MAN PARTY WEEKLY 🔆 C O M M U N I S T Vol. XII No. 10 NEW DELHI MARCH 8, 1964 KASHMIR SHALL ONE LAKH PEASANTS OFFER NEVER BE YOU SATYAGRAHA From MOHIT SEN HYDERABAD: By the time NEW AGE is in the

MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE MR. PHILLIPS TALBOT! YOU ARE NOT WELCOME IN INDIA, AND THE SOONER YOU PACK YOUR BAGS AND QUIT, THE BETTER FOR YOU AND THE IMPERIALISM YOU REPRESENT. INDIA KNOWS WELL WHAT YOUR BAGS CONTAIN. THE PRE-PUBLICITY YOU HAVE SOUGHT HAS BEEN ENOUGH TO WARN EVERY PATRIOTIC CITIZEN OF INDIA THAT YOUR VISIT, MR. TALBOT, IS THE VISIT OF AN ENEMY VAMPIRE, SEEKING THE BLOOD OF OUR MOTHERLAND.

WE are reminded today of the visit to India some years ago of the late unlamented John Foster Dulles. Then too patriotic India reverberated with the international slogan— YANKEE, GO HOME.

YANKEE, GO HOME. But today we raise the slo-gan with new fervour and new intensity. The Washing-ton correspondents. of the Indian monopoly press have already fold us of your mis-sion to blackmail and pres-surise India into a sell-out on Sashmir via the old corrise of Kashmir via the old corps of the "autonomous Kashmir Valley" plan. THE TIMES OF INDIA'S

THE TIMES OF INDIA's Washington correspondent (who won notoriety again re-cently by his pro-imperialist reports on the Security Coun-cil debate on Kashmir) has cabled that the plan in your bag is to create "an indepen-dent Kashmir" composed of "Azad" Kashmir and the Kashmir valley-with "Hindu Jammu and Buddhist Ladhak" (sic!) remaining with India, while Hunza and Gilgit (which are already being used for US military and air bases) remain under Pakistan's do-mination (THE TIMES OF INDIA, March 2). THE HINDUSTAN TIMES

INDIA, March 2). THE HINDUSTAN TIMES (March 2) confirms the same story, Mr. Talbot. The two correspondents, true to their salt, have sought to sell your proposal as one which will be all to India's advantage and one which will be resisted by Pakistan! (It is not strange that similar pro-imperialist, correspondents of Pakistan papers have sought imperialist correspondents of Pakistan papers have sought to sell the Talbot plan in ex-actly opposite terms). How naively they argue. Says one: "It is presumed that New Dath more find it easier to

"It is presumed that New Delhi may find it easier to accept this particular ver-sion of the autonomous Kashmir solution, because it makes no concession to the communal two-nation theory on which Pakistan bases its claims" (THE HINDUSTAN TIMES). If it were not so tragic, one

If it were not so tragic, one

would like to laugh out aloud. We are asked to surrender our territory and the surrender our territory and the surrender is painted up as a victory for us over the "two-nation theory"! The imperialists take the substance—we win the shadow of the "theory"! Again, the same correspon-dent adds: "Another resson is that if

"Another reason is that it envisages India retaining Jammu and Ladakh where-

Jammu and Ladakh where-as Pakistan will be obliged to give up the entire terri-tory it now holds". The little thief has stolen our land, but is being asked to hand it over to the master thief, so that he can grab the rest of our land, which the little thief failed to steal! What is of even greater

greater What is of even

concern is the following omiconcern is the ionowing only nous scheme in this des-patch: "It is felt here that the Sringar disturbances may have helped to convince New Delhi of the latent popularity of the autonomous Kashmir movement..." The threat is implied: more "disturbances" if we do not

agree. THE TIMES OF INDIA

despatch sings more hymns to the "merits" of the Talbot plan for an "autonomous" Kashmir: "Plebiscite is being given up in recognition of the Indian argument".

Does your government, Mr. Talbot, think the Indian people a bunch of feeble-minded.

***ON PAGE 4**

hands of the readers this week one lakh would have joined the battle in Andhra for the abolition of the additional land levy and speedy distribution of ban-ON March 3 the satyacommittee

O graha movement was one month old. Upto March 1 the figure of those who participated in the Satyagraha came to 63,000. In the fourth week 6,000 peo-ple were offering satya-graha daily at 140 centres all over the state. So far

an over the state. So have 8000 have been arrested. The All-Parties Action Committee met on March 1 to review the struggle with Tennetti Viswanatham

jar lands.

with Tennetti Viswanatham presiding. Y. V. Krishna Rao, con-venor, stated that the mo-vement has assumed huge proportions and become a mass movement the like of mass movement the like of which Andhra had not seen for a decade. As the gov-ernment was obstinate, the movement had to be further expanded and inten-sified, he said.

The committee con-demned the use of De-fence of India Rules against the satyagrahis. Telephone and telegraph messages are being in-terfored with by the govterfered with by the gov-ernment on a large scale. Letters are being stopp-ed, including despatches-to NEW AGE and VISA-LAANDHRA. The committee appealed to the Union Home Minis-ter not, to allow the state government to trample freedom of the press and communication.

25 nP.

Appreciation was ex-pressed by the committee of the stand of Nagi Reddy in refusing ball. It direct-ed all the satyagrahis not to offer bail or security when arrested.

***ON PAGE 4**

MINIMUM MINIMUM MINIMUM **AGAINST TTK's BUDGET** BATTLE



IT WAS A CONGRESS MP who described TTK's funeral of socialism". He said that the slogan was be

ing carried to the cremation ground wrapped in silk! The fact is that despite all TTK's efforts at camouflage, the budget cannot hide its real face-the face of a darling of the imperialists and monopolists. And democrats, irrespective of party affiliations, are voicing their opposition to it in no uncertain terms. It is significant that Congress MPs have been among the most forthright critics not only inside the party, but even on the floor of Parliament. The anger among the

Congress rank-and-file is beginnig to grow. The Bhubaneswar session of the Congress voiced, through the great majority of speeches, a deep desire for a shift to the Left in the government's economic policies. The Congress leadership suppressed this urge and compelled the delegates to vote for its own resolution.

It thus proclaimed its determination to see that on no account would there be any shift to the Left.

TTK's budget proposals, as several Congressmen themselves have pointed out, amount to a shift to the Right of even existing economic policies.

It is good that democratic Congressmen, whose re-

presentatives were bullied into acqueiscence at Bhubaneswar by promises of the shape of things to come, are beginning to speak up.

As the full meaning of TTK's "concessions" to foreign capital and to the monopolists is understood by more and more sections of our people, so shall the tempo of the battle against the budget rise.

This is not the time to allow political differences on other issues to stand in the way of a united battle against the policies behind this anti-people budget. This is not the time to seek to make a party issue of the struggle for the reversal of TTK's tycoon-tuned measures.

Unity of all who stand for the independent economic development of this country must be forged to fight the policy of "open door" to neo-colonialism. Unity of all who seek to take immediate measures

to end the monopolists' death-grip over our economy must be forged to fight the hoax of anti-monopoly demagogy combined with pro-monopoly practice. The dangerous , character of the budget proposals

must not be underestimated. To remain silent is to allow the steamroller of the imperialists and monopolists to open up an assault, which will mean disaster for the nation and ever-growing burdens on the working : people.

Mannan Man Mannan Man Mannan Man Mannan Mannan

Audit Report Puts Bihar Govt. on the obvisical verification Ender the obvisical verification No. 2014 August Augus

From K. GOPALAN PATNA: The Audit Report for 1963, which was the Bibar Assembly on March 2, has that the "bamboo deal with but the Audit Report has now proved that the government had Rs. 14-79 lakhs was detected. But deliberately tried to conceal the shortage of stores amounting to the government has failed to fix responsibility for the loss. presented to the Bihar Assembly on March 2, has passed devastating strictures on the borrowing and spending of the state government.

principles in nuancial trans-limit within which the govern-ment may borrow." The Audit has established In many cases the government that complete anarchy prevail-has not been able to repay the instalments of the loan and repeated warnings given by the interest to the central govern-Auditor General of India, the state government has not made interest to the state. So far as the ed in economic field. Despite repeated warnings given by the Auditor General of India, the state government has not made any serious effort to eliminate those irregularities and stop the wasteful spending. The Audit Report has listed a number of violations of legal

The Audit Report has listed a number of violations of legal procedures and rules in financial transactions, as well as bungling, fraud and embezzlement. All these have resulted in huge loss amounting several crores of rupees to the state exchequer. Deteriorating condition of the state's finance has been a cause of orave concernant to the state covernant grave concern to the state govern-ment as well as the Opposition parties. The state was running in

Consequently the state was Consequently the state was faced with grave financial crisis. But nobody new that the crisis was created by the mishandling of the finance by the state government. Now the Audit Report has placed the entire responsibility. on the state government for the financial difficulties of Bihar.

report has revealed that

total debt outstanding at the end of 1961-fa was Rs. 219.76 crores. While huge debt has accumulated, the state government has not yet formulated any principle to con-trol the borrowing.

A number of instances have been pointed out by the Audit that the government had proved t to be inefficient in keeping strict control over the expenditure under various heads. In a number of cases the expenditure exceeded the voted amount and this was not regularised. "The excess amount-ing to Rs. 337 crores were left uncovered by supplementary pro-visions." THOSE remarks are a clear indictment of the state that "no law has been passed by government, which has disregard-ed, the interest of the state and violated legal procedures and principles in financial trans-

ment on due date. So far as the interests on some of the loans are concerned the state govern-ment has proposed "to capitalise the amount by obtaining a fur-ther loan from the central government for the payment of interest." The amount of interest on March 21 you way for a set on March 31, 1963 was Rs. 1.96

The Audit has raised the cur-tain over the undue favours given by the state government at the cost of the state's interests. parties. The state was running in huge debt and day to day affairs the cost of the state government at huge debt and day to day affairs the cost of the state's interests. were being managed by taking. It has specially mentioned the overdrafts from the Reserve Bank. At one stage the Reserve Bank the right of felling bamboos were had refused to give further over leased out for 12 years to "a prileased out for 12 years to "a private industrialist."

vate industrialist." The lease agreement was "uneconomical" and this has resulted in a loss of Rs. 29.45 lakhs to the state exchequer during the period from April 1957 to March 1961. There is no provision in the lease deed for periodical revision. Hence, the loss is multiplying year by year.

year. Though the Audit has not mentioned the name of the "pri-vate industrialist" it is well vate industrialist" it is wen known that the fortunate group was DALMIA-JAINS. The state government had been repeatedly denying the Opposition charges.

visions." Violation of Law

The state government have violated the legal procedure and rules while executing various pro-jects. The Audit has listed 439 projects, which were executed during 1961-62, "without specific budget provision." Total cost of those 439 projects was Rs. 1,024 lakhs. In the previous year also expenditure on 137 works was incurred without budget provi-

Due to underassessment of energy charges from high tension consumers the stateowned Bihar State Electricity Board incurred a loss of Rs. 37.43.968 during the period of April 1958 to March 1962.

loss prior to this period, according to the Audit, could not be cal-culated "as complete records for previous years were not avail-able".

Loss due to embezzlement and fraud is also very high. 240 falcation involving a sum of Rs. 29.66 lakts have been detect. ed by the audit upto April 1963. Loss due to fraudulent withdrawal is Rs. 3.71 Jakks. Advance stricture has been pass-Loss due to embezzlement and

lakhs. In the previous year also
expenditure on 137 works was
incurred without budget provi-
sion.withdrawal is Rs. 3.71 Jakhs.
Adverse stricture has been pass-
ed by the Audit on the conduct
of the government in distributing
various categories of loans, espe-
cially industrial and agricultural
method that loan
records were stated to have been
damaged by "white ants" in one
district, 11 case records in an-
other district were "missing."
Similarly interesting explana-
tions have been given to the
Audit regarding the records con-
nected with the loans in kind
valued about Rs. 36.04 Jakhs.

GOVT. MUST REORIENT

ITS FOOD POLICY

Vimala Devi Demands New Measures

A radical reorientation in the food policy of the vable banjar lands and the cur-

baine period. During the physical verification tained by 12 disbursing officers. deal" with of stocks conducted between Jan. Ineconomical, uary 1960 and December 1961, a tt has now shortage of stores amounting to ernment had Rs. 14.79 lakhs was detected. But lakhs.

Test

In the course of a test check the Audit has detected that 25 loans amounting to Rs, 0.68 lakhs had been advanced to "persons nced to "persons whose whereabouts were not known." 671 loans involving Rs. 22.14 lakhs had not been utilised which they

In 128 cases loans involving Rs. 3.27 lakhs remained unutility with, the borrowers.

The state government has advanced Rs. 13.37 lakhs upto March 31, 1961 under Harijan March 31, 1961 under Harijan Welfare scheme. But "the loan

value banjar timas and the cur-rent satyagraha in the state for the abolition of additional land levy and distribution of banjar lands (see also last page).

Vimala Devi requested the

government to extend more facili-ties to the small landholders and landless poor in the villagent

When TTK, after his induction into the Finance

sector.

A NY acquiescence in his And what is this philosophy ideas or acceptance of which he has become the his actions as motivated only high priest? It is a pilosophy by the good of the country, whose accent is on 'growth', we had said, would be to but on 'growth' without social we had said, would be to but on 'growth' withou countenance the growth of a and economic justice. rendency which may one day are the bedrock of a socialist make our economy a haven pattern. What is more, it is a for big business. philosophy which aims at cle-aring the way for uninhibited growth of the private sector,

The budget through which The budget through which TTK has merely given the country a foretaste of what it should be prepared for under his stewardship of its economic policies, is the first poisoned fruit of a proto be no more than an agency for the afflorescence of this cess which, if not interrupt-ed by a determined action by the people, may end in completely reversing the course of its development.

TTK is nothing if not clever and this 'gift', that is if it can be called one, he has used with advantage to provide a shield to his purpose." Even his socalled "softness" towards the articulate middle class, exemplified in the scra-pping of the CDS and a little downward adjustment in the groups, is directed at placat-ing the public opinion to induce it to swallow without demur both his fiscal incentives to foreign and indigenous corporate sector as well as the philosophy behind these incentives.

In fact, the latter will be en more significant a gain om his point of view than the first, because it will inpeople against reing the me he may take in time to purobjective.

The most reprehensible part of this philosophy, however, is the faith it puts in foreign capitalists for taking the country out of its ruts, making little of the menace their largescale intrusion will mean both for the society and the state. It is in this sense a phi-losophy which one are the losophy which one could ex-pect from a man who had once been an agent of the Lever Brothers, but its in-compatibility with the socia-list pattern is obvious.

and wants the public sector

Philosophy Of Finance Minister

TTK's philosophy is contained in that part of his bud-get speech which is concerned with a delineation of "those aspects of the economic situation and perspective which are relevant to (his) budget proposals." Here he has tried hard to convince the people, that, as the lack of growth is the main malady the country suffers from, it should keep itself preoccupied with only those steps which help to give



M. P. AGITATION AGAINST BUS FARE INCREASE

From B. K. GUPTA

BHOPAL: Madhya Pradesh State Council of Communist Party has decided to intensify its agi-tation against the enhanced rates of bus fares if the state government failed to revise them soon as promised by the Chief Minister on the floor of the state Vidhan Sabha, sometime back.

The Party has decided has been clarifying this stand and will continue to fore the Vidhan Sabha in do so. to offer satyagraha be-fore the Vidhan Sabha in the month of March.

The Party while demanding reduction in the busfares (the increase in busfares was approximately 67 per cent) will also asise the need for nationalising the whole road transport in the It may be mentioned here that out of 3000 buses plying in the state, only 500 are owned

by the government The Party feels that by asing the rates to such high levels the government has provided a handle the reactionary parties like

PAGE TWO

The Party agitation

against the enhanced bus-fares began with the symbolic satyagraha last month offered by HOMI DAJI MP and other Communist workers before the Vidhan Sabha.

Subsequently the Party units at various places in the state launched satyagraha by stopping the buses. Over 100 satyagrahis have been held so far according to the information received by the Party headquarters here.

The enhanced husfares the reactionary parties like have been opposed by all Jan Sangh to run down the the opposition parties in-policy of nationalisation. cluding a large section of During its agitation, Party the Congressmen. The bus-

fares issue was discussed in a heated atmosphere in th Congress législature party many members deplored the rise. The opinion against the rise was so strong that the Chief Minister was forced to accept the suggestion for the for

situation

mittee was allowed to be set up in spite of the existence of a cabinet sub-committee showed that the Congress mem-bers were extremely indignant over this arbi-

.trary and anti-people act of the government. The feeling regarding the busfares was so strong that the Chief Minister was

the Chief Minister was forced to state in the Vid-han Sabha that the cabinet sub-committe net sub-committee would specifically go into the question of the enhanced busfares and would suggest the ways and means to reduce the same.

NEW AGE

SHE said that while Food Ministers have been changing rapidly, the food policy has not changed radically. Referring to the prevailing situation in agri-

government in the spheres of production and distribution

alone can solve the difficulties on the food front, said

VIMALA DEVI, Communist member, in the Lok Sabha

on Monday while initiating the debate on the food

culture, Vimala Devi, recalled that targets in food production have not been attained and in the last few years there has been instability in food production.

The Third Five Year Plan target was 110 million tons. But we will be lucky if we can reach the 80 for the Second Plan. In this con-nection she also drew attention to the continued dependence on im-port of foodgrains. Till now food grains worth nearly Rs. 2,000 crores had been imported. We live on PL 480, she said.

Causes For Failure

Among the causes for failure to increase agricultural produc-tion, she emphasised the ques. She recalled that government to of land reforms and point. ed out how the Agrarian Rela-tions Act introduced by the Communist Ministry in Kerala was scrapped under Congress rule. She also referred to the Andhra government's unwilling-Andhra government's unwilling-ness to distribute all the culti-

a landless poor in the villages to improve their cultivation. There o should be supply of more good seeds, fertilisers and credit to them. Only the rich peasants and influential classes in the villages have so far benefitted from the package programme and other measures. LOK SABHA

Major Projects

She also suggested that major projects like the Nagatjunasagar should be taken up by the Centre and more attention should also and more attention should also be paid to small and medium irri-

In the field of distribution, the In the field of distribution, the government policies have been such that only profiteers and speculators gained and neither the consumer nor the producer derived any benefit. Vimala Devi demanded that government should fix minimum and maximum price for food, grains to ensure reason-able prices for both producers and consumers and state trading in consumers and state trading in food grains should be under-taken.

prices. She demanded that banks should not be allowed to be used for speculative by

MARCH 8. 1664

mation of a sub-committee to go into the question of the rise of bus fares. The fact that this com-

When TTK, after his induction into the Finance Ministry began blurting out one 'idea' after another to end the sluggishness of the economy we had asked our readers to watch his steps. **OF CAPITALISTS**

it a spurt. An equitable dis-tribution of the fruit of this growth, and other considera tions of a socio-economic nature, should be put on the shelf till this achieved.

He does not of course so crudely express his purpose, and is even prepared to talk in terms of setting up a Monopolies Commission and such other 'socialistic' measures, but that is merely to establish his bona fides. Else, there is little distinction between what he presents as a recipe for the country's ills, and what the big business has all along been hankering for.

Yet, it is clear that merely to stress the need for growth, without directing it progressively through the public sector, and providing for an equitable distribution of its fruit among its real producers-the tolling masses-is to hand the country over to big business. TTK, with all his profound understanding of the laws of economics of the laws of economics, is of course, not unaware of this result. Yet, if he has suggest-ed this course it is only be-cause he himself has decided to be a tool in the hands of big business.

Thus, in his reference to the public sector projects, which should in his view not merely make size-able profits to be able "to build reserves, amortise loans and provide adequately for depreciation of assets and their replacement without adding unduly to the tax hur den", he has also said that their development will be "re-inforced" by the fact that the products and services rendered by them are "ab rbed by private sector-which is not inhibited from making adequate profits"

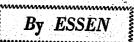
Logical

Upshot

In other words, if you want the public sector projects to work you have to necessarily provide all those facilities t the private sector which may enable it to "absorb" the ser-vices created by them. By the same logic, the development of the public sector has no relevance by itself, but mere-ly as an aid to the growth of rivate enterprise

The incompatibility of this approach with that of the Plan—which wants the public sector to be the main lever of progress towards the socialist pattern is obvious, but why should that worry TTK for whom 'prohas become synonygress mous with the growth of private corporate enterprise?

The same understanding determines 'TTK's approach towards 'prices' and 'controls'. Statutory controls, in his view, may discourage investment in basic industries. He would, therefore, prefer fiscal devices to curb profitering. But that is to sidetrack the issue. Both fiscal and control devices may be necessary to keep the prices down and it is irrelevant to counterpolse the



two. But for TTK such 'counterpoising' comes in handy to sow confusion about the efficacy of controls—which are ing the little burden that an essential instrument to Morarji Desai had been obli-keep the economy on the ged to impose on corporate right track.

Similarly, by a "scholastic" dissertation on the distinction between "ownership, control and management" TTK has sought to inweigle the people into accepting his view of the economy that we should build. Ignoring even his own party's recent statement, that what recent statement, that it aims at is a "socialist state" he has magnanimously de-clared that in the society which "we" hope to establish on an "enduring basis" the private sector, in the sphere assigned to it, will have the opportunity for uninhibited growth

Open Door

A logical corollary of such a conception of the society which TTK hopes to establish on an "enduring" basis is the effort which he would want the country to make to °at_ tract the external capital In keeping with his earlier advo-cacy of opening the doors wider for its inflow, he has of fiscal provided a number ncentives in his budget proposals.

Presenting the growing burden of debt repayment as a point against foreign aid, he has sought to estab-lish that foreign investments present a better pro position, forgetting or berately ignoring the fact that while the former can be redeemed in some time the latter involve continuous drain.

Coming to his other budget proposals the abolition of the Super Profits Tax, because of the "psychological resistance" March 3

it produced to growth, is manifestly a surrender to big business, whose organs had singled it out for special condemnation. Its replacement by a surtax on profits of companies computable on a wider base is also aimed at lessen-

Fiscal

Incentives

The most dangerous aspect of TTK's fiscal incentives to this sector is, however, the rebate on Corporation Tax, equivalent to 10 per cent of the income tax and the super tax, which he proposes to provide to companie "engaged in industries which occupy an important place in our economy.

The fact that the list includes almost all the last in-cludes almost all the basic industries and that the government is ready to throw them open even for foreign investors, makes this concession virtually a 'carte blanche' for growth of private enter-prise. A half-hearted resurrection of some of his old Kaldorian formulas in a in a much more diluted form than earlier can do little to mitigate the situation.

As against these, and a number of other incentives to private enterprise, TTK's fare for the middle classes is rather meagre. Yet, by announ-cing the abolition of the CDS and giving a few reliefs in income tax in the lower rungs he has sought to blunt their opposition to his sellout to big business. For the man in the street and those not coming under the provisions of the income tax, he has nothing to offer. In fact, with corporate activity gathering mo-mentum and the government hesitating to use control measures to bring down prices. their lot will even be worse.

WEST BENGAL TEACHERS DEMONSTRATE

CALCUTTA: Teachers, librarians, clerical staff and lower grade employees of secondary and other schools in the state held a demonstration on February 26 demanding among other things, revision of their pay scales.

A FIER a rally at the Calcutta maidan they marched in a proces marched in a procession towards the Assembly, but were held up by the police cordon at some distance from the Assembly House.

On getting this information, Satyapriya Roy, gene-ral secretary of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association (ABTA), raised the issue in the Legislative Council and requested the Education Minister, who was present in the House, demands. **************

to meet a deputation of the teachers. The Minister said that

he would look into the teachers' memorandum, but refused to give any date to meet the depu tationists. The Opposition members of the Council then walked out in protest against the Minis ter's attitude.

Later, some of them went out and addressed the processionists, extending full support to their

PAGE THREE

KASHMIR: BEGINNING OF END OF BAKSHI RAI

The Shamsuddin Ministry has gone, and Sadiq Sahib is at the helm of the Kashmir government. All those who have been demanding an end of Bakshi Raj, naturally welcome the change and wish the new Prime Minister success in the difficult tasks ahead of him.

HE Communist Party's de- anomalous position of Kashmir, mand for the removal of the Shamsuddin Ministry, unlike the demand of the Right reactionary parties, was never a demand for the taking over of the administration by the r-i-Riyasat. The Communist demand was for the re-placement of Bakshi Raj by a broad-based government com-posed of honest, secular and democratic elements from in side and outside the National

The swearing-in of the Sadig istry can be a first step in that direction, but it is cle that utmost vigilance will have to be exercised, if other steps are to follow. If any attempts are made to comp mise with the old. discredited lership and its policies—it will be disastrous for the state and for the rest of India.

In this connection, the new Prime Minsiter's first declaration of policy and some of his first actions give cause for ism. The stress on resto ring democratic rights and the rule of law, on bringing th state into line with the rest of the country in regard to certain positive measures and on ing corruption-is in the right ion. So also are the release of detenus, the decision to scrap the most authoritarian of the detention powers, the dis-bandment of the old Bakshi regime's "private army".

The crux of the problem remains that of improving the living standards of the Kashmiri people and ensuring them the minimum essen-tials of democracy. The financial assistance given to Kashmir must no longer go into the pockets of the corrupt gang, which has monopolised so much of this assistance till now. It is not enough that an honest Prime Minister has taken over - unless that means a change in the lives of the Kashmiri people. And it is to this basic task that the new Ministry must direct its special attention.

It must not be forgotten that the old ruling group is still strongly entrenched in the National Conference. Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad himself remains president of the National Conference. His close associates have now grabbed all offices except that of the leader in the National Conference Legislature Party. The contracts and licenses, which disgraced the old regime, continue, and with them, the power and the acquisition of wealth for the

A clean break with the Bakshi practices and all that went with the old administration is necessary, if the Sadiq Ministry is to build on the confidence and popularity it enjoys on its assumption office. The Centre must consider seriously how it is pos-sible to make such a break as long as Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad is allowed to continue to head the National Conference and maintain his headquarters in the state.

The importance of consider-ig immediate steps to end the PAGE FOUR

arising from the provisions of Article 370 of the Constitution, has been underlined by Sadiq Sahib. The new forms in which the imperialist-Pak consipracy against Kashmir is manifesting itself make this a matter of great urgency.

There is need also for broad-ening the Ministry and bring-ing into it representatives of all secular and democratic sections in the state. The new Prime Minister has invited se who left the Natio Conference to rejoin it. It is for these persons to decide their course of action in this regard. But whether they join the National Conference or do not. the inclusion in the ment of all democratic and secular forces should not be pre-vented, under any excuse whatsoever.

The question of the release of Sheikh Abdulla is also engaging the attention of govern-It has rightly ment been pointed out that this is a political question and not merely a legal one. The imperialists are now feverishly trying to re surrect the old "autonomous Kashmir plan. They claim that Sheikh Abdulla still sunnorts this imperialist manoeuvre. respondent makes us almost weep with pity for you, Mr. Talbot, and your Washington and Pentagon colleagues:

But there are happily indica tions that the Sheikh has affirmed his continued loyalty and willingness to abide by the decision already taken of Kashmir's accession to India. If this is so, there should be no diffi-culty in taking a bold decision

TTK's "NEW ECONOMIC POLICY"

THE organ of British capital, ECONOMIST, was the lucky journal to be favoured with a pre-budget interview from TTK. It has flashed this interview in its latest issue (dated February 29) under the significant headline "A New Economic Policy For India?-An Interview With TTK."

Considerable quotations from this interview have already been published in the press. It is clear that this interview was really a preview of the budget als and the new dire tion along which TTK seeks to take our economy

Apart from the abject ple ings and assurances which accompany TTK's appeals for foreign capital, what is most shoking in the interview is the manner in which the question of nationalisation of banks i dealt with.

The ECONOMIST's representative asked the following ques-

"One can hardly ignore the fact that there is considerable sentiment in favour of bank nationalisation inside the Congress party, as evident from the trend of speeches

nade at the annual session few weeks ago. What do you attribute the strength of this

feeling to? There was nothing strange bout this question. With a



B/ ROMESH CHANDRA

ore of signatures to the Great Petition, with the adoption of the demand by several Pradesh Congress Committees themsel-Congress Committees themsel-ves, and the support for the demand by the vast majority

***FROM FRONT PAGE**

iustice!

idiots? We are expected to

ebiscite, and then pat our-

ous Yankee dispenser of

selves on the back that our

opposition to a plebiscite has been supported by the mag-

THE TIMES OF INDIA COT-

"What worries (!) IIS

Poor, poor "worried" impe-

Fortunately, the Indian

people are now, with every day coming out of the world

of illusion sought to be built

for India by the imperialists posing as "friends" in the period since the Chinese ag-

gression. Our people know well

nough that it is US imperia-ism which is backing the

The horror of the whole

sinister conspiracy has been

unmasked still further by the latest US decision to provide the Pakistan Navy with a powerful US subma-

rine-just at this very mo

their "worries" about the

menace of the Sino-Pak alliance to India's security!

There is nothing new, Mr. Talbot, in the stinking pack-

the strategic Kashmir valley for themselves. That desire

which sought to create an

desire is today behind the antics of Bhutto in the Secu-

rity Council and the support

given to him by the Anglo-

And it is the same imperia-

NEW AGE

wish to control Kashmir

"independent Kashmir".

American represe

behind the Pak aggres

on Kashmir. That desire behind the conspiracy

age you are bringing.

US-British imperialists

was

ment, when the same imperialists are parad

Pakistan military dictatorshir

and giving it. its marching

orders against India.

Indian

would

US

The

want

become immobilised should that you will receive the an-Pakistan and China make swer you deserve, Mr. Talbot, concerted moves..." when you force yourself on

strategists is that forces in Kashmir

of speakers at the open session at Bhubaneswar, bank nation-alisation has become a central issue before this country.

TTK's reply to the ECONO-AIST's question was this:

In the first place, the de-mand is being raised by a very small section, and I do not think we need really bother about it. Sec the demand is being linked to such aims as combating inflation and effecting redistribution of wealth, both completely non-sequitur. No one has told me of how either aim is to be furthered by a takeover of the banks, unless one assumes that the depositors' money will be taken away and parcelled out among sundry others." (emphasis added)

This is to ridicule the demand for nationalisation in the most irresponsible way imaginable. Who called for redistribution of the depositors' money? that the meaning of nations money? Is sation of banks?

that is behind the "new" plan you are bringing to India this

week. Mr. Talbot. An "inde-

the happy hunting ground

In our Pariament, Mirister

without Portfolio Lai Bahadur

Shastri has emphasised that

India's position on Kashmir

regains the same as that stat-

ed in our representative's

speech during the recent Security Council debate. He

has sought to suggest that the

news of the Talbot Plan is

It is to be hoped however

our soil during this week end. If you do not hear it from the mouths of the govern-

ment spokesmen vou meet

(for sometimes they are ton-gue tied and sometimes they

are too "diplomatic" and too

mighty land of the Dollar!)-

make no mistake. See the an-

swer in the eyes of our peo-ple-alert and ready, deter-mined never to sell their Motherland to imperialism.

Oh-yes, we know that you

have your agents inside this country, Mr. Talbot. The

Right reactionary forces have

*** FROM PRONT PAGE**

cluding wo

food.

eaceful

The committee conde-mned the lathicharges

on the satyagrahis in-

the women volunteers were brutally beaten up

after arrest. In most places the arrested vo-

lunteers were not given

Despite all the provoca-

tions, the satyagraha is

carried on in the most

manner. And the popular

support is widening

offer satvagraha.

and disciplined

dav

been preaching for a sell out

"polite" to guests from

ould only

the

ndent" Kashmir

for imperialism

"speculation'

TALBOT, GO

TTK's arguments smell suspiciously like those of the lunatic spokesmen of US imperialwho distort the meaning measure against the of any power of monopolists and hold it up to ridicule.

But like the US imperialist admen, TTK also cuts no ice in 1964 when men have learned hy wading through the raging ires of experience. the truth bout the horrors of the capitalist path and are turning away from it sharply.

TTK talks of "a very small section" supporting the demand for nationalisation of banks. It is so "small" that he and his foreign patrons, he says, need

Poor TTK cannot hear the multimillion marching feet of India's masses.... he cannot see the power of this "very small section", which em-braces the tens of crores of the toilers of our country

One cannot help the wilfully deaf and the wilfully blind. (March 4)

HOME

on Kashmir in tune with then

imperialist masters. The com-

munal gangsters are doin

your work, by spreading hate and their diabolical propa-

We know that you have read the wishful dispatch

from New Delhi of one of your

own American correspondents

"A powerful moderate fac

tion in India's ruling Con-

gress Party favours an even-

tual compromise solution to the Kashmir problem, such

as internationalisation of

the disputed Vale of Kash-mir" (quoted in INDIAN

Don't stake too much on

this sort of balderdash, Mr. Talbot. The Right forces are

NOT India whether they are

the Right outside the Con-gress or inside it. Your dollars

are many-but this land and

Pack up your bags and go

home. India stands on guard

over its independence and its

integrity. Kashmir is part of

our Motherland.

its people are NOT for sale

EXPRESS, March 3)

ganda for an exchange

populations.

which said:

The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement;

big propaganda boost is ever one may welcome . the nopoly press to T. T. Krishna-machair's budget. All leaders loyal to the Indian people and the national ideals up, think and act toger. The need is great and the time short.

We want

In earlier years, under Morarji's dispensation the people had to face and fight year there may be a tendency to feel relieved for which,

During the three years of the Third Plan itself Morarii had overfulfilled the five-year target of taxation by over Rs. 400 crores. The need was to lighten the tax burdens on masses but the Finance

scrapping of the compulsory deposit scheme. T. T. Krishnamachari's budget contains no relief for the people. There is no assurance of even holding the price line. State trading and price control have been

ncreasing tax burdens. This which, ever, no thanks are due to T. T. Krishnamachari.

It is a very cunningly constructed budget just to throw dust in people's eyes and disarray their ranks. Income-tax on lower in-

come brackets has been reduced to silence the vocal and active middle strata serve as a screen for unprecedented concessions to monopolies. Indian and foreign both, in gross national policies. violation of

The demand to curb and Minister has offered precious control monopoly had virtual-little in this direction. How- ly become a national demand.

BAN THIS COMMUNAL FILTH !

"Where Rivers Are Flowing With Corpses".... things a This is the title of an editorial in the Jan Sangh-RSS country." Hindi weekly PANCHJANYA.

TAKE a look at the followeditorial:

"Ask Ayub, ask the Congress government: Have only a thousand Hindús been massa cred? Corpses were buried in mass graves; corpses were thrown to kites and crows in the forests; corpses burnt, and yet so many of them remained that the rivers overflow with then who can say exactly how many Hindus were killed in



Pakistan?...According to Jan angh general secretary Pandit Deendaval Upadhyaya Out of 92 lakhs Hindus of Pakistan, 11 lakhs have been displaced and a majority of them, it is feared, have been killed

For sheer communalism, the Jan Sangh-RSS press has reached new heights in recent weeks. And despite all the ses of stern measures to halt communal propaganda, tory provocations, which can be compared only with the vile hate campaign of the West Pakistan press, are still allowed to go scot free.

The ORGANISER, English weekly of the RSS-Jan Sangh communalists, has frontpa ed a huge headline—"30,000 Killed in East Pakistan." This of course, is mild on compawith PANCHJANYA. which suggests that seven lakhs have been killed.

Coupled with this provocative reporting of the bra-tal counts in East Pakistan (agains: which all democraelements, in our country have rightly expressed their abhorrence), the Hindu

. communalists have started ng extract from this a sinister campaign to vilify all Muslims in our country PANCHJANYA has made out a whole "case" against Calcutta's Muslims: "Khadiclad Muslim" leaders, it says, played Pakistan's game in Calcutta. Arms made in Pakistan and China, it alleges, were found in Muslim hou

were found in Musim nouses. Muslims were responsible for the riots, they "prepared" for these and withdrew from Hindu majority areas two days before the rlots began.

The ORGANISER (February 24) quotes "Gurn" Golwalkar as saying quite openly:

.it was the pro-Pakistani Muslims in Calcutta, who first started the attack... Thus the Calcutta riots were, beyond a shadow of doubt. only an extension of-and not a reaction to-the riots in East Bengal."

ORGANISER's communalism has evidently no limit. The same issue calls Union Minister Humayun Kabir a 'mad mulla", and condemns many other leading perso-nalities like Assam's Fakhru-ddin Ahmed, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, Dr. Sved Mahnud and Shah' Nawaz Khan as people who came "to pol their communal nose in Cal-

Golwalkar's Intransigence

entta *

The length to which deliberate distortions goes is proved by "Guru" Golwal-kar's speech in Madras in kar's speech in Madras in which he attacked Union Minister Gulzarilal Nanda's welcome pledge to protect the lives of the minority community. This is what the "Guru" said:

"Shri Nanda declared, 'every Muslim life is sacred to us, whereas every life ought to be a sacred trust with any government worth the name. Shri Nanda by his statement had not only betrayed the real mind of the government on the matter, for evidently he cared not for the Hindu life as was proved by the in-discriminate police killings of Hindus. That, in fine, is how

MARCH 8, 1961

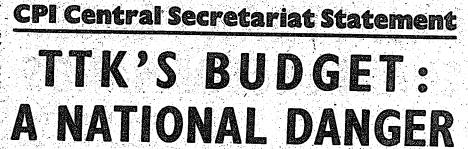
KASHMIR SHALL NEVER BE YOURS, MESSRS. IMPE-RIALISTS! ANDERA SATYAGRAHA

The issue has been take up in a big way inside the Andhra Legislature also. During budget debate **P**. Sudaravva asked the government whether it was willing to return to the kisans the extra revenue ernment whether vielding from the additionl land levy over and above the Rs. 4 crores which the government claimed it would get from it.

There was no answer from the government to this challenge thrown by the leader of the opposiafter day. Today even Con-gressmen are coming for-ward in large numbers to See earlier reports on Cen-

tre pages and Page 7.

MARCH 8. 1964



The budget does the contrary. It concedes most of the demands which the press and the organisations of Indian monopoly have been lobbying for planfully.

The announced commission on monopolies is a diversion of the popular demand, resort to the traditional bureaucratic tactic of delaying matters. It is pro-posed that it will first in-



things are going on in our

Provocative reporting of the East Pakistan events and anti-Muslim hate propaganda is made the basis for the foul demand for "exchange of population." The Hindu Ma hasabha is openly calling for such an "exchange."

PANCHJANYA has editorially demanded:

"This is the opportune moment for effecting an ex-change of minority populations in India and Pakistan which is a categorical imperative?

Upadhyaya's Exhortations

Jan Sangh's Deen Dayal Upadhyaya has in a state-ment, put it more cleverly:

"There are only two ways out of the present imbro-glio. Either Indo-Pak poli-tical relations should beso good that Hindus in East Pakistan may feel-reassured, or an exchange of all Hindus in East Bengal and all illegal Pak immigrants and such other Muslims in India, who may wish to leave, should planfully exchanged."

What is meant by the words "Muslims in India, who wish to leave" is clear enough. The communal parties seek make them "wish to leave." to

The "exchange of popula-tions" proposed is the cover for preaching the worst communal violence.

What is significant is the fact that these organs of Hindu communalism, while vomitting fire and brickstones against the Muslims, have not one word to say against the imperialist patron's of Pakistan. Not only that. there -even an attempt to justify the re-rik stand on Kashmir. US-UK stand on Kashmir. Says ORGANISER (February 4) of the Security Council sneeches

"The speeches of British and American representatives were merely repetitions of their stand on the question which has remained unchang. ed all the e fifteen years. yet they have been held up to public opinion in this country, as if they had resil-

vestigate and then submit a report i.e. the issue of de-Bhubaneswar aim of ling the Indian ec from the evil and illegal machinations of monopoly will be delayed by some vears more.

There is no earthly reason for another report. The Vivian Bose Commission report is already there, the m dus operandi of a typical Indian monopoly group analysed and exposed for the naked eye, by an impartial leading judicial authority.

The Mahalanobis Committee report on the extent, scope and the hold of monoextent. poly groups over Indian economy is already there with the government, signed by the topmost national economists

All that is wanted are miles and regulations to be an-nounced by the central government for the prop. monopoly commission to into action and compel the big monopoly houses to oh serve the laws of the land and function in terms of the interests of the nation and not serve their selfish aim

Most dangerous of all, T. T. Krishnamachari seeks change the whole pattern of Indian planning and reverse every proclaimed policy meant to build up the public sector as the leading sector of economy and hasten the economic independence of the country.

T. T. Krishnamachari exploiting the weakness of the public sector bureaucratic management to hand them over to the men of private sector.

T. T. Krishnamachari is exploiting the shortfalls in in-dustrial targets to permit monopolists into which were sought to be developed in the public sector by twisting the industrial policy resolution which no Fin- policies it spells out.

ed from their position, to the detriment of our cause and national interests and prestige.

And of course, it is all India's fault, the mistake of pressing the policy of non-alignment, ORGANISER writes: "The comic part of it is that while we have been priding ourselves on our impec-cable nonalignment we now to demand that the seem to demand that the Western nations should back us up willy-nilly."

It is not surprising that the Hindu communalists defend the imperialists as best they can. For like their Muslim counterparts, the Hindu communalists too are equally the imperialists' creations and agents.

The communatism they preach is not born out of extra "concern" for their

ance Minister pledged to the ism can be permitted to get away with.

Worst of all, the Finance Minister has thrown the door wider open for the foreign monopolies to enter even the public sector and this is clearly a violation of the letter and spirit of the industrial policy resolution of 1956. This indeed is what the World Bank has been all along pressing.

The budget reveals in short that under T. T. Krishnamachari's economic leadership the misery and discontent of the Indian people will conin people will continue to grow. Indian economy will be made the monopo profiteers' paradise, and a happy hunting ground for foreign private capital as well

Commitments Sidestepped

Sacrosanct policy com-mitments to Parliament and the country are being Proclaimed lestepped. sidestepped. Proclaimed plan pattern is being per-verted and reversed. India's economic independence is being endangered.

It is a situation which should particularly worry and activise in time democratically-minded and honest Congressmen who take the proessive policies of their own organisation seriously, who have a special responsibility as members of the ruling party. There is no doubt that a mighty protest will arise from all other sections of patriotic and democratic public opinion.

The Indian Communists will join with all progressive forces in exposing the national menace embodied in the budget and in fighting the

co-religionists—it is to create that strife and disruption, which can assist the imperialists to "divide and rule", interfere and rule", interfere in our internal affairs and blackmail our country peopl

It was the Muslim communalist agents of imperialism who first trotted out the "twonation theory." The Hindu communalists, by their slogans of "exchange of popula-tion" and their anti-Muslim hate campaign, give strength to precisely the same false, dangerous two-nation theory.

This vile communal propaida must be banned. the communalists must be brought to heel. The hattle against communalism is the united responsibility of Indian patriots and democr

RAJASTHAN PLACES CHARTER of DEMANDS

JAIPUR: The Rajasthan State Council of the Com- Stoppage of the privy purses. munist Party of India along with the Kisan Sabha and trade unions has called for a statewide demonstration before the Legislative Assembly on March 26.

HIS demonstration is being organised on the basis of a seventeen-point demands charter of the people of the state. The demands are broadly as

FOR THE KISANS:

Reduction of the existing high land rents, and its fixation on a scientific basis exempt-ing the uneconomic holdings ing the uneconomic holdings altogether. It may be recalled that the present rents have been drawn up on the basis of mone-tisation of one-sixth of the protisation of one-sixth of the pro-duce, a feature peculiar to the feudal set up of the state. The result is that in some areas such land rents are as high as Rs. 26 per acre of well-irrigated land and Rs. 3 for ordinary Barani land. Rents for example in Hunghburn Rents for example in Jhunjhunu are 5 to 10 times higher than the adjoining areas of Mahendra-garh and Loharu.

★ Immediate reversal of the policy of charging high price for the land in project areas and the policy of auctioning land in these areas instead of allotting it to the landless. The demand is for all government land, including those in the project areas to be allotted to the landless. There is also the demand that the government should implement the agreement with the refugee kisans of Alwar and Bharatpur government should implement the agreement with the refugee kisans of Alwar and Bharatpur and charge them the same agreed small price for land; follow the same policy for refugees in other areas and also for the Harijan Patterdars of Alwar and Bharat-

jagirdars by 10 years.

FOR THE WORKERS

FOR ALL THE COMMON PEOPLE

been about Rs. 30 lakhs. This means that an extension of this

Taking over of the foreign trade of wool and mica. This to may mean increase in resour-ces by about Rs. 2 to 3 crores annually. The State Council has appealed to all other Left elements to join.

articles of essential use.

administration. Immediate stoppage of corruption and waste. being associated because these Full metation of ania states

The demands also include slo-gans and items for raising the

A Minimum wage of Rs. 80 to be raised to Rs. 105 in three years. Full neutralisation of the rise in cost of living. Immediate relief by increasing the DA by Rs. 10 per month for each worker. Correction of the system of com-putation of Cost of Living Index numbers. by about Rs. 5 crores per year. Immediate steps for nationali-sation of banks and in the state level nationalisation of the state level nationalisation of the passenger road transport. It may be noted that by nationalising only about to per cent of the routes, and with an investment of about Rs. 1.26 crores the profit

The rising prices and to of about Rs. 3 to 4 crores per bring the price level down to year.

From H. K. VYAS

of the nationalised roadway

year huge kisan conferences and demonstrations have been held. In Sikar and Jhunjhunu 15,000 kisans demonstrated before the collectorate. In Nagaur, Beawar, Raipur, Sojat, Hanumangarh, Mateli, Ganganagar and even in small tahsil places like Shalpura. Chang and others, such confer-ences and demonstrations have been held. The biggest mobilisation have

The biggest mobilisation have ben in Sikar and Jhunjhunu dis-tricts. After such demonstrations

the kisans' have refused to pay land rent till the surcharge is

land rent til the surcharge is withdrawn. Three to four tahsils in these districts are standing absolutely firm and even in other tahsils many villages are firm. When the tahsildars go to collect the revenue, the kisans collect in thousands and chase them

away. The government in its effort.

The government in its effort. to some how manage to collect the revenue have announced some concessions; they have agreed to subdivide the holdings amongst the brothers and relatives so that the incidence of the sur-charge would fall only on a small number. In many villages they are verbally waiving the surcharge and only collecting the normal 'rent (revenue). But des-pite all this, these two districts are carrying on the campaign. Apart from this upsurge among the kisans, which has also resulted in the revival and strengthening of Kisan Shha enrolment and set-ting up of committees, there have

ting up of committees, there have

which have spurred the prepara-

The workers have been

NEW AGE

agita-. and

carrying on an intense tion for their demands,

tions for this programme.

other developments

of cheap grains and other essen-tial commodities shops in all to all other Left elements to join towns and big villages. Imme-diate measures for famine relief. The State Council and the to all other Left elements to join in this programme. Some talks and discussions have been held with the PSP, the Socialist Party

* Reduction of the sales tax on with the PSP, the Socialist Party articles of essential use. and the Lok Raj Parishad. Of

course there is no question of the reactionary parties like the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party Reduction of expenditure on

Full protection of civic rights and stoppage of the atrocities of the police. regressive programme and for protection of these feudal and protection of these feudal and vested interests. The announcement of this pro-gramme has been followed up by largescale preparations. In December and January this year huge kisan conferences and demonstrations, have been held.

gans and items for raising the alternative resources. These are:

PUNJAB YOUTH-CONFERENCE

The third conference of Punjab Nawjavan Sabha (Punjab Youth Federation) took place at Bhatinda on February 22, 23. About 250 delegates representating nine district units took part in the conference which was meeting for the first time since the proclamation of national emergency.

SARADA MITRA. general campaign launched by the trade secretary of the All-India unions for reduction of prices, Youth Federation in his inau-increase of wages and for naspeech told the delegates "youth must understand. the developments in the coun-try and in the present day. ld. Only

able to differentiate between hungerstrike for last three days just and unjust." for the above demands. He said, "it is not enough to raise the general problems of of our youth. We must ana-lyse deeply the problems of each sections of our youth— the young workers, the rural youth, the students—and for-mulate their concrete de-mands. Only then shall we be able to reflect the aspirations." About 30 delegates spoke in terport placed by LAKHBANS SINGH, the president of the state Federation. The report Federation was adopted with amendments. The conference elected a new council, executive committee

of our young generation." Mitra said, "it is our task to light frustration and cynicism now creeping in among a large ted president, Lakhbans Singh, section of youth by giving vicepresident and PREM SINGH

tionalisation of banks etc. At the end of first day's session the delegates marched to the centre of the city where the nents in the coun-the present day then they will be workers representatives were on ferentiate between hungerstrike for last three days for the above demands.

ouncil, executive committee and the office-bearers, BHAN SINGH PAURA MLA, was electow creeping in among a large teu president, Laknoans Singa, section of youth by giving vicepresident and PREM SINGH them the inspiring ideals of general secretary. On the even-socialism and restoring in them ing of February 23, a mass the confidence in future." meeting of several thousand The conference passed a reso-lution supporting the national the decisions of the conference.

significant development has interaction and called a Political Confer-ence swhich will voice peoples demands. Active preparations are on all over the state, People of Ganga-nagar staged a mammoth demon-All these currents are pointing to the direction of the unity and the survey of the survey of the direction of the unity and the survey of the surve

All these currents are pointing to the direction of the unity and mobilisation of the organised sec-tions of the people, the workers and the peasants, leading a move-ment for immediate problems Immediate stoppage of all other concessions to the for-mer rulers in respect of free water and light, exemption from Octroi, house tax etc. ment for immediate problems and demands of the people against the anti-peoples politics of the

Postponement of compen-sation to the bigger income BIRCHANDRA DEB BARMA **IS SERIOUSLY ILL** These three measures alone ould augment the state resources

DEB BARMA, deputy leader of the Opposition in Tripura Assembly is suffering from a serious disease for a long time in the Hazaribagh Central

Jail. Some days ago his illness became so acute that the jail authorities were compelled to transfer him

have managed to secure some government and with a pro-concessions from the govern-ment. In Alwar a new and significant development has interests, for a turn to the left; taken place. In the district, naturally debunking the machi-communists, Socialists, inde-pendents, and even some Con-gressmen have joined together and called a Political Confer-like the Jan Sangh and the

kisans of Churu staged another big demonstration on March 1. Programme of conferdemonstration on ences and meetings are being taken all over and slogans now ring everywhere for the march on Jaipur.

T is reliably learnt to outside hospital. His condition that BIRCHANDRA still remains grave, it is reported.

The detenus of Tripura, de-tained in Hazaribagh jail had resorted to one-day token hun-gerstrike demanding release of Deb Barina.

Having received the news, AGHORE DEB BARMA, acting leader of the Opposition sent a letter to the Speaker of the Assembly to convene a special meeting to discuss the release demand of Deb Barma.

The year was 1910. The place: Copenhagen, capital of Denmark. About a 100 women from 17 countries of Europe and America had gathered there t the second International Conference of Socialist Women to discuss the question of women's rights.

A T that time the inferior ference of Socialist Women. to the time the menor relate of Socialist women, position of woman in Clara Zetkin, already known ty was not questioned, as an ardent supporter of the her sole vocation was rights of working people and bled to be the bearing a fearless fighter for socia-Society was not questioned while her sole vocation was accepted to be the bearing and rearing of children and service of her master. In the vast continents of Asia and Africa, woman was ground down under the double opdown under the double op-pression of imperialism and feudalism. But the turn of the century had already seen women entering the ranks of industrial workers and with that the consciousness of be called upon to join the their rights had been awak- movement. For the purpose ened

In the most industrially advanced country of the time, the United States-women of various social strata, workers and intellectuals had organised meet-ings and demonstrations in several cities on Februany 27, 1909 demanding po-litical rights for women. The common demand of the feminist movement at that time was the vote as only New Zealand, Australia and Finland had granted women At the International Con- led by Rameshwari Nehri

lism, proposed that in order to mobilise the widest support for women's rights, not only the emancipated and educat-ed sections from the advanc-ed countries of Europe and America but women from all over the world, no matter how ignorant and backward they might be at the time should she proposed the observation of March 8 every year as In-ternational Women's Day. More than half a century has elapsed since then. Mor and more countries have joined in the celebration of International Women's Day

world

ons. At

from year to year. When in 1960 the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day was celebrated, every country in the joined in the celebration the celebrations which were again held at Copenhagen India was represented by a

fusal to do anything to re-

The anti-land levy agita-tion and the mass hunger-strike by trade union lea-

ders throughout the state

The nominal surplus

allowance to taluq headquar-ters from April 1, 1964. No

new taxes are envisaged. The increase in DA is of the

order of Rs. five for employees

drawing upto Rs. 150 and Rs. 6 in the case of those with a salary between Rs. 151 and

Rs. 300. The trade union lea-

has so far found the gov-

dress the grievances

ANDHRA KISAN AGITATION 30,000 OFFER SATYAGRAHA

From MOHIT SEN

HYDERABAD: Twelve thousand satyagrahis have gone into action in the past seven days in 127 centres in all the 20 districts in Andhra. This brings the total of participants in the three-week struggle to 30,000. And the tempo continues to rise.

AST week alone almost as before the state budget was to be presented as a protest against the government's remany satyagrahis picketted the revenue offices as in the previous weeks put togeoffices ther Every day now in an ever-increasing number of centres at least 4,000 satya-grahis come forward and the squads increase in size to the average figure of 100 per The government has had to shed all its garb of complacency and step up repression. Very severe lathi-charges Very severe lathi-charges have taken place in Medak district. ISWARA REDDY MP has been arrested and detain-ed on the spurious charge of harassment" to "peaceable citizens.

An increasingly significant feature of the struggle is the participation of rank and file Congressmen in-cluding Mandal Congress Committee members. This is particularly to be seen in West Godavari district where Congressmen with Godavari district Congress flags are joining the satyagraha not in tens and twenties but in hun-

building in Hyderabad B. SWAMI MUDIRAJ, a Conmands written on it. All the Opposition MLAs ders and the NGOs organisa- "new" "Chief" Minister and MLCs staged a walkout tion have already condemned a fresh spurt of struggle.

MARCH 8, 1984

ernment totally unrespon-sive. And the Opposition MLAs felt that the least they could do to register popular anger at this atti-tude was to boycott the budget speech. Political Bankruptcy

The budget itself is a re-markable essay in political bankruptcy. It provides for a total revenue of Rs 136 crores and expenditure of Rs. 135.85 crores. of Rs. 15 lakhs will, however, be converted to a deficit of Rs. 1.94 crores, because of in-creased DA to the low paid In front of the Assembly government employees and extension of compensatory.

gressman from Surajpet, has begun an indefinite fast for reduction of the land levy and the speedy distribution of banjar lands. He has a portrait of Gandhiji and a placard with these two de-

Federation A similar lack of unity had prevented the democratic students from intervening during the difficult of Assamese-Bengali tension in Assam. On the other hand, where demo-cratic students' organisa-tions had worked together against the com

The programme joint activities suggested by the AISF includes jointly organising meet-ings, conventions and ings, conventions and publications on socialism and democratic changes,

our economy. tions.

"We may have many differences but these are the points on which we can unite and work out a mmon programme and in implementing these we can try to be upto the

student community.

well as a programme self help and a cooperative to sink differences:

expectation of our na-tion. Of course, we do not me. Many more vital is-

AISF's Open Letter to Youth Cong Recent events have thrown a glaring light on the activities of the reactionary forces in the country to mislead the student masses and use them for their nefarious purposes COMMUNAL parties and defence of the policy of nonalignment, accep-tance by China of the Colombo proposals in-crease of India's indetaken advantage of the

For United Action of

Democratic Student Bodies

disunity among the demo-cratic and secular student organisations to sow their poison seeds and reap an ugly harvest. The recent events in Cal-

cutta, following the communal riots in East Pakistan, underlines the neces-sity for student unity to fight the forces of reaction, which used large groups of students for their communal campaign.

The All-India Students Federation has taken a welcome lead by addres ing an open letter to the Youth Congress, propos-ing a programme of joint activities among stu-

dents. The letter, signed by Hiren Das Gupta, general secretary of the AISF points out how the Congress Chhatra Parishad president in West Bengal joined hands with communal RSS students with a vow to fight the Students

reactionary forces, they had been successful—as dur-ing students union elections in Delhi and Rajasthan

pendent defence capacity, planned economic development, extension of state sector and releas from the grip of private and foreign capital on A joint service program-me has also been proposed which includes adult education work and social serrice camps during vaca-

A seminar on national education has also been suggested, "where we can express the educational problems from the stu-dents' angle covering the points of educational rianning and extension of technical education and we can also hear from educationists, experts national leaders about their expectations from the

In this seminar it is proposed to take up question of scholarships, book-banks, day libraries etc., as

novement among students. The AISF's Open Letter ncludes with an eppeal

claim it to be an all-comprehensive programsues may come out in a round the table

PAGE SIX



and elected by the National Committee representing 24 Indian women's organisations. Not only had the right of vote been won in 1960-only nine of the independent countries had not yet given women this right-but the right of women to be elected to offices of responsibility had also been widely recognised and women had demonstrated their ability to fulfil responsibilities of the state in the capacity of president, vice-president, minister or ambassador of their countries.

Working women in their hundreds of thousands had nundreds of thousands had succeeded in securing their rights of equal pay for equal work recognised toge-ther with their right of safe-



these paltry concessions as an insult.

Others are of the opinion that, as seems to be the cus-tom with the Andhra Ministry, there may be a supple-mentary budget some six months hence with new tax burdens

And the overwhelming majority feels that there is not a tincture of socialism a la Bhubaneswar in all the budget proposals. There is absolutely no attempt even at pretending to reduce the gaping disparities or build up a pattern of expenditure to push forward develop-ment. Against this background

comes the widely publici and universally expec expected changeover in Chief Minister ship. SANJEEVA REDDY gives way to his protege BRAHMA-NANDA REDDY but remains in effective control as the leader of the Congress lature Party. There is abso-lutely no change in the Cabinet or Congress power-bal-ance but only a shuffling of seats.

In the presence of KAMA-RAJ, extraordinarily ostentatious and even vulgar laudatory speeches were made by Congress leading light flatter Sanjeeva Reddy, lights remains the boss. And the boss retains not only all the reins of power in his hand boss retains not only an inter-reins of power in his hand but keeps himself free to make the jump to Deihi or back to the Chief Minister's gadd whenever and whichever is opportune.

The people in the state are quite unaffected by the change and regard it as all a game of musical chairs. They are preparing to welcome the "new" "Chief" Minister with Minister with

guarding the health and wel-fare of their children. Inside the family also, in spite of dogged opposition from ortho-dox opinion, the need for es-tablishing a just basis for the association of men and women had been recognised.

In the wake of two world wars, to the primary demand of equal rights had been added the demand to end all wars so that the children given birth to by women might live: the demand to prohibit nuclear weapons so that the health of future generations may not be endangered and the demand for freedom of all nations as a pre-requisite for the complete emancipation and full flowering out of all human be-

During the last fifty years women of Asian and African countries had been courage ously fighting against impe-rialism and colonialism and women of their countries waging a determined struggle fascism and They have demonstrated through their heroic sacrifices the fact that freedom is as dear to them as the life of the children they give birth

Much has been achieved but much still remains to be done. Centuries of tradition and superstition cannot be wipand ed out in fifty four years. The recognition of a right is only the first step, its full utilisa-tion is another and an equally important task

Even in the advanced countries of Europe and America the struggle for equal rights has to be taken to its logical conclusions; in the socialist countries of the world the task of activising more and more women in the great campaign for peace and ad-vancement of socialism throushout the world remains to carried out.

Unity Of All Women

In the newly-liberated countries ignorance, povertv. orthodox tradition and other remnants of feuda-lism have to be persistently rooted out. Yet in a numbe of countries the forces of imperialist oppression have to be defeated and national freedom won. For this purpose the unity of all sec-tions of women all over the world is as important today as it was in 1910.

In India, women have ob served this day for several years round the most impor-tant slogan of the year. For example, in the question of better marriage laws, against the system of dowry, for the education of girls and so on. hundreds of meetings and ce-tions whi lebrations are organised foundatio in the various cities and vil-national lages of different states

By HAIRAH BEGUM

This year the central slogan of the celebrations is the demands of working women and to that end preparations are already well under way. In Bombay, the textile pharmaceutical workers to-gether with middle class employees are to demonstrate on March 6 on the basis of lathe of signatures collected their charter of demands; in Delhi a convention of working women is to be inau women is to be inaugurated by Durgabai Deshmukh to be attended by teachers, nurses, women building workers and municipal employees.

Campaign Is On

In Jullundur, Ludhiana Amritsar and other cities of Punjab, delegations are being elected to proceed to Chandigath on March 9 for plac-ing demands of working wo-men before the state Assembly: in Travancore the plantation workers and sections of women industrial workers; in Coimbatore, Pondicherry, Triuchirapally, Tu-ticorin and in Hyderabad women textile workers, bidi workers and workers of other industries and wonters of other industries are holding meet-ings and planning their forms of demonstration; in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Gujerat similar steps are be-ing planned.

The encouraging feature of this campaign is that the trade unions have for the first time taken up the question of women workers in cooperation with women's organisations. In fact in some areas where women's organisations do not exist or are not in touch with workers, it is the tradeunionists themselves who are helping to approach the women workers, distri-bute handbills and leaflets and mobilise them for this

ť

To the demands of equal pay for equal work, no discrimination against married women and provision for creches etc., have been added such general demands as that of a check in the soaring prices of essential commodities, free compulsory educa-tion for girls and better facilities for training in vocations and professions. Thus not only the working women but the housewife also has the opportunity to identify her-self with this year's campaigns and celebration

This year the International Women's Day should see not only the growing unity of various women's organisations but the forging of links between women's organisations and working class organisa-tions which should lay the foundations for a broad-based organisation

BUDGET! BUDGET! BUDGET! **MONOPOLIES GRUNT** WITH SATISFACTION

The pre-budget publicity build-up given to T. T. of simultaneous taxing of the Krishnamachari by the monopoly press presupposed extensive concessions for its masters. And TTK has obliged them handsomely through his budget propo-

IKE the good business-man he is, the Finance Minister has sought to daze on man with some bastic announcements like monopolies commission and abolition of compulsory de posit scheme. That was only to distract his attention from the concessions given to the sharks in the so iety.

While there is nothing for the common man in the budget-not even an assurance to hold the price line-it has provided a mixed grill for the haves: for every impost there is a corresponding concesmostly more than compensatory to the burden imposed. The cornorate sector both the foreign and hon brand. gets ample scope to expand their dragnets.

For this same reason the grunts of satisfaction ed the growls of protest from the "maneaters" and the press which is controlled by them. Most of them welcom the proposals of TTK though adding that some of the conssions to the monopolies uld have been extended furnizzan ther.

Thus THE INDIAN EX-PRESS (March 2) felt that TTK's immediate task was to 'remove the fiscal disincentives to save and invest and to infuse a sense of confidence in the investors who have burnt their fingers, in the past two years. This he has leavoured to do without sacrificing revenue

The "greatest disincentive" of the super profits tax has been done away tax has been done with. The industry "may find it hard to join issue with him" over the surtax which has come in its place, though even this, the nance felt, was "a tax on efficiency and economy of administration".

Restrictions Removed

The removal of restrictions expenditure on employees by companies was welcome to the paper though it said "the investor has not been given all the encouragement that he deserved". The tax on bonus shares was also not to its liking.

"The reintroduction of the expenditure tax will no doubt raise many evebrows". according to THE INDIAN EXbecause "such a tax is difficult to administer as the government itself must have discovered when it was in force, and it also leads to too many anomalies".

After Bhubaneswar the nonopolies commission was a foregone conclusion", it said, but it would only "serve the purpose of dispelling some of the popular misconceptions".

Also, it could not understand how, after making gain as though it was already such a "refreshing analysis actual, there is the injustice

PAGE EIGHT

of the industrial set-up" by distinguishing between ownership, control and management TTK should have gone hard against control. "While control may be the vital element, no social pur-pose will be met by substi-tuting political control for private control" was the THE STATESMAN was al-

most ecstatic over the TTK budget which in its words nts a bold attempt, almost the first in recent times, to cut through the fis-cal cocoon into which the government has been wrapping itself and the economy". Krishnamachari Mr shown how he could remove some fetters on growth", it added

In an editorial on March 1 the paper said that the sur-tax was "a considerable im-provement" on the super profits tax (from the lists' point of view, of course); "the spirit in which it is made is sufficient assu that any new anomalies it may create will be readily examined and cured'

Small Price

The increase in super tax n the case of private companies and the discontinua ance of development rebate "will be small price to pay for the generous treatment meted out by the budget to the cor-porate sector a_s a whole" it declared.

The tightening of provisions on tax avoidance was wel-comed, but there was a tinge of anxiety when it said "the drastic measures hinted at for unearthing unaccounted mo ney should not be allowed to legenerate into instruments of harassment".

The monopolies commission and the steep rise in estate duty, gift tax and expenditure tax were seen as penditure tax were seen as catalysts "for his own party to soothe its ideological conscience" though the paper considered the rate of estate duty "almost expropriatory". THE HINDUSTAN TIMES

said on March 1: "Mr. Krishnamachari's has been a balan-cing act of some ingenuity. The 'multi-purpose' tool of taxation has been wielded with some skill, but there are many possibilities of hurt. Some of these, it is heped. are unforeseen and therefore re-mediable when made obvious. Then it went on to criticise the imposts which TTK has made on the cornorate sector: tax on dividends, super tax on private companies, tax on bonus shares. In this, the paper said, "apart from the iniquity of taxing only one form of potential

NEW AGE

grumbling mood was clear when it said that "though Mr. Krishnamachari has made a genuine attempt to give a fillip to the economy, not all his measures will add up to a real shot in the arm". In particular objection was taken to increase in estate duty and gift tax which would mean "a further erosion of savings in

a class of people most accus-tomed to save and invest". The paper welcomed the abolition of the super pro-fits tax, but not the surtax which replaced it because its hurden "will be no less heavy" on some companies and it "will penalise an efficient company more than the less efficient".

It felt that "by far the most generous gesture is the Finance Minister's treatment of inter-corporate dividen.ls of inter-corporate dividends The paper also found it thereby giving a fillip to "odd" that the Finance Min-ister after making "subtle" distinctions between owner-ship, control, and manage-ment and concluding that tries". thereby giving a fillip to

ownership was dispersed, In the eyes of THE HINDU "should have thought that (March 1) TTK "has intro In the eyes of THE HINDU

duced a greater simplicity in

the structure of personal tax-

of equity and fairness in the

system of corporate taxation".

The paper enthusiastically welcomed all the concessions which the Finance Minister

offered to the corporate sec-tor and those in the higher income groups, while what-

ever burdens were there, were passed as "bearable". And it rounded off the editorial with

wealth may be an excusable

pastime for a minority, the government's main concern

must be to see that the wealth

the advice gratis:

ation and a greater element

TYPES

inherited and other wealth should be subject to penal taxation

companies for the bonus shares issued by it. Double

taxation as well as notional taxation combine to scale new

heights in fiscal irrationality".

The surtax which replaces

super profits tax "is no doubt

erable except in

a vast improvement" but "the

total corporate burden

the favoured industries".

still h

ownership

On more powers to deal with tax evasion and concealed income, the paper was apprehensive; "The d powers to the tax department are so sweeping and uncircumscribed and the penalty provisions concealment which the onus is shifted to the assesses to prove their bona fides so arbitrary that they constitute a dangerous extension of bureaucratic power."

The next day however THE LINDUSTAN TIMES had HINDUSTAN TIMES had second thoughts over the proposals and discovered that "it may well turn out that the carrot is not so delectable nor the stick so formidable as both appeared at first sight".

The editorial on March 2 said: "The selectivity implied in many of the proposals is by and large unexceptionable. With the assurance that the list of qualifying industries (for concessions) can be lenghened as the priorities rearrange themselves in a changing economy there is not much reason to quarrel not much reason with this aspect."

THE TIMES OF INDIA (March 1) was of the opinion that the Finance Minister's "intention to provide the right relief (to the monopolists) is clearly evident in the budget" but "the overall effect is likely to prove less beneficial than it should be". This was because "he has had to hold his hand for fear that he might in the process be giving too much away'

The paper contrasted this with the benefits to the common man to whom in its opinion "he has made a ge-nerous gesture by abandoning the compulsory deposit scheme". The editorial writer perhaps forgot to count how many "common men" in In-dia is in the income tax paying category to whom alone the CDS is applicable in its present form That the paper, was in a



LETTERS

of the Party

read the article "Defend The Unity Of The Party" in the NEW AGE of February 9. In order to rebuff the Chinese and Indonesian Communist party leaders' dogmatist and splitting ac-tivities against the Communist Par-ty of India and the international communist movement communist movement, I would suggest that all our Party units should pass resolutions condemn-ing such activities of the CPC and the PKI, thereby showing them that the CPI, as a Marxist-Leninist party, is one and united even while having differences politically. Let us also show them that we

are in a position to resolve our differences through discussions and a correct analysis of the present Indian political and ec situation AMRITLAL BOGHANT

Shillong

Compensatory Allowance

T is a matter of great relief to the hardpressed government employees that the Punjab gov-ernment has decided to grant com-pensatory allowance to all gov-ernment employees serving in hilly areas and whose pay do not ex-ceed Rs. 850 a month. But it is distressing that the employees in Runar constituence.

employees in Rupar constituency and Manimajra block are not eligi-ble for this allowance though Rupar has been declared as hilly

The abnormal rise in the cost of living also calls for a revision in ernment employees which were fixed by the British rulers 17 years ago and which have no relation to the present situation.

SHAMSHER SINGH JOSH MLA Chandigarh

"While the ideological pre- Manarashtra occupation with the means of Teachers preventing concentration of

THE Maharashtra government has not accepted the pay scales recommended for secondary scales recommended for secondary teachers by the governmentspon-sored integration committee for se-condary education and are stick-ing to the low scales now in force. SSC-passed and STC or TD train-ed teachers have their pay scales at 80-3:140-EB-4-150-5-175. This itself is a very low grade when the ris-ing cost of living and spiralling prices are considered. The govern-ment scale however is even lower at 70-3-100-4140-5150.

at 70-3-100-4-140-5-150. The Bombay corpo pration schools committee's scales for the primary teachers are even better than this at 70-5-100-7-170-EB-10-200-15-2-260 This means that the Bombay cor-poration primary teacher will get poration primary teacher will get Rs. 260 after 23 years of service while the secondary teacher of the Maharashtra government, starting at the same salary of Rs. 70, wil get only Rs. 150 after 22 years of gev only RS. 150 after 22 years or service—a disparity of Rs. 110 be-tween secondary and primary teachers, the higher salary being for the primary teacher I Even an STC trained graduate gets only a maximum of Rs. 200 in the gov-ernment service.

ernment service. It is a wonder how the secondary teachers are tolerating this injusers Association with a membership of 1395 and the Bombay Secondary Teachers Association with a me bership of 1802. What is not un-derstood by the ordinary secondary teachers is why these two bodies are not uniting and fighting for a better deal to the secondary teachers. teachers. B. B. PATEL

Bombay

MARCH 8, 1064

FUTURE BECKONS TO US, YOUNG WORK- ties, what is being done now ERS-A FUTURE OF PEACE, DEMOCRACY AND in most cases is to transfer SOCIALISM. portions of fines fund and un-

TO rid the country of the on the Statute Book, facilirestiges of its colonial ties for apprenticeship have nast to belo us achieve economic independence, the task before us is to build at an accelerated speed the frame-work of modern industry. Some efforts have been made in this direction and new forces of production emerged, manning the strategic lines of steel-making, other sources could go in for machine-building, heavy che-micals, engineering and elec-that the low stipend stands in soming to capture the new talented young men and wo-technique and apply them for men into apprenticeship the speedy industrial advance of our vast and ancient coun-try. try. In these efforts, the young

workers who have joined in thousands in erecting the pillars for an industrial In-

dia have a pride of place. It is but natural that in the new lines of basic industry, tices from he the mining and manufacture commercial enterprises and others, the young workers predominate. They have been drawn into the ranks of the

working class from different social strata. Most of them possess some general education, some have limited tech-nical training and many are, of course, forced to earn for a living, despite their desire for acquiring further educational and technical qualifications. The future of industrial India depends on us, young workers. Needless to say, the

future of our industrial and economic development greatly depends on the flowering of the new generation of young workers of today.

Problems Which Face Us

Being in the formative stage, the young worker de-mands particular facilities for the development of his pro-fessional skill, to ensure a better future. He requires par-ticular facilities for his physical and intellectual growth through sports, cultural and educational activities.

Though the young workers are contributing in a big way to our industrial growth their working and living conditions remain extremely backward and possibilities of their deelopment are extremely limited. Government and employers show hardly any consideration for the specific needs f young workers.

Thousands of young people who, in their early age, are forced to join the ranks of unskilled and semi-skilled workers to earn their liveli-hood, do not find any opportunity for general and technical education. Their future remains bleak; they are forced to work for a number of vears without any chance of changeover to a better job. Even those who have joined a factory after completing their secondary education find it extremely difficult to get opportunities for studying a trade, because such facilities exist only in a limited number of enterprises and are available only to a selected few.

The government and emlovers have paid no heed to the experience of industrial-ly advanced countries which has shown that a young worker, having practical knowledge of his work, can master his trade easily if opportunities for acquiring knowledge are provided to them.

Although, recently, the Apprentices Act has



not improved to any appre-ciable extent. The allowance

for a trade apprentice. as

fixed under the Apprentice-ship Rules is only Rs. 25 per

month for the first year of

training. It is obvious that only those youngsters who can get financial support from

tion of the organised trade union movement which the young entrant to the labour force requires in good mea-

sure. Just because they are new to the jobs, in many cases, the young workers suffer from discriminatory practices. They are subjected to unfair labour practices. They are kept in the so-called "temporary" or 'badli" category for years and paid extremely low wages. They are put under the obnosious practice of contract system which prevails in many industries.

The young women workers are subjected to unequal wage standards and, moreover, there are sectors of em-ployment, where on marriage, they are dismissed from ser-vice. The provisions of the The provisions of the Factories Act, etc., are not properly implemented and the young workers are forced to work in unwholesome at-

Most Acute Problem

mosphere.

The most acute problem of their living is to find a place to live. This is more so in the case of the new centres of industry. Though this is a general problem affecting all workers, young workers being new to the ranks of the working class are the worst sufferers. This creates immense social problems, for due to lack of proper accommodation, they cannot marry and

set up a family. Leisure and recreation are still beyond the reach of most of the young workers. Though, of late, some community centres have been established in big industrial townshins, these centres are not as yet a common fea-ture and are too restrictive.

The Welfare Funds set apart by factory manage-ments are quite inadequate. Instead of allocating sufficibeen put ent funds for welfare activi-

of the country as a whole in-creases fast enough to make a serious dent on the country's massive poverty." The budget proposals were found to be "pragmatic both from the economic point of view and ideologically" by the

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA. In an editorial on March 1 the paper said that TTK had promised "a new fiscal ap-proach" to "stimulate the

sagging economy" and "he has largely, though not fully, fulfilled it". The paper felt that in TTK "seems to have kept the Bhubaneswar resolution fully in mind". "Broadbas-ing of the estate duty and amendment of the wealth tax are more ideologically inspired than designed to net any additional revenue while reintroduction of the

expenditure tax is meant to curb inflation.' The paper had a word about the "plight of the lower mid-dle classes who are groaning under the crushing weight of heavy taxes and soarin prices". The Rs. 25 crores worth of indirect taxes will mean price rise and inflation to that extent, it said and asked: "Is Mr. Krishnamachari sure that there has been no underestimation th expected return as in the past budgets? "

claimed wages which in management's hands. Very often even these meagre wel fare funds are not utilised properly and in many cases, the clubs, etc., are in practice, restricted for use of management personn

These are some of the more specific problems young workers. In the larger spheres of working class life and struggles, the working youth has to stand in the forefront, and they are becoming increasingly conscious of the need for these strug-gles, for peace, democracy and socialism

Organise And Unite!

To bring together the you their workers to formulate demands, to help them to organise and unite, the All-India Trade Union Congress,

The Continuation Committee of the Young Workers' Convention which met in Bombay in December last decided to hold an all-India conference of young workers this year, As a preparatory step, it also decided to issue a manifesto of the young workers which will constitute the basis for organisation of these workers. Following is the text of the manifesto.

the formation of the young workers' organisations as well as in drawing the young workers into greater activity in the trade union movement Trade unions, as schools of socialism, the Committee feels. will mobilise and train the young workers in the funda-mental principles and ideology of the working class, will consciously fight the reac-tionary influences of castelsm, communalism and provincial, ism, forge national and class unity among the working youth.

MANIFESTO == OF THE YOUNG **WORKERS**

> together with the All-India Youth Federation held a conference of young workers in Bombay. This conference, after discussing the problems of young workers, elected a committee with the specific tasks of initiating activities among the workers in each industry, to make a study of their problems and decided to hold a national conference of young workers towards the end of 1964, to give a more concrete and organised shape to this movement.

Help of Trade Unions

It goes without saying that a widespread movement of the young workers will of the young workers will mainly depend on the ini-tiative of the young work-ers themselves, with the help and guidance from the trade union movement. To realise their specific de-

mands, the young workers do require the help of the trade unions. In some of the cen tres, young workers have played an active part in de-veloping trade union organisation and are also occupying leading positions in the trade unions. But it is obvious that a widespread movement for the demands of young workers is possible only if the young and adult workers unitedly take them up as a platform for active campaign It would be unrealistic to think that when it comes to the demands of the young workers, only the young work-ers should agitate for them. It is evident that in a capitalist society like ours, em-ployers will resist any de-mand, be it of the entire workers or only a section of them and hence only the united efforts of the young and adult workers can feat the resistance of the employers. The Young Workers' Com-

mittee is confident that the trade unions would help in the two-fold task of helping Our Committee is of the opinion that there is a great prospect for develop-ing a broad and united movement of the young workers, as an important sector of our democratic mass movement.

An organised movement of tory should have its out he young workers can render young workers' cultur mmense service to the work- troupes and sports clubs. the young workers can render immense service to the working class, to our people, by regularly organising voluntary social service. An independent organisation of young workers will be the training ground for them. By learning to con-duct mass activities in different forms, they will acquire the art of organisation. Through their own organisation, the young workers can establish relations with the progressive organisations of other sections of youth such as rural youth, the students and urban middle class youth and thereby play their due role in the national and international movements of the democratic youth.

Programme of Action

To build up such a wide-spread and powerful movement, we call upon the young workers of India to organi themselves by setting up YOUNG WORKERS' COM-MITTEES in each factory, mine or other places of employment, and organise actions on the following. programme: Hold discussions to study

the problems of working and living conditions the young workers face in the locality. Prepare local demands and, with the belp of the trade unions, organise actions for their fulfilment. 2 Raise the following de-mands through meetings, a) Facilities for free even-

ing classes for young work-ers to learn their trade. b) Cheap housing facilities to be provided by government and empl

c) More facilities for apprenticeship training, high-er allowances for trade ap-prentices and guarantee of jobs on completion of training. Removal of all restricion on participation in TU activities.

d) Fixing minimum in all industries.

e) Larger allocations for "Workers' Wefare Funds" and their proper

f) Unemployment allowance to the retrenched workers till they get alternate employment. • particularly voung workers

g) Job security.

h) Ending discriminatory practices against young women workers.

i) Ending corruption and motion; to enotism in fight for a proper promotion policy in all plants etc. i) Sports and Cultural faci-

k) Leave facilities or adjustment in working hours to enable workers to attend part-time technical schools

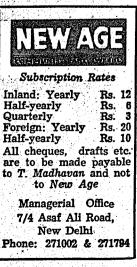
Set up centres for cultu-3 ral and sports activities, organise lectures on topics of interest, including technical problems affecting the industry and trade, history of the nt, TU edu-of socialist national movement. cation, problems development, etc. Every faccultura

Organise voluntary work brigades on holidays, for bustee improvement, innocu-lation campaign against cholera, small-pox, etc.

5 Form workers' coopera-tives wherever possible.

6 Organise evening classes on technical subjects connected with the work of young workers of your fac-

Friends and comrades! Let us prepare ourselves for these new organisational tasks! new organisational tasks! Build up Young Workers Committees and send your delegates to the forthcoming nal Conference of Young Workers where we will exchange our experience and plan a mighty movement of the Young Workers of India!





Communist show, said Sanjiva Reddy, A the then Chief Minister, when the Andhra kisan satyagraha was launched on February 3. The gov-ernment is ready to "meet the situation", declared an announcement. "Unjustified", cried the government advertisement

the abolition of the additional land levy and distribution of banjar lands. The movement which start-

ed at 18 centres in nine dis-tricts spread to 47 centres in 14 districts in a week. By the end of the fortnight all the 20 districts of Andhra were in the struggle. Today, a record number of 3000 volunteers offer satyagraha daily. The total number of volunteers. who have participated comes to. 30.000

MIL

Political barriers have cracked and fallen asunder, in the All-Parties Action Committee are represented the Communist Party, the Praia Party and other groups right Farty and other groups and independents. As the movement gathered momen-tum Congressmen also joined in large numbers. Even Swa-tantra and Jan Sangh follow-

It is true, the Communists are in the forefront of the struggle. That aspect has now become a challenge to the other parties. The peasants are asking those who still hold back: "While the Communists are fight-ing for our demands, what are you doing? If you want to claim to be people's re-presentatives, join the stru-ggle."

What is the nature of this struggle which has spread like ings. Who are participating in it? sants are in the forefront of Why do they come to picket this struggle. Long oppressed wild fire all over Andhra? Who are participating in it?

vement has not, resulted in levy today by starving-not any disorder; nor is it the even by borrowing because

result of an emotional uphea- that aver val. So orderly has been the hausted. satyagraha movement that it That the Telengana pea-has by how settled into a de-finite pattern. Tists of volunteers are prehas by now settled into a de-finite pattern. Lists of volunteers are pre-

pared in advance. In some districts lists are ready for the whole of March. Taluq in the newspapers. None of these has been the whole of March. Taiuq able to deter the Andhra offices are intimated a day in kisans from joining in their advance the number of volun-thousands the satyagraha for graha on a particular day. Their names are also supplied.

. The satyagrahis are given a traditional send off in the village from which they hail. women perform 'arati' the volunteers are taken round the village with drums shehnal and 'dappu valdyam'. Above the drum beats rise the slogans "Repeal the Additional Land Levy Act", "Dis-tribute banjar lands".

After the meeting, the satyagrahis start their trek with 'chaddimutalu' (cooked food parcels) tied to the sticks held across their shoulders, to the talug headquarters. On the way, before each house they are stopped and garlanded. The same process is re-

peated in every village thro-ugh which the satyagrahis pass. The batch arrives by satyagraha so much so that night in the headquarters these parties are now consi-dering of launching a sepa-rate agitation of their own in the morning they go round with the same demands. shouting slogans and then start the peaceful picketing of the taluq or district offices.

Sometimes whole villages come to the town accompany-ing the volunteers. And then it becomes a mass satvagraha before the revenue office. So many are such instances that today one cannot even count the occasions. The whole of the Andhra countryside is astir with innumberable processions, slogans and meet-

the taluq offices risking police under the Nizam regime, with atrocities and arrest? scant irrigation facilities, they The magnitude of the mo- have to pay the additional

that avenue is already ex-. ing story. The batch had hand over all the

the kisans moved to the tahasil office at Devarakonda, On sli office at Devarakonda, On February 3 when the first batch offered satyagraha under the leadership of Y. Peddayya MLA and taluq kisan leader Mallappa, the whole village including all the Compared Semiliar Congress families participa-ted in the send-off proces- other R sion. Not even a single per- mised.

come from the village Kan-dukur. Each house in the vil-lage sent one volunteer-and has to buy the seedgrain.

By P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO

Godavary district, an 80 year old peasant, Bhadrayya, told the tahasildar that he had never come to a government office before. He has now come prepared to sacrifice his life

that was the collective deci-

At the Nalgonda collector's sion of the village. The vil-inge has collected Rs. 400 to 103 year old Sitayya offering the satyagraha fund; an-other Rs. 400 has been pro-he was taking part in the he was taking part in the picketing, adding that San-

shouting at the collector,

places more-Jahirabad, Manukota, Narsupur, San-

gaveddi, Ellendu, Hydera-

gaveau, Enenau, Hydera-bad, Narayanapeta, Purre-valasu Tadepalligudem... Leading some of these women's batches were de-nutsy leader of consettern

puty leader of opposition A. KAMALA DEVI, VIMALA

DEVI MP. ANASUYA. mu-

nicipal councillor SHFSHA-MMA, panchayat board president JAGADAMMA.

Eighty-year-old VAN-GARAMMA was also a vo-

unteer and so was seventy-

year-old NAGARATNAM-

MA.

"either abolish the levy or

because with the levy on, he was condemned to starve and Another aged peasant, Sitaramayya, Morampudi Sitaramayya, pointed at the garland round his neck and said: "This gar-

land is not of flowery frag-rance, but the blood of the

At Chintalapudi in West

LAGGING BEHIND

> lagged behind in the agitation, so have not the police in dealing with them. Many of the women volunteers were arrested like the batch of 52 led by Vimala Devi at Ellurn. On February 19 the all-

women volunteer batch at Gaunevaram was lathi-charged. Not satisfied with this, the police kicked at the women in an effort to scare them away. But the heroic women did not move an inch from where they sat.

Thus march the peasant women of Andhra, leaders and the led, young and the old, shoulder to shoulder with their menfolk to de-mand abolition of the unjust levy and distribution of the idle banjar lands

If women have not

running into debt", was his

fiva Reddy had said that the additional levy meant only a 58 per cent enhancement. He replied that he was

dra Reddy has given some "facts" to show how the agi-tation is unjustified.

WOMEN ARE NOT

Women are taking an active part in the An-dhra kisan agitation for abolition of the additional land levy and distribution of banjar lands.

THEIR participation is last week of February. not just in the tradinot just in the tradi-tional fields of performing in Jangoan and Anant-arati and cooking tood for pur districts are the tribal places more-Jahirabad. the satyagrahis in the Lambadi women. volunteer camps for even In West Godavari dis-collecting funds. Batches In West Godavari dis-trict in certain areas of women volunteers are custom does not permit be women volunteers are custom does not permit picketing talug offices as women to come out of do their menfolk. their homes. But this has when the satyagraha not deterred them to not deterred them now from taking, part in the satyagraba. At Bhimavamovement was launched, there were a few women volunteers in some batches. ram so far 150 have parti-But as the days passed their number, increased.' Today all-women batches cipated in it.

 are picketing many talug
 have participated in the offices on their own.

 ★ In Vijayawada, for ex ★ At Elluru, on one day 60 women participated offered satyagraha till the in the satyagraha, among

son was left in any of the

houses. Many of the villagers did

not rest content with that. They trekked eight miles to the town with the volunthe town with the 'volun-teers and there was a thou-sand strong demonstration before the satyagraha, The village contributed Rs. 300 to the satyagraha fund.

Behind the 400 strong batch which offered satyasatyagraha in Devarakonda on February 5 was another inspir-

70 years old, who had come to offer satyagraha at Suryapeta, Nalgonda and Devara-konda, why they had come. The answer was the same from every one of them: Nothing is left at home to feed themselves after paying the additional levy. At Devarakonda a rich pea-

sant owning ten acres of wet land told me that he had to

While touring Nalgonda district I asked many pea-sants, some of them 60 and

shna district 34 women

The all-Parties Action Committee has countered the Minister's contentions point point Minisby point. The Revenue Minis-ter has stated that the income from the additional land levy is only Rs. 480.85 lakhs, but according to the 1962-64 public accounts it is Rs. 764 lakhs.

ASTI

The Revenue Minister said that 70 per cent of the population engaged in agri-culture was contributing only 19 per cent of the total revenue of the state while a smaller percent of the population paying sales tax is contributing more than 29 per cent of the remore venue. The fact is that the revenue from agricultural socrees forms 30 per cent of the total revenue. The total the total revenue. The total sales tax receipts in Andhra including the Centre's share is Rs. 15 crores only, and the main burden of even this is borne by the village popu-lation.

Yet another distortion of fact which the Minister made was regarding the extent of banjar lands available for distribution. He said out of 21 lakh acres of banjar lands, 14 lakhs have been distributed. But the state govern-ment's Bureau of Economics and Statistics has said that the total acreage of banjar lands is 46 lakhs.

The allegation that the movement is a "Communist" movement is a "Communist show" is not heard nowadays, probably because of the fast changing complexion of the satyagraha. How even Con-gressmen are drawn into the mainstream of this mass movement is shown by the village in Nalgonda district. The whole village of Patasurvapeta gathered together and asked the Congressmen to join the agitation. Left with no alternative, the Congress-men moved. Next day a batch of five Congressmen with their own tricolour went to offer satyagraha along with the Communist volunteers. And thus it happened at

the tahasil office in Vijaya-wada on February 6 morn-ing that tricolours were

flying side by side with Red flags.

The taluq Congress committee had issued a state-ment calling those who join-ed the agitation "bogus Congressmen". Ramachandra. Reddy, leader of the Congress. batch, termed the statement-wallahs "blackmarket Conwallahs "blackmarket Con-gressmen" and continued to support the kisan movement.

On February 10 Pachamatla Gandhi Rajv led an all-Congress batch of volunteers to offer satyagraha before the Tadepalligudem taluq office in West Godavary district.

On the same day, J. C. Balaigh, taluq Congress secre-tary, led a batch of Congress-men to offer satyagraha at Uravakonda in Anantpur district.

At Jangaon and Parakaia in Warangal district prominent. Congressmen including municipal councillors offered satyagraha on February 14.

The story of Bhimavaram was slightly different. There, Congress leader Bhupatiraju Vijaykumar Raju led the entire village to the revenu office to offer satyagraha. the revenue

This inspired two other predominantly Congress-minded villages also to join Congress the movement. A thousand volunteers from each vil-lage marched to the reve-nue office to offer satyagraha.

Still more wider became the movement in Ellore in West Godavary district. Under the leadership of kisan leader Anne Venkateswara Rao, Communist, Congress and Swatantra volunteers offered satyagraha there one day, each group with its own flag.

Thus surges forward the movement of the Andhra kisan against the unjust levy. As a statement of the Nal-gonda lawyers said, this agi-tation is reminiscent³ in its sweep and depth such great kisan struggle led by Ma-hatma Gandhi as the Bardoli and Champaran satyagrahas.

The sooner the state gov-ernment takes note of this ernment takes note and repeals the additional land levy the better, for it. The peasants are determined and will sacrifice everything for realisation of their de-



PRINCIPE San Thome and Principe, two small islands in the the colonialist exploiters of their Gulf of Guinea in the North-West of Africa, are a single unit in the Portuguese colonial administration. San Joao Baptista de Ajuda, the tiny enclave in Dahomey on the Gold Coast and which was liberated by the Free Government of Dahomey in a lightning operation in 1960, -by putting the representative of Portuguese sovereignty in a taxi and driving him out-was also a part of that Another difference is that while administrative unit.

THE OTHER GOAS

They are mountainous regions European. with porphyry rocks and a vol-canic soil of basalt, phonolite Economic etc.

High mountains, deep gorges, numerous streams, rivers and hays and the dense vegetation from the coast to the high mountain tops make for the two islands' striking scenic beauty.

The abundant water provides rich irrigation for its fields and forests and makes fishing one of the main occupations of a con-siderable section of the people of the island.

The capital of the colonial unit and the scat of the administra-tion is in the bigger island and is called the city of San Thome.

The total population of the two islands is 60,159 people com-prising 54,647 Africans, 4,300 prising 54,647 Africans, A Mulattos and 115 Europeans.

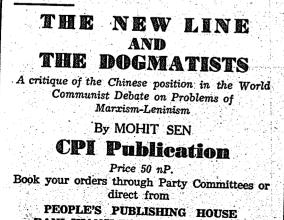
A considerable part of the Africans are the forced-labourers exported from Angola, Mozam-bique and Cape Verde to work in the plantations and who once they arrive there have no chance to return to their counries and their homes.

As in all the other Portuguese colonies the racial policy laid down in the Colonial Act which divides the population into supe-rior and inferior sections is the dominating factor in San Thome and Principe.

Here, the African, like his there, the African, like his brothers in Angola, Mozambique, Guinea etc. is considered an in-ferior being and is deprived of all rights, whether political, social or economic. He has no say in the affairs of his country and no share in its wealth. share in its wealth.

employees, possible

JUST OUT



RANI JHANSI ROAD, NEW DELHI 1

PAGE TWELVE

A

SAN THOME AND

THE two islands of San Thome and Principe together mea-sure 964 sq. km. San Thome, the larger, has an area of 824 sq. km. and Principe 140 sq. km.

Situation

The administrative organization The administrative organization is the same as in the other colo-nies under Portugal. All decisions are taken in Lisbon and carried out by the representatives of the colonial sovereignty in the colony.

Apart a few small industries like of maize-flour, soap etc. which hardly satisfy the limited local needs and fishing which is the occupation of a large num-ber of people, the economy is essentially agrarian.

The main products are cocoa for which the islands are famous, coffee, bananas, coconut, palm-fruit and palm-oil, which are all exported as raw materials. Cocoa is the main crop of the islands. And the forests produce valuable timber.

All these resources are con-centrated in the hands of planters and big enterprises like The Company of the Island of San Thome, The Company of the Island of Principe, Over-seas Agricultural Co., etc. con-trolled by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino (National Overseas Bank). The main buyers of its exports are: Portugal, Holland, USA, W. Germany, France and Angola. With no industry, all manufactured goods as well as food-stuffs are imported. The main suppliers are: Portugal, Angola, W. Germany, the Bene-lux countries and UK. All these resources are con-

Just as in the other Portuguese colonies in Africa, forced labour is a dominant factor in the econo-Even the mixed bloods and is a dominant factor in the econo-the tare and specially lucky mic exploitation in San Thome Africans can be only small mer-chants, commercial employees, possible the enormous profits to enormous profits to

BY BERTA BRAGANZA

Principe.

Another difference is that while the "contract labour", as the slave trade is called by the colo-nialists, exported to other parts of Africa must be repariated on the termination of the so-called "contract", the African slaves sent from Cape Verde to San Thome and Principe have no chance of ever returning to their homes and families. Though according to the law regulating this system of slavery, the sup-posed "contract" of those sent to the islands is of maximum four years, in practice that contract 7 doctors; one pharmacy. The difficulty and without end.

The Long

On the pretext of "awaiting transport" for repatriation, the law provides that while the ex-ported labourcr "waits" he may be considered as re-employed by the same employer as from the "contract". And this "re-employ-ment" goes on for ever: """

This subterfuge was provided by a special Decree of May 8, by a special Decree of May 8, 1946, which as a measure to counteract the acute shortage of labour felt in Angola and Mozam-bique as a result of the presence of the American and other inter-African countries, sought-on paper of course--to lessen the export of slaves to San Thome and Principe.

lizers". must not be anywhere all adult Santhomists must register together with the "citizens", for "contract labour." The rest are 10 missionary and

Medical Services

The colonialist exploiters of their resources. The only difference in this world. According to UNESCO sphere is that San Thome and -findings, 42 persons die in every Principe only import forced-thousand. Child mortality among labourers. Forced labour is .not. children up to 5 years of age is conscripted in San Thome and over 8 per cent.

over 8 per cent. Infectious diseases are wide-spread and take a heavy toll of life. Official Portuguese statistics however ascribe deaths also. to other diseases described as "un-known" or "undefined". Starva-tion and malnutrition are not, of course mentioned in those statis-

The total revenue amounts 54 and odd million escudos (about 9 and so million rupees) and the biggest source is indirect

happens in any place, including Portugal itself, under the yoke of Dr. Salazar, and much more so in an isolated island colony like San Thome and Principe, news did reach the world about a rebellion there in 1953.

Struggle

export of slaves to San Thome and Principe. The colony has 21 primary schools. Ten of these are offi-cial and so closed to the great majority of the population who introduce conscription of "con-are "indigenas", the non-tract labour" on the islands to laws of the self-appointed "civi-con the self-appointed "civi-con the self-appointed "civi-con the self-appointed "civi-and so closed to the great the solution the solution of the self-appointed the solution control the self-appointed the solution of the self-appointed the solution control the self-appointed the solution of the self-appointed the solution of the self-appointed the self-appointed

The rest are 10 missionary and one non-missionary private schools. Secondary education is limited to one Lyceum with 150 students and one missionary professional institution with 96 students. Higher education, as in all Portuguese colonies, is non-existent, Health And The people under the leader. The people under the leader. The one with a Lisbon degree and married to a European school plantation, resisted the order. The fear the African resistance inspir-ed in the colonialists may be gauged by the version of the aim behind the revolt that circulated at the time among the white at the time among the white population. It was said, the plan was to murder all the Whites, officials, plantation-owners and their agents and then to pro-claim independence.

The resistance of the San Thome Africans to the new humi-liation that the colonialists sought against them the fiendish fury of Salazarist suppression: Over 1,000 Salazarist suppression: Over 1,000 Africans were massacred by Portuguese military and civilians. Nearly half the African popula-tion was imprisoned and sub-jected to inhuman torture. 30 Africans were killed in jail by suffocation. The White settlers were not only given arms to murder the Africans but the lands and other belongings of the Santhomists were distributed among them

The leader and his whole family were arrested. But he was not tried or sent to Lisbon for trial. He and his family simply trial. He and his family simply disappeared and it was said that they were sent to Principe.

Heavy

Price

It was a heavy price the Santhomists paid for their resis-tance to the will of their en-slavers. But the attempt to slavers. But the attempt to introduce conscription of forced labour in the islands was stalk-ed. Gorgulho was removed-even if it be, as it must defi-nitely be, not so much for his decree but for his inability to prevent news of the scandalous doines from coming out. ings from coming out.

As may be seen, in spite of their somewhat isolated geogra-phical position and the inhumanity of the processes of the Portu-guese colonial system, the wind of anti-colonialism and freedom

CABINDA-A SMALL **ENCLAVE FIGHTS**

C ABINDA is a small en-clave sandwiched be-tween the two Congos in the delta of the Congo River. It measures 750 sq. km and has a popula-tion of 50,000 /inhabitants. Cabinda under Salazar served as a handy base for operations of the Union Miniere and its gang who in conspiracy with the Tshombe-Mobuto traitors drowned Congo in strife and bloodshed soon after its liberation from Belgian colonial domination.

Conditions, whether political, economic or social, follow the general pattern in all Portuguese dominated territories in Africa: abject poverty, backwardness, absence of all fundamental and human rights and the most pre-dominant feature of Portugnese colonialism in Africa: forced Jabour.

NEW AGE

tion of 50,000 inhabitants. It is administratively part of Angola and the enclave's administrative centre is in the city of Cabinda. However, the people of Cabinda are not alien to the new awaken-ing in the Portuguese colonies in Africa and hand in-hand with the Angolan people are out to shake off their shackles of colonial Angola) they organized them-selves and in the third week of January led by the APLA (Popu-lar Army for the Liberation of Angola), they came into open action again. slavery.

The first open clash between the people of Cabinda and the Portuguese colonialists took place in 1962 when a mass demonstration in front of the Governor's residence in protest against the arrest of some tribal chiefs was dispersed with brutal violence. This was followed

There was heavy fighting be-tween the Portuguese army and the insurgents in some places which disrupted the administra-

the services and sent officials, traders and other stooges running helterskelter for safety to Cabin-da, the headquarters of the

The leadership of the Communist Party of China The leadership of the Communist Farty of China recently wrote a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, criticising it for ad-vocating the Marxist-Leninist thesis concerning the possibilities of a peaceful transition. The Chinese leadership wrote:

"In Latin America, the 'peaceful way' which you advocate stands in sharp contrast to the revolutionary way of Fidel Castro and other comrades who led the Cuban peoples to victory."

KNOWING that the Cuban revolution inspires the people of Latin America and was a revolution which was accomplished through armed struggle, the Chines leaders seek to confuse the people by counterpoisting the revolution seek to confuse the people by counterpoising the revolutionary process going on in Latin America with the experience of Cuba.

Cuba. This has been resented by re leadership of the Com-place in Cuba. But this is abthe leadership of the Com-munist parties of Latin Amemunist partues of Laun Ame-rica, who following, the cor-which accepts the thesis con-rect lead of the 81 Commu-nist Parties Declaration in pudiates the way of armed Moscow rightly believe in the struggle a priori. Moreover Moscow rightly believe in the struggle a priori. Moreover efficacy of the "peaceful way", there are parties which advo-while not renouncing the cate armed action in their path of armed struggle, where own countries, but oppose the conditions for such / a path

exist. Chilean Communist leader, Luis Corvalan, writing in in-ternational Communist jour-guan and some other central

BOOK REVIEW

THE NEW LINE AND THE DOGMATISTS, subtitled A CRITIQUE OF THE CHINESE POSITION IN THE WORLD COMMUNIST DEBATE ON PROBLEMS OF MARXISM-LENINISM— by Mohit Sen, Communist Party Publication. 65 pp., 50 nP.

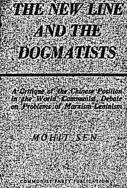
THIS is an invaluable monograph on the present stage of the ideological controversies be-tween the Soviet and Chinese Par-ties. In laying bare the origin of these differences Mohit Sen shows that it is the Communist Party of China which has clearly deviated from the general line of the in-ternational Communist movement. as embodied in the Moscow Declaration (1957) and Statement (1960) which it had signed and endorsed

at the time. This short booklet gives innumerable quotations from the above two documents as well those of the 20th and 22nd Soviet Party Congress to bring out the salient features of the new general line of the world Communist moveof the world Communist nov-ment and of the Soviet Commu-munist Party and contrasts them with those of the Chinese Party

with those of the Chinese Party showing how the latter is follow-ing a different path on all the fundamental questions of our time. In six subsections on (1) The New Epoch, (2) Peace, War And Peaceful Coexistence, (3) Pcaceful New Epoch, (2) Peace, War And Peaceful Coexistence, (3) Peaceful Transition To' Socidism, (4) Focus Of World Contradictions, (5) Na-tional Democracy, and lastly (6) Revisionism, Dogmatism And The Unity Of World Communist Move-ment, the pamphlet recapitulates, always with the relevant questions, all the basic formulations contain all the basic formulations contain ed in the new line of the Communist movement as developed since the 20th Congress.

It shows how these formula-tions reflect accurately the pre-sent international situation, how the Chinese Party had accepted them, and even elaborated them at its own Eighth Party Congress in September 1056.

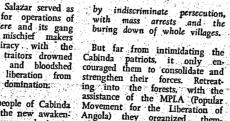
in September 1956. At that Congress—there has een no further Congress since hen—a fraternal delegation from the Yugoslav League of Commu-nists was present, the 20th Con-gress was hailed and a general line of the transition to socialism of being check there is a socialism of bringing about "step by step, socialist industrialisation and to accomplish, step by step, the social-ist transformation of agriculture, ist transformation of agriculture, bandicrafts and capitalist industry and commerce over a fairly long of the end of the Conference the period" was adopted.



FUNDAMENTAL CONTRADICTION By the spring of 1958, however, a complete change had been brought about through the Great Leap, the People's Communes and the new general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economcal results to build social-ism." And by the autumn of 1959 signs appeared of a volte face in the international field as well. Mohit Sen rightly points out: "It is not clear why the contradic-tion between the monopolies and the interests of the nations as a whole is not mentioned as a fun-damental contradiction. Nor why the contradiction between the whole is not mental contradiction. Nor why ist revolution damental contradiction between the rewly independent states and the stata." Ist again, because socialism is not fortuitous but reflects a failure to e see the new features of our time." Further, enumerating what is new in the present epoch Mohit is forts of the anti-fascist forces in the stata despite all the the efforts of the anti-fascist forces in the stata despite all the the stata despite all t

the international field as well. Then the Chinese Party came out in open polemics with the Soviet Party and specially after the appearance of the publication "Long Live Leninism!" The debate started in full swing, and conti-nued throughout the summer and cutumn of 1060

started in full swing and conti-nued throughout the summer and autumn of 1960. Then in November 1960 met the Conference of the Commu-nist and Workers' Parties in Moscow participated by delega-tions from 81 Parties where not only was the Chinese line com-pletely rejected by the over-whelming majority of the Parties, but presumably due to what now appears to be tactical con-siderations the representatives of the Chinese Party not only signthe Chinese Party not only sign-ed the 81 Parties Statement but even declared that the differences were minor, not fundamental



the other parties advocate the peaceful ways. No less dis-honest is their attempt to surd. No Communist Party which accepts the thesis con-

It is important to note in this connection, that Fidel Castro himself belied the Chinese position with regard to the form and methods of revolutionary struggle in Latin America in his joint statement with NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV in Moscow in May 1963 in which he

sala: "Elaboration of practical DOGMATISTS" forms and methods of strug-gle for socialism in each country is the internal affair

of its own people." Corvalan, in the above quot-ed article, sharply refutes the Chinese charge of revision "The dogmatists, with the

unenviable support of the Trotskyists, are doing their utmost to discredit the Marxist-Leninist thesis concern-

Mohit Sen quotes from the Chi-

nese document OUESTIONS OF IDEOLOGY IN THE INTER-NATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVE MENT pp. 67: What are the fundamental con-

What are the fundamental con-tradictions in the contempo-rary world? Marxists-Leninists consistently hold that they are; The contradiction between the socialist camp and the imperialist camp; The contradiction between the

pletariat and the bourgeoisie in the capitalist countries; The contradiction between the

essed nations and imperial-The contradictions among im-

perialist countries and among monopoly capitalist groups.

new in the present cpoch Mohit Sen says: "It is a fact that despite all the efforts of the anti-fascist forces in-cluding the Soviet Union, the fas-cists were able to export counter-revolution to Spain (to give the best example) and to crush the force of Spanish democracy in 1936. Now in 1956, counter-revolu-tion wes halted from tompling the "It is a fact that despite all the efforts of the anti-factist forces in-cluding the Soviet Union, the fas-cists were able to export counter-revolution to Spain (to give the best example) and to crush the best example) and to crush the best example) and to crush the best example and to crush the tion was able to be protected. I wherever the internal forces of revolution have matured and are able to take power, today foreign intervention has been scotched." Thwarting of the export of counter-revolution as Khrushchov pointed out some time ago, has become the most critical aspect of the present international situa-tion.

NEW AGE

mount to renouncing revolution

LATIN AMERICA IN STRUGGLE

AGAINST DOGMATISM

"Invective is hurled against "Invective is nurse against those Communist parties which believe that it may be possible to effect revolutio-nary changes in their coun-tries by peaceful means.

SPECULATION

The dogmatists specu-late only on one thing, that these parties are not wag-ing an armed struggle on the barricades'; they completely ignore the fact that the parties they criticise have always fought and are resolved to continue fight-ing by whatever means the situation demands—with or without recourse to a:ms-but always together with the means."

Giving a series of facts. showing the mighty sweep of the mass struggle in Chile (1,327,000 man days of strikes seven industries from March to September 1963 alone, seizure of land, demo-nstrations and sitdowns by students etc.) Corvalan says:

"In the course of this many-sided struggle the mas-ses are consolidating their positions and laying the groundwork for further advance toward winning power by peaceful means. Besides gains there have, of course, been failures, and victory has alternated with compromise. "But all these facts taken together show that the Chinese leaders have no grounds

The middle strata would either be neutral or even inimical until the worker-poor peasant alliance had established its superiority. Now it is possible to unite, even before the revolution is successful, the majority of the people for a social-ist revolution—the workers, pea-sant masses and the urban middle strata.

American parties are cases in ing the peaceful way, shame- whatsoeyer for associating the lessly identify it with revisio-nism and reformism and or for qualifying it as lulling claiming that it is tanta- the masses and concilation with imperialism and the home reactionaries.

"The peaceful way, we repeat, is the way of mass re-volutionary struggle. Seen in this light, it has nothing whatever in common with reformism; moreover, far from precluding compulsion it pre-supposes the use of some supposes the use forms of coercion.

"The fact is that even calling on the masses to take action, and any pres-sure exerted by the masses, can be described as coer cion; what is decisive is not the rights and wrongs of a situation, but who is the stronger.

"In upholding the peaceful way our Party aims at solving the tasks of the revolution without civil war or armed uprising. On the other hand, whether a struggle is revolu-tionary or not is not determined exclusively (and often not even mainly) by the num-ber of violent actions, by the predominance or absence of armed struggle.

armed struggie. "Regardless of whether it proceeds along peaceful lines or not, it is revolutionary if it takes the form of mass ac-tion and if the aim is the winning of political power by the people and the revoluti nary reconstruction of all spheres of life—in a world, if the object is revolution, not mere reform.

The Chinese leadership's Ietter to the Communist Party of Chile says in ano-ther place: "The path ther place: "The path to socialism depends not on

* ON PAGE 15

Explaining the prospects of a broad alliance against the mono-polists he says: "Lenin stated more than once that in the socialist revolution the working class would have as its ally only the poorest peasantry. The middle strata would either be neutral to gram initial weither

of the colonial countries, of the newly independent states and of the imperialist countries. "It is a concept of confusion, lacks precision and is one-sided picking as it does on one com-mon factor alone-the fact that US imperialism and the socialist camp are both not present in the intermediate zone."

On the main contradiction between imperialism and the social-tist camp under peaceful competi-tion the booklet says: "The chief peaceful competi-says: "The chief task of all Con task of all Communist Parties in power is to do everything to suc-ceed in peaceful competition. Any ruling Communist Party which bungles in socialist construction is st Parties in hampering the anti-imperialist struggle, which cannot be covered up by any amount of revolutionary phrases. There is no substitute for the success of socialist construc-

The booklet ends with: "It is the CPC leadership that f "It is the CPC leadership that t has degenerated into the main obstacle facing the Communist movement as it struggles for unity e and advance through the line of f world struggle against imperialism. Having heaped disaster upon its own people by a wrong line in socialist construction, it now seeks s to heap similar disaster upon the world working class and revolu-t tionary movement. This is the tionary movement. This is the true meaning of its dogmatic ons-laught against the collectively ela-borated new line of the world Com-

> -BAREN RAY PAGE THIRTEEN

SECRET DOCUMENT DISCLOSED REVANCHISTS **ON WARPATH** What is the fate of Germany and Europe under Hiller Generals, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, in a press conference disclosed a sen-sational West German military document which shows

den said "it fell into our hands." According to this top secret document—"A study of the re-organisation of the Defence Ministry and the Future Tasks of the Armed Forces", ex-Nazi gene-rals of the Bonn army wants full freedom to take military actions without consulting their govern-ment or their allies. By cooperating with France in research and production of DE GAULLE'S "national deter-rent."

They demand full liberty for West German "commanders in West German "commanders in the field" to decide on whether to use atomic arms. Most of these commanders who are not forward strate were under HITLER and gy" are war criminals who executed his "Blitzkrieg" strategy.

his "Blitzkrieg" strategy. This document was prepared in Bonn last spring for General Staff of the West German army. A master plan in this document drawn by West German generals speaks how to press their way to get hold of nuclear weapons by hook or crook with the object of eventually annexing GDR and other territories. other territories.

Prof Norden explained the direct connection between the forward strategy and this master plan. for nuclear weapons: "according to West German con-ception", Norden said. "an army group equipped with nuclear weapons drawn from the Nato weapons drawn from the Nato units would be stationed in West Germany on the frontiers GDR and Czechoslovakia."

"Open Fire" Command

The "open fire" command to this group would be given by a Hitlerite general, the present Inspector General of the Bundes-Inspector General of the Bundes-wer. He is General HEINZ TREITNER who began his fascist career as a lieutenant under Hitler. He was mainly respon-sible for the destruction of the Spanish town of Gu-ernicia in 1027 in the ernicia in 1937 in the civil war. He initiated the bombavi war. He initiated the bomb-ing operation of Rotterdam port and ordered its parachute inva-sion in 1940. Moreover he played a leading role in planning the "Operation Sea Lion" invasion of Great Britain

Great Britain. After his "distinguished" ser-vices in Soviet Union (where he killed thousands of civil popula-tion) Trettner commanded a para-chute division in Italy. He was rewarded for outrages committed in occupied territories and against war prisoners with a pror war prisoners with a promotion to the rank of a Major General. Trettner was decorated with many Hitler orders and medals. Prof. Norden produced several documents and photostats to prove the criminal past of Trett-ner. His invasion of Rotterdam and atrocities against Italian parti-sans recorded in a Nazi docu-mentary. for user correspond for sans recorded in a Nazi docu-mentary film was screened for journalists. This past history of the present Supreme Commander of West German armed forces was a shocking revelation even to West German pressmen. pressmen. analysis of West Further in an

PAGE FOURTEEN

📸 By its own efforts manu facture nuclear weapons in West German territory. Professor Norden said that is

why the Bonn government reject-ed a GDR proposal that the two German states should conclude an German states should conclude an agreement renouncing all nuclear weapons. In Europe it is West German cabinet which is mainly interested in setting up the multi-lateral force.

Plan To Annex GDR

Norden said once they have these weapons, a limited war would be attempted to annex. GDR and other lost territories. The British and French officers will be squeezed out of Nato positions in favour of more Nazi officers. The figures quoted by the Professor shows Nazi officers in Nato leading positions are constantly on the increase. The secret document says:

"The present agreements under which nuclear warheads

In order to have their own warhead carriers, West Germany is pressing ahead with secret rocket production. Professor Norden gave even the names and addresses of even the names and addresses of firms, scientific institutions and experts involved in West German rocket production. (Soviet Union has recently sent a strong note to West Germany and her allies pro-testing against West German rocket manufacture.) Norden said West German

Norden said West German rocket production is in contra-diction to the Potsdam agreement of 1945 and the amendments to the Brussels treaty of 1974 applying a conrol of armaments within West European Union. Meanwhile research experts working under contracts for the Bonn War Ministry have com-pleted plans for immediately pro-ducing a military rocket which can carry a nuclear warbead and having a range of 2400 kms. With such rockets West German army can threaten from their t within West European Union. Meanwhile research experts working under contracts for the Bonn War Ministry have com-pleted plans for immediately pro-ducing a military rocket which can carry a nuclear warbcad and having a range of 2400 kms. With such rockets West German army can threaten from their territory 29 countries and major apital cities of Europe, North Africa and some Asian countries. In 1964 the West German

capital cures of Europe, Norm sell 100 fishing boats and freign-ters. In 1964 the West German Yugoslavia is another European government will spend 21,000 country to establish trade relations million marks for armament with Cuba and Yugoslav cargo which is 2000 million more ships have made the island their than last year.

cover subject was sold out other socialist countries? overnight."

published in West Germany these days. NEW YORK TIMES wrote in its front page on February 28 "for the first time in 19 years" it is too late, before the ex-Nazi NEW YORK TIMES wrote in word and act before its front page on February 28 realise the danger and act before if or the first time in 19 years the hypnotic eyes of Adolf generals reach the atom trigger. Hitler are staring out from NEW AGE: When such deadly newspaper kiosks throughout weapons are being forged next to West Germany. Two magazines your frontiers, what would be that chose the Fuhrer as a the logical reaction of GDR and course subject how are sold out other cordinate countries?

PROF. NORDEN: When the

THE document was marked TOP SECRET" and Prof. Nor-den said "it fell into our hands. According to this top secret document—"A study of the re-organisation of the Defence Miniter of the Defence AND U.S. STAND By LAJPAT RAI

On the other side Johnson's

On the other side Johnson's Administration, not seeing the writing on the wall declared last week that it was cutting off existing US military aid to UK, France and Yugoslavia and ban-ning new aid to Spain and Morrocco.

Speaking in Havana on January 10, 1964 Alfred Frank Smith, the export manager of Leyland Motors Limited said:

"The economic boycott of Cuba is exclusively the affair of the American government..... They (the Ameri-cans) can put as much pressure as they like. This will not be reason for Leyland to change its attitude. After all Leyland is a free enterprice prepared to trade with anybody. We have goods and we sell them." agreement is soon expected to be signed between the two countries.

FINALLY he stressed:

"We have nothing to do with the policy of other countries to-wards Cuba. We care for only the policy of our own country." cork, sardines and manufactured (Prensa Latina report, dated January goods to Cuba and left with a

(Prensa Latina report, dated January 17, 1964) The above statement was made by the Leyland manager in reply to the threat by the US govern-ment that it will stop aid to those countries which insist on trading with Cuba. The US Government by giving this threat had hoped that it will act as a deterrant to all nations who are at present trading with Cuba, or are planning to do so, and more of them are showing

with Cuba. The US Government by giving this threat had hoped that it will act as a deterrant to all nations who are at present trading with Cuba, or are planning to do so, thus making the trade boycott of the Cuban people a success. But the defiant tone of the Ley. Iand manager is a clear indication of the fact that such threats are effective no more, and that the "The present agreements under which nuclear warheads are held by the United States forces is not suitable for the present field conditions." Gathering a great deal of mili-tary potential including most modern weapons is the "only way to progress in re-uniting the seventeen million in the zone (GDR) with the free part of Germany." Threat

interests. The British firm Leyland Motors has signed a 10 million dollar contract with the Cuban government, to sell Cuba 400 buses. Also Cuba will have the buses. Also Cuba will have the right to buy 1000 more vehicles in the coming three years from the same concern. During the past 14 months, according to the Cuban Ministry of Trade, Bri-tish ships have made 145 trips to Cuba and four of them are at present anchoring in the Port of Havana. e Port "All these nations are flouting the US imposed embargo for a simple reason. They see profits in it. And against that prospect, Johnson's action in cutting aid

England Not Alone

In the Anta against that prospect, Johnson's action in cuttinos peet, appears to be small patooties: a mere 7400 dollars to UK. 28,000 dollars to France, nothing to Yugo-slavia whose aid was actually sus-pended last year, and only the threat that future aid to Spain and Morocco may be withheld. Seeing that this threat is too ineffective to work, Secretary of State, Dean Rusk gave another. Asked in a recent press confer-ence in Washington if he thought American consumers might boy-cott products made by foreign firms also selling to Cuba, Rusk replied:

replied :

ganise any

"We don't ourselves plan to or

boycott against

goods of countries engaged in trade with Cuba. But I think there may be a possible consumer's reaction in this country with respect to firms that specifically engage in that trade."

But this threat is as "potent" as the first one and therefore was an 'effective'. The United States government also knows. that there can be a "consumer's that there can be a consumers reaction" on the other side as well. If America can "boycott" the goods of a country, that country too can take the same

Trade With Socialist World

The countries of Western Europe are now in no mood to restrict their profitable trade with the their promatice trade with the socialist countries. France is plan-ning to sell to the Soviet Union a petroleum refinery, a chemical plant, a rubber plant and a plant for making steel pipes.

Also it is going to increase pur-chases of the Soviet crude oil from 5,50,000 tons to 9,00,000 tons. France has also agreed to sell a synthetic rubber plant to China. Italian firms have agreed to build a 160 million dollar synthetic fibre a 100 million dollar synthetic more plant and a construction material plant in Russia. The Italian and the Soviet governments have agreed to increase trade by 50 per cent beginning with 1966.

Most unacceptable to the Gov-ernment of United States is the proposed deal between Russia and some British firms to sell to the former some 280 million dollars worth of chemical fertilizers and

France unit ning new aid to open Morrocco. Commenting on this stupid ac-tion of the United States govern-ment the Time magazine (January 24, 1963) wrote: "All these nations are flouting imbargo for a Commenting on this stupid ac-tion of the United States govern-ment the Time magazine (January the paid over as many a-years. These long term credits accord-ing to United States are a form of economic aid that permits Rus-to build their consumer economies to build their consumer economies military funds.

When scolded for their readi-ness to trade with Castro's Cuba and Soviet Russia, the Western and Soviet Russia, the Western allies point out that if USA, when it suits her economic inte-rests, can sell 300 million dollars worth of spare wheat to the Soviet Union, what moral right has she to stop them from doing the same.

The Toronto Globe and Mail, an The Toronto-Good and India, and influential Canadian paper recently replied to this scolding thus: "The United States puts itself in an absurd, not to say it tical position by lecturing

hypocri Canada *ON PAGE 16

MARCH 8, 1964

The tragic trek of thousands of refugees from East. Pakistan into West Bengal and Assam continues to focuss attention on the problem of migration facilities which are still far from adequate to be of real help to all those who want to come-over into India.

WHO want to come over anto interview of the West Bengal Assembly on February 27 that 29,000 mig-claimed a few days ago that about rants had come over to West Ben-gal since the recent communal disturbances in East Pakistan. But unofficial estimates place the figure Of the 90 lakh minority people

RALLY IN SUPPORT OF JAY ENG. WORKERS

A big rally was held on February 25 at the Calcutta maidan in support of the struggle of 7,000 workers of Jay Engineering who are on strike since December 17, 1963.

THE rally was organised gathering were Rabin by the "Trade Union Mukherjee MLA, Susho-Committee for Helping the bhan Roy, general secretary Committee for Helping the Struggle of the Jay Workers." The committee is composed of the represen-tatives of different trade unions.

Long before the meeting started, processions of wor-kers and office employees from different directions converged on the maidan. About 12,000 workers and employees attended the rally which was presided over by **Prodyot** Ghose, general secretary of the rally over Federation of Mercantile Employees' Unions. Among those who addressed the

of the Jay Workers' and Md. Ismail, v trade union leader. Till February 20, the Jay Workers' Union re-ceived Rs. 14,500 and 30 maunds of rice and atta by way of help from different trade unions.

The grim battle of the Jay workers-one of the longest in recent years-is being watched with deep admiration and keen in-terest by all sections of the working class in West Bengal.

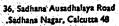


Paramount necessity for the formation of health

You feel tired to work . . . do not get energy to work or suffer from colds ... or perhaps you have not a desire for food or what you take does not digest even.

Then it would rapidly improve your health # you take two spoonful of Mritasanjibani mixed with four spoonful of Mahadraksharista (6 years old).

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA-DACCA



Achystehe Dr. Jozes Chandra Ghose

M.A. Ayurved-Sastri, F.C.S. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

MAHADRAKSHARISTA (6 years old)

MRITASANIIBANI





Workers' IInio veterar



West Bengal

cross the border. The actual position now is that before they can get the certifi-cate they have to go through tedious formalities, such as an interview with an officer of the Deputy High. Commissioner's Office, an affidavit from Indian relatives, a clearance certificate from the Union Council Chair-man etc. These rules many of man etc. These rules, many which are totally unnecessa add to their miseries and ha

THE REAL



Calcutta Contro t Dr. Nares Chandra Ghos M.S.B.S. (Cal.) Ayurvedacharya.

Left Parties' Programme

of those affected by the distur-bances here is also extremely slow. It is officially claimed that out of 80,000 people affected, about 50,000 had gone back to their respertive places of residence. Even if this figure is assumed to be correct, the great majority of the distressed people have not yet been rehabilitated. When hundreds of huts in the

bustee areas of calcutta were damaged or destroyed as a result of arson during the disturbances, ter to acquaint him with the condi-

From INAN BIKASH MOITRA

in East Pakistan, many are expected to migrate to India. But contrary to the assurances given by the government, full migration forms fad being extended to these uprooted people till now are also lamentably mearge. About to them have been sent to Dandakaranya. But it is physically inpossible to resettle thousands of project area within a reasonably short period of time. The migrants who are already in Dandakaranya and those who are being sent there will have therefore to live in transit camps for quite some time to come. The position forms had been issued to the figure is an inflat ed one.
Moreover, it is one thing to issue application forms and a quite different thing to grant migration certificates enabling the migrants to costs. the border.
The actual position now is that before they can get the certificate that whe are to go through
The actual position now is that before they can get the certificate they have to go through
The actual position now is that before they can get the certificate the have to go through
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The actual position now is that before they can get

Bengal—the majority of them are still staying in this state—will have to make their own arrangements. Both the Chief Minister and the State Relief and Rehabilita-tion Minister categorically stated in the Assembly on February 27 that the new migrants who were unwilling to go outside West Bengal would not be given any rehabilitation facilites by the government. They would, however, be entitl-ed to the rights enjoyed by other The process of the resettlement of those affected by the disturprogramme now drawn up by them to carry forward the campaign includes, among other steps the

Leaders of the Left Parties will shortly visit Petrapole will shortly visit Petrapole and Gede, railway stations on the West Bengal side of the bor-der, to see the conditions in the camps which have been set up by the government to accommo-date temporarily the refugees ar-riving from East Pakistan.



following:

Dharanidhar Sarkar, a veteran Communist died of cancer in Chittaranjan Hospital, Calcutta, on February 24. He was 50.

trict, Dharanidhar Sar-kar was intimately ac-quainted with agrarian problems. He was imprisoned several times between 1929 and 1936 for his partibetween cipation in the freedom struggle

also took an active part in the great TEBHA-GA (sharecroppers') move-ment, which swept over undivided Bengal in the early forties. He joined the

BORN in a peasant Communist Party in 1937. family in Malda dis- Sarkar was returned to Sarkar was returned to the West Bengal Assembly in 1952 from a constituency in Malda district, and w re-elected in the last gene-ral elections.

The state Assembly ad journed on February 24; without transacting any ss. as a mark of res pect to his memory. After a reference by the Speaker to his death, the members

only about 100 huts have been put up so farl Of the paltry amount of Rs. 3,00,000 earmarked by the government for relief work among the affected people, a sum of Rs. 45,000° only has been spent till

About 6,000 workers, rendered destruction of certain small-size factories, are now facing the rehabilitation of the

starvation. It is in this situation that the good sense of the entire people is most urgently needed to restore communal amity and harmony. But, 'unfortunately, a section of the Calcutta Press and certain pub-tion for the the starvest of the calcutate o

lic nga... campaign which can one, communal passions, For some time past attempts have been made to raise a spy scare. It is quite likely that Pakistani espionage agents are

vernment.

C The Leftist leaders will go to Dandakaranya to see for them-s the arrangements made for refugees

lic figures have been carrying on a campaign which can only rouse communal passions. For some time past attempts have been made to raise a spy scare. It is quite likely that Pakistani espionage agents are Mahasabha.

Latin America's Fight **Against Dogmatism**

* FROM PAGE 13

the proletariat but on the

This is rightly condemned as the grossest of distortions of the 1957 and 1960 documents of the Con amunist and Workers' Parties. Corvalan savs:

"The 81-Party Statement points out, firstly, that the working class and its vanguard, the Marxist-Leninist Party, seek to carry out the socialist revolution by peace-ful means and, secondly, that in situations marked by fierce resistance on the part of the reactionary classes, the sharpless and forms of the class struggle depend not so much on the proletariat as on the on the proletariat as on the re-resistance offered by the re-cationary elements to the actionary elements ning majority of the overwhelr ple and on the use of violence by these elements at one or another stage of the struggle for socialism.

"But the choice of the way is not regarded as depending only on the voli-tion of the enemy or his resistance. For the working class and the people gene rally, seeking to carry out he revolution by peaceful means, at the same time

exert every effort to tie the hands of the reactionaries to foil their designs and make it impossible for them to resort to violence; any rate, they work channel the struggle in the direction most advantage-ous for themselves."

It is interesting to note the following comment of the Soviet writer on Latin American problems, S. Mikhalov, in INTERNATIONAL AFF-AIRS (December 1963):

"The argument of the dogmatists who assume that in this part of the world (Latin America) there is no possibility of a peaceful victory of the revolution and no alt native but to use arms have been refuted by the working class parties as an attemp apply the experience of the Cuban, revolution mechanically in all Latin American countries, ignoring its specific fea tures and many objective and subjective conditions needed for the success of the revolu tion

Faced by complete failure to have its dogmatic, adventurist line accepted by the Latin American narties, the Chinese leadership has evidently now begun to try to extend its splitting and dis-

ruptive activities to Latin America.

The leader of the Brazilia Communist Party, Luis Carlos Prestes, in a recent interview has roundly condemned these splitting activities. He said:

"Trotskyite and some petty bourgeois elements in our Party with reckless leanings have sharply attacked the thesis concerning the possi-bility of peaceful ways. Their attacks are buttressed by the actions of the Chinese leaders. Our Party was compelled to embark upon an intensive ideological struggle and the campaign had already hid its effect."

Prestes emphasised the complete unity of the lea-ders of the Brazilian Communist Party with other Marxist-Leninist parties on the question of "the struggle against factionalism and splitting in the internatio

The Latin American parties are fighting successfully the struggle for the unity of their respective parties against the splitters. They follow the revolutionary path of struggle laid down by the 81 Par-Statement and adouted to their own particular condi-tions. The path of adventutism and dogmatism has been firmly rejected by all.

this country one of its

This base will constitute an

Pentagon expects to maintain radio contact with US warships,

particularly Polaris submarines.

vithin a radius of 4,000 miles

The zone of operations will include the Indian and Pacific

Include the Indian and Fachic Oceans and also the Meditera-nean. In addition, the operations of the NATO nuclear strike forces, now being set up, will also be coordinated from this

pite the opposition of the peo-ple there. The Uncle believes

that in the event of a war, if USA is attacked, there will be

NEW AGE

satellites.

tralia

hase

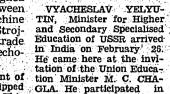
CZECHOSLOVAK CONTRACTS

A contract for supply- welding machine Triodyn ing metal-working ma-chines worth seven mil-Soviet Education lion crowns (about Rs. 4 Minister million) has been signed a few days back between the Hindustan Machine Tools and the Strojimport foreign trade corporation of Czecho-

slovakia in Prague The newly-built plant of the HMT will be equipped with Czech machines. This is the second order placed by the HMT to Strojimport within months. four the last nology

(A) 🖌 🖓 <u>ः क्षि</u>

A licence contract for the manufacture of several types of welding machines has also been signed in Prague recently between an Indian firm and Stroiimport. Under this agree-ment the Indian firm will be manufacturing, among others, the famous Czech



the celebrations devoted to the second, graduation of specialists from the Bombay Institute of Tech-

Team Of

Parliamentarians The Soviet Parliamentary

egation which arrived in our country a few days back is going round on a sightseeing tour. In New Delhi, they had a busy programme which included to Lok Sabha Raiva Sabha.



Ivan Spiridonov with Zakir Hussain

Uncle

Trade With Cuba U.S. Naval And U.S. Stand **Base in Australia**

★FROM PAGE 14

UK and other allies on the inequa-lity of trade they do with Cuba. The fact remains that US itself sends more goods to Dr. Fidel Castro than any of its allies.

"In the first ten months of 1963 US exports to Havana including the drugs for prisoners exchange came to something like 37 million dollars. Canadian sales were rough-ly half that figure, while British imports from Cuba in 1963 ran to 13.5 million pounds and ex-ports nearly 2 million pounds."

A strong opposition has developed in USA itself against this policy "which does nothing except alie-nate the allies of the United States."

Wrote the influential Street Journal, last month: influential Wall

"Such pettiness. merely annoy our allies without doing a thing n the world towards solving the our allie

The New York Times dated Janu-

"American foreign policy has become an extension of internal politics in respect to our efforts to curtail trade with Cuba. There is no other creditable explanation for Administration's method tion for Administration's metaous of trying to punish some of the nations including our most important ally, because of their dealings with Castro govern-

Trade as a means of strengthen-ing peaceful and friendly relations between nations is now being re-broader scale.

PAGE SIXTEEN

The Eighth Round Table Con-ference held in Moscow in Decem-ber 1963 and participated by the countries of East and West Europe including UK. France, Italy, Ger-main Federal Republic, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Norway and many others adopted a resolution on "Improvement of Econo-mic Relations and Development of World Trade." In part the resolution said: "We, therefore, consider it most important that all the restrictions on trade loans and credit condi-tions resulting from political dis-

crimination or strategic considera-tions should be removed. In particular we attach great importance to the development of all potentia-Ities of, world trade as a means of strengthening peaceful friendly relations between nations."

At the end of this month United Nations itself is going to discuss this crucial question of trade as a means of creating peaceful atmosphere in the world and in relation to helping the underdeveloped countries the underdeveloped countries

While the world is moving to-wards this intelligent orientation, the US government circles are harping on old and outmoded ways of thinking. Blinded by their hatr-ed of Cuba they are out to anta-gonise every body, including their own allies, who dare to have any dealings with that country.

The world has moved far ahead of trade embargoes and boycotts. Sooner the United States Adminis-tration realises this, better it would be for her and for the whole

USTRALIA is an inother stations left in various countries which will help him to deal another blow. He for-A USTRALIA is an equipment but the US Pentagon, by gets that missiles can today reach any part of the globe and nothing is safe in the grout treaties and agreement, is and nothing is safe in the event of a thermo-nuclear war. assiduously trying to make

Congenital Liars

under

Take, for example, the agree-ment that was signed between the two countries in last May. According to this agreement USA will build a naval commu-nications base in Western Aus-Readers of this column must be knowing some thing about the "paradise" in which the common peoimportant link in the US sys-tem of global nuclear strategy. With the help of this base the ple of the USA live. And one can compare with that the lies which the VOICE OF AMERICA trots out.

A few days back, the VOA broadcast an economic survey in which it claimed that the ordinary American working class families live "as a rule" in big apartments or e cottages "owned" by them. even

They have "two, three or even four bedrooms, a dining room, a siting room" and so on. It declared further that nearly seven out of every ten American families live in their own cottages.

It actually means for Aus-tralia a certain danger of be-ing involved in a war with-out wishing it and to be sub-ject to a nuclear retaliation. It becomes a target without being directly responsible for any attack by Pentagon. How does this blatant piece of falsehood go with the frank admission of US President JOHNSON who in his "State But that is exactly what the Uncle wants. This is the reason why he has set up nuclear warhead stations in Canada des-Union" message to Congress January this year said:

"Unfortunately, many Americans live on the outskirts of hope, some because of, their poverty and some

ause of their colour, and all too many because of both."

Sams^{umbrella}

According to the 1966 cen-sus, 15,6 million of the 58 million dwellings in the USA —or 27, per cent of the total stock housing—are substan. stock housing-are dard. Of this, three dard. Of this, three million, are shacks, shanties and over-crowded slums; 8.3 million are buildings in the process of decay while 5.3 million though still sturdy, have no utilities or at least only a few. MICHAEL HARRINGTON, without of the other America author of "The Other America" in his study has concluded that private houses of ordinary American citizens are one of the greatest myths in Ameri-can life. He calculated that a 25-year slum clearance pro-gramme would cost about 125,000 million dollars.

The US Congress has now been asked to allocate 1,400 million dollars for a two-year housing programme and at this rate it will take just about 100 years to clear the US slums. Isn't it revealing?

And today the monthly rent of a two or three-room a ment in New York Washington is about 200 dol lars, which only very few

washington is about 200 dol-lars, which only very few persons can afford. The VOA broadcast just about misplaced the groups of people who own houses or live in four-bedroom flats. They are not workers but busi-pers frequetives and about ness executives and other sites of the society

-CHARVAK

TRIVANDRUM: The uneasy quiet in Kerala Congress politics came to an end when utilising the situa-tion created by the Churuli-Keerithode eviction incidents and police excesses there, legislators belonging to-the Chacko group of the ruling party joined hands with the opposition to demand an open enquiry into the police action and stay of eviction proceedings. HE Kottayam District should be resettled elsewhe

Congress Committee, when they were evicted, which supports P. T. Chacko The government last which supports P. T. Chackoo The government last week has already demanded a judi-cial probe into the matter, and has threatened direct area to evict the settlers. A action. An adjournment motion round the area and the set-

to be raised in the sought to be raised in the Assembly by the opposition leader, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, had earlier been ruled out by the Speaker though considerable support was evi-dent in the house to the mo-

mboodiripad, who had paid a visit to Keerithode long with three other communist MLAs, demanded a judicial enquiry into the incidents there since February 27 and stay of eviction proceedings till the government had consulns with leaders of all parties.

The situation in Churuli-Keerithode area developed as a result of government's deci-sion to suddenly evict 450 settlers in the forest area with e help of the police

The decision to clear the forests in this area of unauthorized settlers was taken four years back, but its implementation had all along been stponed in view of public

A committee was appointed to go into the demarcation of clear boundaries of the forest area. This committee, though it did not seek the cooperation of opposition parties, re-commended that old settlers consulting all political parties.

SUBVERSION BY

the matter of economic development. and invited foreign capital to do the job. It is a "subversion. of national poli-cies", he acused. Daji said that the budget endangered not only the socialist objectives but even ndenendent developm ent of the country.

His powerful attack seemed to completely unsettle TIK who unlike his usual self began to interrupt Daji as the latter piled charges upon charges and even accused the Finance Minister of being dishonest to the . TTK's annoyan ed to break out in the form of silly sallies at the Communist ember facing him.

Daji said that if the Finance Minister had wanted to change the policy laid down in the In-dustrial Policy Resolution, he should have come forward with a separate policy statement and discussed it in the House. He had been dishonest to the House in not adopting such a course.

He asked whether it was not a fact that TTK had in a note submitted to the Eco-nomic Sub-Committe of the Cabinet advocated the participation of foreign private capital even in consumer in-dustries but the Sub-Committee had refused to oblige

Daji also asked if it was not a fact that TTK's letter to the d if it was not World Bank assuring that the existing policy of restricting foreign equity capital to mino rity participation in collaboration ventures would be given up had been written before the

MARCH 8. 1964

* From Back Page mic Sub-Committee the Cabinet met

> chari has fallen in line with Masani. Masani Pats

Indeed it was Masani who in his speech congarulated the Finance Minister "on several sound propositions that are to be found in Part A of his

lost. No amo

speech". The sharp criticism . of the budget by two Congress mem-bers, R. K. Khadilkar and V. Parasar, both deploring anit-socialist orientation, revealed the considerable oppo-sition to TTK's policies among Congress MPs themselves. Parasar saw in the budget the ssion of social-

"funeral" procession of s ism to its burial ground. Khadilkar opened his remarks by saying that "This year's budget is perhaps the most cleverly presented statement and indirectly woven with a philosophy in the first part of the budget which, unforunately for him (TTK), Mr. Masani classi-

fied as 'sound'. Whether it is sound or unsound or contrary to the policies adopted by this House needs to be exa-mined on this occasion." With considerable force of

argument, Khadilkar showed that the policies accepted by the Congress Party and its government were being given "a twist" by T. T. Krishnamachari in his budget.

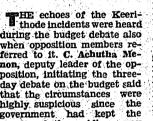
The government last week tlers were asked to get out

of the area. The leaders of the Malanad Karshaka San-ghom rushed to the place and resisted the forceful eviction of the settlers and at-tempts by the police to inti-midate them. Namboodiripad said that his visit to the area had con-

vinced him that the police. had used force and methods of terror far beyond justifi-able limits. They had seized the area, driven out the shopkeepers and deprived the set-tiers of facilities to buy rice, salt and clothing. The police had declared

martial law and people could enter the area only with the permission of the collector. The people around were panic-stricken and believed that the police had resorted to firing and more than half a dozen lives were unt of assertion that the police had used only the minimum force

would convince anyone, he said. Namboodiripad recalled the assurance given by the government during the Amara-vathi eviction days that when eviction was necessary for relopmental purposes, steps





Daji declared that Krishnama

its

Kerala **DEMAND FOR JUDICIAL PROBE** INTO KEERITHODE INCIDENTS **Chacko Group Aligns With Opposition**

The clearing of settlers from the Keerithode area was not of such emergent importance as to necessitate "the methods of martial law and brutal police force", higa

Chief Minister R. Shanka replied that the police had not resorted to firing and al-leged that interested parties had put up resistance and atpolice and burnt tacked the sheds and shops. The "restrictions" imposed were neces sary to implement the gov-ernment decision, he claimed

BUDGET DEBATE

during the budget debate also when opposition members re-ferred to it. C. Achutha Menon, deputy leader of the op-position, initiating the three-day debate on the budget said that the circumstances highly suspicious since the government had kept the press and the public away from the scene.

He pointed out that the

policies mere being twisted in poucces were being twisted in two directions. These direc-tions are (1) opening the floodgates to the entry of foreign equity capital which will strengthen the corporate (2) making the public sector subservient to the private sector. He suggested that the House should take serious note of these. With telling effect he quoted

from the Bhubaneswar resolution of the Congress on 'demo-cracy and socialism' and from the Presidential Address of Kamarai the following pass ages. The Bubaneswar resolution had said:

"The public sector has to play a strategic and predominent role in the field of trade and industry. The public sector must grow progressively in large-scale industry and trade, particularly in the field of heavy and basic industry as well as trade in essential commodifies".

Kamarai had said:

"The question today before Congressmen is not whether socialism is good or right for the country, but whether the legislative and executive measures in this country are in furtherance of the socialist goal that the people have set before themselves."

And Khadilkar recalled that And Knapusar recalled that at Bhubaneswar Lal Bahadur Shastri had promised that "a watch" would be kept upon the activities of the Central and state governments to ensu that progress towards a socialist state was being m

NEW AGE

As far the budget was concerned, Achutha Menon termed the contention of the Chief Minister who is also in charge of Finance: that there were no new taxes as a "bogus claim". If there were any new taxes, people would have torn it to pie-ces, he said adding that the fact was that both the state and the central governments had exhausted all avenues of taxation.

Originally the Third Plan had fixed Rs. 1700 crores as the target for new taxation for the whole Plan period. But in the first three vears itself the collection had ex-ceeded the five-year target period, he said.

So far as Kerala was concerned Achutha Menon said, the present government, since It came to power in 1960, had mposed 14 new taxes such as plantation sales tax, increa transport fares and elec tricity, entertainment, buildings, motor vehicles etc

Already Rs. 44 -lakhs have been collected from planta-tion tax, and another Rs. 18 lakhs from buildings tax. In-crease in sales tax levies has yielded Rs. 18 crores; increase in transport charges levied in two instalments will yield two instalments will yield Rs. 5.5 crores and motor vehicles tax more than Rs. 1.7. crores. The total yield from the 14 new levies would be Rs. 28, crores.

Run Away Prices

Achutha Menon said the government should have reduced tax burdens taking reduced tax burdens taking note of the growing difficul-ties of the majority of the people. Spiralling prices were hitting the poorer sec-tions. Cost of living had gone up by 26 points in Al-leppey, 23 in Alwaye, 34 in Shertallai and 28 in Ernakulam, while the increase

in the all-India index only by 13 points. The economic review for Kerala had mentioned that

the price of rice had risen by seven points last year; by 20 points in December alone. It has pointed out that prices of such essential commodities as oil, sugar, kerosene and chillies had gone up.

From S. SHARMA

The measures indicated to control prices such as distribution of rice were totally inadequate to meet the situa-tion, he said. Opening of a few more fair price shops and distribution of one seer rice more a fortnight to cardholders were only tinkering with ccenea the five-year target the problem. The only way by Rs. 200 crores. Even the existing taxes would yield in foodgrains by the govern-Rs. 2400 crores in the Plan ment. He called upon the period he set state government to demand state trading in foodgrains. Dealing with industrial development Achutha Menon said the basic approach should have been to develop heavy industries in the public sector and not to lay stress on smallscale and village industries here and there.

Though it was claimed that there would be a Rs. 100 crores investment in the state in the central sector during the Third Plan, it got reduced to Rs. 42 crores out of which Rs. 20 crores was for the second shipyard which would now come only in the Fourth Plan and Rs 5 crores for the phytoche-mical plant which was still to come. What was thus left was the oil refinery and a few other minor schemes.

The 10 per cent increase in agricultural production during seven years fell short of the all-India increase. Those who wanted increased agricultural production would not have rushed with the Land Reforms Act which compelled the tenant to pay ar-rears of six years' rent all on sudden. he said.

Praja-Socialist Party leader K. Chandrashekharan charg-ed the government with misusing the police force to attain its own ends.

JUST OUT

Sofia Melman :	FOREIGN MONOPOLY IN	•••
	INDIAN ECONOMY	15.00
V. I. Pavlov :	INDIA ECONOMIC FREEDOM VS IMPERIALISM.	15.00
Paul A. Baran :	POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GROWTH	15.00
A. Rumyantsev :	CRISIS & THE CAPITALIST CYCLE—A SYMPOSIUM.	4.50
Jolly Mohan Raul :	PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION.	5.50
K. P. Karunakaran:	OUTSIDE THE CONTEST.	15.00
	TEST BAN DEBATE.	5,00
	BLISHING HOUSE (P) LTI Iani Ibansi Boad	D.,

New Delhi-1.

PAGE SEVENTEEN

more reports on FIRST PHASE OF **NATIONAL CAMPAIGN**

tionwide hungerstrike by trade union activists and workers on February 20 to 22 have come

BIHAR

In the coalmine belt in dih by KAMALDAS NAGA.

At Maubhandar the hun- th gerstrike was under the leadership of MANOHAR SINGH while at Biharsharif it was led by HARI SINGH.

THE MAN SIL N.

More reports about the na-lonwide bungarstrike by NARANBHAL MADHYA PRADESH

In the Chhatisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh large number of women workers participated in the hunger-strike. In Raipur, for exam-ple, nine of the nineteen-member batch of hunger-strikers were women work-ers, namely SONKUNWAR Bihar there were hunger-strikers were women work-strikers at several centres. At ers, namely, SONKUNWAR Sudamdih the hungerstrikers BAI, CHANDRIBAI, GAYA-TEL BAI, SHANTI BAI MA were led by CHINMOY MU-KHERJEE, at Kendua by TIBAI, BASANTIBAI, GATA-TRI BAI, SHANTI BAI MA-HANAND, SUSHILA BAI, BA-TIBAI, BASANTIBAI, GOU-LALIT BURMAN and at Sini-RIBAI and GIRJABAI. Others who participated in

the hungerstrike were MAN-GLOO YADU, CHARANDAS, SHEIKH GAFFAR, LALOO KHAN, SUKHLAL, SAMIUL-KHAN, SUKHLAL, SAMIUL-LA, JETHOO MAHANAND, MALHARRAO SARNAIK, A.

e La Mari



Indulal Yagnik speaking at Huge rally (below) in Ahmedabad after breaking his fast

MAHARASHTRA

In the 72-member batch at Nanded in Maharashtra were NARAYAN LIMBAJI WAGAR, MOHAMMED KASIM, VI-THALRAO MORE, VISHNU-PANT SUJEKAR, DASARATH SINGH, SHAHIR KHANDUA-KAR, GANGARAM KANOTE, NAGAN PATIL and BISMIL LART MYSORE

At Udipi in Mysore five workers observed the three-day fast under the leadership of BASA SHERIGARA.

ORISSA Those who participated in the hungerstrike at Barbil in Orissa included AMARSINGH, GURUCHARAN PATRO, RITU MUNDA. SIBCHARAN MITN. DA. DAMII MINDA DITRRAI MUNDA, GURUCHARAN LO-HAR, SIKURU MUNDA, TUBID MUNDA.

PUNJAB MANJU RAM, HARI RAM, RAMA DUT, RAM DIN, DAL-JIT SINGH, BHAGAT RAM, PREM SINGH and RAM SIN-

GH were the hungerstrikers Panipat in Punjab. UTTAR PRADESH

In the big batch of workers and leaders offering satya-graha before the Uttar Pra-

desh Assembly in Lucknow were four women workers CHANDRAVATI, BHANUMA-TI, HAMIDA KHATOON and RAMESHWARI.

Hungerstrikers before Main ering Works, Calcutta

সামার ওমগ্রহা করারে ফার্মার এই সাই দিই ইই দিন একি

આગા ટેકેતિણભા (તર રભિન

छित फिल नाही (अत्र कति !! =

Hungerstrike In Tamilnad

MADRAS: About 600 workers and trade union leaders observed a three-day hungerstrike on March 3, 4 and 5 in 93 centres all over Tamilnad, according to preliminary reports received here.

The hungerstrike was in response to the call of the national campaign committee. The Tamilnad Trade Union Congress had fixed March 3 to 5 as the dates for the hungerstrike hecause of civic elections in the state.

Among those who went on hungerstrike in various centres are M. KALYANA-SUNDARAM, R. UMA-NATH, A. S. K. AYYAN-GAR, M. SUNDARAM CHINNAYYAN and BALA-SUNDARAM

Reports from all centres are yet to be received here. It is most likely that the number of those who went on hungerstrike and the entres where action took place will actually be much higher,

India, as chairman of the Supervisory Commission, has a special responsibility for peace in Vietnam. and for the observance of the Geneva agreements. Is that responsibility being faithfully discharged? It is a matter of regret that one cannot answer this question in the affirmative at this vital moment when the attention of the whole world is rivetted on the perilous game being played by the US imperialists in South Vietnam.

A LL men and women, who stand for peace, have been shocked at the brazen manner in which US govern-ment and military leaders, backed by their cold war prod by their cold war pro-tida press, have recently The world-wide protest y proclaimed their inten-to commit aggression ment of US plans to attack paganda press, have recently openly proclaimed their intention against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

North Vietnam have led to a desperate effort by the US



Today's HINDUSTAN TI- administration to cover up. MES flashes an ASSOCIATED PRESS OF AMERICA des-patch from Saigon dated patch from Saigon dated March 2, which makes revealing reading. It says:

"No American in autho-rity here is satisfied with the way things are going. States might carry Some speak openly of hom-bing Hanoi or Peking, or North Vietnam'' (short of that, throwing a INDIA, March 3). naval blockade around the North Vietnam ports of Hai- NEW YORK TIMES (Inter-Norm vienam ports of Mai-phong and Vinh. "Among the declared 27) admitted that "carrying supporters of the 'direct the war" to North Vietnam is action' approach are some "a dangerous game that this Partagener source" Pentagon policy makers and other respected military face". leaders. Admiral Arthur Radford, retired Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, vened directly in the battle, said this week he would what would be the reaction in favour a more aggressive the rest of Asia to white men approach."

approach." What is even more inter-

esting in this despatch is the fact that the Americans have began to talk of "a joint command in South Vietnam, with Premier Nguyen Khanh and the US Ambassador. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, as CO-REMIERS" And "others we called for the introduc-PREMTERS" "others tion of a few divisions of American marines or para-

troopers". But alas! the APA correspondent is told by "a diplo-mat" that "a joint command ells too much like coloni-The truth is that even

without the formal

joint

whites?"





Hungerstrikers in Marmagoa

GUJARAT

In Surat district in Gujarat three cities witnessed hunger-strikes. In Surat city AMRIT DESAL, CHHABILDAS PATEL, KARIMBHAL KADARSHARIF and GULAMHUSEN went on ungerstrike. In Navsari the hunger-

strikers were led by NATU-BHAI SHAH, RAMESH MALE-KAR, GOVANBHAI, MANGU-BHAI and VISHRAM.

There were two batches of hungerstrikers in Bilimora where the action took place on February 24 to 26, one be-fore the Gaekwad Mills led by BABARBHAI and the other

PAGE EIGHTEEN

SINGH. A unique feature of the hungerstrike action in Raipur was the all-women demons-tration in connection with it.

This was the first time that such an event took place here and about 400 women includ-ing those from middle class families participated.

K. MAJUMDAR and MAN-

At Rajnandgaon MAHADEO and nine other workers including two women went on hung

RAMCHARAN and MEGH-NATH led the hungerstrikers batch in Durg where the action started a day late and ended on February 23.

NEW AGE

MARCH 20 : ANTI-PRICE RISE DAY IN U.P.

From RAMESH SINHA

LUCKNOW: March 20 will be observed as ANTI-PRICE RISE DAY in Uttar Pradesh. Meetings and demonstrations will be held on that day all over the state to demand that the government take immediate steps to bring down the prices.

HE call for observance of the Anti-Price Rise Day was given by the Uttar Pradesh Mahn-gai Virodhi/Sammelan held in Lucknow on February 22 and 23. The conference was attended by 175 delegates from 30 districts in the state. Industries represented included banks, insurance, news papers, printing presses, metal and engineering, textile, sugar, glass and bangles, electric supply, bidi, leather and many more. Government employees also at-tended

glass and banges, electric supply, solid, leather and many more. Government employees also at-tended. The UP Trade Union Con-gress had taken the initiative in convening this conference along with 20 trade unions in the city. Several state organi-sations like UP Bank Employees Union, Central Zone Insurance Employees Union, UP Wetla and fugures federation and UP Bata Employees Union.

THIG down the process THE call for observance of the had joined the preparatory Anti-Price Rise Day was committee of the conference. given by the Uttar Pradesh Mahn. The convenor of the prepara-vai Virodhi/Sammelan held in tory committee was HARISH tory committee was TEWARY of the UPTUC

TEWARY of the UPTUC. The conference was conducted by a presidium consisting of KRISHNA GOPAL TEWARY, leader of insurance employees, R. P. SINGH, leader of bank em-ployees, VINDHYACHAL SINGH leader of BBI employees ployees, VINDHYACHAL SINGH, leader of RBI employees, ISHRAT ALI SIDDIQUI, presi-

people policies of the government, it warned that the patience of the masses was reaching the the masses was reaching the breaking point. The conference also demanded

peasants. Thirty delegates participated

Thirty delegates participated in the two-day discussions on workers problems and the main resolution moved by Ram Asrey. The conference passed separate resolutions on the de-mands of workers in various industries.

Among those who addressed the conference were S. S. YUSUF, MLA, veteran leader of Kanpur textile workers, S. M. BANERJEE MP. leader of defence employees JAI BAHADUR SINGH MP, lea-

MARCH 8. 1964

command with a Yankee "CO-PREMIER," the US presence in South Vietnam not only smells too much, but stinks to the high hea-

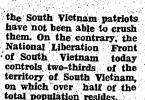
CHINA

REUTER reports from Washington on March 2 that "President Johnson yesterday appeared to have rebuked and slienced some of his own advisers who 'leaked' Press 'guidance' that the United States might carry the South Vietnam war into Communist North Vietnam" (TIMES OF

James Reston, writing in "a dangerous game that this country has not begun to

once more bombing non-

This is a question which Asia has already answered. Despite all their masks of "advisers", the US military personnel in South Vietnam are intervening even now directly, committing aggres-sion against South Vietnam.



<u>XXXXXXIII</u>

THE YANKS CAN GO ON clear weapons from their CHANGING THEIR PUP- strategic area would mean a PETS: THE SOUTH VIET-NAMESE PEOPLE MARCH against them. CHANGING THEIR PUP-PETS: THE SOUTH VIET-NAMESE PEOPLE MARCH ON TO THEIR GOAL OF FREEDOM.

The National Liberation Front has put forward excel-lent proposals for the settle-ment of the South Vietnamese problem-proposals on the basis of which more and more sections of the people are uniting. This minimum pro-gramme calls for:

Stopping of the war of aggression by the US imperialists and the withdrawal of all US troops;

South Vietnamese politi-cal parties and organisa-tions starting negotiations to normalise the situation on to normalise the situation on the basis of peace, indepen-dence and neutrality of South Vietnam, on the basis of the principles of solving the in-ternal problems of South Vietnam by the people of South Vietnam South Vietnam themselves

The Yank threats of war against North Vietnam are only proof of their lunatic desperation. But they constitute a danger to the peace of the whole of Asia and the world. 🥠

The madmen must be fettered. It is time for the Gov-ernment of India to voice cur people's solidarity with the people of South Vietnam and their National Liberation their National Liberation Front, by insisting that the US troops quit South Vietnam now. Their presence is in complete violation of the Geneva Agreements and it is the Government of India's duty to uphold these agree-ments—a duty which is specially underlined by virtue of its position as chairman of the Suprevisory Commission Will the Government of India carry out this duty? It is for the Indian people to act to ensure that the govern-ment does.

NUCLEAR FREEZE

HE Polish People's Republic has now put for-ward officially and formally its proposal for the ireezing of the level of atomic weapons in Central Farone Once again, socialist Po land has come forward with a valuable contribu-The US imperialists have with a valuable contribu-already spent more than 3000 tion towards disarmament million dollars on the opera- and the relaxation of tentions in South Vietnam, ac- sion.

tions in South Vietnam, ac-sion. cording to their own figures. All peaceloving countries And a 20,000-strong army is and peoples, including our paticipating actively in the own, halled the Rapa-war against the people of cki Plan, put forward by Po-South Vietnam. But all the napalm and nuclear-free zone. In Europe. chemicals hurled against This initiative for a nuclearfree zone was followed by Seen as a direct challenge several others for similar to the US decision to send its zones in other continents and Seventh Fleet to the Indian regions

IN SOUTH VIETNAM

YANKEES PLAY WITH FIRE

But despite the worldwide support for the Rapacki Plan. the Western Powers refused The Soviet government may to accept it. They argued that sent a reply note to the Cey-the total elimination of nu-clear weapons from their coming the initiative. The strategic area would mean a Soviet note says: the Western Powers refused

This was an absolutely false argument. Nevertheless, be-lieving that some step should be taken to lessen tension in this most dangerous part of the world, the Polish government has now taken the Wes. tern Powers at their word: it' now proposes to freeze the present level of nuclear arms in the territory comprising the two Germanys, Poland and Czechoslovakia. This proposal does not mean that the Polish gov-

ernment is withdrawing the Rapacki Plan. It is still anxious to create a nuclear-free zone. But in view of the arguments of the Western Powers, the present nuclear freeze proposal is meant to be an immediate step which can and should be taken.

It is to be hoped that the Sovernment of India will not delay in extending its sup-port to the nuclear-freeze proposal, and in urging the Western Powers to respond to this valuable initiative for neace

CEYLON'S LEAD

THE Ceylon govern-ment's decision not to allow naval ships and military aircraft carrying nuclear weapons or equipped with means for waging nuclear warfare to enter Ceylonese ports or aerodromes gives an excellent

Ocean, the Cevion initiative has been hailed all over the

By OBSERVER

world. The Soviet government has

"The Soviet government highly appreciates the efforts of the Ceylonese gov-ernment aimed at consoli-dation of peace and its readiness to promote the relaxation of international tensions. We understand the anxiety shown by the Government of Cevion in connection with the security in the Indian Ocean area. The peoples of this part

of the globe, in the same way as the peoples of other areas of the world, are interested in lasting peace and in the elimination of any causes leading to aggrava-tion in the international situation. The protection of this area from penetration into it of nuclear weapons, menacing the peaceful life of peoples, would certainly conform to the interest of the states, whose shores are washed by the waters of the Indian Ocean.

The Soviet government has declared that it will respect the Ceylonese decision and calls on other nuclear powers to make similar declarations

To keep the Indian Ocean nuclear-free is the common task of all countries in the task of all countries in the Indian Ocean area. It has become an urgent task in view of the proposed "cruise" of the Seventh Fleet during this month.

Si Every patriotic Indian will expect the Govern-ment of India to respond to the Ceylonese initiative by making a similar declaration on behalf of our country. country.

(March 3)

INDO-SOVIET CULTURAL AGREEMENT

The latest agreement signed between India and Soviet Union is a step forward in the field of cultural cooperation. The agreement, signed in New Delhi on March 2, envisages a wide programme of cultural and scientific exchange between the two countries.

Scientific exchange between the two countries. THROUGH this agreement India has recognised the Candidate of Sciences diploma of the USSR as equivalent to ence on March 2, S. K. ROMA-Ph.D degree awarded in India. In regard to other degrees, the question of recognition is still under discussion. This will be done on a reciment will promote and

under discussion. This will be done on a reciprocal basis. The Soviet side will conti-nue under the agreement will promote and scientific contacts with our two countries". He also Indian universities. There added that the agreement will be greater cooperation in the fields of scientific the biggest and most compre-studies, sports etc. During the year 1964-65, there will USSR has with other countries.

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By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

Agitated Congress MPs scanning T. T. KRISHNA-MACHARI's budget seemed to have almost espied a burglar in their attic and raised such an alarm that the Opposition when it came to criticising the Finance Minister's proposals in Parliament this week found it had a much lighter task to perform.

HE post-Bhubaneswar budget of the Central gevernment had so dismayed a section in the ruling party that their cry of 'socialism in danger' was the more pathetic and posed the key question in a dialogue over policies of Administration which TTK himself had provoked by his budget speech before Parlia-

Some of the criticisms voiced in the Lak Sabha from the Congress benches as well the Congress belences as wen as backstage comments and discussions in the Congress Parliamentary Party would amount in substance to an amount in substance to an accusation of subvertion by the Finance Minister of the accepted policies of the Party and the government. With much more force and

ANDHRA -SATYAGRAHA ISSUE **BAISED IN PARLIAMENT** Criticism of Govt. Policy

Communist members in both Houses of Parliament raised

during the week the subject of statewide satyagraha in Andhra organised by the All Parties Action Committee for abolition of additional land levy and distribution of banjar lands and sought the Central government's intervention to concede the demands. URING the debate on the

in mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan in the Rajya Sabha on February 27 P. K. KUMA-GAT, Minister of Planning, on whether the Planning Commis-sion or the Central government had advised or instructed the Andhra government to stop the distribution of banjar lands.

He recalled that in 1962 the state Assembly had passed a resolution unanimously to distribute these lands to the land-less poor, but now the state government had stopped the distribution on the plea that it is to be given to people who have joined military service when they come back.

Kumaran referred to the satyagraha movement in which thousands had participated and courted arrest and he said that the Swatantra, Jan Sangh and Republican parties also have expressed their willingness to join the satyagraha from March 5. On the question of land levy, he pointed out that it had been raised from 100 to 400 per cent in certain areas and the peasants are restive about this.

No Central Directive

Bhagat in his reply admitted that the government's policy 'is that all cultivable waste of banjar lands should be brought under cultivation." He added:

"I do not know specifically, this is a matter of detail but I do not conceive of any-circular being issued from here that this distribution should not take place. But I will look into this guestion." He further said that the Andhra government had raised the surcharge on land revenue and it varied from 60 per cent of the existing land revenue to 100 per cent in the case of wet lands; it was 60 per cent in the case of dry lands and 75 per cent in the case of partially wet

lands. "But there is a great deal of feeling and agitation going on. The hon. Member knows about it probably and we all know that there is a big agitation go-ing on against this. But the state government, I was told, has removed the surcharge on

The Minister also assured that he will bring the matter to the attention of the committhe under the chairmanship of the Home Minister which con-sisted of a number of Chief Ministers also and which has been appointed to study the progress of land reforms.

Lok Sabha Reference

In the Lok Sabha, VIMALA DEVI, in her speech during the food debate on Monday referred to the current satuagraha movement in Andhra and said that till non oner 50,000 had offered satyagraha. Thousands of women were participating in the move-ment. The state government, she alleged, had first tried to ignore the satyagraha and afterwards were trying to crush it.

The entire police force in the state had been mobilised to deal with the satyagraha. Lathi charges and tear gas were used against satyagrahis in districts like Nalgonda, Sitapuram and Krishna. At Gannavaram women were beaten with lathis. She also referred to the all parties participation and mass character of the satyagraha.

Vimala Devi urged the Union Food Minister to go to Andhra and intervene in this situation She said that the distribution of waste lands and question of additional levies imposed on the peasants should be taken together in the context of the need to provide more incentive to the peasantry to increase agricultural production. She cited a Reserve Bank survey which showed that more than 62 per cent of the ryots are burdened with indebtedness and it was growing.

thrust the Communist opposition condemned the budget as a complete negation of all socialist professions of the government and an ingenious attempt to build monopolies and also to mortgage the country to foreign economic domination.

Both A. K. GOPALAN and HOMI DAJI categorically declared that the budget and TTK's direction of poli-cies would lead not to economic independence but to economic dependence. In the light of past experience of commissions and enquiries which led to no action whatever, they questioned the purpose and sincerity of the Finance Minister's offer to appoint a Monopoly Commission.

Against this, rallying to the support of the TTK philoso-phy of economic growth with more incentives for Indian and foreign private capital were M. R. MASANI of the Swatantra and the Rightwing section of Congress MPs. The

dialogue had once again revealed the alignments bring-ing together the Swatantra and the Rightwing of the Congress.

Gopalan who initiated the debate said it was "a clever budget and a very dangerous budget and a very dalgerous budget". "Tremendous capa-city to manouvre has been displayed to create an illusion in the minds of the people", he remarked.

Complexity **Of Proposals**

References to the cleverness of TTK's budget and his "subtle" methods came from other speakers as well. The complexity of his budget proposals was one thing which attract-ed attention from various sides and to that extent his critics also were more suspicious about his proposals.

In a general comment on the budget proposals, Gopa-

lan said: "Gates are opened wide for the foreign investor. The common man is where

he is. He is disillusioned and all hopes of a substantial reduction in indirect taxation has been thrown to the winds. There is no prospect of lowering of prices or lowering of the burden of taxation".

taxation". Gopalan declared that the budget would help to disillu-sion the people about the socialist professions of the ruling party. The budget had dealt a hard blow to their illusions and he considered it a good thing.

He demanded the withdrawal of excise and customs duties on kerosene, cheaper varieties of cloth and other varieties of cloth and other items, state trading in food grains, nationalisation of banks, foreign trade and foreign capital and the scrapping of prohibition to raise resources

resources. Homi Daji in a scathing at-tack on the policies of TTK said that the budget was a budget of despair and of fai-lure. It abdicated the respon-sibilities of the government in lure. It abdicated the respon-sibilities of the government in

*** ON PAGE 17**

CONSORTING WITH **U.S. MUNDHRAS**

THE hero of the Mun-requirements of aircraft and dhra drama has re-turned to his traditional calling. Incidentallcalling. Incidentally, he has re-entered the Finance Ministry more or less at the same time as his friend HARIDAS MUNDHRA left the Alipore jail.

But this time he would not stoop that low to patronise such small frys. T. T. KRI-SHNAMACHARI has come a long way from selling soap. cong way from selling soap, Cadbury chocolate and gripe water and later parcelling out LIC money to crocks and upstarts.

There are reports that even RAMNATH GOENKA, who need not ring the call bell to enter 'TTK's house at York Place, is somewhat downgraded. Of course, Ramnathji is still being propped up as chairman of the Punjab National Bank.

During the present tenure of office, first as Coordina-tion and now as Finance Minister, TTK is playing for high stakes. Not soaps for high stakes. Not soaps and sundry things but air-craft, petrochemicals and similar big things. Last month he summoned

a team of Lockheed salesmen to discuss things over-it's no secret that he does not like the look of Migs. He is in love with the Lockheed, the author of the U-2 spy planes.

But unfortunately for him, former Defence Minister KRISHNA MENON had ar-ranged for the manufacture of Migs. He devised a way out of this commitment He appointed Swatantra-loving J.R.D. TATA at the head of a committee in March 1963 to review the

suggest steps to meet them. As pre-arranged, JRD did an excellent job of it. His conclusions were:

No. 1: "If the Soviet government are unable or unwilling to improve the Mig 21 as required or offer another aircraft.... the provision in the con-tract for the manufacture of Mig 21 and its engine under licence should be kept in suspense, but the implementation of that part of the agreement which covers the construc-tion and equipment of the two factories should be proceeded with."

Mark the last part of the recommendation. Let the damn Reds sweat over building the factories. After com-pletion we will see what plane will be manufactured in those factories. Why not F-104 or Mirage? Maturity, sir. Indian capitalists and their agents like the onetime soap seller are not a bunch of duds any more.

Conclusion No. 2: "The committee also recom-mends that, if necessary, in order to avoid possi-ble_difficulties with Rolls. Royce on the Dart engine agreement, the Avro 748 agreement be formally terminated and the position fully explained to the Hawker Siddley group." So, scrap Mig; scrap Avro. TTK as Coordination Mi-nister did his damned best to get the Tata report, an essay in downright treachery, accepted by the government. But he failed then.

But the Iyengar would not give up. Since he went to



the United States last ye he has been consorting with the Lockheed, the Koppers, the Gulf Oil and a host of American Mundhras.

It is in this background that we should understand the latest report that Lockheed is going to set up an aircraft manufacturing unit.

TTK and his minions in the Finance Ministry like L. K. JHA and BOOTHALIN-GAM are also having tete-a-tete with the Koppers who are inching into the Bokaro pro piect.

Koppers' representative, one VINCENT BRANDT, has one VINCENT BRANUIT, has been making the Founds in the Finance Ministry. The idea is to hound out the Indian consultants at Bokaro, Dasturco, and bring in Kopners.

pers. Another American giant is sought to be smuggled in-to our nascent petrochemi-cals industry in Gujarat. And that is Gulf Oil.

One can go on in this vein about TTK. But there is no need to labour the obvious. His line can be described in two words: SELL OUT.

He has brazenly denied any assurance to the World Bank with regard to maiority participation of foreign equity capital even in the public sector enterprises. We will soon know who is lying. In the beginning I referred

ple over selling anything we in India cherish. Because he had had nothing to do with the making of a free India in whose government he has managed to sneak in by the courtesy of KAMARAJ for a second time. —INSIDER