

# The Man Who Went To Washington

11/05/62

Vol. XI

No. 13

New Delhi  
March 31,  
1963



29 APR 1963  
COPY

Orissa Chief Minister Bijoyananda Patnaik's exuberant utterances to the American press concerning India's defence plans came in for a good deal of angry comment and criticism in the Lok Sabha on Monday. What the Prime Minister possibly achieved in his statement on the subject was to clarify some of the worst aspects of the press reports which had appeared in this country on Patnaik's performance in Washington. The substance of these reports still remained and the impression that had largely gained due to these reports also remained, in spite of the Prime Minister's statement in the House on Monday.

Sri Patnaik ought to have followed what is prevalent here, what we do here".

While PSP's Hem Barua contended that it was a breach of privilege, a Congress member Rajeshwar Patel demanded to know "what is going to be the future pattern of things, the way our representatives are going to behave?" Hiren Mukerjee suggested that certain issues regarding parliamentary proprieties were involved in the incident and he sought the Chair's guidance in the matter. But the Speaker invited him to meet him later and discuss the matter and the subject had to be closed there for the time being.

Minister. The issue, however, had its interest for observers because of Patnaik's one-time friendly association with the ex-Defence Minister.

Despite the brave attempt of the Prime Minister to explain things away, the impression stuck that Patnaik was after all not so innocent. It was difficult to believe that the American correspondents had just taken

our Orissa Chief Minister for a ride—to borrow an American expression—and let him down with a thud. One of the hazards which the press in every country has to face is the unpredictability of politicians and statesmen possessing elastic consciences who, instead of choosing their words first

\*ON PAGE 13

AS the week progressed, there was a move from a section of the Opposition to introduce a privilege motion against the Orissa Chief Minister. Quite apart from that, the effect of the Calling Attention Notice and its reply and the comments in the Lok Sabha on Monday was definitely hostile to Patnaik.

formation which had been so far withheld from the people and Parliament of this country. In reply to a supplementary, the Prime Minister said that Patnaik gave "some information

by  
Our Parliamentary  
Correspondent

There were also other issues in Patnaik's interview which did not figure in the exchanges in Lok Sabha, but which had become a subject of talk among members outside the House. Thus, the Orissa Chief Minister's references to Krishna Menon were neither raised by members in the House nor alluded to by the Prime

which is normally not given here because we are rather security-minded in such matters. But in America, it is quite the usual practice for such things to be given and deliberately given". And Patnaik had adopted the "American practice".

Well, in Rome live as Romans do, may be a good principle of diplomacy. But Members of Parliament were certainly in no mood to countenance these disclosures. The feelings in the House over the matter were adequately expressed by the Speaker when he remarked that "it was not proper to disclose such information which is denied here". He was very categorical that "whatever might be the procedure or the custom or the traditions there,

The Prime Minister in his statement confessed that he too was distressed by the press reports about Patnaik's interview in Washington, particularly at the references these reports carried about the Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan. But he said these references were unfounded and the result of a mixing up of Patnaik's statements with the reports of the Delhi correspondent of an American newspaper. He further tried to dispel some of the fears aroused by the report that Patnaik had advocated a tie-up with SEATO and suggested that obsolete aircraft or equipment from the United States would be good enough for our needs. The Prime Minister said that patnaik had not done so.

But the Prime Minister had to admit that Patnaik did disclose to the American press information relating to our military build-up, in-

## Withdraw Anti-People Tax Measures

### Delhi Workers' Protest Demonstration

Trade unions affiliated to the Delhi state committee of AITUC, Delhi Bank Employees Federation, Delhi Newspaper Employees Federation, and the Coordination Committee of Commercial and Mercantile Employees Unions have embarked upon a broadbased popular campaign against the anti-people taxation measures of the government.

WHILE they oppose the tax measures that further increase the burden of people in the fixed income groups, they are conscious of the requirements of the country and that is why they called for and suggested alternate measures for raising resources to meet the country's twin needs of defence and development.

On March 26, Delhi witnessed a series of processions brought out by the workers in various areas under the guidance of these trade unions. Processions were brought out in about 20 different parts of the city. From the morning of March 26 till late night same day, in one place or the other thousands of workers demonstrated demanding withdrawal of new taxes.

employees, hotel workers and employees of mercantile and commercial firms, took out a joint procession. A central rally was held at Minto park where the processions converged. The rally was addressed by Prabhat Kar MP, General Secretary of the All-India Bank Employees Association, A. C. Nanda, General Secretary of the Delhi state committee of the AITUC, and H. L. Parvans General Secretary of the Delhi state Bank Employees Federation.

Prabhat Kar announced in the rally that the AIBEA has called for observing April 17 by the bank employees throughout the country as a "demand day" for nationalisation of banking industry. The March 26 rally was the

\*ON BACK PAGE

## Anti-Communist Hysteria !

BELOW is a photostat reproduction from the Patna Communist weekly *Jana-shakti*, of a circular issued by the Secretary of the Bihar Government's Community Development and Gram Panchayat Departments on February 19. Read it carefully.

The crux is in the last lines:

"No selection for rifle training need be made in the Panchayats under Communist or other anti-national influence."

Who gave this circular-writer the power to declare the Communist Party "anti-national"? And on top of it, to order that the entire people of a panchayat area shall be debarred from defence training, for the "crime" of electing a Communist as a panchayat member or office-bearer?

Is this the "democracy" of which people in high places boast so much?

The truth is that rifle-training and all other facilities are being given freely all over the country to hundreds and thousands of R.S.S. volunteers—whose avowed aims are the destruction of all the basic tenets of our constitution and our policies. But the circular-writing bureaucrats—not only in Bihar but also elsewhere—deliberately name only the Communists, when it comes to depriving whole areas of their fundamental privilege of learning to defend their Motherland.

Will the Home Ministry take action against those responsible for the utterly undemocratic and anti-national decision, which this Bihar circular seeks to convey? Or are all protestations of men in high places that they are not pursuing an "anti-Communist" policy—purely hot air?

SECRET

SRI M.K. MUKHARJI  
SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,  
COM. DEV. & GRAM PANCHAYAT  
DEPARTMENTS, BIHAR.

Patna,  
February 19th, 1963.

D.O. No. 2265.

Subject: Screening of selected members of the Village Volunteer Force for rifle training.

Sri J. M. Sahu, Director, Gram Panchayat's D.O. letter No. 16037/G.P. dated the 19th December, 62 communicated certain instructions regarding the selection of 1500 members of the Village Volunteer Force, possessing good health and character, from each panchayat for rifle training at the Block headquarters. I am desired to communicate the following further instructions in modification of the above mentioned letter so far as it relates to the above subject:-

(a) No selection for rifle training need be made in the Panchayats under communist or other anti-national influence.

3. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this letter in the form enclosed.

Yours Sincerely,

SD/-M.K. Mukharji.

\*\*\*\*\*



★ by Essen

# FICCI's Exhortations and Patil's Platitudes

A peculiarity of India's socialist pattern is the place private sector occupies in it. This place, although anomalous, is by no means insignificant.

WITH such a fine gesture it would, perhaps, not have been too much for the leaders of the private sector if they had not indulged in their usual diatribes against the country's basic policies, at least at a time when it faced a peril on its borders. But this they could not do, with the result that they find themselves more and more adrift from the mainstream of the nation's development.

The nation wants progress with social justice; they want progress with a lion's share of it coming to them. The nation wants development to be geared to defence. They want defence to serve their selfish ends. An unabashed exhibition of their pettiness and lust for profits was provided once again at the session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), which ended in the capital last week.

The session was inaugurated by the Prime Minister, a circumstance which reveals the extent to which the nation's leaders go in their compromise with evil. He, no doubt, expressed his anguish at the private sector's straying into evil, although the need was to give expression to the nation's wrath. The FICCI President, a leading strayer himself, was, however, unmoved, and even those who would feign to demure themselves from his evil ways, ended only by paying tributes to his qualities of "head and heart". We should not perhaps be too much concerned with

capacity to safeguard its basic policies.

QUESTIONS of ethics while dealing with the private sector, whose very basis is to live on other man's exploitation. But what about the sense of patriotism, or even of propriety, when this private sector brazenly asks for incentives and concessions, when the entire nation is being exhorted to tighten its belt?

The FICCI does not like the direct taxes. It has asked for abandonment of the Industrial Policy Resolution, that is the right of entry even into the preserves of the state sector. It wants the defence industries to be handed over to it, for it alone together with its foreign mentors, can provide the wonderful weapons for driving out the Chinese aggressors. This is by no means an exhaustive list of all that the FICCI demanded. But it represents the kernel of its deliberations.

That the FICCI should make these demands is not surprising, since they accord so well with its philosophy to mint money out of the people's difficulties. What is surprising, however, is the note of confidence, even of non-chalance, marking its demands, which point to some collusion, tacit or otherwise, between it and some leading lights in the ruling circles.

The FICCI represents a mighty force, but a part of its might is certainly due to the accommodation it receives from a regime committed to socialism. If this process continues, it will no doubt add to its might, but it will also detract from the country's

AGRICULTURE continues to occupy a prominent place in India's economy despite the emphasis laid on industry in its development plans. This is evident from the fact that in 1961-62 it contributed 46.8 per cent to the national income at current prices.

Its pre-eminence in the economy as a whole is, not however, a result of its having achieved any miraculous successes during the two plans, but is rather a reflection of the other sectors too not moving fast enough to make a basic change in the overall pattern. As regards its own performance, it is marked by instability and a comparative stagnancy with a relatively high production in one year being followed by a lesser figure in the next.

This is borne out by the fact that during the first two years of the Third Five Year Plan there has not been any overall increase in agricultural production while to attain the 100 million ton target set in the Plan an increase of 6 per cent is needed.

The stagnancy in agriculture is reprehensible not from the standpoint of this sector alone. It is equally so from the standpoint of attaining the industrial targets. Industry depends on raw materials many of which are provided by agriculture. The surplus from it helps in capital formation. It is, therefore, too serious a matter to be subjected to a dilettantish treatment at

a ministerial or any other level.

But it is precisely such a treatment that agriculture had to undergo at the hands of the Food and Agriculture Minister in Lok Sabha this week. S. K. Patil prides in his robust common sense forgetting that this wonderful attribute is not always a fit guide to correct solutions.

In his case it has led him to believe that Public Law 480 bounties are but another name for agricultural self-sufficiency in India. In fact, he has nursed this illusion to the extent of imagining that the problems facing agriculture in the United States are the same as he faces in his own country.

Thus, according to Patil, the problem of prices in Indian agriculture is of a piece with similar problem in the US. It should, therefore, be amenable to same treatment too. It is this diagnosis which has made him bemoan the absence of a "farmers lobby" in the Indian Parliament to serve the purpose which a similar lobby does in the US Congress, and give the pledge that henceforth agriculture in this country will be "farmer-oriented" and not "consumer-oriented" as it has been hitherto.

It will perhaps be unkind to dispel Patil's illusions about the applicability of the American conceptions to the Indian situation, for he seems to have taken them so much to his heart. Still will it be too hard for him to be reminded of a fact of which he too could not be totally unaware: that agriculture in the United States is very much an industry, while in India it has

yet to divest itself of all its feudal remnants?

Moreover, where is the agricultural surplus in India which needs a price support of a level which the American farm surplus do? This does not mean that Indian farm products need no price support. In certain cases they certainly do, but not in the same sense as they do in America, and certainly not with the same end in view.

Here price support, whenever warranted, is a device to save the farmer from the clutches of the trader, while in the United States it is a means to support the profits of capitalist farmers, and their so-called cooperatives which sell their products.

Patil has tried to counterpose the interests of the farmers to those of the consumers forgetting that between the two stand the traders, mainly wholesalers, who deprive the farmer of a fair price at the one end, and impose a heavy price on the consumer at the other.

It is thus not a case of agriculture being "consumer-oriented" in India and requiring to be "farmer-oriented". It is rather a problem of a "trader-orientation" being given up in favour of both the farmer and the consumer. The Asoka Mehta Committee, which went into the problem a few years back, had precisely this in mind when it suggested progressive socialisation of wholesale trading in food-grains.

But this being a device for which Mr. Patil will find no parallel in the United States, he might not touch it even with a barge pole.

March 26,

## PLAN PROGRESS!

The planners of our country estimated a steady growth of national income in the Five Year Plan periods but the targets during the first and second Plans were not fulfilled.

UNDER the Third Five Year Plan, it is estimated that the per head income in our country should go up from around Rs. 300 at the end of 1960-61 to about Rs. 385 in 1966. The planners further said that the objectives "are well within the range of practical fulfillment."

What will happen at the end of the Third Five Year Plan is yet to be seen but the indications now available do not show the prospects to be very bright. The tenth issue of the annual White Paper released by the Central Statistical Organisation throws considerable light on this subject.

According to the C. S. O. figures, the per capita income has been as follows during the last two years:

	Per capita net output (in Rs.)	
	at current prices	at 1948-49 prices
1960-61	326.2	293.7
1961-62	329.7	293.4

(preliminary)

During 1961-62, the national income increased by 2.1 per cent only.

While the per capita income at current prices falls far short of the target of Rs. 330 in 1960-61, it has not registered any marked improvement in 1961-62 also when compared to 1960-61 price level. Though the per capita in-

come has increased by Rs. 2.9 at current prices, its actual import is offset by rising prices.

Taken at the 1948-49 prices, the per capita income instead of increasing in 1961-62 has actually decreased by Rs. 0.3.

According to the C. S. O. the increase in national income and per capita income in real terms amounts to 20.4 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively during the Second Plan period.

The Second Plan, envisaged that during the Second Plan period the national income will increase by 25 per cent, whereas it has just been able to cross 20 per cent. The idea of increasing national income by "as close as possible to 6 per cent per annum" during the Third Five Year Plan or 34 per cent by the end of the Plan seems to be quite distant in view of the results of the first two years of the Third Plan.

The Third Plan also estimates the net output of agricultural and allied sector to go up by nearly 25 per cent by the end of the Plan period. And the C.S.O. statistics disclose that "in the year 1961-62 there has been a fall of 0.6 per cent in agricultural output." The C.S.O. White Paper finally states that "the larger increase in income shown at current prices than at constant prices was due to increase in prices."

# RELEASE COMMUNIST DETENUS

LOK SABHA:

## Shastri Says: No Release, No Suspension of D.I.R.

Union Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri disclosed in the Lok Sabha on March 21 that the government has no intention of releasing Communist detenues during the coming bye-elections, nor of suspending the operation of the Defence of India Rules in those constituencies where bye-elections are to take place. The Home Minister further claimed that free and fair elections are possible with these detenues remaining in jail.

SHASTRI was replying to a supplementary question on a short notice question by Indrajit Gupta, Ranen Sen, Hiren Mukerjee, Dinen Bhattacharya, Mohamad Elias and Prabhat Kar. Earlier, replying to the short notice question, Deputy Law Minister B. Misra stated that the Election Commission had received representations from Jyoti Basu, M.L.A., Bhupesh Gupta MP and the Bihar State Council of the Communist Party for the release of Communist detenues during the bye-elections. He added:

"The Chief Election Commissioner has addressed the Chief Ministers of States where bye-elections are to take place suggesting to them that instructions may be issued to local officers to take a liberal view of the electioneering activities of parties and candidates and not to enforce the Defence of India Rules too rigorously in the areas where bye-elections are to be held."

Hiren Mukerjee wanted to know whether the government's attention had been drawn to editorial statements in Congress newspapers in West Bengal like Jugantar where it is specifically stated that free and fair elections in 1961-62 has actually decreased by Rs. 0.3. According to the C. S. O. the increase in national income and per capita income in real terms amounts to 20.4 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively during the Second Plan period.

The Second Plan, envisaged that during the Second Plan period the national income will increase by 25 per cent, whereas it has just been able to cross 20 per cent. The idea of increasing national income by "as close as possible to 6 per cent per annum" during the Third Five Year Plan or 34 per cent by the end of the Plan seems to be quite distant in view of the results of the first two years of the Third Plan.

The Third Plan also estimates the net output of agricultural and allied sector to go up by nearly 25 per cent by the end of the Plan period. And the C.S.O. statistics disclose that "in the year 1961-62 there has been a fall of 0.6 per cent in agricultural output." The C.S.O. White Paper finally states that "the larger increase in income shown at current prices than at constant prices was due to increase in prices."

He asked whether the government will have "the humility at least to consider the case of those detenues against whom no specific charges have been formulated and who are still kept in detention even at a time when they feel they ought to be outside in order to participate in the elections."

Lal Bahadur Shastri: "That is a separate question altogether. I am prepared to answer that at the appropriate time. It is not connected with the elections directly."

ment have considered the possibility or advisability of suspending the operation of the Defence of India Act in those constituencies during the pendency of the bye-elections.

Lal Bahadur Shastri: "In so far as the members of the Communist Party are concerned, they are certainly free to stand as candidates. They will also have full liberty to canvass for any candidates. So far as the Defence of India Rules is concerned, we do not consider it necessary to do so. As my colleague has just now stated, the Chief Election Commissioner has advised all the State governments that, as far as possible, fullest freedom should be given to the candidates and to their workers for carrying on their propaganda, subject only to one reservation that it will not in any way affect the security of the country."

## HUNGER-STRIKE AT TOOFANGANJ JAIL

Chandi Paul and Rajen Goswami, two Defence of India Rules undertrials are on hunger-strike from March 18 at Toofanganj Sub Jail demanding to be placed in Division I and protesting against inhuman treatment.

THEIR condition is reported to be serious. It is further reported, even their lawyer is not being allowed to interview them since the hunger-strike started.

An earlier token hunger-strike on March 12 and repeated representations to the authorities had failed to improve their conditions in jail. Dr. Ranen Sen M.P. met the Chief Minister and demanded

## BIHAR: WORKING CLASS PROTESTS

A big public rally of Jamshepur citizens, held on March 17 under the auspices of the Singbhum District Committee of the CPI, demanded the release of the detenues in Bihar arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

THE resolution adopted in the rally condemning the arrests and continued detention of Communists, trade union and kisan leaders, pointed out that "... the government by taking undue advantage of Emergency, has misused the powers to suppress the workers, peasants

## KERALA: SERIES OF MEETINGS—LAWYERS' PROTEST

A series of meetings were held during the last few days throughout Kerala demanding the release of detenues and protesting against the new taxation measures. These meetings were organised under the auspices of the Kerala State Council of the CPI.

In a big meeting held at Trivandrum, V. Bhargavan, M.L.A., T. C. N. Nambiar, M.L.A., and M. M. Sundaram, M.L.A. criticised the taxation policies of the Central and State governments. At Alleppy, T. V. Thomas was the main speaker while at Calicut and Cannanore, E. M. S. Nambodiripad and K. Damodaran addressed meetings. At Mathlakam, a meeting was addressed jointly by Congress and Communist leaders.

32 leading advocates of Trivandrum bar in a strongly-worded statement have demanded the release of Communist and trade union leaders detained under the Defence of India Rules. The statement said that

Rajasthan Assembly

## INDEPENDENT MEMBERS DEMAND RELEASE OF COMMUNISTS

Following the statewide meetings held on March 17, the demand for the release of Communist detenues in the state was raised on the floor of the Rajasthan Assembly on March 22 when the debate of demands for grants for the Ministry of Labour began.

THE State government had detained in November four Communist leaders, of whom two were later released. The detained Communists are: Mohon Poonamiya, General Secretary of the Rajasthan Committee of the AITUC and Iqbal Singh, General Secretary of the Pall Textile Labour Union.

Speaking on the demand for grants for the Ministry of Labour, Swami Kumarand, President of the Rajasthan Committee of the AITUC, demanded that these trade

union leaders should be released forthwith. A number of members supported the demand.

Prof. Kedar, an independent member from Ganganagar, supported the demand with strong arguments. He referred to the effective part played by these detained Communists in furthering the national defence efforts and specifically mentioned that at the instance of these leaders the Pall Textile Union took the lead in collection for NDF by donating Rs. 10,000. He said that Mohan Poonamiya has done good work in implementing the Industrial

Truce Resolution. He said that "their detention is to placate the vested interests" and that it helped the employers.

Umrao Singh of Baneda, another independent member, also supported the demand for release of these detenues. Mukut Behari, Secretary of the United Socialist Party demanded the release of "trade unionists who have been fighting for the cause of labour."

Harl Prasad, a Jan Sangh member, while demanding the release of a Jan Sangh detenu, also supported the demand for release of the trade union leaders.

## MAHARASHTRA CAMPAIGN

The Maharashtra State Council of the Communist Party, which met in Bombay from March 18 to 20, demanded the immediate release of all Communists and trade-unionists arrested and detained under the Defence of India Rules in the State.

IN the first fortnight of April, a powerful political campaign will be launched throughout the State for their release. Meetings and demonstrations will be held in various places throughout the State.

It was also decided to send memoranda and deputations to the authorities. Efforts will be made to secure the support of Congressmen, other Left Parties and progressive individuals for this.

## Have A Look at RSS Text Book

The Sampradayikata Virodhi Committee (Committee to Combat Communalism) has circulated extracts from the latest (December 1962) booklet published and distributed by the RSS to their members. This booklet is titled: "Why Hindu Rashtra?" and is, of course, by RSS Guruji himself.

WE are reproducing below just a few of these extracts, without comment. We do so as a national duty:

"... There are the Jews, the Parsis, the Muslims and the Christians, all of them living there..."

"To consider them as the children of the soil may be a mark of our generosity, but not a mark of our devotion to truth. They lived here, they are still living here. They are in a way our guests. They came here for protection and they have been protected. They are guests, but they are not children of this soil." (page 8)

"So far as our Muslim gentlemen are concerned, they have been behaving all these 800 to 1000 years only as the enemies of the people here, of their living and of every thing that they hold dear and dear to them." (page 13)

"According to our present experience also, it is not possible to treat them as one of our own people. For example, haven't we got still in our hearts a living

through Kashmir and the Punjab it is but logical that Pakistan should have control over the sources of those rivers. You will ask me how I know this. I know so many things. I know many more things, very dangerous to our people. I do not tell them because if I do, many of us will find our hearts sinking within ourselves. We are sitting upon a volcano due to erupt." (page 20)

"We are trying to give away various portions of our country. About the Chinese aggression, our Prime Minister said that we wanted to settle it in peace and that we didn't want to fight, and that a few miles here and there did not count. What he means is if China takes away some portions of our land, let her, but let us not fight." (page 23)

This is the RSS, which is allowed to give military training, by the tens of thousands, to its fanatical supporters. This is the RSS which with the "blessings" of Congress Ministers, organised the notorious anti-national exhibition in Lucknow. This is the RSS which was allowed to march, in uniform, in the Republic Day parade.

The book, extracts from which are given above, must be banned forthwith, and action must be taken against the fascist organisation, which is distributing it.

Will the Government act? Or is the communal lobby in high places too powerful?

(March 29)



## THE PATNAIK AFFAIR AND SALESMANSHIP ABROAD

### Editorial

THE LAVA IS still flowing after the volcanic eruption caused by the reports of the activities of Chief Minister Patnaik in the USA. The Prime Minister himself admitted that he had been "surprised" and "distressed". The Speaker of the Lok Sabha was right when he said that every Indian citizen had been distressed. Sardar Hukam Singh reflected Indian sentiments when he deprecated the manner in which the loquacious Chief Minister had let his tongue wag in Washington.

Why are we distressed? Not only because someone talked too much, talked as he had no business to talk, in a foreign country. For all the explanations given by the Prime Minister, the impression still remains that the interviews given to the *Washington Post* and the *Baltimore Sun*, were, to say the least, utterly and completely improper.

Why are we distressed? Not only because it is unbecoming and against all codes of official conduct for a representative of the Government to discuss with the press of a foreign country the composition of the Indian Cabinet and the merits and demerits of the personalities which compose it.

But it is not only for these reasons, which have also been seized upon by the Rightist forces in the country for their own ends, that the Indian people are so indignant at the events around Patnaik's visit to the U.S.A.

What makes every patriotic Indian's blood boil is the naked and unashamed manner in which the U.S. authorities and press seem to be acting to compel India to reverse its basic policies.

The interview, as published in the American journals suggests that Patnaik "does not share Indian suspicions concerning foreign bases". (*Hindustan Times*, March 22), The *Washington Post* is quoted as follows:

"Does he (Patnaik) object to the possibility of bringing American technicians into India for guerilla training? Would it amount to establishing the very type of Western military base his non-aligned country opposes?"

"Whether it is for a steel plant or a war mission, it is the same thing. We have no objections to bringing in training missions", Mr. Patnaik declared."

The *Baltimore Sun* has the following tell-tale passage:

"Mr. Patnaik said the defence contemplated would necessitate more radar in border areas, possibly tied in with the SEATO network, if Pakistan comes to feel that it too is threatened by Chinese aggression on the sub-continent."

It is a welcome sign that the Prime Minister, in his written statement in Parliament in defence of Patnaik said:

"He (Patnaik) did not advocate any tie-up with SEATO or suggest that obsolete aircraft or equipment from the U.S. would be good enough for our needs."

But the American journals, favoured with the travelling Chief Minister's views, said just the opposite. And we have yet to hear whether the interviewed V.I.P. issued any contradiction at all to the papers concerned.

What makes the whole thing most sickening is the obvious attempt to

"win friends and influence". It is not an accident that a *Statesman* Political Commentary (March 22) written before the furore over the interviews broke, said:

"What he (Patnaik) is really expected to do is to project in America India's political image in correct proportions... which, in the context of impending Congressional consideration of the aid programme, has assumed vital significance for this country... he has in abundance the brash self-assurance of the kind that members of the Kennedy Administration proudly wear as a badge. He talks the language that they understand. From available accounts, he has been accepted in Washington as one who knows what he is talking about."

If that were not enough, the Political Commentary puts the cap on it:

"In him, U. S. leaders will probably see the type of new leadership emerging in this country. What sort of statesmanship India is likely to get after Mr. Nehru is a point on which the Americans have often shown obsessive interest. Some years ago, their talent-scouts spotted Mr. Morarji Desai and saw in him Mr. Nehru's inevitable successor. Later, they thought Mr. Chavan showed greater promise. Now probably it is Mr. Patnaik's turn to get top billing."

Are these visits to the U.S.A. intended to provide an opportunity to the powers-that-be in the Land of the Dollar to judge the "suitability" of various leaders to be U.S. candidate for the Prime Ministership of India?

In a few days, the report of the U.S. Commonwealth Military Mission to India is expected to be made known to the public. Meanwhile, the Clay Committee report on U.S. aid is out. There is considerable wishful glee in certain quarters that General Clay has recommended special attention to India, even though he calls for cut in total U.S. aid to all countries.

But what is alarming is the Clay Committee's open directive forbidding, except in special cases, U.S. aid for projects in the public sector. Ambassador Galbraith has been at pains to assure India that this veto will not apply to our urgent requirements—the Bokaro Plant etc. But knowledgeable circles consider that the Clay Committee's insistence on help to the private sector only, is another dangerous effort to use U.S. aid to dictate—and to compel us to give up our basic national policies.

The stream of high level salesmen to "polish up India's political image in the U.S.A." flows on. If each dignitary takes it upon himself to "go the American way", in the manner in which the published interviews would indicate that the first salesman went, then the future is indeed dark for the country.

It is not enough for the highest in the land to "defend" the emissaries who are sent out to bring us assistance. It is necessary to instruct them in the most simple and elementary truths:

- We cannot defend our freedom, by selling it for a mess of pottage;
- We can secure effective help and assistance from all quarters only by standing firmly by the basic policies that have won this country respect and honour all over the world.

(March 27)

## Notes of the Week

### ANTI-NATIONAL LOBBY

The monopolists' lobby continues to pressurise the Ministers and MPs against the Super-Profits Tax. Deputation after deputation calls on the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister.

THE latest news is that "American private entrepreneurs who have invested in India or are considering investments, have expressed to the India Investment Centre (in New York), as well as to the Indian authorities, their concern over the tax proposals for the next year." Press Trust of India adds, however, that "Enquiries show that there appears to be an element of pressure instigated and stimulated by their Indian partners."

The lobby has mobilised its American allies! The ways of a lobby are dangerous. Only the other day, the new British Labour Party leader, Harold Wilson, called attention to the powerful lobbies in London, which sought to pressurise British Ministers and MPs to act in the most reactionary direction. Several studies made into the connections of Tory MPs with big business have revealed the most startling facts.

In the U.S. Congress, similar investigations have shown the hold which the reactionary vested interests have in this august body.

Reactionary lobbies are associated with the American kind of "democracy". We want none of them in India. The present activities of the monopolists' lobby in New Delhi, the pressures being exercised to bring about a modification of the Super-Profits Tax in favour of the monopolists and big business, must be resisted.

The links of this big business lobby with imperialist circles and interests constitute an even graver danger. The country saw the imperialist lobby in action during the days immediately following the Chinese aggression when it sought the dismissal of Krishna Menon. It saw the same lobby at work for the removal of the Prime Minister himself.

The power of the anti-national lobby should not be underestimated. It acts through a network of supporters in positions of influence and authority. Today its work is more evident in the battle against the Super-Profits Tax. But the anti-national lobby is busy fighting all the national policies—and particularly the policy of non-alignment.

The people have the duty to be on guard against the reactionary lobby's sinister activities.

### RIGHT DANGER GROWS

IN an article in the latest issue of the American magazine *Foreign Affairs Quarterly* Prime Minister Nehru writes:

"The Right in India has become more clamorous basing itself on an extreme form of nationalism." His own State, Uttar Pradesh, has revealed the most sinister activities of this Right-wing. The RSS-Jan Sangh anti-national exhibition has evoked countrywide protests. Attention has been drawn to its criminal purpose through questions and debate in the Central Parliament and the State Legislature. The objectionable pavilion was at long last closed, following popular indignation.

Two vital lessons must be drawn from the events round this exhibition. ● Firstly, the RSS-Jan Sangh communal gangs are now daring to come forward with their filthy anti-Indian treachery right in the open. This is a serious danger to the country. The recent Lucknow events underline not only what the Prime Minister chooses to describe as the increase in the "clamour" of the Right-wing; it underlines also the increase in the strength of the Right-wing and in its capacity for disruptive actions striking at the nation's basic policies and its unity itself.

The Lucknow exhibition coincided with a spurt in RSS gangsterism in the State: armed hooligans of the RSS attacked students in Gorakhpur University on the occasion of the visit of Jan Sangh chief Atal Bihari Vajpayee to the University; on March 17, a crowd of Jan Sangh-RSS men attacked and mobbed V. K. Krishna Menon at Kanpur railway station and sought to disturb his public meetings.

That in each case, these communal goondas failed in their purpose is proof of the good sense of UP's citizens. In Kanpur, Krishna Menon's meetings were very largely attended and a great success. In Gorakhpur the students have strongly protested against the attack by RSS goondas.

The second lesson of the events round the U. P. exhibition is this: Democrats and particularly Congressmen, who stand for the basic national policies, must be vigilant against the activities of men in high places inside the communal and anti-national forces.

★ By Remesh Chandra

# A Mirror for Revisionists

IN the past twelve months, the revisionist clique headed by Dange have seized the leadership of the Communist Party of India by taking advantage of the large-scale campaign launched by the ruling groups of the Indian big bourgeoisie and big landlords against China, against communism and against the Indian people. They have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, betrayed the revolutionary cause of the Indian proletariat and the Indian people and embarked on the road of national chauvinism and class capitulationism, thus creating complete chaos in the Indian Communist Party. Their intention is to turn the Indian Communist Party into an appendage of India's big bourgeoisie and big landlords and a lackey of the Nehru government.

How low have Dange and company sunk? Let us first look at Dange's letter of greetings to Nehru, dated November 14, 1962, on the occasion of the latter's birthday.

Here is the full text: My dear Panditji, Allow me to convey our heartfelt congratulations to you on behalf of the Communist Party of India on your 73rd birthday.

You have inspired and led heroically the Indian nation in its struggle for national freedom. In the post-independence period you have laid the foundations of a new Indian nation pledged to the policies of planned development, democracy, socialism, peace, non-alignment and anti-colonialism.

Today, in this hour of grave crisis created by the Chinese aggression, the nation has mustered around you as a man to safeguard its honour, integrity and sovereignty.

The Communist Party of India pledges its unqualified support to your policies of national defence and national unity.

May you live long to realise your ideals of building a prosperous and socialist India. Yours sincerely, S. A. Dange, Chairman, CPI

This is not an ordinary courtesy letter. In his letter, (1) Dange completely sides with the Indian reactionaries and violently opposes socialist China; (2) Dange pledges the Indian Communist Party's support to the Nehru government's "policies of national defence and national unity" which are directed against China, against communism and against the Indian people, and what is more, he pledges, not support in general, but "unqualified support"; and (3) Dange places his reliance on Nehru, the representative of the big bourgeoisie and big landlords, to bring about socialism in India.

This letter is the Dange clique's political oath of betrayal of the Indian proletariat; it is an indictment by which they sell themselves to the Indian big bourgeoisie and big landlords and the Nehru government have revealed the Dange clique have revealed more clearly ever since the Nehru government provoked the Sino-Indian border conflict in 1959. For the past three years or so, they have identified themselves with the stand of the big bourgeoisie and big landlords and served as the apologists and hatchet men of the Nehru government in the anti-China campaign.

Congressmen and democrats must wage a resolute battle against the enemies of the national policies, the hidden Jan Sanghis and the masked Swatantrites, the big business agents—inside the Congress itself—at the same time as they fight Right reaction outside the Congress. It is only too clear that, cloaked as Communists, the Dange clique have played a role which the Nehru government can not play in deceiving the people, stirring up reactionary nationalist sentiment and undermining the friendship between China and India. No wonder, the Home Minister of the Nehru government said gleefully not long ago: "What better reply could be given to China than the leader of the Communist Party in this country, Mr. Dange, himself, condemning the Chinese stand and upholding the viewpoint of the Government of India?"

The national chauvinism of the Dange clique runs counter not only to the interests of the Indian proletariat but also to the interests of the overwhelming majority of the Indian people, that is to the national interests of India. Internally, the national chauvinism of the Dange clique serves the reactionary nationalist

of their basic rights and intensify the exploitation and enslavement of the working people. This shameful action which Dange took as Chairman of the Communist Party of India and General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress proves that he has wholly turned himself into an instrument of the ruling class for repressing the working class and the working people.

Here is another striking example. In November 1962, S. G. Sardesai, a member of the Dange clique on the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Com-

The People's Daily, organ of the Communist Party of China, published an editorial on March 9, 1963 titled "A Mirror For Revisionists". This editorial first received worldwide publicity through the imperialist and reactionary press.

The Chinese Communist Party has announced that it has already published this editorial through the Foreign Language Press of Peking, as a special pamphlet in the following languages: English, French, Spanish, German, Russian, Japanese, Vietnamese, Arabic, Hindi, Thai, Italian and Esperanto. Presumably editions in other languages will soon be out. Tens of thousands of copies of the pamphlet are now being circulated on the widest possible scale in almost every part of the world, in complete contravention of the inter-Party forms of conduct.

"A Mirror For Revisionists" is a document of abuse and slander against the Communist Party of India. It is full of blatant falsehoods and deliberate distortions. It is aimed at disruption.

The Communist Party of India will issue its own comments on this disgraceful document. In the meanwhile, the Secretariat of the Communist Party is publishing in *New Age* the full text of "A Mirror For Revisionists" including the printing mistakes as appeared in the Chinese pamphlet, for the information of all interested.

purposes of India's big bourgeoisie and big landlords, externally, it serves the purposes of US imperialism which is promoting neo-colonialism in India. Their chauvinistic policy is a policy that provides support for the Nehru government in repressing the Indian people and in hiring itself to imperialism at the cost of national independence. Their policy constitutes a betrayal of the international proletariat as well as a betrayal of the Indian people.

From the very first day the Nehru government launched its massive armed attack, the Dange clique, going further and further, have unfolded a whole series of activities in support of the Nehru government's "policies of national defence and national unity", and they have pursued their line of class capitulation ever more thoroughly.

Here is a striking example. Four days after the all-out attack by the Indian forces on the Chinese border, and after Nehru had called upon all workers "not to indulge in strikes", Dange, in his capacity as the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, rushed in with a letter to Nehru. He proposed that a tripartite conference of representatives of workers, employers and the government be held to discuss "the problems of the production front and defence". The Nehru government readily accepted his advice and lost no time calling such a tripartite meeting. The meeting adopted a unanimous resolution prohibiting the workers from engaging in strikes or slow-downs and urging them to work extra hours, contribute to the "National Defence Fund" and subscribe to "Defence Bonds."

By this action Dange directly assisted the Indian big bourgeoisie to sabotage the workers' movement, deprive the workers

of their basic rights and intensify the exploitation and enslavement of the working people. This shameful action which Dange took as Chairman of the Communist Party of India and General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress proves that he has wholly turned himself into an instrument of the ruling class for repressing the working class and the working people.

Here is another striking example. In November 1962, S. G. Sardesai, a member of the Dange clique on the Central Executive Committee of the Indian Com-

unist Party, had a leaflet distributed, which reads in part: "Our moral responsibility to defend our country when a socialist country attacks us is greater than that of our other compatriots, not less."

"It is our sincere and fervent appeal to the ruling party, the National Congress, as also to all other patriotic parties, that we must set aside all our differences at this crucial hour and unite under the common national flag. The only test and consideration at the moment must be national defence..."

"...we declare explicitly that even if we are excluded from the collective efforts for national defence, we shall still devote all our energy to the same cause... We shall carry it out without expecting the slightest reward, even if some of our own compatriots attempt to treat us as pariahs."

"The crucial need of the day, the acid test of our patriotism, is... to give monolithic support to Prime Minister Nehru; to strengthen his hands, and to carry out his behests. He is the country's supreme field marshal, its commander-in-chief."

Look! How perfect is the devotion of the Dange clique to Nehru! How disgustingly they fawn upon the Indian Congress Party! And what fanatical national chauvinism! They are straining themselves to serve the interests of the big bourgeoisie and the big landlords of India and to drive the broad masses of the Indian people to take a stand against socialist China. Does this have anything in common with proletarian internationalism or with genuine Indian patriotism?

Here is yet another striking example. In November 1962, a report to the General Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress Dange said:

"We do not lay down condi-

tion for defending our country. Because the country belongs to the people. I do not hold the view that in a condition like ours, we should decide our behaviour by asking whether the country is ours or of the national bourgeoisie."

"...we unconditionally support the war effort." "My unconditional support to Nehru Government is there in the matter of defence."

"We have to stand by our nationalism..."

"...under conditions of the national emergency, defence and near-war conditions require that the trade unions of the AITUC do modify temporarily their normal relations with the bourgeoisie, their functioning and approach to the questions of the working class."

"...as the working class say that for the time being, we suspend the question of strike struggles and protecting our class interests by that method."

"Industrial truce is, in a sense, 'class collaboration'. But it is consciously accepted."

"The question of unstinted support to national bourgeoisie at this juncture of history was not a matter contradictory to the principles of working class movement."



# OPEN STRUGGLE TO TOPPLE JHA MINISTRY

## Factional Manoeuvres Grow In Bihar Congress

When Chief Minister Binodanand Jha, in a requisitioned Legislature Party meeting, challenged a member "to move a no-confidence if he so desired" (Indian Nation, February 19, 1963), it was obvious that the crisis of the Jha Ministry had almost reached the bursting point. With the settling down of the Emergency, what the Searchlight termed as the "present stalemate" (February 19, 1963) had become a thing of the past and an open struggle for overthrowing the Jha Ministry had begun.

THAT was before the death of ex-President Rajendra Prasad. Since then the situation has further deteriorated. From all indications a showdown is imminent. But both the groups seem to be waiting for the bye-election at Muzaffarpur where the official Congress candidate faces the formidable array of all the parties of Reactionary opposition together with Congress leaders of the anti-Jha group, united behind the Jana Sangh candidate.

How far the two opponents of the Jha ministry — Congress oppositionist groups and the other reactionary parties — have coalesced together in working out their joint tactics, it is difficult to say. But there has been plenty of evidence of collusion during the last few weeks.

### Growing Realisation

Some at least in the Jha group do not seem to be oblivious of the fact that opposition to the national policies is an important aspect of the struggle raging round and against the present Ministry in Bihar.

BPC President Rajindra Misra, in his Circular Letter on the Prime Minister's visit recalled reaction's campaign against his policies. Kedar Pandey, in his formal thanksgiving speech at the constructive workers meetings, went out of his way to mention that "Bihar" stood solidly behind what he termed as "the three cardinal principles of the Nehru policy, namely, democracy, socialism, and non-alignment."

Binodanand Jha himself does not seem to be unaware of the forces working against him, nor of the sources from which they draw their inspiration. In an unguarded moment in the Legislative Assembly, provoked by the remarks of Partyman Ramlakhan Singh Yadava (President of Patna DCC and a leader of the dissident Congress group) he referred to the presentation ceremony of Raja Darbhanga gold.

"Pointing out the value publicity had, the Chief Minister said that when he met the Prime Minister in (this) connection, Mr. Nehru suggested to the executor, Mr. L. K. Jha to present the gold to him (Pt. Jha). But they requested Mr. Morarji Desai to come over to Darbhanga as the presentation would be published." (Indian Nation, February 20, 1963).

In fact from this very gold presentation ceremony, the Chief Minister proceeded to meetings in Darbhanga where he stressed the value of democratic reforms in the defence of the country. What he meant was that the working people should have some stake in the defence of the Motherland. He is reported to

\* From ALI ASHRAF

PATNA: contribution to the National Defence Fund to the extent of 13 crores," when he asked "how could the pruning of the Plan be called

## How Reaction Misuses Rajen Babu's Memory: Rightist Front Against National Policies

On the eve of Prime Minister Nehru's visit to Patna on March 6, it was common gossip that a black flag demonstration would be organised to greet him. All the parties of the reactionary opposition were said to be working for it.

WHEN the Prime Minister arrived, the prevalent story among those gathered to receive him at the aerodrome, credited Congress oppositionists with plans for the said demonstration, which had been given up at the last hour for fear of exposure. The only open "action" was a leaflet on behalf of the Socialist Party asking some questions of the Prime Minister.

These questions related to the Prime Minister's "failure" to attend the cremation of the late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Government's "neglect" of Hindi in contrast with Rajendra Babu's last message to the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Pracharini Sabha, and last, the Government's "failure" to carry out the ex-President's behest in regard to the liberation of Tibet!

These questions tell their own tale: From the Prime Minister they drew a diatribe against the Socialist Party. What was missed, however, was that the Socialist Party was instrumental only in publicly asking these questions at the Prime Minister's meeting, while ever since Dr. Prasad's death there was a planned bid to raise these questions as part of a broad campaign against the Prime Minister and his policies.

It is noteworthy that the moving spirit in a seemingly innocent campaign for perpetuating the memory of the departed leader was a Congress member of the Legislative Council—Mahamaya Prasad. That he had the constant inspiration and cooperation of General Cariappa in this "sacred task" was only an indication of the front that was being forged ostensibly round the memory of Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

An official meeting had already been held to condole the death of Rajendra Babu, which was presided over by the Governor and addressed, besides the Chief Minister, by leaders of all political parties. But

contribution?" (Indian Nation, February 20). The intensive drive all over the State that has been launched for the discovery of outstanding loans, rent, cess and taxes has fallen heavily on the poorer sections of the people, and has added to the unpopularity of the ministry. Reports from far flung areas testify to this.

Three persons were arrested in village Kasba near Purnea for allegedly obstructing Government officials in their loan collection drives. (Searchlight, March 16). The same paper on that same date carried another news item: "Two persons were arrested in village Garhia near Madhubani for allegedly assaulting a Revenue Magistrate and some Nazrat peons when the magistrate was on a rent collection tour."

The phenomena which seems to be widespread, only points to the unpopularity of the measure. Needless to say, reactionary parties as well as opponents of Binodanand Jha inside the Congress will not neglect to take advantage of this situation. Dark clouds are hovering over the Jha Ministry in Bihar. But the ruling group, instead of facing this situation by basing itself consistently on popular progressive policies and unity of all progressive forces, is taking recourse to traditional factional manoeuvres.

this meeting obviously could not serve the purpose which the reactionaries had in mind. So barely a few days later, another meeting was organised at the same place, under the presidency of Mahamaya Prasad, where General Cariappa declared that the real and lasting tribute to the memory of the departed leader could only be the liberation of Tibet.

The General quoted his last conversation with the ex-President. According to Cariappa, Dr. Prasad said: "General Cariappa! Both you and I are without any authority at present. But if we are convinced of our stand we can go to the masses and seek inspiration from them."

The message the General wanted to convey was clear enough: It was now the General's "mission" to carry out the "behest" of the leader! And this meeting was but the first step in that direction. Significantly enough this meeting was attended by one of the Ministers—Krishna Ballabh Sahay.

\* From MADHUSUDAN BHATTACHARYA

## COMMON MAN WORST SUFFERER UNDER NEW BUDGET

### Assam

The State government's budget for 1963-64, envisaging an additional tax burden to the tune of Rs. 174 lakhs on the people of this "most heavily taxed state" in the country has evoked gloomy forebodings in political and economic circles here.

COMING on top of the Central budget and its numerous levies, the State's move to further tax the people has been received with unconcealed displeasure by all sections of the public. The State government, on the other hand, seems to be putting the blame on the Centre for eggging it on to levy new taxes.

The budget estimate for the coming financial year shows a revenue receipt of Rs. 51.23 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 45.43 crores for 1962-63. Revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 50.96 crores as against Rs. 47.35 crores in the revised estimate. Receipts outside revenue account is estimated to be Rs. 105.63 crores as against Rs. 216.68 crores revised estimate for 1962-63. Expenditure outside revenue account for 1963-64 is

undertaken and a tax will be levied on immovable property situated in urban areas at the rate of 3 per cent of the annual letting value of such property. Also, the rate of sales tax on luxury goods, under the category of special goods, will be raised to 10 nP in the rupee, the rate of sales tax on petrol will be raised from 8 nP to 10 nP per litre, and Kerosene, so far as exempted commodity, will be subjected to sales tax at the rate of 2 nP per litre.

The rates of stamp duty will be reviewed in comparison with rates prevailing in other States. It is not proposed to raise the rate of court fees in general but in the cases where existing rates are found to be very low compared with other States, a slight increase will be effected.

The Excise duty on country-made liquors will be slightly increased and the rates of royalty of timber will be rationalised. That under the impact of the Chinese aggression the Budget has to be defence-oriented is

admitted in all circles. But, it is pointed out that even according to the Finance Minister's own admission, further supported by the Industries Minister in his speech in the Assembly on March 9, the additional tax burden has been "forced upon" Assam by New Delhi which, as the Finance Minister's statement reveals, demanded, if one may put it thus, Assam's "pound of flesh" as the price for the Central assistance.

In the words of the Finance Minister: "For 1963-64 the Planning Commission have approved a programme of Rs. 20.3 crores out of which Rs. 14.30 crores will be Central assistance and Rs. 6 crores the State's share. The Planning Commission recommended to the Standing Committee of the National Development Council that the additional requirement of Assam, over the known outlay for 1963-64 of Rs. 20.3 crores was Rs. 10.70 crores."

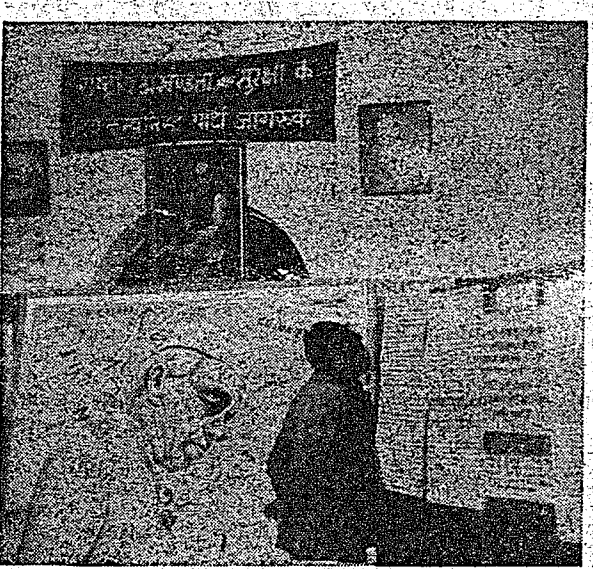
"As against this," the Planning Commission have now indicated

\* From Vijay Chandra Mehta

Ten thousand citizens of Jodhpur visited the "Awakened India" Exhibition organised by the Communist Party, and inaugurated on March 2 by Homi Daji, M.P. The Exhibition became a vivid demonstration of support to the national policies and has opened the way to the building of a united movement in support of non-alignment and peace.

HERE was the answer to a powerful weapon which would rouse people against their anti-national activities. That is why, the local Jan Sangh organised a public meeting immediately after the CPI exhibition had been opened, and issued a call for the boycott of the exhibition.

Alas for the Jan Sangh gang! No one heeded the "call" and in their thou-



Some of the posters at the "Awakened India" Exhibition at Jodhpur

## ALL ROUND OPPOSITION TO TAXATION MEASURES

\* From H. K. Vyas

The two weeks that have passed since the taxation proposals of the Rajasthan Government began to be debated inside the Legislature, inside parties and in the public have shown that the Government stands on the defensive and is isolated as probably it never was on any issue for some years.

THERE has been a general opposition to the taxation policies. Voices have been raised and raised quite strongly that these policies should be changed or reversed, and that the Government should instead seek other sources of revenue, rather than

# 10,000 Visitors To C. P. I. Exhibition

## NON-ALIGNMENT POLICY DEFENDED

sands, the citizens of Jodhpur poured into the Exhibition.

What was the Exhibition about? One section gave facts and figures regarding the success of the policy of non-alignment, facts and figures which showed that India had the strength and support which could enable it to de-

defend itself without falling into the net of military pacts. Another section, full of maps and other data, explained India's case regarding our borders and exposed the false claims made by the Chinese.

A third section exposed the manner in which the right reactionary leaders, in fact, came in the way of

the national defence efforts. Vivid quotations from the bosses of the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party helped to make this section extremely popular.

The Communist Party's stand in regard to national policies was portrayed through extensive quotations from its resolutions and the statements of its leaders. Other sections included those on the stand of the Communist Parties of the world, on the Colombo conference and its proposals and clarifications, and on the defence efforts—both at the front and in the rear.

Interesting are the comments of distinguished citizens who saw the Exhibition. The Speaker of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly Ram Niwas Mirdha, described the exhibition as "a very well organised exhibition, in which facts of great significance have been very effectively displayed."

The Collector of Jodhpur District, M. S. Sadashivan said that he was very much impressed by the way in which the Indian case has been effectively presented.

The oldest journalist of the State and a member of the Jail Commission, A. P. Sharma, said that "the exhibition has been prepared with great labour and is very effective."

Another journalist and convener of the Gandhi Adhyayan Kendra, Nemi Chand Jain 'Bhavook', said that "this is the first public effort where the common people have been given information about all aspects of National Defence in details."

Similarly, the Youth Congress leader Shripal described the exhibition as "beautiful, useful and effective." Jai Lal Sharma, ex-Chairman of the Municipal Council, Jodhpur, wrote:

"This exhibition fills the much-needed want of enlightening the people on the present state of affairs in the country. I find that it is very educative and enlightening. It clearly supports the non-alignment policy of the National Government. I congratulate the sponsors of this exhibition."

A member of the AICC, Ahmad Bux Sindhi, declared it "a useful exhibition, indeed!"

levy by this much, and have stated that to share from the proceeds will be given to the Panchayat Samitis, and these Samitis will have to levy taxes of their own.

Besides, in this State, where rainfall is generally scarce and where productivity is dependent mainly on the rain in three fourths of the State, the holdings generally are bigger. The exemption of ten acres would thus not give relief to many.

The movement for making the Government give up some of the obnoxious tax proposals and in their place take other measures to raise resources is thus gaining in strength. It remains to be seen how long and to what extent the Government can defy this feeling, which is being expressed in an organised manner and which is being reflected in the situation inside the Congress Legislature Party itself.

**NEW AGE**  
COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA  
EDITORIAL BOARD:  
E. M. S. Namboodiripad (Editor)  
Yogindra Sharma,  
Ramesh Chandra  
Printed by D. P. Sinha at the  
NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS,  
Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi,  
and published by him from 74,  
ASAF ALI ROAD, NEW DELHI.  
Telegraphic Address  
MARXBADI  
Phone: 225794  
SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
INLAND: Yearly Rs. 12.00  
Half-yearly Rs. 6.00 and  
Quarterly Rs. 3.00.  
FOREIGN: Yearly Rs. 20.00  
Half-yearly Rs. 10.00.  
All cheques and drafts are  
to be made payable to  
MADHAVAN and not to  
NEW AGE.



# Latin America And World Peace

★ by General LAZARO CARDEVAS

Democratic elements in all countries of Latin America are participating in the Continental Congress for Solidarity with Cuba at Rio de Janeiro from March 28 to 30. In several countries of the world, support for this Congress is being organised.

It is more and more widely realised that the Latin American peoples are beginning to play a decisive role in world affairs, despite all the difficulties which imperialism poses for the peoples struggling against its power and influence, against colonialism, against the policy of atomic armament and war.

New Age is happy to be able to publish this article by the great leader of the Latin American peoples, General Lazaro Cardenas, former President of Mexico and member of the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace.

Nearly two years ago the first Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace was held in Mexico. It brought together the representatives of the Latin American peoples who examined the most acute problems of this part of the world and showed how they can be tackled and the way in which a common solution can be found.

LATIN America is a group of countries of unusual similarity. They have close historical, ethnic and language ties, but despite their enormous potential resources they are all characterised by a parallel backward economic development, by a privation of the peoples and by similar national problems.

And in view of these common aspects, despite the manifold methods resulting from the specific characteristics of each country, there are common perspectives for solution of the problems of Latin America.

The Latin American Conference for National Sovereignty, Economic Emancipation and Peace analysed the causes of Latin America's economic dependence and pointed to the urgent need for developing organised mass action in order to struggle against the main obstacles hindering the independent economic development of the Latin American countries: imperialism and war.

## BASIC GOALS

The Conference laid down the most important basic goals to be achieved to liberate our peoples from poverty, backwardness, disease and injustice:

We must win back our national resources from foreign hands, promote or step up agrarian reform as an important preliminary to raising the living standards and purchasing power of the peasant population, which makes up the decisive majority in our continent.

We must ensure a consistent, firm, healthy and really national industrialisation, free access to all markets on the basis of just and mutually advantageous trade.

There is particular need for improving national education, along traditional national lines, developing our culture, with full considera-

tion of the way of life and characteristics of the Latin American peoples.

We must defend freedom, sovereignty and world peace.

The peoples of Latin America are struggling and rallying together in these common efforts. It has already become necessary to coordinate their growing efforts and create an organic continental basis for continuous common actions in favour of our complete independence. At the same time, we must make our presence more effectively felt as a force for solidarity of all peoples struggling in various ways and in different latitudes for progress, peaceful coexistence and the preservation of peace in the world.

The peoples of our brother republic, Cuba, have thrown off the oppression of US imperialism and courageously and firmly chosen their own road of liberation. We must all help in the urgent defence of Cuba, even if other countries of our continent choose other ways of liberation. In view of the imperialist threats against this island, this is an act of solidarity and indispensable self-defence that will speed up the complete emancipation of our countries.

At first, the US Government tried to exert pressure against the sovereignty of Cuba, then economic aggression, later invasion by mercenaries in the service of American imperialism. Yesterday they tried the threat of mass attack by military forces of a foreign power and today an economic blockade, illegal in all respects.

And all this with the aim of strangling Cuba and isolating it from its brother countries, to bring it to its knees and hold back the Latin American struggle for freedom and economic independence.

At the moment there is a breathing space on the Cuban question. But the continued aggressions show that the danger of direct intervention still exists for Cuba, and the danger of war for the whole world.

As long as the US Government continues to maintain and extend the economic blockade, to investigate subversive actions on the island, led and organised from outside, to violate Cuban territory and its air space and maintain the military base in Guantanamo, these dangers will not fade.

In this situation, therefore, the defence of Cuba is an urgent task. We Latin Americans have a particular interest in the holding of the Continental Congress of Solidarity for Cuba in Rio de Janeiro: for it will expressly reveal the fact that the United States is violating the noble principles laid down in the UN Charter and the Charter of American States—respect for the sovereignty, independence, self-determination, territorial integrity, legal equality of States and the settlement of international conflicts by peaceful means.

The Continental Congress of Solidarity for Cuba will represent a new platform from which will be proclaimed the right of this country to live in peace and complete internal autonomy.

It will stress the need to open up its way to the restoration of normal diplomatic and economic relations with the other countries of the world, and in particular those of Latin America.

## INDIAN SOLIDARITY WITH LATIN AMERICA

THE Indian Committee for support to the Latin American Continental Congress of Solidarity with Cuba has undertaken a programme of work to build up informed support for the Latin American people's struggles for independence and peace.

A Seminar on Latin American problems was organised by the Committee in Delhi last week.

The Committee has sent messages of support to the Continental Congress, and hopes to be able to initiate the formation of a permanent body in this country for solidarity with Latin America.

Professor N. R. Malkani of the Bharat Sewak Samaj is Chairman of the Committee, which includes among its members Smt. Rameshwari Nehru, Pandit Sundarlal, Dr. P. N. Sapru M.P., Diwan Chaman Lal M.P., Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Dr. Om Prakash Gupta (of the Gandhi Peace Foundation), S. K. Pottekkatt M.P., Romesh Chandra, C. N. Malviya, S. S. Chauhan and others.

The Congress will also make better known and strengthen support for the five points laid down by the Cuban Government for the final settlement of the problem.

The maintenance of world peace is still at stake today in Cuba, just as the dignity and independence of nations who have learned the lessons of long experience, laid down firm principles and aims which they have pledged to fulfil, for they want to achieve peaceful international coexistence and respect for the inherent rights to sovereignty of every country.

# Hungary: Steady Economic Progress

Eighteen years ago, in 1945, Hungary was liberated from the fascist occupation and when on April 4 this year the Hungarian people observe their liberation anniversary, they have every reason to feel proud of their achievements.

1963 has closed for Hungary with positive economic results and the targets set for this phase in most branches of industry and agriculture have been achieved. This is considered to be a great success because during the two preceding years the country suffered unusually severe draught which compelled a cutting down of exports of certain food products. Nevertheless, last year's foreign trade account closed with a positive balance.

The Hungarian industry has turned out 8 per cent more products than one year earlier. The fastest advance was that of the chemical industry, with a 20 per cent increase over the 1961 level.

Several new chemical plants started to produce fertilizers and synthetic fibres. The second branch to grow quicker than the average was the machine industry which showed an 11 per cent increase.

Below a few figures are given concerning last year's production outputs, with comparisons drawn against figures of 1953. In that period coal production increased

by nearly 5 million tons and has reached something like 29 millions. In iron smelting there was a rise of 40 per cent, with particular stress laid on rolled steel of which there was an output of 2.3 million tons, that is, 47 per cent increase over the original 1.6 million. Electric power production exceeded the mark of 9 milliard kw/hours, compared to 6.5 milliard in 1953 and 35 per cent of the total energy was supplied by power plants completed in the last four years.

## ALL-ROUND GROWTH

Within the whole of the chemical industry which increased more than twofold, synthetic material production has trebled. Similar in extent was the growth of medicinal manufacture which became one of Hungary's most important industrial branches. It merits special attention that more than half of the total output is

being exported to over 50 different countries.

Aluminium and alumina production forms a very significant part of Hungary's chemical industry. In aluminium there was an increase of 13 thousand tons so that the total yearly output has now reached 53 thousand tons.

Machine industry, too, has developed further with 74 per cent increase in comparison to 1953. A high proportion, 48.8 per cent of the machine industrial output, much like in the pharmaceutical industry, is being exported.

In light industry, there was a total increase of about 40 per cent in the period under review. Furniture industry in particular has redoubled its output while the production of preserved food is today 2.3 times more than before. Meat supplies have increased nearly 30 per cent.

There is no doubt that much of Hungary's continuous and mighty progress in different lines of industry is due to the system of co-operation established within the COMECON countries which made it possible among other things, to increase the rate of power supply. In 1962 Hungary's electric power network was linked to the Soviet Union's transmission line which supplies 200 megawatts, an equal amount of energy as produced by the largest domestic power plant, and furnishes the basis for a future economic and safe system of energy supply when all of Europe's socialist countries will have eventually joined it. Meanwhile Hungary is to receive an ever increasing amount of electric power from the other partners.

A similar scope for future development is provided by the "Friendship" pipeline, which was completed in 1962 to carry mineral oil from the Soviet Union. A large power plant and several refineries to deal with the Soviet oil are under construction and constitute major enterprises for Hungary in the years to come. The ultimate amount of oil supplies for Hungary's industry through this pipeline is to be about 4 million tons a year. At the same time considerable advances were made in the domestic oil production which reached the mark of 1.6 million tons last year, twice as much as in 1958.

The average agricultural production during the period 1953 to 1962 was 20 per cent higher in spite of severe droughts in the last two years, and the results of animal husbandry in particular were 26 per cent higher than between 1950 and 1957. Last year's



A view of Budapest

large investments in farming machinery resulted in the availability of one tractor for every 107 hectares of land, compared to one for every 202 in 1953.

Owing to these farming results, last year there was a 10 per cent growth in the tinning and meat processing industries and one of 22 per cent in poultry and egg production, compared to 1961. Accordingly the population bought 10 per cent more meat, 32 per cent more poultry and 8 per cent more eggs. The rise in living standards of course expressed itself in the turnovers of other goods, too. For instance durable consumer goods purchases increased 10 per cent within a 4 per cent growth in the total commercial figures.

## "FRIENDSHIP" PIPELINE

Improving housing conditions contributed to a general rise in living standards. Over 60 thousand new flats, about the same number as one year earlier, have been completed in 1962. The construction of 120,000 new apartments in the first two years of the current 5-Year Plan included the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party at its recently held 8th Congress to raise the

targets of the housing programme, envisaging the completion of 300,000 flats by 1965, instead of the originally planned number of 250,000.

The economic programme of 1963 includes the following major objectives: The whole of Hungary's industrial production is to grow about 8 per cent in comparison to 1962; its internal pattern will be in conformity with the principles of development laid down in the Five-Year Plan. Faster than the average is to be the rate of development in the chemical industry (16 per cent) and the machine industry (9.5 per cent).

Here again the main stress will be laid on telecommunication engineering and on the manufacture of cutting machines and special-machine tools (with an 18 and 14 per cent rate of increase respectively). Food production will grow by 8.5 per cent, light-industrial output by 5 per cent.

In agriculture the total output is to grow according to the estimates by 12.14 per cent in comparison to 1962.

According to estimates, it is expected that the full realisation of Hungary's economic programme will result at the end of the current 5-Year Plan in 1965 an increase of National Income to the extent of 16 per cent.

# A FLYING PALACE!

Can a palace fly? Obviously not, because it is built to remain on earth. But there can be palaces built to fly. And that is not just a dream. Hundreds of people came to Palam airport on March 25 to see a flying palace. It was a TU-114 plane—the largest airliner in the world.

THE TU-114, manufactured in the Soviet Union is a palace in the sky in the real sense. It has four turbo-prop engines and can carry 120 to 220 passengers depending on the flight distance. It can make non-stop flights from Moscow to New York, Moscow-Tokyo, Moscow-Havana, Moscow-New Delhi with a cruising speed of 700 km per hour.

This gigantic airliner is 50 metres in length and about 10 metres high when standing on ground. It has two floors. The upper floor consists of three saloons with comfortable armchairs and separate sleepers and a restaurant, while the lower floor consists of the kitchen and the luggage room. It can fly more than 7,000



miles on inter-continental flights without refuelling. It will fly non-stop between Moscow and Delhi in an average flight time of 6½ hours. The Air India Boeing 707 jet takes about 7 hours for its flights between Delhi and Moscow.

TU-114 won the Grand Prix at the Brussels World Fair and its designer, A. Tupelov, is a recipient of the Gold Medal of the International Aeronautical Federation.

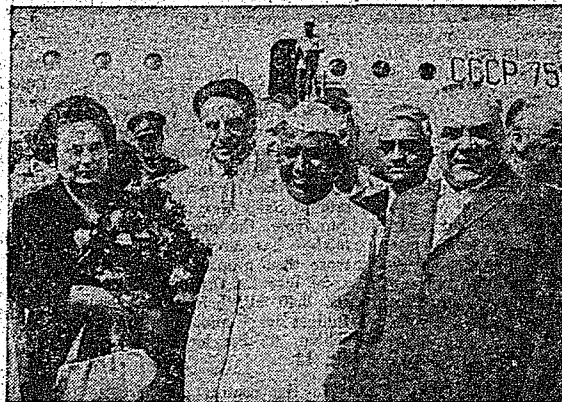
The Soviet airline, Aeroflot, has started commissioning TU-114 planes on its regular flights between Moscow and Delhi and on March 25, for the first time, the TU-114 arrived at Palam on its inaugural flight.

Hundreds of people who had gathered at Palam airport were allowed to enter the plane and see it from outside. The Soviet Ambassador in India, I. A. Benediktov and his wife, officers of the Soviet Embassy, the Manager of Air India and other staff also came to the airport.

The TU-114 flight between Moscow and Delhi will be the second air route for international flights of such planes; the first one being Moscow to Havana.

The plane was piloted by A. Vitkovsky, chief captain of the TU-114 fleet in the Aeroflot who by piloting this flight of TU-114 to Delhi has added another "first" to his

career. He piloted a TU-114 on its inaugural non-stop flight to Havana from Moscow and the non-stop Moscow-New York flight of another TU-114 that carried Premier Khrushchov on board.



## MALINOVSKY IN DELHI

MARSHAL R. V. Malinovsky, Minister of Defence of the USSR stopped over in Delhi for a short while on March 24 en route to Indonesia. At the Palam airport, he was received by Union Defence Minister, Chavan. Chiefs of Indian armed, air and naval forces, External Affairs Secretary-General, R. K. Nehru, Soviet Ambassador in India, I. A. Benediktov, among others.

Speaking to newsmen at Palam, Malinovsky said that he had brought greetings to Indian people from the people of the USSR. Photo shows Malinovsky and his wife with Defence Minister, Chavan.



Stairway to the Lofty Cabin of TU-114

## CRIME IN THE SAHARA

The Government of France has deliberately carried out a nuclear test explosion in Algerian territory in the Sahara. Spurning the strongest protests by the Algerian Government, by the people of Africa and the whole world, President de Gaulle has violated the spirit of the Evian agreements by using Algerian territory for his despicable purpose.

THE whole world, which is yearning for an agreement to ban all tests as a first step towards general disarmament, is aghast at this brazen defiance of public opinion by the French Government. Mankind, which stands for the safeguarding of the national independence of all peoples, condemns de Gaulle's deliberate violation of the newly-won independence of Algeria.

The Indian people stand wholeheartedly with the Algerian Government and people in every step they may take to assert Algeria's sovereignty and to protect their land and people from the deadly poisoning to which the French nuclear tests may subject them.

The Indian people expect the Government of India to take the strongest possible measures to make known our indignation and our anger against this crime committed by the French Government in the Sahara.



# JAN SANGH-SWATANTRA FRATERNITY: SELLING 'HINDU RASHTRA' SLOGAN IN SOUTH

The Jan Sangh is reticent about the real purpose of its Chairman Raghuvira's recent visit to Madras.

ALL that I have been able to gather so far is that the Jan Sangh leader had, among other engagements, a public session of mutual back-scratching with the Swatantra leader, C. R.

The latter attended a function organised in the Ashoka hotel. Speaking there, he emphasised that the Swatantra and Jan Sangh were kindred souls and observed, "I expect a great deal of collaboration from him (Jan Sangh Chairman—Garuda) and I expect him to expect from me cooperation."

Raghuvira, in his speech, emphasised points of commonness between him and the Swatantra ideologue, and thanked Rajaji for giving them his blessings. "Every word he has said is a word of blessing and encouragement," declared the Sangh Chief.

There has always been a large coincidence of views and aims between the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra, and during recent months, when both thought that they could score big successes for themselves, the area of oneness became wider. The biggest common ground between the two today is that both are hectorically engaged in subverting the national defence policies which Nehru has pithily defined in his recent Foreign Affairs article in the following words: "... the defence of India

on any long-term view calls for a sustained effort by India herself—an effort, moreover, which cannot be conceived entirely or directly in narrow military terms.

"Measures would naturally have to be taken and have already been taken to strengthen the armed forces and to increase the production, within the country, of the military equipment needed by them. But even for the specific purpose of defence, the prime requisite is a solid and broad-based economy, and a population increasingly trained to make full use of the resources of modern science and technology."

Such a policy runs directly counter to the reactionary interests of the Swatantra and Jan Sangh, which have opposed India taking the path of independent national development, that is symbolised in the policy of non-alignment.

They hide their opposition to the national policy of adopting all kinds of patriotic postures. They talk of "wiping out national humiliation", and of carrying the war into Tibet. But they expose their real design when they begin to talk of leaving India's defence to "tried and trusted friends."

This has been C.R.'s pet theme ever since the crisis started. On the one hand he talks of a permanent war with China, and, on the other, says that the Indian people cannot bear and should not be asked to bear the burden of such a war.

The problem, according to him, can be solved only by a "firm alliance with those who are strong and willing to stand by us." He has openly pleaded that India should swallow her national pride and accept a subordinate position to the U.S. in a military "alliance for defence and offence." One could not spell out a more abject term of surrender.

The same point has been sought to be driven home by the Jan Sangh Chief. Raghuvira made himself a laughing stock when he declared, with all solemnity at Bhopal that "South Korea and Formosa were the strongest nations in the Far East." Thus he tried to sell American military pro-tection for India and broke all records of servility.

It was, therefore, extremely inept on the part of Atal Behari Vajpayee to try to cross swords with Communist group leader Bhupesh Gupta in the Rajya Sabha over the question of defence policies and non-alignment. Vajpayee obviously forgot, the simple maxim that discretion was the better part of valour and the Jan Sangh was on an unsecure ground whenever it tried to question anybody's bona fides on non-alignment.

Bhupesh's crushing retort that "I shall be happy with the policy of non-alignment; I shall be happier if it continues; and I shall be happiest if Mr. Vajpayee's policy on foreign affairs lies buried 10,000 fathoms deep" will find a

ready echo in every patriotic heart. For, what the Jan Sangh, or the Swatantra, aims at is the burial of non-alignment and downright sell-out to the West's military bloc.

It is hoped that by and by more information will be forthcoming to throw light on Raghuvira's mission in Madras. The Jan Sangh, having very high ambitions, is worried about its distorted growth. While it has found encouraging response to its "Hindutva" and "Hindu Rashtra" slogans among some backward sections of the people in the North, it has so far failed to attain anything commensurate in the South.

It appears that the "Hindu Rashtra" slogan is based on chauvinistic appeals which can find response only in the North. It so happens that the servants of the Sangh have contempt for the great cultural and literary contributions of the South.

Take for instance, the Gurus, Golwalkar himself. He is an ardent advocate of cross-breeding between superior North Indian Brahmins and inferior South Indian non-Brahmins for eugenic improvement. According to him:

"Our forbears were not fools... In an effort to better the human species through cross-breeding the Nambudiri Brahmins of the North were settled in Kerala and a rule was laid down that the eldest son of a Nambudiri family could marry only the daughter of the Valshya, Kshatriya or Shudra communities of Kerala.

"Another still more courageous rule was made that the first offspring of a married woman of any class must be fathered by a Nambudiri Brahmin and then she could beget children by her husband." (Address to Gujarat University students on December 17, 1960).

Recently, this great ideology of RSS-Jan Sangh decried Tamil culture and literature in unmistakable terms. Referring to the "Dravidist" movement, he said, "Behind this movement lay a deep-laid conspiracy of the Christians, who want to swallow the South. About 70-75 years ago, a Christian named Father Godwin, who was motivated by the desire of inspiring separation, propagated that 'Tamil is a great language, Tamil has a great culture, Tamils are a great people.' People like him are behind the movement." (Speech at Nagpur on October 8, 1962 as reported in the Jan Sangh daily Yugdharma, October 10, 1962).

It is obvious that the greatness of Tamil language and culture is a hoax in the eyes of the Jan Sangh. With such an understanding and attitude and with their stubborn refusal to recognise the multi-lingual and multi-people character of the Indian nation, it is no wonder that the Jan Sangh has found it difficult to forge ahead in the South.

Its demagogues are racking their brains hard to overcome this handicap.

slender means Assam cannot afford to bear the brunt of these problems unless National resources would be made available to her by New Delhi.

In the words of the Finance Minister himself, ".....the revenue expenditure has also increased by Rs. 412.43 lakhs because of heavy expenditure on Civil Defence Schemes, on relief to flood-stricken people and on restoration of damages to roads and embankments caused by the floods....." "The expenditure which had to be incurred for the above measures "have further deteriorated the State's financial position."

But the Finance Minister "regrets" that "it is very unfortunate that though the magnitude of the problems and of the difficulties and the challenge to solve them, which Assam presents, are admitted and appreciated by all those in authority in the Government of India, yet there is inadequacy of response. This is hard to explain when everybody admits that Assam should be helped but nobody is ready to do so." More or less similar views were expressed by the State Industries Minister also and these indicate the sense of frustration prevalent even among high government circles in the State.

In the context of these additional tax burdens, political circles here are unhappy at the Centre's failure to appreciate Assam's difficulties and problems. It is pointed out that whether it is Chinese aggression or threats from Pakistan or depredation by armed Naga hostiles or natural calamities like floods, the problems faced by this frontier State are national problems. With her

## Wage Earners will be Hit

In the urban areas, landlords will collect the tax on urban immovable property by raising the already high rate of house rent from the tenants who are mostly wage and salary earners.

The term "luxury goods" is too

# ASSAM: Finance Minister Says Centre Forced State to Raise Taxes

\*FROM PAGE 6

an additional allocation of only Rs. 9.20 crores, subject to the condition that this amount as loan would be available to us only if the State was prepared to increase its resources by additional taxation of Rs. 75 lakhs over and above that of Rs. 75 lakhs from taxation indicated in the State's resources for the year. In order to avail of the increased assistance, so essential for our emergency and development requirements, I had to accept the condition forced upon us at the Finance Minister's conference convened by the Union Finance Minister and held at Delhi last month.

A look into the economy of the State will at once reveal almost a stagnation on the one hand and the highest incidence of taxation on the other. The Finance Minister himself revealed that per capita income in the state has increased by only Rs. 4 during the decade 1950-51 to 1961-62 (from Rs. 253 in 1950-51 to Rs. 260 in 1961-62). "The number of persons on the live register of the Employment

Exchanges on 31st August, 1962 was 37,985 (but the Governor's address to the State Assembly put the figure at 41,215 at the end of November, 1962) as against 30,205 a year ago."

Viewed in this background, it is difficult to appreciate the wisdom of the new tax proposals that put an additional burden on the people of this State. Almost every one of the new tax proposals will hit the working people—wages and salary earners. Agricultural income tax in this State is paid mainly by tea planters. The new rate of agricultural income tax has to be considered in the context of the relief granted to the tea industry in the form of exemption of export duty. Few would question this proposal of the Finance Minister only if he could ensure that the tea planters would not shift the burden on the consumer by raising the price of tea.

Already the Association of Motor Bus owners of the State have decided to increase motor fare and freight by 10 per cent

\* From P. KUNHANANDAN

Hitherto unknown facts on the criminal Nazi past of the West German State Secretary, Globke, and other leading Bonn politicians and Federal Court Judges, were made known at an international press conference of the GDR National Front Council in Berlin on Thursday.

PRESSMEN from all corners of the world, including West German journalists, were given a documentation entitled "Globke's Nazi Emergency Executive" filled with the crime list and photostats of the official documents seized from the Nazis, proving these crimes.

The man, who exposed these crimes of the West German State leaders, is Professor Albert Norden, Polit Bureau Member of the Socialist Unity Party, who has compiled many exposures like this in the past. He explained with the help of official volumes of Hitler's archives captured by the Soviet Army in Berlin, when Hitler committed suicide, that Adenauer's State Secretary Globke, in the course of the post-war years, has formed in Bonn a "shadow Cabinet" of State Secretaries, which is all-powerful and responsible to none, putting themselves above the West German Constitution and unanswerable to the Parliament.

Some of the charges made against State Secretary Globke, published in a supplement to a GDR booklet titled

Prof. Norden proved with documents that 15 out of 25 State Secretaries in Adenauer's regime have a heavily

incriminated Nazi past. They are led by Globke whose crimes have been known to the public since his first public exposure from the GDR in June 1960.

This time Norden released previously unknown facts that Globke, already in 1933, had helped the Nazis in instituting their "Fuhrer States", cooperating with fascists immediately after Hitler's seizure of power. He then cooperated with Roland Freisler, Chairman of Hitler's People's Court (Supreme Court) and had written a commentary on Nazi authorisation laws drawn up by him and Nazi State Secretary Gaue.

The present State Secretary in the Bonn war Ministry, Herr Hoppe, emerged in the documentation as another co-author of these criminal laws. Prof. Norden pointed out that Globke, a notorious follower of the Nazi state, brought into force the total liquidation of Parliamentarianism.

The supplementary documentation on page 10 shows with a photostat, that Globke participated in the drafting of the Polish Criminal Code according to which 10,000 Poles and Jews were illegally sentenced to death. Hitler, when he occupied Warsaw, had ordered that potato should grow where the city of Warsaw stood. On November 7, 1941, the General Commissioner for Reich Administration, whose espionage official was Globke, sent the outline of that Decree to the Minister of Reich Defence.

Globke led in the Nuremberg trial and committed perjury. Contrary to the truth now revealed, Globke stated at the Allied Tribunal in Trial No. 11 that the Ministry of Interior had played only a "technical and legal" part, whereas Himmler had been responsible for the contents of the order of "Folk List," which forcefully Germanised thousands of Poles. On September 8, 1944, Globke issued a circular letter ordering the establishment of a "Branch Office of German Folk List" for Poles living in Austria.

At the press conference, a new television documentary film was shown, exposing as a Nazi criminal Dr. Eugen Hering, Federal Judge and Court Member in the Ban trial of the West German Association of the Victims of Nazi Oppression (VVN). Hering bears guilt in dreadful crimes against the Polish population during the war.

## DOCUMENT OF CRIME

There are several other charges of gross crimes against humanity supported by unchallengeable documentation against Globke.

Referring to State Secretary, Hopf, Globke's confidant in the Bonn War Ministry, Albert Norden said that as early as in 1934, as District President, he had built up a system of informers of the Fascist secret police—Gestapo. Norden proved before more than 100 journalists the criminal activity of the present Bonn State Secretary in the so-called Ministry for All-German Questions, Franz Thedieck, in the Nazi Interior Ministry; moreover that of State Secretary for Development Aid in the Bonn, Dr. Vialon, who is responsible for fascist crimes during the occupation of Eastern Europe and of the First State Secretary in the Bonn Interior Ministry, Dr. Josef Hoelzl. Dr. Westrick, present State Secretary in the

# Hitler's Assistants Adenauer's Aides

## MORE FACTS DISCLOSED IN INTERNATIONAL PRESS CONFERENCE IN BERLIN

"Globke, The Bureaucrat of Death", widely illustrated with photostats from Hitler Reich documents, are quoted here.

On January 12, 1941, the Reich Ministry of the Interior, where Globke was the expert for citizenship questions, suggested to Hitler that "an alien race which could be incorporated in the German race (those who could be Germanised) should be regarded as German citizens on probation." With regard to Jews, Globke wrote: "I am considering to deprive the Jews in general of their citizenship and to give them the status of stateless persons." (Documentation page 4).

The supplementary documentation on page 10 shows with a photostat, that Globke participated in the drafting of the Polish Criminal Code according to which 10,000 Poles and Jews were illegally sentenced to death. Hitler, when he occupied Warsaw, had ordered that potato should grow where the city of Warsaw stood. On November 7, 1941, the General Commissioner for Reich Administration, whose espionage official was Globke, sent the outline of that Decree to the Minister of Reich Defence.

Globke led in the Nuremberg trial and committed perjury. Contrary to the truth now revealed, Globke stated at the Allied Tribunal in Trial No. 11 that the Ministry of Interior had played only a "technical and legal" part, whereas Himmler had been responsible for the contents of the order of "Folk List," which forcefully Germanised thousands of Poles. On September 8, 1944, Globke issued a circular letter ordering the establishment of a "Branch Office of German Folk List" for Poles living in Austria.

Economic Ministry and Professor Heitlage, Bonn's representative in the Montan Union, played notorious roles, exploiting the Fascist occupied countries.

## FASCISTS AS JUDGES

Furthermore, Professor Norden spoke about Fascist saturation of Justice and Administration in West Germany and West Berlin. He exposed Dr. Werner, President of the Bonn Federal Administrative Court, as a declared Nazi jurist. Three quarters of the 11,600 of judges in GFR were members of the Nazi Party, 40 of the total of 49 Judges of the West German Federal Administrative Court illegally officiating in the Justice and Administrative organs of the Nazis as in leading positions of the Propaganda Ministry. I am introducing some of these gentlemen:

	Under Hitler	Under Adenauer
Dr. Bogenrieder	First Public Prosecutor in Stuttgart Special Court	Ministerial Counsellor in the Baden Neurenburg Provincial Ministry of Justice.
Msier Frita	Assistant Court Counsellor	Senior Government Counsellor in the Bavarian Provincial Ministry of Justice
Dr. Raab	District Counsellor Prague Court	Provincial Court Counsellor in Cleveland
Herr Steink	"People's Court" Public Prosecutor	Senior District Court Judge, Singen.

All these Fascists have committed several crimes, including sentencing innocent people to death.

At the press conference, a new television documentary film was shown, exposing as a Nazi criminal Dr. Eugen Hering, Federal Judge and Court Member in the Ban trial of the West German Association of the Victims of Nazi Oppression (VVN). Hering bears guilt in dreadful crimes against the Polish population during the war.

Professor Norden said that the GDR was prepared to make available to a Committee of West German Bundestag (Parliament) Deputies for investigation into Nazi scandals in the Bonn State, a profusion of incriminating material on the Fascist saturation of the West German State apparatus, even in the event that the political views of these politicians are not shared by the GDR. Bonn Deputies who wish to constitute such a Committee have already got into touch with the organs of the German Democratic Republic. The important issue was

that the GDR and the peace-loving population of West Germany secure peace by joint actions and ensure a peaceful life together, ensure peaceful co-existence.

Last January, a delegation of the International Jurists' Commission had visited Bonn to hand over to the West German Ministry of Justice newly discovered documents on the Globke case. Officials of the Ministry had refused to receive them and they were prevented from holding a press conference in Bonn to tell the truth to the people.

Then the Commission came to Berlin and met the international press. New Age asked Prof. Norden: You have put before us a lot of facts on Globke's crimes. There were a heap of them before. Has Mr. Globke denied them?

Norden: No, so far he could not deny them. He can never deny them.

New Age Correspondent: The International Commission of Jurists have demanded

Globke's trial. In the face of such ghastly crimes, is there any possibility of getting Globke before an international tribunal? How far it was possible to include the crimes of the Federal Judge Eugen Hering in the case brought against Globke and action demanded by the International League of Democratic Lawyers?

Norden: Today a completely new phase of Globke's crimes hitherto unknown to the world has been discovered. Hering's crimes are no less grave. The whole West German Administration is filled with such criminals. If Globke could be booked, everything gets involved in the trial. But Globke and his friends are taking shelter under the Bonn Government. But a turn is imminent. Globke will not get away unpunished. The GDR is in the possession of documents of Globke's further crimes and it would be exposed in due course.

## NEW PHASE



## In Convalescence

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



SADHANA SIDDHA

## MAKARADHWAJA



SADHANA AUSADHALAYA DACC

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA ROAD, CALCUTTA-48 Adhyaksha—Dr. Jyots Chandra Ghose, M.A. Ayurved-Sastri, F.C.S. (London) M.C.A. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

Calcutta Centre Dr. Nares Chandra Ghose M.A.B.S. (Cal.) Ayurvedacharya.



# CLASS BATTLES : UNEQUALLED IN HISTORY

\* By OBSERVER

All over the capitalist world, the working class is in action. The heroic battle of the French miners, backed by the entire French working masses, has already become a struggle of international significance.

A million Italian metal workers are fighting for their rights, and the entire working class of Italy has demonstrated its solidarity through a general strike. In Japan, in Latin America, in the USA—the workers are in action. Strike hours in January 1963 in the USA were two and a half times the strike hours in January 1962.

On March 20, Pravda wrote: "Our epoch, the epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism on an international scale, has never had its equal in mankind's history for the scope of class battles and their tenseness."

The Indian working class has declared its solidarity with the workers of every land in the battles they are waging. The immortal slogan "Workers of all countries, unite!" lives and gives heart to hundreds of millions.

## GENEVA: Is There Any Hope?

THE 17-nation Disarmament Committee continues to meet in Geneva. Speeches and speeches, followed by more speeches and yet more speeches. All the hopes of an early agreement on the banning of nuclear tests appear to be shattered.

While the U.S. and U.K. delegates keep up the facade of talking in Geneva, their NATO ally, France, has exploded yet another bomb in the Sahara—and Algeria and Africa and all the world are on their feet, protesting against this vile act.

The plain facts must be stated: the Western powers seek to sabotage all disarmament talks, merely as a mask behind which they can step up the arms race. The French test in the Sahara is not only a vicious affront to the sovereignty of Algeria; it is a deliberate blow at the efforts for disarmament; it proclaims the Western powers' refusal to agree to a ban on nuclear tests, come what may.

What is the truth about the so-called "stalemate" in the negotiations for the banning of tests? As long ago as December 19, 1962, Soviet Premier Khrushchov had informed President Kennedy that the Soviet Union was ready to agree to two or three international on-site inspections on its territory every year. This met the Western powers more than half way, and all over the world, hopes grew that the last "obstacle" had been removed by the generous offer of the Soviet Union.

But not! The Western powers went back on all their previous commitments, and created fresh obstacles. They now say they must have at least SEVEN inspections of Soviet territory!

And let it be remembered that the Soviet Union had indicated precisely the number

of inspections which had been actually proposed by the Western powers themselves! Three inspections a year had been the number indicated by the Soviet and U.S. delegates during the talks only a few years ago.

But now that the Soviet Union moves forward to meet the Western point of view, the Western powers retreat further back—making agreement once again extremely difficult.

So much for nuclear tests. As for the treaty on general and complete disarmament, no progress is allowed to be registered.

The Western powers turn down every reasonable proposal put forward by the Soviet Union.

★ Unacceptable to the USA and its allies is the eminently correct Soviet proposal that the very first stage of disarmament, all means of delivering nuclear weapons should be destroyed, with the simultaneous liquidation of all foreign war bases in alien territories;

★ Unacceptable also to the Soviet powers is the Soviet proposal for the adoption of a declaration on the renunciation of the use of foreign territories for the deployment of strategic means for delivering nuclear arms;

★ The Western powers reject the Polish proposal for a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe;

★ The US refuses even to consider the Soviet proposal for a non-aggression pact between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries.

## INDIA: Wanted 'Aggressive' Lead

THE coming weeks will see worldwide popular actions for disarmament, marches and demonstrations by all sections, all organisations working for peace.

Among all who stand for disarmament, there is the hope that the eight non-aligned countries participating in the Geneva negotiations, will play a more effective part to bring about an agreement. The news that they are working on a fresh memorandum on the banning of nuclear tests is welcome.

India is one of the eight non-aligned countries in the Disarmament Committee. A great responsibility rests on our representatives. The inclusion of India and other non-aligned countries on the Disarmament Committee roused high hopes everywhere.

Those hopes need not be dashed to pieces, if India takes the lead—an "aggressive" lead, if you please—in the Geneva talks, in putting forward and fighting for concrete proposals (as it did last year with other non-aligned countries on the question of underground tests) which can isolate the

saboteurs and force them to the corner.

Prime Minister Nehru has expressed his regret in Parliament at the French test in the Sahara. He has declared once again that India shall never manufacture nuclear weapons. The Indian people are proud of this declaration, which is consistent with our firm adherence to peace.

The moral stature which

delegation included several MPs, trade union leaders, scientists, clergymen, representatives of women's and students' organisations as well as delegates direct from the factories.

Among the sponsors of the Conference in Britain were the Bishop of Woolwich, Sir Compton Mackenzie, Lord Boothby, Lord Chorley, Lord Boyd Orr, Victor Gollancz, Prof. H. Levy, Anthony Greenwood MP, Barbara Castle MP and others.

Bertrand Russell's message to the Conference highlighted the fact that most of the Greek political prisoners have been more than 17 years in jail. He said:

"Seventeen years of a man's life is vengeance

lives—these are the sufferings of those on whose behalf this Conference is called."

The Conference in Paris has unanimously demanded the earliest release of all political prisoners in Greece. A delegation is proceeding to Athens to meet the Greek Prime Minister.

Manolis Glezos, the legendary hero of the Greek people, was at the Conference. His words will be echoed everywhere:

"Humaneness, democracy and patriotism—these lofty ideals are behind the bars together with the Greek political prisoners. This is an insult to all mankind."

The Indian democratic movement stands four-square with the international movement for the release of Greek patriots.

## S. VIETNAM: Barbarism Unlimited

NEARLY ten thousand innocent men, women and children have been killed by deliberate poisoning in South Vietnam. And the number grows with every day.

This barbarous crime has been committed by the U.S. and South Vietnam armies by spraying noxious chemicals over gardens and ricefields, killing the people of South Vietnam with the deliberate aim of killing the people of South Vietnam, who are battling for

\*ON PAGE 14

## ANOTHER TRIUMPH OVER NATURE

\* From Masood Ali Khan

Moscow, March 25:

Yenisei, the mightiest river of the Soviet Union has been conquered. This news has been broadcast by excited announcers over the radio at mid-day. The great storming of the biggest Siberian river preparations for which have been going on for months has been successfully accomplished within a few hours.

T HOUSANDS of tons of concrete pyramids and huge rocks were hurled into the river by hundreds of giant trucks working together in one tremendous operation. And thus the great Yenisei was dammed today to serve the Soviet people for centuries to come. After Volga, Dnieper, Angara, now the Yenisei's turn has come to work for Communism.

This great drama was played today at the construction site of the colossal Krasnoyarsk Hydro-Electric Power Station which will be the world's most powerful when completed. With its 6 million Kilowatts strength, this giant will be twice as strong as the world's biggest Hydro-Electric stations now operating on the Volga.

Twelve most powerful turbo-generator units are being made for this breath-taking project. Each generator of 500,000 KW will be nearly as powerful as the whole of the once famous Dnieper Dam. The length of the concrete dam will be 1060 metres and height 130 metres. The mighty waterfall created by the dam will be a fantastic sight. Millions of tons of water will fall 120 metres to a distance of hundred metres from the base of the dam. This will be a waterfall twice as big as the Niagara and will be fully under the control of Man.

The Krasnoyarsk power station will also be the world's most economical. While hydro electric power in the Soviet Union is produced at the cost of 0.2 Kopek per KW-hour, the average, the energy from Krasnoyarsk will cost only 0.03 Kopek.

Its project has also been a masterpiece of planning and economical construction. For example, the expenditure of building concrete layer per KW of power would be less than half of the grand Kull Dam in USA and one-fourth compared to the Bhakra-Nangal Dam built in India, according to American projects.

But the Krasnoyarsk power station will not remain the biggest in the world for long. Soon the Sayanskaya dam, the second on the Yenisei will go up with six million KW in power. This will be even more economical and will realise its cost within two years of coming into operation.

A few kilometres from these places once Lenin spent his days of exile in Siberia. How different is the Siberia of today from the snowy wilderness of pre-revolutionary past! It has been proposed that the Sayanskaya Hydro-Electric Power Station should be put into operation in 1970 in time for the celebrations of Lenin's 100th birth anniversary.

# UNDER UNCLE SAM'S UMBRELLA

HERE I come, America, land of promise, land of hope! The U.S. umbrella claims to protect most of its fellow Americans—the 200 millions of Latin America. Result:

- \* 120 million out of the 200 million are undernourished;
- \* 100 million are diseased;
- \* 70 million are illiterate;

\* 15 million children are without schooling. These figures are all compiled from the reports of the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America.

## RICH NEPHEWS

Time Magazine (March 22) carries this quote from Archbishop Dom Helder Camara of Rio de Janeiro (a real lover of

the umbrella himself and so above suspicion):

"Our rich in Latin America talk much about basic reforms but call Communists those who decide to carry them out. They continue to hold 80% of the land; in many cases, they control Congress (Parliament) and have their degree of idealism and faith in the future measured by their deposits in U.S. and European banks."

You can substitute the words "Latin America" in this quotation for almost any other part of the world under the U.S. umbrella, and the same thing would apply to reactionary vested interests there (all Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces with "deposits in U.S. and European

banks). No wonder the Indian monopolists dream dreams of the umbrella!

## GENERAL DEMOCRACY

THE umbrella-walas in our country yell a great deal about the "democracy" for which the umbrella stands: with the umbrella above us, the battle for "democracy", they say, will be won. Here's how Uncle Sams umbrella is "protecting democracy" in one of its major areas of operation—South Korea—and the words are from Uncle Sam's own Time:

"Last week the General

(General Park Chung Hee, the US-propped military dictator of South Korea—Ed.) decided to turn off the heat. Reneging on his promise to restore civilian rule, Park slapped a ban on all political parties, prohibited political agitation in the press, jailed 30 plotters... ignoring the resignation of his Cabinet, Park suspended next May's scheduled elections, announced that the populace instead would vote in a new referendum designed to keep him in absolute power for another four years."

I can almost see the mouth of a certain notorious ex-General in India watering. How beautiful is democracy under the umbrella—at least for the Generals!

—CHARVAK

## The Man Who Went to Washington

\*FROM FRONT PAGE

would rather contradict them afterwards.

Granted that American newsmen would try to twist your sentences and put words in your mouth—remember the famous television interview of our Ambassador in Washington some time ago and the explanations the Prime Minister gave then—it still remains a mystery why so many of our leaders are so eager to pour out their hearts before the alter of the US press. Knowing that they are wolves, why should our meek little lambs put their heads in their jaws? These questions were in the minds of many when the Prime Minister painstakingly put forth explanations. The Patnaik incident should make it amply clear to Parliament that press alone cannot be blamed for all its writings, especially as people in high places like to babble.

from workers. He also spoke about the rise in price line and the fall in real wages. Elias complained that the AITUC was being discriminated against and cited the instance of the Joint Productivity Council.

Another Communist member, Dinan Bhattacharya, said that the situation in the labour field was deteriorating. He said that the Hindustan Motors of Birlas were not implementing even awards of tribunals or judgments of the Supreme Court, not to speak of the Industrial Truce Resolution. He demanded Wage Board for the engineering industry and facilities for workers to get loans from their provident funds on easy terms.

A number of Congress members voiced the same misgivings about employers' attitude towards the Industrial Truce Resolution, though not in so strong terms as the Communist spokesman.

Dr. Meikote said that the employers had failed to implement the Truce and retrenchments and wage cuts have taken place. The government cannot remain silent in the face of these things, he said, and asked for a re-examination of the Truce.

G. L. Oza said that there is a lurking suspicion in the minds of the working class in this country that the employers are exploiting the situation for their own ends. He pointed out some defects in the Truce Resolution regarding the machinery for arbitration.

The reply of the Minister, Gulzari Lal Nanda, contained little to cheer the depressed thoughts raised by members' speeches. It was obvious that his good intentions were failing him and his concern for workers was not backed by the authority and the will to act against the employers. He admitted that there were visible signs of deterioration in the situation of industrial amity created by the Industrial Truce Resolution.

He claimed that the price line had remained fairly stable but cautioned in the next breath that there was no room for complacency. He said that he had written to all central trade union organisations to bring to his notice specific instances of violation of the Industrial Truce Resolution.

He was prepared to sit down with them and discuss what should be done and after that, if necessary, there can be another tripartite consultation. Nanda said that the emergency was not at all over and told the workers that "there can be no going back to the old ways".

Regional interests played



Palmiro Togliatti with the late Ajoy Ghosh

## Greetings to Togliatti

The Secretariat of the CPI in a message to Palmiro Togliatti, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, congratulated him on the occasion of his 70th birthday on March 26. Following is the text of the message:

ON behalf of all members of our Party, the National Council of the Communist Party of India sends you affectionate greetings on the occasion of your 70th birthday.

You have fought steadfastly for over 50 years for peace, democracy and socialism, in the service of the working class of Italy and of the whole world.

Under your leadership, the Italian Communist Party has become the outstanding mass party of the Italian workers, which struggles for working class unity, worker-peasant alliance and for common

action of all the democratic forces in your country for peace and socialism.

Under your leadership, the Italian Communist Party has charted a path for the Italian people in conformity with the new opportunities and possibilities of this epoch and the concrete conditions prevailing in your country.

Under your leadership, the Italian Communist Party has become one of the largest, strongest and most experienced Communist Parties in the world.

Your firm and resolute adherence to Marxism-

Leninism, to the most cherished principles of the Communist movement, to proletarian internationalism, to the unity of the Communist Parties of the world—have rightly won for you the respect and admiration of all Communists in all countries.

Resolutely rejecting and fighting against sectarianism and dogmatism, against revisionism and distortions and deviations of all sorts, you have come to be regarded in the entire world Communist movement as one of the most outstanding Marxist-Leninists of our time.

May you live long to serve the working people of Italy and the great common cause which binds the world's Communists together.

the upper hand in the debate on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. The debate was kept at a lively pitch by the constant clash of members from Andhra, Maharashtra and Mysore over the recent government announcement on the sharing of the waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers.

Party barriers broke down under the stress of State loyalties—the Andhras sticking close to the government and warding off the blows from the Maharashtrians and the Mysoreans. Even elderly and experienced members like A. P. Jain (for Mysore), Dr. K. L. Rao, H. C. Dasappa and

Khadilkar let themselves go and joined the fray with zest and abandon. But in the end, of course, it was clear that the Union Government's decision has to stay, as otherwise there will be no decision and no agreement. For, the waters of these rivers carry a high percentage of politics.



# DOLLAR EARNINGS

Have you heard of the "Asian People's Anti-Communist League"? I have before me a sheet which claims to be issued by a certain Ramaswarup Sabherwal on behalf of this "League" and it is an interesting document.

PRINTED on this sheet is a cartoon alleged to have been published in Cairo's daily *Akhbar El Yom* on December 8, 1962. In this cartoon an Indian and a Chinese peasant are shown on two sides of a line — the McMahon Line — trying to scale the heights of the Himalayas. The cartoon in Arabic only says "McMahon Line — Between India and China."

Any one who sees it would smile — a harmless cartoon. Yet the propagandists of the "Anti-Communist League" have interpreted it in their own way saying that in the cartoon, the Himalayas are shown on the Red Chinese side; that the McMahon line is shown as a British creation; that the "Red Chinese have an easy access to the McMahon Line" etc.

And from all this, an inference is drawn that since the press is nationalised in Egypt and its newspapers mirror Government policies, the Government of the UAR is hostile to India and supports the Chinese case in the India-China border dispute.

It seems it is part of the "Anti-Communism" of this "Anti-Communist League" to sow suspicion and distrust between India and her friends.

A newspaper editor showed this sheet to the UAR Ambassador in India and asked for his comments.

The UAR Ambassador looked at the cartoon and laughed, and putting it away, said:

"There is no need for me to tell you what I think about this kind of propaganda. I know the Indian people are aware of the friendship between our two countries and the common ties which bind us. Clearly, the kind of propaganda done in this sheet is an attempt by certain interested parties to disrupt our friendship."

"These agencies are neither your friends nor ours. We know who they are — and I am satisfied that they do not represent the views of the Indian Government or the Indian people — who appreciate our policies and are, therefore, friendly to us."

## SOUTH VIETNAM

FROM PAGE 12  
freedom. In the single village of Thuen Dien in Ben Tre Province, the number of victims reached 1,700.

This use of poisons in the U.S. war against the patriotic masses of South Vietnam is a crime and a violation of international law. The guilty men must be punished.

The U.S. troops and military advisers have no business to be in South Vietnam. They must get out and take their armaments and war materials with them. The Geneva agreements on Indo-China are being violated and defied by the U.S. Government and its puppet regime in South Vietnam.

The Government of India must exercise its special responsibility as Chairman of the International Supervisory Commission in Vietnam to halt the barbarism of the American imperialists.

(March 26)

Prime Minister Nehru during his recent visit to Bhopal.

Two pamphlets: One extended its full support to the country's national policies; the other attacked the Prime Minister and our basic policies, and called on the people to overthrow the Government and replace it by a military dictatorship.

Two pamphlets: the Madhya Pradesh police kept the author of one in custody during a certain public meeting, addressed by Jan Sangh leader Atal Bihari Vajpayee, and destroyed the pamphlet, while it was in the press; the other pamphlet was distributed in large numbers and no one lifted a finger to stop it.

From this house, the "anti-Communist" gentleman keeps in regular touch with certain foreign embassies and consulates (the South Korean and South Vietnamese Consulates, in particular) and dishes out, whenever ordered, the type of stuff described above.

Nobody wishes to interfere with the dollar earnings of this gentleman. But the question arises: Is it permissible for agencies supplied with foreign money and resources to carry on extensive propaganda in this country subverting the national policies of India, poisoning the relations between friendly countries like the UAR and India? Is it permissible for a Member of Parliament, to make his official residence the de facto headquarters for this sort of activity?

## TWO PAMPHLETS

A correspondent has sent me a strange tale from Madhya Pradesh: a tale of two pamphlets, which were handed over by Communist MLA Shalir Ali Khan to

Dave questioned the propriety of the demand made by the RSS Chief for the release of Gopal Godse — one of those sentenced for the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. He accused the RSS of playing an anti-national role throughout the independence struggle, inciting and organising communal riots.

# A Mirror For Revisionists

FROM PAGE 5  
into a leading force for future development. What future development? For Socialism!"

The Moscow Statement clearly points out that Communists should expose the demagogic use by bourgeois politicians of socialist slogans. But Dange and company have done nothing to expose Nehru's so-called socialism; on the contrary, they have tried to persuade the Indian Communists and the Indian people that Nehru is really pursuing a policy of socialism and should be given unstinted support. They have publicly asked the Congress Party to co-operate with the Indian Communist Party in order to build socialism in India under the leadership of the Nehru government. We would like to ask: If the Dange clique believe that Nehru and his Congress Party can be depended upon to realize socialism, what need is there for a Communist Party controlled by Dange and company?

The series of facts just cited make it evident that the Dange clique are sliding farther and farther down the path of revisionism. They have replaced the theory of class struggle by the slogan of class collaboration, and they have replaced proletarian socialism by bourgeois socialism. They are devotedly defending

the dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie and big landlords, and have cast to the winds the revolutionary cause of the Indian proletariat and the Indian people. They are giving unconditional support to the Nehru government in its policy of hiring itself to US imperialism and have totally abandoned the task of fighting imperialism. They are trampling under foot the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples and are acting as henchmen for Nehru's anti-China campaign.

For proletarian internationalism they have substituted bourgeois chauvinism. In brief, the Dange clique have already gone so far in their degeneration that they have betrayed Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and they are sinking deeper and deeper into the swamp of class capitulationism and national chauvinism.

This is not the first time in history that revisionists like Dange and company have turned up in a Communist Party.

Since World War II, revisionist trends have afflicted the Communist Parties of a number of countries. Renegades from Marxism-Leninism, like Browder and Gates in the United States, Larsen in Denmark and Shiro Kasuga in Japan have appeared in a good many Parties. And it is not only in Communist Parties

The other pamphlet's author openly said that the Prime Minister was "responsible for the Indian defeat in Kashmir because of his cowardly approach"; his policy of peace and Panchsheel was most unrealistic and was "responsible for keeping the nation unprepared"... "this man has no right to occupy that august post."

The writer goes on: "Truth is always bitter, but it was Nehru's cowardice that encouraged China to commit aggression against India. And more:

"This democracy which had accepted the cease-fire cannot defend India's honour. Nehru's leadership has miserably failed. If we want to emerge victorious in our war with China, we must have an enlightened, military dictatorship. This is a historical need."

The pamphlet concludes with a very significant warning: "If September 8 line or some such humiliating condition is imposed on the people, the citizens of this country in their crowds will be compelled to resort to revolution (to overthrow this democratic Government)."

Despite repeated protests against this pamphlet, the Government has refused to take any action. We do not know what the Prime Minister had to say when he saw the two pamphlets and heard their tale. Nothing seems to have happened so far. The communists continue to spread their poison in Madhya Pradesh.

## IS THIS TRUE?

BELLOW is a translation of a news item from the Bombay daily Maratha:

"Czechoslovakia has offered to supply our country with large quantities of medicines and raw materials at very favourable rates.

# NATION

But big monopoly interests in the trade are standing in the way of availing of this offer, thus depriving our people of an opportunity of getting their supplies at cheap prices. This was revealed to the press correspondents by a member of the Czech Trade Mission in Bombay.

"The Czechs are reported to have offered to supply Chloramphenicol — an effective medicine used in the treatment of typhoid cases — at a rate of Rs. 140 per kilogram, which is presently being supplied at the rate of Rs. 400 per kilogram by other companies. Acceptance of the offer would greatly bring down the price in the market. But certain vested interests in the drugs trade are standing in the way and the medicine cannot find a market in our country. Similar is the case of Terramycin, for which also the Czechs have made an offer very favourable to our country."

"Speaking at a press conference this evening, Dr. S. Moses, General Manager of the Czech Foreign Trade Organisation, expressed the willingness of his country to supply large quantities of drugs and chemicals which are vitally necessary for the development of our country."

This is not the first time that news has appeared of offers from the Socialist countries to help us to provide cheap drugs to our people. And this is not the first time that the press has commented on the fact that certain vested interests, which manufacture drugs in India and grab huge super profits, have stood in the way of the Indian people receiving the benefits of the generous offers of these Socialist countries.

It is time to blow up the whole racket, which fills the bank coffers of a few bloated gentlemen, at the expense of the health of the millions.

— VIGILANTE

The strike of the French coal miners that began on March 1 continues and on March 22 the entire country went without electricity following a token strike of the electricity workers, the second time in last three days. The strike of the workers in the Lacq natural gas fields is also on.

FORCED by the strikes in various industries, the de Gaulle government is hurriedly preparing a report on the entire wage structure of the government-run sector of the economy. The workers in this sector have been complaining that their wages have not been commensurate with those of the workers engaged in similar sectors of private industry. Negotiations to end the deadlock with an offer of 7.4 per cent pay increase by the officials of the nationalised coal corporation, broke down on March 24.

Meanwhile, the official Gault weekly, *Notre Republique* is trying to underplay the demand of the coal miners for an 11 per cent wage-rise by publishing inspired reports. It has come out with a report on March 22 that the gap between the wages of miners in privately-owned mines and Government-owned mines is only 7%.

The World Federation of Trade Unions expressing full support to the struggle of the French miners has stated in a press communique that this was an attempt "to crush their just struggle" and therefore the de Gaulle forces "illegally decreed the mobilisation of the personnel in the coal mines thus attacking trade union liberties and in particular the right to strike which has been won by the French working class more than a century ago."

# Rajasthan Govt's Labour Policy Exposed

The anti-labour policy of the Rajasthan Government was exposed most sharply during the labour debate in the State Assembly on March 22.

SWAMI Kumaranand, MLA, President, Rajasthan State Committee of the AITUC, pointed out:

1 In Fall, the Government had in conciliation proceedings held on October 23-24, 1962, agreed to refer the question of bonus of textile workers of Pall to a Special Tribunal, presided over by a High Court Judge. The AITUC union, on this basis, accepted one month's bonus as an interim measure and agreed to withdraw the strike.

But despite the passage of so many months, not only has the Government failed to appoint any Special Tribunal so far, but under pressure of the local INTUC union, went back on its own written word. Government wrote to the AITUC union in Fall that the special Tribunal will not be appointed.

Swami Kumaranand asked: "If a responsible Government can indulge in such activity which is nothing but downright cheating, then who would believe in its words?" The Minister for Labour, Bhika Bhai had no answer. He conceded that some such move to try to settle the dispute out of court has been initiated. On this the AITUC union would be consulted and the Minister assured that there was no question of going

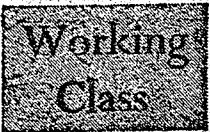
back on the commitment without the consent of the concerned union.

2 The post of the Judge of the Industrial Tribunal in Rajasthan has been lying vacant for the last six months. Under the Industrial Truce Resolution, it was agreed that efforts will be made to see that all cases referred would be decided within two months. Now the position in Rajasthan was that for over six months, there was not even a duly constituted Tribunal.

The Minister conceded that there has been too much delay and that the Judge will take over and the Tribunal will start functioning from March 25.

3 The question of payment of D.A. to textile workers in Rajasthan has remained pending for years now. The Government had two years back shamelessly sided with the employers and behind the back of the AITUC unions (which have the majority following), promoted an agreement between the INTUC and the millowners allowing only 70 per cent neutralisation in the rise in cost of living index. Even according to this agreement, the workers were entitled to get 34 NP every month per point, over the Beawar index number of 105.

# Massive Support To French Strike



The World Federation of Trade Unions expressing full support to the struggle of the French miners has stated in a press communique that this was an attempt "to crush their just struggle" and therefore the de Gaulle forces "illegally decreed the mobilisation of the personnel in the coal mines thus attacking trade union liberties and in particular the right to strike which has been won by the French working class more than a century ago."

It added that in a united mass response to the cause of all the trade union organisations, the French working class has manifested its determination to impose respect for trade union liberties and the right to strike. The WFTU has donated a further sum of 3,000 pounds sterling on March 21 towards the fighting fund of French miners.

In a special information bulletin, the Trade Unions International of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers has given details of solidarity ac-

tions taken by the workers in these trades in various parts of Europe for support of the French miners. The bulletin lists solidarity actions in France, Italy, Soviet Union, GDR and several other countries.

The 107-day old strike of 20,000 printers in New York ended on March 24 when the printers unions ratified the agreement based on Mayor Wagner's offers (reported in New Age last week).

According to Reuter, this strike which began on December 8 resulted in a loss of over 20 crore dollars.

# PORT WORKERS CALL FOR INCREASED OUTPUT

A. S. K. Iyengar, Convenor of All-India Port and Dock Workers Coordinating Committee, in a special circular to all port, dock and waterfront unions, has called upon them to keep production at present on a war-footing.

THE circular also states: "Port and dock workers, being in a key position should give a good account of themselves, by handling greater tonnage of both import and export cargo. Our unions must keep day to day contact with the authorities and strain their utmost to see that there is no bottleneck, holding up of handling more cargo."

Gerald Pereira, the General Secretary of the Marmagoa Port, Dock and Transport Workers Union, in response to the appeal of the above Dock-

workers Co-ordinating Committee, has already called upon the port and dock workers of Marmagoa harbour, while fighting against the retrenchment of the 500 workers and deteriorating employment conditions in the Harbour, to do their utmost to fulfill their duties.

The All-India Port & Dock Workers Coordinating Committee has 14 affiliated unions, in all the seven major and seven minor ports in India, and represents over 75,000 workers.

# COAL WORKERS CONFERENCE

The Coal Workers' Union, Giridih, organised on March 18 and 19, a conference of workers in coal mining industry in that region, as a step towards preparation for the Wage Board.

PART of the delegates, more than 3,000 workers attended the conference as visitors. Jagannath Sarker, President of the Bihar State Committee of the AITUC inaugurated the conference. The questionnaire issued by the Central Wage Board for

Coal mining industry was discussed by the delegates in detail and decisions taken thereon.

The conference adopted a number of resolutions, among others, on release of trade union leaders, central and state tax proposals etc.

# CPI's Hindi Daily

THE first Hindi daily of the Communist Party of India will come out from Patna on May Day, 1963.

The weekly Janashakti of the Bihar State Council of the Communist Party will be converted into the daily from May 1. The daily will be a four-pager of standard size to begin with.

The Bihar State Council had been trying to bring out the daily Janashakti for the last two years. During this period, it had already collected over a lakh of rupees in the Daily

up. A drive to collect further Rs. 75,000 has got going. In the first fortnight of this new drive over 5,000 rupees have been collected.

Party members and sympathisers are enthusiastically responding to the call of the State Council. They are holding general body meetings to collect funds and set up sale organisations throughout Bihar. They are getting encouraging support from progressive people in all walks of life.



# COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN GETS GOOD RESPONSE

★ From AJAY DASGUPTA

**CALCUTTA:** The Communist Party is contesting two seats in West Bengal in the ensuing bye-elections to five vacant seats. The election campaign in both the constituencies has begun.

In Barjora in Bankura district, where Aswini Raj, a member of the District Secretariat of the Party and an "Anchal Pradhan" is contesting, more and more workers are coming forward to take part in the election campaign.

On March 16, Biswanath Mukherjee, member of the State Organising Committee of the Party held a meeting of over a hundred workers and explained the political approach and organisational steps needed to win over the people. Biswanath urged the workers to inform the voters that it was not the West Bengal State Congress leaders,

but the Communist Party which had held high the banner of the national policies of non-alignment;

## LIES AND SLANDERS....

WEST BENGAL Finance Minister Shankardas Banerji provided front-page "news" in the Legislative Council on March 27, by stating that the Government had "definite information that some of the persons arrested under the DIR were in touch with China and were supplying news to the enemy". Of course "state security" prevented him from divulging the "evidence".

If there is "evidence", why is it not brought before a court of law? The answer was given by Communist MLCs when they shouted the simple word "lies" repeatedly, as the Finance Minister released his secret weapon with which the Congress bosses in the State want to fight the bye-elections....

while Atulya Ghosh had declared war on the Communists, it was the Communists who despite all attacks on them, responded to the Prime Minister's call for national unity. Biswanath sharply criticised the detention of a large number of Communists even when bye-elections were being held.

Biswanath Mukherjee also addressed a mass meeting on March 17 at Chuturia and exhorted the people to vote for the Party again on this occasion and make it victorious, as they did at the time of the general election when they elected Prambha Ghose, whose sad death necessitated the bye-election.

M. N. Govindan Nair and Bhupesh Gupta, members of the Central Secretariat of the Party are also going to the constituencies, and a detailed programme of meetings to be addressed by them has been drawn up.

At Bongaon near the Pakistan border, the campaign had a good start when Bhupesh Gupta and Bhawan Sen, Secretary of the State Organising Committee addressed a gathering of three thousand people at the Town Hall Maidan on March 21.

The leaders in their speeches said that the defence of the

## JUDGE'S VERDICT

THE Calcutta Statesman of March 14 published the following report:

"Hemanta Kumar Ganguly, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Vidyasagar College, Sadhan Chakravorty and Rash Behari Ghose, Communist Commissioners of Khardah Municipality and Amal Kanti Dutt, who had been arrested by the Khardah police under Defence of India Rules for alleged subversive activities were allowed bail of Rs. 1,000 each by Mr. A. N. Chakravorty, Sessions Judge of Alipore. A Barrackpore Magistrate had previously refused bail to the accused who were arrested on February 10.

"The Judge observed: The petitioners appear to be quite respectable persons. I further find that they have contributed to the National Defence Fund and donated blood. I am told that on account of municipal party politics, they have been falsely implicated in this case" (Emphasis ours).

No further comment is necessary.

country and its territorial integrity and sovereignty is a national task transcending party politics and was not, therefore, a point of difference on debate in these bye-elections. But the people would have to give their verdict on the tax policies of the Government, increase in prices and food scarcity created by Government's failure in these respects.

The Communist leaders called upon the people to fight unitedly against these policies of the Government which hit the people. They appealed to all honest Congressmen to stand shoulder to shoulder with the Communists to safeguard the interests of the people and against the conspiracy of Right-wing reaction.

They protested against the large-scale arrests of Communists and workers of the democratic movement and against inhuman treatment meted out to them in prison, and demanded their immediate release.

They asked the people to vote for the Communist candidate, Ajit Ganguly, life-long fighter for the people's cause, to express their opinion against the corruption inside the Congress and its anti-people policies, to register their verdict against Right-wing reaction and its policies, and to uphold the healthy policies of building up the nation and its economy, the welfare of the people and the development of democracy.

## INHUMAN JAIL CONDITIONS

OF the 130 Communist detenus in West Bengal, only 43 have been placed in Division I, the rest in Division II.

Of the 530 under-trial Communist prisoners, nearly all are in Division II which corresponds to Division III convict status.

Conditions are so bad that:

\* Prisoners in Krishnagore Jail refused food on March 18.

\* Prisoners in Presidency Jail refused food on March 21.

The Jails Minister Furabi Mukherji refused to make any change in jail conditions and made a speech in the Assembly, marked by such cruel vindictiveness, that all Communist MLAs walked out in protest against the Government's heartless attitude.

Here is a report on jail conditions:

Food is worse than that given to Division III convicts: there is no fish, no meat or any kind of protein.

The Communist prisoners are not provided clothes, not even a naphin, by the jail authorities. No bedding, not even mosquito nets are provided.

A little coconut oil was given at one time for bathing purposes but even this "facility" has been withdrawn.

There is practically no arrangement for medical care. Communist prisoners are brought to the courts in ropes and handcuffs.

The simple demand of the prisoners is they should be treated as political prisoners and be given the facilities as were agreed to between Communist detenus and the Government of West Bengal in 1949, and which were subsequently incorporated in the Jail Code itself.

# Delhi Workers' Demonstration

★ FROM FRONT PAGE

culmination of the "Protest Week", the call for the observance of which was given jointly by the Delhi state committee of the AITUC, Bank and Newspaper employees federations and the coordination committee of the commercial and mercantile employees unions.

Earlier, during the week from March 20 to 25, there were area meetings in every industrial area of the city—in Sahadra, West Delhi, Chandni Chowk, Sahzi Mandi etc., and about 20 public meetings held. 6,000 wall posters

were put up and more than 20,000 handbills were distributed.

The main slogans that were assiduously campaigned for were the withdrawal of taxes on kerosene, soap, tea, coffee, tobacco, and paper; reduction in postal charges; suspension of privy purses; use of Defence of India Rules against tax evaders; nationalisation of banks, oil companies, coal mines, sugar and jute mills, tea and coffee gardens, and taking over by the Government of the import and export trades.

The resolution adopted at the March 26 central rally while fully agreeing with the objective that additional financial resources will have to be found for the twin tasks of national defence and economic development, declared that:

★ The government must not inflict additional tax burdens by way of raising levies on necessities of daily use; viz., kerosene etc., and

★ the government, by accepting the alternate suggestions put forward by the trade unions, viz., suspension of privy purses

etc., should be able to find adequate resources to fully meet the requirements of the country.

The resolution pointed out that while the working people with other sections of the poorer people have not lagged behind in contributing their mite, in spite of their privations, the big moneybags and the exploiters have "failed miserably" in their duties to the motherland.

Many Delhi citizens expressed at various places through which the processions passed on March 26, their approval of the demands by waving and cheering the processionists.

Following the conclusion of the "Protest Week", the leaders of the participating trade unions have decided to carry forward their agitation to greater intensity by launching joint actions unitedly with all the trade unions in the city irrespective of their affiliations, to secure the demands of the toiling classes. This will be organised on the broadest possible ground and preparations are already afoot in that regard.



Views of two processions out of the many that were brought out by workers and employees in various parts of Delhi on March 26 to protest against new tax measures.