



CALCUTTA TEACHERS CEASE WORK (Report and More Pictures on Centre Pages)

# SECRET DEAL WITH FOREIGN CAPITAL

THE mask is off. For all their protestations The mask is off. For all their protestations that the old policies continue, the gov-ernment leaders have from their own mouths admitted that concessions of the most vital nature are to be given to the big business sharks from the imperialist countries.

The Prime Minister has topped the bitter concoction stewed by the Finance Minister and others who make economic policies. to-day, by his admission in the Lok Sabha that the long-established understanding that for-eign capital will always be in a minority in joint enterprises has been given up.

This latest announcement is part of a secret deal which the Government of India has made with foreign capital. The gangs of western businessmen did not. come so often to India in the last few months to see the Taj Mahal : they came to hunt big game, and they have shot the beast they were seeking.

The meeting of the International Chambers of Commerce in February in New Delhi was the occasion for open demands for "concessions" to "encourage" foreign capital; among the most brazen of these demands was for a majority share in joint enterprises. The de-mands have been met.

On the eve of the budget, another high-powered U.S. delegation arrived to discuss "terms". The final touches of the deal were given in consultation with this delegation. It is a lie to suggest that the policy now

being pursued is the same as that enunciated earlier. The Prime Minister has quoted in the Lok Sabha a statement made by Pandit Nehru early in 1949, shortly after inde-pendence, in which he is alleged to have envisaged the possibility of "foreign capital having control of a concern for a limited period" in certain cases.

This is a totally inadmissible use of Pan-ditji's words. It is a statement made as long ago as 1949. The Prime Minister's research assistant could obviously not find a single statement by Pandit Nehru after this date. If the quotation-mongers were honest, they would have also quoted the innumerable de-locations made by Pandit Nehru which inclarations made by Pandit Nehru which in-sist on an Indian majority in all concerns.

The flood gates are now open. The Prime Minister has said that we may allow capital "because either technical know-how is not available or sometimes it will not be possible to find the necessary foreign exchange". Fore-ign exchange difficulties can be pleaded at any time. So also the argument of lack of technical know-how.

The deal made by the Government of India with foreign capital, despite the Prime Minis-ter's hot denials, DOFS represent a shift to the Right in this vital sector of economic po-licy. It must be fought by the democratic movement, fought and folled.

ROMESH CHANDRA

#### From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

ERLIN: Why was the Indian Ambassador in Cairo or any of his representatives not seen at the state reception accorded to the GDR Head of State Walter Ulbricht?

This question is being posed

from various quarters. At the Cairo railway station At the Cairo railway station to receive Ulbricht, besides President Nasser and the top representatives of the UAR government, were present the ambassadors of Algeria, Bur-ma, Ceylon, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Yemen, Jor-dan, Cambodia, Kuwait, Leba-non, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Mali as also those of the socialist states. India was conspicuous by

India was conspicuous by its absence and naturally this has been noted by all concerned.

concerned. It has been interpreted that while Nasser has the full backing of all socialist coun-tries, Arab governments and the majority of Afro-Asian states in his bold stand aga-inst imperialist threats, India is afraid to come out openly in support of this stand lest

the West Germans be offended. Many consider such attitude

on the part of India, as vir-tually a diplomatic blunder.

India recognises the exis-tence of the two German states, as was declared by the late Prime Minister Nehru at the Belgrade conference.

Why then should India shun a reception being given to Ulbricht by UAR which also has no formal diplomatic relations with the GDR?

It is well known also that most of the Afro-Asian countries have no diplomatic ties with the GDR and yet their ambassadors were present at the reception to back Nasser the reception to back Nasser in his struggle against the West. German' intimidation and bold recognition of the reality of life in Germany. Is it not a matter of bad diplomacy that India is not even prepared to go as far as Burma, Indonesia, Cey-lor, as Cambodia does?

as Burma, Indonesia, Cey-lon or Cambodia does? India's non-cooperation with Nasser in this case has only helped her further isolation from the Afro-Asian states.

## TOWARDS UNITY OF COMMUNIST MOVEMENT By THE EDITOR

# HE consultative meet-ing of the representatives of a large number

of Communist and Workers' Parties, which began in Moscow on March 1, is an important step to-wards strengthening the unity of the international Communist movement.

Communist movement. The deliberations are there-fore being watched with pro-found interest and sympathy by millions in all parts of the world, by all who sincerely desire peace, the liquidation of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonalism and the pro-gress and prosperity of the peoples. onles.

With every day that passes, the urgency grows for making ever more resolute efforts to ever more resolute efforts to heal the breach in the inter-

heal the breach in the inter-national Communist movement. The US aggression in Viet-nam underlines the fact that the imperialists grow more be-stial as the day of their final

doom comes nearer. The most dangerous bellicose provocations, a and bellicose provocations, aimed at carrying mankind again and again to the brink of a world

war, are being carried out by US imperialism. An effective answer to these actions of the imperialists can-not be given by a divided socialist world, a split Com-munist family. All Communists, who sin-cerely desire to combat and

cerely desire to combat and defeat\_the new imperialist threats to peace and to the national independence of peo-ples, understand fully the vital necessity to redouble their efforts to bridge the differences in the international Communist movement.

to There is only one way ancre is only one way to arrive at a common under-standing and a common ap-proach. This is the same way, which has been used ever since the international Communist- movement came of age. That way is the way of mu-

tual discussions and consultations. Given the will for unity, for arriving at agreements, participants in such discussions and consultations can thrash out a commonly agreed ap-proach and line.

The international meetings Communist and Workers' of Communist and Workers' Parties in 1957 and 1960 were

\*ON BACK PAGE

TTK BUDGETS FOR BIG BUSINESS AN ANALYSIS BY BHUPESH GUPTA ON PAGE 3 

(March 2)

#### LANGUAGE AND CONGRESS editorial

THOSE who cherish national unity naturally welcomed the fact that some sort of agreement on the language issue appeared to have been reached by the Congress Working Committee last week. Irrespective of the merits or demerits of the resolution adopted, there was relief that a "consensus" had been reached. Unfortunately this relief has been short-lived

Almost before the public had time to study the High Command's resolution and its implications, it became clear that the rot inside the Congress, on this vital issue also, had gone too deep: It could not be cured merely by the formal unanimity at the top.

Quite apart from the differing emphasis placed on one or the other part of the resolution by the various chief ministries, there was the scandalous publication of the statement by 106 Congress MPs opposing any amendment to the Official Language Act This was open defiance of the Working Committee resolution and an indication that the opportunist lobbies on both sides had not abandoned their extremism.

It is true that later some of the signatories 'explained" that they had signed the statement before the Working Committee's resolu-tion had been adopted. But nothing can hide the reality that the organisers of this Hindi lobby had deliberately given their statement to the press after the Working Committee's decision. And it is an open secret that the 106 MPs were not without backing in the Union Cabinet, the Working Committee and among the chief ministers.

Serious doubts have thus been raised whether the Congress Working Committee and the chief ministers reached any genuine agreement at all. Did they merely adopt a stand capable of different interpretations, while leaving the door open for the extremist lobbies to carry on their "campaigns"? And most important of all, how will the onsensus" be implemented?

Congressmen should frankly face the truth that it is the failure of the Congress government, at the centre and in the states, to im-

plement previously arrived-at decisions which is to a large extent responsible for the antagonisms over the language question, rous heights today. And this failure must be seen by Congressmen as primarily their res-ponsibility. which have grown and reached such dange-

This is not to suggest that other parties, including the democratic forces in the coun-try, do not have any responsibility. But the main responsibility, as in all such matters, is that of the ruling party.

The most serious failure is that totally insufficient attention has been given to the key task of replacing English by the regional languages in each state for administrative, educational, legal and other purposes. Again, the spirit of the three-language formula has been violated in almost all Hindi-speaking regions. This has been done by introducing Sanskrit as the "third" language when obviously the intention of the three-language formula was to ensure the learning of a modern Indian language, preferably of the South, by Hindi-speaking students. The spread of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states has been slow. Little or nothing has been done to explain the language policy in its entirety.

Who is responsible for all these failures and many more? Primarily the Congress governments.

And now once again it would appear that while reasonable policies and decisions may be adopted on paper on the most crucial points by the Congress High Command and probably endorsed in consultations with other parties and influential sections of opinion, the snag may still lie in failure to im-plement these policies and decisions.

The spectre of failure arises from the almost complete absence among most Congress leaders today of that zeal for the nation's dence Congressman. Today petty chauvinism and opportunism have become more and more the bulwark of power in the Congress caucuses at different levels. The interests of the handful in the top-income brackets, more often than not, are decisive for the men who wield authority in the Congress party machine

The existence of the rival lobbies on the language issue in the Congress Parliamentary Party is only a manifestation of this opportunism which permeates the ruling party todav.

There is no doubt, at the same time, that there are Congressmen who are deeply per-turbed at the divisions which have made themselves felt on the language issue. There are many Congressmen who are still as, deeply devoted to the cause of national unity as they were before independence.

It is their influence, their understanding and their irrefutable arguments which have helped to compel the Congress High Command to come to an agreement, at least on paper. But these Congressmen for whom the cause of national unity remains supreme should not be complacent. The Working Committee's 'consensus' is sought to be blown up, killed at birth, not only by the right reactionary forces outside the Congress, but by the rival 'syndicates' inside the High Command itself.

It was disheartening to note that among the sponsors and leading signatories of the Hindi MPs' statement were some of those who are known to be among the leaders of the progressive and left forces in the Cong-TASS One would still hope that they would abandon the temptation of riding on the bandwagon of chauvinism, and devote their energies instead to the vital task of promoting unity through the implementation of àgreed policies on the language issue.

The reactionary and opportunist efforts to divide the country on the language issue can be foiled by the joint efforts of the forces, devoted to the cause of national unity. Cong-ressmen who stand for unity have a special responsibility in this fight for integration. They must join hands in this fight with all those outside the Congress, who are imbued with the passion for national unity, which carried the national movement to victory.

(March 2)

### HINDI ? or ENGLISH ? or BOTH ?

Is it the real solution of the language problem?

No! There is a democratic solution? Have the democratic elements any part to play in solving this crucial problem?

You will find the proper answers to these questions and the correct solution for the problem in

## LANGUAGE CONTROVERSY: OUR SOLUTION

(A Publication of the Tamilnad State Council of CPI)

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PAGE TWO

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HINDI FANATICS TRY TO KICK UP TROUBLE

#### From RAMESH SINHA

LUCKNOW: Having failed to create any trouble so far against the move to amend the Official Lan-guage Act to remove the apprehensions of the non-Hindi speaking people, the Hindi fanatics and the Jan Sanghis are now planning a Hindi convention at Alla-

have described as the move of the central govern-ment to "downgrade the status of Hindi and to dislodge it from its position of all-India language".

Nobody can say how far these people will succeed in their effort, but the seriousness of their mischievous endeavour can be judged from the fact that the services of Seth Govind Das MP well-known Hindi zealot, have been harnessed for the Allahabad conference.

For the last few weeks not a few people, papers and or-ganisations have tried to work up passions in this state aga-inst the agitation in Tamilnad.

Leave alone PANCHJANYA, the RSS mouthpiece, even the sedate and sober AJ Daily has demanded that the "anti-

NEW AGE

S CHEDULED to be held national agitation" in the from March 6 to 8, the South should be suppressed convention is meant to whip up agitation against what did it want Subramaniam's and Alagesan's resignations to have been accepted, it has even advised K. Kamaraj to resign from the Congress presidentship because he has spoken against Hindi

Many organisations of "Hindi-lovers" and specially summoned meetings in many centres in Uttar Pradesh have passed resolutions on similar lines with slight variations here and there.

No party except the Communist Party has tried to place a proper picture of the agitation in Tamilnad and elsewhere before the people.

none of the several well-known progressive writers who reside in the state have individually or collectively come out against the attempts of the local troublemakers. On the other hand, and government employees.

some have even attended the meetings of "Hindilovers".

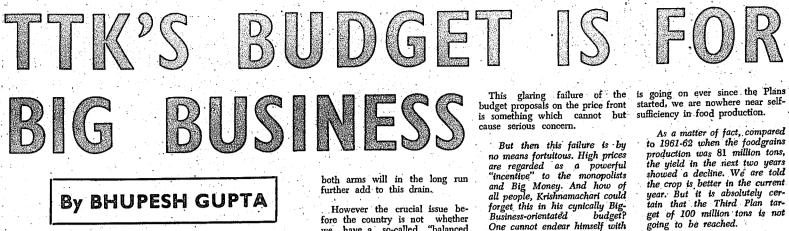
In Aligarh, the Jan Sangh even succeeded bringing out processions of students. There were clashes with the police. It is known that Chief Minister Sucheta Krinalani a friend of the Jan Sanghis, had spoken in the Congress Working Committee meeting aga-inst any amendment in the Official Language Act.

And to back her up, here five of C. B. Gupta's followers led by Gupta himself had-come out with a joint public statement opposing any move "to surrender" before the agi-tationists in the South.

Still, the efforts of these people have not been able to create any stir in the state. People have not been persuade to believe that Hindi is in anyway in dan-ger or that the people of all non-Hindi areas have overnight become unpatriotic and anti-national.

Th reactionaries in the state It is almost tragic that including sections in the government would wholeheartedy welcome an agitation on he language issue at this juncture because that would come handy to disrupt movement of the tea the

MARCH 7, 1965



By BHUPESH GUPTA If there is anything new in T. T. Krishnamachari's Budget proposals for 1965-66, it is the shame-faced manner in which the Finance Minister has 'sought to oblige the Big Business. Concessions, rebates, exemptions, tax certificates, tax credits, have been showered on the monopolists, both Indian and foreign, the speculators and money-grabbers of all hues. No wonder, they are and money-grabbers of all hues. No wonder, they are tions. happy and their only complaint seems to be that Krishnamachari could have made them happier still. As the Calcutta financial circles put it "the medicine is in the right direction but the dose is not enough". Similar reactions have also come from other elements of high finance.

I N his budget speech the Finance Minister has tried to flatter himself with the claim that he has given a balanced, if not, a surplus budget. But none will be deceived by this misleading a surplus budge be deceived by

The Third Fice Year Plan provided for Rs. 1,710 crores of additional taxation, (Rs. 1,100 crores by the Centre and Rs. 610 crores by the states.) Ac-tual receipts of this additional taxation is paus estimated at taxation is now estimated at Rs. 2,550 crores, that is, Rs. 840 crores higher than even the extortionate demand of the Third Plan.

That he does not now require o impose additional taxes in orto impose additional taxes in der to raise the necessary reve to meet the expenditure on ru-nue account is admitted Krishnamachari himself in reve-by his dget speech.

He said: "At existing rates of taxation, including the 10 per cent taxanon, including the 10 per cond surcharge on imports I announced ten days ago, the total revenue is expected to be Rs. 2,353 crores" (for 1964-65). The expenditure for 1965-66 is estimated at Rs. 2,116

This surplus of Rs. 237 crores on revenue account gets however reduced when the total disbursement on capital account of Rs. 2,094 crores is taken into account. The two accounts taken together, get now a nominal surplus of only Rs. 10 crores.

#### FOREIGN DEBTS

What Krishnamacharl concealed is that as a result of heavy repay-ment liabilities on account of India's foreign debts our revenue surplus will be virtually wiped out, notwithstanding fresh internal and external borrowings of the order of Rs. 939 crores during 1965-66.

Foreign debts from the West have begun to take their toll and have begun to take their toli and this will go on increasing year after year. Capital repayments and interest payments involving foreign exchange on such debts have already risen from Rs. 49.9 errores in 1960-61 to Rs. 140 errores in 1964-651

have already risen from Rs. 49.9 crores in 1960-61 to Rs. 140 crores in 1964-651 The Finance Minister had better do some rethinking on these so called economic "aids" from the West with high interest rates in-stead of trying to build up a false



and fallacious theory "balanced budget."

Moreover, in order to esta-blish his claim of a "balanced budget", he not only maintains the unbearable economic bur-dens on the masses but conti-nues to rely heavily on borrow-ings from foreign countries, mainly the USA. Already under the three Plans India's debts liabilities under external assis-liabilities under external assisliabilities under external assis-tance stand about Rs. 2200

This drain on India's resources has started at a time when the country's foreign exchange position has run, to use Krishnamachari's words. "into a critical situ-

The foreign exchange r (excluding gold but includi (excluding gold but including all government balances) declined from Rs. 785 crores to Rs. 186 crores during the Second Five Year Plan. Last January it was Rs. 100 crores and on February 19 it stood at 76.74 crores. Futher this staggering decline has taken this staggering decline has taken place despite "the substantial flow of external assistance".

Is there any doubt that in future, unless export earnings are considerably increased, this situa-tion is bound to be infinitely worsenedi

Here again the line Krishnama-chari's budget has taken in res-pect of the so-called export pro-motion holds out but little prospects. He wants the exports to be

Judged by these only sound criteria, the 1965-66 central budget is a miserable perfor-mance. It virtually bolsters almost all the negative trends in our national economy.

The small mercies that Krishnamachari has shown to some sec-tions of the people by reducing income tax and removing certain excise duties will not cover up this sombre, alarming fact.

Together with sky-rocketing prices, the indirect taxes and simi-lar other imposts are playing havoes on the life of the people. One should have thought that amidst the universal mass misery and especially since there is a revenue surplus at the existing tax levels, the Finance Minister would at least pay some serious thought to the problem.

But he has chosen to virtually bypass it, of course with some nauseating platitudes.

#### NEGLIGIBLE RELIEF

The Union excise duties has risen from Rs. 145 crores in 1955-66 to about Rs. 773 crores in 1964-65, the total relief in 1964-65, the total relief Krishnamachari has offered under this head is negligible.

Items of mass consumpt such as kerosene, sugar, matches, tea, coffee, soap, tobacco, wool-len fabrics, would continue to bear the heavy excise duties. So will many other items the taxes on which have boosted the prices of articles of mass con-sumption.

It does not require to be said that the overall impact of such re-gressive indirect taxes is generally to push up prices. The new budget really promises no im-provement at all in this respect.

As for holding the price line, Krishnamachari's budget brings no remedy whatsoever. Even the Statesman, Feb. 28, editorially says: "If the Budget is to be assessed by the strength of its contribution to the anti-infla-tionary policy badly needed at this juncture, the verdict must be clearly unfavourable."

It is true that there is no pro-vision for deficit financing but, then deficit financing is not the only thing that causes inflation. After all, in 1964-65, deficit financing was the lowest but the prices of foodgrains and certain other articles reached all-time peak. The other factors responsi-ble for the present day inflationary pressure are in fact virtually un-touched by Krishnamachari's bud-get.

NEW AGE

no means fortuitous. High prices are regarded as a powerful "incentive" to the monopolists "incentice" to the monopolists and Big Money. And how of all people, Krishnamachari could forget this in his cynically Big-Business-orientated budget? One cannot endear himself with the monopolists and speculators and yet hold the price line!

we were time and again told that by the end of the Third Plan the economy would reach what was eloquently described as the "takeoff' stage. At the end of the Third Plan what we now find instead is that in many ways the economy has got stuck in a quagmire of economic sluggishness and even semi-stagnancy.

Even with all his sophistry Finance Minister cannot altogether overlook this fact. He has to admit the bad shape in which our agriculture is in today and minus agriculture all this talk about "take off" is sheer empty phrasemongering.

He has also to take note of the short-falls in a number of branches of industries, although he has his own explanations to offer. The balance of payments position is of course ca headache.

But he looks at and under-stands all these acute problems not from the point of view of the common man. He looks at the realities from the point of view of a financial wizard of his class-the capitalist class.

So, there is no mention of the growing unemployment and the So, there is no mention of the growing unemployment and the terrific negative impact it has on the economy as a whole. Like all case-hardened capitalists, he he-bicons is storming the production case-hardened capitalists, he he-lieves in stepping up production and economic activity through more "incentives" and higher pro-fits for the exploiting classes.

He is little perturbed by the slow rate of economic growth, which, taking the entire period of the Third Plan is not enough to ensure that even the existing level of living of the masses will be maintained.

In order only to keep pace with the population rise of 2.1 per cent the rate of economic growth has to be of the order of at least 6 per cent. Under the Third Plan the annual rate of growth is likely to be less than four per cent, (the rate of growth in the first two years is 2.5 per cent and in 1963-64 4.4 per cent).

The Economic Survey of the Finance Ministry would show that Finance Ministry would show that the government is more interested in explaining away this low rate of growth rather than go deep into the reasons. No wonder, even while somewhat correctly blaming stagnancy in agriculture for this slowness in economic growth, the Finance Minister reconciles to the deep er, even / blamir

So long as PL 480 dangles before the government, there is a no need for worrying! Finance Minister has sanctioned another Rs. 440 crores for food imports.

In 1964-65 the Plan outlays in agriculture amount to Rs. 163.7 crores as against Rs. 81.6 crores in 1961-62. To this was added an additional sum of Rs. 21.35

But with all this kind of pumping money into agriculture

As a matter of fact, compared to 1961-62 when the foodgrains production was 81 million tons, the yield in the next two years showed a decline. We are told the crop is better in the current way. Further the chaptureling coryear. But it is absolutely cer-tain that the Third Plan target of 100 million tons is going to be reached.

the monopolists and speculators and yet hold the price line! During the Second Plan period get leaves agriculture where it is.

In this connection it would also seem somewhat interesting that in his budget speech Krishnamachari should not have taken any serious view of the fact that the food view of the fact that the food prices went up and the food scarcities grew last year despite the fact that food production had marginally (rice yield went up by four million tons) gone up.

The reason for this remiss on his part is not difficult to under-stand. For, to go into this ques-tion truthfully is to discover the real criminals—the hoarders, spe-culators, bankers and the rest of the tribe-the very people, Krishnamachari is now out to woo

#### **GUIDING** THEME

Let us now come to the guid-ing theme of Krishnamachari's budget proposals. If certain good sentiments spelt in Avadi and come to the guid-Bhubaneswar were buried at the Congress Party, the clever Finance Minister has not missed the op-portunity to make a bid fresh in the name of budgeting, to push deeper his basic approach and line. Durgapur\_session ruling

It is the monopolists; Indian and foreign, the speculators, the hoarders of unaccounted money and the like who really stand in the way of rapid, balanced econo-mic, development.

It is they who distort our eco-nomic development in certain branches and disrupt it in others. It is they who create artificial scarcities and shortfalls. It is they who hold our economy to ransom who hold our economy to ransom and constantly work for defeating all good social objectives of the Plans. The food crisis of last year and the rising prices are indeed much of their creation.

But the bitter lessons all But the bitter lessons all seem to be lost on the Finance Minister and his government. The budget proposals now turn to solicit precisely these ele-ments and indeed give them a green signal to go ahead. In doing so the past commitments to the nation are disregarded.

We have been told time and again that for rapid industrialisa-tion public sector must be devetion public sector must be deve-loped apace and expanded. Under the Third Five Year Plan this the Initial Pive Year Plan this promise has been partly, if not -wholly, kept. The Fourth Five Year Plan is supposed to pay greater attention to the develop-ment of public sector.

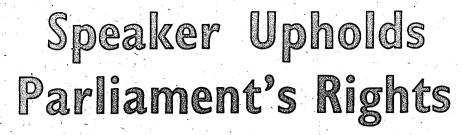
But what is surprising is that Krishnamachan's speech and his budget proposals are plainly cast in the image of private sector and the public sector is put in the

In Krishnamachari's scheme of things it is now Big Business in-cluding foreign monopolists who

> ON PAGE 17 PAGE THREE



about



The Speaker's ruling in the Lok Sabha on February the nation....fissiparous and is on the unfettered rights of members to quote from disruptive tendencies have cret or confidential documents has been rightly hail-26 on the unfettered rights of members to quote from secret or confidential documents has been rightly hailed as historic in the annals of our parliamentary procedure. Hukam Singh's considered verdict is undoubtedly a victory for the democratic forces and upholds the rights of Parliament and the people.

T was the suppression of the CBI report on the allegations of corruption against Biju Patnaik and Biren Mitra that had led to widespread resentment and a storm in and out of Parliament.

The Prime Minister had sought to tell the world that the cabinet subcommittee had found that the gentlemen concerned had committed certain "improprieties"—a beautiful world behind which a sordid story of lining their pockets was sought to be hidden.

The ruling party and the executive and the bureau-those presiding over its des- cracy and strengthened times thought they could Indian democracy. ride rough-shod over de-mocratic traditions and mocratic traditions standards of decency that our national moveme ent itself has brought into being and inculcated among the people.

It was a most sordid spec-tacle which—had it been allowed to go unchallenged-would have remained a permament blot on the name this country and its people.

It goes to the credit of those who raised the issue and persisted in it that the fair name of Indian democracy has not been sullied as thoroughly as the chiefs of the ruling junta would have liked it to be.

It was common knowledge that what Shastri had tried to whitewash and sugarcoat and pass off as mere "improprieties" was nothing else than bungling of people's money on a colossal scale. Moreover, in our bureaucracy-ridden set-up it happens too often that the exe-cutive takes shelter behind the plea of "public interest". It is nothing but a device to keep away from the public gaze things unsavoury which are only likely to invite severe criticism against the administration

The plea of "public interest" has been entered, by the government far too fre-



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vears"

"National

integration

whose need we all feel keenly", he had told the conference, "cannot be achieved fully unless an inspiring national objective

is placed before the mass of

our people, effective mea-sures are taken to realise

that objective and a deter-mined and uncompromising

struggle is waged against

The Speaker's ruling upheld the right of a Member of Parliament to quote from a document that the govern-ment has decided, for its own reasons, to treat as secret and confidential By upholding the Member's right thus, the Speaker has upheld the supremacy of Parliament over

## STRIVING FOR **INTEGRATION**

T HE need to reconvene and activise the National Integration Conference has now been recognised by the ruling party and the government.

The Communist Party in a memorandum to the Prime Minister had only recently called for these very steps, among others, in order to meet the present crisis that threatens to tear the nation apart.

It was the complacency of the ruling party and its end-less preoccupation with infighting for loaves and fishes ignting for loaves and insides of office that allowed this im-portant national forum to lapse into decay and disuse. Instead of putting it on a permanent basis and enlarg-ing and broadening it as should have been done, the National Integration Council National Integration Council was virtually shelved, practi-cally after its very first con-ference held in September 1961. The second conference held the year after was a weak and formal affair.

The whole effort was abandoned after the massive Chi-nese aggression that took place against our borders in October-November 1962. The wiseacres of the ruling party gloated over the situation and almost welcomed the folly of Chinese aggression, declaring that it was a blessing in dis-guise. For, had it not brought about "national integration"? They denied thus that it was necessary to work still more strenuously for that objective.

They buried both the Na-tional Integration Council and the idea behind it.

It will not be out of place here to recall what the late Ajoy Ghosh had told the first National Integration Conference in his speech on behall of the Communist Party. He had warned in words that have a prophetic ring today, that, "despite factors favour-able for the consolidation of the unity of the country and

Comment

far-reaching socio-economic transformations", he had declared.

Renewed efforts to active the National Integration Council must keep these fundamental truths in mind. A concerted, all-sided effort had to be organised placing "an inspiring, national ob-jective" before the mass of our people. It is people from all walks of life who have to put their

shoulders to the wheel

Conference and the

pensation.

\_above March 2.

powerful vested interests and against all forces which stand in the way. "In the final analysis, national integration is a problem of democracy and of far-reaching socio-economic transformation body emerging from it will be broadened to include representatives of all these ele ments so that the job bringing about national in gration is taken out of the bureaucratic grooves which it tends to slump into which it tends to slump under the present ruling caste's dis-

-ZIAUL HAQ

PATNA: The index fraud in Bihar that has caused widespread discontent among the workers was re-cently pinpointed by the Bihar state committee of the ATTUC in a memorandum submitted to the state and central governments.

THE memorandum has rough probe established that the cost compilation. of living indices compiled by the statistical department of the state government are "misleading and incorrect and do not reflect the actual rise

The differences hetween the indices prepared by the government machinery and those calculated by the AITUC state committee are very wide. The January 1964 index shows a difference of about 128 points.

The memorandum has made out a clear case for a tho-

the entire system of compila-tion of indices, the memorandum has shown that there has been consistent effort on the part of the department

After carefully examining

rough probe into the defective

concerned to keep the indices artificialy below the real price level. It has been pointed out in the memorandum that the steep rise in prices of essen-tial commodities since 1952

has not been taken into account in many cases. In some cases, price rise since 1958 has been ignored.

# Dragging Nehru's Name To Defend Wrong Policies

#### BY OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

Almost to the complete ex-

While the bulk of opinion

advocated the same policy of a national consensus and a

advocated the same policy of a national consensus and a policy which unifies the nation, there were on the Opposition as well as the ruling party benches the extreme fringe.

Rather late in the day did

the government realise the value of sticking to "Nehru's

in its name against self-

reliance in India's eco-

passed and foreign collaboration preferred, particular where such collaboration in cludes capital participation.

Said Chagla in the Rajya

research and Indian

nomv.

policy was severe.

rectly.

INANCE Minister the fury of opposition's charge namachari of official inability to deal with the language issue cor-rectiv. T. T. Krishnamachari has had his say. Like a juggler who throws up all sorts of objects in the air to confuse his spectators, TTK has created the president's Address. visual impression of having produced a budget of reliefs-all round lowering of taxation—for the poor and the rich.

clusion of other burning issues before the nation and the world, it was the language question which found its focus in the speeches of MPs whose indictment of Government's But his jugglery means only this: meat for the rich and bones for the poor. Remarkable though charac-

teristic of TTK was the at-tempt to pass off the budget of the capitalists and their foreign collaborators in the name of Nehru's legacy. TTK commenced the bud-

TIK commenced the bud-get speech with a glowing and glib tribute to Nehru. "It is, now left to us.....to carry forward the legacy of Jawa-harlal Nehru according to our lights. I can only hope that the Budget will help fulfil this obligation in some small mea-sure", said T.T.K.

And he immediately rolled out proposals in which even a casual reference to the custo-mary "socialistic pattern" is absent.

Nehru's name came up more often in Parliament for the self-same purpose of justifying odd ends and policies.

TTK was in good company of Prime Minister Lal Baha-dur Shastri who has lately been specially careful to dis-card his earlier posture of striking out an independent path of leadership.

Said Shastri while winding p the debate on the Presi-ent's Address: in the matter up the dent's Address: in the matter of foreign collaboration for in-dustrial projects Jawaharlal Nehru's policy was being strict-ly adhered to by the govern-ment ment. And so TTK got a clean

chit for his open door to foreign capital—all in the name of Nehru. or even superior Indian know-how how is not utilized and some-times an outmoded know-how is imported." The Prime Minister also waved the magic wand of "Nehru's assurances" to meet

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Chagla had some illuminating examples to provide. K Citric India Private Limit-

ed were granted a licence for manufacture of citric acid in collaboration with a Ger-man firm in 1959. In this case, he seemed to

The firm has not been able to go into production uptil now and is at present trying to develop the know-how starting from pilot plant based on a patent on surface fermentation.

An Indian process based on a patent of the National Chemical Laboratory on sur-face fermentation already face fermentation exists and is being utilized by Sarabhai Chemicals who have further developed it.

But Citric India Private Limited have obtained the Limited have obtained the foreign plant and equipment and also German technicians They were the ultra-Hindi enthusiasts of the Jana Sangh, on the one hand, and the DMK on the other. without even the details of the technology of surface fer-mentation having been im-parted to them and they arestill developing the process so as to apply it in their plant.

assurances' and the course of sanity propounded by the late Jawaharlal Nehru. Barium Chemicals Limit-ed, Hyderabad were granted an industrial license for the manufacture of barium salts in 1959 in collaboration

with a UN DUCATION Minis-ter M. C. Chagla has turned the spotlight on the mania for foreign the foreign collaborators the foreign the foreign

On the other hand, the scientists at the Regional Re-search Laboratory, Hyderabad have the necessary knowhow.

Saba this week: "Without their (Indian scientists) full association with the licensing machinery, the results of indi-As many as 13 different Indian firms have been given licences for collaboration with different foreign firms for production of welding; elec-trades genous research and muan know-how are likely to be byrodes.

As many as seven Indian firms have been given licences for collaboration with different foreign firms for production of synthetic resins. "The result is that ar equally good Indian know-how

No technical evaluation of the foreign know-how has been made in these cases.

A PATRIOT'S NOTEBOOK TTK And Foreign Capital

intact.

In the pharmaceutical in-

new Clive to come again betray our revolution."

nere is no other alter-native before the country but to reject outright this anti-national policy of TTK. If the tendency is not curbed now, it may become too late.

CONTRACTORS?

other

There is no

PARADISE

alter-

TINANCE Minister on President's Address has non-coal mines had unani-assumed timely significance. Daji gave two instances of the Daji gave two instances of the prolific growth of foreign in-coal mines had unani-mously resolved that the con-tract labour system in non-coal mines will be abolished forthwith and production work will be carried out depart-mentally. But the General Manager of Bhilai is under showember 1964, Daji has pointed out that in the chemi-cal industry, during the seven the pleas that work under con-tract labour system in non-tract labour system in non-trac collaboration are well known. Now he has again flaunted his pernicious philosophy of encourag-ing private foreign invest-ment in our economy, with generous offers of throwing open both pub-lic and private sectors to national capital. In his budget speech to

In his budget speech to Parliament this week, he has not only reiterated his assur-In the pharmaceutical in-dustry, foreign investment during these seven years was Rs. 7.5 crores and they carried away from the coun-try dividends and profits to the tune of Rs. 4.64 crores. As Daji said, this policy of the Finance Minister, "is bound to create in this coun-try new Nandalas waiting for a new Clive to come again ances to private foreign inves-tors, but arrogantly declared that this "policy of hospitable and fair treatment" will continue in future and "our gene-ral policies, whether in regard to taxation, industrial licencing to raxation, industrial licencing or price controls" will all be suitably oriented to encourage the growing penetration of foreign private capital into our economy. a new Clive to come again and betray our revolution." "We are mortgaging the very fabric of our economic inde-pendence to these foreign investments".

foreign private capital into our economy. Whatever be the Finance Minister's idea of "rapid eco-nomic growth" for which he relies on foreign capitalists and is prepared to give them a charter to loot our develop-ing public sector even, the Prime Minister owes an ex-Prime Minister owes an ex-planation to the country how this is being allowed in the face of stark facts which show the already dangerous shape the phenomena of foreign capi-tal investment has assumed in

tal investment has assumed in our economy since it embark-ed on planning. TTK has declared that "all incentives and facilities" that are given to Indian capital are available "equal-ly" to private foreign enter-prise and "we give every facility for repatriation of profits to foreign investors". In the face of this declara-tion any talk of independent economic development be-comes absurd. The truth is that the Finance Minister is reversing the process of our recersing the process of our decelopment and pledging the country's economic indethe country's economic inde-pendence to foreign capital. In the context of such high well attempt to distort the

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DECISIONS to which a party to are more often violated in government-owned industries where bureaucracy rules and determines policies. Many such instances have been pointed out in the past in these columns.

A report from Bhlai indi-cates the prevailing atmos-phere in these public sector industries. There the hated contract labour system is being mutiwed and contract and and contract labour system is being nurtiared and developed ag-ainst the interests of the in-

rowth of our strugpling eco-nomy, the warning that Homi Dai gave in his speech in the Lok Sabha during the debate

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PAGE FOUR



INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

that out of 40 items, on the basis of which the cost of living index figures are comniled, there are 19 items whose prices are "much he



nature. Production work contractors in all BSP mine contractors in all DDF nines such as the Rajhara Iron Ore, the Nandini Lime Stone and Hirri Dolomite mines has been continuing without any break since 1956.

The enormous growth of contract labour under this procontract labour under this pro-ject can be gauged from the fact that manual production by contractors in Rajhara Iron Ore mines alone increased from 14,340 tonnes in 1958 to 8.18.200 tonnes in 1964.

Now under the expansion scheme of 2.5 million tonn scheme of 2.5 minion tonnes which is taken up in Bhilai, there will be need for more and more raw materials and the capacity of the present mechanised mines would not mechanised mines would not be sufficient to feed all the

be sufficient to feed all the blast furnaces regularly. That means the contracts have come to stay. Even more dangerous is the move to farm out the dolomite mines to private contractors. The expansion of Hirri dolo-The expansion of Hirri dolo-mite mines under the Hindu-stan Steel Ltd. is already under consideration. is solely to feed This mit is solely to feed the public sector steel plants, Bhilai as well as Rourkela and Durga-

The government should clarify how this kind of thing is allowed. Why is it that instead of taking up the ex-pansion of mining under pubsector, private contra are being encouraged to en-

-K.U. WARIER

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low than the actual market prices."

The AITUC state committee has given a number of instances where retail prices far below the prevailing market prices have been used for the compilation of indices

Following is an example cited by the committee taking the Jamshedpur centre's com-pilation for January 1964:

The memorandum says FFOM K. GOPALAN of the all-India cost of living

The memorandum has raised another important point which relates to the serious situation that has arisen in Bihar due to the employers' refusal to implement several decisions of tripartite bodies.

Among these decisions are the questions of linking dearness allowance to price indices and opening of fair price shops by the emplo-yers employing more than 300 workers to supply all

Articles	Prices quoted by the Statistical Dept. of the Govt.	Prices quoted by the Jamshedpur Chamber of Commerce
Gram dal	Rs. 22.40 per maund R	s. 28.00 per maund
Arhar dal		s. 40.00 ,, ,
Masur dal		s. 33.60 " "
Sugar		s. 1.34 per seer
Mustard oil		s. 2.68 " "
Chillies	Rs. 3.50 " R	s. 4.00 " "
Coke coal	Rs. 2.10 " " R	s. 2.41 "
Kerosene oil	Rs. 0.30 per bottle R	s. 0.37 per bottle
Sari 10x44	Rs. 12.00 per pair R	s. 18.00 per pair

The Statistical Department of the Government of Bihar has given no explanation for the low figures used by it for compilation of the indices.

The second point made out in the memorandum is that although the prices of salt. milk, milk, tobacco, pan, liquor, shoes and house rent etc., have been steadily going up since 1952 and prices of medicine have increased since 1958, such rises have not been taken into account in the compilation of indices.

It has also been pointed out that as far as the price of wheat is concerned, the statistical department has abandoned the system of quoting the retail price in the open market open market.

Since October 1958 the control prices of wheat is being used for the indices. Although the market price of wheat during January 1964 was something between Rs. 28 and Rs. 30 the price sector. Rs. 30, the price actually used for the index was only Rs. 15.75.

These defective and fraudulent indices have not only resulted in loss of earnings to the workers in Bihar, they also led to the scaling

essential commodities to the

workers. The memorandum has demanded:

The setting up of a tri-partite investigation com-mittee to enquire into and recommend removal of defects in the cost of living indices.

• Necessary steps Ly the state government to en-sure that the employers open fair price shops immediately. Fixation of a date by government by which time the employers should link the dearness allowance of workers with price indices. in consultation, and agree-ment with the workers. Failing in fixing such a date gov-ernment should refer the matter for adjudication or arhitration

Immediate steps by the government to revise minimum wages for different scheduled employments with immediate interim raise for certain low-paid categories.

The memorandum has also demanded the conveiling of an emergent meeting of the Central Labour Advisory Board to discuss the problems raised in the memorandum.

### READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE

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New Age Weekly 5 Rani Jhansi Road NEW DELHI I

PAGE FIVE

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# **UP State Council Of CPI** PLAN TO STRENGTHEN PARTY AND MASS ORGANISATIONS

LUCKNOW: An important four-day meeting of the UP state council of the Communist Party held in Lucknow from February 11 to 14. This was the first meeting of the new state council which was elected at the Party conference held in Kanpur in November last year.

raised by different parties and

raised by different parties and organisations in the state. Even sections of Congressmen have expressed discontent against the policies of the

The council opined that, in

The council opined that, in the situation, the possibilities of the formation of united committees and Sangram Samitis to fight against the anti-people policies of the government have become

To prevent these possibi-

To prevent these possibi-lities from being exploited by the Jan Sangh and simi-lar anti-national organisa-tions and to channelise them for positive democra-tic intervention to bring about a progressive change in the policies of the coun-

in the policies of the coun-cil said that the spontane-

ous movements and strug-gles of the people should be

greater than ever before.

government

govern

ISCUS PLANS FOR

VII CONFERENCE

BOMBAY: Over 500 delegates and observers from

215 branches and eight state councils will attend the

seventh national conference of the Indo-Soviet Cultural

Society to be held at Ludhiana from March 12 to 14.

HE inaugural function A special Soviet delegation

HE inaugural function A special Soviet delegation will be on the 12 evening consisting of five members and the next two days will be devoted to delegates session. The conference will discuss discuss discuss discuss the secretary's report and the programme for 1965-66, pass the of Soviet experts and cul-programme for 1965-66 that the conference A num-programme for 1965-66 that the secretary secretary is reported to the secretary secretary is and the secretary secretary secretary is the secretary secr

in differ-I "ISCUS

ent commissions on AND OUR PEOPLE".

HE Council meeting was a called to review the critical situation in the state and to work out the Party's tasks to meet this situation. The council had also to elect the new executive committee and secretariat of the Party. The council noted how the question affecting the life of the people have been lately

CPI chairman S. A. Dange also attended the first session of the state council meeting.

After Kali Shankar Shukla, secretary of the state council, secretary of the state country, reported on the Seventh Con-gress of the Party, the coun-cil took up a discussion of the economic and political situa-tion in Uttar Pradesh.

#### Jan Sangh Tool

The discussion brought out with facts and figures, how the burdens on the state's people have increased; how the crisis of prices and food ple have increased; how crisis of prices and food has disrupted the lives of an has disrupted the lives of an overwhelming majority of the state's people; how ever new sections of the people have been forced to come out open-ly into the struggle.

The council felt that the

given an organised united form.

Mass organisations of the workers, peasants and middle classes should be strengthen- Sangram ed: the Communist Party in the state must be strengthenincompetence and subsered and its ranks politically educated, the committee felt. vience to vested interests, has become a tool in the hands of bureaucracy and reactionary parties such as those Jan Sangh and RSS.

As the first step in this direction the council has held special meetings of the party workers on the trade union and kisan fronts.

The kisan workers of the Party have decided to enrol one lakh members to the Kisan Sabha immediately. They have also decided to take part in and lead the struggles of the kisans and the landless workers which are breaking out in many eastern and western districts.

The council further decided to launch a programme of

meetings and demonstrations

in the districts on the issues of rising prices, food and distribution of land

## Samitis

Similarly, "Mahngai-Virodhi Conferences" should be held at every possible place with the support of all sec-tions of the people. "Sangram Samitis" should be set up in the course of these struggles and conferences.

To effectively guide the work of the Party in all these directions, the council gave considerable thought to the question of creating the ne-cessary organisational machinerv.

To begin with, it decided to set up four departments at the state centre: trade union department kisan depart-

ment, students and youth department and educataion and agit-prop department.

Members of the new secre traiat were later put in charge of these departments. The whole secretariat was made esponsible for Party organisa

The council enthusiastically endorsed the decision of the state conference to increase the Party member-ship in UP to 30,000. The districts announced their quotas of new membersh.p in the meeting itself.

The Council endorsed the of the state confirence to collect a special Party Fund of Rupees one lakh to strengthen the Party centre and its agit-prop apparatus, including its paper, the JANYUG. Quotas of the districts were fixed in the coun-

The council endorsed the members of the Party during

A 25-member executive committee of the council and its nine-member secretariat were. elected unanimously.

INCLUDE BALLIA DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Three-Day Fast By **Kisan Sabha Leaders** 

LUCKNOW: A three-day fast was undertaken before the Council House in Lucknow by Raghunath Ram MLA and Munnilal Verma and Deen Dayal Singh, president and secretary of the Ballia district Kisan Sabha respectively, to draw the attention of the

government to the terrible conditions of their district. THE fast ended on Febru- Sabha which had moved Panary 17. B. G. Kher former Speaker of the UP Assembly, after expressing solidarity with the just cause the fasting leaders were espousing, gave them glasses of orange

fast thousands of people went to the special shamia-na in front of the Council House to sympathise with the objective of the three

A delegation consisting of Jharkhande Rai, Chandrajeet Yadav and Surjan Ram, Party MLAs met the Chief Minister, who also sympathi-sed with the cause of the

The demand of the fasting leaders was simple. They ing leaners was simple. They said: include Ballia also in the development plan re-commended by the Patel Commission for fighting the utter poverty and back-wardness of the eastern districts of the state.

The Patel Commission, it may be recalled, hrd visited the area after the famous speech of Gahmari in Lok

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pendence have brought little progress to these districts and they remain some of the poorest areas in the whole coun-

try. Tens of millions of people on the verge of perpetual starvatio

The Patel Commission how-ever's elected only four dis-tricts (Ghazipur, Azamgarh, Deoria and Jaunpur) for help in development.

In support of the fast at Lucknow, an all-parties com-mittee in Ballia organised an intensive campaign of meetings and demonstrations all over the district for all the three days.

cil.

decision of the state confer-ence to give political education to at least 5000 selected the current year. To start off the educational campaign, the Party will first organise a school of selected Party educationists.

**RBI EMPLOYEES OBSERVE** TOKEN **90-MINUTE STRIKE** By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Reserve Bank of India employees all over the country observed a ninety-minute token strike on February 24 and held demonstrations before the offices of the RBI in important cities.

THE strike was in respo The strike was in response The strike completely para-to the call given by the lysed the working of the All India Reserve Bank Em-bank. Both the deputy trea-ployees Association and the surers in charge of the cash Reserve Bank Viewe division department icided the strike All India Reserve Bank Em-ployees Association and the Reserve Bank Workers Union. They were protesting against the RBI management's deci-sion to recruit a large number of employees in promotional posts from outside, ignoring the legitimate claims of suitable existing employees. of the cash department could not be opened till noon.

The Bank has also been re-fusing to negotiate and settle some of the outstanding denands of the employ manas or the employees in respect of fair promotion policy, liberalisation of medi-cal facilities and speedy con-firmation of temporary and In Calcutta several hund-red RBI employees be-longing to Class II, III and IV categories observed a pen-down strike from 9.50 AM to fficiating staff,

In New Delhi, about 1,500 employees of the RBI went on strike in the They he RBI offices in Parliament Street in the evening.

A meeting held afterwards was addressed by several lead-ers of the RBI employees and some other trade unionists who promised solidarity and support for the struggle of the RBI employees.

In Bombay, about 3,000 employees went on strike. The class IV employees were m. strike from 9.45 AM to 11.15 AM and the class II an III staff from 10.15 AM to 11.45 AM.

two organisations later said that the strike was a complete success and the members participated in the action very enthusiastically. One cause for the strike One cause for the strike was the management's refusal re-cently to accept the Associa-tion's right to represent the Class II staff. The manage-ment has advised Class II staff to form a separate organi-

department joined the strike with the result that the vaults

The Bombay protest had added significance because the Bank has announced its deci-

sion to recruit from outside 200 junior officers ignoring senior employees who are already in the service.

11.20 AM. The strike was in response to the call of the

response to the call or RBEA and the RBWU.

## GOVT ASSAM DEMAND PAY REVISION

#### From M. BHATTACHARYA

The Assam Secretariat Service Association has decided to observe continuous "no work" from March 3 till their grievances are redressed. Their grievances are against anomalies, inconsistencies and impractical recommendations of the pay committee, which were accepted by the government.

wore demand badges and held a mass rally at the end of the office hours.

The employees of the state government had been agitat-ing for the appointment of a pay committee for a long time. A pay committee was appo-inted shortly after the last

were removed. Observance of "no work" is a form of mass action by the government employees of Assam who have used this form on a number of ..... sions in the past: the employees turn up for duty and remain present in their respective places of work without doing any work.

#### Protest

Day The Association has already observed a protest day on February 22 when the members of the association

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HEY have also resolved firmly not to accept the recommendations of the pay committee unless the anoma-lies and inconsistencies pointed out by the Association

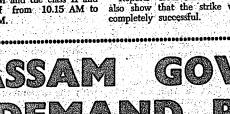
eneral elections. But before the committee general ele got down to its business the border flare-up brought in the national emergency when the work of the committee was

kent in abevance. Towards the close of 1963 the employees began to agitate again when the pay

to committee resumed its work. When the recommendations of the pay commit-tee were reported unofficially in the press all sec-tions of employees express-ed their resentment against

A statement issued by

Reports from other centres: also show that the strike was completely successful.



## PAGE SIX

inter a consta

ent commissions on AND OUR PEOPLE". During the conference there will be two seminars: One on INDO-SOVIET RELATIONS AND WORLD PEACE" and the other on INDO-SOVIET E C O N O M I C COOPERA-TYON WORLD REACE TYON He data the last day there will be a public meeting which the addressed by the lead-eader of the Soviet delegation. Type conference will elect both the subjects are of im-mense interest to our country, the second one being very topical as this year the ISCUS is going to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the initial agreement for Indo-Soviet eco-nomic cooperation sized

grammes on all the three evenings and they will include classical music, mushaira, and

nomic cooperation signed on for 12 years. February 2, 1955. February 2, 1955. Many eminent personalities including V. K. Krishna Menon, Anup Singb, Mulk Raj Anand, V.K.R.V. Rao, Gyanchand, K. D. Malaviya, Aruna Asaf Ali, H. D. Malaviya and Romesh Chandra have been Romesh Chandra h

#### made into the conditions of these districte which penalised by the British for their defiant role in the inde-On the three days of the

leaders

fasting leaders.

Only the Jan Sangh men had vainly tried to raise a noise in the legislature ask-ing as to why "these persons" were allowed to pitch a canopy before the Council House when this was banned by the uthorities!

pendence struggle. Seventeen years of inde-



Raghunath Ram MLA, Munnilal Verma and Deen Dayal Singh before the Council House



From OUR CORRESPONDENT JAIPUR: The much-awaited report of the Mathur committee, which went-into the consumer price indices in Rajasthan has at last been published, but it has not satisfied the workers in any way.

HE report itself was sub-mitted to the government in higher rate of house rent has September last by the committee, hut the government took as many index. HE report itself was sub-mitted to the government in September last by the committee, hut the government took as many as five months even to publish it. It has only caused considerable resentment among the workers who are now planning further action. It was as a result of the threat of a statewide strike early threat of a statewide strike early last year that the government appointed a committee the fraudulent indices. to go

The committee, headed by M. V. Mathur, head of the Department of Economics in the Rajasthan University, has sought to give its recommendations on hoth the correction of the consu-mer price indices and linking dearness allowances with these indices.

#### Beawar Index Revised

The committee found that The committee found that the Japur and Afmer series of consumer price indices were correct and did not need any revision. Only in the case of Beawar there was need for correction; that too in respect of only house rent and that from March 1964, that is after the committee was set wol the committee was set up!

On the basis of taking a higher rate of house rent, the Beawar consumer price index is to he

The textile workers of the state are given dearness allowance on the basis of the Beawar index at the rate of 34 Paise per point fall or rise in the index numbers.

all or rise in the index numbers. So, when the Mathur com-mittee report is implemented, the textile workers in the state can claim only one rupee a month more, and that too from March 1964. This, it need not be said, is too paltry a rise to satisfy any worker.

The report also said that in adustries covered by more dustries covered by w oards the present system nking can be continued. I ecommendation will certainly wage m of boards the linking can This recommendation will certainly be resisted by the workers in the

The textile industry is covered by a wage board. By a private agreement with the INTUC, the agreement with the INTUC, the managements have imposed cer-tain conditions on the workers, one of them being that there will be only 70 per cent neutralisa-tion. This has been done on the plea of implementing the wage board decision. The Mathur committee itself-has favoured 100 per cent neutral

has favoured 100 per cent neu-tralisation. Moreover, the figure of 34 Paise per point has already d by the workers been challenge as insufficient. The textile wage hoard's award

um wage.

Minimum wages have been notified in the state as for back as 1959. Their revision is far overdue. Actually a revising committee is in existence and it has forwarded its recommendations, okayed by the Minimum Wages Advisory Board, to the government. The minimum it has recommended is Rs. 60 in place of the existing Rs. 45.

The state government is still ilent on this recommendation silent on this recommendation despite the fact that Chief Minis-ter Sukhadia had promised to notify and implement these as ter

notify and implement these as soon as the recommendations were received. This delay by the government shows that there is some under-hand move to scuttle the recom-mendations or at least delay their participation on the thet they do not notification so that they do not get into the calculation of the linking of the same as recomlinking of the same as recom-mended by the Mathur committee.

The question of enforcement of the new recommendations has assumed serious importance. The Mathur committee has left the question of linking to be worked out for each industry on the basis of its paying capacity.

#### Intense Feelings

These aspects of the report, despite its welcome stand that the minimum wage should be fully neutralised, have caused intense disappointment among the workers.

The labour organisations have already come out with statements of protest. Even the INTUC has denounced this situation called for a demonstration called for a demonstration on February 25 before the Assembly

Repruary 25 before the Assembly. Rajasthan TUC president Swami Kumaranand has in a statement condemned the govern-ment for, its failure to notify the minimum wage and criticised these aspects of the Mathur com-

February 27 as demands day, maintain The state government has called x has been a meeting of the Labour Advisory acing the Board to discuss this question on efit assur- February 28.

At a joint meeting of all trade unions of Jaipur held in the office of the Rajasthan TUC, the Mathur committee report was discussed. Members of executive committees of all unions numbering 150 were pre sent.

The meeting unanimously de cided to observe February 27 as Demands Day. It also decided to march to the Assembly on March 5, the day following the presen-tation of the budget. Things are thus on the move in the labour field and a big up-

big up-on the surge of the workers agenda in the state. activity are already workers is on Signs of visible all activity are stready visible all round, and March may turn out to be the month when the situation may work up to a statewide strike on this question.

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EMPLOYEES

The main point of the employees was that the pay com-mittee ignored the basic issue of linking pay scales to the actual cost of living. With slight modifications

the government accepted the recommendations of the pay committee. The government decision was greeted by fresh demonstrations, including observance of "no work days" by the employees.

#### Further Concession

The government then decided to hold a special session of the Assembly to obtain the opinion of the MLAs on the issue. Almost all sections of the House expressed the opinion that was very critical of the recommendations of the pay committee headed by the Finance Minister himself.

Faced with a critical House, the Finance Minister announced a further modification of the pay commit-tee recommendations, with tee recommendations, with a slight general rise in the pay scales of the employees the common criticisms against the pay committee re-commendations was that it was biased in favour of the higher salary group.

The modified pay scales also failed to satisfy the emplo-yees. And these modified pay scales have not yet been im-He has called for observing plemented

The employees maintain that the price index has been steadily rising, negating the little monetary benefit assur-ed by the revised pay scales. Consequently an agitation has been growing among the government employees

The All-Assam Ministerial Officers Association, representing the state gov-ernment employees stationed in the districts, has also threatened mass pro-test action against the revised pay scales.

It is thus becoming evident that unless the government would agree to link the pay scales with the actual cost of living it would not be able to pacify the employees who slight general rise in the ay scales of the employees t the lower rung. One of dities.

# Madhya Pradesh Budget HOSPITAL BEDS ALSO TAKEN OUT OF POOR MAN'S REACH

BHOPAL: The Madhya Pradesh budget for 1965-66 at a time when the government reflects the "half-penny profit approach" of the state government for raising additional revenue to meet its Plan commitments and to partly cover the deficit. Plan commitments and to partly cover the deficit.

rofits of the development plans.

It chose to tax the common people while claiming that "the items for raising resources have been carefully thought out so that the bare necessi-ties of life were not affected nor the common man unneces-sarily hit."

sarily hit." The proposal to convert 50 per cent of the beds in general wards attached to district hospi-tals and medical colleges into paying beds and the levy of a charge of rupees two per bed per day even on persons whose monthly income exceeds Rs. 500, is being widely criticised as being against the concept of a welfare against the concept of a welfare

#### Practical Difficulties

Besides creating further diffi-culties for the people who are already facing shortage of beds in hospitals, this proposal would cause administrative difficulties in collecting this pairry fees. It would be diffi-cult in practice for the poor to escape this burden, parti-cularly in emergency cases. in emergency cases.

The move to levy these char-ped the non-tax sources like the forests and state trading nor touched the bulging pockets of big agriculturists, big urban pro-perty-owners and business mag-nates who have really reaped the trofits of the development plans. all quarters. Several MLAS con-sider it poor recompense for the difficulties that would be caused to the people who have a right to expect free medical treatment. Many of the MLAs described this and it is proposal as "inhuman" and it contraposed to the facilities free medical treatment allowed ministers. ent allowed

#### Feelings Roused

The sentiments of the people in general and MLAs in parti-cular are so worked up on these levies that the state government may reconsider the proposals and even drop them in course of debate on the budget.

Other controversial proposals envisaged in the budget are for the enhancement of sales tax on diesel oil from five to seven paise per litre and electricity duity on power used for industrial surpower used for industrial pur-poses from 80 paise to one rupee per unit.

The rise in sales tax on diesel oil would make transport and irrigation costlier, parti-cularly in view of increased customs duty announced by the central gover nent.

The increase in electricity duty

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AGE EIGHT			

The rise of entertainment duty to 40 per cent has been resented by people. The present top slab of 33.3 per cent is perhaps high-est in the country and there is apprehension that such rise would apprehension that such affect revenue and ng return.

The only new tax which has

structed at a cost less than Rs. five lakhs. The toll, there-fore, would be leviable practi-cally on every bridge in the on every bridge in the

The Finance Minister, S. N. Shukla has also proposed two measures for the preventing of of revenues Vehicles Taxation Act Motor Vehicles 1 axation Acts and providing for the compound-ing of the tax on passenger fares and tightening the existing provi-sions regarding the rebate in tax for periods for which vehicles are

some support is the tax on ad-vertisements shown in cinema halls. But it is hardly expected to yield a revenue of Rs. four lakhs. The proposed increases in regis-tration fees and export duty on poppy husk would fetch a reve-nue of another Rs. four lakhs. All these measures are expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 1.74 crores which is not suffi-cient even to meet the demand of five-rupee rise in the dearness allowance to low-paid employees and pensioners.

It is interesting to note in this context that the state government has been able to hardly raise Rs. 30.12 crores by way of additional taxation till now although it had agreed to raise Rs. 48 crores at the time of the finalisation of the Re 300 crores Third Plane for the Among the three-tier propo-sals envisaged in the budget for raising additional resources, one is the toll tax on bridges built at a cost of Rs. five lakshs or more per bridge. Excepting few culverts, there would be few culverts, there would be Rs. 300 crores Third Plan for the state con-

# GIVE URDU RIGHTFUL PLACE

in the

few bridges

# Memorandum To Prime Minister

#### By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: A deputation headed by Jamnadas Akhtar met Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri on February 23 on behalf of the all-party Secondary Language Committee for Delhi seeking recognition for Urdu as the secondary language for Delhi.

THE deputation presented that the number of Urdu daia memorandum to the lies, weeklies, fortnightlies, Prime Minister which says monthlies and other periodi-that Delhi for hundreds of cals printed and published in Delhi is far greater than that of all other language papers. years has been one of the cradle of the Urdu Language. It has been recognis-ed so by the Government of India in the statement on Urdu language dated January

That statement had reiterated that Urdu was offi-cially and constitutionally recognised as one of our fourteen national language and that the various provi-sions that apply to these languages also apply to Urdn.

The memorandum recalls the fact that in 1958 the advisory committee of the Delhi Administration had recognised the position of Urdu as a re-gional language of Delhi as has been done by the Regional Language Committee of the erstwhile Legislative Assem-bly of the Delhi state.

Nehru's Assurance

> the recommnd tions of the committee were referred to the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in one of the letters forwarded to him by Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi, he had categorically assured, in his reply dated October 17, 1959 that Urdu would be given its rightful place.

memorandum The draws attention to the fact NEW AGE

only, the memorandum de-clares that Delhi's claims for Urdu getting such a status is overwhelming.

The all-party Urdu Regional and Secondary Language Committee, while accepting Hindi as a national and official language, strongly de-mands for Urdu's regional rights in Delhi

Delhi should be declared a bilingual state so that Urd Drawing attention to the fact that in Andhra Urdu has been granted its region-al status on a margin of 7.7 January 14, 1958, says the memorandum.

# Left Parties Unite to Fight Calcutta Corpn. Elections

#### From AJOY DASGUPTA

was formulated some time ago-But that too is not in opera-

After years of construction

But the irony is that there

is not sufficient water sup-ply for this big diameter pipe. And even the Corpo-ration authorities cannot say

ration authorities cannot say when they will be able to filter sufficient water to send it under sufficient pressure through the 72-inch pipe.

opening ceremony.

CALCUTTA: Seven totally disrupting the opera-progressive political tion of suction pipes at noon. part i e s — Communist Party of India, rival Com-munist Party, Revolu-tionary Socialist Party, Revolutionary Communist Party, Marxist Forward Party, Marxist Forward Bloc, Workers Party and But nothing has been done Bolshevik Party, have The boilers of the Palta come together and formed a United Citizens' Compumping station are nearly hundred years old and only fit to be kept in a museum. Yet the Corporation authori-ties are carrying on with them. mittee to contest the com-

cutta Corporation. The UCC has already use for this essential work. selected candidates for 75 out of 100 wards and published silt. A scheme to desilt it and the first list. Even electricity is not in use for this essential work. The settling tanks are full of build bricks out of that

cutta Corporation.

ing elections to the Cal-

Run by the Congress Party for most of the years since 1923, when elective element was first introduced in the Calcutta Corporation, and un-interruptedly since indepen-dence, the Corporation bas be-come over the years a symbol of corruption and inefficiency. After years of construction and delays the 72-inch pipe-line to carry water from Palta filtering station to Tallah over-head tank was opened with fanfare, with Congress Boss Atulya Chosh performing the opening coremony

A glaring instance of this could be seen a few days ago which put the citizens to great hardship.

On February 7 there was a total collapse of the Calcutta Corporations potable water supply system and taps in the city suddenly went dry after 4-30 p.m. The volume of sup-ply that had been progressive-ly deteriorating entirely stop-ped as the water level at Palta settling tank went down below the danger level by eight incbes: The crisis was further deepened by the low ivater level in the Hoogly fiver

Though supply has been resumed, the quantity is even less than usual, and as yet the Corporation is unable to say when it would be in a position to ensure normal supsay when position to ply.



PATNA: The struggle of the non-gazetted employees of the Bihar government entered a new phase with the wives and dependents of the employees entering the field.

• VER one thousand women and children of the NGOs observed a two-day satya-graha before the state legis-lature on February 16 and 17 to press the demands of the employees for immediate implementation of the recom-mendations of the pay revision committee

The satyagraha was the first of its kind in that a large number of women be-longing to middle class families turned up to take up the cause of their hus-

Women satyagrahis squat-ted before the Assembly gate for two days and raised slogans in support of the de- yees.

Legislators belonging to all K tion of the recommenda-pposition parties hailed the tions of the pay revision com-MARCH 7, 1965

A delegation consisting of five women led by Kau-salya Prasad met Chief Minister Sahay and submitted a memorandum The main demands in the memorandum were:

satyagrahis and extended their support.

Sunil Mukherice, leader of the CPI group in the Assem-bly, Surajnarayan Singh MLA

(PSP) and Ramanand Tiward

MLA (SSP) addressed the satyagrahis.

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MARCH 7, 1965



NEW DELHI: E. L. Wheelwright, a noted Aus-tralian economist, has strongly advised against direct foreign investment in the country's economy, reports IPA.

WHEELWRIGHT was in-vited by the Planning Commission to make a study of our planning and economic policies on the eve of formulating the Fourth Plan.

In a Note to the Planning Commission, he has warned that the inflow of foreign investment in the form of securing of the equity will constitute "a drain on the foreign exchange" resources of India.

#### American Demands

"Given the world conditions of general political instability, especially in Asia, the foreign investor will want to have his capital returned by way of profits within five years", says Wheelwright.

He thinks that Americans will not invest in foreign en-terprises unless they can secure a distributed profit net of tax of about 20 per cent per annum. 🧹 🧃

mittee with retrospective effect from April 1, 1961.

🛧 Dearness allowance on par with the Central govern-ment rates.

Allotment of developed land and interest-free loan for construction of houses

Instead of giving any as-surance to the delegation, the Chief Minister asked the delegation to engage their children in some oc-cupation in order to lessen the burden of the family!

#### Resignation Threat

Now the NGOs are making preparations to intensify their struggle

A spokesman of the Nongazetted Employees' Federa-tion told the NEW AGE that NGOs from all over the state would take mass casual leave on March 23, 1965 as a protest against the government's re-fusal to concede their demands.

If the government remained adamant even after this step, the NGOs would submit resignations en masse on April 20, the spokesman added.

NEW AGE

He has recommended, on the other hand, that "serious attention should be paid to the question of the nationalising those foreign investments which have a nvestments which have a high rate of profit and do not contribute <sup>b</sup> anything much in the way of new techniques, such as tea plantations".

The longer this is delayed, he greater will be the value of assets and compensation and the greater the revision of profits, according to him.

He has suggested that if for some reason outright nation-alisation is not desired "some" method of freezing the foreign equity at its current level is essential".

Wheelwright has advised that "the best interests of India would be served by attempting to obtain industrial techniques, manage-

rial competence, marketing techniques etc.

Without being involved "in the high costs and other disadvantages of direct foreign investment" India, he has investment" India, he has pointed out, would have to find her own way of doing this.

He suggested that the Russian practice of aid would be the most suitable and also referred to the Chinese and the Japanese method of doing the job.

To meet the Jom foreign exchange that the method suggested by him would involve, Wheelwright has advised that long term loans at a fixed rate of interest, guaranteed by the government to mature at not less than 10 years from the borrowing date, should be arranged.

These loans should not be tied in any way and pressure should be applied on western overnments to secure them alternative being greater reliance on socialist coun-

THE BIG DRAIN

LISTRALIAN economist 64 it was as much as Rs. 94 E. L. Wheelwright has crores. advised the Government of India against allowing any foreign private investments cause they would be a big drain on the foreign ex-change resources of the country.

How big is the drain as it is today? The Economic Survey presented to Par-liament a few days ago by Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari gives a ough idea.

In 1958-59 payments for investments (divi-dends paid on foreign private investments) came to Rs. 36.2 crores. This rose to Rs. 47.3 crores in 1959-60.

Payments in 1960-61 rose to Rs. 61.9 crores; further to Rs. 80.4 crores in 1961-62 and still further Rs. 94.1 crores in 1962-63.

O Last year, that is in the financial year 1963-

How much will it be this year? Already, in the first six months of the current financial year, that is April to September 1964, the payments stoood at Rs. 54.3 crores.

O The Finance Ministe has not given his esti-mate for the whole of the current year. By present indications it can very well be around Rs, 120 crores.

The payments under The payments under royalty, technical knowhow etc. are besides these. These cannot be given separately because the statistics in the Economic Survey have lumped all together under the heading miscellaneous.

Despite this stupendous drain on the foreign exchange resources of the country, the Finance Min-ister is still bent upon throwing open the doors, throwing open the doors still wider to foreign private capital.



# BENGAL SECONDARY WEST TEACHERS CEASE WORK

#### From AJOY DASGUPTA

CALCUTTA: Secondary teachers of West Bengal have ceased work from February 19 and about 500 of them including women are squatting on the road lead-ing to the Raj Bhavan, braving sun and rain.

Tration of the government on the question of relief to teachers came on February 17 Then the Binarae Near the Raj Bhavan. He proposed an additional police and the marathon squfive rupees as dearness allow-ance to the primary teachers to make a total of Rs. 10.

As far as the secondary teachers were concerned, his proposal was to make good what was short to give them a total of Rs. 10 as DA.

#### Offer Unsatisfactory

This has not satisfied the secondary teachers in the least, for 70 per cent of them already get a DA of Rs. 10, being in the pay range of Rs. 160 to Rs. 300.

It is this disappointment has led the secondary teachers to start squat-rouncement has not satisfied the primary teachers either

teachers came on February 17 when the Finance Minister the Raj Bhavan, the demons-presented the state budget. atting began. The first batch of 500 squatters were relieved by a fresh batch on the even-

by a fresh batch on the even-ing of February 20. Though it rained heavily on the night of February 20,-the teachers were not dis-suaded from their determi-nation to sit through A-shamiana was put up, but that certainly did not give much protection to the sources. squatters. Earlier, the primary teachers had squatted on the same

spot for 24 hours from February 17 evening. Their demand was Rs. 100 salary and Rs. 30 DA in place

of the present Rs. 70 salary The Finance Minister's an-nouncement has not satisfied

The hastily constructed shamiana which teachers put up to protect them

and they have warned the government that unless their demands are met by March 31 they would resume their agitation

The issue of the teachers' demands and their squatting before the Raj Bhavan has been raised several times in the West Bengal Assembly and Council. Several times opposition parties have walked out in protest against the ent's callous attitude.

On February 25 students of 30 colleges in and around or 30 concess in any around the city started a 24-hour hungerstrike in support of the teachers' struggle. The lead in this matter was given by the Students Fe-deration and the Democra-tic Students Organisation. India Press Agency adds: India Press Agency adds:

Secondary teachers are de-termined to continue the struggle till their demands have been met.

The venue in Esplanade East in the heart of Calcutta where the teachers squatted day and night, in sun and rain, has become a pilgrimage

spot where people are congregating to offer support and express sympathy for their demands.

Secondary teachers have demanded a dearness allowance of Rs. 30 and an extra five rupees for every 10 point rise in the cost of living, revision of pay scales of teach-ers as well as non-teaching staff, appointment of a committee to go into the problem of improving the standard of

education Secondary teachers have proposed that the outlay on education should amount to 10 per cent of the total Fourth Plan outlay of the Centre and 20 per cent of the outlay in the

the States. A circular issued by the <u>Director of Public Instruction</u> to all school committees further incensed the teachers. It was an issue on which there were a number of angry ex-changes between leaders of the opposition and the gov-

ernment in the Assembly. The circular suggests that police help should be the to managing keep the taken by committees to schools going despite the strike and threatens the committees that where cease work was allowed to

from rains

of teaching activity in the institution, government aid would be withdrawn. Resentment has also been expressed by teachers and opposition leaders over the government's decision to keep schools and colleges closed

schools and colleges closed till the end of the month. The excuse put forward by the authorities, the tension caused by the anti-Hindi agi-tation, was, it was stated, completely untenable since the tension that had been caused tension that had been caused

bring about a real stoppage

by an incident on February 11 had subsided. The government was, it was alleged, prolonging the clo-sure of schools only to create an awkward situation for the teachers and to avoid facing the teachers' movement squa-

rely. Government spokesmen in the Assembly have repeatedly expressed sympathy for

the demands of the teachquestion of improving the standard of education in the ers but pleaded their inabi-lity to do anything in view of the financial difficulties state as well as teachers' emoluments has generally facing them. welcomed

TEACHERS

West Bengal had, it was stated, already spent over Rs. 51 crores against the Third Plan outlay of Rs. 36 crores on education.

#### Fourth Plan Provision

It was further stated that in the Fourth Plan the gov-ernment had provided Rs. 77 crores for education and teachers could expect to benefit from this.

The Chief Minister's an-nouncement about the decision to appoint of commission of educationists consisting of members from both sides of the Legislature to go into the

The first occasion was in February 1954 when they declared a cessation of work and started their marathon squat before the Raj Bhavan. The government on that occasion arrested the squatting teachers en masse in the middle of the night.

This is the third occasion

when secondary teachers in the state have had to resort to cease work to press their

been

PAY.

The second occasion was in 1961 On both these occasions they succeeded in winning concessions from the government even though at the cost of tremendous sacrifices on their part.

Teachers start their procession to Raj Bhavan from the Ochterlony Monument on February 19. The man marked the beginning of the direct action by West Bengal teacher

demands.

#### PARTIES' SUPPORT FOR ALL MAHARASH TEACHERS IN

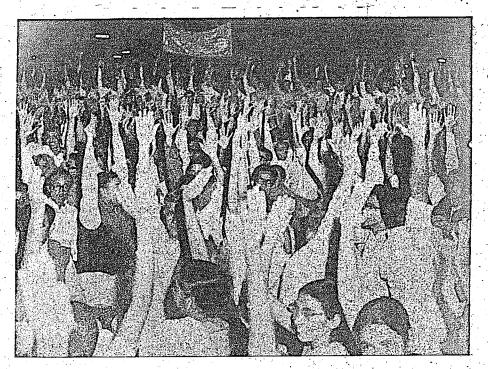
#### From OUR CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY: February 14 Park Maidan. saw about rwelve thousand secondary teachers all over Maharashtra observe a token mass fast in support of their demands. of their demands.

token mass fast in support support for the teachers demands and express solidarity. Among those who visited the satyagrahis and expressed soli-darity were S. A. Dange, Com-in the mass fast at the Shivaji munist Party chairman, Krishna-.

rao Dhulup, opposition leader in the state legislature; Anul Desai of the Congress, Jan Sangh MLC Gawande, Tulsi Bora of the SSP and Kapila Khandwala, presi-dent of the National Federation of Indian Women. Dange said that education has also become in the capitalist society education has also become a means to make profit and it was the teachers' task to make education the channel of know-ledge and learning.





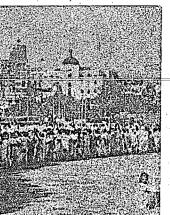
Teachers support the decision to continue the struggle

# TEACHERS TO BOYCOTT EXAMS. IN UTTAR PRADESH

#### From RAMESH SINHA

LUCKNOW: Teachers of higher secondary schools in Uttar Pradesh have decided to boycott the examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Examinations. These examinations are to begin from March 12.

HE unhappy decision has been forced on the tea-chers by the studied callous-ness of the government to their demands and grievances organised a silent procession despite all non-agitational means of locussing them to



in the state capital.

On February 14 they again came to Lucknow; 30 thousand of them marched silently through streets. the

After much pleading, Education Minister Kailash Pra-kash agreed to meet the tea-chers and so they marched to his house in C. B. Gupta's Moti Mahal.

#### Ministerial Sermon

But the Minister had nothing to offer them except gratuitous advice about their duty to the society and the generation

The decision to boycott the teach examinations came after this just.

cruel blow to the hopes of the teachers.

The government has threatened discontine The government has threatened disciplinary action against teachers if they boycotted examina-tions. He has also sought help of retired teachers to conduct the examinations.

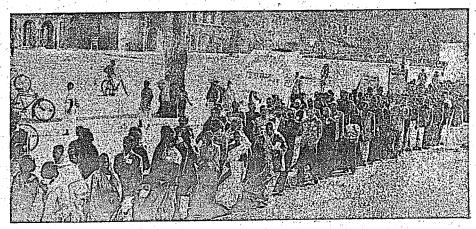
#### **Teachers**<sup>2</sup> Demands

These irresponsible postures of the Education Minister have been criticised strongly in the state legislature. Oppo-sition parties had walked out several times in protest aga-inst the government's attitude.

The demands of the teach-The demands of the teach-ers are: enhancement of dear-ness allowance with a mini-mum of Rs. 50 as immediate relief, appointment of a pay-commission to revise the pay scales of primary and secon-down teachers. dary teachers.

If the boycott materialises, it is clear that the people would stand behind the tea-chers despite the fact. that the boycott would affect the educational career of their sons and daughters; because the demands of the suffering teachers are most meagre and

ration of higher secondary teachers in Lucknow on February 14



# IS SOCIAL WELFARE ONLY FOR THE PAMPERED RICH?

#### By HAJRAH BEGUM

Ever since the setting up of the Department of Social Security by the Government of India there has been considerable speculation about its work.

T HE Department has been set up under the Ministry of Law and has two main aspects, one being the general one of co-ordinating the work of social welfare and the other that of supervision and implementation of social insurance, health, old age insurance and such laws as the Beggars Act, Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, Children's Act, etc., together with the entire problem of unemployment and training of workers.

roblem of unemployment and training of workers. It is with the first aspect, namely social welfare, that women's organisations are chiefly

Central Social Welfare The Board was set up in 1955 to sur-vey the needs and requirements of social walfact social welfare organisations, or social wenare organisators, evaluate their projects, coordi-nate assistance given to them, and promote their development by giving, wherever necessary, financial assistance.

## Grants

#### Given

During the past ten years the entral board has sanctioned grants amounting to a total of Bs. five and a half crores. The break-up of this total is, broadly, as follows:

Amount spent in rutal areas

Amount spent in rutal areas on services and activities for projects including Balwadis, craft activities, maternity services, social education and general medical aid for women. Four, hundred such projects were organised till the end of the Second Five Year Plan and then handed over to voluntary bodies. Later, such projects were confined to, and worked in cooperation, with, the Block, Development Scheme under the name of Welwith, the Block Development Scheme under the name of Wel-fare Extension Projects. The total amount spent on this count was Rs 164 lakhs.

Rs 164 lakhs. *Amount spent in urban areas* on activities of community welfare centres, creches, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, hobby clubs, recreational and vocational centres and institutes for the handicapped amounted to Rs. 34.47 lakhs.

Rs. 34.47 lakhs. Holiday camps for children between 12-16 years of age whose parents earn upto Rs. 200 per month benefited a total of 31,000 children. The amount spent was Rs. 20.36 lakhs. Twenty-six night shelters built in different states at a cost of Rs 5 26 lakhs

cost of Rs. 5.26 lakhs.

Training-cum-production units in coir, silk spinning and handloom and other such industries were to be set up. So far out of 81 units sanctioned only 40 are functioning providing 40 are functioning providing wages to 1,200 women and handicapped persons. The total amount spent is Rs. 33.19 lakhs.

Two-year condensed courses were established to enable women with some schooling to pass middle or matriculation examination. A total of seven hundred and twenty-two courses were sanctioned covering 16,500 The total amount spent women. The total an was Rs. 205.15 lakhs.

Demonstration projects for integrated child welfare integrated child welfare which were started under the Third Five Year Plan and 310 Balwadis started for children upto 16 years of age during this period, accounted for Rs. 10.27. lakhs.

PAGE TWEEVE

What then were the man shortcomings of the scheme and of the functioning of the Cen-trad Social Welfare Board. On guard against? the face of it, a sensible and practical scheme but obviously for social welfare was not drawn one which did not fulfil the up in consultation with those for

which it was start-

was meant, with the whom it

> nation between the various cen-tral ministries and practically none between the central and state ministries. As a result there was duplication, waste and often a complete standstill of the pro-ject as one ministry did not know what the other required of it. was duplication.

#### Amount Unspent

Another example is that of schemes for the backward classes where, as the Evaluation Scheme remarked, very often, projects were initiated which far from emonitor, the horizon removing the barriers actually accentuated them between members for the backward classes

The functionaries of the Social Welfare Board have a totally wrong attitude towards voluntary organisations which far from being looked upon as far from being tooked upon as partners in the carrying out of the entire scheme, are treated as 'inferior' and the giving of grants and aid to whom be-comes a 'favour'.

Not only that. The whole red-

Welfare, (Rs. four crores in the First, 4.75 crores in the Second and Rs. 28 crores or so in the Third Five-Year Plan) could not be fully utilised. An examination of the propor-

An examination of the propos-tionate expenditure on various heads reveals other discrepancies. Not only the total amount given as grants—which comes to an approximate of Rs. 55 lakh a purpose for which it was started, namely that of ameliorating the hardships of the common man and woman, so that the whole project had to be reviewed and the Department of Social Security set up. What then were the main shortcomings of the scheme and what has the new Department to guard against?

The amount spent on such an essential project as training-cum-production centres, for which there is a crying need both in hte rural and urban areas, received a grant of only Rs. 33.14 lakhs. With the use of this amount just over a thousand women could become wage-carners. The organisers of the Central Social Welfare Board stress again and again that social welfare knows no restrictions of class and creed and that political considera-tions, should not weigh in the

creed and that political considera-tions should not weigh in the carrying out of the scheme. Yet a glance at the agencies receiving the bulk of the grants is sufficient to show to what an extent the principle is flouted. In the course of the last ten years the follow-ing organisation have received ing organisation have received grants from the C.S.W.B.: Bharat Sewak Samaj: Rs. 16 lakhs

Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Fund Rs. 12 lakhs

Indian Council for Child Wel-fare: Rs. 10 lakhs Grameen Mahila Sangh: Rs. 11 lakhs

Not a single trade union or pea-

#### By VIMLA FAROOQI

lised by them.

tion.

March 8 today is celebrated as a day of women's rights in all the five continents.

TREGINNING from 1910 ID this day symbolises the day of struggle for women's rights, world peace, democracy and the welfare of children. Millions of women the world over pledge on this day to struggle unitedly against hunger, misery, illiteracy and social oppression.

The idea that in a given society women whether they are housewives or working women have many common problems and they have to struggle unitedly to build hap-pier and harmonious homes originated in 1908, when women employed in textile fac-tories in New York went on strike demanding the reduc-tion of their working hours from ten to eight. Many other sections of working women launched actions in their supwomen nort.

This led to unity and consciousness among women to fight for their rights in all tight for their rights in all we are celebrating March 8 spheres of life. In 1909 women in our country. This has be-of several countries launched come a day when women re-struggles for voting rights and view the achievements they the question of women's fran- have made during the previous the several countries france and a modern to be a good mother, the question of women's fran- have made during the previous chise became an important question in America and Eu-A powerful movement of conditions in the coming year.

women grew up demanding The women of our country franchise and eventually the have also to take stock of franchise, and eventually the have also to take stock

#### \* From Facing Page

to girls in some classes of secondary schools, (175000 girls benefited in UP) and children of defence personnel and those killed or disabled have been also granted freeships.

In our country some ex-cellent technical education projects have been launch-

this exasperatingly slow pro-gress in education is, that it has not been given the im-portance it should be given by the authorities and the anners. Unfortunately in the Plans no attention or endeavour has been seriously made to take

# on Women's Education

#### By KAPILA KHANDWALA

The question of women's education is of vital significance in the development and progress of a nation. Today, in the days of science and highly developed technology in all fields of life, education has a direct pearing on the development and progress of national economy and life. Education, therefore, should be given its due importance and not be treated merely as a social accomplishment for women.

Educational opportunities have been opened at all stages for girls and women,

the status of women has been raised, and many more fields of activities have been opened out for them after Independence.

In spite of this bold decla-

far made the overall picture

of the education of girls and

women in our country is still

years after Independence

N a free India women have been given equal rights with men not only to a good, varied, comprehensive general education but also to a suit-able professional and voca-tional education to enable them to contribute fully as home makers and full fledged citizens. ration and the expansion so

With the dawn of Independence and thereafter there has been considerable expansion in primary and secon-dary as well as higher and technical education, both for men and women. One of the directive principles of the Indian Constitution is to pro-vide free and compulsory edu-cation for all children uptothe age of 6-14 years.

of 6-11 years in 1965. The im-balance and gulf between the boys' and girls' education in the country is very distress-In 1946-47 there were

there were 1,35,93,521 boys. For every 100 hovs there were only 30 girls in schools

Slow

## Progress

female population of India had increased very greatly, the total number of girls in all educational institutions had risen to 1.42.59.047 and that of boys to 3,37,03,720, thus bringing the number of girls to 42 or 43 for every 100 boys.

very disappointing and far from satisfactory even 18 The following figures of the percentage of population of We are far from attaining boys and girls under instructhe objective of free and com-pulsory primary education for every child—much less for girls—even in the age group and girls' education in the age NEW AGE

group of 6-17 years is concerned:

Age Girls ·Boys 6-11 years 40.4% 80.5% 10.8% 34.3% 4.2% 18.4% 11-14 11-14 , 14-17 ,, Moreover, the progress in girls' education has been mostly confined to urban areas. Generally speaking, practically all rural areas and most states in the North have remained most backward \*Ogress And in 1960-61 when the and only 13% of the women

population of India. In these areas the percent-age of girls even at the primary levels is extremely and the progress painfully slow. Besides, education has become prohibitive for most girls because of high fees especially in schools managed

by private agencies. However; some progress even in some backward states has been made such as in Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, where free education is given

-17

\* On Facing Page MARCH. 7, 1965

To sent them to schools and not carry water! MARCH 7, 1965





12 2-

# MARCH 8: INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

battle was won in several countries. In the process of these struggles, unity was forged among the women of different countries and belonging to different sections of society, and the strength of their joint actions was rea-

In 1910 a congress of socialist women was convened at Copenhagen (Denmark) and it was decided there to celebrate March 8 as a day of women's rights throughout the world and to call it the International Women's Day.

How popular this day has become since then was wit-nessed in 1960 when the fiftieth anniversary of the Day was celebrated in the same city of Copenhagen. Women from ninetythree countries participated in that celebra-

It is in this background that year and resolve to work harder for attaining greater improvements in their living

their successes and failures during the last year and make new resolves on this occasion. Today the problem of rising prices and the non-availab!-lity of the necessities of life is the most important problem. before the women of the entire country. For the solution of which it is essential that Indian women and their organisations work unitedly.

The other important issue confronting us today is to he'p evolve a correct social outlook concerning women girls working outside and their girls working outside their homes. We have to strive for facilities being provided to working women so that they can conveniently combine their responsibilities as workers with those as wives and mothers. The biggest need of our women in this respect is creches and kindergartens where they can leave their children when they go out to work.

woman to have more know-ledge than her mother and grandmother.

men's Day, the women of In-dia will also take the oath



On this International Wo- with the women of the entire policy of our government in world to work resolutely for not using atomic energy for world peace, and support the making bombs.

## WOMEN'S EDUCATION note of and remove the ap-

ed. But very few w have benefited by it. One of the main reasons of

palling backwardness in edu-cation in general and wo-men's education in particular. So widespread backwardness in education among the millions of India, especially among the women, is serious-ly coming in the way of our women's enlightened participation in the economic and cultural development of the

country. The parity of claims so far as allotment of funds in the Plans is concerned with other important sections of national life like industry, irrigation life like industry, irrigation etc., has not at all been ack-nowledged in any of the three Plans and even in the Fourth Plan, it is feared, it will be overlooked

There is an increase in the amount of expenditure for education in successive Plans but the actual percentage allocation in the total plan outlay in educa-tion has been most unfor-tunately less and less. It was 7 per cent in the First Plan, 6.4 per cent in the Second and is only 5 per cent in the Third.

On the contrary this percentage should have increas-ed in order to cope up with the rise in population and the abnormally high proportion of school going children in or scr India

At least 10 per cent of the Plan outlay must be allotted and spent on education and a us all-out-effort to attain universal education for, all children of 6-11 years of age within two years or the Plan should be made to fulfil within two years of the the directive of the Constitution (i.e. education upto 14 for teachers in service will years) by the end of the also help to improve their Fourth Plan. qualifications and proficiency.

This will bring all the girls between 6-14 to schools dur-ing the next five years.

It must also be made incumbent on all states to spend 20 per cent of their budgeted expenditure on education.

More schools must be openespecially where none exists and also open some specall schools to  $b_e$  held at special timings to suit girls busy in the home and outside.

#### Need More Facilities

Besides, secondary education should be made free for children of families of the income level upto Rs. 1200 per year, and in case of girls the income level of families may be raised to Rs. 3000 per year so as to create a natural incentive to parents to send their dau-ghter also to schools for secondary education.

Concessions in fees, freeships and scholarships on a more liberal basis should also be provided for girls. Giving of midday meals and provision of creches and nurseries will induce girls and women to attend the schools regularly.

There should also be schools with some sort of agricultural and industrial blas. Literacy classes for adult women are an absolute necessity

Greater facilities for proper training of teachers and especially of women teachers must be provided with imme-diate effect, especially in rural and backward areas. Facilities for refresher courses

The government should also revise and improve the pay structure and service conditions including security of service for teachers' profes-sion and follow a nationally uniform policy all over the country.

To ensure good education there must be good suitable buildings, furniture, teaching buildings, lumiture, teaching aids, appliances and suitable text books, reference books and children's literature. A' national foundation may be set up at the centre with its units in every state for the nurrose purpose.

The government should publish regularly year after year, statistics of girls and women under instruction in various educational institutions and of women work-ing in various fields sepa-rately in their annual re-ports and reviews to keep the country correctly in-formed of the progress achieved from year to year.

It will be seen that the task women's education is stupendous and the educational and financial requirements for the purpose, frigh-tening. Rural and backward areas pose many problems and difficulties

But with an intensified serious, vigorous and planned effort and by treating educa-tion of girls and women as a major special problem on major special problem on emergency footing till parity between boys' and girls' edu-cation is reached and by pro-viding adequate and even special funds for the purpose, the task is not so difficult to

PAGE THIRTEEN

#### BURCHETT CONTINUES HIS NARRATIVE W711LFRED

# THE WAR IN VIETNAM

For an individual example of the spirit and morale of effort to cut my way through the the Liberation Front fighters it is difficult to cite a more scond row of barbed wire. Then I collapsed, I just had to rest. complete example than that of Le Binh.

Situated almost alongside the main Saigon airport and the main military communications centre for the whole of South Vietr Ouan Trung was obwily guarded. very he

Setting out by ordinary bus from Saigon one evening, Le Binh dropped off at an appropriate point, dumped part of his clothes and in peasant shirt and shorts began the difficult task of infil-tenting through a belt of "stratebegan the difficult task of infli-trating through a belt of "strate-gic hamlets" that surrounded the

#### Through Belts of Minefields

Then he made his way through another belt of minefields, until he managed to worm himself in-side the actual residential area for the personnel of the Quan Trung base.

But from that point on, he had to be well dressed in nylon shirt, belted pants, decent shoes, etc., in order to pass himself off as one of the inhabitants.

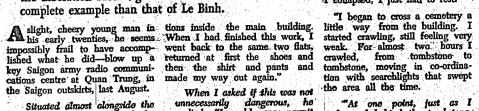
"I crept into one villa," he related when we met several months later in a rest area where he was preparing for his next exploit, "and managed to get a bit or he here the several for his next exploit, "and managed to get a bit or here the here the here here here of Explosives exploit, <sup>h</sup>and manageu ... shirt and pair of pants-but

"I looked silly only half dress-d, but from another villa there ed, but from another villa there were sounds of a party going on. I crept in through the back en-trance and there—sure enough in the Vietnamese fashion—was a whole row of shoes, the guests having taken them off before entering the main room. tering the main room.

entering the main room. "I had to clamber over a wall to get there, but clambered back again quite respectably dressed. Then I was able to wander around where I wanted, checking up on the disposition of the buildings, locating the main transmission centre, the height of the foundations and the nature of the obstacles to be negotiated.

I even managed to get into the charge was very heavy. nain bar in order to study the "I worked very slowly—but hickness of the walls and to managed to get through two of tudy the layout of the installa-

PACE FOURTEEN



When I asked if this was not unnecessarily dangerous, he replied: "I could never permit the local people to think that we Liberation Front fighters are thieves--and, in any case, suspicions would have been aroused if the clothes had been reported missing."

He returned to his tiny unit, begged to be permitted to carry out the rest of the task himself and asked for the necessary weight of explosives.

weight of explosives.
"After much discussion it was agreed," he said, "Normally two or more of us would have done such a job, but I knew how difficult it would be for more than one to carry out the task."
He could not meet.

up to a point where they not help him any further.

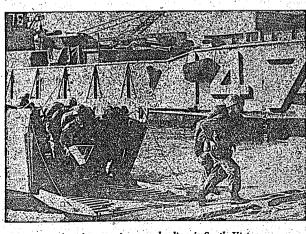
# With Pack

"I lost more time than fore-seen and I got to a certain point when I knew it was impossible to complete the job before dawn. But it was too late also to retreat. In the end I found one place to hide the explosive and another for myself and decided to hide all next day and continue the job at night."

So he hid and only after dark fell next evening, he retrieved the explosive and collapsible lad-der and set out again.

der and set out agam. "I had to cross three rows of trenches filled with spikes and rows of barbed wire between the trenches," he continued. "I was weak because I had not eaten all day and because the explosive charge was very heavy.

"I worked very slowly-but managed to get through two of



marines are landing in South Vietnam

"At one point, just as I dropped behind the tombstone, several searchlights converged on me. I fathied a second time, and perhaps it was because I was so completely motionless was so completely that I was saved. "By the time I had come to, the searchlights were busy somewhere else and I covered the last 20 metres to the building.

or more or us would have how diffi-such a job, but I knew how diffi-one to carry out the task." "I did this, placed the explo-sive and fixed the detonating de-vice; I arranged an automatic system and another with two cables that I could touch off my-to carry the heavy pack of ex-plosives and a small collapsible idd not work.

"But in that case, I might have But he managed to get to a certain point where he contacted two underground Liberation Front cadres who worked in the area. They guided him through the minefields and check points up to a point where they could arrangement went wrong.

They were never detected be-cause they enjoy complete sup-port and protection from the population, from their own kith and kin whose interests they serve.

It must be something of a mystery for the outside world that the normally pacific Bud-dhists continue to play such a militant role in South Vietnam, challenging the Saigon puppets and even more openly the puppet masters as well.

Reports in the Western Press presenting the great demonstra-tions that rock Saigon from time to time as "clashes between Catholics and Buddists" are only aimed at covering up the revo-

It sounds very primitive, but it worked among superstitious fisher-men, duped by CIA agents in priests' robes.

The Venerable Inich Infant Lien, one of two high-ranking bonze members of the National Liberation Front, told me the Buddhists could not forget that the US had supported Diem in his persecution of the Buddhist community.



"It was just getting light when I found a suitable hiding place in A trap is being laid for the enemy by the people of South Viet

# Buddhists & Catholics United in Struggle

a field of tobacco. But at that moment I was challenged by a puppet guard: 'Who are you?' Where are you going?' he shout-ed, pointing his gun at me. It is also true, however, that each of the Saigon dictators from Ngo Dinh Diem onwards, has

ed, pointing his gun at me. "I said I lived in the area and had come to the fields for early morning toilet reasons. He asked for identity papers, and I said they were in my flat. But he was very persistent, and I was also. We both got very angry and came to blows. He was much stronger than me, and was begin-ning to overpower me when the explosive went off.

"We were both blown off our feet and bowled over in the field. In the confusion I was able to keep going and got back to the main road."

The communications centre with its delicate electronic instru-ments was very largely destroyed. The rest of his escape was almost as dramatic as the story of the attack itself.

By bluff and persuasion he made his way back to Saigon to join the rest of his group and work out plans for future activi-

ties. There are dozens of such teams working in Saigon under the very noses of the security

It is also true, however, that each of the Saigon dictators from. Ngo Dinh Diem onwards has tried to whip up clashes between Buddhists and Catholics; to try to create the myth that religious differences are the root of all trouble in Saigon.

But this does not work any more. Both Catholics and Bud-dhists today realise who are their real enemies — the US interven-tionists and their puppets.

Vile Propaganda

al warrare specialists. The main point of the cam-paign was that the Virgin Mary had left for South Vietnam with the French: all the "faithful" should do likewise, as the infidels" who remained in the "Communist, atheistic North"

ure of "On Diem's personal orders," be said, "over 200 pagodas were destroyed and over 8,000 Bud-that dhists-most of them bonzes arrested and tortured..."

He recalled that it was the massacre of Buddhists in front of the Hue Pagoda, May 1963, that started the mass movement which ended in the downfall of the Diem regime.

"But there was little improve-r ment under the Nguyen KhanhHuong regime," he continued. "In the first ten months of Ngu-yen Khanh's rule, over 100 pagodas were burned and more than a hundred bonzes killed by disembowelling, many hundreds more arrested." "But there was little imp

The Catholics represent less than 20 per cent of the popula-tion in South Vietnam and include several hundreds of thousands of fishermen, lured south from the north after the Geneva agree-ments, by a most perfidious cam-paign directed by US psychologi-cal warfare speciallist. The main point of the cam-paign was that the Virgin Mary had left for South Vietnam with the French: all the "faithful" New it is clear to everyone from

"The Americans," he continued, MARCH 7, 1965

## VIETNAM EMEWITINESS

"claim that they protect religious freedom; they accuse the Lihera-tion Front of being anti-religious, but you may ask any bonze or priest—they will all tell you the

"We have never encountered a single act in Liberation Front controlled territory against pago-das, churches, temples or any other religious institutions. And freedom of is total." religious obse

The Very Rev. Joseph Marie Ho Hue Bo, a Catholic priest, also a member of the Front's Central Committee confirmed this absolute freedom of religion: "Catholics in large numbers, in-cluding refugees from the North," he told me, "have joined the Front's armed forces.

#### Churches Restored

"With the help of the Front, all bombed churches have been restored and some new ones built where they were needed

What this patriotic priest had to say about Catholics joining the Front's armed forces in large numbers was borne out later, when full reports of the Binh Gia battle were presented by a Liberation Army staff officer, himself, a Catholic refugee from the Narth

He revealed that the main He revealed that the main battles took place, in what the US Press in Saigon described as the "greatest defeat of the war" for the puppet troops, in an area almost entirely populated by Catholic refugees.

The local guerillas who played a major role were virtually all Catholics, as also was a large proportion of the regular Libera-tion Army unit taking part. Catholics, as also was a large oroportion of the regular Libera-tion Army unit taking part. There is no doubt that the Americans—some of them at novement of Buddhists in Saigon least—also see this now and are

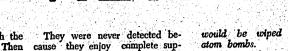
Puppet dictators come and puppet dictators go; but the Pentagon is a permanent fixture in South Vietnam



MARCH 7, 1965







Ngo Dinh Diem was a Catho-lic and he regarded the refugees as the most stalwart pillars of his regime. Landlords and their sons and other upper-class elements got the plums of office inside the Diemist army and administration.

The Venerable Thich Thanh

and other cities is taking on more and more a revolutionary character, aimed at overthrowing the puppet regime and ousting

These are the precise aims of the Buddhist masses taking part, although at higher levels motives are mixed.

One authoritative Buddhist dignatory who came out of Saigon to meet me and who must obviously be nameless explained that the upper strata of the na-



making a big effort to capture the movem

sador Maxwell Taylor Amoassador Maxwell Ayni would like to get the Buddhist leadership to unite with other groups in an anti-Communist Front. The CIA, however, want to base future American policy, exclusively on the Buddhist move-ment ient.

Within the top Buddhist hierarchy, there are ultra-reactionary, pro-American per-sonalities, whom the CIA agents encourage these days to put forward even "anti-Ameri-can" slogans, to raise their prestige for afterwards.

#### Puppets Crumble

"And "afterwards" means after inevitable collapse of the puppet regimes.

He went on to stress that the He went on to stress that the pro-American elements among the leadership were not numerous and that many of the leaders were "devoted patriots who are prepared for great sacrifices to end the evil brought to our land by the US interventionists."

In between my two visits, the war in South Vietnam had moved into a 'new phase.

Heavy losses of effectives



South Vietnamese people's self- defence units on a march with camaflouge materials

rounds Saigon—has each of its three battalions bottled up in such posts. They are encircled by guerillas day and night; the troops cannot move out, hut their artillery shells can and do. <sup>133L</sup> <sup>143</sup> the future i <sup>144</sup> <sup>145</sup> A number of high-ranking <sup>145</sup> Army officers have already made their contacts with the Front-<sup>145</sup> In Saigon itself, according to informants who came out of the city to meet me, the situation has changed dramatically. <sup>145</sup> The month

changed dramatically. The morale of the adminis-tration and police force has gone to pot, because after every coup the new bosses start arresting those who have sero-ed under the previous one and handing out their jobs as provide the maximum for the maximum for

The taking out of such "insur-ance policies" for the future is becoming very widespread.

How and when it will all end are still the most difficult ques-tions, and none of the N.L.F.'s political or military leaders with whom I spoke would commit themselves on this.

Around Saigon War Gets Hotter Every Day tional bourgeoisie wanted to use the Buddhist movement to end a series of puppet dictatorships and get rid of the Americans, but also to use it against the Libera-tion Front and its influence.

plus the territory in which they could be conscripted and loss of all initiative in military operations, forced the US-Saigon command to withdraw its forces into fixed positions; to concentrate them in big on units to control rather garrison units to countertitory.

One of the aims seems to have been to bring every village in certain provinces within range of artillery, stationed in these big posts at district centres.

In My Tho province, south of Saigon for instance, most of the villages are in Front-controlled territory, but every single one is within range of 155 and 105 mm artillery pieces, which from time to time open up with concen-trated fire from several posts at once

The first salvo sometimes causes losses but after the first shell ex-plodes, everyone dives into the

Around Saigon itself, the way Around Saigon itself, the war gets hotter every day; the US-Saigon command trying to es-tablish a "steel ring" of big posts to defend the city and its immediate approaches and to push the Liberation Front for-ces out of their advanced post-tions—in some places only five or six kilometres from the city

#### Used to Gunfire

The Saigon inhabitants are now used to hearing gunfire almost every night as battles rage around the outskirts.

The ring of garrisons which are being set up average about ten miles from the city outskirts.

One regiment stationed in Gia- **KAMB** Dinb-the province that sur-

NEW AGE

rewards for "services rendered", whose influence is preponderant by those that helped mount in military affairs—he replied as the coup.

The police are also consider-bly chastened after grenade ablu ably chastened after grenade attacks against those who were notorious as bullies or too zealous in tracking down suspected Front-supporters.

#### ol Who Released You?

I heard innumerable cases in which students and others, ar-rested in the frequent street battles, were quietly released, the policeman saying: "Take a note of my name. Remember it was I who released yon."

The wife of Huyph Tan Phat. The wife of Huyah Tan Phat, the Saigon architect who is secretary-general of the Libera-tion Front and president of its Saigon-Gia-Dinh branch, was unaccountably released after years in prison last October. Gue

She had suffered nightmare tortures because she was regard-ed as a "tough nut"—one of a group of 41 women who always refused to salute the Republic's flag or attend the political indoctrination courses.

The same prison chief who had supervised the torture sean-ces, called her in and, as she expressed it when I met her a couple of months later, "had lots of soft words about humanism and the need to reunite families, ete" etc.

He also was obviously cast-ing an eye to the future which he, and most other Saigon offi-cials with him, knows does not rest with any of the regimes thrown up by the various coups, but with the Liberation Front.

"Every day the war is pro-longed means more human losses. But only comparatively few Americans are being killed—it is mainly Vietnamese that suffer.

"But Americans are being killed, young people, workers, bably peasants like us.

"It is not the millionaires who are being killed. How long will the American people" put up with this? We don't know. It does not entirely de-pend on us how long this war lasts. It depends a great deal on the evenu on the enemy.

"The Vietnamese people profoundly revolutionary, have fought for centuries, generations for our independe we for

"As long as our aims are not We want peace, everyone

"Our people here in the South have suffered cruelly in over 20 years of war. But peace for us has a specific content. It is in-separable from three other terms: independence, democracy — the right of the people themselves to dictate their own future—and neutrolity. neutrality.

"To offer us peace, but with-out the rest, is useless. Only with these other three conditions ful-filled can there be real peace. Our aims are reasonable—but we want them in their entirety.

"We will never permit the US to attain by political trickery what they cannot attain on the battlefield."

(Concluded PAGE FIFTEEN



The new Prime Ministers of India and Czechoslovakia. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Jozef Lenart, met for the first time when the latter arrived in New Delhi on March 2 accompanied by his Foreign Minister Vaclav David

Villam Siroky, the former Czech Prime Minister came in 1958 at the invitation of Prime Minister Nehru.

Nehru himself visited Czechoslovakia for the first time in 1938, at the time when Western powers betraye Czechoslovakia and delivere her to the mercy of Nazi Germany. His second visit was in 1955 as the Prime Minister

The development of mutual friendly relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Indian Republic be-came extensive and rapid only after the Second World War when both the nations liberated themselves from foreign rule and took to the path of national reconstruction.

The first visits of the Prime Ministers of both the nations in the post-independence era were preceded and follow by other statesmen, and various political, economic and cultural delegations. They

THIS is the second time stimulated a better mutual that a Czech Prime Min-ister visited this country. standing of problems existing in both countries and provided firm foundations for further intensification of an all round mutual cooperation.

> Particularly spectacular has been the growth of economic cooperation between the two countries. The 1959 agreement between the countries contributed magnificiently to the materiali-sation of the programme of India's speedy industrialisation.

The agreement provided for a credit of Rs. 231 million from the Czechoslovak government in addition to a credit of Rs. 170 million advanced by the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation M/s. Technoexport for the estab-Forge Plant at Ranchi, the biggest of its kind in Asia, the Heavy Machine Tool Plant at Ranchi, the Heavy Power Equipment Plant near Hyderabad and the High Pressure Boiler Plant at Tiruchirapally in Madras state.

These have undoubtedly contributed to laying down of the foundation of machine making industry and necessary power base for industria-

Further, socialist Czechoslovakia has cooperated in the private sector also. Many new lines of production were introduced in India in both public and private sectors for which Czechoslovakia supplied hlueprints, technical aid and machinery. They include, for example, cement works, sugar mills power plants, tracto factories, motorcycles and scooter factories, ce plants, clock-factories, ceramic tyre works breweries etc.

#### Machine Tool Institute

While Indian technicians were being trained for all these industries at constructions sites and at the factories and institutes in Czecholovakia, an important contribution was made to Indian technical education in the form of the establishment of a Central Machine Tool Institute at a cost of Rs. 6 million. The Institute at Bangalore is a gift from the Czechoslovak government to India.

A new chapter in Indo-Czechoslovak economic rela-tions has been added with the signing up of the Second Economic Agreement (on May 11, 1964) which stipulates a further credit of Rs. 40 crores. It envisages an expansion

of basic industries, in some cases doubling their existing capacities and also the estabnment of a new foundry

forge plant at Wardha tractor plant and many other industries for which talks are still in progress between the representatives of both the sides. India and Czechoslovakia

have lively relations in the fields of culture, science and education too which contribute to a considerable extent to the consolidation of our friendship. The interest of the Cze-

choslovak people in Indian culture is traditional, Indian literature having par-ticularly influenced the

Indologists ranked Academi-cian Prof. Vincence Lesny, author of many books on India and of a great number of translations from Indian literature. Prof. Lesny was a per-sonal friend of Rabindranath

Tagore. Many translations of old and modern Indian literature were published in Czechoslo vakia, including the works of Rabindranath Tagore, Prem Chand, Vallathol, Mulk Raj Anand, K. A. Abbas, B. Bhattacharya, Manik Bandyopa-dhay and others. Many concerts of Czecho-

slovak and Indian artistes, slovak and findian artistes, expositions, lectures, film shows etc. further the mutual understanding between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and India.



#### **Josef** Lenart

UNINISTER LENART, Prime Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was born on April 3, 1923. He is one of the youngest Prime Ministers in the youngest world. A Czech classic literature of the 19th century. Czechoslovak Indology has achieved a high standard. Among the leading world Indologisks ranked Academt world. After graduating from a secondary school he worked as a

During Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia Jozef Lenart took part in illegal resistance activities and in 1944 participated in the Slovak national uprising.

Since the liberation of Czecho slovakia in 1945 he has held a number of posts in organs of the Communist Party, in economic and State bodies. He was Direc-tor of "August 29 Works" at tor of "August 29 Works" at Partizanske, Deputy Minister of Light Industry and Chairman of the Slovak National Council. On Santernka 20 1000 september 29, 1963, Jozef Lenart s appointed Prime the Czechoslovak Socialis Republic

He is a deputy of the National Assembly and the Slovak Natio-nal Council and a Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist

London visit:

nate sector.

wealth

Big Business.

#### **\*FROM PAGE 8**

have got to be relied on and given all the encouragement and 'full freedom" for national deve-lopment! By reading the budget speech one would hardly get the impression that there is a public sector for India's Finance Minis-ter to look after and develop as a categorical- imperative for the patient of all sourd successful nation's all-round progress.

The Finance Minister's generosity towards the foreign investors is an old story private Some ack he promised them to "the door wider open". time back throw "the door wider open". Now he has not only done so but spread the red carpet. In his budget speech the Finance Minis-ter says:

"For this reason, we have encouraged private foreign in-vestment in association both with the public and private sector. All the incentives and facilities that we have given to Indian enterprise for promoting investment are available equally orivate foreign ente and we give every facility for repatriation of profits to foreign investors. This policy of hos-pitable and fair treatment will be continued in future; and our general policies, whether in regard to taxation, industria and icensing or price controls, must be con with our desire to harness every possible source of dynamism and enterprise, whether domestic or foreign, dynamism and enterprise, whether domestic or foreign, public or private, to the task of rapid economic growth."

Shorn of verbiages this is all nder to the othing but crass su nd West German big business who have been pressing precisely for this gesture on the part of the Government of India.

As a matter of fact the foreign private investors are to be in a better position in as much as they are given official guarantees onalisation, for remof profits, etc. and for repatriation of capi-

Further, certain Indian laws runner, certain Indian laws are not applicable in their case and they enjoy a kind of extra-territorial rights: e.g. oil. To reduce the tax rate on foreign private investor the rate of tax on him will be determined to the him will be determined only by his Inau. his world income. his Indian income and

In 1948 there were only 75 companies under collaboration agreement. In 1962 the number went up to 1,446. Between 1960 and 1963, 431 collaboration agree-ments with British companies, 306 with US, 234 with West German and 56 with French were enter-

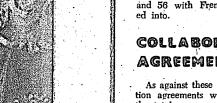
#### COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS

As against these 1,027 collabora tion agreements with the West, the total agreements with the so-cialist countries *came to only* 72. Most of the collaboration agreemarket and exploit our

Not content with this invasion

The Government of India has already decided to issue letters of intent to these foreign investors who are prepared to collaborate are prepared to

MARCH 7, 1965



ments with the West provide great opportunities for foreign monopo-lists to operate in India's protected receive some tax benefits.

of foreign monopolists on our economy, the Finance Minister has now come out with new invi-tations and fresh concessions.



with a ignorant of notes

Hungarian folk music completely free of illusionism and sham-romanticism. The ensemble is a vehicle of

and sham-romanticism. The ensemble is a vehicle of freely-expressed human and na-tional sentiments of Hungary, relime form without distorting old values.

NRW AGE

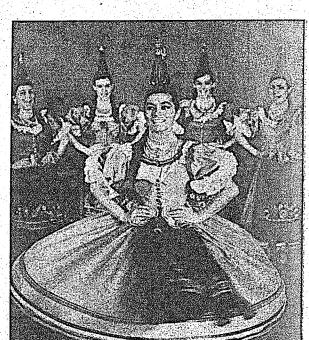


A Hungarian folk dance and music ensemble, which has been touring our country since February 13, is now at the last lap of its tour. The ensemble has already visited Bombay, Hyderabad, Delhi and Chandigarh and is currently performing at Jaipur (March 1).

This was so pecause large number of gipsy bands performing in the hotels abroad which played "Hungarian music" nothing but diluted that were nothing but diluted forms of gipsy tunes and sham

As a result of this there grew a distorted image of Hungarian music; it came to be identified vith a gipsy, a man with a vonderful sense of music but

dance, as represented by this ensemble, is the pure form, the self-expression of the heart of people free of all the fanciful adomment that came to be attached to it. Its production is completely free of illutionism



MARCH 7, 1965



## Vaclav David

ACLAV DAVID, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Cze-choslovak Socialist Republic, was born on September 23, 1910. He graduated from the Academy of Commerce. After finishing studies he' worked in an engi neering plant in Prague.

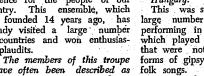
During the occupation, Vaclav David took an active part in legal resistance activities and in. illegal resistance uprising of the Prague people nst the Nazis. He was a against the Nazis. He was member of the fourth-illegal ce tral committee of the Con nist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Before the War and in parti-ular after 1945 Vaclav David has held a number of important Party posts. He is a member of post central committee of the nunist Party of Czechosle vakia.

After the liberation of Czecho-slovakia he was elected a deputy of the National Assembly and for number of years he was its vice-preside

Since 1953 Vaclay David is the

# THE visit of this ensemble has been quite a new ex-perience for the people of our country. This ensemble, which was founded 14 years ago, has already visited a large number of countries and won enthusias-tic plaudits.



have often been described as envoys of Hungarian culture. Wherever they have once been,

wherever they have once been, people expect them back; where not, people look forward to seeing them. What is so enchanting in this troupe? To understand it, one has to delve a little into the past.

Hungarian national spirit is nown and admired far beyond known and ac its borders. I dance called Its 'fiery' national ed 'csardas' is also dance called 'csardas' is also known. Hungarians are fond of good wine and gay time. These are national features of Hungary

are national features of Hungary and are known outside. As far as Hungarian music ( is concerned all that was known abroad was that "at itmes it is passive and at other times boisterous." Pure Hunga-

RHYTHM AND TUN



If one looks at the terms the Government of India now offers to the foreign private investors they would appear to be well in line with what the World Bank, the American, British and West German monopolist have been de-Cerman monopolists have been demanding or the Congress of Inter-national Chamber of Commerce held recently in New Delhi

It is not perhaps altogether a coincident that when Krishna-machari has made his infamous budget proposals a high-power-ed delegation of US Big Business, sponsored by the Com-merce Department of the US government, is on a visit to our country with their proposals for - 200 joint enterprises in the pri-

Recently the West German busi-ness delegation has also been here to seek concessions for such deals.

Krishnamachari is ready to allow these foreign exploiters to take advantage of India's foreign exchange shortage which is es-sentially a built-in feature of cur unequal trade relations with the West. This is a dangerous and fundamentally an anti-national line of solving the foreign exchange

National economy will be put in great jeopardy if the present policy has its way. It is absurd to imagine that the foreign investors are coming here in I numbers for any altruistic rea. They have their own des huge both economic and political

TO ECONOMY

Far from mobilising the re-sources for planned development which the big business has cor-nered over the past few years, 1965-66 budget proposals offer new opportunities for further con-centration of such resources and wealth

This is the real meaning of the "changes in the general scheme of corporate taxes," which the Finance Minister has proposed, to "meet at least a part of the difficulties of the corporate sec-tor," to quote his budget speech. Only it needs to be added

that the corporate sector here means not so much the small and even middle elements in iness and industry as

For example, a number of new. industries have been added to the list of those that are mentioned in Part IV of the First Schedule of the Finance Act. 1964. These

The new industries now added are limestone, flame and drip proof morts, malleable iron and steel castings, calcium ammonium nitrate, ships. etc.

The concession is enlarged in the case of certain other compa-nies which come under Section

nister Shastri went all out to or in mining or in the generation assure the British industrialists and distribution of electricity or about this during his recent any other form of power.

Most of the industries are in Most of the industries are in thrown open, atleast to an ex-tent,  $_{\&}$  to the participation of foreign private capital. All these things of course mock at the Industrial Policy Resolutions of 1948 and 1956.

The development rebate of which the Big Business has al-ways taken advantage will now be of course slightly reduced in the case of some companies from 20 per cent to 15 per cent but they will continue to enjoy the they will continue to enjoy the existing rebates upto March 31, 1967. The rebate on coal mining machinery and for ships however remain at the existing handsome rates of 35 per cent and 40 per cent respectively.

The reasons for this generous the reasons for this generated deal for the private sector is, as the Finance Minister himself says "to stimulate production and private resources industry". for expansi

This is plain acceptance of the plea of the Big Business that in order to step up pro-duction corporate and other taxes on the companies must be reduced. A premium has been put on what amounts to down-right blackmail!

The Indian and foreign mono-polists could not have amassed their collosal wealth but for their large-scale, avoidance and evasion personal taxes. What the Finance Minister does now is to reward these people by wholesale reduction of personal taxes, espicially income tax.

Not that the low-income groups should not be given some tax re-lief. It is good that income tax in their case has been somewhat reduced. But the main beneficiary of the reduction of income tax will be the people in higher income groups.

The rationale for the step — we are told by the top officials of the Finance Ministry, Economic Affairs Secretary Boothalingam and Revenue Secretary Dehejia s to stimulate private savings and investments.

This is altogether a retrograde step in principle and is going to prove no less harmful in practice. Why income tax on such wealthy people should be reduced when already the exchequer is tapping resources from them through personal taxation?

And what is the guarantee that such tax relief would lead to investment instead of more spending on their part? Further, what happens to the social objectives of the Plan, namely, the reduc-tion of income disparties through fiscal measures?

Under Krishnamachari's neu dispensation the highest margi-nal rate on unearned income It is difficult to believe that will come down from the cur-trent 88.125 per cent to 81.25 believe that those who thrive on per cent. The corresponding re-duction for earned income will be from 82.5 per cent to 74.75 per cent.

These are certianly not unhandcessions for the millio-

with the Indians. Patent law is 104 of the Finance Act and en-now proposed to be changed to gaged wholly or mainly in the those with an income of Bupees suit their interest and Prime Mi-nister Shastri went all out to or in mining or in the generation and those with Rupees Two and those with Rupees Two lakhs will pay roughly Rs. 11,000

> Repatriation of funds by fo-reign investors should be steadly checked by law. But the Finance Minister has no guts for such actions.

He now expects to restrict rehelp them "build up adequate reserve". The budget proposals contain concessions for certain other cate-gories of companies also. In res-pect of no category corporation tax has of course gone up. The development rebate of which the Big Business has aleconomy.

> Estate Duties and Gift Tax are generally evaded by those who should pay them. The result is a heavy less to the Exchequer. But the Finance Minister seems to be upset by the imaginary "haship to assessees" and he chosen to modify these taxes. "hardhas

> This is bound to encourage greater evasion and fraud. Instead of abolishing the issue of bonus shares the Finance Minister has offered a rebate upto 10 per cent of the face value of such shares from Capital Gains Tax. Then he has provided for tax clearance certificates for the convenience of Big Business.

At long last the government seems to have taken some note of "excessive investments" in urban property which of course have been going on for years have been going on for years unchecked. But all that the Fi-nance Minister does now is to nominally apply additional Wealth Tax on such properties. He is against any ceiling.

The Finance Minister himself admits that his additional Wealth Tax can be easily evaded by transferring of urban properties to cor-porate bodies which are not liable to tax etc. But he proposes no measure against such practices at all.

There is little doubt that the investments in urban property by the monied people, especially the holders of unaccounted money will continue under the new ar-rangements and, may be, behind rangements and, may company sign boards. -

The strangest of all his propo-sals is perhaps the one he has trotted out in respect of un-accounted money. He has offered the holders of such wealth a "three-month grace" period (one is reminded of Prime Minister Shatti", two used, grace provide the Shastri's two-week grace 'period to the food hoarders last year).

#### Black MONEY

If within this grace period the If within this grace period the unaccounted money is disclosed and 60 per cent of the amount deposited with the Reserve Bank, the remaining 40 per cent will be purified and legalised. If the declaration is made and taxes not during the current month paid during the current month i.e. March they will get a rebate of another five per cent. What a wonderful scheme!

unted money will now take in the Ganges and rush Reserve Barik. After all he a dip to the knows very well that a similar offer under the Gold Bond Scheme in 1963 to the literally flopped. gold hoarders

Why then has he taken this step? Is it to help some people who are now in a tight corner and want a respectful face sav-ing way out and save at least a part of their black money?

If the government has failed to unearth "black money" or stop the under-world business, that is bad enough. Why now instead of bad enough. Why now instead or enforcing and intensifying vigorous measures to unearth the unac-counted money and bring it into the open, the government should have come out with this wholly immoral and indeed absurd offer to make "black money white?"

The criticisms voiced by the Mayor of Ahmedabad, Jai Krishna Hari Vallabdas who was once the president of the Ahmedabad Millmers' Association as well a by S. V. Desai, a veteran acadaby S. V. Desai, a veteran acada-mecian, against this measure which the latter calls "amazing and unusual" is fully understand-able. They do often have also expressed their doubts about the success of this scheme in bring-ing out "black money".

Fundamentally the Finance Minister has chosen to overlook the fact that the source of unaccounted money lies in the operations of the like. In fact this bus unaccounted more which is esti-mated at anything between Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1.000 crores if not more has become an integral part of the present-day monopoly-ridden Indian economy.

#### CAPITALIST Path

To deal with the problem requires bold fiscal and economic measures plus an all-out, fearless administrative drive fol-lowing a general call to the big hoarders of unaccounted wealth to disclose their funds on pair of discounted their funds on pain of rigorous imprison-ment, say, for seven years or

The 1965-66 central budget proposals no doubt carry the spe-cial accents of the present Finance Minister, T. T. Krishnamachari. But essentially they are the off-springs of the discredited capita-list path of development—a path his path or development—a path which puts the interest of monopo-lists and exploiters above that or the working people and seeks to promote some kind of a distorted, halanced eco at the latter's cost.

The shameless boost to the fothe snameless boost to the to-reign and Indian monopolies and that too in the midst of great mass suffering and privation and in a critical economic situaton would only once again remind the people the need for united. resistance against the calculated anti-people policies of the Con-gress rulers.

As for the Finance Minister, he has certainly lived up to his reputation. Speaking in the Lok Sabha as the Union Finance Minis-ter during the general budget de-bate on March 23, 1957 T. T. ter during the general budget de-bate on March 23, 1957 T. T. Krishnamachari said: "We have of this country white because we were making those charge whatever the enterprises bear.....

chari back again in charge of the country's finances, might have as well recalled in present budget these words!

> (March 2) PAGE SEVENTEEN

# WEST GERMAN SLOGAN "WHITE COLONIES MUST BE PRESERVED AT ALL COSTS'

#### From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

BERLIN: The West German government, having identified its African policy with racism and the slogan "What the white man still holds in colonies must be preserved at any cost", is today a dangerous exporter counter-revolution to the African continent.

O suppress the African ZAPU, Edward Ndlovon.

Ian Smith.

Ndlovon, in a talk with

and the fascist regime of

"The road to complete freedom and independence of

four million people of Zim-babwe is blocked by West German support to the Smith

regime", he pointed out, substantiating his statement

He also disclosed that a Nazi

war-criminal from West Ger-many is now military adviser to Smith's government

Similarly another West

German Nazi, together with a

settler Rhodesian, is now re-cruiting in West Germany

more agents to be sent to

Southern Rhodesia to fight

the national liberation forces

A few days back, Emil Ap-

polus, secretary of the South-. West African Peoples' Organi-

sation, writing in the Dar-es Salam daily NATIONALIST

pointed out that in the man-

Africa "the West German imperialists have established

a bridgehead against the na-

He said that the West

German government has built a rocket observation

station and other radio technical installations near

the town, Tsumeb. "Bonn

would very much like their new rockets to be tested there", he said.

This territory is also used

as a base of supply of arms to

tional liberation fighters."

area "the

data

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Rani Ihansi Road, New Delhi

of South West e West German

with plenty of facts.

liberation movement Bonn's government has been journalists in Berlin, said that there exists a military pact between West Germany rendering extensive military aid to the reactionary re-

It has been giving all assistance to Verwoerd in South Africa, Portuguese colonialists in Angola and Mozambique the racist Smith regime in Southern Rhodsia, etc. It has penetrated into South-West

Th West German govern ment previously backed the Belgian imperialists in the Congo; now it supports the puppet Tshombe. Against he free Arab nations, Bonn supports and militarily engthens Israel.

Hundreds of millions of West German marks flow into these countries to aid the gangster governments which with all their might the liberation of the peoples still under colonial voke

#### No More Secret

West German imperialism renders much of its military aid to colonial regime igh secret agreements But these agreements do not remain secret in the long run and are getting exposed every

Startling details of West German assistance in training pilots and other military per-sonnel from the racist regime of Southern Rhodesia were recently given out by the Deputy Secretary-General of

lust Out

Order From

PAGE EIGHTEEN

Portuguese colonialists in the adjoining Angola.

West German government is regularly supplying the Portuguese colonialists with arms and other military equipment. Military bases, barracks, airports and train-ing centres for Portuguese soldiers in Angola are built with West German assistance.

Recently, West Germany gave a loan of 150 million dollars to Salazar to finance his war against freedom fight-ers, West German planes drop bombs on Angola villages and according to treaty terms. West Germany is to supply 60 more jet fighter planes to Salazar.

#### Sucking Angola's Wealth

West German monopolists have strategic economic stakes in Angola About 200 West German firms share Angola's exploitation. Eightyseven per cent of her

iron ore finds its way to West German steel plants. The top West German monopolist, Krupp, has put millions of marks in new investments in mining in Kassinga.

Florentino Duarte, the Charge d'Affaires of the Revolutionary Government

of Angola (now in exile in

UAR), said recently that the

Foreign Ministry of his gov

ments to prove that West German soldiers are stay-

In the Portuguese colony of

Mozambique, Bonn-supplied rifles are used to shoot down

freedom fighters, said Jaine

The hated South African

regime also draws sustenance from West Germany. West German President Heinrich

Luebke, Chancellor Ludwig

Erhard as well as financier Abs avowed their "friendly feelings" towards the racist

rulers in Pretoria during their

West German monopolies are working closely together with the South African mono-polies. Till now, West Ger-many has given South Africa

as loan more than 150 million

The visit of South African

MY NIGHT

IS AWAKE

There was a scent of wheat -

gunpowder has drunk it; we believed in peace once, now our faith is being sold.

about the world: This was the season of love, how could you sow hate?

Centuries are complaining

This is the blood of man

What a night it was! As it passed unthinking the moon-flower

was crushed underfoot.

walking on for ages; the traveller wept.

Lovers of love and beauty

to win back

the faith that was yours once however distant it seems.

by Charles Brasch)

(Translated from the Punjabi

MARCH 7, 1985

kiss the cross?

putting man to question: How could Christ's pure lips

The sun-horse neighed, the saddle of light fell down,

Foreign Minister Muller to

visits to South Africa.

es docu-

ernment posses

ing in Angola.

his reported secret talks on "continued cooperation" "continued cooperation" be-tween the two states in the and atomic fields.

Since Moise Tshombe became the Prime Minister of the Congo, the West German government put at his dis-posal generous aid for his loody war against the Congoles<sub>e</sub> people. Former soldiers of the fascist Wehrmacht as "volunteers" make up a big part of Tshombe's troops.

On November 23, 1964 an agreement was signed between West Germany and the Congo at Leopoldville by which Bonn granted Tshombe a ten-million mark credit

One day later Belgiar paratroopers with US support Stanleyville 3 West G Germar President Luebke thanked the interventionists-the solitary example among the heads of states.

#### Sigauke secretary of the libe-ration movement of Mozambi-que, at a press conference in London last week. Training Israelis

A group of Israeli officers recently participated in "Marne Might" nuclear war manoeuvres of the West German army. It is also learnt that the Israeli officers paid special attention to the com-bined action of conventional weapons and medium range rockets which can be fitted with nuclear warhe

1.1

Walter Ulbricht, the Head of State of the German Democratic Republic. during his recent visit to Cairo infor the people of UAR that if West Germany gets the nu-clear warheads through the Multilateral nuclear force, the Bundeswehr will not hesitate to pass them on to Israel to Bonn has caused a stir due to thr aten the free Arab states

By AMRITA PRITAM

Faced with the massive protest that rose from all parts of the world against the prosecution of Justo Lopez on a trumped-up charge entailing the death penalty, the fascist dictator of Spain, General Franco, has retraced his steps

N February 25 an official communique issued by Franco government at Madrid stated that the case against Justo Lopez has been drop-his capacity as a leader of the ped.

Julian Grimau, member of the central committee of the Communist Party of Spain was executed in April 1963 on a similar charge as the one against Lonez

Lopez is at present serving a prison sentence of 23 years along with eleven of his com-patriots including the well-known Communist leader Jose known Communi leader Jose Sandoval. The total sentence passed against these in December 1964 adds up to 131 years!

who liberties. **S** CAP mands Communist KE MARKANING Spain calls-Free all political

prisoners

# SUDAN: GOVT FORMED **BUT CRISIS CONTINUES** By I. BELYAEV

The present political situation in the Sudan conti-nues to remain most tense. Despite the fact that Kha-tem el Khalifa succeeded in forming his second government following last October's events, tension s ever growing.

scale.

Western powers.

They manoeuvre,

WO out of the five influ- tional Front of . Professional ential political parties in the country—the Communist Party and People's Democra-tic Party declared that they would not send their representatives into the new government

Ali Abdel Rahman, Chairman of the People's Democra-tic Party, declared that he had already protested to the Supreme Court against the violation of the constitution committed by the Sudan's Supreme State Council which the resignation of the former government and charged Khatem el Khalifa in forming a new cabinet.

#### Reactionary Majority

Characterising the precharacterising the pre-sent government, the lea-ders of the Communist Party of the Sudan and the People's Democratic Party ressed that the majority f seats in it belongs to the

reactionaries. Thus, a split in the coalion of the Sudan's political rties is evident. When taktion of the ing into account that the Na-

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K-

My night is awake

It was your memory which sewed up the wounds of my love; today I have pulled out the stitches and I give you back the thread.

How painful it is, from the holy book of my love I have torn out the page, of waiting. e page

the sky has sighed;

NEW AGE

someone has broken its rays, the bran The sky was hung with moon-lace, someone has ripped it off.

to come in slumber? Stars are left waiting outside, the sky has closed its doors.

my thoughts of you have gone to sleep.

The tree of sun is still there, shining,

Why did dreams promise

Earth is sad,

there was a caravan ot flowers — it had to pass through the desert.

JUSTO LOPEZ SAVED

Lopez was charged afresh People's Army in 1936 Dolo-res Ibarruri had decided to go to Spain to defend Lopez. (See last week's NEW AGE),

Lopez has now been saved but he is still behind the bar as other Communists and democrats continue to languish in the dungeons of fas cist Franco. All Spaniard Spaniards who defended the legal Republic of Spain against the fascists in 1936 are considered "criminals" by the fascist reconsidered gime in Spain. Its attempts are directed at choking the voice of the people in Spain who demand fundamental

The trial of Sandoval, Lopez and ten other Communists in December 1964 was aimed at silencing the voice of the people of Spain. The Franco vernment has not been able to stem the tide of people's movement for winning the just demands. All sections of society-the students. workers, clergymen, intelligentsia -kept on voicing their de-

After the arrest of Lopez, Sandoval and others in April 1964, the Franco government claimed that the organisation

DICTATOR FRANCO COMPELLED TO **BEFORE MASSIVE PROTEST** BOW

ion freedom, the right to strike, and an amnesty."

And then followed the period of real silence not the type Franco wished but the silence of the wheels of economy. Came the strike of famous Asturia mines leading to the close down of steel to the close down of steel plants, factories and other industries.

A wave of strike actions swept the working centres of Spain, from Madrid to the Andalusian fields. Franco had to grant conce yielding to the demand of the people, the Franco gov-



ernment replaced the military tribunals order tribunals. by public

The growing tempo of po-pular action unnerved unnerved pular action unnerved Franco and his henchmen. had been broken. But ex-actly three weeks later, on May Day 1964, thousands of people came out on Madrid streets demanding "trade



Organisations which had the majority of seats in the previous cabinet did not join the new government, then the split is on a much larger

What divided those very same forces in the Sudan which jointly came out during the events last October? In the first place these are the selfish class interests pursued by' the Al-Umma, Nation Unionist and Moslem Brothe National right-wing parties, their dread for everything progres-

sive in the country, fear for their own people Their main aim is not

only to capture power. The leaders of the rightwing parties do not want to al-low that the Sudan develop along the democratic road that she conduct a consis-tent anti-imperialist foreign policy and, on the other hand, that it toady to the

resort to blackmail, spread slanderous rumours to the effect that the National Front of Professional Organisations is a communist tool. It is precisely

from the Al-Umma headquarters that threats are made to spread the conflict in the South, to torpedo the negotiations with representatives of the southern provinces which are to start in Khartoum and even to turn over power to the very same military if "the government remains in the hands of the Communists"

It is quite possible that the spectre of last year's disorders in Khartoum when the reactionary forces, following in the wake of imperialism, succeeded in provoking a clash between the northerners and southerners in the Sudan's capital, is still before the eyes of Khatem el Khalifa. Fear-ing complications with the rightwingers, he is giving in.

#### Workers Recolved.

The capitulation of Khatem Khalifa to the reactionaries has made all honest Sudanese indignant Workers. land tenants, peasants and civil servants are fully resolved to protect the gains of the October 21 revolution

They well realise that the manoeuvres of the right serve the interests of the imperia ts. Popular action against the government has already started and in vain does the West hope that its agents will succeed in attaining their agents aims.

revenge against the Commu- the people engaged in the nists One such case was re- "defence against Indonesian nists. One such case was re-surrected against Lopez

The acts of Franco and his lieutenants indicate they have taken to the motto "Save yourself by killing your opponents". They go on killing and throwing people into, jail hoping that these drastic measures would quell the upsurge. Only last week, the Franco government threw into prison several hundred students and professors for demanding a stop to police atrocity.

The fight against the fascist tyranny of Franco con-tinues in Spain and it is at this juncture that the people of Spain need most the solidarity of all freedom-loving people. A general demand has grown the world over seeking immediate amnesty for the Spanish patriots and demo-cratic liberties for the people of Spain. Franco must compelled to accede this . bna

#### MALAYSIA : ELECTIONS SUSPENDED

S was expected the Malaysian government has ordered the suspension of national elections which were scheduled to be held during May-June.

The bogey of "the pressure of Indonesian armed hostility" has been trotted out by Prime Minister Tunku as the for this which was preceded by a so-called White Paper placed by his government accusing In-donesia of "conspiracy" with Malaysian opposition leaders to overthrow the present government.

The elections have been suspended for indefinite pe-riod "until peace and quiet have returned."

The suspension of the elections further proved that the government led by Tunku is afraid of the outcome of the voting. For quite some timethe Tunku was systematically trying to stiffe the voices of trying to stifle the voices of protest in Malaysia against his government and threw most of the top leaders of the opposition parties into prison in a bid to weaken their forces

Among the opposition leaders who have already been arrested are those of the National Convention Party, the Pan-Malayan Islam Party, which were most vocal against the Tunku government's towing the British neo-colonial policy.

Tunku is apprehensive that the results of elections, despite mass arrest of the oppo the sition leaders, might go aga-inst his aim and hence the postponement of the polling. Meanwhile, he hopes to whip up enough frenzy against In-donesia to keep attention of attack "

## BITTER PROSPECTS IN RHODESIA

RITISH Commonwealth Secretary Bottomley and Lord Chancellor Gardiner are back from Rhodesia without having achieed any result through the talks they had with Rhode-sian 'Prime Minister Ian Smith and Nationalist leader Nkomo aiming at easing the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

British Prime Minister Wilson by sending these two re-presentatives to Rhodesia hoped to work out a basis for

a peaceful settlement. The racialist government of Ian Smith is holding on to power on the point of gun directed against the inhabitants of Rhodesia It is the government of the white set-tlers which is bent upon is bent upon curbing the freedom movement of the people to whom the country belongs. More than 5,000 African leaders are now under detention in Rho-desia without trial. Mean-while, the government of Ian Smith has threatened to become "independent" unilaterally. The African nationalist

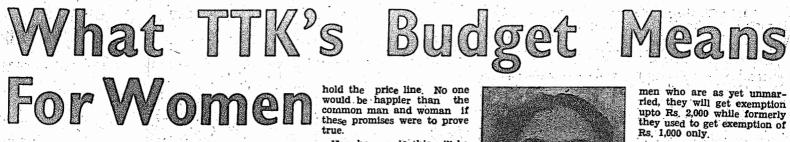
leaders rightly told Bottomley that what was neces-sary immediately for resolv-ing the crisis in Rhodesia was the scrapping of the Constitution and introduction of a new Constitution granting majority rule in the country, on the basis of

one man, one vote. The last Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference had also urged Prime Minister Wilson to hold a constitutional conference. But Wilson not daring to

annoy the government of Ian Smith refrained from taking any step which would meet with the approval of the African nationalist leaders. He sought a compromise bet-ween the settlers' government and the leaders of the African people hoping to keep on the former in power. He has thus completely failed to take note of the striving of the people of Southern Rhodesia for self-determination

The Rhodesian failure is yet another example of the Wilson government's policy which seeks to keep the racia lists in good humour. His government is apparently reconciled to the fact that in Rhodesia four million Africans are being kept under the rule of 270,000 white settlers. Hence the Wilson government would reach nowhere show no better example its predecessor if it perand than sists in not recognising this simple truth and acting accordingly,

-Sadhan Mukherjee



#### By RENU CHAKRAVARTTY

Flogged by the lash of incessantly rising prices, men and women await with fear and trembling the last day of February every year. For this is Budget Day, a day which has come to mean for the family man and are levied and passed on by the traders to the consu-mer, providing another excuse, among many others, to fleece the common man and enhance their profits.

S UCH taxes are called inother forms of direct taxes too, which the government directly levies, and that too adds other crushing burdens on the ordinary person's bud-met get.

For example, the railway budget which preceded the general budget has decreed a rise in passenger fares.

Families living in the huge suburban areas of Calcutta and Bombay will be hit by the increase in the price of monthly season tickets. In one family where several chilone ramity where several chil-dren are going to schools and colleges and others for jobs, the increase will certainly mean added burdens to their already limited exchequer.

#### Travel Costs More

- Moreover, there has been an increase in passenger fares in general, so that even emer-gency travelling, not to say anything about travel of students coming home or going to their institutions for study, or the holidays which one occasionally plans for the family, are all hit.

It is hard to understand

why the fare rise could not be equitably spread. The sec-ond and third class passen-gers will have to pay 10 per cent more on fares for dis-tances upto 800 kilometres while the increase for first and airconditioned class pas-sengers is also 10 per cent sengers is also 10 per cent for distances upto 1,000 kilo-metres. This naturally will weigh far more heavily on the poorer sections of our people than on the affluent.

The tax imposition of 19 The tax imposition of 10 per cent on imports which was declared by the Finance Minister a few days ago, will affect not only the import of machinery and industrial raw materials but will also hit many others.

For example the housewife in West Bengal whose daily requirement of fish is largely provided by imports from East Pakistan, is already facing shooting up of the prices of fish, and at the moment there is a veritable crisis in the markets of Calcutta.

The same will be the case for such things as fruits com-ing from West Pakistan, un-less this import duty is waived.

The main aim as stated by Finance Minister T. T. Kri-shnamachari is to boost pro-duction and exports and to

How he can do this will be eagerly watched by all. His proposal to remove completely the excise duty on footwear the excise duty on lootwear, cycle-parts, cycle tyres and tubes will be welcomed. So too his proposal to reduce by 50 per cent duty on grey cloth per cent duty on grey clotn as well as coarse and medium cloth. For housewives the 50 per cent reduction on vege-table products should mean lowering of the price of "vanaspati" and cooking cils.

For the children and student 30 per cent reduction on cheaper types of printing and writing paper should prove a boon in the shape of cheaper books and copy books.

#### Sceptical **By** Experience

But alas! the ordinary men and women in our country have become sceptical, be-cause they cannot believe that any benefits will be passed on to them and not grabbed for higher profits by the trade the trade.

The fear is that the lowering of prices will prove in the long run an illusory hope, un-less of course the Finance Minister is serious about the threat he has made that he would reimpose the duties if the benefits of reduction are not passed on to the consumers.

Nevertheless the reduction and abolishing of taxes on these essential items of daily use must be welcomed. In do-ing so we cannot help adding a word about the non-reduc-tion of the tax on kerosene at least for domestic purposes. This reduction is needed not only for reducing the



#### **Renu Chakravartty**

prices of an essential item of daily use but it has the great social benefit of reducing greatly the drudgery of the bousewife's daily chores.

bousewife's daily chores. If for purposes of foreign exchange conservation its consumption is to be reduced, I would urge that kerosene be made available only for do-mestic purposes at a control-led rate and the duty for these purposes alone be abo-lished lished

With regard to income tax there has been a relief to every category of people. The young working men and women who are as yet unmar-ried, they will get exemption upto Rs. 2,000 while formerly they used to get exemption of Rs. 1,000 only.

This will remove the hard-This will remove the nara-ship and discrimination aga-nist unmarried income tax payers although many of them had to maintain several dependents on their earnings.

However, the percentage of relief is highest for the rich-est category of people. Those who get more than Rs. 70,000 now need to pay only 60 per cent as taxes in place of 75 per cent before.

Reliefs are welcome. But the greatest relief needed by the people and women in parti-cular is relief from high prices. After all only two mil-lion people in our country of 470 million are income-tax

470 million are income-tax assessees. The vast masses want to be saved from the scourge of the price spiral. For that a greater expanded public sec-tor—state trading in food grains—and a curb on infla-tion—is needed. No such hope is aroused by the announce-ment of this budget.

The prices of a few commodifies like vanaspati or footwear or cycle parts, may come down. But the house-wives know that man lives not by these alone.

# **Communist** Unity

#### **\*FROM FRONT PAGE**

able to arrive at agreement, precisely because all present recognised the necessity for

unity. At the same time, all parti-At the same time, all parti-cipants accepted the inter-national discipline of the revo-lutionary proletariat, while simultaneously emphasising that each national Party has complete freedom and inde-pendence to work out its own policies in relation to its coun-try's problems within the framework of the acceed intertry's problems within the framework of the agreed international line. The consultative meetings of

representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties now being held in Moscow will, it is hoped, lead to valuable results.

It is to be regretted that some of the Parties invited to the meeting refused to attend despite efforts made by the Communist Party of the Soviet despite enorts made by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to clear all possible genuine doubts which may have prevented any of the in-vited Parties from attending.

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This round of violent and venomous verbiage is obvious-ly meant to coincide with the consultative meeting in Mos-

The truth, however, is that The truth, however, is that this round of polemics co-incides also with the US ag-pression in Vietnam, and, therefore, can only delicht the 'hearts of the imperialists. All Communists as well as all other anti-imperialists are shocked at the attitude taken

by the Chinese leadership, at this critical moment for peace in Asia and the world. The Communist Parties of

The Communist Parties of the world cannot, however, abandon their duties to the peoples and to the great cause to which they are dedicated, merely because of the unfor-tunate stand taken by the Chinese leadership. On the contrary, they must intensify their efforts for unity of the world Communist movement. The representatives of the

The representatives of the The representatives of the 19 Parties now meeting in Moscow are consulting among themselves, exchanging ideas and experience in the light of the many changes that have taken place in the world situa-tion and in the international Communist movement since the 1960 conference of Com-munist and Workers' Parties. They are exchanging ideas on the ways to overcome the

They are exchanging ideas on the ways to overcome the differences in the international Communist movement. They are discussing the question of the proposed next world con-ference of Communist and Workers Parties.

Of course, as the name implies, this is a purely con-sultative meeting: it will not adont any finalised political decisions. But that in no way lessens its significance or importance.

The presence of the repre-The presence of the repre-sentatives of so many Parties, desuite the opposition and dis-runtion caused by dogmatists and sectarians, indicates that the vast majority of the Com-munist Parties of the world are determined to do all in their power for the unity of the world Communist movement.

The democratic movement in India wishes them full suc-cess in their noble efforts.

(March 2)

International women's day **ARTICLES ON PAGES 12-13** 

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