pure gold, you must declare it—but you need not declare if it is in the proportion of a manufacture and a manufacture of a manufac tion of 20 grammes per minor and 50 grammes per adult in your family. So a husband, wife and two children and dependent old two children and dependent old mother and father can have together 240 grammes of undeclared pure gold in their possession, that is, say about Rs. 2,500 worth of pure gold in non-ornament form. Some Hindu leaders and particularly a group of pious-minded gold-smiths have complained in their statements that Government by their order are interfering in some religious customs where the gods demand pure gold in their worship.

demand pure good in the wo-ship.

In the first place, let us leave religion out of this question. The bankers of England and America who have the largest gold hoards in the world hardly know any god or religion, except the worship of the God of Capital.

Secondly, Hindu religion or any

tne God of Capital.

Secondly, Hindu religion or any religion at that, in its philosophy speaks more against the greed for gold than for its virtues.

Thirdly, the ancient Vedic religion makes no such demand for gold. They talked more of bulls and horses and hard-hitting iron than glittering gold. Gold had no socio-economic function then. Fourthly, if some later Brahmin

traditions are invoked, the per-mission to retain 50 grammes per head in pure bar form is eno-to satisfy any god, particula to satisfy any god, particularly one served by the poor. In fact, the Government order

is so afraid, not only of the rich god but also of the rich man that they have not asked the rich temple endowments or the rich mil-lionaires even to put their hoards of gold in Government gold bonds and thus serve the cause of the national economy.

Not only Government do not take away anybody's gold but they allow all to keep and enjoy all the ornaments of pure gold

-by--S. A. Dange

they have, without any limit on quantity or value. They may be worth hundreds of lakhs.

And who except the rich millionaire, the tax evader and the big temples have ornaments worth lakhs without limits? Not the worker, the peasant or the clerk. So, by these rules, the Government do not requisition, borrow or confiscate anybody's gold in any form, If you have just gold bars, then tell Government how much you have above the exemption limit of 50 grammes per head. If you have all of it in ornaments then you need not tell authing then you need not tell anything. But new ornaments you cannot make except from 14 carat gold

make except from 14 carat gold. pr
Government were so considerate to
the rich hoarder that they
allowed a whole month to him to
make his declarations of bar-gold. th
And during this month, most of
that bar gold became transformed, or
into pure ornament gold, so that the need declare nothing and fear

he had any. One would like to learn how much pure gold declara-tions Government have received. If that is so, what do Govern-ment get, what does the national economy gain by these measures, by all these curses of the artisans and a few women? Government have issued a policy statement on the question from

Government have issued a policy statement on the question. From that it appears that Government now have become conscious of the fact that gold is being smuggled in the country and sold in the market at high prices. The purchase price of this smuggled gold goes out of the country and thereby "causes an annual foreign exchange loss equivalent to many exchange loss equivalent to many crores of rupees." This loss naturally affects the national economy.

rally affects the national economy. The Government's main aim is, to stop gold being smuggled into the country from outside and, secondly, to stop people from buying it. They want to stop smuggled gold from coming in because by that the much cheaper foreign gold is bought in India at higher prices and thus Indian money goes out of the country. The national economy thus gets indebted to foreign countries and loses foreign exchange, which ultimately the nation pays from its export earnexchange, which ultimately the nation pays from its export earnings in order to meet the cost of this smuggled gold on the international market. National economy does suffer.

Why does so much gold come into the country and that too by smueoling?

into the country and that too by smuggling?

The import of gold on private account is banned. Formerly, there was no such ban. Secondly India does not produce much of her own gold. The gold mines of Kolar, Hutti, etc., produce about 50 lakh grammes per year, i.e., about Rs. 5 crores worth of gold (at Rs. 100 per 10 grammes), while the market seems to be swallowing gold worth Rs. 40 or Rs, 50 crores.

The demand and the high price

The demand and the high price tempt the smuggler. The price of gold outside India, the internationally fixed price, is Rs. 53.58 per ten grammes, while the Indian buyers who have big money are prepared to pay even Rs. 130 per ten grammes. It means the smuggler earns Rs. 76 more as his profit on Rs. 54, his buying price. If the cost of transport and smuggling is taken as 30 per cent of the original price, the gold arrives here original price, the gold arrives here

Vol. XI

No. 9

New Delhi

March 3, 1963

25 nP



The debate on the motion of thanks to the Governor's speech opening the budget session of the West Bengal Assembly has revealed the attitude of different parties and groups to the most vital issues like the policy of non-alignment and Colombo Proposals.

Colombo proposals non-alignment. Her Her speech non-alignment. Her spot the contained a catalogue of the "achievements" of her govcontained a catalogue of the "achievements" of her government. She expressed her complacency about the food position in the state when she said "I know that many of you have some misgivings about the food supply in future. This apprehension, however,

Somnath Lahirl, acting Leader of the Communist Bloc, initiating the debate made a survey of the political and economic situation in the and economic situation in the state and called for a unity for national defence and rege-neration of national economy and cultural heritage.

He appreciated Governor's on to maintain vigiexhortation to maintain vigi-lance for safeguarding free-dom, but expressed his dis-appointment at her omission to refer to the Colombo pro-posals and the non-alignment policy and asked whether the Governor and her governm believed in the peace efforts of the Prime Minister and the Parliament or not. He described the non-alignment po-licy as the source of our strength and criticised the game of the Anglo-American imperialists particularly over

Referring to the economic situation, Lahiri pinpointed the poverty in the state and said that when the all-India index of national income increased by 28.2 points over the period 1950-59, in West Bengal the increase was west beliag.

20.6 points. On top
of it the inequality of distribution of wealth as revealed by
the Mahalanobis Committee. and the Planning Commis showed the depth of misery of the common man in the state. He further pointed out that cereal production had actually gone down in West Bengal.

Referring to the food posi-tion, Lahiri said that the stock had passed into the of the jotedars and traders and called for introduction of state trading in food grains.

Decrease In **Employment**

Referring to industry and commerce sector, Lahiri said that factory employment had state is less than most of other states in India. Agree-ing with the Governor that ing with the Governor that plan priority should be altered to give more stress on heavy industry and power, he asked for reconsideration of the decision to cut expenses

the decision to cut expenses in support of this contendeferring to the high rate tion, Lahiri read out speech of tax evasion, Lahiri called for more tax on the rich tar, which read: "He also said that enemy, she could the content to the content

THE Governor in her speech referred to the Chinese aggression and called upon the people to remain led upon the people to remain vigilant in spite of the cease-fire. She did not mention the Chinese appropriate proposals or artisans. artisans.

The acting Leader of the Communist Bloc made a scathing criticism of the misuse of emergency powers by the ruling party and the Government. The powers had been used more to stiffle the opposition than to intensify defence efforts, he said.

The emergency powers were being shamelessly used for partisan ends. He cited many examples to prove this.

Lahiri also gave the exam-ple of an Anchal Pradhan and a Panchayat member in Hoogly district, who were arrested on the complaint of some Congress workers, whose complaint was that though these communists were openly campaigning for national defence and raising funds, surrepticiously they were making pro-China propa-ganda. And the police made arrests on such complaints.

Deploring the fact that none of the arrested persons had been released in West Bengal, Lahiri said that des-Bengal, Lahiri said that despite this the Election Commission had ordered holding bye election in West Bengal on the plea that rigours of emergency had to a great extent vanished.

He said "the workers have no right to strike, even if necessary; government employees will be dismissed without any proof of their guilt, the restrictive clauses country almost guilt, the restrictive clauses of the D. I. Ruies will be in force, restrictions on meet-ings and demonstrations

ings and demonstrations will remain, hundreds of communists will remain behind the bars but the emergency will be forgotten for holding elections. This will mean to make a gift of those seats to the Congress with the oppositions hands and foot bound."

Congress

state, who are more interest-ed in stiffling the opposition than in building up national unity to face the national emergency. They were incit-ing people to violence against the Communist Party, Lahiri pointed out.

He gave the example of Le gave the example of Labour Minister Mahar's speech. He said, not to speak of others, Pradesh Congress President Atulya Ghosh himself was regardly giving such self was personally giving such

CALCUTTA, February 24 very explicitly that the government would surely take proper measures against the communists and the countryhave to take proper steps. If the countrymen fail to take proper measures against the traitors, then he would under stand that the countrymen had not yet learnt the lesson."

Lahiri said that this cam-paign of hate and violence was creating a monster—mon-ster of reaction—which was

**FROM AJOY DAS GUPTA*

TRIANGE AND PROPERTY OF THE COMMENT OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPERTY OF THE COLOMBO PROPOSALS SIEVE AND PROPOSALS SIEVE AND

win peace with honour; for the defence of our democratic way of life and the national culture with its glorious tradition."

The Communist approach and their sincere appeal for unity but the communist of the state of the state Communist of the state of the state Communist of the state of the

and their sincere appeal for unity put the Congress ben-ches in defensive. Speaking just after Lahiri, Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder tried to ex-

and the government towards the national policies of non-alignment and peace with honour and their partisan attitude.

Assam

* From Madhusudan Bhattacharya

DISMAL

FIGURES

It is an admitted fact that the

human lives were lost, about 4,270 square miles were partly of

NON PAGE 13

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS REFLECTS NO ECONOMIC PROGRESS

Shillong, February 26:

The current session of the State Assembly was inaugurated on February 18 by the Governor with his customary address.

Among the "tremendous events" that have taken place during the gap since the last session, the Chinese aggression was the most straining that upset Assam's normal economic life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset Assam's normal economic life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset Assam's normal economic life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the most straining that upset life and necessitated a reorientation of her administration and such as the common tantity of India. The Covernor's address recalls people's enthusiastic response to the call for joining the various wings of civil defence organisations. The Government had also to come forward to channelise this enthusiasm of the people with better organisation to give "a more positive expression" the channelise this enthusiasm of the common tantity of India.

The Covernor's address recalls people's enthusiastic response to the call for joining the various wings of civil defence organisations. The covernment had also to come forward to channelise this enthusiasm of the comm

tation of her administration and economic planning. Nonetheless the condition in the Assam-East Pakistan border and Assam-Nagaland border also continued to nese strain the resources — both tially, material and administrative — of chann

Ever since the partition of the country almost every session of the State Assembly had to devote considerable time and attention to the problems of Assam-East Pakistan border and the current session also could not ignore it. The Governor's address, however, states, "Conditions in the Assam-East Pakistan border continued to be quiet except for a few incidents of minor nature..."

By a strange coincidence a case of dacoity by robbers who, it is believed, came from across the border, in the district of Attitude

Tahiri pointed out that this indicates the attitude of the Congress leadership in the state, who are more interested in stiffing the congestion.

Though Nagaland has long been separated from the administrative jurisdiction of Assam, yet till date Assam has had to bear considerably the brunt of the situation in that State created by the hostiles. Though the Governor's address claims that "coordination" between Civil and Military authorities has resulted in improvement of preventive minimum authorities has resulted in improvement of preventive measures, yet one can see that this border has also been straining the resources of the State and even when the Chinese were threatening to overrun the country and Assert

der means.

The Governor's address recounts what is now known to the whole country that "our people to se equal to the situation" to meet the challenge of the Chinese aggressor. "In fact, initially, it became a problem to channelise the huge upsurge of mass enthusiasm through a proper organisational set-up". And here precisely lies the strength of the State and for that matter of the whole country. The address reminds that the people "stood es olidly behind the Government", "irrespective of differences in political ideology and programme".

The Address then gives an account of the various organisations teps that were taken to strengthen the defence effort of the country. It has been stated that "at every stage of administrative hierarchy a non-official body has been set up with a

gramme".

The Address then gives an account of the various organisational steps that were taken to strengthen the defence effort of the country. It has been stated that "at every stage of administrative hierarchy a non-official body has been set up with a view to associate people's representatives in guiding and advising measures of defence efforts" and that these non-official bodies have been "doing very useful work". Together with it the "official machinery was also geared up for the new situation".

COOPERATION WITH ARMY

work". Together with it the official machinery was also feared up for the new situation".

COOPERATION

WITH ARMY

Both the people and the Governor's address points out, "rendered valuable seroices to the Army and their relations with the Military authorities have been the closest and the most cordial". A measure of people's services during the critical the recurring, flood devastation with the recurring the recurring, flood devastation and the recurring, flood devastation. the closest and the most cor-dial". A measure of people's seroices during the critical period was the way the eva-cuees from NEFA and neigh-bouring areas, numbering about 18,000, were given "hur-rled refuge" in temporary camps. "Most of them have now gone back home with memories of brotherly affeccline in tood production, according to the Governor's address, is the recurring, flood devastation of last year. How floods have been damaging this State will be evident from the facts disclosed by the Governor. Last year 59 human lives were lost, about

orders, all who are progressive.

But the question which become tied to the apronent of imperialism, has now become tied to the apronent of imperialism.

and the U.S.-subsidised journals of the Right reactionary parties would see in this wall only "Chinese propaganda". It is true that anti-Indian

propaganda is being carried out on a large scale by Chinese officials, journalists and cultural delegations, all over Africa. They do not confine themselves to explaining their own case on the India-China border conflict (including their charge of "aggression" by India!); they paint a pic-ture of an India, which has ture of an India, which has "forsaken non-alignment", which is "completely dependent on U.S. aid", with "reaction in the saddle", "arresting and imprisoning on U.S. orders, all who are progres-

friendship between our peo-ple and the great people-in-battle of Africa?

can it be improved?

Let there be no mistake:

each time we spoke to the African delegates, we came up first against a thick wall of

misinformation, misunder-standing and suspicion about India. The monopoly press

Romesh Chandra

.....By...

The Moshi Conference was attended by some of the most distinguished sons and daughters of resurgent Africa. Here were the giants of the once "dark" continent, the torch-bearers who had helped to throw the searchlights of freedom across Africa's face.

ND as we of the Indian serious about his country's A ND as we of the Indian delegation to the Conference heard them speak and tell of their problems and their struggles, the one dominant thought in our minds was: How can we deepen the friendship between our people and the great people-inbattle of Africa?

Serious about his countrys serious about his countrys honour and prestige, must ask himself frankly is this: Would all the anti-Indian propaganda in the world have cut any lee with the African fighters for freedom just a few years ago? And the answer is clearly, "No." For, with the African national independence meyernests few if any country and prestige, must ask honour and pre movements few if any, countries have, enjoyed the respect and friendship which India has enjoyed.

It is this question which I want to answer in this second report-back article on the Moshi Conference. For, I be-India's struggle for freedom was for years an inspiration to know how Africa looks at India, and how we can improve this image of ours in African eyes. What's wrong with our Africa policy? And

INDIA AND AFRICA

OUR POLICY NEEDS A BRUSH-UP

And the answer I received from him and from several others from all the struggling lands of East and South Af-rica, boiled down to a grim indictment of our gross neglect in recent years of our vital duties towards the new Africa.

was for years an inspiration for the African peoples. And the names of the leaders of I spoke paid tribute to the Indian independence struggle were household words

Each one of those to whom I spoke paid tribute to the positive contributions. India has been making in the United

years). There was universal praise for India's action in

But after all this came bitter criticisms, spoken by our African friends not in anger but with a deep sense of hurt and almost of bet-

> First of all, there is no doubt —and it hits any sensitive Indian as soon as he enters
> East Africa—that in countries like Kenya and Tanganyika, there are people of Indian ori-gin who have tended to dissociate themselves from the African national movement, to identify themselves with the British exploiters and themfaces by profiteering and blackmarketeering.

Universities in the last few ed to African misunderstanding and resentment. (Again-there are notable exceptions, who have done a great deal to build the bridges of friendliberation Goa, Daman and biu, which had struck a decisive blow at imperialism and struck and biu, which had struck a decisive blow at imperialism and ship and we are ourselves prigiven an impetus to the navileged to meet some of our best men at work in Africa).

We were told of Indian diplomats who, it was alleged, never the african all this came bother to meet the African diplomats in independent African countries who are reported to spend their time largely with the British and American diplomats, and make the minimum contacts with

We heard of Indian diplomats, whose every utterance during the months since the Chinese aggression had con-firmed Africans in their susfirmed Africans in their sus-picions that India had 'gone over" to the imperialists. One senior diplomat was reported to be openly criticising our po-licy of non-alignment and



A view of the audience at the meeting

their countries, six or seven young men, who had had their University education in Indian COMMUNISTS ARRESTED ON FORGED WARRANT!

arrested by the officer in-charge of Sonhaula police sta-tion in Bhagalpur on Novem-ber 14 on "warrants" issued ber 14 on "warrants" issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhagalpur under the Pre-ventive Detention Act

on November 25, these are rested persons were released on ball, and on December 17, the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhagalpur set them free when it was found that no warrants were actually issued against them, though for fourteen them, though for fourteen them the prisoners were landays the prisoners were lan-guishing in jail.

In his release order, a cer-In his release true, a tea, a teatified copy of which was received in Patna a few days back, the S.D.O., S. A. Khair said that he did not issue any memo for the arrest of the five Communists to the officer in-charge of Sonhauding station. "They la police station. "They have been arrested in a false case under a forged signa-

HE five Communists were ture", the S.D.O. recorded

Diwan Chaman Lall addressing a meeting in New Delhi on

in the homes of African pat-riots. Nations and elsewhere to the struggle against colonialism.

riots.

How can you believe, I asked a close friend from an African country, whose national movement has always had close links with India, how can you believe that this among the African delegates, among the African delegates of the new leaders of

February 22, explaining the outcome of Moshi Conference

* From Our Corespondent his support to the African movement), who have joined the African nationalist parties and devoted their entire lives

among the African delegates, among the new leaders of their countries, six or seven

PATNA, February 26:

A sensational case of arrest and detention of five
Communists of Bhagalpur district on forged warrants
has recently come to light.

The five Communists were arrested by the officer incharge of Sonhaula police stament in Bhagalpur on November 14 on "warrants" issued by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhagalpur under the Presentive Detention Act

On November 28, these arrested persons were released in ball, and on December 17.

The S.D.O. taking note of the seriousness of the matter has directed the police to enquire into "the mischlevous act of the person or cerned so that the person or persons indulging in such unlawful activities may be brought to book."

The S.D.O. further mention-lawful activities may be convinced that after enquiries he was convinced that the "accused persons have been victims of machination and conspiracy by some interested persons", and have been "unnecessarily harassed".

The S.D.O. taking note of rantee against such vendetta.

The S.D.O. taking note of rantee against such vendetta. Prime Minister Nehru has again and again advised peo-ple of Indian origin in East Africa to throw their weight wholeheartedly into the African freedom struggle. But this advice has largely been ignored. And there has been a tendency to remain aloof, organised in Indian or Asian or even Hindu and Sikh clubs and assemblies, to live in the But it is a very serious thing that the liberty and assemblies, to live in the areas earmarked by the Bri-

> of 5 persons has been jeopardies; and plot at stake and they have been arrested in a false case under a P.S. and O/C of conhects P.S. to enquire into the

> > that the person or sereous saddging in such un--lexital entirities may be brought to book, Send

letter to both police officers. 54/- S.M.A. thair, 17/12/02. Photostat of a part of the Order-sheet of the SDO

respective of the fact that the African nationals do appre-ciate the positive help given to their countries by people of discuss Indian origin in various professions—as teachers, doctors, civil servants, traders, etc. gle be

tish as in Nairobi for Asians.

off Africans. And of this the

African nationalist is rightly

This resentment is quite ir-

ficient to give many a bad name; despite the fact that there are men of Indian ori-

gin (most celebrated of all being the Kenya Trade Union

leader Makhan Singh, who has spent years in internment for

for the liberation struggle.

Indian diplomats in Africa, we were told, have often add-

These exploiters and anti- arguing in favour of a military African elements do not re-present the bulk of people of Indian origin. But one is suf-

Did these diplomats meet African personalities, and explain our case in regard to the Chinese aggression, explain our policies of non-alignment, anti-colonialism and peaceful co-existence? The answer we received in many cases was: No Indian diplomat had met them, no literature on our case had

Please remember that we were talking to some of the most well-known leaders of their countries people should have been among the first whom our diplomats should have met and explained the fact and given our pamphlets on the Chinese ag-gression. With only a few ex-ceptions, all said they had received plenty of material directly, on the Chinese case, and nothing from India—till our delegation had an opportuto act 'superior" and "lord it over" the economically worse nity to discuss with them.

The materials which had appeared in the British-domi-nated newspapers in East Africa had only confirmed African suspicions; for they mis-represented India by quoting only statements of those mistaken Indian leaders, discussed the India-China conflict in typical imperialist expressions, such as "a strug-gle between democracy and

NEW AGE

MARCH 3, 1963

NON PAGE 13

PAGE THREE

NEW DELHI AND THE DETENUS



HOME MINISTER LAL Bahadur Shastri defended continuing to detain over

750 Communist leaders, in a statement made to the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Home Affairs. Shastriji has argued that it is the State Governments which are reviewing the cases of the detenus, and it is they who are dealing with the

The Prime Minister himself, in his replies in both Houses of Parliament to the debate on the President's Address, also pleaded that all the cases of detenus were being constantly reviewed, that nearly 200 had been released, and that further reviews would be made—all

What was interesting in Shastriji's reported argume was his contention that while views expressed by the detenus before September 8, 1962 were not taken into account, those expressed after that day were very important in determining the action to be taken against

The Communist Party has repeatedly pointed out that every one of its members is bound by discipline to carry out the resolutions of its central leadership. Therefore, the post-September 8 position of every member of the Communist Party is precisely that taken in the now well-known resolution of the National Council calling for national unity in defence of the Motherland against Chinese aggression. Both the Prime Minister and Shastriji were among those who welcomed this resolution and described it as patriotic.

The Communist Party has repeatedly challenged the Government to prove that any of its members has been indulging in anti-national activities or prejudicing the defence efforts. No satisfactory replies, beyond general and vague statements regarding so-called pro-Chinese views, have been given to this challenge.

In this issue of New Age itself, our West Bengal correspondent gives extracts from Communist leader Somnath Labiri's speech in the State Assembly, in which he had pinpointed specific cases of Communists who were in the forefront of defence activities (and this has been proved by irrefutable evidence of their speeches, statements and other activities), and yet have been

The Home Minister's attention has been drawn to similar concrete cases from all over the country through the series of memoranda placed before him by the

In many cases, it is known that lists for arrests were given to the police by reactionary employers anxious to smash the rising trade union movement, by INTUC leaders unable to disrupt the workers' unity in other ways, by political bosses anxious to cash in on the

Despite the most earnest assurances and guarantees given by the Communist Party, Covernment has refused to release, even on parole, detained Members of Parliament and of the State Legislatures to take part in the vital budget sessions.

The continued misuse of the national emergency powers to detain Communists and trade unionists and other mass leaders obstructs the forging of national unity in defence of national policies. It encourages the right-wing enemies of our nation. It creates doubts and suspicions in the minds of our friends all over the world. It is a violation of our democratic Constitution and

The release of the Communist detenus must not be The release of the Communist detenus must not be delayed. The Prime Minister and Shastriji cannot any longer absolve themselves of the duty of ordering the releases without further delay, by pleading that it is the State Governments who are "reviewing" the cases. The Central Government's responsibility cannot be abdicated. Notes of the Week

Umbrella And Rases

gorical declarations made the Prime Minister in Parliament that on no account would India agree to the establishment of fore-ign bases on our soil or to change our policies. any schemes for an "air umbrella".

The essence of our defence policy was underlined in the Prime Minister's statements:

We shall not enter the statements. we shall not enter into any military alliances and pacts; we shall not build our defence development: we have to build up our own industrial base; must not sell the right of self-defence (the moment you do that, "you lose that sense of stoutness and standing on your own feet, which is an essential thing—you lose everything").

The imperialist lobby, led by Rajaji, has been openly campaigning against each of these principles. The imperialists themselves walk more warily. To their agents—the leaders of the right reaction— ary parties—the imperialists entrust the task of "softening up" our minds by their bull-dozer tactics of openly prea-ching an "alliance with the West," bases, umbrella and all. And after the bull-dozers have done their bit, the imperialists themselves come in with proposals, masked in heaps of verbiage, but amo-unting essentially to the same thing-a violation of all our

mission is reported in the US fighter bombers on a 20-year rupee instalment plan. What they want according to Selig Harrison of the Washington Post, is "modernisation of the air defence ground facilities with the obvious purpose of accommodating Western su-personic aircraft". The Air Mission is said to be in favour of giving India only air-to-air missiles (side-winders), and a pledge to intervene if necessarv. at India's request, with

This is obviously the "air umbrella" in all but name. And as the Prime Minister explained in the Lok Sabha

"The air defence of the country is too vital a matter to be left to the improvisa-tions and delays inherent in any project like that of the

Meanwhile, the Soviet experts who will work out the plans for our MIG factory have arrived in India. And as our Moscow Correspondent writes, the question of the supply of ground-to-air mis-siles by the Soviet Union to India is under consideration.

Soviet military assistance is designed to assist us to build up our own defence—in ac-

THE nation has been cordance with the guiding reassured by the cate-principles for our defence policy outlined by the Prime Minister. Soviet military assistance has no strings att-ached to it—no bases (or airstrips) are demanded from us,

Agreement

THE Sino-Pakistan border agreement is being signed in Pakistan as we go to press. The announce ment at the end of December of "agreement in principle" between China and Pakistan on their so-called border on the eve of the starting of the Indo-Pakistan talks on Kashmir, was a clear indication of Pakistan's determination to prevent any reasonable settleof Indo-Pakistan differences. It is equally a vigorous snub to the Colombo proposals by China.

The signing of the Sino-Pakistan agreement is now further proof, if it were needed, both of Pakistan's deter-Kashmir negotiations China's continued refusal to accept the Colombo proposals and begin negotiations with India. The rude rejection of India's protests against th border agreement by both

The people of India stand solidly behind the Govern-ment of India in its clear statement that China and Pokistan have no right to sign any agreement regarding the borders of territories which are rightful part of India and illegally occupied by aggressors. India will never recog-nise any such border agree-ment—which is illegal and in complete contravention of in-

It is interesting to note the bewilderment at the Sino-Pakistan pact of the Right reactionary forces in the country, who have been yelling themselves hoarse for a Indo-Pakistan defence pac The monopoly press is making efforts to salvage the wreck by making out that Pakistan ! acting against its U.S. masters' orders.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to understand how the Ayub Government can in so vital a it is entirely dependent on U. S. military aid. Again, the continuing U.S. and U.K. pressure on India to surrender our claims to the Kashmir Valley in favour of Pakistan. would be quite inexplicable i Pakistan were not still their closest "ally" and 'friend".

Informed sources in New Delhi are beginning to see that everything is not as sim-

ple as it looked at the start of the Chinese aggression, when there was a tendency to think that India can have all the help it wants just for the ask-ing, without strings, because of the US-UK enmity with China. The Pak-China agreement has blown many illu-sions to the skies. And serious re-thinking has begun.

Working Commitee And Unity

The Congress Working Committee's resolution virtually banning Congress-men from taking part in joint activities with other parties has created a furore in Parliament

Linked with it is the Working Committee's decision to call for explanations from those Congressmen, who have been attacking India's policy of non-alignment—the resolution is rightly interpreted as an attack essentially against the Rightwing, which is in close contact all the time with the Right reactionary parties.

But democratic opinion is concerned that among the "untouchable" parties, the Communist Party is specially named along with the communal parties. Evidently this was the price exacted by the Rightwing, when it was at-tacked for lining up with the Swatantra Party, the Jan Sangh and others.

unity for defence of national policies is of vital concern— this naming of the Commu-nist Party in the Congress resolution can only help the tween Congressmen and Communists in defence of nonin many States, despite the anti-Communist hysteria side the Congress. And the Working Committee developing joint action.

A sign of the hold of reactionary ideas on certain Con-gressmen has been the reaction among a handful of Con-gress MPs in the Congress gress MPs in the Congress Parliamentary Party's Executive Committee to the Moshi Conference. These gentlemen chorus to call into quest the participation of Congress MPs in the Indian delegation

Fortunately, the bulk of Congressmen—despite the vicious monopoly press campaign-saw clearly through this Rightwing cam campaign ssentially an attack on the Colombo proposals and the policy of non-alignment, antim and Afro-Asian solidarity.

The Prime Minister's re peated interventions in Par-liament and in the Congress Party to commend the of the Indian delegation, have at last put a gag on the reac-

(February 27)

-ROMESH CHANDRA

Federation of Trade Unions, to Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the arrest of trade unionists in India and urging their release: COR many years our inter-These ties which unite us

Following is the text of a letter dated February 16. written by Loms Saulant, General Secretary, World

national organisation has maintained close relations of the Indian workers and trade

the World Federation of Trade Unions and its affiliated orga-Unions and its animated of the inisations have been giving attive support to the struggle of the Indian workers and people for their national independence and for the complete elimination of the remnants of colonialism, and have welomed their contribution the cause of world peace.

with the working class and people of India and our atti-tude of principle towards the problem of trade union freedom, make it our duty today to express to you in this let-ter the deep disturbance felt by the World Federation of by the World Federation of Trade Unions at the serious repressive measures directed against the trade union and mocratic movement India, against members of the AITUC, the National Centre affiliated to us.

We have learnt with great alarm of the arrest and de-

DOES RECOGNITION DEPEND ON REGISTRAR'S WHIM?

Story Behind INTUC Union's Recognition At Bhopal Heavy Electricals

The decision of Registrar of Trade Unions to give recognition to the INTUC controlled union in the Heavy Electricals project in Bhopal, has come under much criticism here.

THE decision which apparently has been influenced by the State Labour Minister, himself an INTUC leader, is against the wishes of workers in the project. That the Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union has the following of a big majority of the work-ers has been well known to the authorities and its strength manifested itself effectively during the labour-management tussle last year.

About five thousand workers of the project, it is reported have formally represented to the Registrar of Trade Unions their affiliations ith the HESTU. The Registrar's reaction to the representation, however, was rather unusual. He invited all the five thousand workers to come to Indore and meet him personally, which must be clear to the Registrar is to ask-for the impossible.

genuineness or otherwise of genuineness or other the the representation that the workers and leaders of HESTU ask. However, in these extraordinary circum-stances, the Registrar hastened to anonunce the decision to give recognition to the INTUC union.

This is a clearly calculated move on the part of the auth-orities, who appear to be un-usually nervous about labour-management relations and management relations and darkly suggest that large-scale labour troubles in the project are expected in February and recognition of the INTUC union would help them to handle it.

The HESTU has appealed to the Union Minister of Steel and Heavy Industry to inter-vene in this matter. The visit of C. Subramaniam to Bhopal in the last week of this me or the impossible.

Why could be not go to

Bhopal himself to verify the.

The last week of this month
is expected to provide an opportunity, for dealing with
this explosive situation.

AITUC Statement On Repression In Iraq

The Secretariat of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement on February 23 against the repression on democrats and trade unionists in Iraq:

Congress and the organised workers in India view with grave concern the reports about the brutal repression on trade unionists and democrats in Iraq following the recent

The savagery with which repression is being carried out, killing hundreds of workers and trade unionists in frenzied manhunts organised under the garb of anti-communism, aks not of the voice of the 1958 Revolution which liberat-ed Iraq from the imperialist stranglehold but of forces ini-mical to the true interests of the Iraqi people. The Revo-lution cannot be strengthened by attacking the very forces port.

MARCH 3, 1963

THE All-India Trade Union which are truly anti-imperial-

ist. The All-India Trade Union Congress condemns these repressive acts and demands an pressive acts and demands an immediate end to the orgy of violence. The All-India Trade Union Congress also demands on the Government of Iraq to restore the democratic and trade union rights of the working people. Those, who have been imprisoned or interned in concentration camps should be immediately releas-

The All-India Trade Union Congress, on behalf of the Indian workers, pledges its solidarity with the Iraqi workers and people and assures them of sympathy and supTRADE UNIONISTS

WFTU General Secretary Writes To Prime Minister

RELEASEINDIAN

tention of a large number of rested are still in prison valiant Indian trade unionists who have always fought with abnegation against colonial domination and imperialism, who have devoted all their efforts to the cause of the Indian working class and peace; many of them participate or have participated in the activities of the various bodies of the WFTU. Among them are K. T. K. Tangamani, M. C. Narasimhan, A. S. K. Iyengar, M. Kalyanasundaram, Sailen Paul and K. A. Nam-

According to the latest information at our disposal, some of those detained have since been released, but the great majority of those ar-

******** AITUC GENERAL COUNCIL TO MEET

THE General Council of the AITUC has been convened to meet in New Delhi on April 15. The meeting will continue on April 16 and

The Working Committee of the AITUC will meet on April 15.

MADRAS UNIONS EVALUATE WORK DONE DURING **EMERGENCY**

A LARGE number of representatives of the trade unions in the Madras city, which are affiliated to the AITUC. held a special meeting on February 10 in order to assess the present situation concerning indusrial relations and other allied matters.

A. S. K. Iyengar, who pre-sided over the meeting, gave a brief report to the meeting about the decisions of the ATTUC with particular reference to national defence and explained the conclusions of the Central and State tripar-tite conferences. Various speakers detailed the work done for the strengthening of national defence and the mea Industrial Truce Resolution.

The meeting of the representatives adopted a number of resolutions, among others, on the Colombo Proposals, support to all measures of the Government of India for strengthening country's de-fence, on the violations of Industrial Truce Resolution by the employers, release of trade unionists, unity of the

NEW AGE

These measures constitute a serious attack against the trade union rights and demo-cratic liberties in India. The situation, which hinders the free activity of the trade union organisations and the defence of the economic and social in-terests of the Indian workers, causes deep concern to the workers and trade unions of the world.

For all these reasons, the World Federation of Trade Unions, speaking for 120 mil-

in the five continents and under different economic and social systems, urges you, and through you, the Indian Government, to put an end to this cituation and to make sure that all the trade unio that all the trade unionsis and democrats are freed immediately and allowed to carry on their activities freely in the service of the workers and people of India.

Hoping you will take a count of the feelings and re-quest of millions of workers in the world, I send you the assurance of my deep consi-

AITUC Union's Success In Works Committee Election

BARODA:

The AITUC-affiliated Gujarat State Transport Employees Union at Baroda scored an important victory in the election of Works Committee of Baroda Division State Transport which was held on February 14.

one more independent candidate defeated all the three candidates set up by the Majoor Mahajan—the official-ly recognised union.

The candiates who have been elected are Ramchandra Andre, Lalchand Rajput and Andre, Editation Andrews It is interesting to note that Andrews opposed by Ramkrishna Bhaiya, a former supporter of the employees' Union who has of late changed sides and gone over to Majoor Mahajan Lalchand Rajput was formerly with the Majoor Mahajan an had recently joined the Em-ployees' Union being dissatis-

TS two candidates - and fled with the pro-management and dent policy of the Majoor Mahajan.
the The results of the election
the clearly indicate that the workers voted in favour of the work done by the respective unions and not on the basis of

choice of persons.

The victory of these candidates has given a serious jolt to the local reactionaries and Swatantra Sarjan, a daily newspaper of the Swatantra Party has openly warned that the parties concerned should beware of the growing the growing beware of the gr strength of the Commun such an important sector as the State Transport even in these days of Chinese aggres-

HSL Employees' Deputation Meets Union Minister

Promise To Set Right Vindictive Victimisation

A deputation of the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Durgapur, consisting of Dilip Kumar Mazum-dar, Working President and Sunil Sen, met C. Subra-manyam, the Union Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries on February 20.

THE deputation had come relhi to request the Union Steel Minister to intervene on a matter which has created acute discontent among Durgapur steel workers—the victiisation of Benoy Kumar Lahiri, Joint Secretary of the union and a member of the elected Works Committee and Community Centre of the

It was pointed out that the action of the local manage-ment in terminating the ser-vices of Lahiri constituted a breach of the Industrial Truce

told the Union Minister that in achieving production tar-gets in Durgapur almost to the rated capacity during the last three months' period, the workers had shown commendable initiative. The union re-presentatives also assured the Minister of the workers' continued wholehearted coopera-

The workers' represe

The Minister assured the deputation that he would order a thorough inquiry imme-

MARCH 3, 1963

THE report of the State Secretary; Aylar Singh Malliotra was adopted unani-mously. The report reviewed the activities of the Party during the national em expressed satisfaction over the fact that the Party had played its due role in this period and belied the hopes of its enemies and risen in the the fact that the Party

esteem of its friends. reactionary and bellicose slosures for mobilising financial gans of those parties and elements in the State which are discontent which is already ments in the State which are opposing the Colombo proposals, maligning India's foreign policy and its architect Prime Minister Nehru and his policies of self-reliance in national defence and of independent economic development. These economic development. These very elements are running a rabid anti-communist campaign with the aim of disrupting democratic unity, seeing in the Communist Party a most serious obstacle to their anti-national designs.

The report also sounded a note of warning that community and the community of the community of

note of warning that com nal and fissiparous tendencies were again raising their head and trying to revive old con-troversies for rousing commu-

The report regretted that the State Congress was en-gaged in a factional struggle instead of fighting these forces. It also considered the latest decision of the

tee banning Congressmen from taking part in joint activities with the Communist Party as a retrograde step, subversive of national unity for national policies. It expressed serious concern over the reports that Central and State governments were bringing up proposals for adding to the tax burden on the common people and considered

It gave a warning about the eactionary and bellicose slothere because of the compu sion being used by officials in various localities in collection of Defence Fund and Bonds, the attacks by vested interests on workers and peasants, the black-marketing and price-rise in some commodities especially sugar, vanaspati, kerosene and cycle tyres etc., the wrong method used in assess-ing professional tax and rea-lising taqavis even from hardhit peasants and the failure to take proper measures to mobilise cash and gold from those who have plenty of both and also such undemocratic measures as the advisory com-mittee nominated by the Chief

> This popular discontent is being exploited by reaction to subvert national policies: It is necessary for all democrats to unite and see that such anti-popular measures are re-versed.
>
> The report emphasised that



> FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

CPI State Council Plans For Special Conference

for this the public sector should be expanded by na-tionalising banking, mining, jute and sugar.

It proposed that the State Government should build a State sector in Industry, fully nationalise transport and en-force measures like abolition of the legislative Council, re-duction in salaries and allow-ances of Ministers and highest officials. Regarding taxes it emphasised that further taxation should be imposed on those who have means to pay and not on the poorer sections and that no increase be made in taxes on necessaries of life.

It opposed any flat rate increase in revenue and proposed that a steply graded tax

The State Council decided to hold public rallies and meetings in towns and vilthe present political situa-tion, to build unity for na-tional policies and its pro-posals about financial reurces and taxation, to dewill be addressed by Central and State lead

The State Council expressed satisfaction over the com-pletion of the district schools in which one thousand district workers had been given ideological-political training in Marxism-Leninism and Party policy and decided to run two-day schools in localities for members and activists and

Teja Singh Swatantar were planned. Already over two and a half lakh have participated in such rallies which have greatly helped in popu-larising the patriotic policy of the Party. The State Council decided to

by about 500 delegates com-prising all numbers of the State Executive and of the district councils and commit-Conference will meet from April 5 to 10 at Ludhiana. The Council will meet from March 29 to 31, to finalise drafts for

Protest Against Maltreatment of Detenus

Council of the Communist Party, while reiterating its demand for
release of detenus, has pointed out that the char-ges levelled against them of obstructing defence efforts were baseless and unsubstantiated and that their releases would involve no risk for national security and efence. On the other hand they would contribute greatly towards mobilising popu-lar support behind the national policies of the Prime Minister and for

opposing reaction. The Council lodged its strong protest against the failure of the State Government even to release Master Harl Singh MIC and the four Communist MIAs (Harnam Singh Chamas, Shamsher Singh Josh, Har-dit Singh Bhattal and Ma-

THE Punjab State khan Singh Tarsikka) on

constituencies of proper representation.

The resolution deplored that despite repeated representations the State Government had refused to release Chanan Singh Dhoot even on humanitarian grounds.

The resolution drew pointed attention to the fact that prominent political workers were being treated as ordinary C class prisoners and the demand that as political detenus all was still being rejected. Professions of building a Socialist pattern ill conworkers and peasants and of discrimination between them on the basis of social status.

* FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT EVADES IMPORTANT ISSUES

Trivandrum, February 25 When the Kerala Assembly met on February 18, after a recess of two weeks, the Government deliberately evaded im-

N nisters nor the leading speakers from the treasury benches could shine, even with the garment of the Defence of Act on. There was a opposition, relating to the unthe ruling party in the public administration and the partisan outlook of the Government.

Three Bills were discussed and referred to the Select Committee. These are the Money-lenders' (Amendment) Bill, the Stamp Duty Bill and the General Sales Tax Bill. In the discussion on all the three Bills, the Communist Opposition took a most active The opposition asked the Government why there was so much haste in introducing the Stamp Duty Bill and the General Sales Tax Bill just before the Budget scheduled to be introduced on the first day of

Tax On Essentials

PAGE SIX

Of the 90 amendments to the General Sales Tax Bill, 70 were from the Communist Opposi-tion. The General Sales Tax Bill imposes taxes on food-

N EITHER the talkative Mi- of this Government, the Communist Government levied no sales tax on foodgrains. The present Government even stop-ped the subsidy on food.

Top members of PSP and oven the ruling party criticised vehemently the anti-people policy of the Govern-ment in enhancing the tax burden on the shoulders of the common people.

The Stamp Duty Bill provides for raising the rate of stamp duty prevailing in the stamp duty prevailing in une state. A general increase of 50 per cent and, in some cases, of even 100 per cent in rates of stamp duty is envisaged in the Bill. The Government's contention that it will not affect

Unemployment Of Goldsmiths

munist Opposition, through a number of calling attention number of calling attention motions, raised the question of unemployment among the arti-sans engaged in making gold ornaments, owing to the pro-mulgation of the Gold Control Order. The Opposition brought to the notice of the Assembly a case of a goldsmith commit-ting suicide after administering poison to his daughter as he had been rendered unemployed.

death by heart failure of a goldsmith after he was told by his employer that there was no work for him.

The Opposition wanted re of the gold artisans. But the ear to the genuine demands of the goldsmith. Finally the Chief Minister declared that "some medsures" would be

Another point raised in the Assembly by C. Achutha Menon, Deputy leader, was the leteriorating health of those arrested and put in jails under the Defence of India Act. He complained that Comrades T. V. Thomas and K. R. Gowri Ex-Ministers and T. C. Narry yanan Nambiar M.L.A. were not given proper medical faci-lities in the jail. These arrests were made on

orders of the Executive and there was no charge sheet against them. There were no Tribunals also to hear their es. Even during the days of British rule in India, th were considerate enough to constitute Tribunals to hear the cases of detenus: these facilities are now denied to them under this "Democratic Government". It was assured in the Assembly that the Government would review the case of the arrested. But instead o reviewing the cases of the ar-rested persons, they were re-viewing the decision to review

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.

Place orders with

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

Indo-Soviet Amity to Grow Further

R. K. Nehru's Second Visit to Moscow

* From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, February 25:

R. K. Nehru, Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India arrives in Mos-cow on February 28 after a tour of some of the socialist countries of Eastern Europe.

HE will be in Moscow just after a month following his visit in January which turned out to be an important step forward in the direction of strengthening Indo-Soviet re-lations and friendly under-

Discussion on Soviet Aid

R. K. Nehru will follow up the fruitful discussions he had here last month and is expected to see the Soviet Premier whom he could not meet last time due to the latter's ab-sence from Moscow. Soviet aid for new projects of the current Plan and commitments for the Fourth Plan, supply of a new plant for the expansion of Bhilai and other matters of Indo-Soviet trade are to come up in the talks. The supply of defensive weapons for India is also to be taken

tion here and I learn on good authority that there has not been a next! as not been a negative res-

country and Latin America.

D.R. Mulk Raj Anand was,

in every sense of the word, "full of Cuba", when I met

him and asked if he would

tell me his impressions of the present situation in that coun-

try, on the basis of the first-

hand knowledge he had dur-

ing his recent visit.
"The Cuban Revolution", said Dr. Anand, "extends its

influence to the four corners of the world and proclaims a

message of hope for the suf-fering colonial peoples". He

se to it. But as the missile defensive system requires a complicated ground network, training of the personnel, etc., a good many personnel, etc., a good many factors have got to be taken into account in this regard. The Soviet Minister of De-ence, Rodion Malinovsky, has accepted an invitation to visit

India and the actual date will be finalised later. Eight Soviet specialists left for India on February 23 to help prepare the ground for the setting up of the Mig-21 supersonic aircraft factory in India which is to be built with Soviet aid. Another three spe-cialists are to follow in about a fortnight's time.

Mission

A Soviet Trade Mission is to leave for India in a few days ther period of five years. The current agreement expires at against any student is blown the end of 1963. Both sids believe that there is a possibility of considerable increase dent. India's request for Soviet the two countries for a fur-ground-to-air anti-aircraft ther period of five years. The missiles is under considera-tion here and Triangle of the soviet the current agreement available.

Interview With Dr. Mulk Raj Anand

symbolise the 'do or die', or rather, the 'do and live' attitude."

I then asked Dr. Anand

what specific changes had oc-cured in the life of the peo-ple and in the field of culture,

resulting from the Revolution.
Here is Dr. Anand's answer:
"The fundamental impression of Cuba is that there has

been a radical transformation of the economy imposed by American economic imperial-

message of hope for the suffering colonial peoples". He ism, from grim poverty to the the painter, has painted a
went on to say:

"The inspiration of Cuba is
all the more intense, because
only one sown in Cuba now, what abstract art can be. I
the change took place in a but there are many other harfeel that the holy anger of the

what abstract art can be.

The are many other hargrowing small scale and signs of imperialism, will
fidel Castro fook over The heavy industries. The emerdaring and heroism of the ging prosperity has naturally
Cuban people seem to me as astounding, insofar as they have achieved freedom and tres, with schools, rehearsol
basic socialism, all in four rooms, and schools rehearsol

"And, in this service are many other hargrowing small scale and signs of imperialism, will create many more passionate and beautiful works."

"There are are many other hargrowing small scale and signs of imperialism, will create many more passionate and beautiful works."

"There are remany other hargive feel that the holy anger of the cuban people against the designs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the holy anger of the cuban people against the designs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the holy anger of the cuban people against the designs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the holy anger of the cuban people against the designs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the following signs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the following signs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the following signs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the feel that the holy anger of the cuban people against the designs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the feel that the old and signs of imperialism, will heavy industries. The emergive feel that the old and signs of imperialism, will heavy industries are growing small scale and signs of imperialism. The emergive feel that the old and signs of imperialism, will heavy industries are growing small scale and signs of imperialism. The emergive feel that the old and signs of imperialism, will heavy industries and beautiful works.

* bu O. P. Paliwal

writer, visited Cuba, during which he was able to acquaint himself with the achievements of the Cuban Revolution. His meetings with Cuban leaders, particularly with those in the field of literature and arts,

understaning and cultural exchanges between our

New Age is happy to be able to publish below this interview with Dr. Mulk Raj Anand on his impressions of Cuba.—Editor.

credit goes to the younger mic arts under Batista. The generation of Cuba, who new housing for the working

Last month Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the well-known

een of profound value for the promotion of

in Indo-Soviet trade and that it could be doubled again dur-ing the 1964-68 period. A big exhibition and trade

fair will be held in Moscow in
July. Apart from exhibiting
India's products, it will also
have a restaurant with Indian
specialities which is being anxiously awaited by the big
number of Indians here.
And tomorrow, the famous
Tenzing Norkay, comperor
Indian high apoign Tenzing Tenzing Norkay, conqueror of Everest, Tiger of Snows and the first man to have set foot on the highest peak in the world, arrives in Moscow on a three-week sand copies. He will be awarvisit to the Soviet Union. ded a diploma and a medal
He has been invited by the Soviet Mountaineering FeSoviet sportsmen.

Lumumba University

Students Expose Western Press Propaganda

A meeting was held yester-day at the Lumumba Friend-ship University for the benefit.

of Asia, Africa and Latin Ame

rica gave the lie to this un-founded slander of the West-ern propaganda. Student after

student got up to refute the

nation in the Soviet Union.

plot against the Friendship University. Efforts are made to discredit it in the

OR the youth of Asia and Africa and Latin America, the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries have great attraction for the facilities for higher education they provide and the excellent standard of teaching freely available to the youth of developing coun-

This has become an increas-ing eyesore to the West, which would like to see the newly would like to see the newly
independent world depend on
them alone for the light of
knowledge. Hence the frequent outbursts of propaganda
intended to dissuade young
people from going to the soclalist countries for education.

Stories are circulated, about alleged racial discrimination, low standards of teaching,

people is both aesthetic and

well planned, perhaps one of the most advanced in the

"The hallmark of Cuba in

the spirit of youth, the re-

laxed happy manner of lovers in the street, the mix-

brown. This shows that not

any more, but that the spring time of the later world has arrived at least in

only is there no racial

one country in America.

"Of course, I met many writers, artists, dancers, musi-

clans and art critics. The cul-

dition—a singing tradition in all the arts, the undertone of

itself. "My old friend Nicholas

Guillien, who heads the writ-

million copies. And Marian

the painter, has painted a picture of the Second Decla-ration of Havana, which shows what abstract art can be. I

ers, has written a ball Cuba which has sold ha

Rhodesia said that people will visit India shortly for the here were so polite to a per-son of black skin that one next term. Cuba's Message of Hope

found it sometimes emba-"If there is discrimination

in the Soviet Union, then it is discrimination in our fa-your," said Alvis from Cey-

As far as the charge of indoctrination goes, the students said that the lectures in hisobliged to attend them. An Indian student, Sharma, decall the way from India to the Soviet Union to become a Communist. The students legations of racial discrimition in the Soviet Union.

"In the West there is a lot against the Friendship."

Lommunist. The students have been sent by the Government of India, which expects them to become good specialists in their fields.

The Friendship University now has two thousand stunow has two thousand stu-dents from 70 nationalities and an excellent staff of teamade to discredit it in the eyes of the young people of our countries, but I am sure that all this will fall," said Mohammad Zain from Sudan.

Genus I am excellent staff of teachers and well-equipped laboratories and all students get maple scholarships. There are 64 students from India. A

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper (NEW AGE WEEKLY) to be published in the first issue every year after last day of February.

FORM IV

(See Rule 8)

1. Place of publication New Delhi, 7/4 Asaf Ali

2. Periodicity of its pub- Weekly lication Printer's Name

Nationality Address

D. P. Sinha 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New D. P. Sinha

Publisher's Name Nationality

Editor's Name

Indian
7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New
Delhi. E. M. S. Namboodiripad. Indian 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.

Nationality 5. Names and addresses Communist Party of India

of individuals who 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New own the newspaper Delhi, and partners or share-holders holding more than one per cent of the total capital

I, D. P. Sinha, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Publisher: D. P. Sinha

NEW AGR

ON PAGE 15

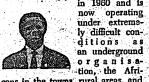
PAGE SEVEN

MOSHI CALLS: END COLDNIALISM IN 1963

S. AFRICA: African David activity in our country goes hand in hand with the intensification of the ruthless apartheid policy. Pass laws and influx control which have been regarded by our people as public enemy number one are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government. On February 1 this year the carrying of roman are now being intensified by the government.

OUR people in South Africa are unshakable in their letermination to free themselves from white domination and the inhuman laws which shackle them and have made our country a living hell. This determination For Befence. is reflected in the consistent resistance of our people in of Land the urban and rural areas.

Under the leadership of our organisation, the African Natio-nal Congress, which was banned in 1960 and is



cans in the towns, rural areas, and on white farms are fighting apar-theid and white domination. There is general turmoil in the

The most striking example of persistent resistance of our ple is to be found in the people is to be found in the rural areas. These are the areas which are falsely claimed by Dr. Verwoerd and his henchmen to be a heaven of peace and good order and where apartheid has been accepted by the African necole.

However, since 1952, the year of the Defiance Campaign, meetings of more than ten Africans have been prohibited in all African rural areas. Since then, the the rural areas has been under-ground. Meetings are held at night in forests and on hill sides.

night in forests and on hill sides. In August 1960 the police discovered one such meeting on Ngquza Hill in the Transkei and they immediately opened fire on the people killing eleven and wounding many. And only in December last year another such meeting held in Qamata in the Transkei was fired upon by the police and six people were killed.

Resistance in Rural Areas

The resistance of our people in the rural areas is directed against the tribal Bantu Authorities of the Government, heavy taxation, the arbitrary powers given to the chiefs by the government, confiscation of the land and stock and the

One of the most burning problems of the peasants is land hunger caused by the most violent and rapacious robbery and plunder by the white colonists which was legalised by the Land Act of 1913. In terms of that notorious Act 3 million whites today own more than 87% of the land and eleven million Africans have been squeezed into less than 13% of the land.
Despite the fact that meetings were prohibited in 1952 in

Despite the fact that meetings were prohibited in 1952 in the rural areas and that the African National Congress was outlawed in many rural areas in 1957, the rural areas continue to be areas of seething unrest and shatter the claims of the white minority government that they have got the situation under control.

Three Years of Emergencu

In the Transkei, an area inhabited by three million Africans and where today the Covernment is trying to impose its so-called Bantu self rule scheme; there has been a state of emergency since 1960. The police have powers to arrest anyone and detain them in prison for an indefinite period without trial. The army, the police and stooge chiefs have unleashed a reign of the execution of leaders has dampened the fire of resistance in our people. On the contrary, this has inflamed the people. In the towns a relentless struggle is being carried out against the notorious pass law system and influx control, stringent permit regulations, low wages, high cost of living, unemployment, Bantu Education and Urban Bantu Councils — the twin to the tribal Bantu Authorities.

Strike action as far as our

Hundreds of leading resistance leaders have been and are being hounded from their homes, many are being arrested and detained and many more have left their homes for the hills and forests and are conducting the struggle from there. Last year 30 Africaas from the Transkei who had been sentenced to death by the white courts for offences arising the struggle were executed.

In another African rural area, Sekhukukuneland in 1960, sixteen African leaders who took part in the resistance against Bantu Authorities were sentenced.

Uganda people celebrate national independence

to death and their seminated commuted to life imprisonment shortly before execution. Many

In the other rural areas, Mabieskraal, Bethanie and Zeerest in the Western Transvaal and Northern and Eastern Transvaal the peasants are fighting in defence of their land and cattle. defence of their land and cattle.
Only recently in Middelburgs,
Transvaal, 400 African families
could only be removed from land
they had occupied since 1905
by a large body of police who
were armed to the teeth, and
their homes were immediately
bull-dozed to prevent them from
re-occupying them. In Zululand,
Natal, the resistance of the African population of 50,000 to
the already overcrowded African
reserves. Employers in industry
in that area are warned not to
employ Africans. This is a means
of starving the people out of
the area.

pattern. the area. The situation in the rural areas is so turbulent that in an attempt to stem the resistance of the people Verwoerd's Government has in January this year extended the State of Experience to the great areas.

Strike action as far as our

The African students in scnools and colleges are seething with discontent. Large numbers of school children have been arrested and prosecuted in the rested and prosecuted in the

Though our struggle has not yet reached its peak in delivering decisive and smashing blows against white domination, it has already driven fear, panic and desperation into our enemy — Dr. Verwoord's Government and his

In its desperation to stem the rising tide of resistance of our people Dr. Verwoerd's Govern-ment is straining every ounce of its resources of terror, intimidation and brutality against our people, their leaders and their

for Africans women.

The terrorism which has been directed against the African man in the past is going to strike at our women folk. The women have since 1913, under the leadership of the African National Congress successfully resisted the extension of this onto-rious pass system to them. It is not difficult to foresee the abuses and humiliation which our women will be exposed to at the sadistic and callous hands of the South African police. This is bound to create an explosive

bound to situation.

The government has intensified its policy of uprooting large sections of the African people. In the Western Cape, plans are made to remove the entire

One of the most ruthless pre-occupations of the government is the removal of 1,000,000 "forthe removal of 1,000,000 tor-eign" natives (whatever that means). These so called foreign natives are Africans from neigh-bouring African countries who have lived in South Africa and have lived in South Africa and contributed to its development for years. They are hunted down, arrested, and bundled out of the country under the pretext that this was being done to protect the Africans in South Africa.

However, neither the state of Emergency, arrests, banishments, nor the execution of leaders has dampened the fire of resistance in our people. On the contrary, this has inflamed the people.

In the towns a relentless struggle is being carried out against their African in South Africa have never asked for and do not need Verwoerd's protection against their African brothers. We may note in passing that whilst the state of the protect that the was being done to protect the Africans in South African have never asked for and do not need Verwoerd's protection against their African brothers. We may note in passing that whilst the protect that the prot may note in passing that whilst South Africa is being emptied of so-called foreign Africans, frantic efforts are being made by the government to attract white im-

Mockery of Self-Rule

In order to placate the scathing and ever-mounting world condemnation which is spearheaded by the Afro-Asian countries Dr. Verwoerd tries to hide hehind an infantile scheme, the so-called Bantu Self-Rule in which he is at pains to show that apartheid is not inconsistent with democratic rights for the Africans.

On these pages, we give extracts from the very atest reports on two of the countries where the fire of battle against imperialism is burning fiercely: South Africa and Mozambique. These reports are taken from the addresse

made by two great African personalities to the Third Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation at Moshi Oliver Tambo and Uria T. Simango.

The Indian delegation was privileged to have intimate discussions with both these leaders. On behalf of India, they pledged our continued support by all possible means to the heroic struggles of the peoples of South Africa and Mozambique.

well that the African people are opposed to the balkanisation of the country and that we claim every square inch of our country. Further, it should be noted that all the wealth of our country, its gold mines, inclustry and effectile agricultural lands are to be found in the so-called white areas.

The African National Congress is determined to achieve freedom for the African people in South Africa. It would have preferred to do this in a peaceful and onotivolent way. All along our struggle has been conducted along whereby they would join their



Tanganyikan Premier Nyerere

tent with democratic rights for the Africans.

The so-called Bantu Self-Rule scheme is no departure from the apartheid policy. In fact it is a crude attempt by Dr. Verwoerd's government to consolidate white supremary and domination, and to perpetuate the oppression and exploitation of our people.

The homelands in which the government want to implement their fraudulent self-rule scheme constitute 13% of the whole country. And this is the poorest and most desolate part incapable of supporting even a fraction of the 11,000,000 African people.

These areas which are the so-called homelands for the Africans are already overcrowdied. These areas which are the footential self-rule so-called homelands for the Africans are already overcrowdied. The government is a methodically and collectively. Skiet Commandal creates Bantustans knownig full self-rule scheme constitute 13% of the whole country. And this is the poorest and social conditions in South Africa will have to face the armed might of the whites. Individually and collectively. Skiet Commandos (Shooting squads), rifle clubs wemen's pistol clubs are being

genous are for all practical purposes slaves of the Portu-Naturally this situation can-

N Mozambique, Angela and the other countries of

Portuguese domination, there is found the worst

brand of colonialist oppression to be encountered in the

The African in Mozambique is legally subject to forced labour. The entire African population constitutes an immense reservoir of forced labourers which are supplied as needed to the European enterprises in the country. The surplus labour is exported to South Africa and Southern Rhodesia where the Portuguese Government has contracted to supply large amounts of labourers.

guese Administration.

Worse Than Slaveru

The situation of the average Mozambican is actually worse than the previous condition of slavery. Under private slavery the owner of the slave had a financial interest in feeding him and keeping him alive. Now under the Portuguese forced labour system, the plantation owner or businessman simply rents forced labour from the administration and if the labourer dies it is easy to obtain others from the same source. the same source.

In Mozambique the African has no legal or political rights whatsoever. Legally he is a ward of the colonial administration, in short he is nothing more than a

of political struggle. Umkonto ed unity of all the oppressed uestizwe (The spear of the Nation) is the African David which is rising to meet the white Goliath in our country.

Umkonto wesizwe started its track on government installations.

Naturally this situation cannot be permitted to continue. In spite of the increasing political police, in spite of the murder or imprisonment of thousands of people, the people of Mozambique continue to demand their independence and complete freedom from any form of imperialist control. The people of Mozambique, like the peoples of Angola and Guinea are peace-loving, but they also are a people who love freedom, they love it especially hecause they have been deprived of it for so long by the Portuguese colonialists and their imperialist allies.

The starting date of this Con-

imperialist allies.

The starting date of this Conference, February 4, 1963 is a very significant date in the struggle for the liberation of Africa. One aspect of great significance is the opening of this Conference which we expect to achieve results of great importance in the fight against colonialism.

There is another aspect of equally great significance. The 4th of February marks an extremely important date in the struggle for liberation of the peoples under Portuguese domination. It is 2nd anniversary of the Massacre of Luanda. On 4th February, 1961 the troops and

February, 1961 the troops and police of the Portuguese Fascist

ed unity of all the copressed people against the common enemy and is followed by other oppressed people such as the Coloureds and Indians.

As far as South Africa is concerned, we are confident that in the bitter days ahead we shall receive ever increasing moral and material support from our Afra-Asian comrades-in-arms, We further make an urgent appeal for the strict Umkonto weSizwe started its attack on government installations on December 16, 1961 and in a proclamation it said that "Umkonto weSizwe fully supports the national liberation movements in tase areas:

Furthermore, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Vorster, has approved the establishment of private armies by whites who pledge to assist him in fighting the liberatory movement. A certain Robey Leibrandt, who was a nazi-hired saboteur in our country during the war, claims to lave one such army consisting of 1,000 white fanatics.

The government has declared over and over again that rather than retreat in the face of overwhelming world condemnation and the vigorous internal struggle, they are preparing to fight it out.

The resolve of the government has declared over and over again that rather than retreat in the face of overwhelming world condemnation and the vigorous internal struggle, they are preparing to fight it out.

The resolve of the government has been offered as reward for information which can lead to the arrest of members of Umkonto wesizwe fully supports the national liberatory movement.

As ar as South Africa is that that in the fitter day sheut that in the litter days able that that in the litter days able that the litter day and individually place the methods are rounded to the national liberatory movement.

Since then the activities of Umkonto have developed and spread throughout the country. They have caused pancin 19,000 white army was alerted and all poblec leave was cancelled.

In its panic the government has declared over and over again that rather than retreat in the face of overwhelming world condemnation and the vigorous internal struggle, they are preparing to fight it out.

The resolve of the government has in the face of overwhelming world condemnation and the vigorous internal struggle to the decision to add assault and plolence to their methods that that in the face of overwhelming world condemnation and the vigorous internal struggle for the structure of political powers the facility of th

🕹 Uria T. Simanao Vice-President Mozambique Liberation Front.

MOZAMBIQUE:

Salazar Genocide

brand of colonialist oppression to be encountered as a dictatorship slaughtered hund20th century. In Mozambique almost the entire African dictatorship slaughtered hund20th century. In Mozambique almost the entire African dictatorship slaughtered hund20th century. In Mozambique almost the entire African dictatorship slaughtered hund20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th century. In Mozambique almost the entire African dictatorship slaughtered hund20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who soon the same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who same population of 8,000,000 people who are classified as indi20th reds of Angolan patriots who are classified as indi20 had dared to protest against in a creasing Portuguese repression. d The events of 4th February, it 1961 have demonstrated amply to the peoples under Portuguese domination the futility of hoping to gain their freedom from Portugal by peaceful meaus.

Since that date, the peoples of Macambiane Angola and

Armed Struggle Against

creasing Portuguese repression.

The events of 4th February, 1961 have demonstrated amply to the peoples under Portuguese domination the futility of hoping to gain their freedom from Portugal by peaceful meaus.

Since that date, the peoples of Mozambique, Angola and the other countries under the domination of Portugal have known that they must use any and all means for the liberation of their countries. The



Mali people protest against imperialist Machinat

Since the beginning of the Angolan revolution the suppres-Angolan revolution the suppression of the peoples of Mozamcommon reached its worst stage in five by other centuries of colonialism.

Throughout Mozambique Portuguese use methods of tor-ture and murder against the African population on the merest suspicion of political activity. Thousands of Mozambicans are at present in Portuguese prisons torture of persons suspected of political thought is reminiscent of the crimes of the French in

Fascism in Practice

The Portuguese officials in Mozambique have often said that they will exterminate the entire African population of Mozambique before they will give up that country. Their present actions leave no doubt that they mean what they say

mean what they say.

We have, for example, the massacre of more than 500 persons at Mueda in Northern Mozambique in 1980. When a quiet and well-mannered demonstration of persons asking some amelioration of the conditions of near-slavery and complete political repression took place at Mueda, the Portuguese officials spoke to the demonstration and while addressing them sent for troops. The Portuguese soldiers immediately opened fire with

Angolans were the first to take quest the aid of our African and actions along these lines, but Asian brothers in our struggle they shall not be the last. for freedom and peace. We wish Asian brothers in our struggle for freedom and peace. We wish to make it known that we are partisans of peace but there can be no co-existence or at least no co-existence between

Moral Support

In our struggle we expect to do the fighting ourselves in every way, but we must ask our brother African and Asian countries for aid; morul support diplomatic support and materia

diplomatic support and material support.

The people of Mozambique especially need diplomatic and material support from the Afro-Asian countries. Moral support is needed of course and is very much appreciated, but it is much less expension and much less difficult to obtain than the latter two.

As a very important aid to the liberation struggle of Mozambique in particular and Southern

with a campaign for popularising the Colombo proposals and calling for China's acceptance of these proposals.

These decisions were taken in the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Federation which met in Delhi from Feb-ruary 16 to 18.

Letter To Sirimavo

The Federation in a resolu-tion on the Colombo proposals has expressed appreciation for the Afro-Asian countries and es-pecially to the initiative of Sirt-man Randersneith Direct Missian daranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon, for having provided a basis for opening negotia-tions between India and China on the border issue. It has ex-pressed hope that China "will reciprocate" the acceptance of the proposals by the Government of India, "without reservation".

ders in Swarajya (February 23): "Among

our rulers have managed

to heap on our nation is

the unfortunate partici-

ence. It is time the people sternly call on the Prime

Minister to cry halt to

these intolerable follies.

rity of the country do not wait for us in Tanganyika

or Ceylon. The path to these goals lies elsewhere

and it is high time we turn

in that direction and cease playing with fate....

"The myths of Chinese

solidarity have all ended

"Our road is plainly in-

C. R. knows his line well

enough not to be unclear about "his road" that leads to Washington D. C. but

is followed only by a hand-ful of his supporters. This

success of India's basic policies.

It is true that C. R.'s friends in Washington D.C. do not like this Afro-Asian

solidarity business. It is far

too much uncomfortable for them but that does not

constitute enough reason for the Afro-Asian coun-

for the Afro-Asian countries to scuttle it. Moshi has

helped the Indian cause beyond all doubts except for those who refuse to

"The honour and secu-

humiliation

the further

pation in Moshi

O N this occasion, the Federation will organise presentation of purses etc., to the National Defence Fund. It will at the same time take up such burning issues which today affect the women, seeking their redressal.

In a letter addressed to Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Federation has stated that the anxiety which Sirimavo Bandaranaike has "expressed on a matter which had become the primary concern of all Indian men and women, "the correct stern" which has been appropriate to the correct stern which had become the primary concern of all Indian men and women, "the correct stern" which has been appropriate to sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Federation has stated that the anxiety which stern which stern the primary concern of all Indian men and women, "the correct stern" which she has "the correct steps" which she has taken "in convening the meeting of the six non-aligned countries" and the earnestness with which the meeting "endeavoured to find a basis for negotiations in consonance with the honour and dignity of both these great countries of Asia," have already been appreciated by the vast masses of Afro-Asian people.

Indian Women

C. R. tells his dear rea-budge from their set posi-

nar.

about thes

lated papers.

big business?

Detailing the steps and initiative which have been taken by Sirimavo Bandaranalke in regard to the solution of the India-China border dispute, the letter compliments that "...your handling of this delicate task with dignity, firmages and

THE Organiser, Thou-

ght etc., are wild at Prime Minister Nehru's

comments on press chains at the IPI semi-

pers there should be no

reason to get worked up

After all they are directed

against big business owning

newspaper chains with mass circulation and not

against such poorly circu-

But they seem to be very

much affected by Nehru's comments. Is it because

these papers play the same tune as is set for the mass

circulation papers by the

So, why not be out with it? The CPI, which technically publishes 21 news-

papers-which Thought

of the biggest newspaper chains"—states its views as that of the CPI as such.

prefers to describe as "on

Will the big busin

papers and those "Inc. in the USA" journals do the

same and tell the readers

that they are only dissemi-nating views of the money

A CCORDING to the Organiser (February 25), Bihar Chief Minister

Binodanand Jha is now "leaning" on the CPI and

he talks and acts like a

"pro-Communist"! And this despite the arrests of communists under the D. I. R.

and the cases of discharged and dismissed workers hanging fire under his re-gime to quote just two ins-

bags?

tancesi

The National Federation of Indian Women has decided to observe March 8, International Women's Day, NFIW RESOLUTION CALLS FOR CAMPAIGN TO POPULARISE COLOMBO PROPOSALS

feel proud of a sister's achieve-ments hut added to the prestige of womanhood as a whole."

Evaluating the work done by during Emer-Evaluating the work done by the Federation during Emergency, the work report of the Federation shows that it has helped to collect Defence Fund from the masses of women in the country, besides several hundreds of sweaters, caps, socks, overcoats etc., sent to the jawans at the front. They have also donated gold ornaments in the NDF and organised a number of first aid centres.

The Federation has expressed grave concern about the drastic cuts in the education budget and demanded that no cut be made in the education budget. It has demanded that

And the most interesting theme that emerges from

the Organiser write-up is that it sums up Chief Min-

ister Jha as something of a downright cheat! If that's

the assessment of the Organiser, then why is it so

much worried about Bihar Chief Minister's leftist

THE Editor of the

much sore because of the

incorrect (!) impressions that the Indian press has

sought to convey to the readers about the Nizam

being "too poor" and hence unable to accede

to Government of India's suggestion that he should accept a cut in his privy

purse to meet the emer-

attempt has been made in recent months to make fun

of the HEH. the Nizam... and that this, attempt at

fun was "followed up by a

vicious campaign in sec-tions of the press, obvious-

ly Communist inspired, to

belittle this former ruler of

And further, the Current

reproduces on its centre pages with a photograph of Nizam a write up published by the Hindu in its weekly review of January 7 in which the Financial Advisor of the Wissen box and the Financial Advisor of the Financial A

ser of the Nizam has sou-

ght to clarify the issue and claimed that Nizam had never stated that he was

But what surprises us is

that why the Current is so

touchy about it and why it rushes to insinuate the

Nizam story? Is it because

newspapers of pub the Communist

"too poor".

The Current says that an

Current is also very

the serious lag in girls education, a picture of which was of Women Workers, the Federa-recently disclosed in Parliation has planned to hold conven-ment, should be immediately tions of women workers in

Education

The Federation has demanded that there should be no reduction in the special and incentive programmes for women's education in the name of emergency. Such a cut is a wrong way of strengthening defence and a wrong attitude to the emergency itself. There cannot be a proper defence of the cannot be a proper defence of the country with an army of illiterates.

The Federation has called The Federation has called upon its units to organise collection of signatures, deputations, meetings with legislators, Governments etc., to keep the allocations on education intact and

various of women workers in various industries and also conferences of women agricultural workers on the problems facing them. It has been decided to present a detailed memorandum to Government and call for inclusion of this question in the agenda of the Standing Labour-Committee.

Towards World Congress

The Federation has stressed the need for popularising the forthcoming World Congress of Women which will be held in Moscow in June next.

Explaining the attitude of the ederation on the Gold Control Order, a resolution states that the Federation supports
objectives of the order w aims at stopping of gold smugg-ling, and similar measures,



lu Convalescence

In Convalescence, one needs a restorative tonic. At this stage SADHANA SIDDHA MAKARA-THWAIA acts quickly and most effectively.



SADHANA SIDDHA

MAKARADHWAJA



Adhyaksha—Dr. Joges Chandra Ghosa, M.A. Ayulved-Sastri, F.C.s. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor Chemistry, Bhagalpur College

Calcutta Centre Dr. Nares Chandra MARR. (Cal.) Ayurvedacharye.

—S. M.

inspired

MARCH 3, 1963

MOSHI Calls For Second Afro-Asian Women's Conference:

WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY

There were far too few women at the Moshi Conthere were lar too lew women at the mosm conference but make no mistake about it, women are taking a more and more active part in the solidarity movement. And the Social Commission of the Conference spent the greater part of its time in discussing and framing a detailed resolution on women's rights.

OMEN in India and parti- rialist mov cularly those who are struggles against neo-colonia-taking an active part in the lism." women's movement will be interested in this important re-solution of the Moshi Confer-

Of vital significance is the decision to call a Second Afro-Asian Women's Conference in the beginning of 1964 in one of the member countries.

The first Women's Confer. ticipants in the Moshi Conference felt it was high time to call the second. Already, following the first Conference, a special section for the wo men's movement has been established as part of the established as part of the Afro-Asian People's Solida-rity organisation at Cairo It has begun publishing a quar-terly called "The Afro-Asian Woman" and a Bulletin.

LOT MORE TO BE DONE

But there is a lot more to be done. For the Moshi Con-ference, the Women's Section of the Permanent Secretariat tried its best to ensure that more women delegates came than to previous conferences.

Though they were not successful in this to the extent they had hoped; nevertheless the keen interest evinced in the Social Commission was proof of the recognition by all the delegations of the Social Rights Of Women: importance of the partici-pation of women in the solidarity movement.

The preparation for the Second Afro-Asian Women's Conference will surely lead to closer ties between women's organisations all over the two continents and the solidarity

Afro-Asian Women begins by pointing out that the tasks of the Afro-Asian movement of lightdating imperialism and colonialism and rebuilding mations demands the mobili-sation of women in both dependent and independent

"The progress of the nation cannot be realised unless the women's position in society is recognised and they are given the full rights, and responsiollities of a citizen."

At the same time, says the resolution, "the Afro-Asian woman... has a deep understanding that she cannot atain her full rights in society. ess her country is fully rated from colonialism and imperialism, And, there-

2 in public service;

That women's rights of

4 That special measures be taken for the promotion of the full use of the political rights of women in each country.

The social committee recommends:

riages, the dowry system, and laws that force a wife to live with her husband against her will;

Promoting co-operative societies as a means of maintaining the standard of living of the family at a rea-

3 Setting the minimum age of marriage at 16 years and preferably 18 years; lation;

the liquidation of aggressive military alliances and fore-ign bases, etc."; "to support all efforts for the defence of The detailed demands con-

cerming political and social ments, to all rights of women (published inst neo-colonia- on this page) are of considerable importance. A study of them indicates clearly the of great interest is the resolution's special call to the women of Asia and Africa to "fight against policies of aggression and war waged by imperialism, to support disarmament, the banning of the use and testing of the preparations for the preparations of the preparations for the preparations them indicates clearly the nature of the problems being faced by women in different countries.



Tanganyika: Drive for literacy

ence took place in Catro in AFRO-ASIAN WOMEN'S POLITICAL AND SOCIAL January 1961 and all the par-RIGHTS: Extracts from Moshi Resolution

T is to be noted that in many of the newly independent countries, women have not yet achieved their full political rights. This has hindered them from playing their full role in the advancement of their countries. The Conference, therefore, recommends:

3 That women's rights of freedom of expression and assembly be guaranteed; colonialism and imperialism;

IN FAMILY LIFE:

Abolishing the purdah men; system, enforced marriages, the dowry system, and

Establishment of mono-

Regulation of divorce

on the basis of a system

which gives the civil court the full authority in settling the

death of father, separation or

aspects.

gamy:

matter;

That women be given national activities, which full rights of voting and would promote the political consciousness of women;

That women be given 6 That women's organi-That women be given equal rights to engage ublic service;

That women be given to zations be invited to participate fully in the national affairs of their respectional

5 To encourage the participation of women of
Afro-Asian countries in intercach country; fought for the independence of their respective countries, for peace and for women's emancipation.

7 Equal rights of inheritance for men and wo-

9 To adopt family plan-

10 To establish guidance clinics dealing with marriage education and with all problems of juveniles, and for parents' guidance;

tion for boys and girls

choose:

d Giving opportunities to women for vocational and technical training; 5 The right of women to equal pay for equal work, and in promotion to the highest degree of administra-tive, technical and diplomatic

> Establishment for both 6 sexes equally, old age security, medical care, and unemployment relief;

Reasonable maternity leave with full pay;

The right of womer

Day nurseries for working mothers;

Establishing centers for maternity care;

10 Protecting women from engaging in occupations dangerous or strenuous to CONSIDERING that in many independent Afro-Asian countries, in spite of the fact that women have obtained some rights, they are still suffering from discrimination and injustice in some social

Abolishing the dismissal of married women and expectant mothers from

work:

12 Extending protective laws to housewives who are in fact full time workers in building up the nation;

13 Eliminating Illiteracy amongst women spreading adult education;

Making it possible for all working women to join labour unions.

CHILD WELFARE

AS the child is the back-bone of society, and the future of the nation depends on the way he is brought up, necessary that all mea-should be taken to pro-5 Attaining the mother's right for guardianship of her children in case of the constant of the

on the basis of principles of fostering national culture, de-mocracy and international 6 The right of women for mocracy and international tional education from fair compensation in case of divorce; fostering national culture, democracy and international tional education from beace, free from the remonants of colonialist influence; from the remonants of colonialist influence; ger:

Providing opportunities 2 Full opportunities to for girls to continue their higher education if they so tion if desired, regardless of wish;

Fixing a reasonable mi-3 nimum age of labour for juveniles;

juvenile workers to prevent them from being exploited;

5 Insurance and medical treatment for juvenile

A paid organized vaca-

Recreational cultural facilities for juveniles e.g. clubs, play-grounds etc...

8 Guidance clinics for dealing with all problems of juveniles and for parent's guidance.

Setting up a system for technical and vocational training for juveniles in places of employment;

10 Taking proper measure towards preventing preventing juvenile delinquency.



EDITORIAL BOARD: .M.S. Namboodiripad (Edil Yogindra Sharma, Romesh Chandra

ed by D. P. Sinha at t NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi, and published by him from 714. Asaf Ali Boad, New Delhi.

Telegraphic Address
MARXBADI Phone: 271794 SUBSCRIPTION RATES

InLAND: Yearly Rs. 12.00 Half-yearly Rs. 6.00 and Half-yearly Rs. 6.0 Quarterly Rs. 3.00. Foreign: Yearly Rs. 20.00 Half-yearly Rs. 10.00. All cheques and drafts are to, be made payable to T. MADHAVAN and not to

PAGE TEN

NEW AGR

Novosti Photo Exhibition

Fine Display Of Life And Work In USSR

An exhibition "Soviet Union Through the Eye of Camera" was opened in the AIFACS hall in New Delhi after which it is Delhi on February 22. The exhibition consists of 76 beautiful photographs, the work of Novosti Press beautiful photographs, the work of Novosti Press

INAUGURATING the exhibition Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker of the Lok Sabha speaker of the LOR Sanna observed that the USSR had achieved tremendous successes in peaceful construction. Recalling his visit to the USSR, he remarked that the USSR, he remarked that the Soviet people are engaged in peaceful labour and they strive to live in peace and friendship with all countries. Photographs, Sardar Hukam Singh said, give an unblased decorate avents and repule and view of events and people and hoped that the visitors will like them.

Boris Burkov, the Chairman of the Board of the Novosti Press Agency, said, "At our exhibition you will see speci-mens of all kinds of modern photography: a portrait, a sport snap, a lyrical Russian landscape, a documentary photo and others. We hope







Sardar Hukum Singh going round the exhibition with the

reports, articles and photo

graphs to 90 countries of the world. It is directly in touch with 20 information agencies.

Concluding Burkov said

Earlier same day Burkov

Soviet Land issued by the

Agency with a circulation exceeding 300,000, in the 14 main

languages of India.

He said that the magazine

made a hig contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and mutual understanding between the

that in going round the ex-hibits you will feel as if you are making an imaginary trip to our vast country, which in-cidentally is so different from yours, and at the same time

Speaking about the aim and purpose of the Novosti Press Agency Burkov said, that about a year and a half ago the Union of Journalists in the USSR together with other public organisations, took the initiative and laid the foundation of this organisation.

"...We are not a state called upon Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. During the meeting the Prime Minister praised the splendid quality organisation are simple and et sublime to develop and among nations by spreading abroad truthful information about the Soviet Union and by acquainting our Soviet peo-ple with the life of the people

in other countries" He disclosed: Today 26 ma understanding between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. Nehru expressed the hope that the friendship and co-operation established between India and the Soviet Union. To take an example, a book on the first group space flight, prepared by the Novosti, was recently published in India.

The Agency sends its news

understanding between the peoples of India and the Soviet Union. Nehru expressed the hope that the friendship and co-operation established between India and the Soviet Union would successfully develop and the most difficult part of the whole journey." Menon said "Be tween Teheran and Julfa we met cold and even snow. But we felt fine walkind and did not perspire, which was good."

The photo exhibition is currently drawing many visi
The Agency sends its news gazines, 5 newspapers and 41 bulletins are being brought

Indian Peace Marchers Received In USSR

markable opportunity of going through a number of republics of the USSR from village to village in the interior and saw many towns and out of the way places where foreigners rarely go. How did they find their standard of living?

"Every five or ten kilometres we

*From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, February 19:

Two young Indians who started on a Peace March-Delhi, Moscow, Washington—eight months ago have arrived in the Soviet Capital. They are E. Prabhakar Menon, age 27, from Trichur, Kerala, and Satish Kumar of Rajasthan, 26 years, both Gandhian workers of the

I MET them in their hotel room today and found both of them in a very happy mood. The reception they got in the Soviet Union has been so enthuslastic, so friendly and encouraging that it has given them the strength for the long trials ahead, say the tall and slim smiling young men who have grown pointed beards on the route to save time and trouble. The two peace fighters started from Delhi or lying and crossed into with the Indian press and is prepared to have agreements with news agencies and peace fighters started from Delhi on June 1, 1962 and crossed into Pakistan on July 3, It took them 25 days to go through Pakistan. newspapers for the dissemi-nation of Soviet news and features in India and of In-dian news and features in the

of Inin the
They walked through Afghanistan from July 28 to September 21
and the rest of the last year they
spent journeying on foot through
Iran. On the New Year Day they
tensity the

Abknazia to Social on the RSFSR. After calculating the distance from their diary they told me that they have already covered 3:404 miles on foot.

keen interest in India. Many peo-ple asked about Nehru and why Communists were being arrested in our country.

which has been the any other country. We appreciate Khrushchov's efforts for peace. We were in Iran during the Cuban crisis and appreciated the heroic and wise things of Rajasthan, 26 years, both Gandhian workers of the Sarva Seva Sangh who started on foot on their long journey in the cause of world peace.

MET them in their hotel room mander and later by representatives of the Baku and Yerevan today and found both of them tives of the Baku and Yerevan a very happy mood. The reception they got in the Soviet Union meet them as soon as they got thank Khrushchov for it.

"Actually we are walking for for. We want peace and disarmament and a ban on nuclear tests now. We, hope to see representatives of the Soviet Government. We want that the Soviet Union should not take the initiative in starting nuclear tests and should not take any action which might lead to war. We believe that the Soviet "But the way people received us in the Soviet Union has been most astounding. Even in out of the way places and small vil-lages they showed their love and

They walked through Afghan istan from July 28 to September 21 and the rest of the last year they spent journeying on foot through Iran. On the New Year Day they crossed into the Soviet Union from Iran at Julfa which is in the Nakhichevan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

In the Soviet Union they have walked through the Republics of Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Abkhazia to Sochi on the Black Sea coast in the RSFSR. After calculating the distance from their

they nave been given an possible help and warm clothing to face the extreme Russian winter. The Russian hosts made them take the plane from Sochi to Moscow as they were atraid to let the frail Indians walk hundreds of miles in severe cold

Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee, Poet Nikolai Tikhonov wished them good luck, a happy journey and success in the strug-gle for peace.

MARCH 9, 1983

that in capitals like Cairo, interests of African develop-Accra, Conakry, Leopoldville, Dar-es-Salaam, offices of the freedom movements had been ment must be kept in the fore-It has been necessary to make this report frankly and openly to the Indian and the Governments of the independent African countries were giving assistance on the people—not because one is in any way, in agreement with all the criticisms made

INDIA AND AFRICA

The Small Man

which, some say, is an underesti-mate. The quantities seized during the three years of 1956, 1957 and 1958, for which period figures are available, averaged worth about Rs. 1.75 crores per year. All that the paraphernalia of Government

• From Page 3

Communism". News publish-

ed day in and day out in the press of U.S. and British mili-tary missions touring India

credence to the African fears

Menon from the Cabinet was

considered by many Africans, whom we met, as a clear sign

to the African patriots, Menon

had become a symbol of the fight against colonialism in the UNO and in the councils

they complained quite openly of India not displaying the

same vigorous, aggressive championship of the colonial

peared to be that India was

What is India ding con-

cretely to aid the liberation struggles, I was asked repeat-

What About Material

There were several delega-tes who particularly criticised in their talks with us In-

dia's refusal to recognise the

Algerian Provisional Govern-ment during the period before

delegates from the Portuguese

ments in Delhi and their re-

independence move-

Support?

of the world

Why could there not be offices in Delhi of the South African nationaists, of the natriots of Angola and Mo. patriots of Angois and Mo-zambique, of Southern Rho-desia—which could help to rally public support for their anti-imperialist struggles, as earlier the Algerian office had done?

largest possible scale to these

Moral Support Not Enough

of the world.

There were among the delegates, several who had been present at the last session of th U.N. General Assembly, and The question of material support for the liberation movements is also one which demands the most urgent consideration. At a moment when several independent peoples as in earlier sessions. When cross-questioned, they admitted that our representa-Afro-Asian countries are contives had voted strongly in support of African indepen-dence but their criticism aptributing liberally to the mo-vements for freedom—both in funds and in vital necessities -India cannot remain content merely with moral sup-port and the limited number not taking the lead as it had done before and it was expected to do, in all anti-colonial initiatives in the UNO. of scholarships we grant to African students. There are undoubtedly problems of foreign exchange. But a little breadth of vision should enedly Moral support, yes; vot-tng for UN resolutions, yes; boycott of South Africa, yes; but what about material supable us see how vital our ma-terial support to the African movements can be.

If the Government would not stand in the way of re-mitting the money, the Indian democratic organiraise funds from the people for helping the liberation movements; and even if these funds were not large, they would have a symbolic value far greater than the actual sum involved. There was also some criti-

cism of our trade policies but we were not able to go into this in detail. It is clear that our economic policies must be reorientated in such a way as quests for material help; and to win friends and coopera-they complained of "no posi- tion in Africa: at times, this response". may be at some small disad-was repeatedly reminded vantage to us, but the broader

Gold Control: The State, The Smuggler And

*FROM FRONT PAGE

at Rs. 70. And the ruling price on August 31, 1962 as quoted in the country. Government do not import gold in the country in the market was Rs. 130. Thus the samugglers' profit appears to be about 185 per cent.

Can the Government not stop this smuggling? No. it cannot. Government have admitted their failure to stop smuggling. They catch a few consignments here and there and these are: flashed in newspapers as big achievements. But the catches are so few that they do not affect the illegal trade.

The Finance Minister has placed the amount of smuggled gold at Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 crores per year which, some say, is an underestimate. The quantities seized during the three years of 1956, 1957 and 1958, for which period figures are available, averaged worth about Rs. 135 tores never. All that

their "widespread habit of buying she three years of 1956, 1957 and 1958, for which period figures are available, averaged worth about the paraphernalia of Government could catch was less than five percent of the smuggled gold, which means nothing, despite the big headlines in the press.

This complete failure of the Government machinery in face of the international organisation, of smugglers is explained as follows:

India has too big a coastline. So

misapprehensions which do

Chinese aggression and the

Right-wing offensive on our national policies have helped

anti-Indian propaganda in Africa: in particular, the ar-rests of Communists and

Great Deal Needs to

A great deal needs to be

done to brush up our African policies. It is in the hope that the Indian people will exert themselves to see that this is

Africa is called the conti-nent of tomorrow. I believe it

is becoming an ever greater force in world affairs. And as

done that this is written.

African eyes.

be Done .

Not vanity but security, coupled with a little pride and respectability, leads a man to buy a little gold for the family.

Some people ask: why should a man put his small money in gold?

Why not put in a savings bank and serve the national economy?

his little money. Gold is the safest.

Thirdly, with increasing inflation and loss of value in current money, a man likes to hold something in more stable and easily exchangeable form of value and that is pure gold. In fact, the more money depreciates, the more gold is stored by all the rich men of the world in every country. Those who talk of the European or the American not having "the gold habit" do not represent things correctly.

Fourthly, in an economy just

Fourthly, in an economy just emerging from feudalism into capitalism, the money and banking habit takes time to grow, because production and wealth have not yet taken overwhelmingly the form of money.

Fifthly, all international and national money is based on cold national money is based on gold. Then why blame the small man, if he holds on to pure gold? So, let us not preach sermons in

—but because we must know how Africa looks at India, so that we can act in such wrong quarters.

Does the vast bullion market, its daily operations in laking and crores of rupees, live on this small man's security needs? It does not. a way as to put an end to exist.

Recent events following the

crores will all dry up! Since the is the form of this bank, of ment which speaks of the wide widespread habit is for marriage saving and security for needy spread habit and marriages, it says ornaments, the evil must be attack.

much for hoarding? Nobody knows.
Who does the hoarding? The Some people ask: why should a man put his small money in gold? Why not put in a savings bank and serve the national economy?

WHY SAVING

THROUGH GOLD?

In the first place, the service at the banks or the post office is too much of a nuisance and trouble to the small man.

Secondly, banks have not got much reputation yet for security. With fraudulent bank directors running about as respectable citizens and running away with people's money, as was seen in many bank scandals—this compels a small man to seek safer means to hold his little money. Gold is the safest.

Thirdly, with increasing infla-

attack. The original sinner is left as a winner in the battle while the small man's ornament is at-

The desire to cure the evil to the owners of big illegally ac-quired funds are strong enough to challenge the Government; in

ornament owner is not.

Interests of national economy demand that smuggling of gold be stopped, that price of gold be brought down, that consumption of gold be reduced, even for omages. accomplish this. The aim is good. But the means and measures are

no good.

However, shall we say that a beginning has been made? Yes, though rather late and somewhat under false excuses. What is the beginning and what are the false

CO RE CONTINUEDA

MISUSE OF EMERGENCY

vindan Nair complained in the Rajya Sabha that the private

Considering the volume and force of this criticism, the redevoid of any strength. the Opposition regarding the misuse of emergency. The Prime Minister defended the continuation of emergency by arguing that the danger po by the Chinese invasion has not passed. "I do not know what might happen in the next two or three weeks. In

cles.
As for the complaint about coercion in collections to the NDF, he would not admit that coercion existed but he told the Rajya Sabha: ".. I should like to make it clear that I consider any pressure applied for collections very wrong very harmful and highly ob-jectionable. There is no doubt about it." On the question of release of

Prime Minister satisfied himself by merely saying that these arrests were at the instance of the State governments, though with general peatedly asked to review the

Much of the usual criticism of government, such as, lack of economy, wasteful expendiof economy, wasterul expendi-ture; administrative ineffici-ency and corruption were also heard during the debate. These will certainly find more expression in the coming bud-get debates. Communist members sharply criticised the government for its lukewarm Bose Commission Report ex-posing the fraudulent and nefarious activities of the Dalmia-Jain group and demand-ed a discussion of the Report in Parliament.

The Prime Minister has assured that the Report will "undoubtedly" be discussed by Parliament, but it was that Parliament should wait till the "eminent lawyers" who have been asked to look into the Report submitted

can patriots, for they associate all such repression with imperialist and pro-imperialist Governments. mounting an attack on the Similarly, certain other actions, including the removal actions, including the removal
of Krishna Menon from the
Cabinet and the Western propaganda that the USA and
U. K. are giving India massive
military aid, have not helped
to raise India's stature in
African eves sector was being encourag in the name of emergency.

March or April", he said and pointed out that we have to be prepared for all contingen-

its hidden riches and the genius of its people emerge out of their years-long bondage, Africa will become more and more a focal point in the making of the history of man. Indian people want to march hand in hand with the great African people. Let us tear down the walls which stand between us: they are largely of our own creation.

(February 27) persons arrested under the

HALT ATTACK ON OUR BASIC NATIONAL POLICIES

CPI State Council Appeals To All Democratic Forces

The Madhya Pradesh State Council of the CPI met at Bhopal on February 22-23. M. N. Govindan Nair, Secretariat member of the Communist Party of India, reported on the National Council resolutions and developments. in the country during the past three months.

THE State Council after reviewing the political situation in Madhya Pradesh issued a communique which, among others, says:

The Madhya Pradesh Provincial Council of the Communist Party of India considered the national situation and fully endorsed Pandit Nehru's policy of dealing with the threat created by Chinese aggression.

It endorsed the stand of the council after the peasantry fair price for their produce.

dealing with the threat created by Chinese aggression.

It endorsed the stand of the Government of India in accepting the Colombo proposals as a basis for resumption of negotiations.

The Council criticised China's recalcitrant attitude regarding acceptance of Colombo Proposals in toto. The Council called upon the people to stand guard to strengthen the defence potential of the country by strengthening the armed forces and the devenience of the country by strengthening the armed forces and the devenience of the country by strengthening the armed forces and the devenience of the country by strengthening the armed forces and the devenience of the country by strengthening the armed forces and the devenience of the country by strengthening the armed forces and the devenience of the country by strengthening the armed forces and the devenience of the country by strengthening the armed forces and the country by strengthening the colombia of th in toto. The Council called upon the people to stand guard to strengthen the defence potential of the country by strengthening the armed forces, and the development of the economic stitutes a real threat to commu-nal harmony, peace and to the progressive democratic ideals of the Nation.

As such, these forces are a

ne armed forces and proposed for the economy.

The Council took pride in the vinning of the 'Krishi Kalash' by Madhya Pradesh and called for till better agricultural produc-

ments in the State and should be unitedly and determindely combated.

The Council expressed its regret that the Government and some of the Congress leaders of Madhya Pradesh instead of boldly fighting these anti-national forces have been complacent towards them and have even encouraged these forces. In some wards them and have even encouraged these forces. In some
places in Madhya Pradesh,
blinded by anti-Communism, important Congress leaders have
participated in joint Committees
with Jan-Sangh; even connived
at its attack on the Prime Minister and his policies.

Progressive Movement

If the threat of Jan Sangh is to be met seriously, the Madhya Pradesh Congress leadership and the Government must change this attitude.

It is welcome that in its first the people formed and

It is welcome that in its first directive, the newly formed ad hoc Committee of the Congress has stressed the need of fighting the Jan Sangh menace. The Council hopes that the Madhya Pradesh Congress will take these directives seriously and enter upon a determined fight against

The Council wishes to point out that the Right reaction stems from the backward economy and prevalence of feudal relations in our economy. Therefore, rapid democratic development of Madhya Pradesh is the key to strike at and weaken the base of these forces. These reactionary forces also utilised the prevailing mass discontent as a result of bureaucratic government machinery inefficiency and indifference bureaucratic government machi-nery, inefficiency and indifference shown to people's grievances and

Similarly, the Government policies of increasing tax burdens on the people like the land tax, demoralise and demobilise the working people who alone can be the bedrock of the fight against reaction. Instead, it affords an opportunity to these forces to turn this discontent of the people into wrong channels and even to divert it against the correct and democratic policies of the Government.

The Congress should, therefore, review its economic and taxation politics in this light and termould them so as to rouse the common people for this supreme task of fighting the menace of reaction.

ine Congress should, there-fore, review its economic and taxation policies in this light and remould them so as to rouse the common people for this supreme task of fighting the menace of reaction.

the dark forces of communal reaction.

The Council calls upon all Party units to take up this struggle as an urgent political task. The struggle must be carried out in a broad perspective of defending Nehru's basic policies of non-alignment, democracy and planned development of the country.

The Council wishes to point out that the Right reaction stems from the backward economy and prevalence of feudal relations in our economy. Therefore, rapid democratic development of Madhya Pradesh is the key to trike at and wacken the basic national policies of non-alignment, democracy and the opposition to these. As such the Council decided generally to extend its full support and active co-operation to the democratic elements including Congress in these elections.

these elections.

The Council noted the proposal for the merger of the Socialist Party and Praja Socialist Party Assembly groups into the USP. It welcomed this development as it will enable the displacement of the Jan Sangh from the position of the main opposition party in the Assembly. It appealed to the leaders ranks of the PSP and SP to direct their energies in the main towards fighting and weakening of the anti-democratic forces of communal reaction.

Indo-Bulgarian Cultural Agreement Signed

garia's Minister for Education and Culture Mr. Gancho
Ganev told New Age that he was fully satisfied with the results of his wait it. sults of his visit here.

A Cultural Agreement between India and Bulgaria was signed in New Delhi on Febru-ary 20 by Prof. Humayun Kaister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Government of India, and by

Valid for five years, the Agreement provides for reci-procal visits by representatives and delegations of the two countries in the fields of education, science, culture and arts, as well as for exchange of educational, scientific and cultural material and of students and

professors.

The Agreement provides endeavour to ensure that of-ficial informative publications do not contain any errors or

ON the eve of his departure for Sofia after his week-long stay in India, Bulgaria's Minister for Education tween the two countries.



Ellora Caves, the Taj Mahal the Atomic Energy Establish ment at Trombay tional Physical I and the Naao not contain any errors or ment at Trombay and the National Physical Laboratory at tonal Physical P seum, Lalit Kala Akademi and the National Gannery of Mo-

ASSAM: NONE-TOO-BRIGHT PICTURE continues to be very great". He, however, says that to "meet the situation the special help of the Centre is necessary and may be expected." But uptill now there has been little indication that

FROM PAGE TWO

wholly affected comprising of about 3,59,862 families, crops valued at Rs. 9,73,82,200 were damaged or destroyed, 2,936 heads of cattle were also lost in the first wave of floods in June-July.

But before relief operation had been completed there came

But before relief operation had been completed, there came the second wave of flood in Angust killing another 98 human lives, 27,586 heads of cattle and crops valued at Rs. 14,87,26,970 were damaged or destroyed and about 34,920 houses were also damaged or destroyed. This is the grim picture of the flood devastation in this State after a huge amount of money has been

vastation in this state and wastation in this state and pent for flood control measures.

This at once reveals that much of what was spent for flood control measures was rather a waste and there is returned. rather a waste and there is something seriously wrong with the very planning of flood control measures though the agriculture in this State is by and large dependent on the success of the flood con-

Stagnation In Agriculture

Apart from this natural calamity, the agriculture of this State could not yet be freed from the helpless dependence on the vagaries of monsoon, though that has not been admitted this time. Nor has it been admitted that apart from these natural causes hampering the progress of agriapart from these natural causes hampering the progress of agriculture there are also the social causes contributing to a state of stagnation of agriculture of the State. It is gratifying to learn that some of the Land Reform Legislations have been brought into force. How these are implemented is another matter,

Because of the present emergency the peasantry are keeping.

silent about the half-hearted manner in which these legislations

silent about the hair-hearted manner in which these legislations are being implemented. But if the agriculture of this State, is to be lifted out of its present stagnation, measures for controlling nature are as important as the measures for proper implementation of the Land Reform Acts, their inherent weaknesses notwithstanding.

Viewed in the background of the picture of agriculture and agricultural production revealed in the Governor's address not many would share the optimism expressed by the Governor that the measures taken "will keep the price of rice at a reasonable level". Already there have been indications that the prices of various commodities, including rice, have been showing a tendency to defy the regulating measures taken by the Covernment.

nent.
Unless the Government would be more cautious in this matter the future might become rather disappointing. That the fluctuadisappointing. That the fluctua-tion of market will adversely affect the defence preparedness of the people goes without say-

ing.
"Activities in the sphere of development of industries naturally have suffered a set back due to the situation created by the Chinese invasion", says the Governor. But he strikes a note optimism and says, "However, e different schemes taken in and both in the private and

of optimism and says, "However, the different schemes taken in hand both in the private and public sectors are progressing now and it is hoped that the loss would be made up in the near future."

But this optimism is considerably negated by facts disclosed by the Governor himself. Just as flood control is the essential prerequisite of agricultural development, so also is Power essential prerequisite of agricultural development, so also is Power essential prerequisite of agricultural development, so also is Power essential prerequisite of agricultural development, so also is Power essential prerequisite of agricultural development, so also is Power essential prerequisite of agricultural development, so also have the recent tragic happenings of Silchar has underlined one of the State.

From the Governor's address there does not seem to have been a realistic appraisal of the danger of communalism in this frontier State. The Governor's address there does not seem to have been a realistic appraisal of the danger of communalism in this frontier state. The Governor's address there does not seem to have been a realistic appraisal of the danger of communalism in this frontier of communalism in the community of community of the danger of communalism in this frontier of communities of communities of the danger of communalism in this frontier of communities of communities

Employment position also does not seem to be very encouraging. It has been disclosed in the Governor's address that "the total number of unemployed on total number of unemployed on the register of the Employment Exchanges which stood at 30,181 in November, 1961 rose to 41,215 at the end of November, 41,215 at the end of November, 1962".

The explanation given for this rise in the number of unemployment might appear convincing to only a few. According to the Governor's address, "this is mainly due to the rush of applicants for jobs in Defence Establishments". Had there been no unemployed in the State, there

Employment Position

Not Encouraging

unemployed in the State, there would not have been this "rush" and it is necessary to take note of this trend if the economy of the State is not to become saddled with a burden of a growing army

of unemployed.

Just as the Chinese aggression has brought into sharp focuss the vulnerability of the State to

NEW AGE

peal to all to "render all necessary

Closely linked with this prob-lem is the question of Pakistani infiltration into Assam. The Governor's address claims, "In Covernor's address claims, "In order to stop unauthorised entry of Pakistani nationals into India adequate preventive measures have been taken by my Government". But this assertion could not satisfy the Opposition in the House as also a section of Congress members.

It is they who have been, according to observers, making a political capital out of this question. They sought to assail

amendments to the motion of thanks to the Governor had notified several important aspects.
But because of their pre-occupation with the single problem of
Pakistani infiltration they could
hardly touch on the other vitaly hardly touch on the other vitally important aspects. The basic economic problems of the State which are vital for the defence of the country received rather scant attention from them. It is significant that only a few of the Congress members who

Spotlight

JUTE PRESS INDIGNATION

THE searchlight that Nehru turned on the jute-press during his extempore observations at the Press Institute Seminar could naturally never be relished by it. Its glare is since making the servitors of this section of the press uncomfortable and they are coming out with all kinds of apologia to cover up or sidetrack the issue.

What did Nehru do that is So exceptionable to them?

According to him "there was interference by private inter-ests, by private limited inter-ests, by the individual or the group that own the press which negated freedom."

group that own the mean which negated freedom."

The power of money itself was a very important element which interfered with the freedom of the press.

Further, a system had grown up of big industries owning newspapers. In the older days the editor was very much known as an individual, as a person; he had certain individuality in every sentence of his writing; but now anonymity was creeping in Even a person whose intellectual, or other qualifications might be slightly above zero could now

mity was creeping in. Even a person whose intellectual, or other qualifications might be slightly above zero could now sometimes become a journalist. The above is the pith and substance of what the Prime Minister said in regard to the vital subject of press freedom. These are home truths which provoke thought, and action, by the representatives of the people. Fearing precisely such a development, the jute-press has rushed forth brandishing all kinds of quaint cudgels. It is not surprising that an im-

portant newspaper belonging to proprietors immortalised by the Vivian Bose Commission ne vivian bose Commission, is most prominent in this company. Times of India's N.J.N. has found fault with the use of the word "monopoly." No "monopoly" which meant ex-

"monopoly" which meant exclusive possession existed; what existed were only groups. And a group, he has argued, "cannot be condemned for having a view."

Nehru, however, objected to "the system of big industries owning newspapers." The point, therefore, was not the "slovenly use of the word "monopolis".

owning newspapers." The point, therefore, was not the "slovenly use of the word monopoly" as N.J.N. has sought to make out, but industrial monopolies owning the newspapers.

Was that not ohnoxious? Did that not make for the throttling of the freedom of the press in our Parliamentary democracy? NJN has not enhanced his reputation by glossing over these crucial questions and then retorting that "Mr. Nehru appears to be condemning newspapers for expressing their own spinion and not somebody else's."

The plea of expressing one's own opinion is just begging the question. Nehru, also said that the opinion of the moneybag owned newspaper was the own opinion of the moneybags themselves, and it was not "reasonable to assume that a man who has a large sum of money. Is

How could it be insisted How could it be insisted that to permit the jute and other industries owning moneybags to own the newspapers also constituted freedom of the press. The press, indeed, would be free and become a healthy organ of public opinion only when it was emancipated from the

Caught in a Web

monopolists.

Findings of the Press Commission, cold-storaged by timid Government authorities who are too much under the influence of the same money-bags, confirmed the same conclusions.

bags, confirmed the same conscisions.

The Marwari capitalists, as NJN surely knows, may be good entrepreneurs in the jute and other trades, but they are had newspaper proprietors. Their money buys talent to make it soliloquise on their behalf causing public interest to be distorted and pilloried, or to suffer by shear silence. There is also a growing tendency among them to suspect intelligent and intellectually well-equipped journalists because the latter are apt sometimes to assert objectivity, and, in any case, because such journalists need extra exertion to keep them on the leash. It is not unoften that the outcry of "A pink!" or "going.Red" rises these days in the Big Business-owned newspaper offices. Woe betide the journalist against whom these epithets come to be hurled. He loses the race for the plums of the newspaper office, if not his job altogether.

It is also fairly well-known that the tendency for anonymity to creep in was a process that suited the moneybags and hence was liked by them most. NJN has tried to justify it by talking of the editor being "willingly bound by a policy." One can only wish that it were true, but those who know the inner working of our newspapers will not bear him out. No journalist worth his salt could covet the fame that Dr. Sachin Sen, the erstwhile President of the AINEC, earn-

ed by openly pleading that the editor was only the lite-

the editor was only the literary agent of the proprietor!

NIN, it appeared to me, echoed the same sentiments when he said in answer to Nehru: Certainly editors should be responsible, knowledgeable, people of character but they should, above all, be unobtrusive so that the papers they edit and not their personalities" are projected.

THE monopoly press being up in arms against Nehru's criticism is understandable, but the RSS also starting to brandish its lathis may not be so easily understandable to some people.

The Organiser has written an editorial on the subject, saying that Nehru's denunciation of Big Business-owned press was "a measure of the influence of the Communist Press talk about the Jute Press' on his impressionable mind!"

It has taken the Prime

Press' on his impressionable mind!"

It has taken the Prime Minister to task for "talking of concentration of wealth as though it is a sin to be rich." According to it, Nehru has indulged in double-talk, because "he continuously talks of Indian poverty and of the need to improve living standards; and yet he talks of wealth as if it were a sin."

Queer logic indeed! Our fellows are really baffled. If some chappies earn and save, while others squander money, and through these savings of theirs come to own industries and trade, and, further, come to control a sizeable section of the country's press, too, with their innocent bags of money, why raise an outcry about the freedom of the press having become illusory? "Why should the Prime Minister be unhappy that some(!) industrialists also own some(!) papers", the Organiser asks.

Not literally though; but not

The vast number of railwaymen

too very legible address on a con-

signment is liable to embark it on

dealing with parcels and goods not-

withstanding their sincere desire

to offer the best services are

baulked in the absence of legible

Pack goods & parcels securely

BRI RAM NATH

37. CONKAUGHT PLA NEW DELHI.

according to specifications and write

Help us to serve you better.

the address neatly, correctly.

an unchartered journey.

addresses on packages.

It is apparent that the issue has been unable to penetrate the outer denseness of Sanghites mind.

There is, however, one sen-

There is, however, one sentence in Organiser's long editorial which can help them untie the "knot". At one place it has said: "When capital is all held and controlled by private individuals, we have jungle economy." Uttered, I am sure, for sheer rhetoric, this single sentence can help them understand something at least of the question.

least of the question.

This very jungle economy, let them know, operates in the Press world in a very fierce form today and is not allowing the civilised economy, symbolised by the conallowing the civilised economy, symbolised by the control of the press not by jute magnates but public corporations, political parties and cooperatives of journalists and other public enterprises, to grow. That is the crux of the problem to which Nehru, and earlier, the Press Commission deep the problem.

drew attention.

But you can always trust the RSS-Jan Sangh to take the least intelligent line. So, defending the Marwari capitalists, Organiser has attacked the "biggest chain in India owned by the Communist Party," The criticism is singularly unintelligent because a political party running newspapers helps the processes of parliamentary democracy, while private moneybags running it hinders and distorts the processes.

the processes.

Organiser's cavilling is still more stupid for the fact that the Jan Sangh too owns a chain of newspapers and periodicals today and would fain expand the same. The Sanghite daily Yugdharma, for instance, is brought out in three editions from Jabalpur, Raipur and Nagpur!

Let them beware, therefore, of what they are talking about!

CUBAN IMPRESSIONS

*From Page 7

reply was straight and point-

"It is my conviction that the culture of our time, at its most vital is the culture of the struggling people for socialism, and human values. After the impact of a revolution, the struggle becomes the domi-

"That is why the Cuban culture, which is the expres-sion of the just resentment of the Cuban people is bursting into flaming indignation and warming the hearts of all those who are privileged to

At the end of the interview Dr. Mulk Raj Anand summed up his impressions of the new Cuoa in these words:

"The great message of the Cuban revolution is that the equation between and love of man, and love of man, must be clearly founded in all countries of the world, on the struggle for human survival against the present massive build up of weapons of war and love must replace hatred. Bitterness must give place to holy anger. There must be no confusion of aims, the no confusion of aims, the substitution of neat phrases for the fundamental truths of socialist action in the world is not positive. We must say what we mean and then we must do it".

. PAGE FIFTEEN

Issued by NORTHERN RAILWAY

P. M. Defends Basic Policies

Opposition's Criticism of Misuse of Emergency

* From Our Parliamentary Correspondent

The Prime Minister's reply to the debate on the motion of thanks to the President's address, in both the Houses of Parliament, would not completely dispell the doubts or meet all the criticisms of members on political and economic issues before the country. But he has reassured Parliament that the basic policies of the nation, both in domestic and foreign fields, would be adhered to and that he attached very great importance to these policies.

THE Prime Minister dwelt more on the fundamental aspects of our domestic and foreign policies, on Planning, Socialism and Non-alignment, and less on their concrete application. The result was that Nehru's reply did neither cover up the lapses in the execution of these policies nor admit that these lapses, to which the Opposition had drawn pointed attention, existed in any great measure. He was more detached and impersonal in his arguments, tropping suddenly from one

He was more detached and impersonal in his arguments, jumping suddenly from one subject to another and again zeturning, and presenting a kaleidoscopic view of things and events, but never focusing the full light on himself or his government.

His speeches therefore sometimes became stimulating, but never fully satisfying to an audience which itself was composed of conflicting elements and caught in recent and persistent doubts and dilemmas. Nevertheless, Nehru addressed himself more to the Rightists than the Leftists, because it is they, the former, who have persisted in their criticisms and even hostility to his policies.

Replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister spoke at length on the need to get out of old ruts of thinking, to awake to the reality of a fast changing world where a great speed of thought and action is necessary. And most of the time he had his eyes on Prof. Ranga.

Discussing the President's address, the overriding issue before the members of Parliament—everyone agreed on this—was the Chinese aggression. But the approach to this issue once again brought forward the sharp cleavage between the Right and the Left. The Swatantra-PSP-Jan Sangh mounted a fierce attack on the Government for what they described as weak-kneed and fumbling policy of the government which has brought humiliation to the country and dissipated the will of the nation to fight.

Rightists' Attack

Speeches of Prof. N. G. Ranga, U. M. Trivedi, S. N. Dwivedi, Hem Barua and Gayatri Devi—some of the leading lights of the Rightist lobby in the Lok Sabha—concentrated on pointing out that the acceptance of the Colombo proposals by our government was a very bad mistake, that we are isolated in the world, that the majority of the six non-aligned powers who met in Colombo were on the side of China, that massize Western military aid includ-

T HE Prime Minister dwelt ing the so-called "Air Ummore on the fundamental brella", if we can get it, is the
aspects of our domestic and only hope in the situation and
foreign policies, on Planning,
Socialism and Non-alignment, was making a mess of the
and less on their concrete apwhole defence of the country.

Hem Barua wailed hysterically: "Our freedom is in jeopardy today. It is the weak-kneed, vacillating, fumbling and faltering policy of the government that has landed us in this sordid state of affairs". "I feel our Prime Minister is a lonely man in the world stage and we are a lonely nation". According to this PSP leader, our acceptance of the Colombo proposals shows "a psychology of defeat and a psychology of loss of nerves".

While Prof. Ranga harped on his favourite theme of a "victory plan" and explained that such a plan—whatever it might mean—can be implemented only with Western military aid, the Maharani from a back bench was more bitter in her distress at the governments failure to plump into the Western camp.

"They (the government) have succeeded in humiliating us in the eyes of the world, and what is even worse, they have humiliated, as I have said before, our armed forces of India which were amongst the finest in the world. If they cannot redeem the shame and humiliation they have brought to this country, then, I would appeal to their patriotic sentiments and ask them to consider whether the time has not come for a radical change in the leadership of our country." That is how Maharani Gayatri Devi felt. Prof. Ranga of course referred to the need for a coalition government.

Air Umbrella

Behind all this wailing and expressions of humiliation and shame was the question of the "Air Umbrella" about which there have been speculations and reports in the press and which seemed to have very much appealed to the imagination of some of the members, while causing apprehension and anxiety to others. The Prime Minister had made a statement last week in the Lok Sabha in response to a calling attention notice by a Congress member clarifying the position.

He had then said that the reports about establishment of foreign bases and foreign planes as an "Air Umbrella" in India were "incorrect and greatly exaggerated". He said, "The US-Commonwealth team in their discussions with the Indian Air Force experts have been dealing with the assess-

ment of the Chinese air threat and the extent to which the Indian Air Force requires strengthening in order to meet it".

He explained that the preliminary action that is considered necessary is the extension of existing alrstrips and improvement of ground control and communications system etc. and added: "There is no question of the standing of foreign air force or the establishment of any foreign air bases in India.

"As a matter of fact, none of the friendly countries have made any such suggestions. India has to be defended by its own forces. We welcome the help of the friendly countries in procuring the necessary equipment and materials, but the air defence of the country is too vital a matter to be left to the improvisation and delays inherent in any project like that of the 'Air Umbrella' suggested in the press reports".

Even after this, spokesmen for the Right seemed to trumpet a sort of welcome firthis umbrella. PSP leader S. N. Dwivedi criticised Congress MPs for waiting in a deputation on the Prime Minister to express their anxiety about this Air Umbrella project and he called communists and others who opposed the project as "bogey-makers". "We want to take the help from any friendly country which wants to give us guarantee for protecting our territorial integrity and for protecting us from communist invasion", he said

PM On Foreign Help

This question of whether others should guarantee or underwrite our defence was precisely one of the major issues that came up in the debate. Communist speakers in both the Houses were very clear on this point. They welcaromed every effort to strengthen defence of the country but stoutly opposed any move to tie up the defence of the country to the wishes and dictates of other countries. They warned against excessive dependence on Western aid for building up our defence and they were opposed to anything which might compromise our policy of non-alignment.

The same position was found in the stand of most of the Congress members who spoke. And the Prime Minister in his replies in both the Houses laid great stress on this. Self-reliance was the keynote of his speeches. This obsession with foreign military aid and this desire to have others underwrite our defence, he told the Rajya Sabha, comes out of having permanently cold feet. While he expressed his gratitute to the help given by friendly countries and defended the taking of such help, he also told the Rajya Sabha:

"In a basic struggle for life and freedom, it would be absurd for us not to take that help, but in taking that help we must keep that very freedom, to preserve which we take that help, intact and our principles intact". In this connection he also made very significant observations about the futility of military bloes and particularly said that the SEATO and CENTO "have failed, failed completely and miserably".

The Prime Minister said:
"Members who do not like our
policy of non-alignment are
supporting fully the theory
and policy and actually the
desire of the Chinese government. It is extraordinary,
these extremes meeting in
this way".

Communist spokesmen, A. K. Gopalan in Lok Sabha and Bhupesh Gupta in the Rajys Sabho, sounded timely warnings about the increasingly dangerous role of Right reaction inside the country and the danger of imperialist pressure on our foreign policy increasing.

Communists Warn

Bhupesh Gupta told Rajya Sabha: "the forces of reaction within the country have grown stronger and the forces of democracy and progress have suffered certain very serious blows. The forces of Right reaction are today organised not merely in the parties of the Opposition but also within the Government and in the State apparatus".

He said that imperialist pressure has grown and added: ". despite the fact that basically our policy of non-alignment stands and stood the test of time in this crisis, it cannot, however, be said that we are axactly in the same position where were before September last year".

Communist speakers also called upon China to accept the Colombo proposals in toto. They further demanded that China should release all Indian Prisoners of War so as to create a better atmosphere.

However, the debate falled to throw any light on what the future course of action would be before the government. Necessarily it has to be one of vigilance and flexible tactics. Peking's resistance to accept the Colombo proposals in toto and the absence of any other positive alternative had created a sort of vaccum in an otherwise healthy situation built up by the efforts of the six non-aligned nations. No body could have expected the Prime Minister to spell out any set formula for future action. For reasons of security and strategy the Government could not disclose its hand. Also the fact is there that the ball is now in the Chinese court.

Even so, the Prime Minister made it clear that he would not rule out the possibility of a peaceful settlement and once again stressed that the problem before us was not a purely military problem, but a political problem in the larger context. The nation has

to be armed militarily and should have clear ideas politically, he said. He reiterated his earlier offer to refer the Sino-Indian border dispute to the International Court of Justice or for arbitration, provided the Chinese government agreed to the course.

Parliament

As for the question of sonding troops up to the border and over the areas vacated by the Chinese, the Prime Minister clarified that we could send our troops anywhere within the ambit of the Colombo proposals. But it is a question of advancing in strength enough to face any odds and it is a matter for the Army to decide.

Pak-China Talks

The backdoor parleys between Pakistan and China to slap a 'border agreement' in the face of India was a matter of concern to members and the subject came up for sharp comments. Communist member P. K. Vasudevan Nair, speaking in the Lok Sabha said that "the people of this country will not be a party to any agreement or any action on the part of either Pakistan or China to repudiate through the backdoor the sovereignty of India over the entire Jammu and Kashmir State".

The Prime Minister also referred to the issue, and commented upon the extraordinary timing of the Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto's visit to Peking on the eve of the next stage of Indo-Pak talks to begin shortly in Calcutta: He said that this did not indicate any strong desire on the part of Pakistan to arrive at an agreement with India.

The Cabinet had considered the consequences of this Pakistani move but came to the conclusion that we should not back out of our commitment to continue the talks with Pakistan because of what has happened. However, the Prime Minister's comments left no one in any doubt that the Indo-Pak talks would lead nowhere after this.

On domestic issues, the government was under heavy fire from all the Opposition. The most serious charge against the Treasury Benches was that they had misused the emergency for narrow party purposes. Beginning with A. K. Gopalan, a number of members from Communist and other benches in the opposition complained about ocercion in the collection of National Defence Fund and instances were quoted from the press also. The government was charged with making the whole thing a partisan show, of filling up the National Volunteer Force and Home Guards with men picked by Congress Committees.

Communist members bitterly criticised the large-scale
and arbitary arrests of communists, trade unionists and
kisan sabha workers and their
lil treatment in jail. The government was accused of

★ON PAGE 13