

GENESIS OF TROUBLE : REFUSAL TO HEED POPULAR ASPIRATIONS

LANGUAGES

ISSUE AND THE PEOPLE



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Some sober thinking is now being done on the language issue. But what a price had to be paid to make the dull-heads in the ruling party see that everything cannot be done by imperial fiat from Delhi, that while India, no doubt, is one country and one nation against the foreign invader, it has fourteen or more linguistic sub-nations within one family and the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution is not a mere lifeless list but a living reality.

THIS is not the first time that the leadership of the Congress Party, not only in Delhi but even in the states, has failed to grasp the powerful force, the mighty mobilising and binding emotion, that "linguistic sub-nationalism" represents today in India's conditions.

The Congress leadership, including Nehru, failed to be moved on the question of the formation of the linguistic states and the breakup of the multilingual states when the Constitution of the Republic was framed.

The British-made amalgam which killed the culture of the people of each linguistic social group by the "cosmopolitanism" of the slave-market was more or less lifted into the map of free India.

Hence, no room was left to see that the alien English was replaced by the regional language of each state, which alone could have paved the way for making Hindi an all-India link language.

And as the governmental machine was still run by the British trained ICS gentry, some of whom did not even speak their own mother tongue at home, the transition to our own regional language in the "home state" and to Hindi at the centre remained a matter of paperwork and a few files.

The absence of any scientific socialist ideology in the ruling party disabled it from understanding that the vast mass of multi-lingual free India would express its freedom and seek its progress in many forms of democracy, one of which would be "linguistic democracy."

STIFLING THE URGES

Every such urge was sought to be stifled by the slogan of India's unity and the need for an all-India language as symbol of that unity, that symbol of course being none other than Hindi.

The result was a blind opposition to formation of linguistic states, refusal to seriously and honestly replace English by the regional languages of the people and then slowly going over to Hindi as the official link.

Those who fought in Tamilnad recently and the three young men who burnt themselves for their own mother tongue are not the first to bring sense to the ruling party, to make them realise

the country, setback to progress and democracy, setback to the unity of the working people and socialism.

The fact that the Swatantra leader Rajagopalachari, who once as a Congress minister in 1937 made Hindi compulsory in Tamilnad to the detriment of the Tamil language, and declared Communists as enemy number one to the detriment of the working people and to the delight of the British, is now championing not Tamil but English and not even English but merely the "anti-Hindi" mood shows how reaction is skillfully using a legitimate anger of the people for its own purposes.

The fact that certain mill-owners and millionaires gave money and resources for the flare-up, while these very men deny the demands of the starving middle-class employees and workers, shows how anti-socialist, anti-democratic forces are using the legitimate anger of the people to divide the democratic masses and push forward the exploiting bourgeois interests of this or that state.

At the same time the fact that even Congress President had to protest against the muddle-headed attitude of the central leadership and the majority therein, that the Tamil ministers from the cabinet had to resign shows that it no longer remained an issue even of the ruling party but became an all-India popular issue, cutting across the barriers of parties and even classes.

At such a time, it is neces-

Nayar, Ram Subhag Singh and others, urging that no statutory changes be made on the ground that it would be a surrender to "violence and blackmail", is unhelpful and disruptive. That in this they are supported by the Jan Sangh, is still more eloquent.

It is also interesting to find that some parties or their leaders are pro-Hindi in Hindi areas and anti-Hindi in other places. The utter opportunism of the Swatantra of Rajaji is proclaimed by M. R. Masani giving freedom to his flock to do whatever they liked, provided they remained faithful to reaction.

REACTION'S ROLE

Some actions of the demonstrators in Tamilnad were certainly inspired by reactionary leaders. Otherwise, what was the sense in burning Hindi books, and libraries and schools? What was the sense in sacking the house and library of President Radhakrishnan? Why stop Hindi films and cinemas? It is both bad business and bad 'nationalism'.

At the same time, it is a remarkable fact that rarely was private property as such touched. The furious mass went at the property of the central government and particularly the railways and post and telegraphs. Mills and factories remained untouched.

This happened, not because railways are particularly a symbol of "Hindism", but mainly because they were the vehicle of

weapon, on which he relies in his struggles.

And it is a fact to be noted that during this whole episode the major part of the workers in Tamilnad did not, launch a general strike nor were the majority of the factories closed.

In the calls given by the student council, there was one for a hartal but not for the general strike of the working class, apart from the spontaneous support which was evoked by the general sentiments and tensions.

It is noteworthy that in the Maharashtra struggle, the main weapon used was the combination of the general strike and hartal and satyagraha.

In order to find the way out of the present impasse, it is first of all necessary to take steps to give "statutory guarantee" to the Nehru Assurance in a form which is commonly agreed to and which must be effective. Mere speeches of ministers or resolutions of Parliament have no validity.

Second, all the languages of the states in India must have national status in Parliament and in day to day life.

Third, every state must replace English for all purposes by its own regional language with suitable accommodation for the needs of the linguistic minority in each state.

SLOW CHANGE-OVER

Fourth, transition to Hindi as link language must be made slowly and gradually in the services and governmental business. During the process English should continue to provide the alternative, wherever necessary, without obstructing the growth of Hindi or the non-Hindi languages.

The character and composition of the all-India Hindi language should be developed and enriched by drawing upon all the languages of India and also of other countries and it should not be blindly tied down to Sanskrit, as some Hindu revivalists want. That only reacts adversely on the growth of Hindi.

Fifth, the disruptive ideas of Hindi and non-Hindi blocks of so-called north and south should be discouraged as they divide the people and harm the unity of the country.

Sixth, all the arrested students, workers, etc., should be released.

Seventh, all the progressive and democratic parties must remember that this crisis cannot be overcome unless the growing economic misery of the masses is overcome, unless the growth of the monopoly vested interests is curbed and the wealth of the nation is used for people's living and not for the exploiters. (February 17)

what a force the question of language can be and especially when it is further tied up with a general discontent with life and living under an all-corroding monopoly capital.

Years ago, when Potti Sriramulu of Andhra fasted to death in a long hungerstrike, which slow death is more difficult than the quick though heroic burning of oneself at the pyre, the ruling party refused to heed the lesson.

Then also, students went into action, railways were stopped and the whole of Andhra went on a general strike and hartal. That great action was neither anti-Hindi nor anti-Tamil.

It was for the Andhra state and the Telugu language, for the linguistic democracy of Andhra Pradesh and the breakup of the multi-lingual Madras state. Only after that sacrifice Andhra state was formed.

MAHARASHTRA STRUGGLE

Then Maharashtra demanded its own linguistic democracy. Again it was refused. The monopoly capitalists of Bombay, led by Morarji Desai and blessed by the top Congress leadership, refused to heed to the voice of the people.

Over one hundred people, mainly workers, were killed in the general strike and hartals that followed. Only after that sacrifice Maharashtra state was formed and bilingual Bombay was broken.

This time the issue is different in form though basically the same in content. Its ramifications are also wider. It also contains some dangerous seeds of national disruption.

Though the trouble started in Tamilnad, the fact that it has evoked response in many "non-Hindi" states shows that the issue, though basically of linguistic democracy and linguistic nationalism, is taking general anti-Hindi and pro-English postures.

If these are not correctly handled, they will develop the trends of national disruption, a division of the people into Hindi and non-Hindi alliances and blocks.

And such blocks fomented and utilised by reactionary forces and parties will soon lead to the greatest setback to the unity of

by S. A. DANGE

sary for the people, the parties (especially the Congress Party and the Congress members of Parliament of the Hindi region) not to be carried away or blinded by their own linguistic nationalism and try to "impose" here and now, by a fiat, Hindi as the only and immediate official link language of the Union.

Though Nehru in his days opposed the break up of multi-lingual states, yet he had the equanimity to understand the issues and that was what led him in the end to agree to the linguistic states and further to formulate that famous "assurance" which now has become the plank for every party and every state for healing the breach that may divide the nation and the people into Hindi and non-Hindi warring blocs.

Basing ourselves on that wise approach, let Parliament take the necessary steps to give a statutory form to the "Nehru Assurance".

The approach, shown by some leaders like Sushila

police and military reinforcements.

Thus to blame the demonstrators as being "anti-social" or to call the upsurge as one of hooligans would only lead to a wrong understanding of the problem, though this does not mean to say that such elements did not utilise the upsurge for their own ends.

It is also not very wise on the part of the Congress leaders to drag in the "left" Communists, because the lefts in their programme also are in favour of Hindi becoming the official link language of the country.

And if they really had the power to move these masses, as is mistakenly attributed to them, they would have done it for better purpose and not for burning Hindi books or stations or President Radhakrishnan's house.

No Communist, if he is true to his philosophy, tries to stop a railway by merely burning a signal box in a true movement of the masses. It is the action of the working class, the great strike

KOSYGIN VISIT TO VIETNAM AND KOREA

Soviet Initiative To Overcome Differences

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: Premier Kosygin's visit to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is over and he is back home. He had talks with the top leaders there and while passing through Peking had an exchange of ideas with top Chinese leaders as well.

It is too early to talk of the far-reaching consequences of this highly important political tour; much more will be clear after the Soviet Premier reports back to the Party leadership and government.

But certain things are already being noted by political observers here.

There is no doubt that although differences still remain, the meetings and exchange of ideas in the three socialist capitals have been highly useful and will contribute considerably towards a further development of cooperation, understanding and fraternal relations between the Parties and states.

The emphasis has been on the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the Communist movement, one thing is quite clear: the Soviet Union on its side is sparing no effort and is exploring all avenues for the attainment of this well-desired aim.

The persistent rational approach of the new Soviet leadership and the calmer, reasonable tone and stopping of open polemics created the necessary prerequisites for a further step forward to be taken which now materialised in the shape of this trip.

MARKED CHANGE

There has been a marked change in the atmosphere here as far as relations inside the socialist camp are concerned. A friendlier climate has been created and a much more fraternal attitude is in evidence.

During the last ten days or so this relaxation has been quite evident here in Moscow.

The Fifteenth anniversary of the signing of Soviet-China Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Help has been observed here on a big scale and in a new friendly atmosphere.

A number of top Soviet leaders including Kirilenko, Shelepina, Voronov, all central committee presidium members, candidate member of the presidium Grishin and secretary Ilyichov attended the meeting, in the Hall of Columns on February 13.

A delegation of the China-Soviet Friendship Society led by the Chinese Minister of Education was also present.

PRAVDA devoted a lot of space to this occasion and the emphasis was on the fact that for moving forward to new victories of socialism and communism, further strengthening of friendship and cooperation in

the Soviet leaders. After the recent American aggressiveness and barbaric raids on North Vietnam, there has been an obvious setback to these developments.

The Soviet government made it clear that although it wanted normalisation of relations with the USA, this was a two-way process. And this process was incompatible with aggressive manifestations in politics which were likely to reduce to naught the various steps undertaken in the interest of improving Soviet-American relations.

Soviet press pointed out that such an improvement was not possible while one of the socialist countries was being bombed by the Americans.

As far as Soviet-Chinese relations are concerned although there has been an improvement it would be naive and hasty to assume that the existing differences in policies and ideology have been removed.

Of course a beginning has been made and if the process is allowed to continue by the interested parties, it can lead to unity and reconciliation.

That the Soviet Union is not changing its basic policies of peace, peaceful coexistence, disarmament, anti-imperialism, peaceful cooperation, peaceful economic relations, and relaxation of tensions has been made clear here repeatedly.

Kosygin's speeches in Vietnam

and the message to Chinese leaders also reflect this Soviet approach.

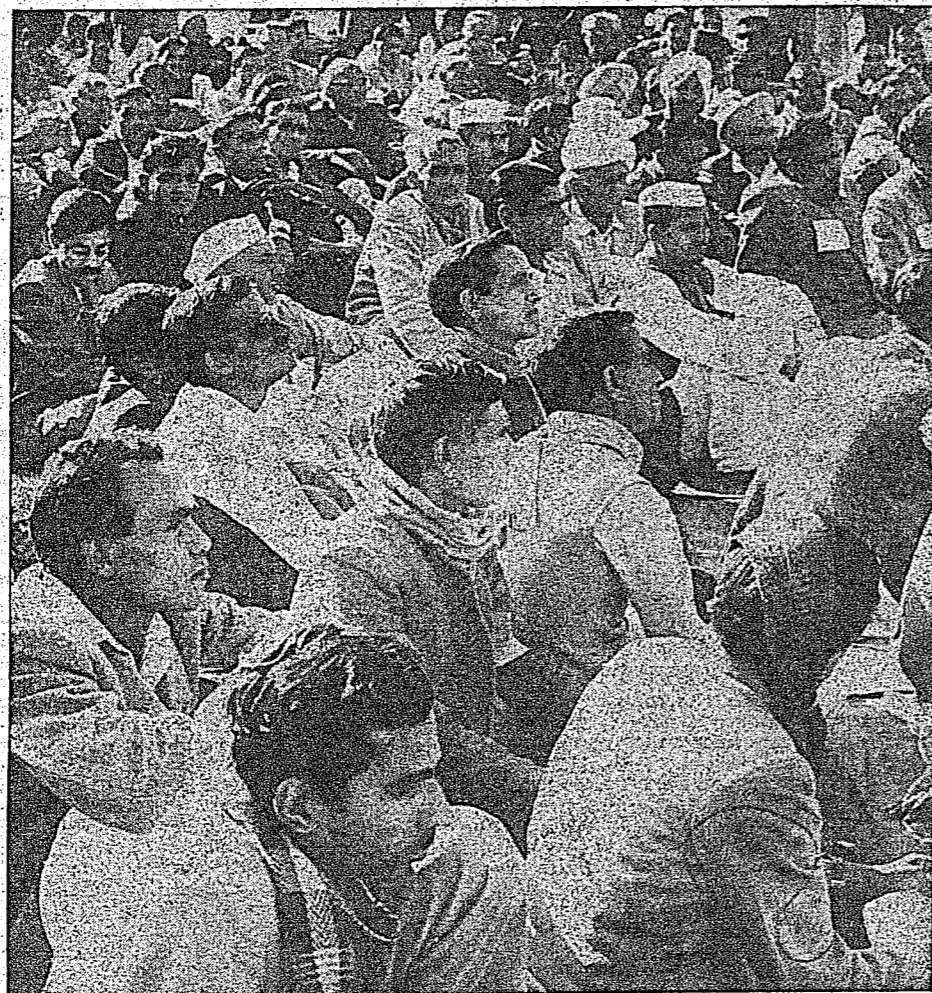
Soviet-Indian relations continue to be good and are developing in the right direction. The recent visit of Indra Gandhi and her talks with Brezhnev, Mikoyan, Gromyko and others also confirmed this here.

Definite dates are now being discussed for Prime Minister Shastri's visit to Soviet Union and Premier Kosygin's visit to India.

Soviet aid and collaboration for India's Fourth Plan is promised and the Soviet Union still appreciates India's nonalignment and adherence to peaceful coexistence, still considers the development under-planned state sector to be a progressive direction.

The threat to these policies posed by the forces of internal reaction, disunity and discord and their imperialist allies is also being realistically kept in view.

The Nehru exhibition which opened here last week at the Lenin library and is to go on till the end of the month, the interest it aroused and the participation of high Soviet leaders in its opening, the accompanying film shows and lectures also clearly bring out the Soviet assessment of Nehru's role and Soviet attitude towards India.



Teachers on hungerstrike in Delhi

TEACHERS ON FAST ALL OVER THE COUNTRY

ABOUT a thousand secondary teachers, drawn from Delhi and the neighbouring districts of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, observed a dawn to dusk mass fast in front of the Delhi Town Hall on February 14.

The fast in Delhi was part of a countrywide mass fast by secondary teachers in support of their eleven-point charter of demands.

The main demands are an increase of Rs. 30 in dearness allowance, allocation of 10 per cent of the Fourth-Plan allocation for education and free education for children whose parents fall in the lower-income bracket.

Reports received from several centres show that the fast was observed all over the country on a mass scale by teachers.

In Calcutta 500 teachers participated; in Bombay 1,200, in Jaipur 300, in Ferozepur 500.

Some statewide figures available are: Punjab 30,000, Maharashtra 10,000, Rajasthan 5,000, Orissa 3,000.

Despite the first round of defeat in the trial of strength with UAR, the West German government still insists on carrying through its bluff notwithstanding the fact that by now every one has seen through it.

AFTER Nasser invited GDR head of state Ulbricht to visit Cairo, the West German government threatened to cut off diplomatic relations with the UAR. It received a sharp rejoinder when UAR itself decided to sever diplomatic relations unless West Germany forthwith stopped its arms supply to Israel.

Israel was being used by the West German and American imperialists in particular as a dagger implanted in the heart of Arab freedom. The other day the American Senate majority leader advocated for 'more arms' to Israel for its 'defence'. This imperialist bridgehead in the Middle-east fits snugly in West German plan of revanchism.

After UAR's firm declaration, Bonn decided to play safe and undertook not to aid Israel militarily. But as if this defeat was not enough, Bonn again pressed for cancellation of invitation to Ulbricht. If the UAR did not comply, the West German government thundered, it will be "the end of all economic aid" to Egypt.

By now, of course, the West German imperialists have piped down the threat of invoking the Halstein doctrine.

The UAR reaction to this reiteration of threat has been of calm negligence. The feeling of the UAR people about the West German claim of aiding the UAR was clearly reflected in what Nasser told the West German Ambassador a few days ago.

"Nasser asked him what aid the ambassador was talking about. 'We did not receive any aid from you. You have participated in some industrial projects and we have repaid the largest part of it at six per cent interest'. Nasser reminded the ambassador.

But even then Bonn insists on its foolish threat and meanwhile Cairo goes on making preparations for the red carpet reception to Ulbricht who arrives there on February 24.

GOLDEN DILEMMA

CLOSELY following the example of France, West Germany is contemplating to convert part of its dollar holdings into gold.

France has already converted 150 million dollars into gold and is further planning to convert most of its dollar

holdings. A French Finance Ministry spokesman pointed out on February 12 that for all practical purposes France has withdrawn from the gold exchange standard system and all foreign currency earnings would henceforward be converted into gold. It would pay in future all its balance of payment debts in gold. The French dollar holdings alone amount to about 1375 millions.

The all-mighty dollar is now facing a very serious situation. Only last November, the British pound sterling stayed off a collapse by borrowing 1,000 million dollars from the International Monetary Fund and another 3,000 million dollars from the US and several other countries.

The dollar and pound currencies which were equated with gold since 1922 in view of their stability have since been continuously losing that firm position.

The US gold stock today has come down to about 15,000 million dollars at the official rate of exchange (35 dollars per ounce of gold) from 25,000 million dollars in 1948. The gold reserves constitute now only 27 per cent of the dollar's face value as against 40 per cent in 1933.

Taking advantage of the dollar's sound position (they can be exchanged at any time for gold from the US) the US has been penetrating the economies of other countries, particularly of Western Europe. About 27,000 million dollars have gone into world turn over during 1950-1963 and many countries have now built up large dollar holdings.

But with the development of economy, trade links have grown and dollars no longer enjoy that exclusive superiority. US gold stock also is no longer that undisputably high as it was a few years ago. The Common Market's gold reserve today is almost equal to USA.

To many countries therefore dollar reserve is no longer equivalent to gold in face value: they would much rather like to have real gold. Hence this onrush to exchange the dollar holdings.

If the West European countries follow the example of France and exchange their dollar holdings into gold, the value of dollar will slump and American economy will crash. Pound is already wobbly, and dollar is likely to follow suit.



By Sadhan Mukherjee

Bonn's Empty Threats Fall Flat

Under the capitalist system of competition, every country would like to have its own currency with greater weight in the international trade turnover. The crisis of dollar is therefore just a part of the contradictions of the system itself.

RIGHTISTS RETREAT

THE rightwing forces in Syria are currently trying to subvert the government and scuttle the reforms which have been introduced there.

The anti-government campaign unleashed by the reactionary section of the clergy, the ultra-right Muslim brotherhood organisation and the rightwingers of the Baath Party is taking more and more virulent form. Some mosques have openly proclaimed a crusade against the present government and called upon the people to rise in revolt.

In the Baath Party itself the contradiction between the rightwingers and the leftwingers has been widening very fast, for quite sometime now.

At the initiative of the leftwingers in the Baath Party, the government of late carried out certain very important reforms including nationalisation of key industries. The entire oil and mineral resources of the country has been declared as state property and mining concessions to foreign firms have been banned. Banking and insurance have been put under effective control.

All these measures have helped the country's economy to progress but these steps could be taken only when the leftwingers broke away from the rightwingers and in alliance with all patriotically-

forces in a developing country.

Apart from the nationalisation and other measures, the new government took steps to democratise the political life of the country and released democratic leaders including Communists who were languishing behind prison bars.

All this has dealt a heavy blow to the reactionary vested interests in Syria who firmly oppose Syria's transition through non-capitalist path of development.

The Syrian big business in cooperation with the rightwingers of the Baath Party just a few weeks back organised a strike to thwart normal food supply to people. But thanks to the firm support of the people in the government, the attempts of the reactionaries could be scotched.

Syria today provides yet another example of the growing contradiction between the reactionary and progressive

forces in a developing country.

REPRESSION IN MALAYA

REPRESSION continues unabated in Malaya under the dispensation of the imperialist-backed government. In its bid to throttle the democratic and anti-imperialist voice, the government is resorting to harsh punitive measures.

All opposition voices are being stifled in the name of their alleged Indonesian allegiance. During the last few days Kuala Lumpur had been placed under curfew following the student demonstration protesting against the arrest of opposition leaders.

Meanwhile the British government has held out further assurance of arms aid to Malaysia. With the steady deterioration of imperialist hold in Vietnam, an all-out attempt is being made to fortify its last stronghold in Malaysia.

ANOTHER PPH TITLE

By K. P. Karumakaran

CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN INDIAN POLITICS

(Price: Rs. 12.50)

Write To

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Americans Say Pull Out

* From Centre Page

"The plain fact, which such fine language as President Johnson's tends to confuse, is that the United States is in Vietnam because it believes that its own security is involved. Vietnam is a battle in the cold war, which is sometimes hot. The Americans went into Vietnam in 1954 to fill the

vacuum left by the French and to contain the advance of communism in that part of South-east Asia."

And Johnson, in violation of his election mandate is escalating the war in Vietnam, taking it into the North Vietnam territory.

In July 1964 when General Maxwell Taylor arrived at Saigon as the US ambassador, he declared: "we're already aiding the Vietnamese in 1,001 ways. But let's not be satisfied when it might prove that the 1,002nd way is the decisive one."

The Johnson administration now seems to have hit upon this 1,002nd way by taking the war into North Vietnam but this way only leads to doom.

SCRAP SOCIALISM AND SCRAP PLANS

The second week of February saw the international big business coming to the Indian capital. The occasion was the twentieth congress of the International Chamber of Commerce hosted, naturally, by the Indian big business and their organisation, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Dates: February 8 to 12.

ALL the trappings of India's traditional hospitality were there to greet the foreign capitalists. More, even some western ones were borrowed: champagne was said to have flowed like water at a lunch given by the FICCI to the guests.

After all, were not the Indian capitalists and the T T Krishnamachari-Asoka Mehta set in the government out to attract foreign capital to the country? Why grudge a few nickels if they could impress upon the guests on the "efficiency and large-heartedness" of the Indian government and business community?

But then, what was the reaction of the foreign capitalists to the quest for investments? To judge by their utterances at the ICC congress, the wily denizens of the free enterprise jungle did not oblige at all.

The western capitalists were putting condition after condition for their favours. And all of them, without exception, went against the accepted basic principles of the country in the economic sphere.

The foreign capitalists even went to the extent of challenging the goal of socialism which the country has set as its aim. What was more shameful was that the so-called Indian participants played second fiddle to this warring of the foreign monopolists.

The congress demanded unrestricted freedom for private enterprise if it was to assist "economic growth" in the world.

The "Statement of Conclusions" adopted unanimously by the congress wanted "a favourable climate" to encourage a private sector which should not have to face any such frustration as "controls, restrictions and excessive administrative formalities". It urged "active association of businessmen" in preparing legislations and government decisions affecting business.

The theme of the Congress was 'World Progress Through Partnership'. The question of joint ventures between the businessmen of the developed and the developing countries

Foreign Monopolists Launch Offensive Against India's Policies

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

was therefore high on the agenda.

But here, behind the facade of unanimity on general principles, important divergence in opinions between the two sides were expressed.

American big business representative Arthur K. Watson, who was the most outspoken of the western delegates, frankly opposed the majority share idea for local businessmen in joint ventures.

M. A. Rangoonwala of Pakistan who spoke on behalf of the developing Asian nations, was equally frank in opposing Watson on this point.

The Indian delegates were rather ambiguous when confronted with such blunt propositions which are inherently dear to private enterprise. Not because they did not agree with western capitalists but because they did not want to come out too far in

the open against official policy of the country.

In addition, pursuing their own ambitions, they want some safeguards against powerful foreign competition. They wanted withdrawal of restrictions in exports, output, patents and similar matters, which, they said, were bound to frustrate domestic entrepreneurship.

Bharat Ram, the Indian chairman of the congress, advocated caution in openly opposing government control over economy. However, his cautious approach failed to carry conviction with the more powerful western group in the Congress and the Congress came out against 'controls' as such.

An important issue before the ICC was to take a stand on the 1964 United Nations Conference of Trade and Development at Geneva which on the insistence of the developing countries, supported by the socialist countries, advocated price support and preferential treatment for the developing countries in international trade.

Pieter Kuin of Netherlands, who prepared the 'Background Report' for the congress on behalf of the ICC leadership, clearly took a stand against the UN Conference decisions.

He said: "The more forcefully the less developed countries state common claims—particularly for price support and preferential treatment, but also for increased economic aid—and the more determined their efforts to enforce these claims through international machinery, the greater will be the risk of growing resistance in the advanced countries."

GROWING RESISTANCE

It was this "growing resistance" which made itself felt in the session. Even the Indian businessmen at the congress joined in the chorus demanding unrestricted freedom for private capital—both foreign and indigenous—to flourish all over the world, even if the foreign capital is reluctant to accept majority partnership of the national businessmen in the joint ventures.

This "resistance" went to the extent of some of the more powerful monopolists, especially from the US to even dispute Kuin's "acceptance" of planning in the developing countries a necessary measure

to streamline the economic structure of these countries.

Watson ridiculed the very idea of planned development and remarked "file cabinets are not bad places for some plans."

An interesting aspect of the ICC Congress was the difference of approach between the US and European delegates with regard to joint enterprises in the underdeveloped countries.

While the European businessmen felt that foreign capital in India was getting a fair deal in general, the US businessmen felt the conditions here were "disincentive" for inflow of foreign private capital.

CLIMATE PLEASE!

The ICC wanted 'a favourable climate' to encourage private sector; it suggested that in the field of developing infrastructure, like transport and communications, effective results will be achieved to "the extent to which private capital is involved".

In the general context of industrialisation it demanded "full scope" for "resourceful private initiative" and that government projects should be "confined to activities of a kind which private enterprise is not equipped to handle".

The ICC spokesmen made it abundantly and repeatedly clear that the "conclusions" of its New Delhi session were not mere innocuous wishes but represented the power of big business in every country which will tell on the policies and attitudes of their governments.

Taken together the demands voiced "unanimously" by the ICC adds up to a bid for almost total reversal of policies which this country has followed in regard to foreign assistance and collaboration in economic development.

That these demands have been spelt out so clearly and sharply when a campaign in this country is on for attracting foreign private capital, with the support and participation of Indian big business is, to say the least, ominous.

It is for T T Krishnamachari and Asoka Mehta now to make clear whether they still want to keep open the doors to foreign private capital on the terms dictated by these gentlemen of the business world abroad.



JP LOBBIES FOR SELL-OUT ON KASHMIR

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Fresh from his "peace mission" in the Nagaland, Jayaprakash Narain of sarvodaya fame has turned his attention elsewhere and particularly to Kashmir.

He is currently engaged in searching formulae to "solve the Kashmir problem" in a satisfactory manner to "all parties concerned".

The latest formula currently being canvassed for by Jayaprakash Narain revolves round an old imperialist formula: autonomy for Kashmir.

The sarvodaya leader's formula for a sell-out on Kashmir is stated to have six clauses.

First, the Valley of Kashmir should be made autonomous; Jammu and Ladakh should be incorporated in India.

Second, the Pakistani-occupied areas of Kashmir should be merged in Pakistan.

As a sop to the possible public indignation, he also

suggests that if the people in occupied Kashmir takes the initiative, they could join the "autonomous Kashmir".

Third, the autonomy of the Kashmir Valley is to be jointly guaranteed by India and Pakistan, and if possible by Britain, China and the Soviet Union.

Fourth, the "autonomous Kashmir" should be demilitarised completely.

Fifth, the conduct of Kashmir's foreign affairs should be divided up between India and Pakistan, India looking after the interests in Far East and Pakistan in West Asia.

Jayaprakash Narain has not forgotten to add that the external relations of the "autonomous Kashmir" would consist only of trade and culture.

Sixth, India would have right of passage through the "autonomous Kashmir" to Ladakh.

Intensive lobbying is on to put across this "JP formula" for the "Kashmir problem". The Swatantras are willing to support it, according to latest reports.

What is more, Sheikh Abdullah himself is prepared to

support the idea, according to the followers of Jayaprakash Narain.

The Sheikh, however, has not forgotten to take the position of the third party: he is agreeable provided the governments of India and Pakistan agreed to it.

This does not mean that he has given up the demand for the "right of self-determination of the Kashmiris" either.

It only means that if the whole of Jammu-Kashmir is not available, he would be satisfied with a slice of it to set up his sheikhdom.

While friend Jayaprakash is getting it ready for him, the Sheikh has decided to go on a world safari to canvass support against the "imperialist India".

The obvious pretext is the 'haj' pilgrimage, but en route he would enlighten the Muslims all over the world about "the real internal situation in Kashmir".

And he hopes to enlist the sympathy of Muslims all over the world for the "poor and downtrodden Kashmiri Muslims".