

Two Premiers' Firm Handclasp of Friendship

It is difficult—no, impossible—to assess the value of friendship to write it down in red and black figures, and then send it to the auditors. There cannot be that kind of a balance sheet on the historic visit of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri to the Soviet Union this month—for the visit was, above all, a visit of friendship and friendship is not just a precious stone, which a jeweller can price, by looking into it through his eye-glass.

A ND yet an assessment of the visit must be made. India's future may well be may well be this assessment, Industry intire may well be induced by this assessment, and the work which would follow such an assessment. There are no two opinions

about the broad fundamen-tal assessment: the visit was a resounding success, far beyond all expectations. On the streets and in the buses and trains, the capital's clitizens, irrespective of their buses and trains, the capacity of their political affiliations, are mnanimous that the Soviet pontical attiliations, are unanimous that the Soviet Union has proved in deeds that it is a good and true friend of our people.

The statistics regarding the expansion—the doubling—of Indo-Soviet trade and the huge Soviet economic assistance for the Fourth Plan tell

their own story, Indo-Soviet friendship is not just a matter of enthu-siastic meetings, speeches and applause that never seem to end

This friendship is also practical and effetive, and means concrete help in building India's indepen-dent economy and independent country and indepen-dent defence potential, con-crete help in ensuring that India is able to continue and strengthen its basic policies in the manner it nsiders best.

The right reactionary for-The right reactionary for-ces, the gentlemen whose profession is anti-Sovietism, are flabbergasted at the suc-cess of the Prime Minister's visit. These prophets of dis-aster had "forecast" a com-paratively cold reception for the Indian Prime Minister.

They worked out their own "interpretation" of the TASS communique on the Indo-Pakistan relations with a view to make our people feel that the Soviet Union had



shifted away from the path of the closest friendship with India

But the real warmth of the reception given by the Soviet government and people to Shastri tore to shreds all the anti-Soviet propaganda, that the gangsters attempted to organise.

Having failed at the first shot, the imperialists and their agents have attempted to raise more slogans and suggestions of the usual anti-Soviet character,

Look, they say wickedly, the Soviet is not prepared to

tan aggression, it is not pre-pared to say a word against the new Chinese test. There-fore, we should not "exagge-rate" the significance of the

Shastri visit, Fortunately the Indian people are mature enough to understand the real purpose of these "sober" gentlemen, who are opposed to "exagge-

CATTY India into the American sys-tem of military pacts by sug-gesting that there is no other way to build up Indian powers! But the Indian people fully understand the position of the Soviet Union. They do not expect the Soviet government to sign on the dotted line any statement prepared by the Government of India in connection with the Pakistani aggression

aggression. The Indian people also do not expect that the reaction to the second Chinese test of all countries will be the same as those in this country.

The statements and as-surances made during the Shastri visit by the Soviet

Enthusiastic Muscovites Greet Shastri

leaders on such issues Kashmir and on the ne in Kutch here sity to restore the quo ante in Kutch have been rightly interpreted in India as proof positive that the Soviet Union's position on matters of crucial signi-ficance for this country remain as friends. ficance for this country remain as friendly to us as

always. Thus, taken from every angle, economic and political, the Shastri visit has proved conclusively that the Soviet Union's friendship for India is not seasonal, varying with

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ration". Reaction seeks to

defence and economy than to

From MOHIT SEN Andhra Pradesh **DEMOCRATIC FORCES REGISTER VICTORIES**

HYDERABAD: The democratic movement in Andhra CPI bad decided to swing has won a big victory in forcing the central government to agree to the construction of a road-cum-railway This bridge over the Godavari at Rajahmundry.

presentations to the Centre. When Prime Minister, Shastri came to Hyderabad recently, the CPI legislature party had placed a memorandum before him in which this demand figured promi-nently. It was evident that power-ful forces at the Centre, headed by T. T. Krishnamachari, were stoutly opposed. These forces have bad to beat a retreat.

Even now the Chief Minister, It is true that all three seats while announcing the happy were held by the Congress pre-news, was not able to give any viously but their retention itself firm details as to when the bridge construction would begin. The cratic movement, especially the democratic movement has still to CPI. keep up its vigilance and pres-

The bridge is expected to cost about Rs. 3.5 crores. It will provide a vital link be-tween Calcutta and South India The Venur su as well as provide an easy oullet for the agricultural pro-duce of the fertile delta dis-tricts of Andhra.

It would only be fair for the Centre to bear the major share of

elecommunications plant at Se-underabad, a small beginning is cunderabad, a small beginnin now being made to reduce regional imbalance of v Andhra is a serious victim. which

Industrial Advance

It is now essential to follow this up with an even more deter-mined statewide campaign to make the Centre take up the resmake the Centre take up the res-ponsibility for the Nagarjunasagar and Srisailam projects as well as for insisting on the location of the fifth public sector steel plant at Vishaka Patnam.

Another victory for the demo-cratic movement in Andhra was the announcement of the Chief Minister that the six houses in

READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE

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T HIS had been a longstand-ing demand of the people of the entire state. The CPI had taken up this demand quite some through mass mobilisation, in the legislature and in repeated re-presentations to the Centre. When Prime Minister, Shastri When Prime Minister, Shastri through decenter the limelight. The communist opposition had brought into the limelight.

At the same time, note must be taken of the fact that the Congress has consolidated its monopoly of political power in the state. It has won the two Assembly byelections at Hindu-pur and Vemur as well as the Lok Sabha seat from Mahbuba-

Election

The Vemur seat was contested by the CPI; following an under-standing with the CP (Marxist) that it would contest the Lok Sabha seat at Mabbubabad with CPI support.

It would only be fair for the CPI support. Centre to bear the major share of the costs and also to arrange for the speedy construction of the bridge. Along with the decision to locate Rs. 30 crore zinc smelter plant (to be built with Polish help) at Vishakapatnam and the telecommunications nlant at Se-6700 6 700

At Mahbubabad in the 1962 At Mahbubabad in the 1962 elections the CPI candidate had polled about one lakh ten thou-sand votes, losing by a margin of 14,000 to the Congress. This time the CP (Marxist) candidate, who is a detenu, polled some 43,000 votes while the Congress romped home with some 1,16,000 votes.

The analysis of the Vemur result by the local CPI comresult by the local CPI com-mittee stresses the point that years of inactivity and failure to organise the agricultural labourers; who form a large portion of the electorate, was the chief cause of the setback. On top of this long inactivity came the split in the CPI which confused and demoralised a large section of the traditional Com-

nunist base. During the present election a section of the CP (Marxist) cadres section of the CF (Marks) catter and followers did work together with the CPI. A leaflet was also issued by them calling on the voters to support the CPI candi-date.

date. But a very big section of the CP (Marxist) leaders and cadres actively worked against the CPI. They went round slandering the CPI and its candidate. They propagated that the CPI was even worse than the Congress and more of an enemy of the people. In some villages the CP (Marx-ist) cadres worked openly for the Congress. The Swatantra Party openly claimed that the CP. (Marxist) was supporting it. On the polling day, some CP. (Marxist) cadres even tried the trick of telling observers that the

This provocative slander was promptly repudiated by the local CPI workers as well as the leadership but it did do damage. These CP (Marxist) cadres

had no policy except that of somehow pulling down the CPI. Where this could be CPI. Where this could be served by supporting the Swa-tantra they did so. Where this could be served by supporting the Congress they did so. Above all, they tried their utmost to demoralise the Harl-in extra jan voters.

It has been estimated that more than three lakh rupees were poured out by the Congress and Swatantra candidates. Votes were purchased at the rate of Rs. 10 or 15. In places public auction of wotes was done. votes was done

The Housing Minister, Alapati Venkataramaiah, camped in the constituency for weeks together offering zilla parishad jobs, con-tracts, endowments and the like.

The Swatantra vote registered a sharp increase because a sec-tion of the local Congress, led by former MLA Chandramouli, swung decisively behind it.

In its first comment on the Vemur result JANASAKTI offi-cial organ of the CP (Marxist), did not deny that in some pla-ces its cadres had worked for the Swatantra. It said this would be looked into later.

It went on to state that the IP (Marxist) had no commitment CP (Marxist) had no commitment to support the CPI. It claimed that at neither the state level nor at the district level had there been any talks or agreement!

This blatant lie has shocked even some of its staunch sup-porters who knew fully well how the decision to contest Vemur and Mahbubabad was taken.

They know very well that the CPI offered either seat to the CPI offered either seat to the CP (Marxist) and that it was only when the topmost CP (Marxist) leaders gave the green signal that its official leaders outside conveyed the decision to the CPI the CPI

CPI Honours Commitment

The CPI fully honoured its word, II publicly supported the CP (Marxist) candidate at Mah-bubabad. Bhupesh Gunta ad-dressed a rally there. Rajasekhar Reddy and N. Giri Prasad were among the leaders of the CPI who addressed many meetings in that constituency. that constituency.

Since the news of such meetings appeared in the press and thousands attended them, the JANASAKTI will find it difficult to deny this heln. It of course, did not acknowledge this estimate this assistance.

Yet, there can be no douht that the political campaign of the CPI in Vemur as well as its work in Mahhubabad did make work in Manufacial did make an impact not only on the pub-lic in general but more especially on those who might have been misled by the poisonous slanders against the, CPI spread by the CP (Marxist) leaders.

A small beginning towards bet-ter understanding for joint action ter i has heen made

NEW AGE

COMMUNALISM: NEW OFFENSIVE

Fortorial WHILE THE FULL facts about the unfortu-nate incidents in Gorakhpur have not yet reached

us, it is clear that the warning against the new offensive of the communal forces, given by the central secretariat of the Communist Party of India in its statement of May 8, was thoroughly justified.

The communal parties and forces in the country are seeking to utilise the present situation, following the latest Pakistani aggression, to whip up communal conflict.

Their aim is more sinister than the simple one of building up their own strength: the imperialists and their allies would like to see internal communal disturbances in India, so that they can use them to pressurise the government still further to give up nonalignment and other basic policies.

Blatant and open attacks on secularism are being made by the leaders of the Jan Sangh, the RSS and the Hindu Mahasabha. Rumours and lies are the weapons of the communalists. They seek to create the impression that all members of the minority community are "unreliable" and virtually "Pakistani agents".

The last few weeks have been used by the communalists to create the "atmosphere" in which even a little incident can act as an incendiary bomb.

What has the government and the ruling party done during this period to fight back and curb the communal-menace? Virtually nothing of any significance, beyond general homilies.

The fact has to be faced that the communal virus has spread among Congressmen to a remarkable degree. And as the communal riots of last year showed, the virus has not spared the cadres of the administration and police.

What is needed is firm and clear action by government at all levels to ensure amity and unity to defeat the communal monster. Unfortunately, a sense of complacence seems to prevail. Apart from this, the impression is given that even to talk of the danger of communalism is to create panic.

The democratic movement must take upon itself the task which the government should have completed by now. The setting up of a network of unity committees to fight communalism is an urgent and immediate necessity. It would be utterly wrong to delay the establishment of these committees on the ground that no serious incidents have so far taken place.

The work of the unity committees must be not only to guarantee the protection of the minorities, but also to create, through patient explanation, an atmosphere in which no communalist will be able to find dry wood for his incendiarism.

The vested interests use the communal issue for their own nefarious purposes: they must not be allowed to succeed

All communists are pledged to be in the forefront of all work aimed at curbing communalism and giving protection to the minorities.

They seek cooperation in this vital task from all who value this country's independence and future.

The fight against communalism must be waged as a major national campaign of prime importance and the greatest urgency.

(May 18) §

MAY 23, 1965

MOSCOW: Prime Minister Shastri's visit to the Soviet Union and his discussions with the top Soviet leaders once again showed the inexhaustible fund of goodwill and the unlimited possibilities of fruitful mutual cooperation that exist between the two countries.

"in the context of today" to

alignment and peaceful co-

existence as it was the best

means to preserve India's in-dependence and sovereignty. He thanked the Soviet

government for its consis-

tent support to this Indian policy. Shastri further said "your support to us on some vital issues concerning In-

dia has been deeply appre-ciated by our government and people and has forged unbreakable links of friend-

serious pressures and threats

Thus the vital role of So-

Shastri was given a tumul-

tous welcome at the Lumumba

be no peace in the world until

all colonies achieve freedom and all subjugation had been ended. People of colonies had

no alternative but to go ahead with their battle with

courage and determination and they have India's sup-

and called for a peaceful solu-tion. Kosygin talking to In-dian journalists on Friday

supporting India's stand de-clared that status quo ante should be restored. Kosygin said that imperla-

lists tried to drive a wedge

would have to turn to peace.

alignment

adhere to the policy of

SOVIET leaders have once sidered Kashmir as before to again affirmed their will-be an integral part of India. Ingness to help India in every Shastri on his part said way.

way. A better understanding of the position of the Soviet Union towards India's recent difficulties has emerged and the Indian side has left re-assured and much satisfied by the discussion and clarifi-cations offered by Soviet lea-

ers. There is no doubt that work of great importance for future cooperation and continuing friendship has been accomplished.

What has been once again acknowledged by both sides is that Indo-Soviet friendship and collaboration is not something accidental or based on transient interests but that it is based on lasting historical factors, firm principles, basic national interests and the needs of world peace

Brezhnev, the first secre-tary of the CC, CPSU had a two and half hour talk which made a deep impression on the Indian side and Prime Minister Shastri and other Indian representatives were policv" very happy and highly satis-fied with this exchange. The Vital Role discussion was described as one of the happiest, friendliest and warmest and most Acknowledged useful

In contrast to the treatviet Union in maintaining India's independent role in spite of all reactionary, inter-nal and external, pressures was clearly acknowledged. ment the Indian Prime Minister received from US President Johnson, Leonid Brezhiev without standing on ceremony gave Lal Ba-hadur Shastri, an open invitation to visit Soviet Union any time and for any duration he likes. The flight University. His speech was marked by a sharp anti-colo-nial anti-imperialist tone. India would never be satistakes only six hours and Shastri could come for a cup of tea or for exchange of ideas, he said. fied until and unless all coun-tries and peoples achieved freedom, he said. There could

The warm and friendly meeting lasted so long that all subsequent programmes had to be delayed.

Brezhnev is understood to have told Prime Minister Shastri that the Soviet Union respected India's determination to protect her sovereignty and integrity. He is believed to have said that Soviet Union appreciated the port People of India and So-viet Union would stand be-hind them firmly till they necessary steps India was taking in this direction. achieve full independence, he

taking in this direction. The Soviet leader is under-stood to have told Shastri that he could carry assurance from the government, Party from the government, Party the Soviet side although ex-pressing sympathy for India, appealed for direct talks bet-mean the parties concerned and people of the Soviet Union that the Soviet Union wanted to enhance support to India in political, economic India in political, economic and other spheres and highand other spheres and high-ly valued and respected In-dia's policy of nonalignment. The Brezhnev-Shastri meet-ing was a high-mark of the

Soviet tour. It has led to personal understanding and contacts for future. Brezhnev described India's

between India and Pakistan. The conflict could be settled peacefully, he said. War Breznnev described linua's peacefully, ne said. War policy, of nonalignment as consistent and not based on expediency. It has been fol-lowed in face of much diffi-thing, he said. Both sides expediency. It has been fol-lowed in face of much diffi-culties. He also reiterated the Boviet stand on Kashmir. He is believed to have said that the Soviet Union con- rare step of accompanying

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for India and its head of government. This gesture was very

much appreciated by the Indian side as it is very sel-dom that a Soviet Premier accompanies visiting guests outside Moscow.

At Kosygin's special request At Kosygin's special request the stay in Leningrad was ex-tended for one day. Premier Kosygin, a Leningrader him-self, showed the Indian Prime Minister round the places of interest.

A huge friendship meeting was held in the hall of the Supreme Soviet in the grand Kremlin Palace in honour of the Indian Prime Minister's

ship between us." Shastri said that in spite of visit. It was attended by Brezhnev, Kosygin, Mikoyan and other Soviet leaders, prominent citizens and representatives to India's independence and territorial integrity, it had adhered to its policy of nonof all walks of life.

The Indian Prime Minister Major policy speeches were made by Premier Kosygin and Prime Minister Shastri. It declared that "it is exaggera-tion for me to say that our ability to pursue this policy has to a large measure been due to the understanding and support with which your government has regarded this made by Premier Kosygin and Prime Minister Shastri. It turned into a massive and moving demonstration of Indo-Soviet friendship, under-standing and cooperation. Later at a gala reception unitedly for peace and har-mony in the world he said. Union was always loyal to friends and friendship. "Whenever Soviet Union im-proves its relation with other

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

of sincere good feelings were observed.

bserved. Kosygin summing up said that although the visit was short it signified a new stage in Soviet-Indian relations and will leave a mark

for many years to come. Soviet Premier proposed a toast to the health of Shastri and to further development and strengthening of relations of "our eternal friend-ship". Shastri said that he had

been deeply moved and over-whelmed by the goodwill and affection showered on him all round. The visit has been very fruitful and "will bring us closer together". India and Soviet Union should work unitedly for peace and harwork

given by the Soviet govern-ment further manifestations prejudice to Indo-Soviet fri-of sincere good feelings were endship. We are aware that the Government of India fol-

lows the same line". The welcome accorded to Shastri, the meetings, speeches and receptions leave no doubt that in the South heave there is a leave no doubt that in the Soviet hearts there is a special place for India and the Indian people and great respect for India's policy of nonalignment and peace. nonalignment and peace. At all occasions the one

name which has been cons-tantly mentioned was of a man absent but in everybody's thoughts-Jawaharlal Nehru -the architect of India's po-licies and of Indo-Soviet licies and of friendship

Shastri's

Views

Shastri's speech at the friendship meeting was re-peatedly cheered, its antiimperialist, anti-colonial emphasis was appreciated. Although he did not call for

withdrawal of American troops nor mentioned the USA, he was wildly cheered when he said that bombings of North Vietnam must cease and all external interference must end so that conditions of peace might be created and parties drawn from bat-tle-fields to conference table. There was unfortunately no reference to the Domini-

can Republic in Shastri's

speech. Shastri mentioned "certain countries casting covetous eyes on our territory and at-tempting to violate our fron-tiers?. He said India wanted peaceful settlement of disputes. He was cheered when he declared "we are duty he declared "we are duty bound to safeguard our free-dom and to defend our fron-

tiers". Shastri mentioned the second atomic explosion by the Chinese. "Whereas your country is trying to promote meatry is trying to promote mea-sures for nuclear disarma-ment, China has detonated another nuclear device", he remarked. Proliferation of nuclear weapons was the most serious threat to peace. Indian Prime Minister called for total disarmament "Soviet and Indian people together can be the most potent factor for world peace"

he said. Kosygin condemned the US aggressive policies and called for anti-imperialist unity of socialist and freedom-loving countries and peoples. No libe-rated country could remain aloof when the common cause was threatened. People of about when the common cause was threatened. People of Vietnam were defending the cause of all peoples and it was the duty of all freedom lov-ing states to help them, he added

added. Soviet Union's strength. would be used not only to defend its own security but also to defend freedom everywhere, he emphasised

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MASSIVE ECONOMIC AID FROM USSR

Indo-Soviet economic cooperation and Soviet assistance to India has been a vital topic of discussion here. Asoka Mehta and the Prime Minister both took up the matter in detail with the Soviet leaders.

COSYGIN told newsmen that Soviet participa-tion in India's Fourth Plan would be nearly doubled compared with previous aid. Trade between the two countries is also to be doubled in next five years. The following expan-sions, all in public sector, are expected with Soviet aid:

1 Bhilai Steel Plant to be expanded to three and half million tonnes; it third expansion in the Fourth Plan.

2 Development and ex-pansion of eight coal mines to provide coking

3 Expansion of coke ovens to be set up at Bokaro. Bokaro has to be a continuous development project to reach four milion tonnes capacity

Expansion of two iron ore mines and deveopment of a third. 5 Expansion of oil explo-ration programme in

India. 6 Setting up of a third oil refinery with capa-city of two to three million

tons. 7 Setting up of a lubri-

parts of India. **11** Setting up of a hun-dred thousand ton

12 Development of mining and smelting of copper at Rakha, Bihar.

reached when experts on the two sides will have to finalise details and costs of projects and prapare blueprints

soviet officials have em-phasised that India should concentrate on the fuller use of credits obtained and on increasing her absorb-ing capacity for credits rather than on obtaining promises of huge sum which are not fully used as happened in the past.

The Soviet side has em phasised that the possibi-lities of Indo-Soviet coopefield are virtually unlimit-ed. The Soviet cooperation in the development of India's defence capacity is in-creasing steadily. Here also Soviet offers of assistance to make India self-sufficien 7 setting up of a nitro-cating oil plant.
8 setting up of a nitro-gen fertiliser plant.
9 A refractory plant at Bhilai.
10 make india self-sufficient have not been utilised to the full by the India side.
11 Statistical Shastri's visit is expec-ted to increase the sphere of Indo-Soviet cooperation Y Bhilai.of Indo-Soviet cooperation10Expansion of India's
power capacity byand to increase its tempo
considerably.

STOP THE ROT IN U.P. Comment

What has taken place in the Eastern UP district of akhpur needs to be taken with the utmost serious-s by government and all responsible political parties ing to this spy—thus bringing Gorakhpur needs to be taken with the utmost seriousness by government and all responsible political parties and groups. Once again the worst fears in regard to the fate of the minority community have begun to loom large and real.

again been found napping and ineffective in a crucial moment.

In every crisis of this nature when all of a sudden we might superint state their hold and discover that the point of no ing to tighten their hold and return has been reached in seeking to disfranchise the non-white population which the matter.

The Uttar Pradesh govent and administration ernn corroded and eroded as they have thoroughly been by the factional strife in the Congress Party there do not have the will and the capacity to resist and oppose this dangerous trend of development. Capitalising on this the Jan Sangh, the RSS and all communalists have made deep inroads in popular consciousne

It is necessary in this situation for the Centre to take a direct hand in the matter and see to it that the trouble is not allowed to develop any further and those guilty in this instance are duly properly punished. and

BASES IN THE OCEAN

N the whole range of techniques developed by neo-colonialism during the last two decades, since direct imperialist rule began to get dissolved under the hammer-blows of the national movements everywhere, the imperialists have been perfecting their age-old weapon of divide and rule, acting now in more subtle ways and more from behind the scenes than openly A new heightening of the communal tensions in this country is but a part of this

None of the other levers is, given up however, and allgiven up however, and all- the pleadings of the Britsh existing ones are operated High Commission in New simultaneously. Seeking, Delhi and set Stacey at liber-building and fortifying mili-tary bases anywhere and the disgrace the government everywhere is another and a has brought on the country's existing ones are operated simultaneously. Seeking, building and fortifying mili-tary bases anywhere and

very important lever While India's Foreign Minister reiterated, in course of the Parliament session just ended, this country's opposition to "bases any-where", the Anglo-American imperialists have not been deterred in any way. They have gone ahead with their plans to turn even the smallest possible islands of the Indian Ocean into bases for nuclear and "special" warfare directed against for nuclear and the countries fighting to win or consolidate their independence as well as aga-inst those that are building socialism or commu-

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IKE in the days of the some time ago the unprece-partition unwary and in-nocent passengers travelling by them in the Ceylon elec-in trains have been dragged tions, which succeeded in out and killed. Authority has again been found napping has undertaken to orientate the country towards imperialism and reverse the ear lier direction of achieving In every crisis of this nature which follows soon enough on the heels of the one, that has gone before, we find that the communal virus has dug substantially deeper in the meanwhile than before. One does not know at this rate when all of a sudden we might. happens to be mostly of In-

dian origin in this case. As part of this bigger whole of the neocolonialist game we find the tiny atolls and islands of the Indian Ocean, far removed from any land mass, being pounced upon by the British and US imperialists to be turned into staging posts for their vast murde-

rous plans. The fanning of Indo-Pak The faming of indo-rat conflict, then stepping into the breach to further widen it and thus seize hold of some more strategic positions in the bargain, all this too is part of the larger neocolonia-list strategy

list strategy. An integrated approach and a total and unremitting struggle against neocolonia-lism in all its multifarious manifestation and forms has to be adopted in all earnest-ness and stuck to with firm-ness enough to withstand the attacks from within as much as from without.

STACEY AFFAIR

THE episode of Tom Stacey's dash to Ooty, his interview with Sheikh Abdulla and Mirza Afzal Beg under the very nose of the Government of India's whole machinery of state security and law and order has again made a laughing stock of this country. The alacrity with which the Government of India yielded to the pleadings of the British name

True to form Stacey has not let a moment pass be-fore he started a fresh round in his favourite game of maligning and slander-ing India. The great 'friendfriend ly' press of Britain and in particular its leading lumi-nary that is the SUNDAY TIMES is currently car-rying on this campaign with a great chuckle,

Stacey's tendencious and lying statement has been publicised in full by the SUNDAY TIMES Between the lines of this statement not difficult to see the of a mercenary and profesnism. As a result of the imperia-lists' determination to press with these plans we withessed

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further disgrace to Indiainstead of tackling the prin-cipals. The least that needs to be done is that the Government of India should withdraw and in future refuse accreditation to any corres-pondent from SUNDAY TIMES.

EAST-PAK ORDEAL

THE calamity that has befallen East Pakistan

New Delhi Letter

New Delhi official-dom had a spell of drowsiness, while it re-covered from the effects of the hectic budget ses-sion of Parliament. Any-how all attention was turned to Moscow where Prime Minister Shastri was holding talks with was holding talks with the Soviet leaders.

Its effect was to empha-sise still more the great significance of the Indo-Soviet friendship and co-operation in the face of dangers and pressures be-face our countri.

fore our country. Outlines of the extent and the nature of the massive So-viet economic aid and rapid viet economic aid and rapid growth of the Indo-Soviet eco-nomic cooperation during the fourth five-year plan has be-come known after the return of Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Ashoka Mahta

Mehta. The number and variety of projects that the Soviet Union has agreed to assist and the agreement to double. trade turnover between the two countries during the five-year-period case in themselves imperiod are in themselves im-

period are in themselves im-pressive. But more than quantita-tive, their significance is qualitative. According to authoritative opinion in the Planning Commission they usher in a new phase and pattern of economic co-countries like Soviet Union courties like Soviet Union growth of international eco-growth of in

result of its first three five-year plans. The kind and pattern of its economic relations with other must accordingly countries changes

is indeed terrible. The toll of death and destruction, suffering and misery that it has been subjected to is difficult to encompass in one's imagination.

Official death toll taken by the cyclone and tidal waves that struck this unhappy land on May 11 is put at 5,492 as of May 16 Unofficial estimates of death caused go up to 10,000. Over 50,0000 heads of cattle are estimated to have perished. Some fifty lakhs of people are reported to have been rendered home-

Despite the unfortunate state of indo-Pakistan rela-tions at the moment, we know that the hearts of the Indian people bleed for their brethren in East Pakistan

CROWNS MEHTA'S VISIT

together with a long-term trade plan. The absence of such an understanding is

Even the Rann of Kutch crisis evoked desultory in-terest. The latest exchange of notes on the UK ceasefire proposals, further loaded in favour of Pakistan viewpoint, added to New Delhi annoy-ance and concern specially because it came with the re-ports of renewed Pakistan hostlie activity on several points on our far-flung bor-ders. capacities already created, leaving the door open for creation of additional capacicreation of additional capaci-ties, specially in machine making, as their needs ma-

making, as then ture. Indian delegation had sou-ght non-project aid precisely for maintenance purposes and utilisation of established capa-cities. This has been rendered unnecessary by the kind of

cities. This has been rendered unnecessary by the kind of assistance promised which would develop indigenous tech-nical reserves and expansion of trade providing adequate funds to import needed maintenance equipment and other goods. Our growing need of non-project credits from the west with their burden of repay-ments with interest, arises precisely because such ar-rangements, including oppor-tunities to develop and dioersify exports to the west are blocked. The idea, of "downtailing"

* * * *

The rapid developments in in brought about significant shifts (May 18)

who have suffered a catastrophe of such colossal magnitude. We deeply sympathise with them in their suffering and condole the death of the unfortunate victims of this natural calamity. We wish them a rapid recovery from its aftermath (May 18) -SHARIP

MASSIVE SOVIET AID

developments have been re-ported which have greatly added to the worry and dis-comfiture of the syndicate lea-ders.

ders. A strong point of the syndicate leaders had been their claim to be successful fund collectors for the ruling party. This had often been used to broubeat others in the leadership. But, of late, they are facing the danger of losing their grip over the sources of big political finance. It is reported that the big-

r It is reported that the big-gest of such sources; no other than Seth Birla has complain-ed of the growing greed of of certain leading lights of the syndicate and the

financial advantage to the donors. He therefore approached the top men in the leadership, through trusted intermediaries, to take charge of political contributions directly and regu-larise them. Side by side, he indicated to the right quarters some embarrassing details of the irregular donations business-men are obliged to make. This has created quite a piquant situation within the hierarchy and offers inter-esting possibilities for future

esting possibilities for future handling of delicate affairs naming of delicate affairs when they arise effecting mutual relationships within it. This would also provide the backdrom to the discus-sions that Atulya Ghosh's reon the realized content of crore of rupees for the next gene-ral election fund from medium donors.

* * TAILPIECE: Sheikh Abdullah is reported to have claimed that the bungalow in which he has been housed at Ooty is not as well furnished as the previous place of his deten-tion in Kashmir.

-B.M.

PATNA: Alarming rise in the prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities and scarcity of foodgrains all over the state have caused grave concern to all sections of the people.

THE state government's criminal inaction as well as the precarious stock posi-tion in the state have led to the apprehension that the state was heading towards a disaster like that of the great Bengal famine of 1943

In view of the alarming food situation, the Bihar state secretariat of the CPI has demanded immediate summon ing of a special session of the state legislature.

The CPI secretariat expressed serious apprehen-sion of "large-scale starvation and even deaths during July and August if the spiralling prices, are not reversed forthwith."

Sunil Mukherjee MLA, leader of the CPI legislature group in the Assembly and Indradeep Sinha MIC have jointly addressed a letter to the Chief Minister of Bihar drawing his attention to the alarming deterioration in the food situation and the steep rise in the prices

They urged the Chief Minister to advise the Governor to convene an emergent ses-sion of the state legislature in the first fortnight of June "so that a popular and effective policy of reversing this catastrophic trend" may be evolved.

Though the situation has

A spokesman of the gov-ernment claimed that steps have been taken to deal with the anti-social activi-ties of the traders and to arrest the trend of price-rise. But it has not been possible to put a check on the galloping prices. According to renorts evalu-According to reports available from all over the state

raising prices and hoarding the foodgrains, the govern-

prices of foodgrains are still rising. Coarse rice, which was selling at Rs. 24 per maund for almost a month is now



monopolies. So much so that we are even now governed by a legislation which was enacted by the British imperialist

legislation which was characteristic by the British imperialist rulers 54 years ago: the Patent and Designs Act of 1911. Some of the wonderful re-sults of this legislation has recently come to light, the main one being that the peo-ple of this country are being compelled to pay the highest

pie of this country are being compelled to pay the highest prices in the world for the patented drugs. Recently it was disclosed in Parliament that a drug called Librium is imported from Switzerland at Rs. 5,500 a kilogram while the same can also be had from Italy at Rs. 300 a kilogram.

300 a kilogram. But we cannot buy from Italy because under the pa-tent system, the sole right to import the drug into India is given to the Swiss firm. Italy has no patents restrictions, but we cannot import the drug from there under the restric-tions, we ourselves have im-

we cannot import the drug from there under the restric-tions we ourselves have im-posed on us. Again, 16 capsules of Tetra-cycline of 250 mg each cost the American producer only 46 cents to produce. It is sold to India at 6.50 dollars and to Argentina at 1.19 dollars. Argentina, of course, has no patents and no restrictions on importing the drug from anywhere, hence the Ameri-



the world Health Assembly meeting in Geneva. Nobody would grudge the health-conscious Sushila Nay-yar her trip to Geneva and Europe especially since it would help her to escape from the horrid heat of Delhi's sum-the horrid heat of Delhi's sum-

mer and the dust which is

certainly injurious to health. But many do feel that she could have told us before go-

ing why the patents bill was not coming up before Parlia-ment during the just-conclud-ed session as it had been

Since she has not done so,

we are left with our own con-clusions. And the most impor-tant of them is that the go-

vernment has once again suc-cumbed to the pressure of the foreign drug monopolies and postponed the whole

This is not the first time

that the patents bill has been. postponed. In fact, since 1956 we were being told off and on that a bill on patents was on

In fact, a bill has already

MAY 23. 1695



rapidly deteriorated during the last two weeks, the gov-ernment, surprisingly,- has selling at Rs 35 per maund. Similarly the prices of medium rice has gone up from Rs. 23 to Rs. 42 per maund and fine while the big traders and merchants were artificially rice from Rs 32 to Rs, 45 per maund,

Prices of pulses have gone up from Rs. 1.12 and Rs. 1.25 to Rs. 1.37 and Rs. 1.50 per the foodgrains, the govern-ment remained a silent spec-tator. Hence, "the pro-hoarder policy of the Bihar govern-ment" is mainly held respon-sible for creating this situa-tion, it is emphasised. kilogram. Mustard oil and vegetable oils have recorded a rise of Re. 00.50 to Re. 00.62 per kilogram

Firewood prices are up from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4.50 per maund. While the controlled price of coal is Rs. 2.62 per maund it has gone upto Rs. 5 per maund. Kerosene oll has disappeared from the open mar-ket. Prices of other commodities have also marked a steep rise.

While reviewing the price rise in the state the Birla rise in the state the Birla group daily THE SEARCH-LIGHT reported on May 7: "The guns in the distant

Sind seem to have blown trading morality to pieces in Patna; essential commodities have become extremely costly in the last fortnight and some of them have completely disappeared".

Commenting on the gov-ernment's apathy towards the 'grave situation THE SEARCH-LIGHT remarked:

"Unlike last year there is no public outcry yet about this abnormal price rise. For one-thing the legislature is not in session For another the atmosphere created by the bor-der war keeps the people back. The government seems to be taking advantage of this and letting the situation drift".

It is very difficult to understand how the state government is contemplat-ing to meet the situation. The difficulties have been added due to the failure of the government to imple-

Pfizer, which holds a patent on it, raised a hue and cry against it. Yet, the government is not prepared to bring forward a legislation to abrogate the patents. It is prepared only to "control" and put. "reason-able restrictions" on the appli-cation of patents rights. And even in this, it is dilly-dally-ing.

Make it an even ten. Again, the government has modified its earlier proposal that the rate of royalty should not be more than two per cent and has raised the limit to fire are are the

The foreign drug monopo-ies were not satisfied even

The foreign drug monopo-lies were not satisfied even with such handsome conces-sions. They' threatened to block industrial investments from their colleagues. So the government | climbed down still further and the bill it-self has been put on the shelf.

shelf. When will this government have the guts to stand up and say, 'this much and no more', to the foreign capitalists who are sticking on to India like leeches, sucking away the nation's blood?

-VIVER

to five per cent.

ment its own declared pol eies

BIHAR

The state government has been opposed to state-trad-ing in foodgrains. But it reluctantly decided to proreluctantly decided to pro-cure 3 lakh tons of rice While announcing this decision the state Food Minister expressed the confidence that by procuring 3 lakh tons of rice and by receiving a monthly allotment of one lakh tons of wheat from the centre. the state will be in a position to create a buffer stock of nearly 15 lakh tons. This was con-sidered to be enough to hold the price line.

Despite the decision to procure 3 lakh tons of rice the sovernment could procure only 30,000 tons! Concessions given to the rice mills and the big traders are considered to be the main reason for this failure.

The Central Government has also gone back from its commitments by cutting down Bihar's monthly quota of wheat from one lakh tons to added to the misery of the state. The net result is that majority of the 13,000 and odd fair price shops are running it stocks and prices are with soaring higher and higher.

The state council of the CPI has already started a statewide campaign to alert the people against the impending starvation and death. After observing May 17 as anti-price rise day, the Party units all over the state will organise peaceful Dharna be-fore block and anchal offices on June 11.

The secretariat of the state council of the CPI has issued an appeal to all politcal par-ties and popular-organisations interested in saving the people of Bihar from a repetition of the scenes of the great Bengal famine of 1943 to unite their forces in popular artiprice-rise committees and lead the masses in their struggle against food thieves and their allies





can producer himself reduces the price. It was this condition which

the proc. It was this condition which led the US Senate committee headed by Estes Kefauver, which enquired into the drug industry in the United States, to comment in 1961: "India industry in the United States, to comment in 1961: "India which does grant patents on drugs provides an interesting case example. The prices in india for the broad-spetrum antibiotics, Aureomycin and Achromycin, are among the highest in the world. As a matter of fact, in drugs gene-rally India ranks among the highest priced nations of the world." The drug monopolies would certainly roll out all the time-tropices such as high cost of imported and indigenous raw materials, excise duties, sol-to "control" and put "reason-able restrictions" on the appli-cation of patents rights. And even in this, it is dilly-dally-ing. For, it is understood that the government has already watered down its earlier pro-posals in regard to patents and royalties. The existing law puts the validity period of a patent for. a drug at 16 years and the government proposed to cut it down to a seven-year term. But the latest suggestion is to make it an even ten. But even this excuse has been blown up by the dis-tores that prices of many drug

been blown up by the dis-closure that prices of many drugs in Pakistan, like Insulin, Tetanus Antitoxin, Oxymy-thalone, are half or even less than half of those prevailing in

India. Not that only "totalitarian countries" (meaning socialist countries) refuse to be taken in by the patents racket. Even such "democratic" countries as Italy and Japan have abroataiy and Japan have abro-gated patents. And the pro-gress of their drug industry has been spectacular. Here in India, even the indication

Here in India, even the indigenous drug industry is being retarded by patents. For example, the Pimpri Hin-dustan Antibiotics was pre-vented from marketing low-priced Countercours priced Oxytetracycli

NEW AGE

PATH TO A WORLD MEETING OF COMMUNIST PARTIES

The problem of overcoming the differences in the international Communist movement and strengthening its cohesion has become an issue of serious concern for Communist and Workers' Parties all over the world.

HE concern is all the greater because of the realisation that the enhanced aggressive activities of the imperialists, US imperialists in particular, in re-cent times, are not unrelated to the division in the international Communict morement Communist movement.

The Consultative Meeting of the representatives of fratemal Parties held at Moscow in the beginning of March 1965 gave deep consideration to the quesdeep consideration to the tion and issued a comm nique and a statement \ on Vietnamese and a statement on Vietnamese events which have been wel-comed by the great majority of Communist and Workers Parties, as also hy anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces covering all the continents. The National Council of our Party has done the some

The communique of the Mos-cow Consultative Meeting states that "the active and all-sided preparation for a new inter-national meeting and the hold-ing of it of a proper time in the preparation for national meeting and the hold-ing of it at a proper time, in the opinion of the participants of the meeting, fully corresponds to the interactional mic problems before the newly independent countries is that of the unequal exchange of their this countries is that of the unequal exchange of their independent countries is that of the unequal exchange of their independent countries is that of the unequal exchange of their independent countries is that of the unequal exchange of their independent countries is that of the unequal exchange of their the interests of the incomposition of the interests of the incomposition of a consultation meeting of a consultation meeti

Confronted by the new and serious difficulties, many com-rades tend to think nostalgically of the past. They forget and often do not study the heavy odds against which Marx, Engels and Lenin and after Lenin, the Communist International had to contend, in their unflagging efforts to build a united international Communist movement. Such as ours. We can-not forget these and similar fac-tors except at our own cost. The disruptive and harmful policies being pursued by the contend, in their unflagging efforts to build a united international Communist movement. Such as ours. We can-not forget these and similar fac-tors except at our own cost. The disruptive and harmful policies being pursued by the contend, in their unflagging efforts to build a united international Communist movement. Such as ours. We can-not forget these and similar fac-tors except at our own cost. The disruptive and harmful policies being pursued by the contend, in their unflagging efforts to build a united international communist movement such as ours. We can-not forget these and similar fac-tors except at our own cost. The disruptive and harmful policies being pursued by the task of convening a consultative meeting of all the Communist and overcome. Fraternal Parties that stand by the 81-Parties State-ment are intensely conscious of difference towards the inter-national unity of the movement. ational unity of the movement. any fact and mere is no tendency among them to underestimate the Both these attitudes are gravity or the difficulties of the wrong and unjustified. They task.

A NEW PPH TTTLE



It would be a grace error on the part of anyone, and indeed unfair, to imagine that there is any tendency among fraternal Parties to get over this difficulty by making any unjustified con-cessions to the ideological posi-tions or policies of the leader-ship of the Communist Parity of China or such other elements as subscribe to its views. Even

......By.....

S. G. SARDESAL

a remote apprehension that the communique issued by the 19 Parties which met in Moscow has any such implication in un-warranted by facts. Having stated this, it is also

munist Parties.

ist countries in which the Com-munist Parties and the working-class movement have obviously to play the most militant role, must

The Moscow communique, in fact, stresses the vital role of international campaigns on problems of peace, disarma-ment, anti-imperialism and colonial liberation as instru-ments of strengthening the co-heston of the fraternal Com-munist Parties.

Such campaigns will in-o creasingly demonstrate to the workingclass, to the people fight-ing for national independence or defending it from the imperialist aggression, and to all democrats a what the world Communist movement does in dead. what the world Communist movement does in deeds for the success of the struggle for peace, national independence and demo-cracy. It would convince and win reasonable and open-Communists and leftist who still suffer from over all minded Communists and leftist elements who still suffer from douhts and misconceptions re-garding the fidelity of the inter-national Communist movement to the cause of national indepen-dence and the struggle against immerialism ·imperialism.

However, when we speak of the new realities and the new path for forging the unity of the



international Communist move ment, we have naturally other features also in view. many

The Communist International was dissolved on the ground that Thanks to the heritage of cen-the strength and maturity of the turies of class exploitation, as Communist Parties had grown also of religious, racial, national since its formation, that their tasks had become more complex such exploitation, the ruling Com-and had to be carried out in the munist Parties have to contend content of spaceic particular for with the value of spaceic particular states and the space of the space and had to be carried out in the context of specific national fea-tures and conditions, and as such, it was no longer either desirable or possible to guide them from an organised world centre.

There is no question and no one is suggesting that the unity of the international Communist movement should now take the such malicious mud-slinging with form of an organisational centre. We can treat the contempt it deserves because Unity can and has to be based it is not socialism that has given now on consultation and agree-birth to these conflicts. They Unity can and has to be based it is not solution, the these conflicts. They now on consultation and agree-ment between Communist Parties have been bequeathed to us by ordine conjections and above all, ment between Communist Parties nave been bequeathed to us og as independent and equal na-tional units of the world move-ment.

The point is to understand the political reasons behind the dis-bandment of the Communist International as an organised world centre.

· We have to realise that the

led to the dissolution of the Communist International has grown far more after the Second World War, and very rapidly, indeed, during the last decade. It is growing still further with every massing year every passing year.

These complexities have grown, not at all because of any mistakes or wrong policies pursued by this or that Com-munist Party, but on the conmands tary, but on the con-trary, because the influence and spheres of activity of Com-munist Parties in their own countries have expanded, be-cause we have struck broader and deeper roots among the people and because we are now called upon to intervene and accept roots among the people and because we are now called upon to intervene actively in many democratic and national problems on which till fairly recently we only popularised basic slogars and solutions.

Given such complexities, which for us are a matter of achieve ment and pride and not of sor-row or apology, the working out of a common and concrete inter-national line which would also national line which would also provide for the flexibility of its application to various national conditions and features, is un-doubtedly a far more difficult task than what it was even a few years ago. Its tackling, in conse-quence, calls for an altered ap-proach and procedures.

Diverse. Problems

munist movement after the second world war, including the achieve-ment of socialism in a large number of countries constituting the world socialist system, as also the meteoric advance of the national liberation movement national liberation movement spread over vast continents and awakened to a new sense of na-tional dignity and self respect,— all this advance has also brought forth the complexities and deep-rootedness of the national prob-lem, in actual life, far more than in the period between the two world wars.

In the newly-independent capi The de newly-independent cap-talist countries such as ours, the complexities have been highlight-ed by the accentoation of lin-guistic and tribal (ethnic) prob-lems, and often by their inter-mingling. They are also reflected in the border dispute between a countries.

In the socialist countries, they have been highlighted by the fact that the world socialist sys-tem has now to solve the prob-lems of the inter-relation between other features also in view. Firstly, certain factors, the emergence of which was recog-nised, when the Communist International was dissolved in 1943, have matured and become for clearer in recent years. fact that the works fact the prob-lems of the inter-relation between independent, national, socialist states. This is a more difficult problem than the one of na-tionalities within the Soviet

Thanks to the heritage of cenwith the relics of such contra-dictions even after the estab-lishment of socialism.

There is no question and no one is suggesting that the unity of the international Communist novement should now take the orm of an organisational centre. Juity can and has to be based

What is far more important, the socialist system has already recorded immense and unques-tionable achievements in elimiin the sphere of economy, nating such ther

> * ON PAGE 10 MAY 23, 1965

The banks had never had it so good. The Reserve Bank of India report on "Trend and Progress of Banking in India 1964" says that the banks recorded "mark-ed growth" and "higher profitability" in 1964. In other words, the banks reaped much larger profits and the directors had much more public money at their dis-posal for diverting into companies owned by them and

grab still higher profits. T OTAL earnings of 30 sche-T OTAL earnings of 30 scne-duled banks included in the Reserve Bank survey. showed an increase of Rs. 23 crores over 1963 and stood at Rs. 141 crores in 1964.

Rs. 141 crores in 1964. The total expenses of these 30 banks, which included all.

as Rs. 13 crores. They were Rs. 1.40 crores more than what they were in the previous year.

Total deposits of the 30 banks at the end of 1964 stood at the all-time high figure of Rs. 2,523 crores. This marked a 12 per cent rise over 1963 compared to the 10.5 per cent rise achieved ved that year over 1962.

The resources available with some of the glants in the banking industry and the profits reaped by them during the year are as follows (the figures are taken from their alance sheets):

🖌 THE CENTRAL BANK OF **INDIA** which is the big-gest banking concern in the private sector in the country:

Total deposits with bank rose from Rs. 251.28 crores in 1963 to Rs. 278.02 crores at the end of 1964.

Total earnings of the bank stood at Rs. 17.46 crores against Rs. 15.13 crores in the previous year

Profits were calculated to be Rs. 215.69 lakhs in 1964 against Rs. 189.26 lakhs in 1963 and Rs. 179.95 lakhs in 1962

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK which has 450 branches spread all over the country:

per cent: from Rs. 189.93 crores in 1963 it went up to Rs. 215.09 crores at the end

Rs. 125.52 lakhs in 1963 and Rs. 113.83 lakhs in 1962.

THE BANK OF INDIA also showed a significant rate of growth and higher profits:

The deposits amounted to Rs 204 55 crores at the end of 1964 against Rs. 173.98 crores at the end of the pre-vious year.

Gross revenue for the year was estimated at Rs. 11.54 crores against Rs. 9.97 crores in 1963.

The net profits were cal culated to be Rs. 93.28 lakhs after providing Rs. 44 lakhs for bonus to emplo-yees. In 1963 profits were only Rs. 89 lakhs.

THE BANK OF BARODA has earned handsome profits during the year under

The disposable profits of the bank were Rs, 85.53 lakhs in 1964 against Rs, 75 lakhs in the previous year. In 1962 the profit was only Rs, 63 lakhs.

Total earnings of the bank went up from Rs. 7.98 crores in 1963 to Rs. 9.46 crores in

MAY 23, 1965



Deposits showed a considerable increase in 1964, with the figure standing at Rs. 133.90 crores against Rs.

120.98 crores in 1963. THE ALLAHABAD BANK which is a subsidiary of the British concern, the Chartered Bank, showed fair

returns: Deposits went up from Rs. 67.84 crores in 1963 to Rs.

76.24 crores in 1964. Total earnings amounted to Rs. 4.91 crores which was Rs. 78 lakhs more than what.

they were in the previous year, namely Rs. 4.13 crores. And the profits went up from Rs, 26.41 lakhs in 1963 to Rs, 34.55 lakhs in 1964,

after setting apart Rs, 5.06 lakhs for depreciation.

THE UNITED BANK OF INDIA seems to be the only one which has shown a smaller profit than in 1963.

The bank's profit figures for 1964 were Rs. 26.34 lakhs (after taxes) while its profits for 1963 were Rs. 26.39 lakhs. The fall in profits is only

marginal. Total income however was higher by Rs. 1.09 crores:

THE INDIAN CAPITALIST CLASS

A HISTORICAL STUDY

By V. I. PAVLOV

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Peace

The primary task of all Commuthe parties to fight for peace and the right of nations to self-deter-mination has acquired the most pressing urgency on the question of the defence of Vietnam from

in its communique, but issued a special appeal for an international campaign in defence of Vietnam. This task clearly cannot wait for the cementing of the unity of the international Communist

munist movement. The Soviet Union and the socialist countries are giving Viet-mam all the aid needed by it. But the potency of an inter- We have to realise that national campaign in the capital magnitude of the factors

would have arisen, and would be there, even if the hurdle raised hy the Chinese leaders were not there. The path to an international meeting cannot be mechanically the same as the one that was followed, even so very recently as in 1960, for convening and con-ducting the 81-Parties conference.

lucting the 81-Parties conference. To say this has nothing in common with giving up either the hope or the conviction or the efforts to bring about an international gathering of Com-munist Parties. It is to recognise the new realities, the new conditions of life in which the task has to be achieved.

What are these new realities? What is the new Path?

In considering the new realities one has first to take cognisance one has first to take cognisance of certain extremely burning and pressing aspects of the interna-tional situation.

The recent accentoated aggres-sive actions of imperialism, more specifically US aggression against Vietnam, must be countered by a powerful internatio calling for the wi

Fight For

or use derence of Vietnam from American aggression and the pre-vention of the conflict from esca-lating into a disastrous world war. The Moscow Consultative Meet-ing not only highlighted this task in its communique, but issued a

movement. In fact, today it is singly the most important weapon for strengthening the international unity of the Com-

The very advance and vic-ories of the international Com-

world wars.



The deposits with the bank from Rs. 4.03 crores in 1963 showed an increase of about Rs. 29 crores; from Rs. 140.16 crores in 1963 it went up to Rs. 169.64 crores in 1964. it went up to Rs. 5.12 crores in 1964.

So also the deposits, which went up from Rs. 72.61 crores the deposite in 1963 to Rs. 88.59 crores in the banks. THE UNITED COMMER-1964. CIAL BANK also showed

What is to be particu-larly noted is that the giants were attracting more deposits than the smaller units. Against an average improvement though it was not as spectacular as the rest: The profits of the hank stood at Rs. 82.68 lakhs after transferring Rs. 16.83 lakhs increase of 12 per cent in the deposits of the sche-duled banks, the Bank of to the depreciation fund. In 1963 the profits were only Rs. 75.90 lakhs, and in-1962 Rs. 73.32 lakhs. Baroda, for example, in-creased its deposits by about 21 per cent and the Bank of India by about 18 The total earnings of the bank went up from Rs. 7.16 crores in 1963 to Rs. 8.21 per cent.

NATIONALISE BANKS TO CHECK PRICE RISE TO CHECK CREATION SEARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE

OF CONSUMER GOODS TO CHECK HOARDING OF FOOD GRAINS TO CHECK UNDER INVOICING ME OVER INVOICING O CHECK MANIPULATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO CHECK TAX EVASION TO CHECK CONCENTRATION OFFINANCIAL POWER TO CREEK OROWINGE MUNDRAS AND DAL MIAS

crores in the year under re- The giants are also getting fatter by the process amalgamation, which actually being encouraged the Reserve Bank In May, 1964, the Bank of Baroda, for example, took over the busi-ness of the Tamilnad Central Bank, Tiruchirapalli

The Reserve Bank survey says that 79 units were mer ged or amalgamated with bigger banks during 1964. The number of such mergers and amalgamations in the previous year was only 22.

The myth of the private banks expanding their activities to rural areas has also hanks been exploded by the RBI study. In 1964 the Reserve Bank gave permission to open 526 new branches, but only 372 branches were opened.

Out of these, the branches opened in centres which were not served by any bank previously were only 136. In 1963, as many as 134 branches were open-ed in such centres.

Two instances have recently become known as to how the large amounts of money at the disposal of the private banks are being utilised in the interests of the directors, and not in the interests of not in the interests of

NEW AGE

the depositors as claimed by

One relates to the Bank of Baroda. The bank gave ad-vances amounting to Rs. 42 lakhs to the Synthetics and Chemicals Outstanding dues on December 31 last were to the tune of Rs. 27.55 lakhs.

Nothing wrong in it on the face of it. But the hitch was that the chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Baroda was the same man as that of the Synthetics and Chemicals, namely, Tulsidas Kilachand.

The Reserve Bank intervened under the Banking Companies Act, and Tulsi-das Kilachand had to resign from the chairman hip of the Bank of Baroda. R. D. Birla was elected in his place, thereby forging another inter-link between the monopolists.

The other incident relates of India to a firm of archi-tects, Khare and Tarkunde Private Limited

The loan was for an amount of Rs 10 lakhs. The firm had a capital of Rs five lakhs and the balance sheet as in June 1964 showed that it owed as much as Rs. 14 lakhs to various financiers.

More interesting was the fact that four of the bank's directors were also directors of the New India Assurance which stood guarantee for Khare and Tarkunde Private Limited. the loan.

By PAULY V. PARAKAL

The partners of the firm receiving the loan were the father, brothers and relatives of Justice Tarkunde of the Bombay High Court wh trying the Thackersey-Blitz libel suit at that time. And Krishnaraj Thackersey was a director of the bank who voted for the loan along with a relative Jaisinh -Vithaldas.

Such are the "services to the people and the nation" which the big bankers are rendering

The demand for nationalisation of banks should rise ever more loudy and strongly after seeing the performance of the banks during the past year.

It is not only to bring the Rs. 13 crores of profiles of the private banks into the state exchequer, but to mop up the resources at the command of these hanksthe Rs. 2,500 crores of de-posits—for the national effort and purpose that such a step is urgently called for.

It is high time that the government ended its aloofness and stopped the sharks of the private sector from playing with the hard-earned money of the public put into their hands in the shape of deposits.

PAGE SEVEN

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE **COMMUNIST PARTY** OF INDIA Vol. I DOCUMENTS Vol. II GREETINGS PRICE TWO RUPEES EACH (Postage Extra) Book your orders with: PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi



Nehru addressing the Belgrade nonaligned nations' conference (1961)

YEAR WITHOUT JAWAHARLAL 倒

Go anywhere in the world today, and ordinary people rill ask when they meet an Indian: "How is it faring with your people, now that Nehru is associated which is now concluding with in the hearts of men today the return of Prime Minister will ask when they meet an Indian: "How is it faring with your people, now that Nehru

is no more?" There is genuine concern among progressive mankind, for the towering personality of Jawaharlal has been removed—and the desolation of our people seems to communicate itself silently to all men who cherish the finest ideals of humanity, to whatever country they may belong.

THE narrow-minded dog-matists will rise and ed Nehru more than anything scream, pointing their accus-else, for he saw his own grim failure to promote that natio-nal unity for which, he had pleaded with so much vigour during the glorious days of the independence struggle? ing finger at those who, according to their little minds, are building up "illusions" about the late Prime Minister. But it is not "illusions" we seek to create today on the anniversary of Jawaharlal's Is it not a fact that the death

Our people do not need to he reminded of the million failures, weaknesses and vaillations of the man, who stood at the helm of the government of indepen-India for nearly 17 years. It was his own grow-ing consciousness of these failures which hastened his death.

Is it not a fact that his heart received the rudest shock when he saw the enor-mity of the monopolists' influence over the Congress orga-nisation at Bhubaneswar? abroad. And yet despite the weeknesses, despite the compro-tion in this country or abroad. And yet despite the weeknesses, despite the compro-

of the mises with all that was positive in his policies.

Shastri to New Delhi...the

name of Jawaharlal Nehru was heard again and again

in the speeches of the leaders

of both the Soviet Union and our country.

Tributes were paid his poli-

cies, to his legacy, to the seeds of friendship and peace

And the Soviet people cheered most when Prime Minister Shastri pledged him-

self to continue the Nehru

Progressive mankind sin

crely wishes that the posi-tive policies associated with the name of Jawaharlal Nehru be continued and

ROMESH

And it cheers and gives

confidence to honest men everywhere to hear pledges

to continue those policies

It is true to say certainly

that in the main, as a whole, the present government has continued the policies pursued

while it has continued both the positive and negative as-pects of these policies, there

rightward shifts in those

Detailed analysis of these

shifts which took place within the broad framework of the basic policies have been made

hy authoritative spokesmen

And it is not necessary to re-peat all that has been said

the democratic movement.

have been on several

of the

issues

unfortunately

from the successors late Prime Minister.

earlier-but

policies.

before.

strengthened: their

esses removed.

of peace and non-

he had sown.

nolicie

lignment

again

It does not happen with all men that their weak-nesses are forgiven and scattered with their ashes. But it has happened with Jawaharlal; and it is a sign of the love and affection of our people for him, that this has happened.

> SHIMING MONUMENT

And the great good that was in him remains shining like a monument-not to create "illusions" but rather to illuminate the path forthe terrible dangers to the very existence of those natio-nal policies which had become so closely associated with his own name?

> Oh yes, this is the question men of peace and under-standing ask today:

"What is it like in India, one tions in which no conspiracies of the imperialists and reac-tionaries could succeed. year after Nehru? Is it to nurture the cult of No one has any "illusions",

personality to ask such a question? No. certainly not.

Realities cannot be shut out merely by closing one's eyes to them, Nehru's per-sonality, seemed to embrace in its powerful arms the country.

Even while he lived, men and women would ask themselves:

"After Nehru, what?"

And so now, a whole year after that terrible day of anguish, when suddenly this giant among men set out on his last journey, we can and we must look back and say: "After Nehru, this is what

has happened to the land and the people he loved".

During the momentous week

Nehru speaking at the UN General Assembly



Nehru and his Communal Detractors

shouting and gesticulating in the most vulgar and abusive nanner. The hurden of their song

ß

AWAHARLAL NEHRU

was hated and reviled

all through his life by

those who want to perpe-

tuate, in Panditji's own

words, "the woeful accu-

mulations of superstition

and degrading custom that

had clung to India and

Who are the people who wish to carry this legacy and what for? These are the rajas, zemindars, the *pandas*, priests and *mahants*, the avaricious

middle classes seeking to en-rich themselves at the cost of their fellow citizens, and the rank hlackmarketeers and

hoarders. They wish to perpe-tuate "the dictatorship of the devout and the dead" because

imperialists, are the avowed enemies of social progress and hence keenly interested in

hence keenly interested in maintaining the burdensome accumulations which they des-

elfish interests.

ers and

borne her down."

was: Nehru is not a real Indian patriot ("Pandit Nehru holding forth on patriotism is fit only for mock heroic treatment": Organiser). Orr, "Nehru does not un-derstand the Indian ethos."

(Organiser) These according to the obs-curantists, lie in loyalty to the

following: * The outworn caste system; * The "samskaras" whose ob-servance makes you the client

of the pandas and priests; * Ban on widow remarriage; * Creed of cow worship; * Worship of Mother India, of course in the form of the idol

course in the form of the idol of a goddess, the people not mattering in the least; * Swearing enmity towards the Muslims and the Christians, real "violators of the Hindu faith" and hence the real enemies of India; And so on. Jawaharlal Nehru rejected all these

tly suits their own They, along with the foreign mperialists, are the avowed

Jawaharlal Nebru rejected all these. He sifted the grain from the chaff, demarcated the true cul-tural heritage of the country from the overgrowth it had been beset with during its march through the centuries. He emphasised the real con-tent which can be a source of strength and institution to the

accumulations which they des-ribe as "Bharatiya Sanskritt" and "Maryada". Inscribing these words on their banner, they marched against Nehru and the good things that he stood for, strength and inspiration to the people in their onward march This process of his mind is revealed in the following words

revealed in the following words from his autobiography: "Behind and within her (India's) battered body one could still glimpse a majesty of soul. Through long ages she had travelled and gathered much wisdom on the way, and trafficked with strangers and added them to her own big family, and witnessed days of glory and decay, and suffered humiliation and terrible sorrow, and seen many a strange sight, but throughout her long journey she had clung to her imme-morial culture, drawn strength and vitality from it, and shared it with other lands. "Like a pendulum she had

a with other lands. "Like a pendulum she had swung up and down; she had oentured with the daring of her thought to reach up to the heavens and unravel their mys-tery, and she had also had bitter experience of the pit of hell.

"Despite the woeful accumu-"Despite the woeful accumu-lation and degrading custom that had clung to her and borne her down, she had never wholly forgotten the inspiration that some of the wisest of her children, at the dawn of his-tory, had given her in the Upanishads.

"Their keen minds, ever rest-Their keen minds, ever rest-less and ever stricing and ex-ploring, had not sought refuge in blind dogma or grown com-placent in the routine obsero-ance of dead forms or ritual and creed.

They had demanded not a

personal relief from suffering in the present or a place in para-dise to come, but light and understanding: 'Lead me from death to immortility' (Brihad-aranyak Upanishad).

"In the most famous of the prayers daily even today by millions, the Gayatri Mantra, the call is for knowledge, for

the call is for knowledge, for enlightenment. Though often broken up politically her spirit always guarded a common heritage, and in her diversity there was and in her diversity there was ever an amazing unity. Like all ancient lands she was a curious mixture of good and bad, but the good was hidden and had to be sought after, while the odour of decay was evident and her hot, pitiless sun gave full publicity to the bad." (pp. 429-30) The reactionaries could paper

The reactionaries could never forgive Nehru for his trying to hring home to the people the real content of patriotism, for instance, in the following

words: "India is in the main the peasant and the worker, not beautiful to look at, for poverty is not beautiful. Does the beauful lady of our imaginations represent the bare-bodied and

ful lady of our imaginations represent the bare-bodied and bent workers in the fields and factories? Or the small group of those who have from ages past crushed the masses and exploited them, imposed cruel customs on them and made many of them even untouch-able?" (Autohiography, p. 431). Such incisive thinking tore the mask off the face of pre-tenders who pictured patriotism as obeisance before a beautiful clay goddess without soul, that is, without the people who in-habit the land, an intensely

living, feeling and aspiring people. The communal reactionaries

days following the Chinese aggression aged Jawaharlal rapidly_for he saw in a flash

He realised that these dan-

gers arose precisely because of the failures of his govern-

ment to create those condi-

with the imperialists

Continued to heap abuse on Nehru right till the moment of his death. Here are a few pieces culled from the *Panch-janya* of May 18 and 25, 1964: * "The brothers Nehru and

Abdullah regarded Kash-mir as their private preserve. They have struck a bargain over its territories.

★ "Hindus inside and out-side India have a Damo-cles' sword hanging over their heads. This state of things will continue so long as Nehru's government continues or as Gandhiji said, till every Hindu in the land is con-verted into Islam or Christill every

* "Nehru tried to destroy the India of Rama and Krishna".

supreme power

It is with such oulgar abuse that the obscurantists fought their battle against Javaharlal Nehru. Their ire was especially roused against him because Nehru gave a healthy and scientific interpretation of the Indian cultural heritage, thus exposing the tattered state of their own banner of "Hindu Sanskrift".

Sanskrift". One specially remembers Nehru today as the upholder of the true Indian heritage against the false one of would-be fascists. -Garuda

The Organiser wrote during

the same weeks: "Pandit Nehru had to serve a period of impatient apprenticeship to Mahatma Gandhi to seize the

It is with such oulgar abuse





But perhaps it would be worthwhile just to take a passing glance at some of the most recent events; which throw light on the question of questions—"How are the Nehru policies being implemented one year after his death?"

To discuss foreign policy today, it is necessary above everything else to examine the attitude of the government on the most crucial issue of Vietnam

The most recent weeks have seen a number of un-fortunate steps taken by government which have vir-tually negated the effect of the held compared with the bold courageous statement made earlier by Prime Minister Shastri calling on the US government to halt its bombing raids on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

bv =CHANDRA

Shastri reiterated his "Stop the Bombing" call during his Moscow visit, and it is hoped that he has understood the real iss ues involved better after his talks with the Soviet leaders and will go forward to demand the withdrawal of US troops from South Vietnam.

But the fact must be faced that immediately after Prime Minister Shastri made his Stop the Bombing' appeal, another socalled "Indian plan" for "peace in Vietnam". was put forward in a casual manner by no less a person that President Radhakrishnan.

This "plan" took no account of Prime Minister Shastri's appeal to the US authorities, and instead proposed an "Afro-Asian force" to guard the frontiers between and North Vietnam: South

This proposal has naturally won the "sympathetic consideration" of the US and British imperialists, while it has been roundly. ١v condemned not only by the Vietnamese people but by all anti-imperialists every-

Who authorised this "plan" to be put forward publicly? Was it discussed by the cabinet? Was the Foreign Ministry in the know when the President 'put forward the plan', so soon after he returned from Britain?

As a matter of fact, this 'plan' seems to suggest that the main problem is the crossing of the frontiers by crossing of the frontiers by forces unknown, and not the US bombings which no "Afro-Asian" force sitting on the borders can prevent

This Radhakrishnan "plan was followed by a visit by the Foreign Minister of the so-called South Vietnam govern-

US imperialists to come to India?

Why did it allow him to make statements that he had been assured by the Government of India that on no account would they allow the South Vietnam Liberation Front. (which alone represents the South Viet-namese people—RC) to take part in any negotiations for

These latest happenings are the most recent proofs of the mess in which our foreign policy has been thrown, fol-lowing the death of Jawahar-lal Nehru.

GRAVE DANGER

Weaknesses and vacillations, bending before the imperia-lists and reactionaries have become a grave danger particularly in the light t of the following increasing pressures following the latest Pakistani aggression

The External Affairs Ministry is very proud of its latest action in closing down its action in mission in action in Southern Rhodesia mission in Southern Rhodesia an action which has been also being observed. in the welcomed by African natio-nalities as concrete support to the freedom fighters of that Shastri to the Soviet Union. country.

But the fact remains that the Indian democratic move-ment has been making the demand for the closure of this Indian diplomatic sion for a long while. Last June, NEW AGE made this demand first, and it was followed up by similar demands cratic organisations all over the country.

Better late than never! That is all one can say in this regard.

Shastri Prime Minister spoke eloquently in Moscow of India's determination to support the struggles of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies and of South Africa.

But here again, bureau-creatic blindness still pre-vents the establishment of the offices of the national movements in New Delhi, despite the readiness of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement in India to help ensure popular support for these offices.

To point out these weak-nesses is not to ignore the basic, positive steps which have been taken-culminating of course in the Shastri visit to the Soviet Union and the consequent closer Indo-Soviet relations

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Turning to the internal affairs—there is no use deny-ing the fact that the year since Nehru's death has seen greater concessions than ever before to foreign and Indian monopolists. This has been ment, Why did the Government of India allow this stogge of the IS imprelatist to come to

The indiscriminate use of the Defence of India Rules against the textile workers in Amritsar has sharply under-lined the grim dangers to democracy.

The use of the Defence of India Rules against political opponents and the imposition of President's rule in Kerala have sounded a warning sig-nal to all who cherish demo-cracy in this country.

The perils of communalism pointed out by the democra-tic movement, can be seen clearly in the latest news from Gorakhpur—though the full facts are not available as we go to press.

A government which only talks of national unity and integration, and does not root out the cankers which endanger them will always be held to ransom by the communal forces, when they can rouse ugly passions based on rumours and falsehoods.

Jawaharlal Nehru's death anniversary is being observed in the context of the new pressures and blackmail by imperialism and its allies in-

The Indian people have begun to understand more clearly than ever before who are their friends and who are their enemies in this world.

It is this understanding which can help to give new strength to the positive poli-cies of this nation, wiping **out** the weaknesses and vacillathe weaknesses and vacilla-tions—so that the positive legacy of Nehru may live for ever more on a nation, truly independent and marching forward to real democracy and socialism

It is for the democratic forces to unite and ensure that this comes to pass.

(May 18)

STROM PACE 6

politics or culture. And as our 7th Party Congress resolution correctly emphasises, all the objective factors needed for their complete eradication exist within the socialist system itself. With all its internal frictions

of world communism, of the peoples living under the socialist system, of the toiling people all system, of the toiling people all over the world, is a reality, and a growing reality, which ex-presses itself in a thousand walks of life.

ot life. Not for nothing has Vietnam became the focus of the world struggle for freedom and equality-against imperialist slavery and barbarism.

arbarism. Not for nothing do the hearts of millions, of every race, colour and creed, throb with pride and love when they hear of the achievements of the Soviet cosmo-

In fact, it is precisely this growing unity of hearts and minds that is the nightmare of the imperialists, the force in which they see their doom.

At the same time, in the con-stant struggle for the forging of the unity of the international Communist movement, we cannot close our eyes to the existence of its complexities.

Political Aspect

This is the political aspect of the question. Organisationally Marxism-Leninism now recog-nises, by no means as a concession to expediency but as a mat-ter of principle, the independence of the Communist Party in each ter of principle, the independence of the Communist Party in each country. This was not the position in the period of the Communist International, for reasons very clearly and convincingly ex-plained by Lenin in "The Condi-tions of Affiliation to the Com-munist International", adopted by the Second Congress of the International in 1920. Worldwide

Even in that period, however, Lenin warned that "in all their work, the Communist International and its Executive Committee must take into account the great diversity of conditions under which the various Parties have to fight and operate, and they should and operate, and they should adopt universally binding deci-sions only on questions on which such decisions can be adopted." (Selected Works, Vol. X, p. 205, Lawrence & Wish-art, 1946).

In recognising the independence of every Communist Party, there-fore, the international Communist fore, the international Communist movement is carrying forward the behests of Lenin, applying them to vastly altered conditions. We are neither violating the spirit of his directives, nor making a virtue out of monetity circles a submittie of necessity, giving a euphemistic garb to bourgeois-national fissiparous tendencies in our movement. The leading role of the CPSU

in the international Communist movement was a historical fact for three decades and was freely re-cognised by all fraternal Parties. But, at the instance of the CPSU itself, a historically modified cha-restruction of the colo was made racterisation of the role was made at the 81-Parties Conference, as one of being in the vanguard of one of being in the vanguard of the world struggle for communism, which clearly is an indisputable

reality. It should be noted that Com-munist Parties all over the world munist Parties all over the world are becoming increasingly consci-ous of their freedom and equality, while being deeply conscious of their obligations to international policies and norms of inter-Pauty relations worked out voluntarily and in a spirit of independence and equality.

The unity of the international Communist movement' is now provided for by the heightened maturity, consciousness and sense of responsibility of each Party and needs no world or-ganisational centre.

ganisational centre. The clear implication of the in-dependence and equality of Com-munist Parties vis-a-vis the ques-tion of convening an international Consultative meeting is that we have to argue with and persuade such Parties as have doubts or apprehensions regarding the conse-quences of such a meeting in extant political conditions. For instance, the Communist Party of Italy has expressed its apprehensions in a formal and published resolution adopted by its Polit-Bureau after the recent

published resolution adopted by its Polit-Bureau after the recent Moscow meeting. The solution lies in bilateral and multilateral ex-change of views between the Italian Party and other brother Parties: Given the independence and equality of each Party, the positions of every Party have to be positions of every Party have to be respected.

Nothing would be more im-Nothing would be more im-proper and harmful for our cause than to imagine that be-cause one or another Party has a different opinion on this ques-tion, therefore, it is taking a conciliatory attitude towards the political positions of policies of the Chinese leadership.

the Chinese leadership. The significance and value of bilateral and multilateral meetings of representatives of Communist Parties does not end here. It has been highlighted by the Moscow communique for very serious-reasons. Our Party, particularly, needs to realise the heightened role of such meetings in the new international set up, because while most other Parties have already international set up, because while most other. Parties have already

Compass

The 81-Parties Statement, like similar earlier documents of the international Communist movement, has a worldwide compass. It gives us a picture of the world situation and the tasks of Com-munist and Workers' Parties as an organic whole. It also deals with the various tasks as distinct prob-lems needing a clear and specific understanding for their successful

lems needing a clear and specific understanding for their successful execution.
Indical Communist movement. The same applies to innumerate the moscow Statement, the perspectives opened out by it, have been corroborated by world developments and the concrete achievelopments and the concrete achievelopments. In fact, more. Reality has turned out to be far richer and more diversified than what was described in the Moscow Statement.
The resolution on Ideological Controversies and the unity of the International Communist Movements. The significance and necessity of bilateral and multilateral exchange of experience and views between Communist and Workers? Parties is very much related to this phenomenon. Take, for instance, the question of labour among the socialist countries. Problems relating to price fixation in the socialist countries, of problems relating to price fixation in the socialist countries. Problems relating to price fixation in the socialist countries. Problems relating to price fixation in the socialist countries. Problems relating to price fixation in the socialist countries. Problems relating to price fixation in the socialist countries. Problems relating to price fixation in the socialist countries.

Take, tor instance, the question of national democracy. Our Party had a prolonged discussion on this question which was summed up and concluded at our 7th Con-gress. On the basis of the dis-cussion, our Party Programme has taken certain clear and firm posi-tions. The discussion revealed that

the concept of national demo-cracy, the dynamics of the struggle for its achievement and the struggle for the non-capi-talist path, are not at all a bstruse or doctrinaire questions They throw a revealing light on the question of the concrete formulation of the demands of mass struggles, the tacties to be followed in conducting such strug-gless and the task of harnessing mass struggles to the building of a broad, democratic national from a broad, democratic national front in our country. A proper under-standing of national democracy and the non-capitalist path also enables us to anticipate and work for transitional alliances and forms

Peaceful Transition

The possibility of a peaceful transition in India, accepted by our Party, is very considerably related to our skill and success in building the National Democratic

of state in the people's advance

Front. But we have made no effort till now, to exchange opinions and experiences on this issue even with such Parties as those of Ceylon or Burma, or a number of Parties of the Arab countries, though it needs no evidence or argument to prove that such an argument to prove that such an exchange will be of immense value to us and to them. It will enable us and them to

carry the understanding of the non-capitalist path of develop-ment and of the dynamics of the struggle for national democracy much further than what has been worked out in the 81-Parties alaboratir

Statement. The initiative for elaborati and enriching questions relating the non-capitalist path of develo ment and national democracy h ment and national democracy has naturally to be taken by Com-munist Parties for whom it is their own problem, through bilateral and multilateral meetings. Primari-ly, it is their responsibility, and as Parties having direct experi-ence of the issues involved, they are also in a position to make a valuable contribution to the sub-ient ject.

ject. Such an effort, in its turn, would enable a world Communist conference to cover this question in a far richer, more concrete and elaborate manner, and relate it to the common tasks of the inter-national Communist movement. The same applies to innumer-able other questions covered by

relating to the socialist

NEW AGE

The proposal for bilateral and multilateral meetings between Communist Parties put forward Communist Parties put forward by the Moscow Communique is for the purpose of examining all such problems in a thorough, concrete and satisfactory man-ner so that an international meeting may arrive at richer, more concrete, more integrated and more useful conclusions. Biloteral and multilateral meet-

Bilateral and multilateral meet-

stresses that the norm of exchang-ing views and of discussions be-tween fraternal Parties has to be of talks between their representa-tives. The open expression of dif-ferences and discussion for settling them must not take the form of polemics" which are, in character, unfriendly and degrading to the fraternal Parties." This was also the meeting advented hu the 7th

fraternal Parties. This was also the position adopted by the 7th Congres of our Party. A point is raised as to whether a world meeting is meant to ex-communicate one or another Party. When the freedom and equality of every Party is explicitly recog-niced when whethere is done or of every Party is explicitly recog-nised, when whatever is done or agreed to is on the basis of voluntary consent, when it is asserted that no Party can be permitted to interfere in the internal affairs of another Party, such a question should really not arise.

No Question Of Excommunication

When attendance or non-attendance at a world meeting is left to the completely free choice of every Party, there can be no question of excommunicating a Party which itself chooses not to attend a world neeting. Further, every word and syllable

of the Moscow Communique is imbued with the spirit of straining every nerve to overcome differ-ences in the international Com-

even in the international Com-munist movement, to strengthen its cohesion and unity. Any notion of a group of Parties coming together to at-tack or isolate some other Party is repugnant to the Commu-nique, and would be a gross violation of its basic outlook. Hence no apprehension need be entertained that the proposal of a world meeting would cause further embilterment or conflict in the world Communist moce-ment.

ment. It stands to reason that it is extremely improper for any Party to decline to attend a consultative to decline to attend a consultative meeting even for the purpose of putting across its views and dis-cussing its differences with others. And if, while refusing to discuss its views across the table, in a spirit of freedom and equality, it spirit of freedom and equality, it goes further and attempts to drive a wedge between different Com-minist Parties and within each Party, that is something that no Communist Party which has any sense of responsibility towards its people or the people of other countries can stand. countries can stand. And this is not a question only

of ethics and justice. It is a ques-tion of the responsibility of the international Communist movetion of the responsibility of the international Communist move-ment to the international working-class, to the task which history calls upon it to fulfil, viz., the unification of the forces fighting against world imperialism and

reaction. The international Communist movement cannot just stand by passicely gazing at the pheno-menon of one or another Party trying to perforate its unity and perforate also its various nation-

Holding an international Communist meeting for working out an international line, in the spirit an international line, in the spin of full equality, independence and fraternity is not so much the right as the collective responsibility of all the Communist Parties of the world. One can abjure one's rights, one cannot abjure one's responsi-bility because of the intractable obduracy of one tingent.

The organisational forms of the Bilateral and multilateral meet-ings are not, and cannot be an alternative to a world consultative conference. Their role is prepara-tory and auxiliary. This is the clear, and explicit position of the Moscow Communique, stated in a manner that leaves no room for equivocation or ambiguity. In this entire context, the Moscow communique correctly stresses that the norm of exchang-ing views and of discussions bethe international Com-

To speak of unity without any form is as absurd and meaning-less as to talk of the soul with-out a body. One can discuss and adopt means and methods suited to the given situation for arriving at a world conference. But one must steadfastly drive towards it. Not to do so is to abiuse evolutories interspitional abjure proletarian inte

The bellicose actions increasing y being resorted to by the Anglo American and West German im American and West German im-perialists in recent months and the tragic positions of the Chinese leaders' call, not for any soft-pedalling of the efforts in convene a world meeting, but for greater determination and vigour.

The task has become difficult and more complicated. It calls for more mutual consultation, great patience and carefully worked out steps and measures. It also calls for unflagging tenacity and per

Going to the root of the question, one can clearly see that the forging of the unity of the inter-national Communist movement is national Communist movement is basically not more but less diffi-cult in the present epoch as com-pared with the earlier ones.

Communism has become wietori Communist has become victori-ous over so many countries and vast continental regions of the globe. Communism and the work-ingclass movement are a far stronger force now in the capi-talist world than ever before. The national liberation movement is national liberation movement is driving the last nails in the coffin

Conflicts among the imperialist powers are growing. Inside the USA, the forces of peace and against American aggression-against Vietnam are developing a magnitude that could hardly have been anticipated even a very few vears ago.

American interpention in Viet. nam is going to be defeated os certainly as French efforts to hold on to Indo-China in the last decade.

decaae. World War can be and has to be halted, peace can and has to be preserved. The dangerous belli-cosity of American reaction is also an expression of its alarm at the tidal wave of world socialism and national liberation. Socialism has been determining and will deter-mine more and more the course of human history.

The present and undoubtedly and present and unaoubledig serious divergences in the Inter-national Communist movement cannot hide the basic reality, which is moving more and more in our favour, despite zigzags and setbacks on certain occa-

THE UNITY OF THE INTER-NATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT IS CERTAIN, ITS VICTORY IS CERTAIN. WE HAVE TO WORK FOR IT TIRE-



AMRITSAR TEXTILI STRIKE CONTINUES THE strike of the tex-; have been turned into de-

tile workers of Amritsar for implementation of the minimum wages entered the 37th day on May 17.

The workers are continuing the strike with great enthusiasm desnite all the repressive measures taken by the government

So far the government should call off the strike has arrested 1,369 workers unconditionally before any under the Defence of India of their demands could be Rules, which in Amritsar met

fence of capitalists rules. Though conciliation talks were held at Chandigarh between the leaders of the workers and government spokesmen including the Chief Minister, no settle-ment could be arrived at.

The government is un-derstood to be making it an issue of prestige and insisting that the workers

AITUC Opposes Plans To 'Invest' PF Deposits

BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The All-India Trade Union Congress has opposed the move currently being made to obtain government sanction for investment of part of provident funds of the workers on the share market.

THE FICCI and the presi-dents of the stock exchan-ges have made this demand on the ground that it would help witten to the Ministry on revive the share market. The reactions of the AITUC to this move are contained in a letter addressed by S. A. Dange, general secretary of the AITUC to the state committees of the

organisation. The AITUC has also criticised the statements made by minis-ters in support of the proposal for investment of provident funds in industrial equity, and has held that before making such propo-sals, the ministers should have consulted the tripartite con-

consulted the tripartite con-ference. The AITUC letter to its state units goes on to say that news has appeared in the press from time to time that the employers organisations are asking the go-vernment to invest the workers' money lying with government in the provident funds in the share market and stocks of private form of government securities. A report in the STATESMAN of 17 May 1965 says the follow-ing on this matter: "The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had suggested to the Government of Trust funds and retirement benefit funds as early as February 1965 Constituent the updature con-ference. The AITUC letter to its state units goes on to say that news has appeared in the press from time to time that the employers' organisations are asking the go-vernment to invest the workers'.

MAY 23, 1965

Plan For Gambling

Just as mey use life insurance. wrong on the s to make such managing committee of the union enriching private wanted to do it, put it before the creasons for announcing the indefi-emphasises. managing committee said that the the decision was taken by the managing committee of the union in view of the Pakistani aggres-sion on India at various places the for the decid-the decid-body of the union, which had add the resulting situation. Therefore the committee decid-body of the union, which had sked it to fix the dates for the strike, to postpone for the time-being the proposed indefinite general strike. "It is highly wrong on the part of ministers to make such proposals of enriching private companies with workers' money. If the minister wanted to do it, he should have put it before the tripartite conference for d sion", the letter emphasises.



From AJOY DASGUPTA

CALCUTTA: The public sector coalmining machinery plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation at on Durgapur is facing difficulties due to non-cooperation wor from private sector mining interests.

THE plant is designed to ing a non-cooperative attitude to have a capacity, when completed, of 45,000 tons. It is scheduled-to-produce 6,000 tons of much-needed coalmining machinery this year, that is 1965-66

However, the private sector mineowners are refusing to place any orders with the HEC and are going for the private sector collaboration venture of the Tatas and the Britsh concerns, Vickers and Babcocks-Vilcox

abcocks—Vilcox. This private sector con-cern, AVB, is fully booked upto 1969 when the public sector mining machinery sector mining machinery plant is finding it difficult to get orders even for its products this year.

It is reported that even the public sector mining concern, the National Coal Develop-ment Council (NCDC) is taktowards the HEC project. The management of the

HEC is trying to cover up the failure to get a market and keep the production schedule by trying to provoke labour trouble in the plant.

Some of the anti-labour activities of the management were described recently by representatives of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Em-ployees' Union at a press conference in Calcutta

has The management been systematically curtailing the longstanding privi-leges of the workers and employees. For example, the number of annual holidays has been reduced by three to five days for different categories of workers. There are still no standing

orders in this project employ-ing about 3,500 workers. The employees are governed by different sets of rules regard-

ing leave, working hours, etc. The union urged upon the management that till agreed standing orders are evolved according to procedures laid down by law, no change in the existing practices should be made. But the management did not pay much heed to this demand.

to this demand. The union sought the in-tervention of the West Ben-gal state government's labour directorate, but the latter has chosen to keep quiet over the matter

matter Recently the management changed the working hours with the result that the evening shift of workers now ends at 11 p.m. while in all other factories the evening shifts end at 10 p.m. The new rule end at 10 p.m. The new rule has caused innumerable diffi-culties to the workers, espe-transport facilities. The workers protested and held demonstrations.

general manager. But all that the boss had to give them were threats of "dire onsequences".

Another instance cited by the union representatives was that of the long wait on a pay day to get their salaries.

After a long wait in queues on the usual payday, the workers protested against the delay in payment of their salaries. They were told that there would be no pay on that day because a Sunday had intervened

The workers, hearing this reply, went back to their work. But the management decided to chargesheet 390 workers for "stoppage of production".

The funny aspect of this chargesheet was that among the 390 workers chargesheeted were many chargesheet who were on leave on the particular day and even in the hospital. some

A deputation of five workers went to meet the general manager to represent against this highhanddness of the management. The result was: all five of them were arrested under the DIR when they all five of the came out of the general manager's office

The five workers were subsequently released on ball, but the management has cho-sen to suspend them. On April 26, the government has arrested the general secretary of the HECEU under the DIR.

After this arrest, the After this arrest, the management has terminat-ed the services of 130 mus-ter roll employees. There are about 1,300 such em-ployees in the plant, and now all of them are work-ing under the threat of ter-mination of convince mination of services.

The anti-labour attitude of the management does not stop with trying to crush the majority union; it is actively majority union; it is actively trying to foist an INTUO

And this INTUC union is run by Congress MLA Anan-dagopal Mukherjee, a protege of West Bengal Congress boss

The Federation has again written to the Ministry on May I this year and had. quoted the practice in UK and USA in support. The letter also says that "apart from making up for the scarcity of rupee, finance, it will also help to some extent in the revival of the capital market in India which, has been languishing for the last two years."

The workers have over Rs. 500 crores in provident funds and hence the employers' fede-actions have an eye on them.

The employers have succeeded in getting huge sums from the Life Insurance savings of the people, entrusted to the nationa-lised Life Insurance Corporation, invested in the share markets.

invested in the share markets. The LIC is hand in glove with the big speculators in the country and often rushes to their aid in order to save them when they are in trouble on the share mar-ket. The LIC's operations in this field are a standing, scandal in which savings funds of the peo-ple entrusted to the care of the state are used to buttress a sys-tem of speculative priorits. There may be no more

There may be no more exposures of Mundhra scandals but the tribe of Mundhras exists and flourishes. They are an inherent part of the capi-talist system.

Having secured over Rs. 135 rores from the LIC, the employers now want to get hold of the provident funds.

provident funds. The press, also reports that some ministers of the Central Government, including the La-bour Minister, are putting for-ward the idea that workers should buy shares in private in-dustry by using their provident fund savings, just as they use these funds for life insurance.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION DEFERS STRIKE PLANS

From SARALA KARKHANIS

MBAY: The Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union necessary today as it was has decided to defer its pro-

and therefore the strike was as

But the Pakistani aggres nas decided to deter its pro-posed indefinite general changed the situation in the coun-strike to realise the bonus try and therefore the managing committee "does not think it proper to announce the date of the general strike now".

National Convention New Delhi May II

Against Aggression; For Nonalignment, Secularism

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The democratic forces have begun the counter-offensive against right reaction's new offensive following the Pakistani aggression. The nationwide meetings during the Week of Action, called by the Communist Party, focussed special attention on the need to defend the country against aggression and on the defence of national policies.

aggression. It said:

Violation

By U.S.A.

governments. It is disgrace-

ful that the US government has not even had the cour-

tesy to reply to India's com-

plaint that American arms

and tanks are being used in the Kutch aggression by Pakistan.

"This is in clear violation

of repeated assurances pub-licly given by spokesmen of the Government of the United States that no such

arms would be used against India and if so used, the

United States government

would take necessary ac-

"The British government in the name of a cease-fire and a settlement have been

putting forward proposals which, in fact, would leave

the aggressors in control of

the fruits of their latest

"This convention draws the

urgent attention of the peo-ple of India to the fact that this anti-Indian posture of US and British governments

is not a new posture. On the question of Kashmir and other related issues it has been the interference

of these two governments

which has always encourag-ed the Pakistan miltary dic-tatorship and prevented a

aggi

B UT other democratic the US-British role in the organisations and individuals have also been in action round similar slogans the imperialist conspiracy to subvert India's freedom with the aid of the reactionary parties and groups inside the ountry

Left Congressmen have been campaigning vigorous-ly, with V. K. Krishna Menon, K. D. Malaviya and Aruna Asaf Ali taking the lead. Several meetings have been held in different parts of the country, where the dangers to our basic policies have been highlighted by these leaders and others.

Of special significance in connection with the efforts to build a united platform to fight these dangers was the National Convention Against Pakistan Aggression and for Defence of the National Policies of Nonalignment and Secularism, held in New Delhi on May 11.

Wellknown Speakers

Sponsored by the All India Peace Council, in cooperation with other organisations, the Convention was presided over by Diwan Chaman Lall. The speakers included K. D. Malaviya, Communist MP Mohd. Flias, the head of the Nam-dhari Sikh Community Maha-raj Bir Singh; the general secretary of the Jamat-ul-Ulema and the well known advocate A. S. R. Chari.

The resolution unanimously adopted by the crowded meet-ing drew pointed attention to

OF INDIA

peaceful settlement through direct negotiations".

The resolution, calling for unity in defence of India's sovereignty against aggression of India's stated: "The hest answer to ag-

gression lies in the streng-thening not only of our defence potential, but also of our basic national policies of nonalignment and secularism". "The convention deplores the open encouragement and support extended to the Pakistan aggressors by the American and British China

Condemned

The Convention also condemned the Chinese govern-ment's support to the Pakis-tan aggression. It said:

"It is unfortunate that the Pakistan aggression has been openly supported also by the Chinese government. The governments of Pakis-tan and China have intan and China have increased their opportunis anti-Indian collusion after the recent visit of Presi-dent Ayub to Peking. This convention, condemns unholy alliance which has no other purpose than to weaken India as a force for peace and progress in Asia and in the world.

The Convention expressed a categorical opinion regarding the British ceasefire proposals:

"This convention earnestly desires a peaceful settle-



PAINTINGS **EXHIBITION OF** WORKER-PAINTER **RAKHAL DAS**

THESE two landscapes are part of the exhibition of the paintings by Rakhal Das, inaugurated on May 17 at the Shridharani Art Gallery in New Delhi by Indira Gandhi. See last week's NEW AGE for a review of these paint-Ines

NEW AGR

ment of all disputes, with Pakistan without foreign interference. The people of India are anxious for an end of the fighting which is now taking place.

"But this Convention warns that an effective cease-fire can only be achieved when the aggres-sors have evacuated all the Indian territory taken by them in their latest aggression in Kutch. If the British sion in kick, it insist on such an evacuation of Indian territory as a pri-mary precondition for a cease-fire, they must be re-jected out of hand".

Similar united meetings and Conventions are being orga-nised by the Peace Council and other bodies all over the country. State Peace Confer-ences have already been held in Karnatak and Punjab: othrs are planned for the

In all such conferences, the question of defence of the country and its basic policies is being highlight-ed, together with the most urgent issues of US aggres-sion in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic.

The All India Peace Coun-cil has decided to observe the worldwide Vietnam Week (May 23-30) also as a week devoted to the defence of the country and the national

nolicies



LETTERS

IS it true that during the recent elections for the office Frecent elections for the once bearers and executive committee members of the Congress Parlia-mentary Party, there was the same confusion among the Con-gress left' as during the days of, the "succession", immediately the "succession", immedi after Pandit Nehru's death?

It is said that there were peculiar "alliances", which some-times crossed the boundaries of ideology, and "other considera-tions"—often opportunist in the worst sense—prevailed. worst sense-pre

One can only hope that this is not true. If the Congress left only were to work unitedly, and in an uncompromising, princi-pled way-the right could be fought successfully.

Rank-and-file Congressmen, who value the basic policies and are growing more and more critical of the rightward trends in Congress policies, should exert such pressure as they can on the Congress Left, to help to unify it and work out a principled latform

CONGRESS WORKER Hissar

QUIT THE COMMONWEALTH

I am not sure if it is realistic commonwealth" will find any response from the government. Knowing its weaknesses and vacillations, perhaps it would be better if more concrete steps-though perhaps not as "drastic" --were proposed by the demo-cratic movement.

The Commony Ministers' conference is to take place in London next month. We all remember the shame which T. T. Krishnamachari brought on at last year's conferen us at last years concern, his kowtowing to the Brit mperialists.

This time the Prime Minister This time the Prime Minister himself is supposed to go to London. But why should he go? Why should the demand not be raised that in view of the insult-ing anti-Indian attitude of the British government, India should not take part in this particular meeting?

Public opinion must be built up against our association with British imperialism—through all British imper possible ways.

INDERJIT SINGH Indore

WHITE SAHIB **STILL RULES**

T HE manner in which the Government of India has dealt with the British-Pakistani agent Stacey is absolutely shame

Here is a man, who is caught red handed, trying to establish contacts with Sheikh Abdullah —having specifically been refus-ed permission for this purpose. And all that the Government of India can do is to request hir to be kind enough to leave ou country!

Why? Do the white sahibs still rule India, that any crime committed by a British crook ag-ainst this country must be con-doned?

Why could Stacey not be tried before an Indian court of law? Why could the full truth not be exposed regarding the collusion between the British imperialists, whom Stacey represents, and the Pabieton aggressors? Pakistan aggressors

Nellore

ELECTRICAL EMPLOYEES FEDERATION IN DELHI

N EW DELHI: The trade union movement of the employees engaged in the electrical and radio industries in Delhi entered a new stage with the formation of the Federation of Electrical and Radio Employees. The federation was formed

recently at a meeting of elec trical and radio employee unions representing about unions representing 1.000 workers.

LWO workers. A constitution of the fede-ration has also been adopted. Among the unions which have already joined the fede-ration are those functioning in radio and electrical con-cerns like the Ahuja Radios, Phillips, Bajaj, General Radios, AEI, Electronics and Voltas.

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FOR PARTY MEMBERS ONLY

RESOLUTIONS OF THE

COMMUNIST PARTY

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF

New Delhi 5-11 April 1965





A delegation of UP legislators consisting of Z.A. Ahmad, Chandrajit Yadav, Chetan Raj Singh, Nek Ram Sharma, Jamil-ur-Rahman Kidwai and Bhagwan Sharma, has recently enquired into the extremely reprehensible as it benefited both the Muslim and Hindu students alike We has recently enquired into the extremely reprehensible as it becaused both the Muslim incidents which occurred in the Muslim University, Aligarh, on April 25, 1965, resulting in murderous assaults on the Vice-Chancellor and some senior professors by a section of students. by a section of students.

THE legislators' delegation The registrators delegation as it possibly could. It had had talks with many important office-bearers of the University, includ-ing the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Proc-tor, Registrar, several provosts and

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It also interviewed a number of senior professors who gave their assessment of the situation. Many eye-witnesses to the inci-dents both from among the teach-ers and the students were also examined. were also

As regards the so-called inter-As regards the so-called inter-vention by Pakistan Embassy, the delegation found no evidence to show that any person from the Pakistan Embassy in India had visited the University before this agitation started. The delegation is convinced that despite what Pak-istan government or its Embassy may do in other matters, they had no hand in this affair. The idea that Pakistani acents

The idea that Pakistani agents had engineered this agitation has been circulated deliberately by certain interested parties who are always on the look out for inciand situations which can communal disharmony and cause communal disharmony and conflict and create the impression that all Indian Muslims are Pakistan agents.

The delegation has come to the conclusion that no better person could have been selected today for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Aligarh University than Ali Yavar

Aligarh University than Ali Yavar Jung. But his appointment as Vice-Chancellor was very much dis-liked by certain orthodox com-munal elements in the teaching staff and the administration of the University, who had their own prospective candidates.

prospective cancicares. Hence, soon after his appoint-ment a slander campaign was that this propaganda was organis-ed hy interested parties and per-haps by the defeated aspirants for the post of vice-chancellorship. We are also sure that this propaganda could not develop on the scale could not develop on the scale that it did among the students without the actual support of some members of the staff."

On the reservation issue, the delegation has found that the re-duction of reservation of seats for local students for admission to the local students for admission to the Engineering College from 75 to 50 per cent was a correct step. "For, it would raise the standard of education and prevent an un-desirable inbreeding in the engi-neering former. neering faculty.

neering faculty. The delegation has found no evidence to show that any mem-ber of the staff could be held responsible for working up the agitation and for inciting the students to assault the Vice-Chancellor and some professors on April 25. April 25.

April 25. That on the issue of reduction of reservation there were differ-ences of opinion among staff mem-bers is a recognised fact. It is also recognised that the unanimity of the Academic Council on that question was unreal because those opposed to the reduction did nnt speak up against the firm stand taken by the Vice-Chancellor.

"We concéde that there can be an honest difference of opinion on an issue like this, Persons moti-vated mainly by local lovalties and and without ing mischief take the position

"We have no evidence to show that there was anything in the nature of an organised conspiracy on the part of some staff members to promote and help this agitation and give it a violent form.

A press statement issued by Col. Zaidi, an ex-Vice-Chancellor couplicity in this whole episode was unfortunate and seems to have been issued hurriedly with-out an enquiry."

The delegation was really sur-prised to find that despite the fact that students' agitation was. mouning in tempo from April 18 onwards, the University adminis-tration and particularly its Proc-toral staff, did not consider it toral statt, did not consider it necessary to take any special mea-sures to prevent untoward deve-lopments. The Aligarh University being a residential University has an elaborate set up for looking . after students and maintaining dis-cipline amongst them. cipline amongst them.

The delegation has been shocked The delegation has been shocked by the gross inefficiency which the police force displayed on April 25. "In fact, the manner in which the police intervened only aggravated the situation without ensuing any protection whatsoever to the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the court" the court."

The delegation was "strongly of the opinion that certain positive 5 should be made, strictly on steps should be taken to improve the basis of merit regardless of the functioning of the University, the community or caste to which to curb the influence of the reac-

tionary communal elements and strengthen the forces of national integration in its internal life."

To this end, the delegation suggested a number of including the following:

The first requisite advance in this direction is that the new Vice-Chancellor, Ali Yavar Jung should withdraw his resignation and take full charge of the University affairs,

2 The University Court and the Executive Council should be suspended for the time being and all their powers should be vested in the Vice-Chancellor for a period of at least one year. The Vice-Chancellor should be authorised to nominate an adviso cil for helping to carry

3 The posts of pro-Chancellor and pro-Vice-Chancellor should be abolished, for they not only cause unnecessary duality of authority but also encourage factional groupings and intrigues based on undesirable ambitions of individual aspirants to these posts. The post of the pro-Chancellor is absolutely redundant.

A The present pro-Vice-Chan-cellor, Mr. Yusuf Hussain Khan, should be asked to retire. We are convinced that a man of his orthodox communal and reactionary views cannot be kept today in that leading position. We do not hesitate to state that his influence on he internal life of the University has not been very commendable.

Punjab Kisan Sabha Reactivised From OUR CORRESPONDENT

JULLUNDUR: A meeting of the working com-mittee of the Punjab Kisan Sabha was held in Jullundur on May 10 under the presidentship of Teja Singh Swatantar, president of the Sabha.

M ANY important deci-sions were taken by the committee to gear up the organisation so that the Kisan Sabha's responsibility towards Punjab peasants are discharg-ed faithfully.

The meeting appointed Shamsher Singh Josh MLA acting general Secretary of the Punjab Kisan Sabha in place of Dalip Singh Tapiala who has been detained under the Defence of India Rules. The meeting demanded effective inter-vention hy the state govern-ment to guarantee a minimum fair price for the producer. State trading in foodgrains was the only permanent solu-tion to the problem of prices, it said.

s of the office. It was disclosed at the extended by the Kisan com-meeting that more than one mittee to the fighting workers lakh kisans have already en-rolled as members in the was condemned and imme-Kisan Sabha in the current diate settlement of the issue year. Enrolment drive will be demanded.

the Defence of India Rules. The office of the Sabha is to be transferred to Chandi-garh since that town has be-come the administrative head-quarters of the state. Chajju Ram has been put in charge of the office. the transferred to Chandi-guarters of the state. Chajju Ram has been put in charge

PAGE THIRTEEN



By the time this dispatch is published, the results of the elections to the provincial assemblies in both the wings will have been announced.

A the Presidential and Na-tional Assembly elections and after the combined opposition participated enthusiastically. provincial assemblies' elec-tions, not much interest is left in these elections.

After the Presidential and National Assembly elections, the COP realised that these elections are nothing more than "a game of the ruling than "a party", the purpose of which is to perpetuate Ayub's authoritarian regime.

Out of 150 seats in the West Pakistan Assembly, 45 have been declared unpposed and 36 of them long to the ruling Musoppos lim League.

Absence of interest on the Absence of interest of the part of the people in these elections, was not only due to the tricks and tactics of the ruling party alone but also due to the prevailing political situation including the recent Sindh-Kutch border conflict

Government - controlled press is publishing lengthy and tendencious reports with hanner headlines an all the leaders, from Ayub to Bhutto, are trying hard to work-up an anti-India hys-

People of Pakistan, are no doubt seriously concerned about these developments but how they look at this qu can best be judged by the attitude of COP.

PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

During this whole period tried to create a war hysteria against India. Different sections of people have expressed their determination to deed their determination to they fend the country, but they also realised the basic need to resist the imperialist cons-piracy and intervention, under the pretext of this conflict.

That is why the progres sive sections of people have urged a peaceful solution through direct negotiations between India and Pakistan.

It is to be noted that the ruling circles were not able to divert the attention of peo-ple from their basic and im-portant problems, taking advanage of border situation equent "Hate-India"

campaign. Complete unity of the working class and toiling masses and their determination to defend their interests, which was demonstrated during the May Day celebrations in both

PAGE FOURTEEN

KARACHI: A FTER what happened in tan these celebrations went

after the combined opposition parties (COP) announced their decision to boycott the provincial assemblies' elec-tions, not much interest is left in these elections. After the Presidential and After the Presidential and ers and other cultural activities.

> The workers demanded at these meetings that they should be given full trade-union rights including the right to strike. They also demanded the political right to vote and to send their repre-sentatives to Assemblies, and release of all political prison-

During these May Day celebrations, which were preceded by an "anti-imperialist week", people con-demned the US aggressive. actions in Vietnam and ex-pressed their solidarity with the fighting people of Vietnam. They are even en-rolling volunteers now.

In West Pakistan also, where the working-class is not so well organised as in the eastern wing, May Day was celebrated on a large scale. Public meetings were held all over the West Pakistan under the auspices of different labour unions

These meetings were addressed by the leaders of Na-tional Awami Party, West Pakistan Peasants Committee, Pakistan Workers Federation and the Railway Workers Union.

These leaders called upon These leaders called upon the workers to fight united-ly for securing their rights. Resolutions were passed at these meetings in which demands were made for Pakistan's withdrawal from Pakistan's withdrawal from the imperialist blocs, estab-lishment of an independent foreign policy, nationalisa-tion of foreign capital and enterprises and introduc-tion of radical land reforms. Workers from the both wings of the country pledged their full support and solida-rity with the struggle of the railway workers. After the railway workers. After the recent strike of Post and Telegraph employees, t struggle of the railway en ployees is going to be t second important struggle the em-the the working class of Pakistan.

RAILWAY STRIKE

The railway workers have decided to go on strike from May 27 to press their demands for better wages,

May Day celebrations in Source wings of the country, was a proof that the workers are alert enough not to be mis-led by the ruling circles. The significant aspect of this year's May Day celebra-tions was that in East Pakis-

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT ruling party is indulging in a vile propaganda that this strike is being instigated by anti-Pakistan elements and workers should not take part in this strike.

But workers are ready to face these threats and their firm determination forced the government to appoint a com-mission to investigate their wage structure and other dcmands

During the May Day celebrations, one of the important demands of workers was that they should get their due share in the country's economic development

For this purpose they sugrested nationalisation of foreign capital and development of public sector. These deof public sector. These de-mands are significant in the context that the National Development Council of Pak-istan is meeting this week to finalise the Third Five Year Plan of Pakistan

There were a lot of talks recently about concentration of wealth in a few hands. Ayub an other leaders have often said that all sections of people should enjoy the fruits of economic development of the country.

EMPHASIS ON INDUSTRIES

Earlier, emphasis was placed mainly on agricultural de-velopment or development of small industries. But even now government relies upon pri-vate sector for the develop-ment of heavy industry. This trend is so obvious that even the pro-government paper DAWN had to warn against it

"The trend towards concentration has not been halt-ed", DAWN wrote, "owing to several known advantages which the industrial combines have over the small and me-dium sized units, the former are able to widen the margin of their profit and sometime expand at the expense of the latter".

"The trend is", the paper continued, "bound to become immeasurably more conspi-cous, as the industrial pro-gramme with its present em-phasis on light industries is oriented to the establishment of heavy and chemical indus-

"It is patent that only the big industrial combines and corporations with their enormous resources in finances and reanisation, their command of technological know-how and their ability to secure the cooperation of large foreign private firms will be in a position to launch these in a position to launch these very big industrial undertak-

ings? It is premature to say what the government will do to stop this trend but one of the important aspect of the stru-ggle of the Pakistan's working class is to force the gov-ernment to take effective. measures to stop this trend. (May 16)



FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ASWAN DAM

It now flows along a new months. bed in the granite Aswan rocks carved by the hands of two fraternal peoples. To finally harness the great-est African river and to forge it into an instrument of pros-

Work is apace at the onstruction site of the construction site of the --such is the honourable task hydro-electric power station. engaging the energies of the lis third and fourth sec- Aswan builders.

ADEN : UNITY OF **PROGRESSIVE FORCES**

T HE attempts by the Arab Peninsula". The organis British colonial authorities to impose on the South Arabian people a constitutional settlement favourable to themselves are encountering mounting resis-tance on the part of the pro-gressive sections of the popu-lation.

That explains the failure of the London conference on problems of South Arahia's constitution. The conference constitution. The conference was packed with British toadies hand-picked from Aden and the various sulta-

. Influential political forces Abdulla al Asnaj, the chair-of Aden and the South Ara-bion Federation have recently Party, which sponsored the united' themselves in the creation of this united body.

O N May 15, the Egyptian people marked the first anniversary of the realisation of an age-old dream: exactly one year ago the Nile was dam-med and its waters were made to submit to their will. It now flows along a new

forge it into an instrument of pros-he perity of the Egyptian people he — such is the honourable task

will oppose this step by al means. In particular, it will hold a civil disobedience by all it will movement campaign in all the towns of Aden and Protecto-



in the strafing at the initial against the American impe-stages of the rebellion when rialists. the same gang of military thugs led by Wessin started the attack against the popular movement

The US claimed it had no knowledge of the new air attacks despite the fact that the planes took off from the San Isidro air base which is directly under the control of the US occupation roops.

The fact is that faced with the worldwide denunciation for its interventionist policy, the US sought to arrive at a compromise with the 'consti-tutionalist' government of Caamano in order to secure a position for its stooges military junta

Simultaneously, it tried to take effective control of the general situation with the help of the inter-American force of the OAS sent to the Dominican Republic in the name of "peace-keeping". So far, only two Latin American countries sent their troops for "peace-keeping."

The government of Caamano flatly refused to negotiate with the military junta and strafing was the result. Caamano has appealed to the United Nations Secretary-General U Thant seeking his "immediate personal inter-vention" to prevent the des-truction of Santo Domingo

consistently opposing any move by the UN to inter-vene in the Dominican affairs had to yield to the united will and submit to the resolution.

The US is now somehow trying to stop the complete elimination of its control in the Dominican Republic seeking to retain at least partial control through the OAS. The investment of one and a half billion dollars in that country by the US tycoons is large enough a sum to pro-vide the necessary impetus.

Throughout Latin America and in the world generally, it has now become clear beyond any doubt that the Domini-

Arab Peninsula". The organisation has issu-ed a protest statement ag-ainst the proposal of the British High Commissioner in Aden to set up a com-mission to determine the, principles of the new Con-situation of Aden. "We confirm", the state-ment says, "that we will boy-cott such a rigged commission and warn that the organisation will oppose this step by all

MAY 23, 1965







The Caamano govern-ment has declared that in the first place the foreign The Caamano troops must be withdrawn from the Dominican Republic and second, the right of the people to self-deter-mination and sovereignty must be recognised;

It is no wonder that aimost the overwhelming majority of the people in that coun-try, over 99 per cent, now supports the Caamano government and solidly stands

behind it

If the UN has to ensure peace in this Republic which has been subjected to a brutal molestation by US forces, it must ask the US marines to pack up and vacate the island. Second, vacate the Island, Second, it must arrange for an elec-tion to help establish a government chosen by the people in the Dominican Republic.

But before that the attacks But before that the attacks by the self-seekers in the mili-tary junta, aided and abetted by the US must stop imme-diately and peace restored in that country.

The extremist circles in the US are backing the tough line of President Johnson and advocating a policy which virtually means that no country will have the right to exist in the manner it likes if it does not follow a path. agreeable to the US.

Thus the IIS NEWS AND WORLD REPORT in its latest issue (May 17) has suggested further strengthening of US

The temporary ceasefire established in the Domi-an Republic has been rudely broken. The military ta headed by Imbert Berreras—whose friend and de is Wessin y Wessin—has strafed the civilians in to Domingo and unleashed a major attack to oust high up on the list of US intervention

> This is the new doctrine of power of Johnson. But saner elements in the US itself are counselling caution and demanding the President keeps his hands off such adventurist moves.

But will Johnson, who has already built up the feeling of a power-drunk, listen to such an advice? If he does not retract even now, he would only surge throughout the Latin American continent.

Approaching Climax In Vietnam?

S a new Dien Bien Phu in the offing? Perhaps, it is too optimistic to expect such a development so soon. But the events of the past couple of weeks unmistakably point out that the South Vietnamese liberation forces are getting ready for a major offensive.

The so-called claimant of the "world's mightest power", the US, is licking its wounds, the most grievous in the his-tory of its ten-year undeclared war in Vietnam, inflicted by the liberation forces.

United States has already failed to ensure protection alone to its loyal proteges in South Vietnam. It has asked Korea to come in with assault forces about a month back. Australia also has been re-quested to join in recently. And these assistances are required despite the pre-sence of over 45,000 crack US marines, abundant sup-ply of war materiel, planes, vehicles and artillery in Victories the military baces Vietnam: the military bases in Formosa and Okinawa, and the Moving Fortress— the Seventh Fleet, patrol-ing the China Sea notwithstanding. The ground is fast shifting from under the feet of the US forces.

For whatever reasons, the US had also stopped bombing North Vietnam during the last week. If this was an indication of the realisation at last of a folly, it could be hopeful. But the resumption, of bombing on May 18 belies any such hope Johnson is escalating the war, not scaling it down.

The only demand today is that US forces get out of Viet-nam, and no other step can satisfy the peaceloving peo-ples of the world. If the US does not wish to listen to the voice of reason, then a new Dien Bien Phu is a stark and inevitable outcome waiting to be enacted in due time.

W. Germany Gets "The Order Of Boot"

T HE revanchist regime Labour Prestige of West Germany has got the answer back in its own coin. The moment it. has accorded formal diplomatic recognition to Israel. six_Arab countries out of nine have retaliated and asked the Bonn embassies to quit.

The Arab nations have broken off the diplomatic tie with West Germany in persu-ance of the decision they had already taken. It was not an empty threat These countries are: the UAR, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Lebanon, Ku-wait and Saudi Arabia. Morocco and Libya are yet to take this step and only Tunisia so far has been consistently refusing to follow such a militant line

The West German govern-ment's policy of blackmail has received the severest re-buff- at the hands of these y-emerging nations

. GFR's mad bid to deny the existence of the GDR and to invoke the Hallstein doc-trine against any nation which might recognize the GDR as also the threat to cut all economic aid, only proved the unjustifiability of the policy which Bonn had been following. Pressure tactics cannot work in today's world.

The action of the Arab nations has proved that he newly-developing nations are today in a position to pay back any haughty nation the price of its insolence:

The next logical step for the Arab nations would be to recognise the GDR, not only to give the final blow to West German intransigence but also to set up a brilliant ex-ample of courage and con-viction before other vacillat-ing and tight-rope-walking developing nations

Slumps In Britain

THE results of the local elections out last week proved the apprehension that the British Labour Party's influence is steadily waning among the electorate.

And, for this the leadership of the Party is to be squarely blamed. The Tory Party has registered signifi-cant victories in these elec-tions and if the Labour Party fails to retrace its steps, it is clear that in the next gene-ral elections, a Labour gov-ernment will be out of question

The wrong domestic policies, greater spending on military matters, and the servile sup-Wilson to the US President Johnson for all his aggressive actions, are the factors which ed to Labour's failure at the nolle

What is needed therefore is a progressive orientation of Labour's policy in the service of the people to regain the confidence it enjoyed earlier.

-Sadhan Mukherjeo (May 19)

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PROTEST AGAINST IMPERIALIST **CONSPIRACY IN ASIA** Action Week Observed All Over India On CPI's Call

May 10 to 17 was observed all over the country as a Week of Action, as called by the National Council of the Communist Party of India at its last meeting. Party units and members took the initiative in many places to observe the week while democratic and progressive organisations and individuals joined in.

best interests of the coun-

THE week was observed HE week was observed mainly through meetings and demonstrations. The slo-gans were: "Against Pak Ag-gression", "For Defence of the Country", "Against Ame-rican Arms Aid to Pakistan", "Against Anglo-American Conspiracies", "For the De-fence of Nonalignment and Secular Democracy" and "faminet American Aggress

fence of Nonalignment and Secular Democracy" and "Against American Aggres-sion on Vietnam". Economic and democratic issues like holding the price line, regular supply of food-grains, release of political prisoners were also raised during the week.

Reports of the Week of Action have only started to come as we go to press.

DELHI

In Delhi a mass rally was held in the Gandhi Grounds on May 16 B. D. Joshi presided

Joshi presided, A resolution passed by the meeting condemned the use of American arms against India and demanded that the US government stop supplying arms to Pakistan.

rms to Pakistan. It warned that the im-perialists' aim was to pre-ssurise India into acqueis-cing to their wishes and abandon the policy of hon-alignment and demanded of the Government of In-dia to resist all such pres-sures and consistently follow the policy of non-alignment which was in the

try. The resolution said that to The resolution said that to strengthen India's defences the government must stop relying on the promises of the imperialists and seek aid from

imperialists and seek aid from the Soviet Union and other friendly countries. Another, resolution con-demned the American attacks on North Vietnam and de-manded that the Yankees should get out of Vietnam

and Asia. The May 16 meeting was proceded by a series of street corner meetings all over Delhi which were organised by the Party branches.

y the Party branches. Two public meetings were also held, one in Shahdara and the other in Sewanagar. The meeting in Shahdara was preceded by a demons-tration. Thousands of handbills are been distributed in the

tration. Thousands of handbills have been distributed by the Delhi Communists during the week explaining the Party policy both in regard to de-fence of the country's borders and economic problems. On May 11 the Delhi state unit of the ATTUC organised a public meeting in Subzi Mandi with the same slogans. Speakers at the meeting

Speakers at the meeting included Y. D. Sharma, B. D. Joshi, R. C. Sharma and Radha Kishen,

CALCUTTA

From Calcutta AJOY DASGUPTA reports: The campaign week, May 10 From

SHASTRI'S SOVIET VISIT

FROM FRONT PAGE

the weather so to say, but of

the weather so to say, but of a lasting nature. The visit is thus a powerful blow against those forces in this country, which seek to reverse our policy of nonalign-ment and drag India into anti-Soviet military pacts. It is a slap in the face of those who would seek to the our eco-nomy to the imperialists' coat tails. tails

But the crucial question is: will the flame of friendship lighted in Moscow continue to burn as brightly, after the visit is over?

It is here that the demo-cratic movement can play a decisive role.

The consolidation of the gains of the Prime Minis-ter's Soviet visit is not a task which can be left to spontaneity. The imperia-lists and their kenchmen will do all in their power to wipe out the results of the

visit and put out the friendship flame. They must not be allowed to succeed.

At this moment following the visit, there is a vast up-surge of friendly feelings for the Soviet Union among our people.

This gives our people con-fidence that they can resist and fight back the imperialist pressures and blackmail, which are consistently being

which are consistently being applied against our country. This upsurge of friendship for the Soviet Union must be turned into a solid wall which can hold back the onslaught of imperialism and reaction, and effectively protect India's national integrity and natio-nal policies

national integrity and nature nal policies. If the democratic move-ment carry out this task suc-cessfully-and it MUST-the Prime Minister's visit to the Soviet Union will go down in history as a turning point of immense significance in the life of our people.

(May 18)

to 17, was observed through-out West Bengal in a planned manner. The emphasis was to manner. The emphasis was to reach the masses and have a dialogue with them on Party policies and Party's views on the burning events of the day

In Calcutta the week opened with a rally of Party opened with a fally of Farty members and sympathisers in the Calcutta University Institute Hall where state council secretary Bhowani Sen explained the signifi-cance of the resolution of the National Council on the current political situation. The meeting was also add-ressed by Bhupesh Gupta, Biswanath Mükherjee and

Ajoy Dasgupta, According to the plans drawn, up earlier, several street corner meetings, have been held. Some baithak meetings were also held Mass meetings were held in B. K.



Here

Kaul Park and in Behala

In the mofussils also gene ral body meetings of Party members are being held at different levels. Two big mass rallies were held in Habra and Barrackpore in the 24 Parganas district.

Along with the general political situation, local pro-blems were also discussed blems were also discussed at these meetings, especial-ly the scarcity of rice which has grown to menac-ing proportions.

Defence of democracy and release of political prisoners are also featured in a big Wav

More than 50,000 copies f the National Council's of the National Council's appeal have been distributed, in Bengali, Hindi and Urdu. People have been evincing considerable interest in what the Party has to say on the issues facing the country.

TRIVANDRUM

From Trivand Sharma reports: Trivandrum S.

A stirring call to condemn the Pakistani aggression in the Rann of Kutch and also the armed intervention by the United States in Vietnam in a manner shocking to the conscience of mankind has been made in an appeal issued by public leaders.

The appeal has been sign-ed jointly by leaders of poll-tical parties, journalists, law-yers, doctors and other prothe minent public men in state.

Boolcenter

Among the 22 signatories are Panampilli Govinda Menon, Congress MP and a former Chief Minister; V. R. Krishna Iyer, former minister and prominent lawyer; C. Achutha Menon, secretary of the Kerala state council of the CPI; state council or me K. Sukumaran, editor of Kerala Kaumudi daily; K. Kerala Kaumudi daily; K. Balakrishnan, editor of Kaumudi weekly; P. Subra-maniam Potti, prominent advocate; leading doctors Vasudevan and Shenoy; P. T. Bhaskara Panikkar, former member of the Pub-lic Service Commission; unrivised cheimmen M K lic Service Commission; municipal chairmen M, K. Raghavan and N, S. Mani; C, R. Das, former Congress mayor of Trivandrum.

mayor of Trivandrum, The appeal was followed by a public meeting at Erna-kulam on May 12. Similar meetings have been held all over the state, in all import-ant towns and villages. Apart from Pakistani ag-gression and the war on Viet-nam unleashed by the US im-perialists, the spiraling rise in prices of rice, kerosene and other essential articles is bringing together all sections of the people in a united movement.

PLASTIC CONSCIENCE

HERE was an invasion of India in 1962. There is one this year which is continuing. There is ample similarity between the two.

But what *Insider* proposes to reflect this week is on the dis-similarity in India's response as seen from the Parliament and Secretariat corridors and also at diplomatic parties. We suffered on both occa-

We suffered on both occa-sions in territory and prestige. But then what hullabaloo we witnessed then and what an exercise in self-pily we are indulging in now. Nehru was besteged and forced to part with the head of Menon. Chavan was inducted ond head as the miracle man.

or Menon. Canvan was inducted and halled as the miracle man. I remember the FREE PRESS JOURNAL's sprawling head-line then: SAHYADRI COES TO THE RESCUE OF THE HIMALAYAS.

And the man from Sahyadri spared no efforts in creating popular impression that a had discovered the India

modern Shivaii

modern Shivaji. He took a vow at the historic Maratha fortress at Poona not to return to Bombay till the last Chinese was cleared out. A couple of days after he was sworn in as the Defence Minister he dashed off to Pani-pat, India's famed battle field, and took some earth and put it on his forehead. His great grand father had fallen on that haloed spot, fighting against the Moghuls! As if this was not enough.

As if this was not enough, Arya Samajists wanted to in-voke on him the powers of Arjuna, the legendary hero of the Mahabharat. The invocation was done by presenting Chavan Staff of the Indian Army. everything was forgotten. a ton of copper plates on which There was a burst up. Resent. Haill Chota Pant, were inscribed passages from ment ran high. But Choudhury, Gita, particularly those in the man who ought to have

which Krishna injected some guts into Arjuna. Three years later there is

again a run on our prestige; the Pakistanis have gobbled up a part of our Rann. But this time there is no

shouting, nobody is called traitor and none called from the Arawalli hills to rescue both Sahyadri and the Himalayas. Insider hastens to add that this is no reflection on Chavan. All that we mean to say is that the American lobby in this country has a plastic conscience.

DECREPIT **OLD WOMAN**

AS the lobby any selfrespect, personal or national? None. Let me illustrate this point.

Some weeks ago there was a gala party in New Delhi to bid farewell to Maj. Gen. Kelley, Chief of the US Mili-tary (socalled) Aid Mission. All tary (socalled) Aid Mission. All the top military brass and their wives were present. There was plenty to drink and eat.

And then came the moment And then came the moment of sweet sorrow. Kelley got up to propose the toast and before actually doing so he narrated a neat little story.

There was a decrepit old woman of 70, he said. She suffered her ailment in silence for years. And then came a doctor who cured her completely just by touching her.

And then he said: "Let me propose a toast to that doctor", and lifted his glass towards General Choudhury, Chief. of Staff of the Indian Army.



leaped to protect the honour of the Indian Army (the decrepit old woman!), was quiet. Not a wrinkle of resentment on his face.

his face. Soon after came the trouble in Kutch. We do not know exactly how the doctor is find-ing the old woman now.

HAIL. CHOTA PANT

N the recent Congress Parliamentary Party elections K. C. Pant topped the poll for the secretaryship.

ship. We are told he represents the new blood. But how many people know that this young and vigorous gentleman was the subject of a musky contro-versy between the former Finance Minister, C. D. Desh-mukh, and the government. Deshmukh as the then Fin-ore Minister collected a lot

ance Minister collected a lot of material about K. C. Pant. He was then staying with his late father, Govind Ballabh Pant

And he was the employee of both the Birlas and the United Provinces Commercial Corpora-tion. A genius he is to hold two cushy jobs one and the

two cushy jobs one and the same time. C. D. demanded a commis-sion of inquiry. Nehru asked him to furnish him with the material to find out if there was any prima facie case for an inquiry. Deshmukh refused to part with the precious material to any one except to a judicial commission. And afterwards everything was forgotten. Haill Chota Pant.