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INDIA RESPONDS

TO

PM's UNITY CALL

NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

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THE ENTIRE border between India and China has been turned into a scene of armed conflict. The People's Republic of China clearly bears the full responsibility for the armed conflict that has been going on all along the border. Even according to their own admission, the Chinese forces have crossed to the south of the McMahon line. In doing this, they have violated their own past assurances that they would not cross the line.

Editorial

Whatever may be the legalistic stand taken by the Government of China, the fact is that the McMahon Line is the border between India and China in the North Eastern sector. The territories to the south of this line belong to India. Hence the recent Chinese action is a clear violation of India's territorial integrity and amounts to an act of invasion on Indian soil.

The Indian people are pained and angered that not only has their deeply cherished desire for a peaceful settlement of the border problem been not realised, but that the Chinese armed forces have intruded into their soil. They are, therefore, rallying themselves to a man behind their Government for the defence of their territory.

The Chinese leaders will be committing a serious mistake if they think that the feelings of anger and resentment, being given expression to by the various sections of the Indian people against China now, are an expression of anti-Communism or hatred for China. On the other hand, in their ranks are large numbers of people who have always cherished the most friendly feelings towards the Chinese revolution and the Chinese people. Friends and allies of socialism, the fighters for the great cause of peace and democracy, have joined this national protest.

As we go to the press, reports of certain proposals made by the Government of China through a statement issued on the 24th, have come. It is clear that in their present form, they cannot be acceptable to the Indian people. The Government of India has clarified its position, through a statement issued on the same day, that any attempts at resolving differences should be on the basis of decency, dignity and self-respect, and not "under threat of military might of any country however strong it may be."

Although the Chinese proposals in their present form have been rightly declared unacceptable, the Government of India has once again stated its adherence to the fundamental stand of trying to "resolve differences by talks and discussions in this case of border differences with the Government of China." It has also expressed its willingness to undertake talks and discussions, at any level mutually agreed, to arrive at agreed measures which should be taken for the easing of tension and correction of the situation created by unilateral forcible alteration of the status quo along the India-China boundary. It has specifically asked the Chinese to "go back at least to the position where they were all along; the boundary prior to 8th September, 1962."

We are sure that all patriotic Indians who are desirous of defending national honour as well as following the policy of settling disputed questions through peaceful means will endorse this stand of the Government.

It is to be hoped that the Chinese leaders will respond to this gesture of the Government of India and withdraw to the 8th September position and thus open the way to negotiations.

It is obvious that unless they do this, the armed conflict between the two countries will continue. The fact that Indian armed forces have to fall back for the moment before the advancing Chinese armed forces does not mean a cessation of armed conflict. Deep and passionate national sentiment is inspiring all sections of the Indian people to respond to the Prime Minister's call for unity in the defence of Indian territory.

(October 25)

...people here are calm and determined and fully realise that the United States challenge will have to be defeated if peace and security and law are to prevail in the world.

No power can be allowed to take the law in its own hands and defy all norms of international behaviour. No one has the right to commit piracy on the high seas and go unpunished. Every nation has a right to buy arms and strengthen its own defences in the face of foreign threats. And who is threatening here and who is the threatened, grieved and molested party, Cuba or the United States? Could by any stretch of imagination one can say that little Cuba could endanger the security of the United States or is it the other way round, people ask here.

The grave news that the Republic of Cuba is in peril spread like lightning in Moscow. In meetings people carried placards "We are with you Cuba," "Hands off Cuba," "Don't Play with Fire," "USSR warns the aggressors, halt the push to war." And workers with clenched fists declared Cuba is not alone. The People of the Socialist countries and all progressive humanity is with the heroic people of Cuba.

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(October 25)

Cowardly Aggressors

The actions of the American ruling circles are a scandalous violation of elementary norms of international law and all international behaviour. They are incompatible with the charter of the United Nations. This is a challenge to all peace-loving peoples. Such actions directly revive piracy and international robbery, which humanity hoped to finish for ever, by condemning in Nuremberg and Tokyo, the main war criminals responsible for the unleashing of the second World War and for crimes committed against peace and humanity.

Launching new adventurism, the American ruling circles act like coward beasts of prey. They know that the peace-loving people will brand them with shame and therefore, they lie and riggle. Kennedy's radio speech is saturated with lies and hypocrisy from beginning to end. It is like the prayer of a robber before setting out for the highway.

PRAVDA points out that Cuba calls upon the USA to establish normal relations and settle all questions by negotiations. If the aggressors unleash war, the Soviet Union will deliver the most powerful counter-blow. But the Soviet Union and the socialist countries firmly stand on the position of peace that all questions must be settled not by military means but through negotiations, the paper declares.

There is full faith here, that the Soviet Government will do everything possible to prevent an armed conflict and that for this the plans of the aggressors will have to be defeated and the provocateurs of war will have to be bridled. Orders have been issued cancelling

Speaker after speaker called for preparedness and for everybody to work well and do his best for the country at his post in this hour of peril. All those who hold peace dear must act now. We fully support the declaration of our Government in answer to Kennedy's provocative broadcast, workers declare at meetings.

All To Their Posts

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Mighty Forces Of Socialism

The paper warns, "the authors of criminal plans must not have any illusions. The socialist countries are united in their intention to suppress all aggression in its very embryo. We have mighty forces and unflinching determination to vindicate peace."

PRAVDA says that the hands of American aggressors lifted to strike at peace can be stopped by active action, united effort and common will. The United Nations organisation is now put to a serious test. Either it will fulfil its mission which nations have entrusted it and thus justify its real function or the fate of the League of Nations awaits it now. There is no third way, PRAVDA says.

"Gloomy clouds thicken over the world. During these grim days, it is necessary to look soberly into the face of reality. The atom maniacs want to play with the fate of human civilisation. The people warn them: You shall not succeed! The criminal plans of the enemies of peace must be defeated. The will of the people is one—defend and strengthen peace of earth."

Grave Threat To Peace

SOVIET UNION ANSWERS U. S. CHALLENGE ON CUBA

● FROM MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, October 24,

Let there be no doubt about it. The situation is extremely grave. The American war-mongers have succeeded in pushing the world to the brink of nuclear conflagration.

It is the duty of everybody, every honest man and woman everywhere to act now with full vigour and determination to prevent the outbreak of an all devastating atomic war. The time has come to rise to the occasion, realise the grave perils facing humanity at this moment and mobilise every ounce of energy for the peace forces of the world.

SINCE yesterday the whole of the Soviet Union has been alerted to hundred per cent vigilance, caution and calm determination. Since the news came of Kennedy's provocative incendiary broadcast imposing a military blockade of the heroic islands of Cuba, meetings have been going on in all factories and enterprises expressing full support for the freedom loving Cuban people.

In contrast to the war hysteria in the United States, no war-mongering inflammatory speeches are being made here. Neither is there any panic or fear or jitters as one sees in the Western war camp. The

military leave and in the rocket forces and anti-aircraft units older personnel are not to be retired. Forces have been alerted to full combat readiness to meet all eventualities.

Today's PRAVDA carries a banner headline "Restrain the Extremist American Aggressors," and in an editorial called "Defeat the criminal plans of the enemies of peace" points out that now the imperialists have opened their cards fully. Now the world sees that the present actions of Kennedy are an logical culmination of the criminal plan which his government inherited

TOWARDS INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONFERENCE

Editorial

THE JOINT Communiqué issued by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Rumania at the end of the latter's visit to India is an important step towards developing relations of economic co-operation not only between India and Rumania, but all over the world.

The Communiqué extends the support of the two leaders to the proposal for an International Trade Conference to be organised by the United Nations.

The idea of holding such a conference has already been endorsed by the neutral as well as the socialist powers. The Cairo Conference of neutral powers held in July this year suggested that such a conference should be held. Speaking for the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Khrushchev has given his support to the proposal. It is, therefore, to be hoped that not only India and Rumania, whose leaders have now jointly expressed their endorsement of the proposal, but all the neutral and socialist powers would jointly work towards the realisation of their common aim of holding such a Conference.

This would naturally be resisted by the ruling circles of the Western capitalist powers. For, it goes against their professed aim of isolating and blockading the socialist powers. It will also prevent them from pursuing such policies as would make the developing non-socialist countries completely dependent on their economic development on the capitalist powers. Finally, it will make it necessary for them to radically revise their own internal economic policies, since freer international trade would create several problems which cannot be solved if their aim of pro-

tecting the interests of the monopoly capitalists is not abandoned.

It is, however, in the interests of the common people throughout the world, including the common people of the advanced capitalist countries of Western Europe, America, Japan, etc. The policy of forming restrictive economic groups like the European Economic Community, European Free Trade Association, etc. imposes heavy burdens on them. It does not lead to mutual co-operation among the members of these 'communities' and 'associations', as is claimed by their leaders, but the subordination of their economies to the narrow class interests of the monopoly capitalists.

As for the under-developed countries like ours, the joint Indo-Rumanian Communiqué has correctly pointed out that what is called economic 'aid' from developed countries is not sufficient. "It is necessary that the developing countries should be able to get reasonable prices for the commodities they produce and have the opportunities for selling their semi-processed, processed and manufactured goods to the developed countries."

It is to be hoped that the Government of India will vigorously pursue the line indicated in the joint Communiqué and join hands with all the non-aligned and socialist powers, as well as with the progressive elements in the developed capitalist countries, to get an International Trade Conference convened by the United Nations. The success of their efforts in this direction would be a significant contribution to the solution of the several economic problems which are facing our own country as well as other similarly-placed countries.

INDO-RUMANIAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Following is the text of the Joint Communiqué issued by His Excellency the President of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic and the Prime Minister of India on the conclusion of the former's visit.

ON the invitation of the Government of India, His Excellency Mr. Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, President of the Council of State of the Rumanian People's Republic, together with His Excellency Mr. Ion Gheorghe Maurer, President of the Council of Ministers, accompanied by His Excellency Mr. Corneliu Manescu, Minister for External Affairs and Members of the Grand National Assembly, Rumanian Government officials and technical experts, paid a visit to India from 12th to 20th October 1962. The delegation also included Mr. Valentin Stropiopol, Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade and Mr. Horatiu Iancu, Ambassador of the Rumanian People's Republic to the Republic of India.

They visited Bombay, Bangalore and Agra and spent three days in Delhi. Apart from seeing some of the industrial and social development projects, the President of the Council of State of the Rumanian People's Republic and his colleagues took the opportunity of this visit to have a friendly and informal exchange of views with the Prime Minister of India on the international situation and on questions of mutual interest to the two countries.

The President and the Prime Minister agreed that the maintenance of world peace is the most urgent task before mankind today. They are of the view that war as a means of settling international differences must be abolished and all concerned should continue to work for the early realisation of agreements to achieve general and complete disarmament under international control and a total ban on all nuclear tests in all environments.

There are a number of difficult international problems which require solution but war does not solve any problem. The President and Prime Minister, therefore, express their determination to increase their efforts aimed at the settlement through negotiations of all international issues, with a view to contribute to international détente and to ensure lasting world peace. They call upon all concerned to continue to exercise patience and tolerance and redouble their efforts to solve those problems by peaceful discussions.

Abolition of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and of racial discrimination are essential to eliminate tensions and conflict and to promote a climate of mutual understanding and co-operation among all countries of the world based on the sovereign equality of each State, respect for territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and cooperation for mutual benefit.

The President and Prime Minister consider that in the exercise of their sovereign rights, all peoples are free to work out their destinies on the basis of their convictions and aspirations. They consider it necessary that the existing gulf between the developing and the developed countries of the world should be bridged, as far as possible, in the interests of a peaceful and progressive human society.

The developing countries should, therefore, make every possible effort for the social and economic progress of their people. And, in this task, the developed countries should assist by giving maximum possible technical and economic assistance.

Economic aid by itself, however, is not sufficient. It is necessary that the developing countries should be able to get reasonable prices for the commodities they produce and have the opportunities for selling their semi-processed, processed and manufactured goods to the developed countries.

This requires a careful and comprehensive examination of the current and prospective problems and trends in international trade so as to eliminate measures and methods which interfere with the free flow of international trade. The President and the Prime Minister welcome therefore, the proposal for an International Trade Conference to be organised by the United Nations.

The President and the Prime Minister expressed their satisfaction with the development of the cultural and economic relations between their countries. The programme of cultural exchanges between India and Rumania for 1963, which will be finalised soon, will further promote the development of mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries.

The Prime Minister expressed his gratitude to the Government of the People's Republic of Rumania for the valuable assistance they are giving for the setting-up of the Oil Refinery at Nummati and in the field of exploration for oil.

The President and the Prime Minister note with satisfaction that the trade relations and relations of economic and technical cooperation between the Rumanian People's Republic and the Republic of India are growing continuously and that there are prospects for their expansion and development. During the course of the visit, there was an exchange of views between the officials of the two countries regarding long-term technical and economic cooperation between India and Rumania.

Following the discussion, there was an exchange of letters on this subject between His Excellency Mr. Corneliu Manescu, Minister for External Affairs of the Rumanian People's Republic and Shri K. C. Reddy, Minister of Commerce and Industry to the Government of India.

The President of the State Council of the Rumanian People's Republic invited the Prime Minister of India to visit Rumania and the Prime Minister gladly accepted the invitation.

The visit of President Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej, following as it did the visit of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the then Vice-President of India to Rumania in 1956, and of Mr. Chivu Stoica, the Prime Minister of Rumania, to India in 1958, symbolises the steady growth of friendship and cooperation between Rumania and India.

The President and the Prime Minister are confident that the close and friendly relations between India and Rumania will continue to develop to the mutual advantage of the two countries and lead to further cooperation in the common task of promoting world peace.

To Restore Democracy Nepalese Communists Announce Struggle

Nepalese Communists are getting ready to launch a peaceful struggle for the restoration of Parliamentary democracy in Nepal.

INTERVIEWED by New Age, Tulsilal Amatya, prominent Communist leader of Nepal, stated that King Mahendra's autocratic regime has meant the total denial of political rights and economic and social justice to the people of Nepal. He declared that conditions have gone so far that there is no other alternative before the people of Nepal but to resist the dictatorship of the King and struggle to re-establish democracy in the country, whatever be the extent of sacrifices for this.

The Communist leader made scathing criticism of King Mahendra and his attempted political and economic "reforms" in Nepal. He said that King Mahendra had not only subverted democracy but also tried to impose his dictatorship under the guise of "guided democracy," which was nothing but a mockery of all democratic ideas. Tulsilal Amatya explained further:

King Mahendra has introduced a panchayat system in the name of basic democracy which he claims is suited for Nepali soil. When we go deep into the Panchayat system, and the way the elections are held, we find that it is nothing but a garb to the King's autocratic and absolute regime.

In Parliamentary democracy, it is the people who decide things and the parliament is elected directly by the people and as such it is responsible to the people. In a democracy the Cabinet is responsible to the elected parliament.

King's Autocracy

But in the panchayat system introduced in Nepal, it is the King that reigns supreme, it is the King that appoints the ministers and the ministers are responsible not to the panchayat or to the people but directly to the King, the panchayats being only advisory bodies at all levels.

More, the very method of electing panchayats is most objectionable. Panchayats are

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hands, killing persons like goats and exhibiting the head of the victim at the top of a bamboo pole (at Gulmi), and many other heinous forms of oppression and torture are being practiced by King Mahendra to suppress people's opposition to his rule.

Non-Alignment Not New

The King poses himself as the initiator of a non-aligned foreign policy. The policy of non-alignment is not a gift of King Mahendra. With the advent of democracy in Nepal, there had come a change in the foreign policy of the country. The pro-British foreign policy had gone. Nepal got her seat in the UNO and a new orientation of foreign policy had begun.

Nepal, situated amidst two giant countries with different social systems and with the growing might of socialist camp, could not continue the old pro-imperialist policy. It was, therefore, as a historical process of development that the non-aligned foreign policy came into existence at the time of Premier Tanka Prasad.

During the democratic regime, Nepali Congress Government, which of course in its home policy gave so many concessions to imperialists and the Indian big bourgeoisie and invited foreign capital, had to observe the same neutral and non-aligned foreign policy in UNO, when the question of Tibet came before the Assembly, Surya Prasad Upadhyaya, representing Nepali Congress Government could not side with the Western camp, but upheld the cause of Tibetan people and defended the right of China in Tibet and justified the liberation of Tibet by China.

Corruption Increased

King Mahendra charged the democratic governments with corruption, nepotism and favouritism. But how is it today? Are they eliminated? No. Rather they have taken an intensive form—corruption, nepotism and favouritism are growing.

With the advent of King Mahendra's dictatorial regime in the centre, the dictatorship of the military, police and feudal oppressors has begun in the country, and the whole life of the people is being ruined not only in the political sense, but in the economic and cultural too.

Ties With Imperialism

The King's ties with imperialism are stronger today than at any time before. The imperialists are allowed more privileges and concessions than under the old regime. Britain is allowed to keep 10,000 Nepali nationals under their command in UK and utilise them as cannon fodder to safeguard imperialist interests.

This is a new agreement done by the King. Then there is another agreement with British imperialism allowing them to keep their 60 officers in Nepal and Dharan (recruiting) camp. Such privileges they did not have before. The Americans also have enhanced their activities in Nepal. In these circumstances, we cannot allow democracy to be sacrificed

- Release of political prisoners
- Restoration of fundamental rights
- Lifting the ban on political parties and other social organisations.
- Restoration of parliamentary democracy with power and authority, that is, supreme and sovereign parliament.

The Programme

The prime necessity today is the transfer of power from the hands of the King to the hands of the people and establishment of parliamentary democracy with power and authority, i.e., a supreme and sovereign parliament. The Communists are fighting for achieving this and we are sure that all patriots and democrats everywhere will support us and we are also confident that eventually democracy and socialism will triumph in Nepal.

Tulsilal Amatya explained that the proposed struggle will be a peaceful and non-violent one with the following demands:

- Confiscation of land of the anti-democratic feudals and distribution of the same among the landless and poor peasantry.
- Relief to the peasantry from rural debts.
- Celling on feudal ownership of land and distribution of surplus land to the peasantry.

★ AJOY GHOSH Memorial Fund ★

THE other day, when I went to the PFR office, a young man approached me. He took out a rupee and gave it to me. I asked him what it was for. He said it was his donation for the above Fund. I could never have imagined that he had come to give his bit towards the Ajoy Memorial Fund. Your donation is gratefully received. Com. Shri Dayal.

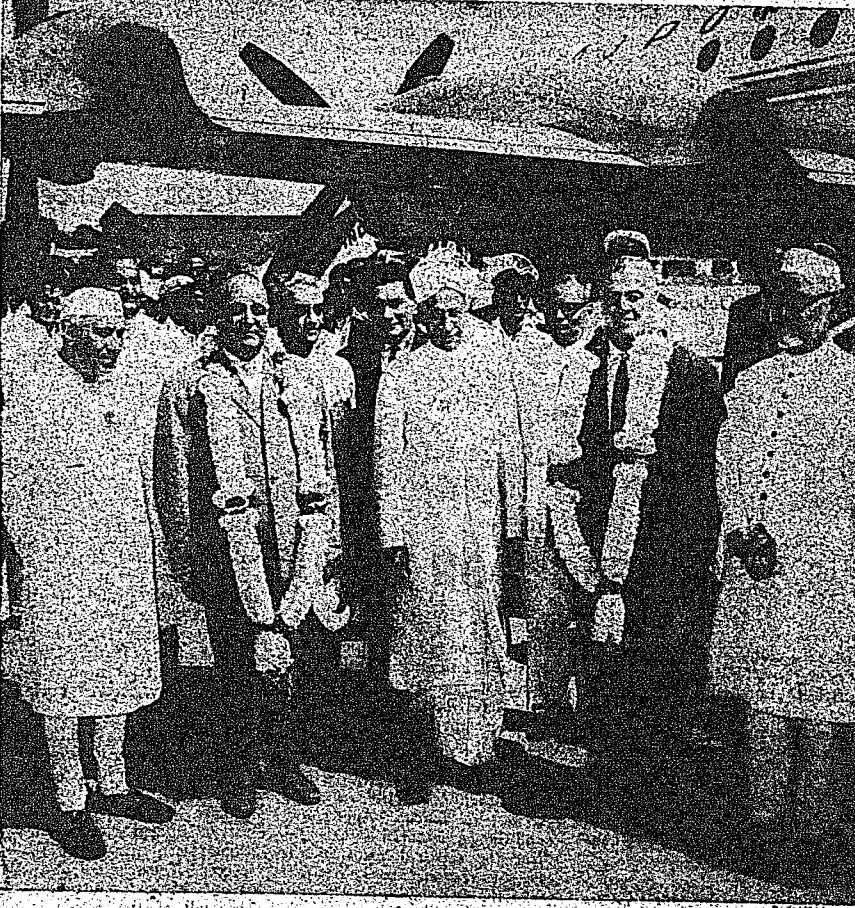
Then came another surprise. Com. Sarah Latif, who had come here in connection with the Women's Conference, told me that she had some money to give for the Fund. Next day she came to the office and gave a cheque for Rs. 250. Two Party members, D. N. Dutta and K. Mitra, who had come here in connection with a Trade Union appeal, gave Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively.

Madhavan Nair from Delhi and K. Baloo from Bombay have sent Rs. 10 each. Amritsar City Committee of our Party has sent Rs. 15. We hope that they will collect a substantial sum towards the Fund.

There is another donation sent by the Punjab State Council—from Dalip Singh Johal of Rs. 25. Balakrishnan from Madras has sent his Rs. 2 towards the above Fund.

Then there is a novel donation from Coimbatore of three Prize Bonds for Rs. 5 each. The amount of course is realisable in 1965. The donor says in his letter that if any prize comes, it should go for the Fund. We thank you for this, Mr. Rangaswami.

—S. V. Ghate



Gheorghiu-Dej and Ion Gheorghe Maurer on arrival at Palam airport—They were accorded a warm welcome by the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers.

EDUCATION MINISTERS' DILEMMA

THE Conference of Education Ministers which was recently held in Delhi had a number of problems to deal with. The question was: where to begin? Which is to be given priority?

The participants of that Conference would themselves not claim that the problems posed before them have been tackled. They had to leave decisions on most of them for further examination and final decision.

One of the problems posed before the Conference was whether or not to accept the recommendations made by the Vice-Chancellors' Conference that there should be a 15-year course of education before the first degree was taken. Dr. Shrimani himself said at the Conference that "purely on financial grounds" he was not at present in favour of adding one more year in most of the States, where the duration of the course was 14 years. The question, therefore, was held over.

There are several recommendations made by the Sampurnanand Committee on Emotional Integration. Decisions have to be taken on each of them. The Conference was expected to have at least a preliminary examination of them. This however could not be done. It was held over.

BILL TO EXTEND USE OF ENGLISH

THE Executive Committee of the Congress Party in Parliament is reported to have expressed itself in favour of English being used as an associate language, even beyond the Republic Day of 1965. This makes it certain that the Bill drafted by the Government for the purpose would be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

According to the summary of the proposed Bill, it is reported that English would be used as an additional language for all official purposes of the Union, for which it was being used immediately before January 26, 1955 and transaction of the business in Parliament.

It is also provided that, even though the Hindi translations of all Central or State Acts, Bills, Ordinances, etc., which would be published in the Gazette of India or the Gazette of the State concerned, will be regarded as authoritative, "in case of conflict between the English text and the authorised Hindi translation, the English text shall prevail and be given effect to."

This will undoubtedly be regarded in the non-Hindi speaking States with satisfaction. On the other hand, it would be resented in the Hindi-speaking regions. At least one Congress Member of Parliament, Seth Govind Das, has publicly stated that he would oppose it and face the consequences. A conflict on the issue is, therefore, to be expected.

Among the problems that have been held over is the inevitable problem of language. What has come to be known as the "three language formula" has been accepted by the Government of India. Dr. Shrimani has shown himself to be energetically pursuing the idea and trying to get it implemented as early as possible.

It, however, appears that its working in the various States is not at all satisfactory. The Conference, therefore, decided to appoint a Committee to make a detailed examination of the working of that formula. This Committee will also examine the recommendations made by the Sampurnanand Committee and make their own proposals to be placed before the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education, to be held in Delhi.

It is gratifying that the Union Ministry of Education is, in the meanwhile, working at the evaluation of scientific and technical terminology in all the regional languages up to the graduate level. Dr. Shrimani informed the Central Advisory Board to the Commission for technical and scientific terminology that this work has now been almost complete. If this work goes on with full vigour and is completed, it will help a speedy change-over from English to the regional languages.

It would be recalled that persons like Jaya Prakash Narayan had recently criticised Prime Minister Nehru for the stand that he has been taking in favour of the continuance of English as an associate language.

His view was that it is wrong to allow English to continue as an associate language for an indefinite time. He, therefore, demanded that a time limit should be fixed during which this will continue and after which it will cease. This will naturally be opposed by the representatives of the non-Hindi-speaking regions. They will demand that the question of time when this would cease should be left for future decision in the light of experience gathered.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

M. V. Krishnappa, the Revenue Minister of Mysore, is reported to have told pressmen that the Central Government would introduce a Bill to amend Article 31(a) of the Constitution at the next session of Parliament.

The object of the said amendment is to remove certain difficulties in the implementation of land-reform measures. It will be recalled in this connection that the Supreme Court recently gave its verdict on the validity of the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act, according to which the Act be-

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came inoperative in the ryotwari lands of Kasargode. This verdict of the Supreme Court, Krishnappa says, would create difficulties for the Madras-Karnatak and Hyderabad-Karnatak areas as well.

One may add to this that, apart from Kerala and Mysore, land reform measures in certain other States too may be affected if the Constitution is not amended. For the amendment of the Consti-

tution which had been made earlier has only protected land reform legislations pertaining to Zamindari and other types of land tenures. It has not given sufficient protection for land reforms in relation to ryotwari land.

While therefore welcoming the proposed amendment of the Constitution, one would like to express the hope that, now at

least, sufficient attention would be given to the content of the amendment. It would be unfortunate if the new amendment is so worded as once again to make it possible for the judiciary to question the legality of legislations intended to implement the democratic programme of our national movement.

—E.M.S. Namboodiripad

POLICE BRUTALITY IN GORAKHPUR

★ FROM RAMESH SINHA

LUCKNOW: The police firing on a crowd of students in Gorakhpur on October 20 has come as a shock to all sections in the State, who, it would appear, are being constantly reminded of the real nature of the police administration in U.P. From all accounts, the police behaviour in Gorakhpur was most brutal and callous.

THE incidents leading to the firing are themselves revealing as to how the police acted from the very start. On October 19, at about 9 O'Clock in the night, S. P. Agrawal, a professor of the Gorakhpur University, along with his doctor brother was going in a car when they found that at the Almagar crossing, the way was barred by the bicycles of four policemen. They had parked them right on the main road. When the car reached there, the driver requested the policemen to give way to the car. The policemen, it is said, were drunk and probably not in their senses. They began to abuse the driver and soon attacked him. When Prof. Agrawal remonstrated, the Policemen turned on him also and dragged him out along with his brother and severely beat them.

When it was nearing the Kotwall, the police barred its way. The District Magistrate was there. He phoned the Vice Chancellor, who immediately rushed to the scene. After some consultations, the procession was allowed to proceed.

But hardly had the procession gone 20 or 25 yards farther, when the police again came in its way in a rather provocative way. They seemed to have been itching for trouble. At this time someone from the crowd is reported to have thrown a stone towards the police. As yet there is no definite information whether anyone was hit. But the police was just, it appears, waiting for some such thing. It is alleged that the police fell upon the crowd without any warning.

Police Run Riot As hundreds of people fell on the road, students and others also lost their equilibrium and some of them started to retaliate with stones that they could find there. Immediately from the other side, it is stated, the P.A.C. attacked the crowd and now there was complete confusion. Old residents of Gorakhpur say that they had not seen such a lathi charge before. The crowd had no means of defence. It was not allowed even to flee. Policemen blocked all roads and gullies

and broke open houses to beat people, it is reported. Eye witness accounts say that the D. M. and the G. M. were brushed aside and reduced to being helpless spectators of this police vendetta against the demonstrators. In the same fury, the police opened fire. Four persons, three young students, including a child, of ten and a riksha-puller, are reported to have died, though the authorities later stated that only two had died.

Attack Inside Hospital

Hundreds were wounded in the firing and lathi charge. More than a hundred of them were taken to hospital. It was about this time that the police decided that they had not had enough and attacked the students and others in the hospital also. The wards—indoor wards—of the hospital were turned into scenes of brutal beating.

It is complained that leading professors and student leaders were specially singled out for the attack. Professor of Sociology and Acting Head of his department, Sri Ram Pal Singh Goud had his head broken and the Secretary of the Students' Federation, Ghan-shyam Shukla is lying in the hospital in a precarious condition. Dinesh Srivastava, ex-President of the University Union too had his share of severe and special beating. Ram Harsh Yadav, most popular student leader of the city, was beaten by the officers themselves. The people were taken aback by the brutality of the police.

On 21st again the city observed complete hartal against the police firing. Even the hotels and pan shops were closed. A feeling of deep mourning and anger prevailed in the city. The authorities, in the traditional manner, imposed a dusk to dawn curfew and banned all meetings, processions etc. under section 144.

The extent of public criticism of police behaviour in the Gorakhpur incident is evident from the fact that the State Government has been forced to appoint Justice B. Mukerjee as a one man commission of inquiry into the firing.

A bitter freedom struggle is raging in South Vietnam today. Even according to Western observers, the U.S. supported Ngo-Dinh Diem regime in South Vietnam is getting more and more weak and shaky on its dollar foundations, while the broad-based South Vietnam Liberation Front is steadily gaining ground. There are signs that the liberation of South Vietnam could not be delayed much longer, even by the strength of U.S. arms.

AFTER years of heroic resistance to the French imperialists, the people had hoped they would have freedom, democracy and the opportunity to build a land of plenty and prosperity. But the Geneva Agreements which restored peace in Vietnam in 1954 divided the country temporarily to facilitate the implementation of the ceasefire agreement.

In the North the people in freedom and peace began building socialism, while in the South the United States set up its own puppet regime presided over by Ngo-Dinh Diem, a regime which is hated by the whole of South Vietnam today.

The Diem regime is hated because it has been a negation of all the aspirations of the people. The people who had resisted French colonialism for over eighty years and had liberated their country in 1945 after an armed uprising, and then had fought a glorious resistance war against the French for eight years, found to their alarm, after peace was restored in 1954, that in the southern half of the country, the U.S. was taking over from where the French had been dislodged and that the Government that had been installed in their zone was totally subservient to the new American overlords.

Diem Chosen By U.S.

This was inevitable considering that Diem became President by the grace of Washington. A Michigan State University Press publication, "Vietnam, the First Five Years" had said in 1959, "Diem's problem is that he is not a leader who has been merely helped by the West; he has been created by the West," that "it was the Western powers who had put him in Saigon's Palace of Independence" and that "it would be well to destroy the myth that Diem's regime was a popular one."

It is Diem who has been the main instrument for carrying out the U.S. scheme of turning South Vietnam into a U.S. military base and a U.S. colony of a new type. Dollars, arms and ammunition, U.S. advisers and military personnel, were poured into South Vietnam to implement this scheme and help Diem suppress the people who had risen in opposition to this sell-out of their Fatherland.

The U.S. imperialists who refuse to understand the freedom sentiments and national aspirations of the people and dub them all as "communist subversion" must have been shocked in 1960 to find that eight years of bloody and ruthless repression and terror could not smash the patriotic movement of the people, but had only resulted in exposing further the true nature of the fascist dictatorial regime they were sustaining.

The U.S. administration refused to learn even from this experience and maintained that the situation could still be saved with intensified intervention and the U.S. taking over direct charge in South Vietnam.

A U.S. military command was set up in Saigon to direct the operations of the U.S. and Diem armed forces. Over 10,000 U.S. military personnel have been despatched to South Vietnam who have intensified the technical and tactical training of Diem's armed forces and consolidated and strengthened the repressive machine; who are flying U.S. military transport planes and helicopters to transport troops and equipment and spray noxious chemicals on crops and vegetation; who are themselves taking part in the operations to herd tens of thousands of people into concentration camps.

The U.S. has thus established in South Vietnam a full fledged colonial administration similar to that of the French colonialists with Provincial Governors, military commanders, etc. The U.S. has shown itself in its true colours as a colonial aggressor.

For the people of South Vietnam, all this has meant the brutal massacre of hundreds of them every day, the inhuman herding

U. S. DOMINATED SOUTH VIETNAM TODAY

An Enslaved People, A Cracking Economy

of thousands of others into concentration camps and abject colonial conditions in which all have to live.

To quote Michigan State University Press publication again, "Perhaps the most damaging critique that can be made of the American aid programme is its failure to introduce industry... The substance of real independence is economic independence, as anybody struggling to earn his living knows well. Three-fourths of free Vietnam's imports are at present paid for, not by its own exports, but directly out of the treasury in Washington. This is an indignified situation for even the most torpid and colonial people... with most of its trade and the whole of its army paid for by a foreign power, free Vietnam (South Vietnam) can hardly be called an independent country. In fact, it is one of the most dependent countries to be found anywhere in the world..."

Every sector of South Vietnam's economy loudly proclaims the continued decay that has been its permanent feature during the last eight years.

South Vietnam had always been famous as the granary of South East Asia. Far from being a granary, agricultural production there today is lower than at any time in Vietnam's history including the period of French domination.

According to the Weekly Bulletin of the Saigon Chamber of Commerce (August 4, 1961) the area under paddy cultivation in South Vietnam for the autumn crop of 1960-61 decreased by eight per cent compared to the previous year. By May 1961, famine had occurred in the provinces of Bao Lieu, Soc Trang and Rach Gia, despite the fact that in 1961, South Vietnam which had always been an exporter of rice, imported 200,000 to 300,000 tons of rice.

Decline In Industry

Serious has been the decline in South Vietnam's industry and commerce also. The South Vietnam Federation of Handicrafts and Industries which has about 3,000 members in 43 branches of industries and handicrafts complained at its Congress on November 21, 1961 of increasing difficulties faced by most of its members.

The Weekly Bulletin of the Saigon Chamber of Commerce reported a week later, "The situation of the handicraft and industrial circles is fairly deplorable. A number of mills operate at reduced tempo, a number of others have to close temporarily, while the goods produced keep on piling in the warehouses." The Times (of South Vietnam) at the end of February 1962 reported, "a number of South Vietnamese businessmen are on the verge of bankruptcy."

This decline in agriculture, industry and commerce has naturally meant grave consequences for the living standards of the people which have been greatly depressed. Wages of workers have remained frozen and have not registered any increase since 1966 while prices, especially of foodstuffs, have been spiralling dangerously.

To quote again the Weekly Bulletin of the Saigon Chamber of Commerce, compared to the

average cost of living in 1955-56, prices in 1961-62 of rice had increased by 220 per cent, of lard by 400 per cent, meat by 250 per cent, eggs by 400 per cent and so on. To add to their miseries, the Government in this same period has enhanced a series of taxes while it has not been able to find a solution or prevent the employment problem or prevent the employers, as in Saigon, from increasing the working hours in factories.

Children Denied Education

Their children are denied any education. A Saigon paper itself reported that in 1960, over 1,700,000 out of 2,400,000 school-age children did not go to school due to scarcity of class rooms, while the culture they pride in is dishonoured by Diem's efforts to import the American way of life of which they have had hard experience in the last few years when they have seen U.S. personnel behaving arrogantly as masters, violating the honour of their women and abusing the working people.

If the country's economy has been decaying all the time, if the conditions of all sections of the people—industrialists, peasants, workers, office employees have been deteriorating, where has the huge amount of over a million dollars a day of the U.S. tax-payers' money gone?

It has all gone into the war which the U.S. and Ngo Dinh Diem are fighting against the South Vietnam people. From 1954 to 1960, the Diem administration devoted over 60 per cent of its budget to military reinforcement and war preparations and it has only increased since then. A huge army has been built up and trained, a number of bases created and strategic highways constructed. Most of the American aid has been in terms of arms and military equipment.

Only one question remains: why is the U.S. so lavishly spending money which does not benefit either the country or its people? The answer is to be found in the important position South Vietnam holds in the global strategy of the U.S.

It was this position of the country, apart from the economic advantages of exploiting its raw materials, which was behind Dulles' efforts to bring the whole of Vietnam under U.S. control. When this was foiled, the U.S.

rulers were determined to maintain a stranglehold at least over the Southern part of the country after it was temporarily divided. And the instrument they chose is the present South Vietnam President Ngo Dinh Diem.

But both the U.S. policy of using South Vietnam as the springboard for its aggression in South East Asia and the man they chose to do their bidding ran into popular opposition right from the beginning, because both the policy and the puppet reflected everything which the people had fought against.

To regain their freedom which Diem has sold, to live in peace, without hunger, terror and unemployment, to redeem their national culture and ensure education to their next generation, the South Vietnam people have had to intensify their resistance to Diem's puppet regime.

Over large areas, over both countryside and towns, the U.S. Diem stranglehold has been broken and peasants in their millions have succeeded in frustrating the U.S.-Diem scheme of forcing them into concentration camps.

The message of patriotism has begun to win over Diem's troops also. Many have been the cases where Diem's officers and men have mutinied or crossed over to the patriotic forces. It is estimated that in 1961 alone, roughly 10,000 Diem troops have returned to the people's ranks and these collective actions by Diem's troops have increased in 1962.

The attempted coup by Diem's paratroopers in November 1960 and the bombing of his palace by his own U.S.-trained pilots in February last are indications that the influence of the patriotic movement has begun to affect Diem's elite troops also.

The patriotic forces in the U.S.-dominated South Vietnam have paid a heavy price: Over 105,000 have been murdered by the Diem regime; 35,000 persons have been injured by bombs and bullets; 350,000 people detained in about 900 jails and 700,000 persons in concentration camps.

But for the U.S. aid, the people of South Vietnam would have got rid of the corrupt Diem regime long ago. The U.S. intervention has made their struggle more difficult; they have to traverse a more tortuous path, make enormous sacrifices. But no intervention can stop them from marching forward and snatching the victory which is rightly theirs.

YEMEN'S FOREIGN POLICY

"The Yemeni Arab Republic will follow a policy of positive neutrality and friendship with all countries," Prime Minister of Yemen, Abdallah el Sallal, declared at a press conference in Sanaa on October 21.

WHEN asked what internal reforms would be carried out in Yemen in the immediate future, el Sallal said: "We shall begin with agriculture and then go over to industry."

When asked if Yemen would follow the U.A.R. as regards internal reforms, he said: "We are an independent state and we have our own special conditions. The economic system of every state must be in line with its social conditions."

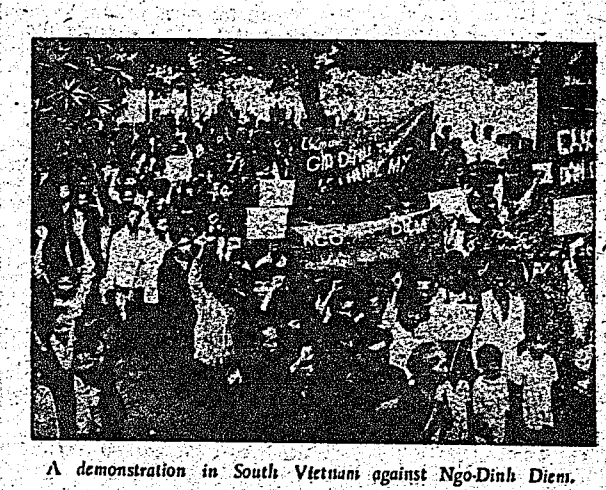
El Sallal then emphasized that the new government would welcome the participation of foreign capital in building up free Yemen.

"In our foreign policy we shall follow the principles of positive neutrality and friendship with all countries, both in the East and in the West," the

Prime Minister declared. "We would like to receive aid from the Western and Eastern countries provided, of course, this aid is not connected with conditions unacceptable to us."

El Sallal replied in the affirmative to a question whether Yemen regarded itself member of the Arab League.

Concluding the press conference, El Sallal declared that three Sheikhs arrived in Yemen from the British Protectorate of Beihan and asked for political asylum. The ruler of Beihan, he said, had instructed them to hand secretly messages and valuable gifts to some leaders of Yemeni tribes and to recruit them into the ranks of counter-revolutionaries, but the Sheikhs refused to do it.



A demonstration in South Vietnam against Ngo-Dinh Diem.

INTUC FACTIONALISM FOUGHT

Workers Turn To Unity In Bihar

JAMSHEDPUR:

Rivalry among the leaders of the Indian National Trade Union Congress anywhere is nothing new nor surprising. But in Bihar, its lessons are being learnt.

INTUC leaders have frequently fallen out, not because their policies differed, but because they could not agree on the sharing of spoils or each one of them wanted to cling on to the positions held or were influenced by caste feelings and hatred. Trade union politics as such have no part in this fray.

Though this is an all-India phenomenon, the Bihar brand of INTUC rivalry has a special element in it and therefore is sharper compared to other states. Here the warring leaders do not hesitate even to threaten each other to settle scores with daggers drawn. This rivalry carries often the backing and patronage of the ministerial and non-ministerial groups in the ruling party divided on caste lines.

In Jamshedpur, INTUC groupism has a long standing. The old INTUC leadership, discredited as they are, somehow try to cling to the positions they have ascended to and their rivals have left no stone unturned to oust them. But till now the upper hand, obviously due to the official patronage they enjoy, has remained with the old ones.

The old leadership, headed by Michael John, afraid of the growing strength of the new leadership, tried to get rid of them some how. The new leadership also tried the same method giving rise to queer situations where each had dismissed the other. No confidence moves are galore and forgery, fabrication of documents, etc., are alleged by rivals to establish their rule. These cases are drawn into law courts by instituting both civil and criminal cases.

John-Verma Tussle

In the Tata Workers Union, the tussle between M. John, the President and E. L. Verma, the Deputy President is well known. Their fight arose out of a no-confidence motion alleged to have been adopted at the instance of John against Verma.

Verma was stopped from entering the union office premises and he therefore challenged the so-called no-confidence motion in the court, where he scored the first round of victory. Following court findings, police instituted a case u/s 145 Cr.P.C. against both John and Verma. Meanwhile the office continues to be under police guard with ban on both Verma and John against entering the room of the Deputy President.

In the Indian Cable Co. Workers Union at Jamshedpur, it is the same story with a little variation. Here John did not dare to play his hand openly because he was once expelled from this union. He backed one group in the union while the other had the patronage of Bihar Congress boss C. G. Vyas.

John through his group led

In the Sindr Fertilisers and Hatia Machine Building Project John has a following next to nothing. Consequently he tried his best to secure a foothold in these two places giving out airs of a revolutionary leader. In order to attract workers to his fold, he issued strike notices in both the places.

In Sindr, the strike did not come off and in Hatia it boomeranged because while the demand was for weekly paid rest day, in effect its granting led to increase in working hours from eight to nine. John's opponent Shiv Chandika Singh continues to rule at Sindr, while in Hatia John has lost his face.

Hatia Shows Way

But in Hatia this has led to positive results. It has helped the conscious section of the workers to make up their mind. Instead of choosing from among the

INTUC leadership to lead them, they decided to have a leadership completely different and novel in structure. It was a bold step by all considerations.

These workers decided to form a union of their own—Hatia Mazdoor Union and elected Indrajit Gupta M.P. as President, Gopal Munjal, General Secretary of the Jharkhand Party as the Vice-President and Satyanarain Singh, a member of the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, as General Secretary.

This bold and unique composition of leadership has already achieved considerable respect and confidence of the workers which was proved on October 3 when the first meeting of the union was called. More than 50% of the workers attended and apart from Gopal Munjal and Satyanarain Singh, the more important speakers were Jaipal Singh, M.P., President of the Jharkhand Party and Kedar Das, Vice-President of the AITUC.

This was the first time when the leaders of the Jharkhand and Communist Parties in

Bihar spoke from the same platform and unitedly voiced their support for the workers' cause without any hesitation.

Jaipal Singh made it abundantly clear that despite the political differences which were there, for the cause of poor people there existed no difference between his Party and the Communist Party. "Together", he said, "we shall strive to better the conditions of the toiling people and stop the masquerading white-capped leaders from disrupting the unity of the workers."

Significant Portent

The two pictures of trade union leadership in this area, in sharp relief against each other, indicate a significant portent for the future. The prospect of trade union unity and further violation of unscrupulous elements of the INTUC is undoubtedly bright and appealing to more and more sections of workers in Bihar.

The Changing Scene

ROAD TO DADRI

DADRI—a tiny village in the Allahabad district of Uttar Pradesh lived its usual life unvisited by the wheels of progress. There was no road linking it to the world outside and the need was hardly felt.

But then started the great change. Like thousands of villages Dadri too woke to the message of planned progress. The farmers put in extra effort, the land responded to better cultivation and yielded more and more sugarcane. To transport sugarcane to the factory the village now needed a road.

The enterprising villagers of Dadri put their heads together and decided to draw the shortest line to the nearest pucca road and wherever the line passed the owner contributed land as a gift and thus the road was laid. This was an expression of faith in the movement for development and the promise of a brighter future for everyone.

Road building is changing the face of rural India, bringing it nearer to the highways of progress and prosperity. The mileage of unsurfaced roads rose from 1,51,000 miles to over 2,50,000 miles during the first decade of planning, while that of surfaced roads rose from 97,500 miles to 1,44,000 miles. During the Third Plan period, we hope to build another 25,000 miles of surfaced roads, apart from making considerable addition to the unsurfaced road mileage.

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

A GOOD LIFE FOR EVERYONE

RESOLUTIONS OF WOMEN'S CONGRESS WOMEN OF INDIA DEMAND

The IV Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women which met in New Delhi from 12 to 15 October discussed vital problems of Indian women such as their employment, education, social disabilities and marriage laws and outlined a number of measures for improving their conditions (see last week's New Age). Some of the resolutions adopted by the NFIW Congress are reproduced here.

ESIDES these resolutions, the Congress also endorsed the Appeal issued by the Indian Committee for Disarmament and Peace and resolved to initiate a widespread campaign for the collection of signatures to the Appeal. By another resolution, the Congress greeted the liberation of Goa and urged upon the Government to effect speedy integration of Goa with the rest of the country. The Congress sent greetings to the Vth Congress of Women's International Democratic Federation to be held in Moscow in June 1963 and decided to send a delegation to the Congress.

The Congress also adopted resolutions hailing the liberation of Algeria, West Irian and the freedom movements of Asia and Africa and condemned the apartheid policy pursued by the South African Government. The Congress expressed its deep regret at the continued conflict on the India-China border which has led to sharp clashes and death and injury to several people and declared that it "stands firmly for the defence of our country and at the same time supports the effort of the Government of India for settlement of this dispute by negotiations."

The NFIW Congress made a number of recommendations regarding the education of girls at various stages. It also expressed its concern at the recent reported cases of adulteration of food stuffs and sale of spurious drugs in many parts of the country and demanded stringent action against the guilty.

as an equal citizen of the country.

Thousands of our women are in need of some part time employment that can be provided to them both by private owners as well as by the Government. We hope that the Government will take the lead in the matter. Side by side, work centres giving this sort of work to women should be started under the supervision of women's organisations.

Employees State Insurance Scheme for the workers and their families should be put into effect in every state. Maternity hospitals should be included in the scheme.

A lady doctor should always be available to the working women wherever women are employed in a large number.

This Conference notes the serious lack of women workers in rural area and suggests that local rural women be recruited and special training facilities, incentives and rules be made to attract them for work in these villages.

For women teachers, special rural allowances and quarters should be

provided to act as incentives. Teachers' salaries should be increased to attract the best intellects to this all important field of education which lays the foundation of national character.

Nurses are another important section of women employees. This Conference notes the terrible overload of work and the inadequate pay the nurses and the probationers get, and demands that there should be upgrading and standardisation of pay and allowances both for nursing staff and probationers, increase of staff, reduction of work load or hours of work to increase efficiency and good nursing.

Hostels For Working Women

For clerks, receptionists, telephonists, research and office workers in cities one of the most pressing problems is that of accommodation within their safety. This Conference demands that adequate number of work-

ing women's hostels should be set up in cities by Government and that voluntary organisations should help in their running.

A large number of women still remaining in the refugee camps and colonies, especially in West Bengal, have not yet been rehabilitated. The labour power of these women is lying unutilised and they are forced to become a permanent liability on the economy of the country. This Congress urges upon the Government to take up the problem seriously and provide scope of employment and necessary training opportunities for them.

This Conference urges public opinion to create such an atmosphere where women can work with dignity and honour in offices in cities as also in the far-flung rural areas, with promotion depending solely on their merit—cum-service record and on no other extraneous factors.

In this way can women contribute to the prosperity of their country and their homes and earn dignity, confidence and emancipation.

MORE EMPLOYMENT

This Conference of the National Federation of Indian Women regards the rapidly growing demands of women for employment and the restricted opportunities open to them, as one of the pressing problems, retarding not only the progress of women, but also of the entire nation.

NO nation can progress where half the population's labour power remains an idle burden on the national economy.

It is a matter of regret that in all calculations about idle manpower made by the planning commission, account has not been taken of the huge labour power of women lying unutilised which could be put to such profitable use for the reconstruction of our country and for improving the living conditions at home. This conference draws the attention of Government to this serious lag in planning and asks for its rectification.

This conference notes that though there is a slight overall increase in the number of women employed, it is mainly in the direction of clerical, educational white collar workers, those engaged in village level social services and in small unregulated industries. Nevertheless, the percentage of women employed to the total labour employed is still less than that of 1951, and the conference takes serious note of this, after completion of two Five-Year Plans of industrialization of the country.

This Conference however wishes to draw attention to a serious development in the field of women's employment. In the large scale established factories and mines which traditionally employed women, e.g. coal, manganese, iron-ore, plantations, cotton, jute and textiles, employers have been found willing to employ woman only for unskilled jobs requiring back-breaking labour and on the condition that her labour is cheap and she does not ask for the implementation of the labour laws seeking to give protection to the health of the mother and child e.g. creches, maternity benefits, limitation of hours of work etc.

As these came to be demanded, and as labour tribunals decreed equal wages or laws prohibited under ground work, thousands of women in jute, textiles and mines have been retrenched. Government has done nothing to check this attack of the rapacious employers who want to employ women only as a source of cheap labour in order to build up their profits.

This Conference demands that Government should immediately take effective steps to see that traditional employment of women in these industries is again restored and calls upon all affiliated organisations of NFIW and the National Trade Unions to take up a big agitation in the matter and have it discussed at the next Labour Conference.

This Conference also notes that wherever there is automation and rationalisation, instead of training women to these less arduous skills which are better suited to her physique, these are made an immediate plea to retrench women before everyone else. This Conference demands an end of this, and asks that women be trained to become skilled operators as in all other modern countries of the world. It also demands that special opportunities and encouragement be given to women in training institutions to learn techniques to equip her to work in skilled jobs.



SOME OF THE FOREIGN DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE CONGRESS. Photo: J. BALLABH

Part-Time Jobs

This Conference draws attention to the need to open up new avenues of employment for women and specially for part-time employment of women who, due to lack of special services such as creches, nurseries for working women etc. have to combine work with their domestic duties. Government should regulate the conditions of work where substantial numbers of women are employed in small units which are so formed as to technically put them outside the purview of the Factory Act and other labour laws and where the women are subjected to gross exploitation.

Employment should always be open to the woman whether she is married or unmarried. In some factories woman is driven out of employment if she gets married. The Government should effectively ban such unjust acts on the part of employers and safeguard the rights of every woman

SOCIAL JUSTICE

This Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women held in Delhi from 12th to 15th October 1962, expresses deep concern at the fact that although our Parliament has passed a number of Laws aimed at promoting women's status in society and demolishing the social disabilities from which she has suffered since centuries, yet a large section of our women cannot take advantage of them, as there are many practical difficulties in the way of their implementation.

THE vast majority of our women are illiterate, and economically dependent, so either they are ignorant about these laws or even if they know about them it is not possible for them to go to the courts and fight.

This Congress places on record its appreciation of the work being done by members and organisations in the Punjab, Delhi, Bengal as well as by certain MLAs in defence and implementation of Social Legislation and for the assistance rendered to the victims of social oppression. At the same time it calls upon women's organisations in other states also to take up this task.

This Congress demands that the Government should create adequate effective machinery for the implementation of these laws and proposes that:

1) The Government should set up a committee for the reform in Muslim laws which should inquire about the laws that are required.

Need To Popularise Laws

This congress demands that the sale of girls should be prohibited by law, and severe penalties imposed on those violating this law. The Congress is convinced by the fact that these laws cannot be implemented by the Government effort alone. Women's organisations have an important role to play in enabling women to utilize them and in making them an effective part of our social life. We feel that this is one of the most important tasks facing the NFIW today. For this we recommend that—

1) All the members of the NFIW should help in popularising these laws.

2) Rouse in people a sense against the evil system like dowry, purdha etc. This Congress calls upon member organisations of the NFIW to set up joint Anti Dowry Committees of both men and Women for the successful implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act.

3) They should intervene practically when they witness an injustice being done to a woman, or the violation of any of the laws.

4) They should organise public condemnation of the people who give or take dowries, or ill-treat their wives. This Congress urges the NFIW to fully implement its earlier decision of October 1960 in the matter of awarding scrolls of honour to parties contracting a marriage without any dowry.

5) A special effort should be made to educate the youth about the spirit of these laws and to inspire them to respect them.

6) This Congress notes with grave concern the strong opposition to the Hindu Succession Act particularly in the States of the Punjab, U.P., Rajasthan and M.P. This Congress strongly protests against the recommendations of the Select Committee appointed by the Punjab Government.

This Congress calls on all the women's organisations, social organisations and individuals interested in the advance and progress of our society to help in the implementation of the new social laws.

*SEE ALSO PAGE TEN

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE XXII CONGRESS OF CPSU

Just a year ago, the Twenty-second Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union was held. A Congress that was historic in the true sense of the term.

A part of the proceedings of the Congress—the exposures made at the Congress of the harmful consequences of the cult of Stalin's personality—did undoubtedly cause a measure of confusion within the ranks of our Party, as was stated by the National Council of our Party. It was such a blow to a large number of our members and friends that the outstanding contribution made by the 22nd Congress for the development of humanity's worldwide struggle for peace, freedom, democracy, and socialism, was lost sight of.

That phase of temporary confusion in the ranks of our Party, as well as among the broad masses of our people, is now over. We are all able to see the Congress, the new Programme adopted by it, in its full historic significance.

Strictly speaking, the Programme is that of the Communist Party of one country, of the Soviet Union. But all those who have eyes to see know that its significance goes far beyond the borders of the Soviet Union. For, it is the Programme of the Party of a country which was the harbinger of a new social order all over the world.

Bourgeois Hopes Belied

Forty four years before the adoption of the new Programme, the working-class of the then Czarist Russia, led by the Bolshevik Party founded by Lenin, overthrew the rule of landlords and capitalists and established the state of the toiling millions. The bourgeoisie, all over the world had then hoped and expected that the very immensity of the task before the infant state would so overwhelm it that it will collapse in the matter of a few days. But, year by year, it overcame all difficulties and grew from strength to strength.

Over a decade later, that state embarked on what was then called by the world bour-

geoisie, an 'adventure'—a plan for so developing the country's economy as to transform it in the matter of a few years from one of the most backward countries of Europe to one of the most advanced ones in the world. Once again, the hopes and expectations of the bourgeoisie were belied.

Not only did the 'new adventure' of planning succeed in the Soviet Union, but it became a model for many more countries in the world, particularly for under-developed countries like ours. In a few years after planning had begun in the Soviet Union, farseeing

harbinger of a new social order

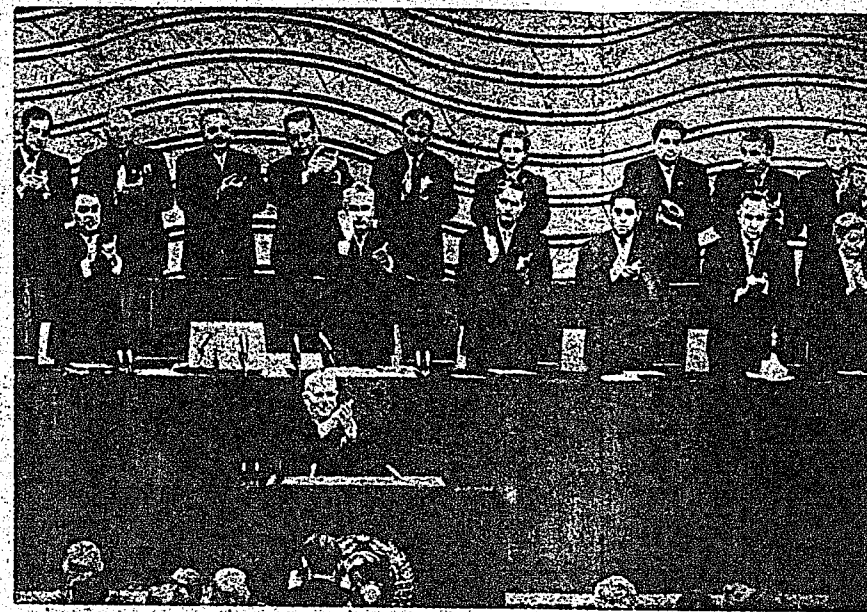
thinkers and statesmen in our country started speaking and writing of a planned economy for India.

Over a decade later still, the Soviet Union was subjected to another grim test in its history. It had to face, almost single-handed, the attack launched on it by the mightiest and most well-trained army in human history. Once again the world bourgeoisie hoped and expected that the first state of the workers and peasants would crumble down under the well-planned attack of the 'invincible' Hitlerite forces. But once again the inherent strength of the first state of the toiling people in the world won and working-class power was saved.

Undaunted by all this living experience, the world bourgeoisie hoped and expected after the end of the war that

the Soviet State, weakened by the war, would not be able to stand up to the mighty United States. They, therefore, hatched all manner of conspiracies to isolate the Soviet Union in the world, formed all sorts of alliances and launched the notorious cold-war against her. They hoped and expected that this cold-war, supported by the nuclear bombs which were in the possession of the United States, would force the leaders of the Soviet Union to surrender to the capitalist world.

Once again, however, their hopes and expectations were belied. Not only did the Soviet Union rapidly repair the ravages of the war, but she became stronger, even than before the war. Even in the field of nuclear sci-



Khrushchev Addressing 22nd Congress of CPSU

ence and technology, she established her superiority over the United States. She has become the pace-setter for the entire humanity in the latest phase in human history—the phase of man's conquest of outer space.

These achievements of the Soviet Union extending to 44 years were being summed up and a new Programme for still further advances mapped out by the CPSU a year ago. How could the consequences of such a review of the past and the formulation of a Programme for the future be restricted to the country where they were taking place? How could anybody prevent its impact being felt all over the world?

The National Council of our Party stated in its recent resolution, "the perspective of the Programme is not of the people of the Soviet Union

alone. What is to happen in the USSR by 1980 will eventually happen to all countries if only they are freed from the entrapping grip of the exploiting classes".

This prospect, inspiring for the entire humanity, is particularly so for the peoples of Asian and African countries. For, they have to overcome the legacies of several decades of colonial domination which not only exploited them economically, but kept them backward in every sense of the term. They have also to carry on a determined struggle against the survivals of

the Soviet state is buttressed by the powerful defence forces which are ready to deal crushing blows to the imperialists. This was obvious to the whole world in 1956 when imperialism threatened to attack the Suez but had to retreat before the stern Soviet warning. It is now obvious to all in the case of Cuba whose freedom is safe because Soviet Union is there to protect it.

It was because of these activities of the Soviet Union that the British, the French, the Dutch and other colonial powers have had to recog-

will, to that extent, reduce the capacity of imperialist powers to intervene in the internal affairs of other countries and to unleash a nuclear war for which their militarists and manufacturers of armaments are planning.

When the first Five-Year Plan was being outlined in the Soviet Union, there were sceptics in bourgeois circles all over the world who tended to dismiss the whole thing as an impracticable dream. But three decades of socialist planning gave such an object lesson even for the most die-hard elements among the bourgeoisie that they did not dare dismiss the new Programme of the CPSU with the contempt with which they had held the first Five-Year Plan.

They know, and the entire humanity knows, that the Communist Party, the Government and the people of the Soviet Union are capable of realising the targets set in the Programme and thus overtaking and surpassing the mightiest capitalist power in the world. They also know that, if this happens, then no force on earth can prevent the toiling peoples everywhere in the world from taking the path of socialism and Communism.

We Salute

As the National Council of our Party stated, "the very announcement of the Programme stirred the imagination of all men in every part of the world. The Programme immensely enhances the force of attraction of the idea of scientific socialism and wins the minds and hearts of millions of people throughout the world. The fulfilment of the great Programme by the Soviet people, who are already on the high road to socialist world, changes the world balance of forces in favour of the people and helps the forces fighting for peace, democracy, freedom and socialism. The Programme is right in its expectation that, when the Soviet people enjoy the blessings of Communism, new hundreds of millions of people on earth will say: We are for

The day of October 17, 1961, has marked a bright page in the history of mankind. A year ago on that day, the 22nd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the congress of builders of communism was opened. Its historic significance consists primarily in the fact that it adopted the Programme of the CPSU, a concrete, scientifically grounded programme of building a communist society in our country.

COMMUNISM is the dream of mankind. The working people have always believed that slavery and exploitation, arbitrariness and impoverishment, disension and wars, will be replaced by a society where peace and labour, equality and fraternity will reign supreme. The leaders of the proletariat, Marx, Engels and Lenin, have founded the theory of scientific communism. The Great October Revolution, the complete and final victory of socialism in the USSR, the grand transformations in all fields of economic, social and political life, have enabled our country, the first in the world, to enter the period of comprehensive building of communism. The 22nd Congress armed the

Communist. The road to Communism along which all people will sooner or later traverse has been newly and magisterially paved".

On this anniversary of the day on which the CPSU adopted its new Programme, therefore, we Communists, Socialists and other progressive elements in India, salute the great Party which Lenin founded more than half a century ago.

We note that, during the year that has elapsed since its adoption, the world-wide struggle for peace, freedom, democracy and socialism has gone much further ahead. Fresh advances have been registered in the great task of Communist construction in the Soviet Union, while the other socialist countries are rapidly making up for the lag between them and the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, the year that elapsed since the 22nd Congress witnessed certain developments in the economic and political life of capitalist countries which fully confirm the conclusions arrived at by the 22nd Congress regarding present-day monopoly capitalism. The Wall Street crash of May-June, 1962, reminded even the most optimistic among the ruling circles of the capitalist world of 1929, when capitalism was seized with the biggest and most all-pervading economic crisis in its history.

As for the political relations among the capitalist states, one need only mention the issues on which the United States and its partners of various military alliances are divided (Berlin, Cuba, Common Market etc.) to see how baseless is the claim made by the capitalist powers that their "free world" is united.

The crucial difference between a growing socialist society and a decaying capitalist society, which was subjected to a profound analysis at the Twenty-second Congress, is thus becoming clearer and clearer to the people all over the world. Let us, therefore, pay our homage to the Party which heads the international army of socialism and wish that the years ahead will win further victories for the Soviet people.

ance of all the peoples from social inequality, oppression, exploitation and horrors of war, and proclaims Peace, Labour, Freedom, Equality, Fraternity and Happiness for all peoples of the earth.

The Programme of the CPSU, outstanding theoretical and political document, marks a new stage in the development of revolutionary theory. Each line is illumined with the bright genius of the great Lenin. It furnishes clear answers to all the vital, burning questions of theory and practice of communism, the most important problems of the present world development.

"By adopting the new Programme," said N. S. Khrushchev, "the 22nd Congress has claimed to the entire world that the peoples of the Soviet Union, headed by the Communist Party and guided by the teaching of

technical basis of communism, improving public relations and educating a new man.

The Party proceeds from the fact that the people are the creators of history, and the building of a new communist society is the living creative work of the masses of the people, a matter of the people, of their energy and wisdom. "The victory of communism," the Programme points out, "depends on people, and communism is built for people. Every Soviet man brings the triumph of communism nearer by his labour."

One year is a short period in history. However, an unforgettable year of labour and struggle, of great work, a year equal to decades by its attainments, has been lived through under the banner of the 22nd CPSU Congress. Its main result is that the plans mapped out by the Party are being successfully carried out. A nationwide drive has developed for the realisation of the decisions of the 22nd CPSU Congress. With every passing day Soviet people produce more metal, coal, oil, electricity, machines

spin, meat, milk, cotton—and these are real tangible steps towards communism!

Our industry is advancing with mighty strides. Giant hydro-power stations, blast furnaces, mines and plants are being set in operation. In 1961 industry produced the same amount of goods as was put out during the entire first post-war five-year period while its volume of production exceeded the 1940 level by 470 per cent! In their effort to fulfil the decisions of the 22nd Congress, workers in industry have topped the nine-month plan of this year for industrial output. The production of consumer goods has sharply increased.

Last year was truly a year of nationwide struggle for an upsurge in agriculture. The Party pointed out that by solving the task of creating an abundance of agricultural produce in the country, we shall reach one of the main boundaries in developing the economy, shall score a historic victory in the struggle for the realisation of the Party Programme.

The decisions of the March Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee which mapped out the road for reorganising the management of agricultural production, for reasonably utilising the land, for increasing the efficiency of agriculture and stock-

*SEE PAGE TWELVE

under the banner of the leninist party

development of society, creatively generalises the practical construction of socialism, the experience of the revolutionary movement throughout the world, and determines the main tasks, basic stages, and the road and means of communist construction. It maps out the great transformations

Marxism-Leninism, raise aloft the banner of struggle for building a communist society in our country. The building of a communist society has become the practical task of the Party and the people."

The Programme of the Party is the programme of the entire

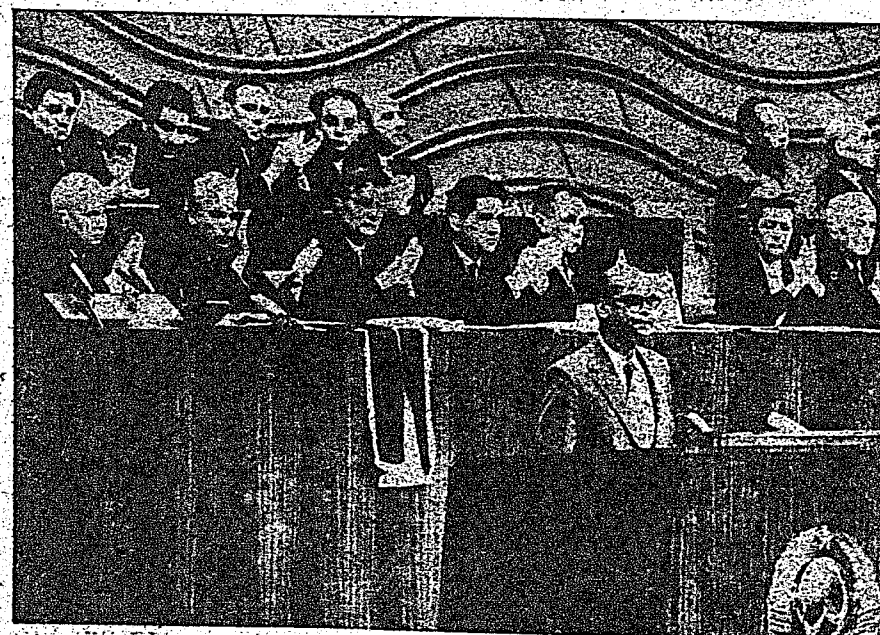
PRAVDA EDITORIAL

that have to be carried out in the economic, social and political fields so that a communist society be built in the country, in the main, in 20 years time.

The communist manifesto of our day has paramount significance for the development of the world system of socialism and the entire international communist and national-liberation movement. This is a bright beacon for mankind that indicates the road to the deliver-

Soviet people. They have accepted it with heart and mind as their own vital matter, as the supreme aim of life and the banner of struggle for communism.

Immediately following the congress of the Party, its Central Committee undertook gigantic organisational and political activities to carry out the decisions of the 22nd Congress and the CPSU Programme, simultaneously solving the closely interlinked tasks of creating the material and



Greetings from India—Late Comrade Ajoy Ghosh at the Congress Rostrum



The Indian Delegation to the Congress has a chat with Cosmonaut Titov

UNITY TO FIGHT UNJUST TAX BIHAR GOVT'S CHALLENGE MET

★ From Our Correspondent

Leaders of the Jharkhand, Communist and Socialist Parties in the State have jointly issued an appeal "to every democratic political party and organisation in the State" to join hands with them in a mass demonstration of peasants to be staged before the Bihar Legislative Assembly on December 4 in order to protest against the Government's move to introduce the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill in the Legislature.

THE three parties have joined forces not only to stage the December 4 demonstration at Patna but also to carry on united agitation against the Bill at all levels. Thus the Jharkhand and Communist parties would jointly hold a demonstration at Ranchi on November 28 in which representatives from all over Chotanagpur are expected to participate.

Preparations for the centralised demonstration on December 4 in the State Capital are going on all over Bihar. Hundreds of jathas are being organised to march to Patna rousing and mobilising the people en route.

The Patna demonstration will be a fitting reply to the chal-

enge of the Bihar Government, who while deferring the consideration of the Bill in the last session of the Assembly on the plea that floods have impoverished the peasantry had hoped that this would lull the opposition into a false sense of victory and there will be no major resistance to the measure when it actually comes up.

The opposition parties have noted that the consideration of the Bill has only been deferred and not given up and they have decided to mobilise the people against the danger of the Bill being passed in the next Assembly.

To expose the game, of the

Government, the Communist party had organised demonstrations all over the State on September 17 and 18. Demonstrations and rallies were held in district and sub-divisional towns and other centres—altogether in more than 50 centres, in which over one lakh people participated.

Biggest Mobilisation

It was one of the biggest mobilisations on a people's issue in recent times. The centralised demonstration planned before the Assembly was then put off since the consideration of the Bill had been deferred.

In the meanwhile, the deep dis-

content among the people over the Bill led opposition parties to come together for joint action against the Bill. In view of the heavy burden this measure—the proposed 25 per cent surcharge on land revenue—is bound to impose on the mass of peasantry, the Bill has come in for criticism not only from Communists and other opposition parties, but even from a number of Congressmen themselves.

While the Communist, Jharkhand and Socialist parties have agreed to hold the demonstration of December 4, jointly, the PSP has still not made up its mind. It is acting the silent and this time the solitary spectator. It is hoped that, with the drawing in of broad masses in the united movement against the Bill, the PSP

will also see its way to join it.

However, it has to be specially noted that the Communist, Jharkhand and Socialist parties who have forged unity to fight the Bill do not propose to open the doors of their alliance to the Jan Sangh or the Swatantra.

In this connection it is pointed out that the communal policies of the Jan Sangh are more likely to disrupt the unity of a popular movement than help build it. As for the Swatantra, that party stands for Zamindari rights and eviction of peasants from land. Their opposition to the land revenue surcharge appears to be only a plea for further concession to the feudal landlords. Hence the decision to keep separate identity from these parties in fighting the Bill.

RSS GAME IN UP

From Our Correspondent

RSS leader Golwalkar has come down upon the UP Jan Sangh and especially upon its legislators for not registering sufficient progress in the strengthening of the organisation in the State. He has deputed one of his own strong men to take charge of UP affairs of the RSS.

HIS nominee, one Devras, has already come here and begun his work of reorganising the RSS and increasing its hold over the Jan Sangh.

A number of local and zonal meetings of the RSS Sanchalaks have been held. Shakhas (branches) have been ordered to be reorganised and regularised; the Jan Sangh legislators have been harangued and ordered to spend at least one hour every day in the Shakha; and all members have been alerted to get ready for joining the "Satyagrah" which is being organised by the RSS.

It is the RSS men in the State who are mainly manning and bringing volunteers (whom they call "gram-vets") from the coun-

tryside for picketing before the Council House.

Before the last general elections, things had been much better for the RSS in UP which functions through the Jan Sangh. It had captured a sizable number of seats in the Corporations and municipalities of the State. In Lucknow and Allahabad, it had got its nominees elected Mayors; and, in general, it had become even a bigger rallying point than the PSP for the non-Communist and anti-Communist opponents of the ruling party.

And despite the fact that all its wild expectations were not fulfilled in the elections, the Jan Sangh had done well in them and emerged as the 'largest party in

the State's legislature after the Congress. 48 of its candidates were elected and one independent member had joined its block later.

But after that, its affairs, it seems, have not gone too well for Golwalkar's liking. Its influence or following has not spread in the State as they had expected. And its role in the present struggle against increase in land revenue has made hardly any impression on the people. The Communist and Praja Socialist Parties have stolen all the thunder from its sails.

Ranks Demoralised

The State, which the Jan Sanghis and the RSS had begun to think as their own, appears to be slipping out of their hands. Little wonder it caused demoralisation in RSS ranks and worry to its leaders.

It was in this background that

★ SEE FACING PAGE

Women's Congress Resolutions HOLD PRICES

★ From Page 7

The Fourth Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women deprecates the fact that in spite of the declared intention of the Government of India to hold the price line, the prices of essential commodities have been soaring higher and higher leading to the raising of the cost of living index.

NOT only articles of every day use, food, cloth, etc., have become more expensive but school fees, railway fares, house-rents and other items of daily necessity have also gone up tremendously. This has meant a heavy increase of burden on the housewife.

Since there has been no corresponding increase in wages and salaries, the lower income groups have been made the worst sufferers.

Not only has the Government taken no steps to prevent the rise in prices, but the tremendous increase in indirect taxes has further added to the soaring spiral of price rise. Further, no protection has been provided for preventing the common man from the clutches of the blackmarketeers.

The Fourth Congress of the National Federation of Indian Women demands immediate effective measures by the Government to curb the rising prices of food to bring down the house-rents, educational and transport expenses, etc.

In order to do this, we demand the immediate introduction of state trading in food grains, arrangements for its fair distribution, reduction in indirect taxation, scaling down of railway and transport fares, and an all-round reduction in the cost of education, house-rent and other social amenities so necessary for every family.

The Congress of National Federation of Indian Women calls upon all its units to take up the campaign for drawing attention to the above demands and in co-operation with other women organizations to raise a strong and united protest against the cost of living, and to seek its redress.

ON LAWS OF MUSLIMS, CHRISTIANS

This Conference of the National Federation of Women, while expressing its appreciation of the measures passed by the Government of India whereby social injustice practised against Hindu women are sought to be removed, calls upon it to introduce legitimate and much needed reforms also in the prevailing Muslim law, in keeping with its declared policy of evolving a common code for Indian citizens.

THIS Conference draws the attention of the Government to the reforms introduced in the UAR, Tunisia and Pakistan, which gives the lie to the argument sometimes raised by interested parties that the State has no power to interfere in the family law of Muslims.

To facilitate this step this Conference demands that a commission of enquiry be set up which, with the cooperation and assistance not only of "experts" but also of public organisations including representatives of progressive women's organisations, will recommend to the Government the steps to be taken in this regard.

This Conference welcomes every move in this direction to be taken both through legislatures, as well as through attempts to educate public opinion.

This Conference calls upon all progressive citizens—men and women alike—to lend their support to this worthy cause.

This Conference welcomes the Christian Marriage and Matrimonial Causes Bill introduced in Parliament as a further step in the direction

of codification of civil law for all citizens of India.

UP TILL now, Christians were Governed by two Acts—the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872 and the Divorce Act of 1869 modelled on the English law as it then existed. It is a welcome step that like the Hindu Marriage Act and Special Marriage Act, both the Christian Marriage and Divorce Acts are being integrated into one law and will be applicable to all States and Union territories in India.

The grounds of divorce have been made similar to those in the Hindu Marriage Act. The Conference supports the fact that the proving of adultery as the sole ground of divorce as to be applicable for both men and women. Experience further shows it has belied fears of being used lightly and this Conference is therefore of the opinion that this should also be ground for divorce in this bill.

This Conference however would like to point to the need for having a more scientific approach to the degree of prohibited relationship, since it has its direct biological effects on future generation, and modern marriage laws must take cognizance of it.

This Conference welcomes the provision for conciliation proceedings to attempt to unite the parties prior to opening of divorce proceedings.

This Conference also feels that granting of recognition to any particular churches is not desirable, since this may lead to discrimination and other difficulties.

This Conference would also like to make it clear that the customary law of granting dowry at the time of marriage in Kerala is in violation of the principle underlying the Dowry Act and should be made applicable to all Christians.

NEW AGE

OCTOBER 28, 1962

PAGE TEN

IN THE NAME OF 'AID'

Adenauer's Attempt At Blackmail

★ From P. K. KUNHANANDAN NAIR

BERLIN:

West German Chancellor Adenauer has threatened India that West Germany would consider it an "unfriendly act" if she signs or approves a separate Peace Treaty with the German Democratic Republic.

IT will be recalled that Adenauer's Foreign Minister Herr Schroeder last August had threatened aid-receiving countries with direct consequences, meaning the severing of diplomatic relations and ending of economic aid.

Herr Majolica, Adenauer Party's foreign policy expert in Parliament had then said, "The signature under a separate pact is for all practical purposes an admission ticket to the Communist Club. No Government, even if it wanted to, could ask its people to carry burdens for less developed nations if these nations surrender to the camp of our enemies."

The West German head of Government has now himself made this policy statement in his prepared speech opening the current session of the West German Parliament on October 9.

Adenauer also opposed German neutrality, disarmament and peaceful coexistence. The Chancellor said "It makes no sense to be driven to initiatives if the Soviet Union insists on Germany's division and Berlin's as well as the country's neutralisation." By this he implied that he was opposed to all East-West negotiations on Berlin and that his Government would not take any initiative to solve the German question.

The first two points in the Chancellors policy speech have been noted by political circles in Bonn and Berlin as being directed

against Prime Minister Nehru who in his recent London, Paris and Cairo statements has—

(a) Recognised once again the fact of the existence of two German States;

(b) Emphasised for the first time the need for a German Peace Treaty; and

(c) Suggested that the two German States should talk to each other and prevent unhappy incidents so that the German question may be solved easily.

Angry With Nehru

The Chancellor was very angry with Nehru for his statements opposed to his policy, delivered next door to his domain. He was also angry that Nehru did not respond to a diplomatic feeler made in Delhi to pay a visit to Bonn after the London Commonwealth Conference.

As against Nehru's sensible proposals for a peaceful solution of the German question, the Chancellor twice in his speech emphasised that Bonn's policy must be of "patient toughness and tenacity", reaffirming the bellicose line of his Government (so naked that even the American imperialists sometimes criticise him).

He violently opposed a German Peace Treaty, rejected the proposals for creating a zone of reduced armaments in

Central Europe, called for a heavy armament budget and blessed the Schroeder doctrine of blackmail that any State recognising the GDR will be considered an enemy of the Federal Government and be treated accordingly.

History shows that the Chancellor of the "Fourth Bonn Reich" is closely following in the footsteps of the Third Reich's Foreign Minister. The Schroeder doctrine and the latest speech of Adenauer against neutral States resembled very much Hitler's Foreign Minister Ribbentrop's warning to Finland's Foreign Minister Ramsay. When fascism was overriding Europe, Ribbentrop told Ramsay on March 26, 1943.

"The Fuehrer is of the opinion that any response by the Finnish Government to the American offer to bring about peace between Finland and the USSR would be regarded as treason to Germany with all resulting consequences. The German Reich Government expects the Finnish Government to make a precise statement that it would not conclude an armistice or peace with the USSR without the consent of Germany."

Pressure On Non-Aligned Countries

Exactly in the same fashion and in the same tone of diplomacy, Adenauer and his Foreign Minister demand from Nehru, Nasser, Sukarno and others a precise statement that their Governments would not sign a peace treaty with the GDR along with the Soviet Union. What audacity!

But Adenauer forgets that 1962 is not 1943. And Adenauer cannot be Hitler however much he tries to implement fascist policies.

In days of yore when socialism was not yet a world system having been confined only to the territories of the USSR and it was not as powerful as today, Ribbentrop did succeed in making many European Governments sign on the dotted line. Today everyone knows that time has changed. The West German bid to force friendship with the fist is doomed to failure.

The notorious Hallstine Doctrine, the successor of Ribbentrop's foreign policy and the fore-runner of Schroeder doctrine received its first major defeat when Yugoslavia refused to yield to Bonn's threat and established diplomatic relations with the GDR in 1957.

Though Adenauer formally closed down his Embassy in Belgrade, West German trade and other relations with Yugoslavia have only increased since, regardless of the break in diplomatic relations. And today through their trade representation, the West Germans are for all practical purposes maintaining necessary relations with Yugoslavia.

Bonn also threatened Finland, UAR, Burma, Indonesia, Iraq and several other States with dire consequences when they permitted the GDR to set up Consulates in their capitals. When these threats were ignored, Bonn could not do

anything. It is still maintaining normal relations with these countries. Their trade with FRG was not affected.

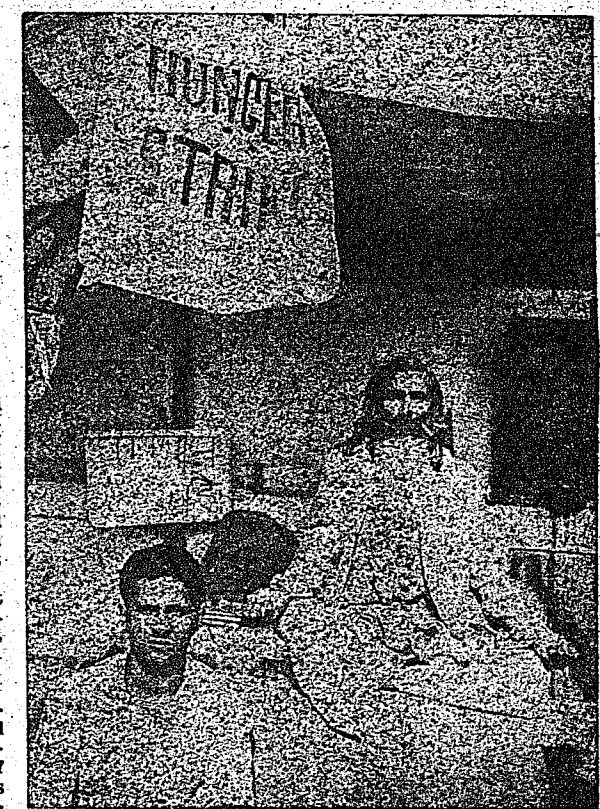
Threat Cannot Succeed

And now West Germany is going to permit East European Socialist countries to open trade representations in West Germany itself.

The West German threat of stopping development aid to those countries that decide to sign a German Peace Treaty would as well remain a dead letter. West German aid is not gratis to underdeveloped

countries; so they can never afford to stop it for, the aid itself is a neo-colonialist design; it is directly linked up with their superimposed foreign trade, monopolist profits, market penetration and other political motives. If they stop aid under Schroeder doctrine, they themselves would be the losers getting completely isolated from Asia, Africa and other countries.

However, threats, blackmail, insults and slander against India from West Germany's ruling circles are increasing and becoming intolerable. It is high time that the Government of India answers these West German sallies with vigorous protests.



EMPLOYEE MUKHTAR SINGH ON HUNGER STRIKE BEFORE CAXTON PRESS. Photo: J. BALLABH

CAXTON PRESS WORKERS' STRUGGLE

The Workers of the Caxton Press, New Delhi, are carrying on a peaceful struggle for D.A., bonus, revision of pay scales, leave facilities, canteen and cycle stand for over two-and-a-half months with unique determination.

THE victimisation policies of the Press Management and the mounting offensive on active trade unionists has been the biggest single obstacle so far to any settlement between the workers and the management.

Mukhtar Singh, an old employee of the Caxton Press for nearly a decade and Vice-President of the Printing Press Workers' Union, was forced to go on hunger-strike on October 5, 1962 in protest against the high-handed policies of the management.

Two workers, Jagmohan, and Satruhan have already been dismissed and Khacheru suspended by the management. The management also served a notice on Mukhtar Singh on 15th October 1962, the tenth day of his hunger-strike, threatening to dismiss him from

service if he did not resume duty by 20th October 1962. Undeterred, however, by these threats and backed by the support of press employees of several job and news presses of Delhi, Mukhtar Singh is carrying on the hunger-strike heroically. The workers of various presses of Delhi assemble in front of the Caxton Press every evening to demonstrate their solidarity with the workers of the Caxton Press.

The management, it is said, is employing all possible tactics to demoralise and split the workers by bribing some workers and threatening others with dismissal. This, however, has only helped in uniting the workers still more solidly to fight for the redressal of their grievances.

NEW AGE

PAGE ELEVEN

OCTOBER 28, 1962

Spotlight On Southern Rhodesia

The resignation of Sir Hugh Foot, former Governor of Cyprus, from his post as Britain's UN representative on colonial affairs has caused considerable embarrassment in government circles. The news has caused something of a political sensation in the UN itself.

He has resigned because of sharp differences with the British government's policy on Southern Rhodesia.

The Southern Rhodesian government, led by a settler, Sir Edgar Whitehead, has banned nationalist Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), arrested or restricted about 250 of its leaders and of the trade unions. It has prohibited creation of any other nationalist political party in the colony.

A state of emergency is now in operation and Mr. Joshua Nkomo, the leader of the banned ZAPU, has been put under a restriction order which allows him to move only within a radius of 3 miles from his village home in the interior.

According to a reliable source, the situation in the territory is taking a sharply dangerous turn. The constant use of troops and police forces to intimidate and harass ordinary men and women and the regular reminders by the settlers to the Africans of their inferior role in their own country (according to God's own will, the settlers claim) have not made things any easier.

The general atmosphere has been described in the following terms by Daily Telegraph, not known for its sympathy for any legitimate African aspirations: "Steel-helmeted troops in battle order tonight guarded airports, radio stations, reservoirs and power stations. Riot police are touring African townships, and Royal Rhodesian Air Force jet bombers and rocket-firing Vampires have been flying over bush areas."

Why Sir Hugh is now reluctant to sponsor British case on Southern Rhodesia is not difficult to understand. There are 3,500,000 Africans in the colony, while the Europeans number only 240,000, that is, seven per cent of the population.

THEIR IDEA OF JUSTICE

Yet in 1961 a Constitution was imposed against the unanimous rejection by the Africans, which generously allocated 15 seats in the Assembly to them while the Europeans got a paltry 50 seats—a nice sense of proportion, the Africans exclaim.

To convince the UN and the world opinion at large that 77 per cent of the population is just and democratic in a country where Britain's responsibility is undeniable would require more than one Sir Hugh Foot's abilities. And hence his resignation!

The resignation has set Whitehall and the Colonial Office in a state of panic. Coming shortly after the forced resignation of another senior and well-known diplomat, Mr. Geoffrey McDermott, until recently British Minister at Berlin,

tutional conference of all political parties in Southern Rhodesia to frame a new Constitution based on the principle of 'one man one vote'.

Sir Hugh's resignation has strengthened the moral positions of the opponents to Britain's colonial policy even more. Already in Trusteeship Committee and the General Assembly this month, resolutions have been adopted expressing deep concern over the "deplorable, critical and explosive situation" in the colony and urging Britain to take immediate measures "to secure the release of Nkomo and other leaders and lifting of the ban on ZAPU."

It is significant that the vote was 84 to 2, the two being South Africa and Portugal. Britain refused to take part in the division which, according to The Times, constitutes "a more effective protest" to the actions of the majority.

The United National Independent Party (UNIP) of Mr. Kenneth Kaunda, itself fighting a gallant battle against Sir Roy Welensky and his cronies in the Federal Government, has sent a telegram to Sir Hugh congratulating him on his action.

At a meeting in London, UNIP's London Representative, Mr. Sipalo had declared that when his party had won the forthcoming election in his country, it would help the Africans in Southern Rhodesia in every possible way in their struggle against the combined forces of MacMillan, Whitehead and Welensky. He said that Kaunda would work hand in hand with Nkomo to bring about a prompt end to the settler's domination. Other African leaders have gone on record expressing similar views.

It seems, however, that in spite of what has happened since 1945 in the countries under its domination and in spite of the vehement opposition by the world opinion to her Central African policies, imperialist Britain, like all other imperialist powers, is reluctant to draw appropriate conclusions. This was evident when her High Commissioner's Office in Salisbury announced that the resignation of Sir Hugh would "in no way affect Britain's attitude to Southern Rhodesia."

African circles point out that it is precisely this kind of attitude which is bound to plunge the colony in a violent blood-bath ultimately, which would be of a character not very different from what the world continues to see in Congo even today.

In South West Africa

The situation in the mandated territory of South West Africa has also reached a critical stage. There also one sees a pathetic example of the colonial mentality working

with a vengeance. The application of ferocious methods in holding down colonial subjects increases in direct proportion to their growing realisation of the impending collapse of the entire imperialist and colonial structures in the world.

It is widely believed in knowledgeable quarters that before long a political explosion of immense dimension would take place in that unfortunate country which is ruled with familiar gestapo methods by the South African government.

Outside pressure, it is believed, is important. African opinions are resentful of the timidity with which the United Nations is tackling problems surrounding this mandated territory and its failure so far to wrest the control of its affairs from the hands of Dr. Verwoerd and his government.

Meanwhile, legal action has been brought by Ethiopia and Liberia against South Africa on the latter's administration of the territory. The action is now going through preliminary stages before the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

Ethiopia and Liberia wish to prove that South Africa is guilty of breach of her obligation under the mandate and want the Court to order her to cease forthwith the practice of apartheid over there. African opinions here would have wished the two countries to go much further, but they are following the proceedings of the case with immense interest all the same.

Both the countries have invoked the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court which is being resolutely opposed by South Africa, which was expected. In support of their claim for compulsory jurisdiction, Ethiopia and Liberia have pleaded that Article 7 of

the Mandate specifically makes this point clear.

The Article says that "the mandatory agrees that if any dispute whatever shall arise between the mandatory and another member of the League of Nations relating to the interpretation of the provisions of the mandate, such dispute shall be submitted to the Court."

South Africa has argued that since the League of Nations no longer exists, the mandate for the territory is no longer a "treaty or convention in force."

AFFRONT TO UN

In other words, it is believed in African circles, Dr. Verwoerd is deliberately ignoring the elementary fact that the United Nations is a successor organisation to the League of Nations and as such remains ultimately responsible for the future of the territory. The argument employed by South Africa means that she is responsible to no one on problems arising out of her actions in South West Africa, that the territory has come to stay permanently under the jurisdiction of the South African government, and that its laws are going to be effective there as much as they are in South Africa itself.

The Court hearings are likely to continue until the end of this month and judgement is not expected before 6 to 8 weeks at least.

If judgement leans in favour of the South African argument, then it would have the most violent reactions in the whole Continent and beyond. A whole series of new international questions would crop up. The consequences in the event of such a judgement would be far-reaching indeed.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL

*FROM CENTRE PAGE

breeding, are of enormous importance in solving this task. The workers in agriculture have this year attained great results in carrying out the tasks set by the March Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee. The new agricultural management organs have passed their test and have shown their vitality. Despite complex weather conditions considerably more grain has been produced than last year.

The unlimited might of the people working for communism was spotlighted by the daring exploits of the hero cosmonauts by the unprecedented group flight of Soviet spaceships. This year has been marked by new creative achievements in science, culture and education.

Drawing upon a tremendous treasurestore of ideas, the Programme of the CPSU, the Party has launched on an unparalleled scale of work on the communist education of the people, propagation of the lofty principles of the moral code of the builders of communism. Ever broader masses are rising to the struggle against survivals of the past and becoming ever more intolerant towards anti-social phenomena.

The country of communism is on a great upgrade. The results of the first stage of the great twenty-year march are significant, gladdening and inspiring. But there is still more colossal work to be done in the future. We still have many serious shortcomings. The Party urges bold tackling of difficulties and reaching of new frontiers. All forces of the people must be con-

centrated on the establishment of the material and technical basis of communism, on the utilisation of the great possibilities and reserves of every enterprise and collective and state farm. It is necessary to accelerate technical progress and raise more persistently labour productivity and the quality of produce.

The ideas of the 22nd Congress, sweeping away all obstacles and barriers, are spreading the world over, winning the minds and hearts of people, becoming an indomitable force. The Programme of our Party is exerting a tremendous influence on the entire course of world history. Today the world communist movement headed by Marxist-Leninist Parties is the most influential political force transforming and renovating the world.

Capitalism has no future; its age is coming to an end. History has put on the order of the day the question of replacing the capitalist system with the socialist system in terms of the whole world. Agonising imperialism resorts to provocations and threats of a nuclear war. Mankind can and must avert war. There are forces in the world today which can bring any aggressor to senses. Communism shall triumph. The people are led along the correct Lenin's path towards its bright summits by the wise leader and organiser of all victories—the Communist Party. And millions of people proclaim vigorously today:

"Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union founded by Lenin!"

October 17, 1962

OCTOBER 28, 1962

US WAR THREAT OPPOSED Support To Khrushchov's Summit Call

Never has mankind been so close to a third world war as it is today; United States imperialism has pushed humanity halfway over the brink by its maniacal imposition of an armed blockade against Cuba.

KENNEDY has donned the cast-off mantle of the late unlamented Dulles and is playing the same perilous game of brinkmanship: the difference is that this time the dangers are severalfold greater than they ever were when Dulles strutted across the international stage.

It is time for all men and women who cherish peace and the future of the earth to act as they have never acted before to prevent any further provocation by the US imperialists—for any such provocation may cut for ever the slender thread by which world peace hangs at this moment.

India, despite its urgent paramount preoccupations with its own defence, joined over 45 other nonaligned nations in the UNO to urge the UN Secretary General U. Thant to appeal to all sides to refrain from any action which may endanger world peace. The Secretary General has called for a two to three week respite. The Security Council is in session, as I write, to debate the resolution and complaints of Cuba, the Soviet Union and the USA.

International Laws Violated

Let us be perfectly clear about the issues:

● THE USA is acting against all international laws in ordering a blockade (the US President calls it "quarantine"—what a grand game it is to play with words, but nobody is fooled by this nonsense) against Cuba unilaterally.

● The USA would commit a crime and an absolutely illegal act, if it dares to stop and search the ship of any country in international waters. It would be an act of piracy and bigendage of aggression, an act of war.

● The USA's "excuse for this unprecedented action, fraught with the utmost peril for all the

peoples, is utterly and completely without foundation.

The Soviet Union does not require missile bases in Cuba for action against the USA; everyone knows that should the eventuality be forced on the Soviet Union, Soviet rockets are accurate enough to reach any target in the USA directly from Soviet territory. Only materials for Cuba's defence have been sent from the Soviet Union and it is quite clear that little Cuba is not going to attack the powerful USA—it only seeks to protect itself.

US Bases Around USSR

Quite apart from this, the same USA which bleats about missile bases in Cuba and threatens world war, has for years ringed the Soviet Union with numerous missile bases and never has the Soviet Union replied to the setting up of these US missile bases with any warlike steps.

● The USA's proposal in the Security Council demanding that UN observers should be stationed on Cuba's soil to inspect the dismantling of its supposedly "offensive weapons", can never be accepted by the Cuban people. Cuba is a sovereign country and will not be dictated to by the USA. If today the USA feels it can blockade and extend its control over what Cuba buys and does on its own soil—tomorrow this right of overlord will be sought to be extended to other nations.

World Protests

Even the USA's closest NATO allies have protested against this heinous war move: hardly any of them, apart from the Federal Republic of Germany, have agreed to help the USA in the blockade.

The whole world is demonstrat-

ing its anger actively against US imperialism. Demonstrations are taking place in several capitals of the world outside US embassies, urging a reversal of the dangerous decision of the US Government.

Bertrand Russell has cabled President Kennedy that the US policy on Cuba is "a threat to human survival."

The British writer J. B. Priestley has declared: "Cuba must be left alone."

The US scientist Dr. Linus Pauling has protested against Kennedy's "horrible threat."

The World Council of Churches has condemned the US move.

Professor J. D. Bernal has roundly condemned the US threat on behalf of millions of peace fighters all over the world.

Defender Of World Peace

Above all, mankind looks today towards the great Soviet Union and its Government headed by Chairman Nikita Khrushchov. It has been the might of the Soviet Union, which has again and again played a decisive part in halting the imperialist war drive and in defending the national independence of the peoples. Today once again, Cuba's independence and the peace of the world are sought to be defended by Chairman Khrushchov, and the Soviet Government and people.

Firmly has the Soviet Union declared its determination to oppose this new American attack on the independence of Cuba and its right to trade and arrange its own defence.

Equally firmly has Chairman Khrushchov declared to the whole world, through his reply to Lord Bertrand Russell, the Soviet Union's determination to strive its hardest to preserve world peace. The assurance that the Soviet Union will never take any rash action which may precipitate war is one more decisive proof of the Soviet Union to world peace, and of its every

ROMESH CHANDRA

action being guided by this paramount concern.

But the US Government moves blindly forward, beating its war drums. And it is today the solemn duty of all peace-loving Governments and peoples to act in unison against this grave warthreat, provoked by the US blockade.

Chairman Khrushchov has at this moment of deep anxiety and danger, called for a meeting of the summit of the heads of governments concerned. Every right-thinking man in this country will welcome this proposal and hope

that the pressure of world public opinion, including public opinion in the USA itself, will compel President Kennedy to accept this proposal.

The future of mankind is at stake. Let the peoples of the whole world support the call for a summit meet now, without delay—so that the US aggressive blockade of Cuba is stopped, the right of the Cuban people to manage their own affairs and defend their own soil is guaranteed and world peace safeguarded.

WHY US MOON ROCKET FAILED Fate Of 15 M. Dollar Project

LONDON The Conservative Daily Mail, in an editorial article, suggests that the reason for the failure of the American attempt to send Ranger-5 to the Moon was the new radiation belt formed by the American high-altitude nuclear explosion on July 9.

"It took hundreds of millions of dollars and vast scientific effort to explode the American Rainbow H-Bomb," the paper writes. "It took many millions more dollars and even greater scientific effort to get the Ranger Moon-probe

space-craft under way. It now appears that the fallout from the bomb has destroyed the usefulness of the space-craft," the paper observes.

"The irony of this leaves us speechless," the paper continues. "Perhaps the American taxpayers will find the right words to express their feelings."

"It is now suspected that many space experiments may be jeopardized by the new radiation belt," the paper writes. "It calls attention to the fact that the U.S. intends to proceed with high-altitude testing."

SOVIET DEFENCE FORCES ALERTED

MOSCOW The Soviet Government instructed on October 23 the USSR Minister of Defence to halt, prior to further instructions, the discharge from the Soviet Army of servicemen of senior age groups in strategic rocket forces, anti-aircraft defence troops and the submarine fleet, to cancel all leaves for military personnel, and enhance the military preparedness and vigilance of all forces.

In connection with the provocative actions of the US Government and the aggressive intentions of the American Armed Forces, the Soviet Government heard a report on that day by the USSR Minister of Defence Marshal Malinovsky on the measures taken to enhance the combat readiness of the Armed Forces.

Marshal Grechko, the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Countries, summoned on October 23, officers representing the armies of the Warsaw Treaty countries and issued instructions concerning a series of measures to raise the military preparedness of the troops and fleets making up the joint armed forces.

This has been done in connection with the provocative actions of the American Government and the aggressive intentions of the American military.

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CUBAN FREEDOM ENDANGERED

US Prepares For Invasion

US President Kennedy's announcement of naval blockade of Cuba has posed a real threat to the freedom of Cuba and is the latest in a series of attempts by the US administration to subvert the revolutionary government of Cuba led by Fidel Castro.

This reckless adventure by the Kennedy administration, endangering world peace and threatening the freedom of revolutionary Cuba comes after the US had vainly tried to impose its will on other western countries not to allow their ships to trade with Cuba.

The International Chamber of Shipping had likewise totally rejected an American shipowners' demand that all its members "withdraw their vessels from trade with Cuba."

Falling in its attempt to force its allies to toe the US line on Cuba, the US Government has now come out openly with the naval blockade. More, President Kennedy has ordered reinforcement of the US base at Guantanamo on the soil of Cuba. This is further proof of the aggressive intention of US imperialists towards revolutionary Cuba.

The Kennedy announcement of naval blockade of Cuba had been preceded by large-scale air and naval manoeuvres in the Caribbean in close proximity to Cuba. Reports early this week said that altogether 45 war ships and up to 20,000 servicemen of the US armed forces including big units of marines are taking part in these manoeuvres. The programme of manoeuvres included a large-scale landing operation on the Puerto Rican island of Vieques.

Jets And Missiles

Foreign news agencies point out, among other things, that a squadron of high-speed jet fighter planes equipped with guided missiles recently arrived at the air base in Key West, Florida. A

new control tower is being hastily built at the bay. Construction men have been ordered to work at night in order to finish the tower as soon as possible. All leaves have been cancelled at the naval-air base in Boca Chica. Men in uniform in unusual numbers were seen throughout the Florida Keys.

Usually well-informed correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune Rogers in an article entitled "Something is Brewing in Capital: Berlin or Cuba?" wrote referring to these manoeuvres:

The Caribbean military manoeuvres now going on are called Phibious Brigade landing exercise. The landing, obviously a dress rehearsal for an amphibious landing on Cuba if any is ever ordered, is scheduled for early this week at Vieques (Puerto Rico) which is only few hundred miles from Cuba.

Among the 20,000 men involved are 8,000 combat marines. The 45 ships involved include the 76,000-ton carrier "Independence" which carries 100 first-line jets plus propeller planes, two heli-

copter carriers, the Okinawa and Thetis Bay, and the anti-submarine carrier Randolph, as well as 20 destroyer types, 15 landing ships and three submarines.

There are reports about movements of other United States war ships as well.

For instance, the nuclear powered aircraft carrier "Enterprise" displacing 8,000 tons suddenly left Hampton Roads, Virginia, and put to sea together with other war ships. The explanation was that these ships had to sail into the high seas in view of the approach of hurricane "Ella" which was put to sea while the hurricane veered exactly in that direction

and no longer threatened the Atlantic seaboard.

Moreover, units of marines and ground forces of the western seaboard were ordered to eastern seaboard. Units of marines from El Toro and Camp Pendleton, California, were suddenly flown to Camp Lejeune in North Carolina. Pentagon said that this was a part of the Caribbean manoeuvres.

The New York Times reported that the overall commander of the manoeuvres is Vice-Admiral Haracio Rivera who speaks good Spanish. The newspaper wrote that the manoeuvres were based on the idea that the marines will liberate the so-called "Republic of Vieques" from the rule of a tyrannical premier named "Ortisa" which is Castro spelled backward.

Castro-Ben Bella Communique

HAVANA
The joint communique by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro and Algerian Premier Ben Bella following the latter's recent visit to Cuba has declared that "unconditional abolition of colonialism, imperialist oppression and neo-colonialism is the indispensable pre-requisite for eliminating the catastrophic dangers of thermo-nuclear war and for consolidating peace and security of the world."

The joint communique said that the two premiers had held talks "in an utterly friendly atmosphere in which the present international situation and questions with regard to strengthening the relations between both countries were analysed and a fundamental identity of view-point was reached."

Both premiers regarded it urgently necessary that all troops stationed in foreign countries be withdrawn and military bases abroad, including the Guantanamo, dismantled.

The communique said that both parties reiterated their support for the peoples who are fighting for self-determination, independence and sovereignty, and for all actions and proposals for prohibiting the depositing and testing of thermo-nuclear arms in Africa.

It said that the Premier of the revolutionary government of Cuba congratulated Algeria on its independence. The Premier was deeply convinced that the Algerian government and people would carry out their great cause with the same firmness, decision and heroism with which they had fought against the colonial rule.

The document continued that Algeria's Premier Ben Bella fully appreciated the great efforts made by the Cuban revolutionary government and people and their achievements in socialist construction.

He also regarded it as the inalienable right of Cuba to choose the way of national development which it considered was most suitable to its needs and aspirations. He reaffirmed that the revolutionary government of Algeria supported Cuban revolution. Cuba had the right and obligation to defend its independence and national sovereignty.

The communique stated: "The two parties hold that the establishment of a solid foundation for broader co-operation and mutual assistance between the two nations will be of great significance in the further development of relations between Algeria and Cuba. In view of this, the two parties consider that the first step is to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level."

It announced: "Premier Ben Bella has invited Premier Fidel Castro to visit Algeria, and Premier Castro has accepted this invitation."

BIOGRAPHY OF A HERO

The second death anniversary of Camilo Cienfuegos, the great Cuban Revolutionary, falls on October 28. All Cuba and all freedom-loving people everywhere pay their homage to this fearless fighter on this day.

CAMILO Cienfuegos was born in the Jesus del Monte district of Havana on February 6, 1929. He came from a humble home. His honest hardworking parents took great pains to assure their three children an education. Camilo started public school at the age of five. In 1939 his family moved to the Lawton district of Havana where he was to grow up. In school and at home Camilo learned about the history of his country and about the Spanish Civil War. His parents, of Spanish origin, followed the developments of the war closely. The study of the history of his country and of the Spanish war left its trace on his character, which was displaying the first sparks of rebellion.

In 1953 he left for the United States, fleeing the tyranny and seeking better living conditions. He was soon repulsed by the environment and the exploitation to which the working people were subjected in the United States

and decided to return to Cuba. In 1954, the student struggle against Batista intensified. Camilo was attracted by the rebellious spirit of the youth who fought Batista's hirelings daily and joined the movement. In December, 1955, unemployed, finger-printed by all repressive forces, and witnessing the disorganization of the opposition, he had to leave Cuba again. The Yankee way of life smothered him; he had a very difficult time, working at all sorts of jobs. In New York he read statements by Fidel Castro proclaiming the need of armed struggle in order to free the country from the Batista tyranny. He then went to Mexico and joined the group which led by Fidel, marked the birth of liberation.

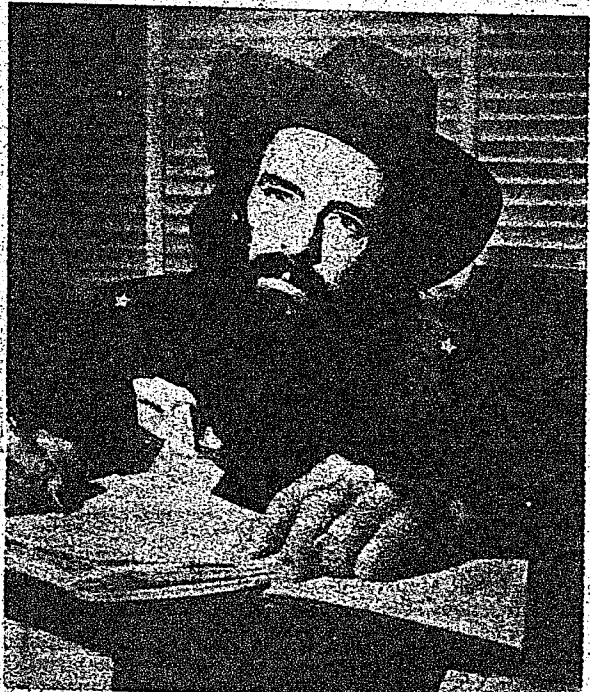
Shoulder to shoulder with Fidel and other revolutionaries, Camilo fought a number of battles to free his country, and everytime he displayed great courage and fearlessness. The battle of Lombrito, Bueycito, and Pino del Agua

were marked by his courage and his qualities as a strategist. Even while critically wounded, Camilo carried on the fight and inspired his comrades.

In April, 1958, he was promoted major, with the areas of Bayamo, Manzanillo, and Victoria de las Tunas under his jurisdiction. In the following months, Camilo participated in the counter-offensive which totally destroyed the forces sent in by Batista in his determination to destroy the Rebel Army. Camilo and Che Guevara were responsible for directing and carrying out the invasion of the western provinces. Camilo assumed command of the armed forces which attacked Havana.

Acclaimed by the people as one of their genuine heroes, Camilo was deeply admired for his spirit of sacrifice, his courage, and his loyalty to the Revolution.

On October 28, 1959, returning to Havana, the airplane in which he was flying disappeared with all aboard. Stricken with grief, the people searched incessantly for days but in vain. Prime Minister Castro's words draw a picture of that extraordinary



Camilo Cienfuegos

fighter: "Men like Camilo arise from the people and live for the people. Our only compensation for the loss of such a close comrade is the knowledge that the people of Cuba produce men like him. Camilo lives and will live in the people."

STOP PLAYING WITH FIRE

SOVIET GOVERNMENT WARNS USA

MOSCOW, October 23:

The Soviet Government has warned the US Government that by ordering a naval blockade of Cuba, the US Government is assuming a grave responsibility for the destinies of peace in the world and that it is recklessly playing with fire. The following is the text of the Soviet Government's statement:

President Kennedy of the United States announced on October 22 night that he had instructed the US Navy to intercept all ships proceeding to Cuba, to search them and not to let pass ships carrying weapons which are defined by the US authorities as offensive weapons. Another order was issued to conduct continuous and thorough observation over Cuba. Thus, the US Government, in effect, has established a naval blockade of the Republic of Cuba. Simultaneously, the landing of fresh US troops began at Guantanamo, which lies on Cuban territory, and the US Armed Forces have been alerted.

The President tries to justify these unprecedented aggressive actions by alleging that a threat to the national security of the United States emanates from Cuba.

The Soviet Government has repeatedly drawn the attention of the governments of all countries and world public opinion to the serious danger to the cause of peace created by the policy followed by the United States with regard to the Republic of Cuba. The statement of the US President shows that the American imperialist circles balk at nothing in their attempts to stifle the sovereign state, a United Nations member. For this purpose, they are prepared to push the world into the abyss of a war catastrophe.

The peoples of all countries must be clearly aware that, undertaking such a gamble, the United States of America is taking a step along the road of unleashing a thermo-nuclear world war. Cynically flouting international standards of conduct of states and the principles of the UN Charter, the United States usurped the right, and announced this, to attack ships of other states on the high seas, i.e., to engage in piracy.

The Soviet Government reaffirms that all weapons of the Soviet Union serve and will serve the purposes of defence against aggressors. In the present international situation the powerful weapons, including nuclear-rocket weapons, possessed by the Soviet Union, are, as all the peoples of the world acknowledge, a decisive means which deters the aggressive forces of imperialism from engineering a world war of extermination. The Soviet Union will continue to discharge this mission with all firmness and consistency.

The US President declared in his speech that if even a single nuclear bomb falls on US territory, the United States would strike a retaliatory blow. This statement is permeated with hypocrisy because the Soviet Union has already repeatedly declared that not a single Soviet nuclear bomb would fall either on the United States or on any other country, unless an aggression is committed. Nuclear weapons which have been created by the Soviet people and are in the hands of the people, will never be used for the purposes of aggression.

But if the aggressors touch off a war, the Soviet Union would strike a most powerful retaliatory blow. The Soviet Union has always been loyal to the principles of

the UN Charter and has been consistently following a policy directed towards the preservation and strengthening of peace. The whole world knows the tremendous efforts made by the Soviet Union for easing international tension, eliminating the seats of conflicts and disputes between states for putting into effect the principles of peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems. It was precisely the Soviet Union that put forth and substantiated a programme for general and complete disarmament which, if implemented, would open up practical prospects for establishing a world without wars, without arms.

These proposals are enlisting increasing support in the world; they struck firm roots in the minds of the people and became an imperative demand of the time. If no progress has yet been made in disarmament, the blame for this rests with the United States of America and its NATO allies. They are afraid of disarmament, they do not want to give up the big stick, by means of which they seek to impose their will upon other countries.

The US Government accuses Cuba of allegedly creating a threat to the security of the United States. But who will believe that Cuba could create a threat to the United States? If one speaks of the size and resources of the two countries, of their armaments, it will not occur to any thoughtful statesman that Cuba could constitute a threat to the United States of America or any other country.

The Soviet Union is in favour of all foreign troops to be withdrawn from alien territories to within their national boundaries. If the United States shows real concern for the consolidation of friendly relations with other states and tries to secure durable world peace, as President Kennedy declared in his speech on October 22, it should accept Soviet proposals and withdraw its troops and military equipment, and close down the military bases on foreign territories in different parts of the world.

However, the United States, which has flung its armed forces and armaments throughout the world, stubbornly refuses to accept this proposal. The United States is using them for interfering in the internal affairs of other states and for realising its aggressive designs. It is American imperialism that assumed the role of international gendarme. US spokesmen continually boast that American planes can attack the Soviet Union any time, drop American bombs on peaceful towns and villages and strike heavy blows. Not a day passes without statements and military leaders as well as the press of the United States threatening that American submarines with Polaris missiles which are prowling many seas and oceans could strike a nuclear blow at the Soviet Union and other peace-loving states.

Quite recently, speaking at the UN General Assembly session, President Dostoevich of the Republic of Cuba reiterated that Cuba "has always expressed readiness to conduct negotiations along usual diplomatic channels or in any other way to discuss the differences existing between the United States and Cuba". Now the US President says that these statements of the Cuban Government are allegedly not enough. But in this way one can vindicate any aggressive action, any adventure.

As to the Soviet Union's assistance to Cuba, it is aimed solely at enhancing Cuba's defence potential.

As stated on September 3 this year, in the joint Soviet-Cuban communique on the stay in the Soviet Union of a Cuban delegation, consisting of E. Guevara and E. Aragonés, the

Soviet Government granted the request of the Cuban Government on rendering aid to Cuba by supplying arms. The communique said that these arms and military equipment were designed exclusively for defensive purposes. The governments of the two countries firmly stand on these positions at present too.

Soviet assistance in strengthening the defences of Cuba has been necessitated by the fact that the Cuban Republic, since its very inception, has been subjected to continuous threats and provocation from the United States.

The United States balks at nothing, including the organisation of armed intervention against Cuba, as it was the case in April 1961, in order to deprive the Cuban people of the freedom and independence they have won, to place them again under the domination of American monopolies, to make Cuba a US puppet.

The United States demands that the military equipment Cuba needs for self-defence should be removed from Cuban territory, a demand which, naturally, no state which values its independence can meet.

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ships sailing towards Cuba's shores, against the establishment of control over the ships of sovereign states on the high seas. It is well known that American statesmen are fond of speaking about their devotion to the principles of international law, of haranguing about the necessity of law and order in the world. But in point of fact they, apparently, believe that laws are meant not for other countries. The establishment of actual blockade of the Cuban shores by the United States is a provocative move, an unheard of violation of international law, a challenge to all peace-loving nations.

45 Information Agency

EARLY GERMAN PEACE TREATY

BERLIN:

The people of German Democratic Republic recently accorded a red carpet welcome in Berlin and other centres to a government and party delegation from People's Republic of Poland. Gomulka, First Secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party and Cyrankiewicz, the Prime Minister of Poland led the delegation.

NEW Age took the opportunity to interview the Polish Premier on the burning problem of a German Peace Treaty and the recognition of the existence of two German States in Europe. Following is the interview:

Asked how he assessed the present international position of the German Democratic Republic, Cyrankiewicz said:

"We are fully satisfied to find that the international position and prestige of GDR has been growing steadily year after year, ever since its birth thirteen years ago. GDR is the first peaceful German State in the history of Europe. For the first time, the working people of Germany have established a state without militarism or monopoly capitalism which were sources of two world wars."

The GDR is the friend of the colonial peoples of newly independent countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. It belongs to the great family of world socialist system. Unlike in the past when

German imperialists oppressed the Polish people, GDR has unbreakable friendship with our people.

"The ideas of peaceful co-existence inherent in GDR gives hopes to peoples of Western Europe of a future without fear of German militarism. All these new aspects have helped to enhance GDR's international position and prestige tremendously."

"More and more States are realising these historical facts and establishing closer relations with this peaceful German State. There is no doubt that in the future every nation of the world would be forced to recognise GDR. GDR is the surest guarantee for German people's future without war."

When his attention was drawn to reports in Western press that the United States has asked the West German Government to send a Bundeswehr task force to West Berlin to reinforce the occupation army, and he was asked, "What will be the attitude of Warsaw pact powers, if the West German army try to go to West Berlin through GDR's Autobahn," Cyrankiewicz

Only Way To End Tension In Europe

POLISH PREMIER'S INTERVIEW TO NEW AGE

FROM P. K. KUNHANANDAN NAIR

replied: "Do you think the Americans dare such a course? Let them try. You will see the result."

The Polish Premier was asked to give his opinion about the prevailing apprehension in some responsible quarters in India and elsewhere that signing a separate peace treaty with GDR would only help to heighten tension in Europe.

Peace Treaty With Both States

Cyrankiewicz said: "We are for a peace treaty with both the German States. Seventeen years have passed since the ending of war and without concluding a peace treaty to normalise the situation. How long one can wait? Did the United States sign a separate

peace treaty with Japan? But the Socialist States have been waiting and waiting for years negotiating with the West for a joint peace."

"Who is opposing? You know, it is the Western powers who want to continue their occupation of West Berlin and Federal Republic of Germany, who does not want to curb their militarism. Peace is in danger. One cannot wait indefinitely. Why should a peace pact heighten tension? On the contrary, it will remove the very sources of tension, the powderkeg in the heart of Europe."

"I am sure every Indian feels the urgent necessity of concluding German Peace Treaty. That is the only way for peaceful solution of outstanding problems. I am sure the people and the government of India will

greatly benefit like all other peoples of the world in ending the vestiges of the second world war in Europe by concluding a German Peace Treaty as early as possible."

Concluding the interview, the Polish Premier said: "I wish well peace and prosperity for the great Indian people."

Earlier, Gomulka pointed out that socialist countries had shown great patience in their efforts to reach an understanding with the West. He added, it is high time for all to recognise the basic realities by acknowledging the existence of two German States and the frontiers of Germany drawn since the end of the war. He also said, the security of GDR is also the security of Poland.

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ALL AFRICA DEMANDS

Release Nelson Mandela

Charged with incitement by the fascist rulers of South Africa, Nelson Mandela, the legendary underground leader of freedom struggle is facing a trial in Pretoria.

THE 44 year "Black Pimpernel" who eluded police capture for 18 months, is a leader of the banned African National Congress. He was arrested by the Verwoerd Government on August 5 under the so-called "Anti-Sabotage Act."

All meetings and demonstrations calling for the release of Mandela have been banned and Mr. Joe Slovo, the attorney instructed to appear for him is not allowed to leave Johannesburg under the Suppression of Communism Act and will thus be unable to represent Mandela.

By the last minute transfer of the case from Johannesburg to Pretoria, where the historic Treason Trial was held, the authorities had deprived Mandela of his counsel.

Just before the case opened on October 15, attempts were reported in Durban to burn down several buildings. At Paarl, near Capetown, police opened fire on two suspects, wounding one African on the head. Slogans demanding "Free Mandela" appeared painted on the walls in Capetown and thousands of leaflets were distributed in Johannesburg's African townships.

200 Africans crowded the Court in Pretoria and greeted their leader with shouts of applause, when heavily guarded Mandela,

dressed in tribal costumes, appeared.

Nelson Mandela went underground after leading the May 29 strike against the Verwoerd tyranny last year. He has been the hero of the African freedom movement, especially of the youth. His arrest and trial have been widely resented in Africa and other continents of the globe. Political fervour in South Africa is reaching new heights as the trial of the African leader is going on.

DYNAMIC LEADERSHIP

The impressive six-footer Mandela, who commands a reputation for being a dynamic political organiser, has occupied the centre of the political stage in South Africa since he was national volunteer-in-chief of the historic Defiance Campaign of 1952. Clad in khaki, he led the first batch of volunteers into action. Soon he was banned from all public meetings, confined to the Magisterial district of Johannesburg and forbidden from speaking to the people.

Despite all these restrictions, his prestige continued to grow among all sections of the free

dom movement. On December 6, 1956, Mandela was among those 156 people who were arrested on the charge of treason. He sat through four years of trial until the case was finally thrown out.

His banning orders expired at the beginning of 1961. But as soon as he found himself free of restrictions, he threw himself into the struggle again. He delivered a keynote speech at the Pietermaritzburg All-in Conference where a policy of non-cooperation with the Government was declared. He was elected the Secretary of the National Action Council and when the May 1961 general strike was decided upon, Mandela immediately went underground to organise it.

His name propped up through-out those striking weeks. Afterwards he issued calls for hiding and kept the strike in the news. While in hiding he was interviewed several times by foreign correspondents and B.B.C. representatives.

IN ADDIS ABABA

In February this year, Mandela was reported to have unexpectedly turned up at a conference in Addis Ababa. He was described by an overseas correspondent as the "most dynamic and well informed delegate" attending the conference. Another one said that if Mandela was an example of the leadership against which

apartheid was aimed, then there was no doubt that the racist government was doomed.

There has been a tremendous response all over the world to the "Free Mandela" movement. The Prime Minister of Tanganyika, the President of the Sudan and the President of Senegal Republic were among the first who called for an immediate release of Nelson Mandela. An appeal for support to Mandela has also been issued by the anti-Apartheid movement in London.

A mass demonstration was held in Johannesburg on October 31 demanding the release of Nelson Mandela. The demonstrators carried placards denouncing the racist government of South Africa and demanding the release of their leader.

The African National Congress in a statement on October 13 demanded the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela. The statement pointed out that all organisations and freedom loving peoples throughout the world demanded the release of Mandela.

The statement made it very clear to the South African white Government that the African people will not take this defiance of world demand lying down. Neither will they be deterred by the vicious repressive legislation such as the Anti-Sabotage Act.

—J. BALLABH