

# Public Swindled, Lakhs Pocketed

# NEW AGE

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

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# SAME OLD JAINS AGAIN

## FINANCE MINISTRY'S PLAINT BEFORE COMPANIES TRIBUNAL

By Our Special Correspondent

The Devils' Broth has again spilled over and the stink is so pungent that even the most tolerant has been coerced into taking some steps to stop the rot. Surprisingly the devils have also come forward 'voluntarily' to suggest that they would opt out of devilry; a change of hearts, perhaps! Don't think, it's all about the old devil stories! This is a story of modern devils and theirs are all known faces—the same father-in-law, son-in-law and relations plus the obliging general manager. This is a story of S. P. Jain, Dalmia & Co., again.

THE latest in the series of misdeeds by the Jains concern the Bennett, Colman and Company Ltd., of which S. P. Jain is the Chairman of the Board of Directors. This company controls a very big chain of newspapers including TIMES OF INDIA. Government of India has prosecuted Shanti Prasad Jain, Gian Chand Jain, Alok Prakash Jain and P. K. Roy before the Companies Tribunal for their various misdeeds and prayed before the Tribunal, inter alia, to order removal of these persons from the offices of this company as well as any other company. The complaint was filed on September 17.

The charges include misappropriation of funds by lakhs, defrauding the shareholders, cheating, infringement of Law, mismanagement etc. Immediately after the filing of the cases, the Jains have sent out a proposal to the government that a trust be constituted to manage the affairs of the

company and the names proposed for this purpose are of Jaya Prakash Narain, Shri Prakasa, Vijaylakshmi Pandit and two others. Obviously, the manoeuvre is aimed at 'creating good will' and 'understanding' among the public.

The misdeeds listed in the complaint, covering a period from 1955 to 1963, filed on behalf of the government are so serious that one is immediately struck by the fact that how was it possible that it took such a long time for the authorities to bring in these charges and for such a long period the tycoons have been carrying on these nefarious acts with impunity!

The main charges show that S. P. Jain has been responsible for the misappropriation of money realised by the company from sale of newspaper waste. From August 1955, on the order of S. P. Jain, the method for keeping accounts on sale proceeds of newspaper waste was changed

and by September 1960, though "actual cash sales of newspaper waste approximated Rs. 21.95 lakhs in the

Bombay office of the company, a sum of Rs. 4.81 lakhs only was credited in the books of the company, the balance of Rs. 17.14 lakhs being misappropriated to pay the first respondent (S. P. Jain) or to his order or direction."

The complaint further shows: "Prior to July 1957, the sales of waste were effected by quantities after obtaining quotations from the market. During the period mentioned above sales continued to be by weight but mainly to two specially selected purchasers. The record concerning these sales was not produced before the Inspector to whom it was falsely represented that the system of sale by weight had been given up in favour of a

system of sales by lots. False and fraudulent sales slips showing sales by lots were maintained for production before authorities."

It has further been alleged that regular accounts of newsprint waste were maintained during the period showing distinctly the amounts credited in the books of the company and those misappropriated by the management and that these have been partially destroyed.

Another charge levelled is that for several years, the sweeping waste of this company has been given to Bombay Vyapar Ltd., a company

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# INDIA IS NOT A US COLONY

**Editorial** AN OFFICIAL spokesman has "denied" the report sent out by a news agency that the US government had demanded copies of President Radhakrishnan's speeches in the Soviet Union, particularly those that emphasised that our policy is "anti-imperialism abroad and anti-capitalism at home".

But the denial is so brief and obviously formal, that few in the capital can be convinced that there was no basis at all for the report. Whether Washington demanded the full text of the President's speeches or not (may be it was only the relevant quotations!), there is plenty of proof for the general impression in New Delhi that the US authorities have expressed their "displeasure" at the President's speeches, at the joint communique signed by him with the Soviet leaders and, as a whole, at the striking demonstrations of Indo-Soviet friendship which marked the Presidential visit.

In Parliament, several members expressed strongly their feelings on the subject. No foreign government has the right to "investigate" (in whatever cloak this investigation may be sought to be hidden) the pronouncements of India's President. No foreign government, however powerful it may be, has the right to call into question, however diplomatically, the statements of policy made by the head of the state.

India is NOT a US colony, where our policies are subject to scrutiny by the paramount power. And the US Ambassador is NOT the governor general.

It is no surprise that the imperialists should squirm when President Radhakrishnan declares our foreign policy to be based on anti-imperialism and our home policy on anti-capitalism.

It is not that these declarations represent any departure from agreed basic policies. But there has been too long a hesitation to use these words in official pronouncements, that Washington is naturally a little alarmed. Since the Chinese aggression, US pressure on the powers that be had succeeded in preventing such descriptions of our policies, as those used by the President in Moscow, appearing in formal official declarations.

The world "imperialism" itself was often frowned upon when used by Communists and others who stand for a firm anti-imperialist policy. Despite the many resolutions on "socialism", there was a general instruction to avoid the word abroad and in foreign policy statements, for fear of "annoying the western powers".

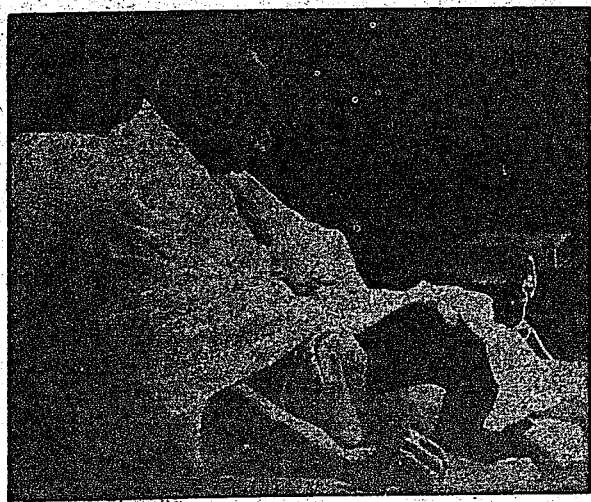
Indian democratic and patriotic opinion has hailed President Radhakrishnan's visit to the Soviet Union as a contribution to peace. It is precisely for the same reason that the imperialists are angry with the President!

The democratic movement, while welcoming any radical pronouncements, insists that words have little meaning if they are not accompanied by corresponding action. One sees little evidence yet of the government pursuing in a resolute manner the policy of "anti-capitalism". Even in regard to "anti-imperialism", our foreign policy is not as effective as it could be, precisely because the government hesitates to name US imperialists for its acts of aggression on any occasion.

The President's words must be translated into deeds. That is what the working people strive for. And it is the fear of that translation into action that terrifies the US imperialists and makes them scream madly against the President's speeches.

Let the Yanks scream... Independent India holds its head high today—precisely because it refuses to kneel before the imperialist ring masters of Washington.

## OCTOBER 2 Nation Pays Homage





# Life at Standstill in Gauhati

September 25 Observed

From M. BHATTACHARYA

**SHILLONG:** Complete hartal was observed all over Assam, except in the Hill Districts, on September 25 as part of the all-India programme of action to protest against high prices and for nationalisation of food-grains trade.

VEN according to the reports in pro-government press, the observance of the day was successful throughout the state and "there was general support" of the people to the call to observe hartal on September 25.

In Gauhati, which is considered the nerve-centre of the political life of the state, the response of the people to the call for hartal was quite impressive.

Life was at a standstill in the town from dawn to dusk. Only the essential services were exempted from the strike and hartal call.

In the bazaar areas there was hardly any need for

picketing. It is only in front of some government offices and the state transport that picketing had to be resorted to. Only a few state transport buses could leave the Gauhati station in the morning.

All the other services had to be suspended. All educational institutions remained closed. Courts could not function as there was neither any client nor any lawyer. Rickshaws and taxis were off the road.

Not a single shop was opened, though earlier the ruling party and certain official agencies had tried to put pressure on a section of the business community

to defy the call of the Left parties and keep their shops open and probably under that pressure a section of the trading community of Gauhati had earlier declared that they would keep their establishments open on September 25.

Altogether 74 persons, including the state secretary of SSP and the Communist Party's Gauhati town committee secretary Pranavraj Kalita, were arrested for "actively participating" in the hartal.

All the arrested persons, except some minor children who also were arrested, were re-

manded to jail custody. The minor children were released in the evening.

At Jorhat, according to reports, there was a lathi-charge on some of the organisers of the hartal in front of the local police station. Some people received injuries as a result of the lathi-charge there.

Reports of peaceful observance of hartal have been received from Karimgunj, Goalpara, Nowgong, Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Margherita, Silchar and other centres. Reports from other places have not been available till the time of writing this.

In the state Assembly which began its autumn session here on September 24, an independent member sought to move an adjournment motion on September 26 to discuss the situation arising out of the observance of the hartal.

The motion was not allowed; but the government spokesman told the House that the day was observed peacefully. It was interesting to note that he did not dispute that normal life was brought to a standstill throughout the state on September 25 as a result of the hartal.

## Echo of Enemy Views

**THE Swatantra Oracle** sitting in Madras thinks that plans for India's rapid industrialisation are Communist traps, and Nehru "who fell for glamorous schemes far too easily" was a dupe of the Reds.

His SWARAJYA of September 20, carries precisely such a formulation. According to it, our 'glamorous' projects—say the Bhilai Steel Plant or the plants at Ranchi—"lead the country to bankruptcy and through mounting discontent to despair, so that their (the Communists') party-dictatorship can deceive the poor and take over control."

CR has already voiced opposition to the Bokaro project, saying it was gigantism run riot. "Gigantism" is also the Jan Sanghites' running theme.

Evidently, these gentlemen prefer to blink in darkness. Otherwise they would not call the country's industrialisation and her attempt to overcome economic backwardness as false glamour, or anybody's trap.

They try even to distort elementary economics. The gigantic projects, although constructed at enormous monetary cost, give quick returns. Bhilai has already largely paid off the capital outlay. The Heavy Machine Building Plant at Ranchi, where production started even while construction is going on, has already started paying off.

Rattling at Nehru for his weakness for "glamorous schemes", CR has advised the new Prime Minister to convert for a "bold shift". "Sri Lal Bahadur will have the whole nation behind him if he shifts from wrong policies," he has assured. And similar siren calls have been heard from other quarters.

Now this "whole nation" being behind such a patently anti-national step as giving up the industrialisation effort is a plea which can split your sides with laughter.

Indeed, who is anti-national? The Communists who stand four square for the Plans and their 'dupe' Nehru who plumped for the basic giant projects to consolidate economic independence? Or, the Swatantra and Sangh oracles who issue forth with borrowed voices?

Did not the slogan of "gigantism", pursuit of 'false glamour' and the like emanate from America and the imperialist West? It is the yankee mono-

polists who advised, and keep on advising, against building of the sinews of economy.

CR who said in the same piece that "the Communists are our enemies in India", succeeds only in proving that he is the anti-national echo of enemy voices abroad.

### UNFAITHFUL LOVER

It is amazing to see the close affinity between the Swatantrites and the Jan Sanghis despite the latter's protestations of "pure nationalism".

Sangh's Upadhyaya has replied to Swatantra's Rajaji's call for a united front by pleading that the Sangh was always prepared to accommodate: but the efforts were foiled because Swatantra behaved "aristocratic". In a reply to Rajaji, he has recalled—quite pathetically—how he and Vajpayee sweated for Masani at Rajkot.

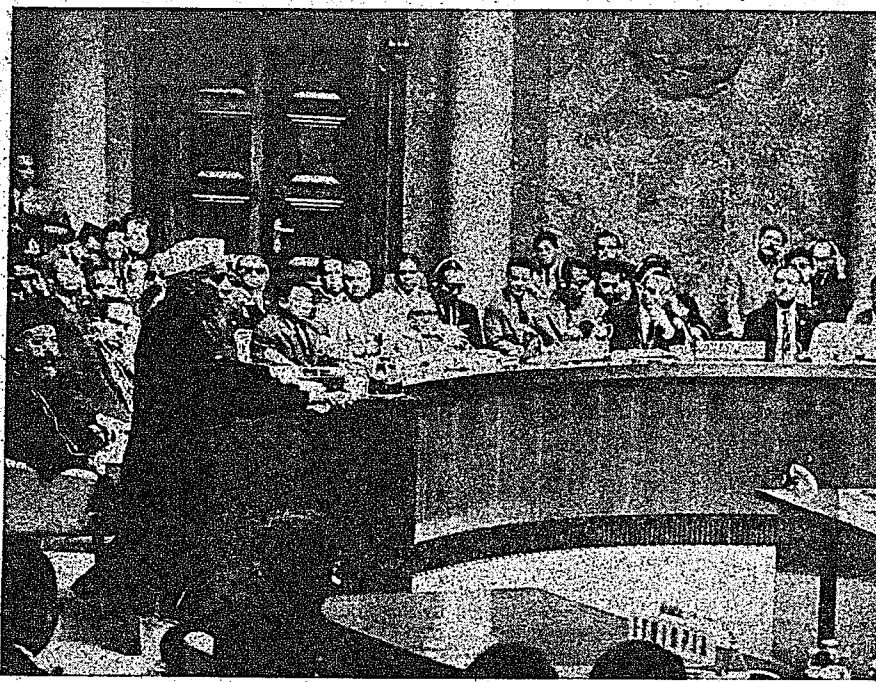
"But the Swatantra Party, on its part nowhere came forward to adjust with, or help the Jan Sangh," he has complained. "In Belgium where Jan Sangh's all-India Secretary was contesting a bye-election, they extended their support to an independent candidate. In Delhi they worked for the Congress candidates against the Jan Sangh. Even Rajaji did not respond to our request of appealing to the electorate to help Jan Sangh, where the Swatantra Party had no candidates. In Madras too, the Swatantra Party, which could go to the subject length of forging an alliance with the Muslim League, did not 'accommodate' the few Jan Sangh candidates."

So, for Upadhyaya the Swatantra has always been behaving like the *bewafa mashooq* of Persian poetry! And yet the Moinoo keeps on the chase for Laila.

### KASHMIR FORMULA

Sangh's Kashmir expert, Balraj Madhok, has reverted to his pet theme in yet another article in the ORGANISER (September 21).

He has advocated a "reorganisation of the north-western states to make Jammu, Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Kangra valley a separate state of the Union enjoying full internal



Late Prime Minister Nehru Addressing Last Nonaligned Conference in 1961 in Belgrade

# NONALIGNMENT COMES OF AGE

The Second Conference of Nonaligned Countries, which opens next week in Cairo, marks a new, qualitatively higher stage in the growth of the concept of nonalignment. Nonalignment has become something to reckon with: the imperialists can no longer afford to scoff at it, as they did when nonalignment was born. That is why one can say with confidence: **NONALIGNMENT HAS COME OF AGE.**

**THE** number of countries attending the Conference is itself a proclamation of its coming of age. Forty-four countries are definitely participating as delegates; another eleven are attending as observers—and the list is not absolutely complete yet. Half the total membership of the UN will be represented at Cairo—that is enough to indicate in a nutshell, the power which the forces of nonalignment represent today.

The agenda of the conference is equally a trumpet declaration of the coming of age of nonalignment. All the key issues and problems of peace and national independence are on the agenda. And it has been precisely this decision of the day—that has attracted to Cairo, to nonalignment, such an increasing number of the newly independent countries.

This is NOT the boneless "nonalignment" (of the wishful hopes of the imperialists), which refuses to "take sides" between the forces of imperialism and the forces doing battle against them. This is the nonalignment of 1964, which knows that the edge of nonalignment must be directed against war and imperialism; which knows that the nonaligned countries cannot set up a mere "third bloc", but must ally themselves with the socialist countries and all other peace forces—if they are to succeed in consolidating their own independence and contributing substantially to the cause of world peace.

Yes, nonalignment has come of age. But let us not make the mistake of thinking that

list, countries and the non-aligned countries. Only the agents of imperialism, only the drooling dreamers of war, seek to create a gulf between the nonaligned and socialist countries.

The Cairo summit will give a deathblow to the activities of the Chinese leadership, only if it does not ignore the vital issues on which the Chinese leaders have wrong—disastrously wrong—notions in most cases born out of their chauvinism. The Cairo Summit must go on record against the efforts to divide the nonaligned and socialist countries; it must extend the hand of cooperation of the nonaligned world to all who want to act for peace and against imperialism.

It must also be pointed out that across the Conference hall at Cairo will continue to hover the dark and ugly shadow of the dogmatist chauvinist Chinese leadership. This is the same leadership which all along has scoffed at and poured contempt on non-alignment.

This contempt was proved in action by the aggression against nonaligned India, by the spurning of the Colombo proposals, framed by six nonaligned nations, by deliberate attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of nonaligned countries.

Like the more cunning of the imperialists, the Chinese leadership too has now begun to hobnob with the nonaligned. It even made the puerile attempt to have itself admitted to the nonaligned family (for, it argued, it had broken with the Soviet Union!).

But today—again like the imperialists—the Chinese leaders concentrate their attention on attempts at creating a gulf between the nonaligned countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Here too, like the imperialists, the Chinese leaders concentrate their fire on the Communist Party of Soviet Union, the Party of the Builders of Communism.

They do so in vain. On the eve of the Cairo Conference, the Soviet government has had the closest contacts with some of the most significant non-aligned countries like Algeria, the UAR and India. The joint communiques signed by the Soviet leaders and the leaders of these countries are a slap

in the face for all those who imagine they can, by slanders and lies, dig a chasm between the Soviet Union and these countries.

There must be no turning of the blind eye towards the crimes of imperialism, towards neo-colonialist conspiracies. The imperialists—and above all, the arch-villain of all—US imperialists—must be put in the dock by Cairo Conference.

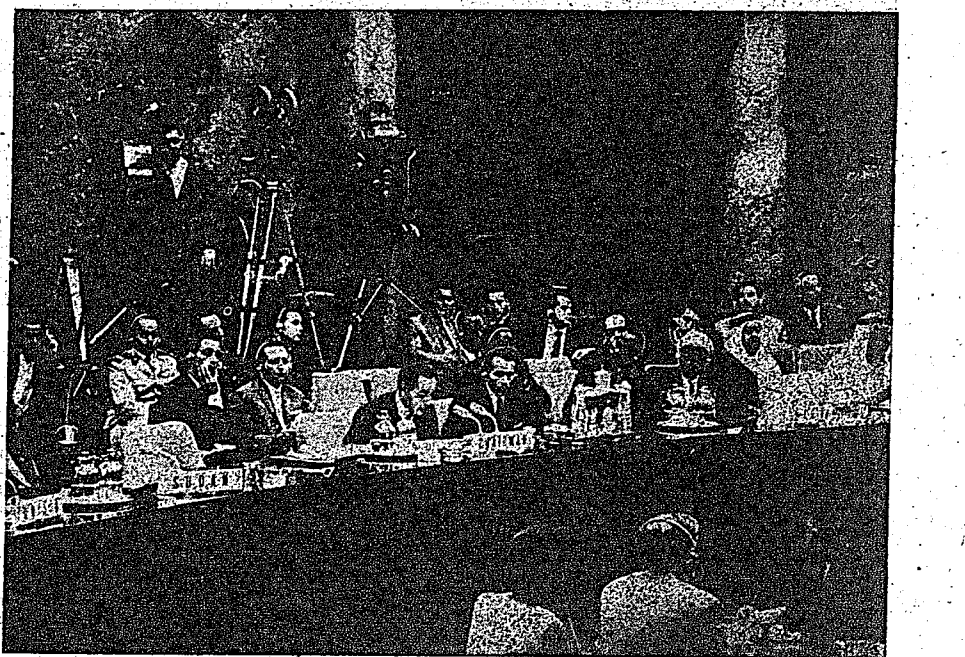
In India, interest is wide-spread in the Cairo Conference. The fact that the architect of nonalignment, Jawaharlal Nehru, is no longer with us and will not be at Cairo, has given the hope to the enemies of our independence and integrity that India's role will no longer be a leading one in the non-aligned world.

There is no doubt that the absence of the towering personality of Nehru is a loss, which cannot be redeemed. But that does not mean and must not mean, any weakening in India's stand on the issues on the Cairo agenda.

By Romesh Chandra

The forces of peace and against imperialism cannot triumph unless they are united. And two of the principal forces for peace are the socia-

# Cairo Summit Focus Of World Attention



Another View of the Belgrade Nonaligned Meet

Manoranjan Roy, General Secretary of BPTUC presenting a purse to J. B. Marks, as part of the Solidarity Fund

## MONEY POURS IN FOR SOUTH AFRICA SOLIDARITY FUND

**NEWS** of more purses being presented to the South African leaders J. B. Marks and Y. M. Dadoo is coming in from every state visited by them.

In Orissa, two purses of five hundred rupees each were presented at Cuttack and Bhanpur.

In West Bengal, the trade unions affiliated to the All India Trade Union Congress presented a purse of Rs. 1000 to the visiting leaders.

The tour comes to a close on October 10, when Marks and Dadoo return to New

Delhi to finalise plans for the opening of the African National Congress Office in India.

The overwhelming support they have received ensures that funds will be available for the office. But more is needed.

Those who have not yet had the opportunity to pay are requested to send their donations to:

Indian Association for Afro Asian Solidarity, 14 Theatre Communications Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

## DISCUSSION PAMPHLET NO. 1

(For Party Members Only)

### BHUPESH GUPTA'S COMMENTS ON THE TWO DRAFT PROGRAMMES

1. Some Observations on the Draft Programme of the CPI
2. Observations on 'Left' Draft Programme

Place your orders through Party committees. District Committees should place their orders directly with the Party Central Office:

7/4 ASAF ALI ROAD, NEW DELHI



# BULLETS FOR FOOD...

The reports of police firings and lathicharges on what are described as crowds "raiding" grain shops are now coming at an alarming frequency. Kurnool, Bellary, Guntakal, Purnea... the list is growing with every day that passes.

THE newspapers inform us daily of what are described as "lootings" of foodgrain shops, but are in many cases only the orderly distribution, on payment, of hoarded stocks.

What is the government going to do about it? Bullets are no answer to the people's demand for food. Filling the prisons with so-called "looters" can never solve the problem.

There is only one solution and that is to make food available to the people at prices within their reach.

In this issue of NEW AGE, we publish the story of the struggle against the food hoarders in New Delhi. The arrests of leading wholesalers have led to an appreciable drop in prices. How long this drop will be maintained depends on the resoluteness of the authorities.

The final solutions remain those which the democratic movement is demanding: the crux is state trading in foodgrains.

Several state administrations appear to be in favour of it, but the delay in taking the necessary steps, the delay in setting up the foodgrains corporation—all have given heart to the hoarders and led to the present explosive situation in so many parts of the country.

There appears to be complete blindness on the part of the central government to the actual situation and

the seething discontent. If there were not such blindness bullets would not be used as indiscriminately as

## Comment

they appear to be, nor would the prison gates be so wide open for the demagogues.

Each one of these police firings and lathi-charges must be placed under the scrutiny of a judicial enquiry. Trigger-happy officials must be punished severely.

If the powers-that-be can see in the firings and the so-called "lootings" the writings on the wall and mend their utterly wrong policies, it will be good for the country.

If not, they can rest assured that their bullets cannot be a substitute for foodgrains, and the prisons cannot house all those who are tried to policies which seem only to assist the profiteers to keep the prices moving upwards.

### MPs' Salaries

MEMBERS OF Parliament were perfectly right in opposing the bill to increase the salaries and amenities of MPs.

They argued correctly that voting themselves increases in emoluments was a disgrace at a time when government servants and employees and workers all over the country were seriously underpaid and unable to meet the growing dearth.

But the representatives of

the Congress and the Right reactionary parties joined hands to vote the bill through—despite Communist opposition.

The stand taken by the Communist Group was principled and demonstrated the

Party's close links with the masses. It has the support of the vast mass of Indian working people.

### Rajaji Sees Red

SWATANTRA chieftain Rajaji seems to be worse than the notorious Colonel Blimp.

Aghast at the signing of the latest Indo-Soviet agreement on the supply of defence assistance to India, Rajaji has concocted the bogey of Communist infiltration into the army. "Red" instructors will pass on all our "secrets", warns Rajaji, to the Chinese.

It is an odd and peculiar business, this sudden concern for our security on the part of a gentleman who is all set to align India with the imperia-

list powers and whose party spokesman in Parliament even advocated the calling of US troops into India.

It never struck the Swatantra chief to wonder if the US and Commonwealth officers, who were allowed a free run of our frontiers during the "Shiksha" joint exercises, would communicate all our defence secrets to Pakistan, with which these imperialist power are allied.

But now, when there is no question of any Soviet military ever appearing anywhere near our frontiers this same gentleman sees "Red", and ehouts his concern for our security.

These divisionary tactics, however, will never succeed in preventing the Indian people from seeing who are their true friends and who their foes.

—Romesb Chandra

(September 29)

## IN PARLIAMENT Some Questions on Foreign Policy Answered

A measure of clarity and assurance about the government's foreign policy postures has emerged from Parliament's deliberations on the matter in both Houses.

THE first full-fledged discussions on foreign policy since the advent of the Shastri government has cleared the decks of many doubts and lurking fears. Foreign Minister Swaran Singh has taken the occasion to put things squarely.

The policy of nonalignment has been affirmed without any hedging or mincing of words. Its implications in terms of urgent issues facing the world—colonialism, peace and disarmament, America's war of intervention in Vietnam and other states of Indochina—have been spelt out.

Parliament was left with the feeling that the Foreign Minister was proceeding to the vital conference of nonaligned nations in Cairo with earnestness to strengthen the conference's role in world affairs as well as the solidarity of the nonaligned nations.

Some of the ideas he was carrying to the conference were put forth during the parliamentary debate.

They were, according to Swaran Singh, a strong affirmation of the relevance of nonalignment in the changed international situation, codification of the principles of coexistence, formulation of measures for promoting world peace and disarmament, and strengthening of the United Nations.

### Continuing Evils

The Foreign Minister also wanted the nonaligned summit at Cairo to raise its voice against the "continuing evils" of colonialism and racial discrimination which had to be speedily eliminated.

All this is cheering news, but what about the equivocations which had lately been noticed in official pronouncements abroad? Members sought an answer to this question from the Foreign Minister.

Attention was specially focussed on Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari's performance in the Commonwealth Conference in London and in Kuala Lumpur at the time of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' conference.

Swaran Singh did not quite clear up the mess left by his cabinet colleague, but he did provide some assurance that these occurrences had no basic significance in relation to India's foreign policy.

### By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

"We should not continue to see any danger in this," he said about the reference to Kashmir in the Commonwealth communiqué. India had made it quite clear that bilateral disputes between member states could not be considered at the conference, and some of the inferences drawn were "unnecessary."

### Discreet Correction

The Foreign Minister also attempted to discreet correction of TTK's over-flowing zest for Malaysia. He said the conflict between Indonesia and Malaysia had greatly "distressed" India.

Whatever might be the differences the two countries had to settle them at the conference table without resort to force—this was India's approach to the problem.

He however reiterated India's appreciation for Malaysia's sympathy at the time of India's need—the days of Chinese aggression. A friend in need is a friend indeed—this axiom seems to have been taken to heart by our foreign policy makers and Malaysia is to receive the benefits flowing from its application.

What of the tension in South-

East Asia? Was India's foreign policy putting on blinkers before America's mission of subversion and intervention because of "other" considerations?

Foreign Minister Swaran Singh tried to allay this fear. Without hurting the American imperialists too much Swaran Singh did agree that "Indo-China presents a grave danger spot menacing international peace."

He extended complete support to the Soviet proposal for a 14-nation Geneva-type conference as a solution of the Laos question.

In Vietnam the Foreign Minister recognised that a "political rather than military solution" alone could end the war.

His stand was however qualified by inability to spell out India's stand on the American military intervention in South Vietnam and attacks of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

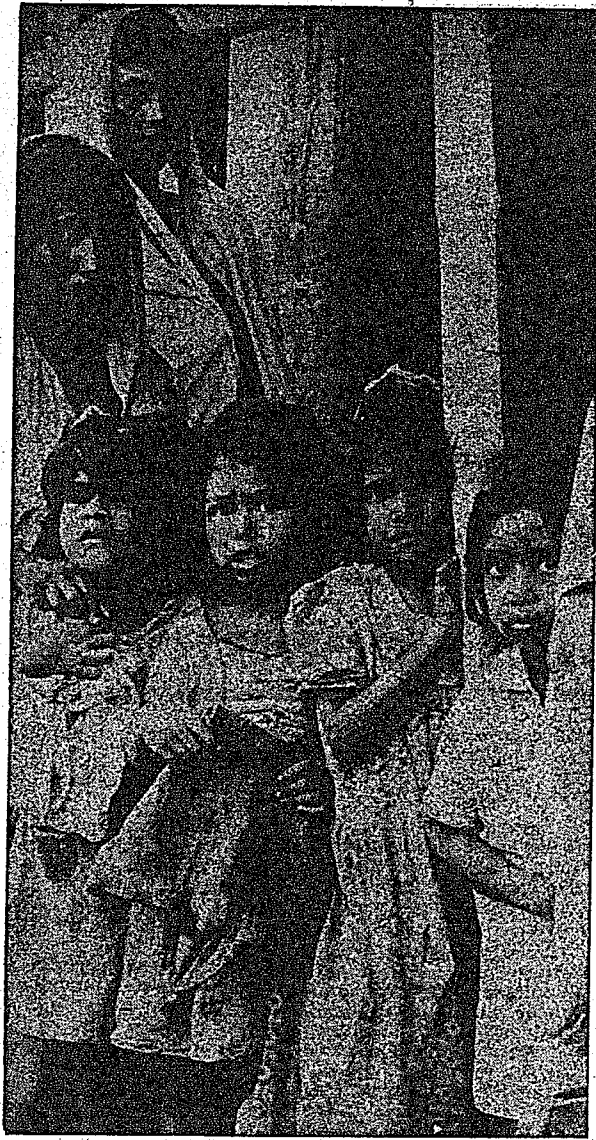
Nor did he have a word of condemnation against United States' open aggression in the Tonkin Bay crisis. There was implied disapproval of American action but an evident attempt to avoid explicit condemnation of the American imperialists.

The upshot of the debate on foreign affairs was nonetheless a set-back for the Right-wing lobby. The opponents of nonalignment, those who had pinned high hopes of taking post-Nehru India into the camp of the militarists and Western imperialists, have not been successful in their endeavour.

### Cairo: Test of Professions

The coming Cairo Conference will be one of the major occasions to test out the fidelity of the professions which were made in Parliament regarding India's foreign policy.

The Foreign Minister's performance in Parliament leaves the promise of a constructive, active approach in the interests of non-alignment, anti-colonialism and peace in the world.



## NATIONALISATION OF FOODGRAINS TRADE ONLY WAY TO CONTROL PRICES

By PAULY V. PARAKAL

"The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) advanced by 0.8 per cent to 158.0 during the week ended September 12, 1964 as compared with 156.7 for the earlier week. The index was higher by 1.5 and 15.5 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding week of the previous month and that of a year ago."

IT is in these bland words that the press note issued by the Office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India on September 27 opens its analysis of the price situation in the country.

The "advancing" of the index has been a regular feature of the press notes issued by the Economic Adviser for a long time now, but recently, the "advancement" has become more marked.

For example, the index for food articles went up from 166.6 for the week ending September 5 to 168.3 for the week ending September 12. The individual rise in the indices of some food articles were: cereals from 146.9 to 149.0, pulses from 167.4 to 171.6, fruits and vegetables from 180.4 to 182.7, milk and

ghee from 145.3 to 145.8, edible oils from 208.6 to 213.0, sugar and gur from 209.6 to 212.0.

The fifteen weeks since the food ministers' conference has seen a record increase in the price index of food articles: from 149.5 for the week ending May 30 to 168.3 for the week ending September 12. This works out to a 12.6 per cent rise.

This can have only one meaning, and that is that all the efforts which the government has made to arrest the prices of foodgrains and other food articles have failed miserably.

The government's efforts have, by no means, been such as to bring results either. These have been half-hearted, touching only the fringe of the problem, and it has always been anxious to appease stringency action to bring out hoards and hold the price line.

Thus we find that the government has been too reluctant to use the Defence of India Rules against hoarders and profiteers. Only last week when the wholesalers openly flouted the Foodgrains Licensing Order and challenged the government, it was thought fit to arrest some of the worst elements among the traders.

Again, the government announced immediately after the food ministers' conference that it would fix the maximum prices of foodgrains. But this was done only in the case of the southern states. But even there, the prices so fixed were never enforced.

For example, reports have appeared in all newspapers that though the fixed price of rice in Kerala is Rs. 55 a bag, rice was available in the state last week for only Rs. 100 and above. Some of the press correspondents even challenged the state Governor to get rice at a lower rate than this.

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Kids in queue, not for joining the kindergarten, but for a handful of foodgrains from the ration shop

## A PATRIOT'S NOTEBOOK

### Kripalani on Lal Bahadur

A CHARYA Kripalani's opposition to all the positive, basic policies of the country is well known. He is one of the archpriests of Right reaction in this country. And he has not yet been labelled 'senile' or 'weak in the head'.

It was therefore, interesting to read the Acharya's comments in the INDIAN EXPRESS on, the Prime Minister's policy statements, for it enables one to know how reaction in this country views the post-Nehru state of affairs.

Kripalani's summing up is revealing. This is what he says:

"Our conclusion is that our foreign and home policies will keep changing under the present dispensation, though our amiable Prime Minister will be repeating that he is following in the footsteps of his master, Jawaharlal. I wish him all success in this."

The Prime Minister was greatly vexed at Hiren Mukherjee for daring to suggest that the government has a "split personality"—a political assessment, which the Prime Minister mistakenly thought was an attack on his person.

But what I would like to know is what Shastri has to say about the above statement made by Kripalani. For, it is clear that this statement insinuates deliberate duplicity and fraud—the actual change

New Look'. Here are two gems from the hymns of praise sung in this editorial to the new government's new look:

"Nothing can be truer than the impression that after seventeen years of her independence, India has for the first time found in Mr. Shastri a leader who places performance above profession, and who wants to be judged not by plans of grandeur but by deeds" (the adverse comparison with Pandit Nehru is crude and obvious).

"In domestic affairs, the Shastri government deserves congratulations from all those capable of straight thinking. It has begun its herculean task of resuming the concept of democratic socialism from the erroneous belief that it could be practised only by feeding the gigantism of heavy industry and starving the common man."

The Jan Sangh weekly ORGANISER is full of praise for the Prime Minister. The Parliament report in its issue dated September 28, 1964 showers encomiums by the dozen on Shastri. Among these are:

"Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri's two-hour long speech was a marathon performance... on the whole, EMINENTLY REWARDING..."

"...the Shastri touch was REFRESHINGLY CANDID AND ENCOURAGING."

"...there was an unmistakable STAMP OF REALISM in Mr. Shastri's enunciations..."

THOUGHT (the notorious weekly Dollar spokesman) says a great deal in its latest issue (September 26) in an editorial lauding the Shastri government for "New Delhi's

put". The Swatantrites, the Jan Sanghis and the rest of the Dollar boys all seem to be saying the same thing...

At present it is perhaps merely the wishful thinking of the Right reactionary gangs... one can hope that they are only counting their chickens before they are hatched....

But the disquieting unanimity of the Right reactionary forces in hailing the policies of the Shastri government, cannot and must not be ignored. It is clear that there is need for the greatest vigilance by the democratic forces.

### MORARJI AGAIN!

THE front page of the latest issue of imperialist-propped weekly CURRENT (dated September 26) has a tale-telling despatch from its editor, now enjoying the cool breezes of London.

Of course, this despatch may as well have been written in India, for all the "facts" are tuned to what the editor and his guides and mentors want him to say.

The headline of this masterpiece reads: "NOBODY KNOWS OVER HERE (LONDON) WHO IS THE NEW INDIAN PRIME MINISTER."

Very "interesting", one might say, but so what? It is only when one reads further that the object of this deliberate attempt to play down the Prime Minister is apparent....

The key portion of the despatch is headed "INTEREST IN MORARJI". And reading it, one "learns" through the pen of Current's editor, that:

"What about Morarji, they want to know here." By "they" the knowledgeable gentleman in London obviously means the same "they", who don't know Shastri's name. The effort is so puerile that one almost laughs....

The Morarji lobby is up and doing again. But this time, it is NOT in opposition to Shastri; as it was after the death of Pandit Nehru. What it wants is again revealed in the same despatch in CURRENT, where the writer says:

"I did hear from a reliable source before I left India, that when, after the AICC meeting in Delhi, the President sent for the Prime Minister, the return of Morarji was discussed between the two."

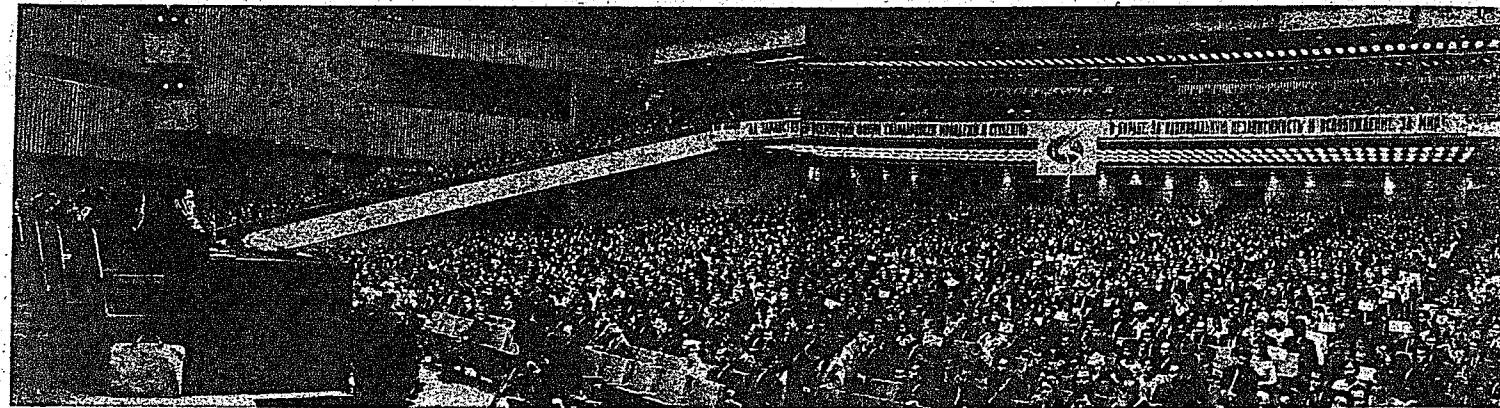
"The President, it seems, took the line: 'Isn't it time one thought of getting Morarji back to strengthen the hands of the government', and Lal Bahadur, who had just heard the debate in the AICC on the Kamraj Plan, was inclined to agree..."

I don't know how Current's editor "learns" of this alleged confidential talk between the Rashtrapati and the Prime Minister (please note the quotation marks he uses for Dr. Radhakrishnan's words).

One can only hope that this again is a case of counting the chickens... but it DOES show what kind of chickens the imperialists and their agents—in this country would like to see popping out of their eggs....

—Romesb Chandra





A View of the Opening Session of the World Youth Forum in Moscow from September 16 to 24

## World Youth Demands Immediate Independence For All Peoples

From Sadhan Mukherjee

MOSCOW: The World Youth Forum which was in session here since September 16 concluded its deliberations on September 24 with a closing ceremony at the Lenin Indoor Stadium. Thousands of young men and women of Moscow congregated at the stadium and gave a fitting finale to this unprecedented world meeting of youth and students.

On behalf of the permanent secretariat and the presidium of the Forum a press conference was held on September 25 where it was declared that the Forum had been a complete success. This was not a small matter since the Chinese delegation had tried its best to disrupt the Forum in all possible manner during its entire proceedings.

Apart from rising every fifteen minutes or so on points of order, the Chinese delegates tried their best to dis-

suaide the participants from other countries, particularly from Asia, Africa and Latin America, from expressing their wholehearted support to the objectives of the Forum.

It was interesting to note that China failed miserably to muster support in opposing the resolution on the India-China border dispute, which was jointly moved by Ghana and Ceylon in the Fourth Commission of the Forum. The result of voting on this

was—136 in favour, six in opposition and 20 abstentions. Votes were on the basis of organisations represented and not countries. As far as countries were concerned, only China and Indonesia voted against the resolution.

After this defeat in the commission, Chinese delegates changed their tactics. In the plenary session where this resolution formed a part of the report of the commission, a Chinese delegate made a passionate oration (Chinese and Indians are brothers; shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand they will march towards progress and prosperity; they will together solve their problems; we appeal to the Forum participants not to move this part of the report; let the international gathering not interfere in our internal matters—thus went the line.) This of course, failed to rouse sympathy for the Chinese in general though it did confuse a number of participants.

Support to Chinese position came, much to the surprise of the Indian delegation, from the Rumanian delegation which advocated the same argument of non-interference in internal matters of the countries concerned.

When it came up for adoption in the plenary session, the report of the commission was not opposed by any country but China, which did not take part in the voting.

If China aimed at making the Forum a platform for its anti-Indian and anti-Soviet slanders and to split the international youth and

student movement, it can be safely asserted that they have been paid back in their own coins.

A resolution moved by Iraq urging China to stop opium trade, which helps young men and women to become dope addicts, was adopted by the Forum.

Similarly, the ultra-revolutionary Chinese leaders have been urged by another resolution of the Forum to immediately liberate Hong Kong and Macao. It was declared that the young men and women of the world would render all possible help to the Chinese people for this liberation.

### Chinese Antics

But even all this did not deter the Chinese delegation from engaging in splitting activities and asserting its so-called "correct principles". A report states that the Chinese delegation has booked 180 seats from Moscow to Peking with a view to taking the participants from Moscow to Peking for holding a special meeting of youth and students there. But no confirmation is available on this till the time of writing this report.

But this is only the negative side of the Forum. As far as the positive side is concerned, the Forum has done a tremendous job in consolidating the young forces fighting for independence and liberation movements and expressing solidarity with the struggling peoples.

The Forum was the most representative gathering of world youth. The total number of delegates who attended this meeting was 1,086 representing 435 national organisations and 26 international and regional organisations. On country basis, 126 countries were represented. From 34 countries, united delegations had come to take part in the Forum and this included India.

During its eight-day session, the Forum adopted over 100 resolutions, apart from the main declaration and the programme of action. In between the Forum breaks, 16 solidarity meetings were held expressing sympathy and understanding with the peoples

fighting against imperialism and colonialism.

The Declaration of the Forum read in part:

"We, the representatives of the peoples of Asia, Africa, America, Europe, Australia and Oceania met for our world Forum in Moscow. We are fully resolved to fight all the enemies of peace, freedom and human dignity. And in the name of great goals we shall do our utmost to make the Forum help us rally our ranks still closer, strengthen the solidarity of the youth of all continents opposing national and social oppression, and the forces of imperialism and war....

"The fighting youth is marching in the front ranks of the builders of the new life in the countries that have cast off the yoke of colonialism....

"We are unanimous in regarding imperialism as our common enemy. It stands in the peoples' way to freedom and constantly threatens peace. It is a ruthless, perfidious and still strong enemy. The struggle against it requires the joint efforts of the peoples, the working masses, youth and all sections of the population and it requires the utmost heroism and firmness.

### Immediate Independence

"Expressing the will of youth and students of all countries, the World Forum of Solidarity demands immediate independence for all the colonies and dependent countries....

"We say: we are wholly on the side of the peoples and youth fighting for their freedom and independence! The Forum solemnly declares its complete solidarity with and boundless support of these peoples."

In conclusion the declaration appealed to the young men and women of the world to:

- ✘ Demand immediate and complete independence for the peoples still languishing in colonial prisons;
- ✘ Frustrate the conspiracies of the imperialists and colonialists, old and new,

\* ON PAGE 14

## WEST BENGAL HARTAL AFFECTS EVEN VILLAGES

From AJAY DASGUPTA

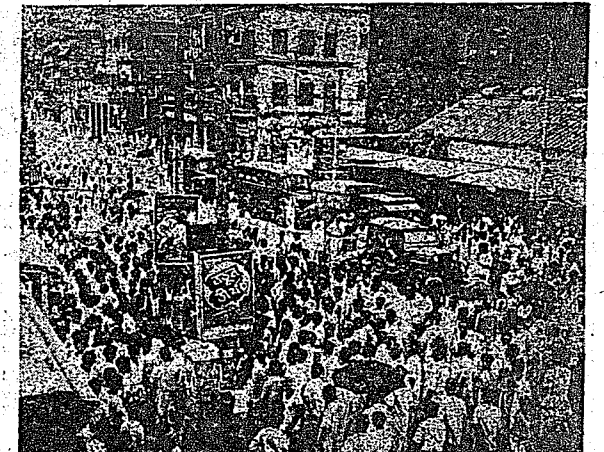
CALCUTTA: In spite of the heavy repression and terrorisation by the state government and largescale arrests of leaders of Left parties, the hartal on September 25 was completely successful in West Bengal. The general strike was also fairly successful.

THE papers which prominently reported the hartal were only "two annas" successful, which showed that the hartal was completely successful in and around Calcutta. "People Respond to Hartal Call" headlined DAINIK BASUMATI in its report while JUGANTAR gave the caption "Work largely crippled

in Calcutta and Suburbs" to the account of the hartal.

Even THE STATESMAN which gave the caption "Poor Response to Hartal Call" had to admit in the body of the report that shops and bazars in north, south and central Calcutta were closed and only in the "posh Chowringhee area there were some signs of life."

Even according to this paper, only 10 per cent of the staff attended the banks and there was no clearing.



A Streetcorner Meeting on Cornwallis Road

Deserted Look of Shambhagh on September 25 (Photos: SHAMBHU BANERJEE)



The trains ran as usual, but then there was no call for strike in the railways.

One aspect to be noted is that the hartal was spontaneous and absolutely peaceful, despite the provocations offered by the authorities. There was no picketing.

News reaching the headquarters of the West Bengal state council of the Communist Party clearly indicate the statewide nature of the hartal.

From Bankura and Midnapore have come detailed reports of complete hartal not only at the district and subdivisional headquarters but also in main village and trading centres despite heavy police arrangements and arrests.

### STRIKE IN INDUSTRIAL AREA

Strikes in Mattaburj, Manikola, Cossipur, Dum Dum, Belghoria, Panihati, Titagarh, Kharda and Bata were overwhelmingly successful.

Despite best efforts of the authorities only a few trams and state buses ran in Calcutta's main streets. Banks, mercantile and insurance offices were almost empty.

Attendance in the state government offices was somewhat higher due to the open threat of dismissal from service for non-attendance. The government had made

extensive preparations for repression and on September 22 Tuesday morning 89 leaders and workers of left parties and trade unions including more than a dozen MLAs and MLCs were taken into preventive custody. This number later rose to 118 including 20 people's representatives.

On the day of the hartal and general strike, more than a thousand persons were arrested. At places the police resorted to lathicharges and physical assaults on the volunteers though the hartal was completely peaceful.

The Communist Party, in a statement after the hartal, has nailed the false nature of the government's claim that the hartal was not a success and has warned the government to take note of the people's dissatisfaction.

In New Delhi, the AITUC secretariat issued a statement condemning the arrest of trade union leaders under the Defence of India Rules and said that it has become customary for the government to resort to repressive measures to silence the workers and crush their movement.

The statement said that "it would be better if the repressive machinery is used against those who are starving and fleeing the people and not against those who are the victims of speculation and hoarding."

## CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES PLAN UNITED ACTION

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Railways, post and telegraph employees, industrial and non-industrial workers in defence undertakings, personnel of the civil aviation, central public works and other departments of the Government of India will observe October 24 as All India Protest Day.

DEMONSTRATIONS will be held, meetings organised and black badges worn on that day as a mark of protest against the government's unsympathetic attitude towards their demand for ad hoc relief from rising prices and revision of the dearness formula.

A decision to move jointly over this issue was taken by representatives of all the central government employees organisations, except those affiliated to the INTUC, in New Delhi on September 23.

The joint meeting ratified the decision to boycott the one-man commission appointed by the government to go into the quantum of DA. The boycott is already in force.

Out of about 180 recognised unions and associations of central government employees, hardly 19 responded to the commission's request for cooperation. Only the INTUC unions are cooperating with it.

The employees' stand is that the terms of reference of the commission namely to determine the "quantum of new-

prices. Moreover, the index figures themselves have been proved to be faulty.

Recently, in Parliament, the Finance Minister argued that the government did not see any reason to revise the Pay Commission formula as it was anxious to uphold the recommendations of an "impartial", "high-powered" commission.

This hypocritical veneer of attachment to recommendations of "impartial", "high-powered" commissions was, however not seen very much in the case of the Bonus Commission recommendations which were amended by the government on the dictates of private sector monopolists.

Again, the DA of bank employees in the public sector (in private sector also) is revised every quarter on a slab of four points. If the Finance Ministry itself can do this without much anxiety for the Second Pay Commission's recommendations, why it cannot be done in the case of the rest of the central government employees is a mystery.

The main demands of the workers are two: ★ Revision of the DA formula of the Second Pay Commission since that formula has proved to be totally useless in providing any measure of relief to the employees even when prices jump sky-high.

★ Grant of an ad hoc relief of Rs. 10 for all workers and employees under the central government since, under the Pay Commission formula there has hardly been any real relief to the workers against the steep rise in

\* FROM PAGE 3

Only to the extent that the Indian delegation, led by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister themselves, takes a clear-cut anti-imperialist stand, will it be able to find response and support at Cairo.

The Right reactionaries in India have all along conspired against nonalignment. Today they watch, in helpless desperation, the growth of the influence and power of non-alignment.

What these reactionary forces would like is to divert the attention of the Indian delegation at Cairo from all other issues of the agenda—and insist on their concentrating only on China and Pakistan, despite the clear understanding in the preparatory meetings to keep bilateral issues out of the Conference discussions.

The object of the Swatantra-Jan-Sangh-Rights gangs is simple: "discredit" the non-aligned conference by saying it will not "tackle" Chinese aggression; and prevent the Indian delegation from taking up anti-imperialist issues, the championing of which will win the necessary support for our case against the aggressors.

The Right offensive against nonalignment cannot be met

### CAIRO SUMMIT

by appeasement. It has to be fought and defeated. And the best fight can be waged in conference hall in Cairo by an India resolutely fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. Such an India resolutely fighting overwhelping support during and after the Conference for its case against China and Pakistan.

An India which only takes up its own problems to the exclusion of all others, will find itself alone and isolated... and will deserve that isolation.

Fortunately, there is little danger of the Indian delegation falling into the imperialist trap. The brief which has been prepared here in New Delhi to guide the delegation is a strong and generally good brief, even if it falls short of what the Indian democratic movement would expect. All will be well, however, if the Prime Minister and his colleagues always remember when they are at Cairo that:

A fighting, battling, anti-imperialist India alone can win for itself the place that it deserves in the non-aligned world, restoring the image which was sullied during the Right reactionary offensive, which followed the Chinese aggression.

(September 28)



Above: Indian Delegation at the Forum. Below: Premier Khrushchov and President Mikoyan at the Opening Session





# Tripura: Official Complacency In Face Of Worst Food Crisis

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

AGARTALA: The Tripura Chief Minister, Sachindra Pal Singh, has claimed that the food situation in the Union Territory is "highly satisfactory", but people here know it to be otherwise.

THE fact of the situation is that Tripura is going through one of the worst food crises it has ever faced. Three successive floods had certainly contributed to the scarcity of rice and the consequent abnormal rise in prices.

Up to the end of August this year, the price-level of rice fluctuated in most of the divisions between Rs. 85 to Rs. 45. Thousands of distressed people were living on test relief work for major part of the year.

GANARAJ, the mouthpiece of the Ministry owned by the Development Minister, wrote on June 2: There is acute scarcity of food in different parts of Tripura. The price of rice is too high and it is not in easy reach of the people.

SAMACHAR, another organ of the ruling party openly repudiated the statement of the Chief Minister when it wrote on August 23: Shadow of famine is hovering over large part of the flood-stricken areas.... At Manu Valley and Sonamura, the picture is so dark that there is starvation and semi-starvation in every house. It is true that with the appear-

ance of *aus* crop in the market the price of rice began to fall in certain parts of the territory, and less people drew their ration from the government ration shops at certain places from the end of August.

But it cannot be disputed that due to flood-devastations, the *aus* crop this year was very unsatisfactory, as a result of which its influence on keeping the price down in the market was bound to be temporary.

That is why that within a month of its appearance, the price level has started rising again, and even at places like Dharmanagar, which is traditionally a surplus area, the *aus* rice is being sold at Rs. 27 and the price is still on the rise.

The fact is that Tripura is such a deficit area that even when the *aman* crop comes to the market, the price does not go down for long. The very fact that the government has to maintain the modified rationing system in Agartala as well as in some of the other divisional towns throughout the year confirms that truth.

It can never be disputed that the system of modified rationing now in operation covers only a small section of the population. The rural and inaccessible areas where the poorest sections of the

population live, are hardly covered, or covered only for a very short time by such rationing.

The landless and the land-poor section of the people, the tribal *Zumias* and the displaced persons, who have to purchase their ration from open market for the most part of the year, form more than half of the total population of Tripura. As they are not vocal as the people living in towns, they starve in the interior often unnoticed and unannounced.

## INADEQUATE RATIONS

The quantity of ration supplied from ration shops in the towns and areas adjacent to towns is itself so inadequate that the people and the labouring sections of them in particular have to supplement it by making purchases from the open market. The price of rice in the open market in Agartala town fluctuates between Rs. 21 to Rs. 38 almost throughout the year.

Tripura is a chronically deficit territory and as such has to be fed by allocations from the Centre. The Chief Minister stated at his press conference that he had asked for 45,000 tons of rice from the Centre and has got 30,000 tons, by which the crisis could be tided over.

The fact is that Tripura produces only 30 lakh maunds of rice a year, which means there is

a deficit of 22 lakh maunds. The Chief Minister has asked for only for 14 lakh maunds of rice from the Centre, which would still leave a deficit of eight lakh maunds, or four to five lakh people without food.

If the food situation is bad, the position in regard to the supply of essential commodities is still worse. In his statement referred to earlier, the Chief Minister assured the people of Tripura that there was enough buffer stock of sugar, pulses, mustard oil and salt in Tripura to cover the next two months or more.

But hardly any consolation could be derived from that statement, because the statement remained completely silent on what steps the government proposed to take to bring down the existing sky-high prices of essential commodities, and to guarantee that the prices would not soar up higher, particularly during the *puja* days that draw near, in spite of such much-advertised buffer stocks.

In most of the interior markets the present price of essential commodities move around the following level: sugar—Rs. 2.00 per kilogram, Pulses—Rs. 1.50 per kilo, mustard oil—Rs. 5.00 per kilo, coconut oil—Rs. 7.00 per kilo, matches—Rs. 0.10 per box, dry fish—Rs. 5.00 per kilo.

Cloth and yarn-products are sold nowhere at the fixed rates

marked on them. The prices of spices, betelnuts, tobacco, gur etc. are daily on the rise, and the prices of medicines and baby food are charged almost whimsically, in utter disregard to schedules even if there are any.

On September 15, a deputation on behalf of the Drabhamulya Briddhi Pratirodh Committee met the Chief Minister of Tripura and submitted a memorandum detailing steps to arrest the high prices.

The committee consists of Biren Dutta MP, Dasarath Deb MP, Nripendra Chakraborty MLA, Aghore Deb MLA, Atiqul Islam MLA and others. Dwijen Dey is its convener.

The memorandum demanded strict control on prices of all essential commodities like kerosene oil, sugar, medicines and baby food, salt, fish and mustard and coconut oil.

It also demanded:

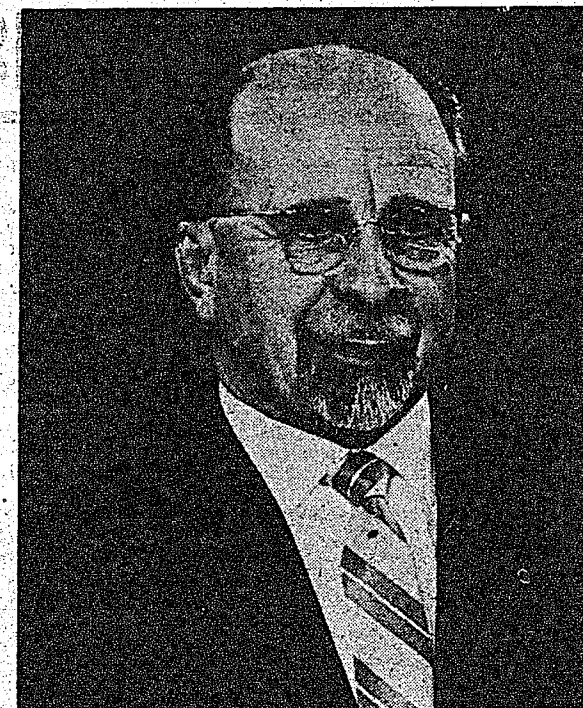
● At present ration shop is not opened in any area, unless the price level there exceeds Rs. 25. This system must go. Wherever the price of rice is Rs. 22 or higher government must open ration shops to supply rice at Rs. 18.

● There must be less formalities in issuing ration cards. At places, government often refuses to issue ration cards to people who have arrears of rent, *adda* or other taxes. This practice should be stopped.

● The quantity of ration supplied should be increased, especially for working people like in West Bengal.

The memorandum also demanded that the government should open some fair price shops in each town and in these shops rice may be made available at prices fixed not higher than at Rs. 22 a maund.

From K. GOPALAN



Walter Ulbricht, architect of GDR.

## RECOGNISE GDR, NOW

NEW AGE is proud to salute the first German workers' and peasants' state—the German Democratic Republic—on the completion of 15 years of its existence.

The birth of the GDR in 1949 was in every way a turning point in German history: for the first time, a German state, dedicated to peace, had been founded. The German working people, who refused to be used again as cannon fodder for the aggressive aims of German imperialism, at last had a state of their own.

During the 15 years of its life, the GDR has been able to ensure remarkable development in every field—in industry and agriculture, in education and culture.

The Indian people have watched this progress with friendly admiration. But what has struck us most, as indeed it has struck all other peoples, is the foreign policy pursued from its birth by the GDR.

### EDITORIAL ARTICLE

In complete contrast with the revanchist rulers of West Germany, the GDR government has pursued at all times a policy of peace and of support to the struggles of the peoples of the whole world against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The newly liberated countries of Asia and Africa know that the GDR is their true friend: the economic assistance and cooperation these countries receive from the GDR is without any political strings—again in total contrast with the so-called West German "aid" which is meant only to promote the interests of the West German monopolists and increase their exploitation and loot.

Indo-GDR relations have continued to grow in many fields—particularly in the field of trade, which grows with every year. Cultural exchanges and contacts have also multiplied rapidly.

On the principal issue of foreign policy, the position taken by the Government of India has been close to that of the GDR. At moments of need, the GDR has stood by India firmly and without hesitation.

And yet the Government of India has still not given diplomatic recognition to the GDR, while the revanchist West German government is recognised. This issue has been raised by democratic forces in the country again and again. This failure to recognise the GDR is clearly in violation of the policy of non-alignment.

It is argued by some that the "reason" for this non-recognition lies in the threat that the West German government keeps giving to all and sundry, that if any government recognises the GDR, the West German government will promptly break diplomatic relations with that government.

This is an utterly wrong and false argument. In the first place, one can call the West German government's bluff: there is little chance of the threat being carried out against India. But even if the threat is real, the question is: can we sacrifice principles for the doubtful notional gain of West German "aid"?

Again and again, has the GDR declared its readiness to give material assistance to India in its developmental activities. And it is perfectly clear that this assistance is without any conditions or strings—quite unlike the West German "bounty".

What is of paramount significance is that India's refusal to grant diplomatic recognition to the GDR helps only the cold war and the enemies of peace who refuse to accept the fact of the existence of two German states.

Pandit Nehru had repeatedly stated that we must recognise the fact of the two German states if the German problem is to be solved and the danger spot in the heart of Europe removed. There is only one concrete way to show that Pandit Nehru's understanding is being translated into action and that is to give diplomatic recognition to the GDR now, without delay.

It appears to us to be specially important today, on the eve of the nonaligned countries' conference in Cairo—to ensure that this violation of our nonalignment policy (arising from government's recognition of the West German militarist, revanchist rulers and its refusal to recognise the peace-loving GDR) should be ended.

The GDR must be recognised—in the earliest future.

OCTOBER 4, 1964

# FIFTEEN YEARS OF PEOPLE'S GERMANY

From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

BERLIN: The German Democratic Republic, the bulwark of peace in West Europe, is celebrating its 15th anniversary on October 7.

The German people while preparing for their great national day look back with satisfaction on their social progress. When Germany was divided by imperialists constituting a separate West German state in September 1949, the working people of East Germany constituted themselves into a Democratic Republic and dedicated it to socialism on October 7, 1949.

After overthrowing the power of the exploiting classes and smashing the entire old state apparatus, the GDR began to build up a new democratic state power of the people. Working class unity was achieved and worker peasant alliance established allaying the fear of the middle peasants and other non-working class masses. Nazi war criminals, big landlords and monopolists were expropriated.

The first measure of the government was land reforms which ended for ever the tyranny of Junker landlords in the countryside. The people were re-educated and through revolutionary mass actions a peaceful process of social transformation took place.

The GDR government fulfilled all the provisions and obligations under the Potsdam agreement and ungrudgingly paid war reparations that atoned the sin of Hitler's fascism. Measures of the government effected an anti-fascist revolution while in West Germany fascism and militarism were preserved and Potsdam commitments were never fulfilled.

In GDR the anti-fascist democratic transformation, was followed by other concrete measures to improve the life of people and reconstruction of country and cities devastated and ravaged by war.

These 15 years are but a short period in the history of a nation. In GDR it turned out to be a real miracle in social economic and cultural life of the people. The people very quickly gave up racial hatred with which they had been indoctrinated by Hitler. They have learned to love all races of the world population.

From the ruins the big cities rose up again in new splendour changing their face completely beyond recognition. The industrial capacity of East Germany that was totally shattered in war began to revive. Hungry workers who salvaged machines from ruins got them running again and in 15 years transformed their state into a big industrial power.

Today industrial production is 2.5 times of what it was before the war. GDR ranks second in per capita output of chemical products.

## INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Five per cent of the world population here produce today 2.5 per cent of world's industrial goods. GDR now takes the place among the ten big industrial powers of the world and the fifth in Europe.

Socialism has brought every possible prosperity and comfort for the people. The latest figures show that every second family has a television set which is taken in the West as the indicator of affluence. There is a radio in every house. Washing machine and refrigerators are one in every four households including countryside.

The internal prestige of

GDR has grown tremendously despite the Hallstein doctrine which puts diplomatic and economic pressure on states having friendly relations with GDR. GDR today is signatory to nearly 800 international treaties though the imperialists keep on pretending that the GDR does not exist. She has diplomatic, consular or cultural relations with 53 countries, her ships sail all the seven seas trading with a hundred countries.

Two million foreigners visited GDR since August 1961 after the antifascist defence wall was put up. The wall helped tremendously to consolidate the economic life that was drained by West exploiting the open frontier. During the past three years nearly six million West German citizens have visited GDR. This blows up western propaganda that the wall is an iron curtain and blocks freedom of the people.

In the same period 60,000 West Germans crossed the frontier to settle down permanently in GDR. Those who went to West under open frontier conditions for various reasons are now coming back.

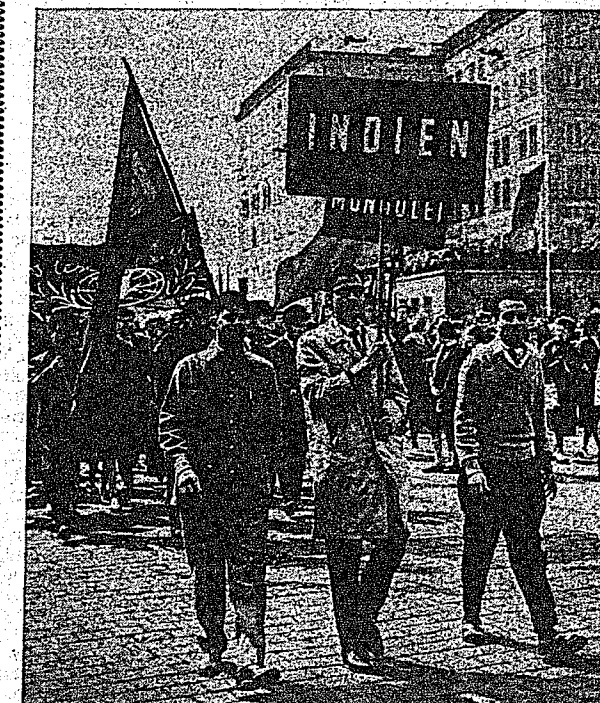
The revanchist West Germany is the gun runner, for colonialists—Gao, Angola, South Africa, Congo. The diametrically opposed foreign policy of two German states would make clear to whole world who in Germany is friend and who an enemy of people's self-determination.

The GDR strives to establish peaceful relations with all states especially with West German Federal Government. GDR government has made a number of proposals for a peaceful settlement of the German question. Walter Ulbricht even was ready to go to Bonn to talk it over to Chancellor Erhard. But all peace proposals of GDR were rejected by West German government controlled by those who oppose peace, German peace treaty and peaceful co-existence.

The people of GDR while celebrating their 15th national anniversary look forward with hope. Their socialist construction is making all round progress.

They hope too that the forthcoming visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchov to Bonn would help peaceful negotiations. GDR peoples dismiss all propaganda of Western imperialists and the Chinese leaders that Khrushchov is going to Bonn to sell GDR across the conference table. No one who read the twenty year friendship treaty signed by Khrushchov and Ulbricht which further cemented GDR's relations with USSR would believe such cock and bull story of Chinese leaders. GDR government and people have full confidence in Khrushchov and endorse his peace initiative.

On the 15th anniversary of the founding of the socialist Germany; people of West Germany have hopes that the reunification is possible and that reunited Germany shall be a socialist Germany.



Indian students take part in GDR's May Day parade.

NEW AGE

PAGE NINE

## IAC Also Contributes Its Share

THE Indian Airlines Corporation is contributing its share to the abnormal rise in prices in the backward corner of the country called Tripura.

In 1950 the freight rate between Agartala and Calcutta for a pound of cargo was two annas. In 1956 it was raised to three annas.

In 1961 the rates were made 51 pP for a kilogram. This was further raised in 1953 and again in 1954, to be fixed at 63 pP a kilogram.

Recently a further enhancement in the rates has been effected, by adding another six paise per kilogram.

Every time the IAC freight rates are increased, the prices in Tripura makes a spurt upwards, for most of the essential commodities have to be airlifted to the territory, because of lack of easy communications.

The IAC has not discriminated against cargo, however. The passenger fares have also been raised to keep level with the freight rates.

The fare between Calcutta and Agartala has been raised by five rupees from September 9. When the Skymaster service will be introduced, this will go up by another six rupees, bringing the fare (one way) to Rs. 76.

Two years ago, travel by Dakota from Agartala to Calcutta, a common feature in Tripura because of lack of other travel facilities, cost only Rs. 52.

PAGE EIGHT

NEW AGE

OCTOBER 4, 1964

## BIHAR CPI COUNCIL DEMANDS

# Judicial Enquiry Into Lathicharges Against Satyagrahis

PATNA: The Bihar state council of the CPI has demanded a judicial enquiry into the unprovoked lathicharges on peaceful satyagrahis in different parts of the state, especially in Madhubani and Darbhanga and inside the Jahanabad jail during the five-day satyagraha.

THE council further demanded that all satyagrahi prisoners lodged in various jails of the state be declared as political prisoners. The three-day meeting of the state council was held from September 16 to 18. A presidium consisting of Sunil Mukherjee MLA, Bhola Prasad and K. Gopalan, controlled the proceedings of the meeting.

In view of the imprisonment of 31 out of 83 members of the council in connection with the food satyagraha, representatives from districts were specially invited to attend the council meeting. Yogindra Sharma, member of the central secretariat of the Party, also attended the meeting.

Reviewing the five-day food satyagraha in the state, the council congratulated the 11,000 volunteers who participated in the satyagraha and thanked the people of the state who actively cooperated and turned up in thousands to make the satyagraha a mighty mass movement.

The council adopted a report on satyagraha in which the following conclusions were drawn:

● The massive scale of the satyagraha, the heroic behaviour of our comrades before and after the arrest is a matter of pride for us. The satyagraha helped to channelise the discontent of the people in a powerful mass movement and inspire them. The Government of Bihar was forced to accept though reluctantly the need of undertaking state trading in foodgrains.

● Due to our satyagraha, Jan Sangh sponsored hunger-strikes failed to make any impression on the people and our slogans for the solution of the food crisis left a deeper impact on the minds of the people than the pro-hoarder slogan of Jan Sangh".

● The report added that "all these have helped to strengthen the voice of the masses and create confidence in their own strength".

● The report felt that "further mass actions on all-India plane will be necessary in order to prevent the government from backing out of its commitments regarding state trading, nationalisation of banking industry and putting an end to speculation".

● The report noted with satisfaction that during the satyagraha everywhere there was

tremendous response from the masses. Though the government tried to impress upon the people that the satyagraha would lead to lawlessness and further worsening of the crisis, there was no opposition from any quarter. Everywhere thousands of people gathered to demonstrate their solidarity with the satyagrahis.

While welcoming the announcement of the state government to undertake state trading in foodgrains, the council expressed apprehension over the government's failure to take any concrete steps in order to start state trading.

## SUPPORT TO CEC DECISION

The council fully supported the decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Party to continue the agitation and observe October 2, as state trading day by holding demonstrations and mass rallies.

The council welcomed the decision of the Samyukta Socialist Party to organise hartal and satyagraha on the issue of high prices and hoped that their campaign will further strengthen the popular movement against the anti-people and pro-hoarder food policy of the government.

Grave concern was expressed

by the council over the condition of the satyagrahi prisoners in various jails of the state. The council noted with deep regret that satyagrahi prisoners lodged in Patna, Gaya, Jahanabad, Chapra, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and other jails were forced to go on hungerstrike against maltreatment in jails.

The council, while in session, received the report that about 1000 satyagrahi prisoners, lodged in different jails of the state, would go on one-day hungerstrike on September 25 to press their demands for being treated as political prisoners.

The council by a resolution condemned the government for ordering the detention of Maniram Singh, former MLA, from Bhagalpur under Defence of India Rules.

The council decided to remove the names of four members of the state council of the Party, namely, Siabar Saran Srivastava, Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Chandra Bhushan Tiwari and Krishna Kant Singh, from its rolls in view of the fact that they have joined the rival party. The council accepted the resignation of another member Birendra Prasad Sinha.

The council decided to hold the state conference of the Party from November 24 to 29 in Muzaffarpur district. Local conferences at various levels will be held before that.



# 10 YEARS OF INDO-GDR RELATIONS

During the fifteen years of the existence of the German Democratic Republic the relations with the young emergent states of South-East Asia have become ever more close and cordial. The main reason for this is the common interest in a realistic policy of peace and peaceful coexistence and the consistent, implacable struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

THE friendly relations between the GDR and the Republic of India are also based on these principles. It was therefore very natural for the GDR, which has maintained official relations with India since 1954, to encourage and support the Indian people in its rightful struggle for the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Numerous GDR government delegations have paid visits to India and were received among others by former President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and by President Dr. Radhakrishnan and other

representatives of the Indian government.

There are also close links between prominent parliamentarians of the two countries. In 1959 a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber with its President Dr. Johannes Dieckmann visited India. After this a number of Indian parliamentarians visited GDR.

Since the conclusion of the first trade agreement on October 16, 1954 the trade relations between the GDR and India have grown manifold. The trade agreement of 1954 and all later agreements are based on the

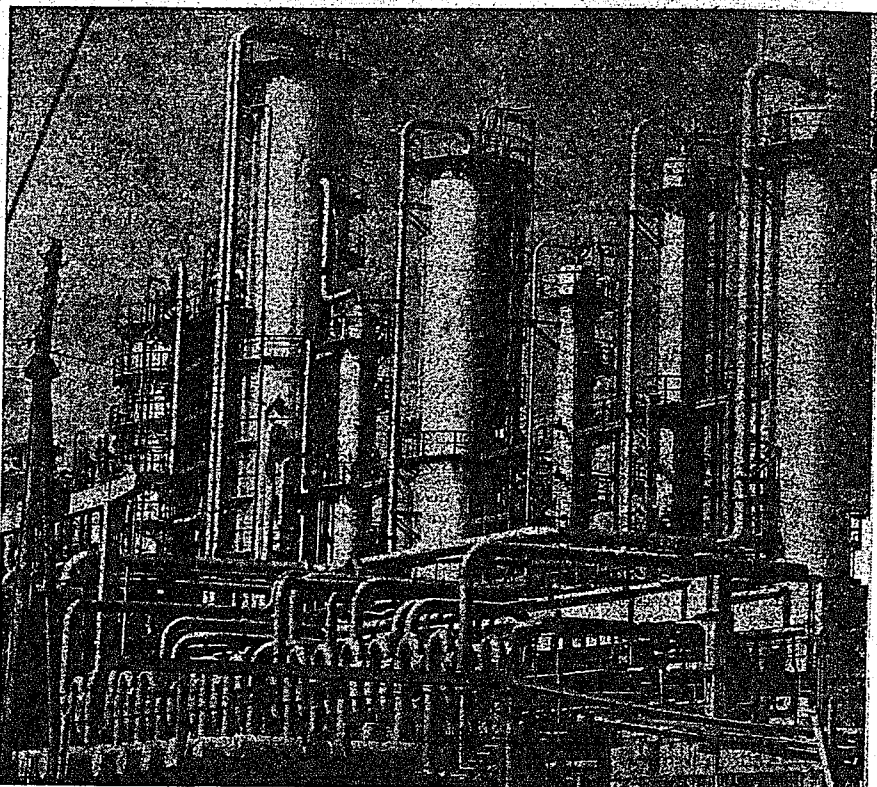
principle of equality and mutual advantage.

It was followed by the trade agreement of October 8, 1956 which stipulated that the rupee proceeds realised by the GDR in India would remain in the country and be used for the reimbursement of purchases of Indian goods.

The people in the GDR studies and do research work in the GDR.

In the field of sports, too, co-operation has improved. Thus in April this year the national hockey team of the GDR played five matches in India. Four Indian sports trainers have proceeded to the GDR where they are taking a course at the German Academy of Physical Culture and Sports, Leipzig.

It is hoped that these relations will receive new impetus when the Olympic



Left: Chemical Plant Leuna II under Construction. Above: Schwedt-On-Oder Oil Refinery.

The trade turnover between the GDR and India has increased more than ten-fold in the course of the last ten years. The further development of trade will also be served by the shipping arrangement which was concluded in November 1963 in New Delhi.

In the course of the last five years GDR exports to India of fertilizers, cinematographic films (raw) and chemicals amounted to about 200 million rupees, of machine tools to 100 million rupees and of printing machines to 50 million rupees.

Thanks to the wide range of Indian export goods the GDR was able to increase her purchases from India. In the course of the last ten years the GDR bought tea, coffee and spices worth 110 million rupees, mining products such as mica and iron ore for about 80 million rupees and handicraft products worth 4 million rupees. The imports of the GDR during the last five years of de-oiled cake, groundnuts and similar products amounted to 110 million rupees. In addition 4.1 million square metres of cotton material and 43.3 million square metres of jute material were imported.

The GDR has shown sympathy and understanding for all measures taken by the Republic of India to increase her exports. It therefore tries to find ways and means to increase its imports of traditional as well as new Indian products.

## MORE TRADE, GROWING FRIENDSHIP, EXCHANGES

the starring tours of the Indian Little Ballet Troup and the danceuses, the Vajifdars, in the GDR were very successful. This year the dance group of Kumari Kamala of Madras performed with great success in Berlin.

From time to time GDR theatres also stage Indian plays, as for instance Vasantasena and Sakuntala. The GDR also exchanges film news reels with India, and the GDR Radio and All India Radio exchange music programmes.

For several years Indian citizens have been granted scholarships for practical training and post-graduate studies by the GDR. So far more than 50 Indians have done their doctorates in engineering at the Technical University of Dresden alone.

In 1964 again 15 Indian post-graduates and 30 practical trainees are proceeding to the GDR. At present there are some 120 Indian trainees and post-graduates at the various universities and colleges of the GDR.

In 1963 several GDR scientists and scholars came to India for conducting research in their special fields. Likewise many Indian scientists and doctors have had the opportunity to continue their

Hockey Team of the GDR will play against Indian hockey players after their return from Tokyo in November this year.

The cultural and scientific relations between the GDR and India were raised to a higher level with the signing

and cultural co-operation could be continued at will—they all give evidence of the cordial and closer relations between the GDR and India. They are building bridges of peaceful understanding, mutual respect and recognition between the two peoples.

Indian Pavilion at Leipzig Autumn Fair, September 1964



of an agreement on cultural and scientific exchanges between the two countries on February 20, 1964 and the conclusion of a five-year agreement on co-operation between the German Academy of Sciences of the GDR and the Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on March 13, 1964.

Most important work is being done by the Institutes for Indology at the Humboldt University of Berlin, the universities of Leipzig, Halle and Jena.

Commemoration in honour of Buddha, Kalidasa and Tagore took place in the GDR in recent years.

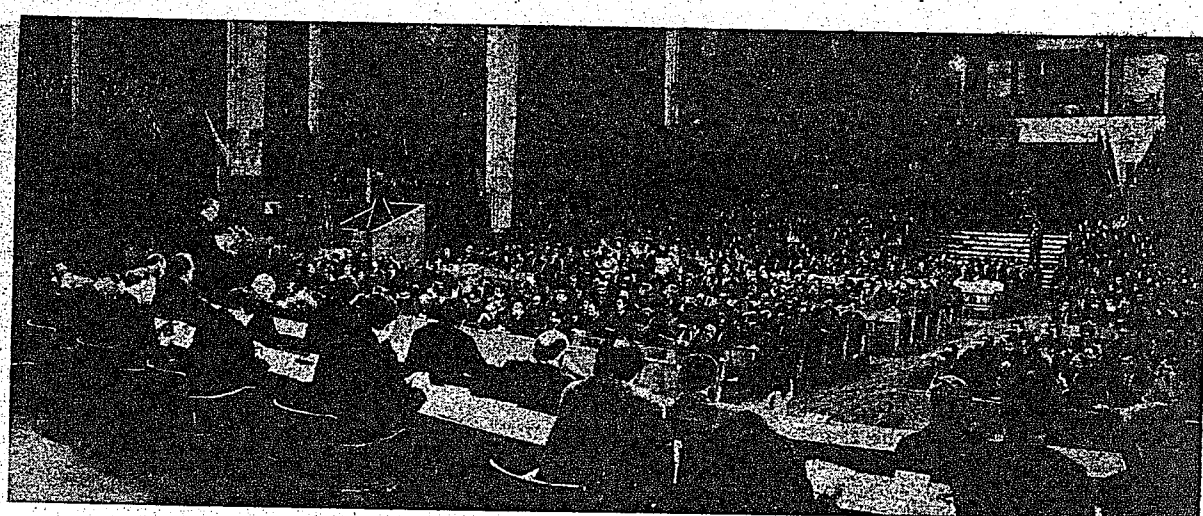
Last year the Indology Institute of Berlin University organised a scientific conference in memory of Swami Vivekananda. In December 1963 and January 1964 an assistant of the Institute participated in the Vivekananda celebrations and conferences in India.

Important work in this field is also done by the Indian department of the German Academy of Sciences which is at present preparing for the centenary celebrations in honour of Lala Lajpat Rai in 1965.

At present preparations are going on for a large exhibition on India on the occasion of the 75th birthday of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru who was held in high esteem in the GDR. The exhibition to be held in Berlin will consist of photographs, documents on India's past and present.

A large section will be devoted to India's struggle for freedom and to the contribution of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru in achieving independence. The External Affairs Ministry has supplied 98 large mounted photographs for the purpose. The exhibition is organised by the German South East Asia Society of the GDR, which has Deputy Premier Max Seifrin as its president.

These examples of economic



GDR People's Chamber (Parliament) in Session.

## GDR INDUSTRY: FROM SCRATCH TO TENTH POWER IN WORLD

The industrial production of the German Democratic Republic takes tenth place in the world today. The first workers' and farmers' state on German soil is an important industrial power which cannot be ignored by any serious politician or economist.

ESPECIALLY in the recent period there has been an increase in the number of voices which from this matter-of-fact starting point are considering and reflecting on how things will go on.

The American newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote: "Between 1955 and 1962 East Germany exported 440 complete factories, power stations, cement works, textile integrated works and sugar mills. This is one industrial plant a week."

In the Paris newspaper LE MONDE Roland Delcour writes about the German Democratic Republic: "No country in Europe is so sure of its future."

In considering this, the starting position in this part of Germany must never be forgotten.

War destruction was especially serious in the east of Germany in 1945. In the first ten years after the end of the war the economic strength had to be spent mainly to overcome the war consequences. Nor is it any secret that only this part of Germany made reparations for the damage caused in other states by the Hitler war.

The East was faced with new aggravations by the division of Germany. It is true that an engineering industry existed on this territory—the present German Democratic Republic. But it could not rely on a metallurgical basis.

blast furnaces remained where as West Germany had over 120 mostly modern blast furnaces. The Ruhr district, the decisive raw material basis and the processing area for hard coal, iron and steel is located in West Germany.

But nevertheless the territory which does not even amount to one quarter of the old German Reich of 1936 reached the same production volume in 1963 as the industry of the entire old German

Reich in 1936. In a few years this production volume will be considerably exceeded, for by 1970 industrial production is to be increased by another 60 per cent as compared to 1963.

Expressed in figures this means that the industrial production of the GDR will have increased ten-fold within twenty years after its founding in 1949. Now already the industrial workers create values

\*ON PAGE 12

"SO SURE OF THEIR FUTURE"



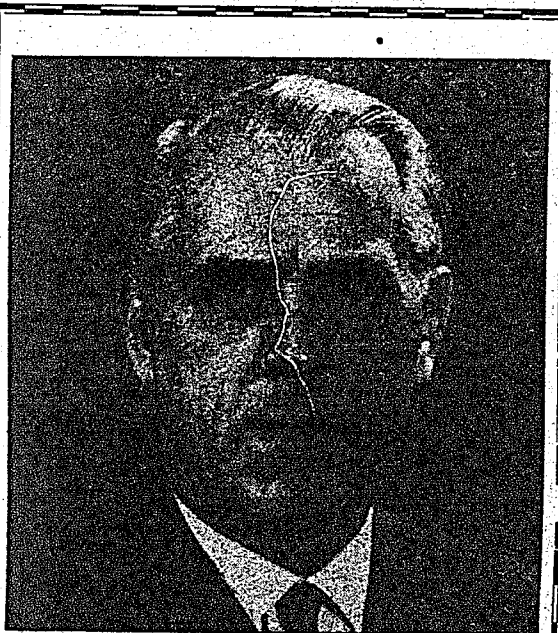


# GDR And New Asian-African States

By WOLFGANG KIESEWETTER  
(Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of GDR)

In a few days, on October 7, the German Democratic Republic, the first peace state on German soil, will celebrate the 15th anniversary of its foundation. Reviewing the political, economic and cultural development of our state in the past fifteen years one can state with pride that the GDR developed into the fifth-biggest industrial power in Europe and takes a respected place in the family of peace-loving peoples through its consistent peace policy.

On the basis of the respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual advantage and reciprocal benefit, manifold political, economic and cultural relations developed between the GDR and the independent African and Asian states. State representations of the GDR exist in more than 20 states of these continents, and agreements in various fields were concluded with the governments of many states.



## WILLI STOPH NEW GDR PREMIER

WILLI STOPH, former First Deputy Prime Minister has been unanimously elected the new Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic by the Peoples' Chamber on September 24. He succeeds Otto Grotewohl who since 1949 until his death on September 21 had led the country's government. Willi Stoph was born on July 9, 1914 in Berlin, the son of a worker. He attended an elementary school, learned the bricklayer's craft and after finishing extra-mural studies became a building technician. Stoph joined the Communist youth organisation in 1928 and also became a trade union member in the same year. He joined the Communist Party in 1931. Stoph accomplished many sided political work in the interests of the German working class and also actively took part in illegal anti-fascist work during compulsory service in the Nazi Wehrmacht. After the liquidation of fascism he devoted all his energy as a member of the Communist Party of Germany for the construction of a new democratic Germany. The Party entrusted him with responsible tasks in restoring and building economy. After the merger of the Communist and the Social Democratic Parties into the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Party leaders appointed Willi Stoph as leader of the department for economic policy in the executive of the Socialist Unity Party. At the third SED Party Chamber. From 1952 to 1955 Stoph held the office of Minister of the Interior. He gained great merits in creating and strengthening the armed forces. From 1956 to 1960, he was the Minister of National Defence, and afterwards promoted to Colonel General and later to General of the Army. Since 1962 Willi Stoph has been the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and from 1963, a member of the State Council.

The anti-imperialist policy of the young sovereign states is highly esteemed by the government and the population of the German Democratic Republic.

The policy of positive neutralism and nonalignment proclaimed by the majority of these states is valued as an important contribution to international relaxation and the safeguarding of peace.

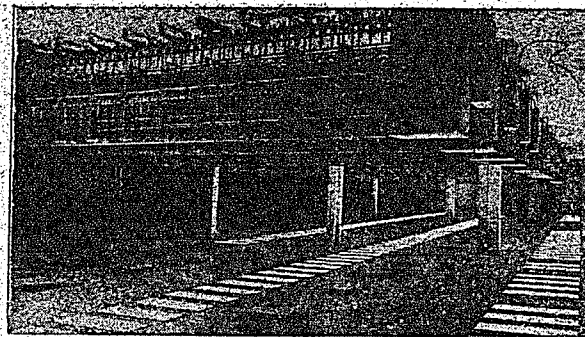
The unrestricted support of the national and anti-colonial liberation struggle of the peoples and the development and cultivation of friendly relations with the young sovereign states of Asia and Africa and the solidarity with their peoples which have to solve great tasks after the liquidation of the colonial heritage and the achievement of economic independence belong to the basic tasks of the foreign policy of the German Democratic Republic.

The GDR has won reputation in many Afro-Asian countries through its consistent anti-imperialist foreign policy.

Such proofs of its solidarity as the assistance for the Egyptian people in the days of the Suez aggression in 1956 or the political and material support for the liberation struggle of the Algerian people, its intercession for the liberation of Goa from the Portuguese colonial yoke and for the reunification of West Irian with the Indonesian mother country are irrefutable facts of the solidarity of the GDR with the liberation struggle in Asia and Africa.

The government and population of the GDR also determinedly condemn the US intervention in South Vietnam which runs counter to international law. There the USA makes itself guilty of a permanent military intervention.

They support the justified demands of Cambodia for the international guaranteeing of its neutrality and territorial integrity. Immediately after the decisions of Addis Ababa became known



A Deodorant Plant in GDR: Deodorant Fabric is Comparable Nylon

the GDR decided to boycott South African commodities and stopped all its trade and maritime navigation with South Africa.

The government of the German Democratic Republic attributes special significance to a constant expansion of economic cooperation with the sovereign Asian and African states.

It is ready to develop trade with them for mutual benefit on the basis of long-term state agreements which guarantee a constant balancing and assure for these states the sale of their national products and the purchasing of commodities required for their own industrialisation.

An example for the successful development of the trade of the GDR with the sovereign states is the exchange of goods with India whose volume has grown from 19.1 million marks in 1955 to 210 million marks in 1963.

The entire trade turnover of the GDR with the young sovereign states increased by 260 per cent from 1955 to 1963.

Within the framework of economic cooperation the GDR granted support in reciprocal interest at favourable conditions in order to help the young sovereign states in developing their national industries, in public instruction and other fields.

The economic development perspectives of the GDR open still greater possibilities for the GDR's economic cooperation with the young Asian and African states. The GDR makes its appearance increasingly with the export of complete industrial plants.

In order to help to overcome the shortage of skilled workers, engineers, scientifically educated cadres, teachers, etc., which is caused by the colonial rule in

the young nation-states, the universities, colleges and schools of the GDR with their rich traditions stand open for the young citizens of the sovereign Asian and African states.

This is done on the basis of cultural agreements, agreements on technical cooperation and other agreements in the field of public instruction and science which were, for example, concluded with Ghana, Guinea and Mali at the end of May.

Since the friendly relations of the GDR with the young nation-states have a firm political and economic foundation the trend to the complete normalisation of inter-state relations asserts itself increasingly.

The Hallstein Doctrine which has long been condemned by history, but with which the West German Federal Republic wants to forbid it to the young states in an arrogant manner and under gross interference in their internal affairs to take up equal relations with the two German states, is being rejected in the young states to a growing degree.

There can be no doubt that the governments of the neutral states of Asia and Africa which already recognised the real existence of their sovereignty without being influenced by third sides how they shape their relations with the two German states.

The GDR will do everything in its power in the future, too, to universally develop the friendly cooperation with the sovereign Asian and African states, and it will further work for it that the areas still dominated by colonial powers will attain their national independence.

## INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

\*FROM CENTRE PAGES

in 90 work days for which they needed a whole year in 1950.

Lignite is the decisive raw material on whose basis this rapid development took place. For many years the GDR has been leading in the world with an annual production of more than 200 million tons.

A modern industry came into existence in the GDR on the basis of lignite. For the first and only time in the world, metallurgical high temperature coke was successfully extracted from lignite with which iron can be smelted in low shaft furnaces designed for this specific purpose.

At present further metallurgical works are coming into existence in the GDR in which alloyed super-refined steels can be produced as well.

To this must be added to fact that the GDR has been able considerably to enlarge the structure of its raw material base.

Large and constantly increasing quantities of petroleum are flowing into the German Democratic Republic through the longest continental "Friendship" pipeline from the Soviet oil fields on the Volga. On this basis an entirely new branch of a highly productive

chemical economy, petroleum chemistry, is coming into existence.

The importance of the industrial production of the GDR does not rely only and certainly not primarily on its extent. Proceeding and comparing on the basis of the importance of the products and the level of modern technology the GDR would certainly range even higher than tenth in the world.

The process of a profound technical revolution in industry and agriculture has taken place at an increasingly higher speed. Entirely new branches of industry came into existence, for example, electronics and the industry for enterprise, measuring, control and regulating technology which now put us into a position of producing complete plants and machinery on the latest ideas of science and technology.

The export of complete plants and mechanical engineering products, especially, will be considerably expanded in the future.

It is quite natural that such a highly developed industrial country with one of the world's largest chemical industries and a highly modern engineering industry also has a modern consumer goods industry.

The textile machine industry of the GDR has a worldwide reputation. Newly built weaving

mills in the country have also been equipped with these products. Very large new works for the processing of synthetic fibres have come into existence or will take up production soon.

These works have considerably higher capacities than required by the needs of the 17 million inhabitants of the GDR. Consequently the country plays an outstanding role in the export of consumer goods and durable technical goods.

If someone would have made the presumptuous attempt at the founding of the GDR to prophesy what economic position this young state would occupy in the world fifteen years later he would certainly have remained far below the results which are actually achieved today.

But surely every attempt at determining the perspective—as modest as it may ever have sounded—would have appeared to many citizens of the GDR as a scarcely realizable conception.

The tempo of the further construction of the first German workers' and farmers' state depends solely on the performances of the working people in the country. The German Democratic Republic has really every reason to look to the future with great confidence.

NEW DELHI: The arrests of some big, monopoly wholesale foodgrain dealers of Delhi has caused widespread jubilation all over the city. These arrests have been followed by an immediate fall in price of wheat by about Rs. 8 per quintal. On September 25, the price of farm wheat was Rs. 63 a quintal which came down to Rs. 55 a quintal on the next day. Similarly, the price of dala wheat has come down from Rs. 57 a quintal to Rs. 52 a quintal.

ATTEMPTS of the Delhi Administration to deal firmly with the hoarders, black marketers and profiteers have, however, come after the long and bitter experience of the past one month when these antisocial elements indulged in unbridled profiteering, raising prices every day.

SO BOLD DID THEY BECOME THAT ON SEPTEMBER 17 A SPOKESMAN OF THE FEDERATION OF INDIAN TRADE CHAMBERS DECLARED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE THEIR INTENTION OF RAISING PRICES OF WHEAT TO RS. 70 A QUINTAL IN A WEEK'S TIME.

It was this threat and the public indignation which followed that compelled the Administration to take action against the wholesalers.

In the middle of July 1964, the Delhi Administration had carried out police raids on hidden godowns and froze for a day 2 to 3 lakh maunds of wheat. Taking shelter behind certain provisions of the Food Grains Licensing Order, the wholesalers, however, got away with it and the Delhi Administration had to eat humble pie declaring that these stocks were licenced!

This did not convince anyone, but armed with a certificate of 'honesty' the wholesalers went all the way to raise prices with impunity.

The Great Satyagraha of the Communist Party put the first fear of the people into the minds of these wholesalers and also brought the Delhi Administration to announce the

formation of a Price Fixation Committee on August 14. Ten out of the twelve members of the committee were nonofficial and six out of them were Congressmen. The leader of the Jan Sangh, an independent Corporation councillor and a Communist councillor were also included in the committee.

Prem Sagar Gupta, Communist member of the committee, submitted a written memorandum at its meeting on August 20, focussing attention on the various shady deals of these wholesalers. It was revealed that 15 wholesale dealers in Delhi have the monopoly of the entire foodgrains trade controlling as much as 90 per cent of the total foodgrain stocks.

It was also stated by him that besides about three lakh maunds of wheat stored in Delhi, these wholesale dealers had thousands of tons of wheat and gram stocks, purchased in their account during May, June and July, stored in the mandies of Punjab.

Besides this, thousands of tons of pulses are stored in various mandis of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

These stocks would be more than enough for the entire requirements of Delhi till the new crops next year. He urged that the prices of foodgrains should be fixed with regard to the average actual purchase prices of these stocks which would immediately bring down the prices, falling which these stocks should be seized and steps taken to introduce total state trading in foodgrains.

The representatives of the wholesale dealers, in connivance with certain Congressmen and

# DELHI: All-Round Support for State Trading in Foodgrains

By Our Staff Correspondent

the leader of the Jan Sangh, however, successfully thwarted all attempts by this committee to fix reasonable prices.

The committee accepted the offer made by the wholesalers to the effect that they would open a hundred fair price shops, control the prices, nominally reduce their margin of profit from 1.75 per cent to 1.62 per cent and fix and display the prices on the basis of the ruling market price of Punjab.

No sooner than their pious announcement, the wholesalers went back on every commitment they had made to the price fixation committee and to the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. They circulated a reduction of their commission on wheat from 1.75 per cent to 1.62 per cent but in respect of all other food grains, retained the earlier commission.

Even in the case of wheat they more often than not violated this commitment. The fair price shops never saw the light of the day. On August 24 they tried to provoke a clash with the Communist Party satyagrahis with the help of goondas and RSS leaders. No prices were announced till then.

On August 27 they notified their prices but never observed them and on September 10 they finally gave up even their intention to notify the prices. At one stage the prices of wheat after the announcement of the Punjab government registered a fall but the same did not have any effect in Delhi. On the contrary the prices went on rising.

Not only this. Fictitious transactions of sale and purchase of wheat, gram and other grains were shown. Even after Punjab

has banned the export of gram, gram continues to be smuggled into Delhi and freely sold at exorbitant prices; even booked from Delhi to Bombay, Madras and Nagpur. Wheat smuggling to adjoining territories of Uttar Pradesh continues unabated.

Faced with the concrete realities of the situation, section after section of public opinion got convinced that the fate of the people can no longer be entrusted in the hands of these hoarders and profiteers. No longer can the people be left to the mercy of their lust for loot.

Communist party's demand for state trading in foodgrains, a key demand in the entire satyagraha agitation, has within a month become the demand of every one in the city.

Two members of the price fixation committee of the Delhi Administration, Prem Sagar Gupta and a former Deputy Mayor of the Corporation, Ram Charan Aggarwal, requisitioned a special meeting of the committee and submitted a memorandum for its consideration.

The memorandum demanded that the committee should recommend to the Delhi Administration that the account books and records of these monopoly firms be seized and they be arrested under DIR; forward trading and speculative dealings in foodgrains including gram and pulses be banned; bank advances for storage of food grains be also banned.

The Delhi Municipal Corporation at a special meeting on September 21 unanimously recommended that the Administration in order to save the consumers from the antisocial activities of the hoarders 'should procure essential foodgrains from

were never stuck to and actually given up even before the ink was dry. On September 10 they announced publicly their intention to give up the whole idea of notifying prices.

★ They are making absolutely fictitious entries on purchases and sales in respect of grains particularly gram and wheat.

Wheat transactions are being shown in the name of certain fictitious purchasers from Gurgaon and other adjoining Punjab territories. The parties to whom such sales are shown are charged the commission at 1.75 per cent but these parties are not traceable because the deals are fictitious.

With regard to gram, the situation is even more serious. They have purchased large quantities of gram from Punjab but shown their purchases from fictitious parties in Delhi. Gram is now freely sold without any entries in stocks particularly in the areas of Mehrauli, Nangloi and Narela.

★ About two weeks ago one firm purchased almost the entire available quantity of masoor from Delhi and despatched the same to their branch at Agra. This masoor became unavailable in Delhi.

★ Not only have the wholesalers misbehaved but with a view to create a scare about the likely price trends they even went to the press on September 17 to threaten that the price will rise to Rs. 70 per quintal.

★ On August 27, they notified certain prices which

## DELHI TRADERS' HOAX ON PRICE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI: Revealing facts about how the wholesale grain dealers in Delhi hoodwinked the price fixation committee set up by the Delhi Administration and amassed more profits behind the smokescreen of a voluntary cut in profits have been made available here.

DISQUIETING facts about the activities of the wholesale dealers are contained in a memorandum submitted to the price fixation committee by two municipal councillors of Delhi, Prem Sagar Gupta (Communist) and Ram Charan Aggarwal (Independent).

The price fixation committee had accepted the offer of the wholesale grain dealers to make a voluntary cut in their profits and notify themselves the prices of foodgrains, and did not fix the prices of grains by itself.

The result has been, according to the memorandum, continuous rise in prices. The price of farm wheat, which was only Rs. 53 a quintal on August 20 rose to Rs. 63 a quintal on September 12; dala wheat from Rs. 51 to Rs. 56; gram from Rs. 75 to Rs. 97; barley from Rs. 60 to Rs. 66; bajra from Rs. 60 to Rs. 68; dal moone from Rs. 100 to Rs. 116; dal masoor from Rs. 67 to Rs. 100.

The memorandum said: It should now be clear to

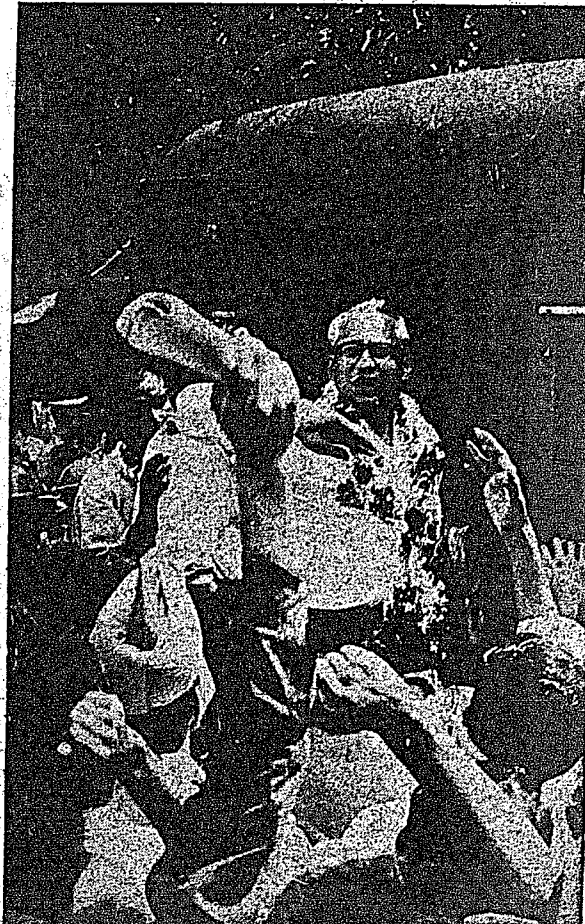
everybody and no longer only to us that the whole purpose of the formation of the price fixation committee was sought to be defeated and side-tracked by the wholesalers' voluntary offer to reduce the margin of profit by 12 paise per hundred rupees.

They have played a hoax on the administration, on the price fixation committee and on the entire people of Delhi not only with respect of prices. Many more things have been revealed during this one month:

★ In the case of only wheat they circularized a reduction in the commission from 1.75 per cent to 1.62 per cent. In the case of all other grains the circular directed continuance of 1.75 per cent commission or the margin of profit.

★ Even in the case of wheat instances are not wanting where 1.75 per cent continued to be charged as a margin of profit.

★ On August 27, they notified certain prices which



Satyagraha in Delhi's grain mandi focussed attention to hoarding and profiteering by wholesalers



# Karnataka Sets Date For CPI State Conference

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

**BANGALORE:** The Karnataka state council of the Communist Party of India has decided to hold the state conference in preparation for the Party Congress at Bangalore from November 19 to 22 and to invite the chairman of the CPI, S. A. Dange, to attend the conference.

The decision was taken at an extended meeting of the Karnataka state council, held at Bangalore from September 20 to 22. A. Santharam Pai, K. P. Mense and C. B. Monnaiah presided over the deliberations.

The meeting was attended, besides council members, by secretaries of district committees and representatives of district units, among them M. C. Narasimhan MLC, C. B. Monnaiah, Somasundara Sharma (Mysore), Mallanna (Tumkur), K. P. Mense (Belgaum), Venkatappa (Bhadraavathi).

M. N. Govindan Nair MP, member of the Central Secretariat of the CPI reported on the recent meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Party. He explained the resolution of the Central Secretariat recognising the state council of the CPI with B. V. Kakkilaya as secretary and stated that the Central Executive Committee at its last meeting endorsed the resolution of the Secretariat on the Karnataka unit of the Party.

He said that N. L. Upadhyaya was requested to attend the CEC meeting and explain his position, but he failed to do so.

Referring to the Karnataka unit of the Party where some of the members, who have formed a separate council, still claim to be with the National Council, Govindan Nair said that in reality the position was that they were not with the National Council but adopting an attitude of being 'independent' of the National Council, free to choose their course of action.

## ANTI-PARTY POSTURE

He said that the position of N. L. Upadhyaya and his group was not in consonance with the Constitution of the Communist Party of India which does not permit any lower unit to act independently of the higher unit, or seek to arbitrate between the Party and the splitters.

However, he stated, any one who accepted the authority of the National Council unreservedly and implemented its decisions was welcome into the fold of the Party despite any difference they might have on political issues.

Govindan Nair explained the other resolutions of the CEC, in respect of food situation, modification of the Bonus Commission report by the government etc.

B. V. Kakkilaya reported on the situation in Karnataka and the activities of the Party, mainly the food satyagraha conducted in all the main centres of the state in pursuance of the Party's decision.

Satyagraha was conducted in Bangalore, Mangalore, Udipi, Bankwal, Tumkur, Belgaum, Shimoga, Bhadravathi, Bijapur, Gulbarga and Raichur. More than 300 persons were arrested.

The meeting adopted a resolution on the food situation in the state which said that the government has totally failed in dealing with the hoarders and profiteers in peoples' food and in securing

popularise these demands from September 29 to October 2.

The meeting congratulated the students of the Karnataka University for their heroic struggle for the reduction of college and school fees and urged that the government should meet the demands of the students fully.

The council demanded the release immediately of Gangadhar Namoshi, MLA and others of Gulbarga who were convicted in connection with the food satyagraha. It urged upon the government to release V. Panchakshari unconditionally from custody and withdraw the cases in connection with the peoples' struggle for food.

enough stock of foodgrains or arranging its proper distribution.

Stocks have started disappearing from the market and the wholesale traders have started threatening the government. While the situation is so grave ministers issue contradictory statements and actually give an alibi to the hoarders and protect them.

While condemning this policy of ineptitude of the government the resolution demanded immediate and effective steps against hoarding. It also demanded that stocks should be procured immediately and distributed through fair price shops.

## NATIONALISE FOOD TRADE

It further demanded that the central government should immediately start functioning the foodgrains corporation and not postpone it till January next as is envisaged, so that the foodgrains may not be garnered by the hoarders and middlemen to the detriment of the people.

The Council called upon all Party units, members and sympathisers of the Party and the people organised and led by the Party, to hold demonstrations and meetings on October 2, in pursuance of the call of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, to observe that day as 'FOODGRAINS TRADE NATIONALISATION DAY'. The council decided to conduct a vigorous campaign to



Forum Participants Dance in the Foyer of Kremlin Palace

## Tasks Facing Youth of the World

\* FROM PAGE 6

against the freedom and independence of the peoples;

\* Strengthen your solidarity with the peoples and youth waging an armed national liberation struggle as well as with other means;

\* Step up your support of the people of the developing countries in the fight for economic and cultural advance; for democracy and social progress;

\* Support the struggle of peoples and youth of the countries which are under the domination of the reactionary and fascist governments; for the winning of democracy;

\* Fight resolutely against the threat of a new world war, for general and complete disarmament, for the banning of nuclear weapons, for the

ending of all nuclear tests, for the liquidation of foreign military bases;

\* Fight for the triumph of the principles of the policy of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems;

\* Raise still higher the sacred banner of the unity of the international democratic and progressive movement of the youth and students of all countries and continents.

The programme of action adopted by the Forum is a magnificent document outlining the tasks of the young peoples of the world and calling upon them to fulfil these tasks through a number of concrete steps.

It includes programmes like measures against racia-

lism and fascism; concrete forms of solidarity with the struggling peoples; international work camps; solidarity days for the peoples of Cyprus, Latin America, South Africa, anti-fascist Youth of Spain and Portugal; against atom bombs and hydrogen bombs etc., and assisting the students of newly-developing countries to acquire better education etc.

The World Youth Forum has been able to fulfil the aim it had set for itself. Despite the attempts at splitting its ranks, the youth of the world has reasserted its unity. The policy of peace and peaceful coexistence has emerged victorious. The adventurist lines of action have been defeated. This was the biggest achievement of the Forum.

# First International Centenary Conference In Berlin

From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

**BERLIN:** An impressive commemoration conference opened in Berlin, the capital of socialist Germany, on September 25 to mark the centenary of the founding of the First International. It is being held under the joint auspices of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW and the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

THE fact that the international commemoration of the centenary is held in socialist Germany—the land which gave birth to the founders of scientific socialism and the First International—where the dreams of Marx and Engels have been realised is indeed in the fitness of things.

In the Congress Hall of the headquarters of the SED where the conference is being held, the rostrum was decorated with giant portraits of Marx and Engels and the inscription "Hundred Years of First International, Workers of All Countries Unite." On the left of the rostrum stood a giant statue of Lenin.

Representatives of 40 Communist and Workers Parties are participating in this conference. Among those who occupied the honourable place in the presidium was the leader of the Indian delegation, Dr. G. Adhikari.

Others in the presidium included Alexi Rummyantsev, editor of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, and leading members of Communist Parties attending the conference.

In the first two days, plenary sessions of the conference heard the following papers dealing with questions of theory, strategy and tactics of the contemporary working class movement:

Walter Ulbricht, first secretary of the SED of Germany: "First International and the Communist Movement of the Present Time"

Andropov, secretary of CPSU: "Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Communists Throughout the World"

Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of CP Spain: "The Great Force of Creative Marxism-Leninism"

Jack Ducloux, Politbureau member of the French CP: "Communists and the Struggle for Democratisation of Central and Local State Apparatus." (Ducloux did not attend the conference due to illness; his paper was read by a representative of the CFF).

Emilio Sereni, Politbureau member of the CP Italy: "Economics and Politics in the International Working Class Movement at the Present Time."

Bachir Haji Ali, Algerian Marxist: "Socialist World Revolution and the Struggles of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for National Liberation."

G. Adhikari, member of central secretariat of the CPI: "Struggle for National Democracy and the Non-Capitalist Path in the Light of Indian Experiences."

The director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism of the CPSU Central Committee, Popsolov, is expected to read a paper, "First International and Its Place in History", in the last day's plenary session.

After hearing seven papers, the conference broke into three commissions to deliberate on various

questions concerning new forms of common fight for democracy and socialism under new historical conditions. The three commissions are on problems of socialism and communism, on problems of revolutionary process in developed capitalist countries and on problems of national liberation movement.

Lively discussions have been going on in these three commissions dealing with the three streams of world revolutionary process and social progress. In an intervention in the commission on national liberation movement, Mohit Sen (CPI) spoke on the struggles in India for building national democratic front.

After two days' exchange of opinions and experiences, summarising reports will be read in the concluding plenary session on September 29. No resolution will be passed, but a communique will be issued on the last day.

On behalf of those who assembled in the Berlin conference a wreath will be placed at the grave in London's High Gates cemetery, where the great teacher is in eternal rest, on September 28, the day of the foundation meeting of the International Working Men's Association.

## UP Sugar Workers Gain Higher D.A.

SUGAR workers in Uttar Pradesh would get higher dearness allowance with effect from July 1, 1963, under a tripartite agreement reached in the industrial committee on sugar workers' bonus.

The quantum of the rise would be from nine rupees to eleven rupees.

The committee upheld the demand of the workers that against the Wage Board's recommendation for DA revisions only from October on the basis of the July to June average rise in the index, the relief should be made retroactive from July 1, 1963.

This is the first DA revision since the Wage Board had fixed wages three years ago. 60,000 workers in the sugar industry in the state will benefit from the tripartite agreement.

The UP agreement is also expected to have its repercussions in other sugar centres as in Maharashtra, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, etc.

The Sugar Wage Board had recommended that DA revision might be effected whenever there is an average rise of 10 points in the all-India index. By July last year, the index had risen by 17 points.

# 35,000 LIC Employees Observe Demands Day

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI:** The 35,000 employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India observed their Demands Day throughout the country on September 26. Meetings were held and demonstrations were taken out in all parts of the country.

In Delhi, a public meeting was held by the LIC employees in the Durbar Hall. It was addressed by S. M. Joshi, Nath Pal and S. M. Banerjee.

In Calcutta, a meeting was held at the Raja Subodh Mullick Square. Big processions paraded the streets in the city.

In Bombay, a huge public meeting was held before Yogakshema, headquarters of the LIC. It was addressed by K. K. Shah MP, Rajni Patel, S. G. Patkar, Tulsī Boda and J. Belani. Earlier a mammoth procession was taken out from Flora Fountain to the Yogakshema buildings.

of India admitted, during the bank disputes conciliation talks, that cost of living index is faulty to the tune of at least eight points, there is no reason why the LIC should have "discussions" with the authorities on this point.

The most dangerous steps being undertaken by the LIC is in regard to reorganisation.

It has placed orders for two highly powerful IBM-1410 electronic computers from the US, reportedly at a cost of Rs. 40 lakhs. The annual recurring expenditure for them on spare parts and stationery would be Rs. 6 lakhs for each machine.

Reorganisation in anticipation of the installation of these machines has already resulted in transfers of hundreds of employees. When completed, it would mean transfer of about six thousand employees. All recruitments would be stopped and largescale retrenchment would be started.

Instead of gradual decentralisation of power and functions of the LIC, as was advised by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha and the adoption of which had been producing some results, a complete volte face is now going to take place.

Extreme centralisation will be effected, centering round the two electronic computers to be installed in Bombay and Calcutta. Eighteen out of the 36 divisional offices will be closed down. Branch offices will be downgraded into mere forwarding offices.

It will all lead to greater hardships to the policyholders though the machines are being introduced under the plea of giving better service to them.

It need not be said that such labour-saving devices as electronic computers are highly undesirable in the present stage of economic development in the country where unemployment is still a big problem.

## Big Victory For Calcutta Corporation Employees

From AJOY DASGUPTA

**CALCUTTA:** Calcutta Municipal Corporation's 20,000 workers and employees scored a big victory after five days of strike when the authorities agreed to give a house rent allowance of five and ten rupees a month for different categories of employees from December 1963.

They will also get dearness allowance at the same rate as the state government employees.

For a long time the workers and employees have been agitating, under the leadership of a joint committee, for these demands. Last year, they went on a mass hunger strike which was to have culminated in a strike. On an assurance from the Mayor, it was deferred.

But as usual, the corporation authorities sat tight for the whole year. When the workers and employees resumed their agitation this year, they put forward the usual excuse:

lack of funds and inability to do anything unless the government helped.

On September 21, when the corporation met to discuss the workers' demands for the umpteenth time, a large number of workers gathered in the quadrangle of the municipal buildings and demanded a definite answer from the Mayor.

Instead of coming out to meet the workers, the Mayor called in the police who resorted to a brutal lathi-charge and dragged the workers out. Many were injured and at least ten had to be admitted into the hospital.

This was the first time since 1923 when the Municipal Act giving self-government came into force and Deshabhandu Chittaranjan Das became the first Mayor of Calcutta that the police had been called in to meet the workers.

The news spread like wild fire and there was a spontaneous complete strike of all municipal workers. One more demand was added: resignation of the Mayor who had called in the police.

About a thousand employees observed hungerstrike on September 23 and 24 (picture below).

Public indignation ran high and press comments were acid. This, coupled with the anxiety of the government to minimise the effect of the September 25 hartal, led the Mayor to come to a settlement with a union not represented on the joint committee.

But that did not improve the situation. Ultimately, the Mayor came to a settlement with the joint committee under which the workers and employees got the above monetary benefits.

It was also agreed that the injured workers would get compensation, the strike period will be treated as leave with pay, no victimisation will take place for participation in the strike. The Mayor apologised for calling in the police on which the joint committee gave up the demand for his resignation.

On September 26 the Corporation workers and employees held a mammoth meeting to hear the joint committee leaders explain the terms of the agreement. Later a victory procession was also taken out.

(Photo: Sambhu Banerjee)





**MONGOLIA EXPOSES**

# Shady Designs Of Chinese Leaders

**ULAN BATOR:** The expansionist claims made by the Chinese leaders over the People's Republic of Mongolia has been denounced by the Mongolian people.

In a statement, which it was authorised to issue, concerning Mao Tse-tung's talk with a group of Japanese socialists, the Mongolian News Agency, MONTSAME, has said:

In his talk Mao Tse-tung openly demonstrated his expansionist striving and made unfounded territorial claims to neighbouring socialist countries. Seeking to recarve the maps of separate countries, the Chinese leaders search for support from the imperialist monopolies, resorting in doing so to extolling, for instance, the aggression by militaristic Japan during World War II.

In this talk the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China laid emphasis on the Mongolian People's Republic, whose independent state existence has always been disliked by the Chinese nationalists.

## Dreams Of Old

The Chinese leaders have long since been dreaming of making the Mongolian People's Republic an outlying region under Chinese power. Way back in 1936 Mao Tse-tung in a conversation with the American writer Edgar Snow said that with the victory of the people's revolution in China the Mongolian People's Republic would "automatically become" a part of China.

This statement of Mao Tse-tung bears out how rudely and with obvious contempt the Chinese leaders deal with the destinies of peoples: as we see he arbitrarily "settled" the destiny of the Mongolian state without the knowledge of the Mongolian people.

After the forming of the PRC Mao Tse-tung and the other Chinese leaders repeatedly attempted to settle the destiny of our people behind its back by including the Mongolian People's Republic into China, the statement said.

It added: The desire of the Chinese leaders to make the Mongolian People's Republic a province of China in effect in no way differs from the predatory policy of the Chinese landlords and militarists, the Kuomintang reactionaries, who were zealous opponents of the sovereignty of the Mongolian people.

The Chinese leaders' claims to Mongolia, whose history of state has roots in ancient times, are a result of the great-power policy they inherited from the Manchurian-Chinese conquerors. The sinister schemes of the Chinese nationalists to do away with the state independence of the Mongolian People's Republic are absurd and unfeasible.

It is common knowledge that the Mongolian people, having accomplished the people's revolution of 1921, in selfless struggle gained their

freedom, revived on a new foundation the state independence of their country which they lost at the end of the 17th century — as a result of the outward expansion of the Manchurian-Chinese conquerors.

## Vicious Attack

In his statement Mao Tse-tung viciously attacked Mongolia's friendly relations with the Soviet Union and attempted to question the sincerity of these relations. He alleged that "under the pretext of ensuring Mongolia's independence the Soviet Union has actually placed that country under its domination". Why did Mao Tse-tung have to resort to this shameful slander?

He is apparently irritated by the fact that the revolutionary gains of the Mongolian people, their fraternal inviolable friendship with the Soviet people stand as an insurmountable obstacle in the way of the implementation of the Peking leaders' dream of turning Mongolia into a part of China.

The working people of the Mongolian People's Republic know from their own experience that the Soviet Union genuinely respects the sovereignty and equality of minor nations.

The statement said that all working people of the Mongolian People's Republic are clearly aware that Mongolia would not be independent and would not have the successes she has now achieved had our people not linked their destiny with the Soviet Union.

It is clear that if the schemes of the Chinese leaders would be implemented, our people would share the lot of the interior Mongolians and other national

minorities of China against whom a policy of great khan chauvinism is being carried through.

The ill-starred attempts by the Chinese leaders to smear the fraternal friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, which has been tested in great trials, and to drive a wedge between them are doomed to inevitable failure, the statement said.

The slanderous attacks of the CPC leaders against the friendship of our peoples serve their perfidious aims of undermining the unity and cohesion of the countries of socialist community, of isolating the socialist countries from the Soviet Union.

The adventurist policy and expansionist strivings of the Chinese leaders greatly damage the vital interests of the Chinese people, the strengthening of their friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the other socialist countries, including the Mongolian people.

## Falsity And Hypocrisy

The great-power views and actions of the Chinese leaders that are in crying contradiction with Marxism-Leninism, show their genuine face, expose the falsity and hypocrisy of their high-faluting contentions that they, allegedly, respect the equality and sovereignty of other nations and are loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Mao Tse-tung's militant chauvinism and rude attacks against the Mongolian People's Republic and the other socialist countries deeply incense the Mongolian public.

The working people of the Mongolian People's Republic resolutely condemn the great-power, nationalist views and policy of the Chinese leaders who are pursuing the adventurist aims of expansionism and hegemonism, the statement concluded.

# CHAUVINISM AT ITS WORST

## Rude Pravo Analyses Mao Tse-tung's Talk With Japanese Socialists

[Strong denunciation of the opinions expressed by Mao Tse-tung in his talk with a group of Japanese socialists is contained in this article which appeared in RUDE PRAVO, organ of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia. The article also asserts that an early world conference of Communist and Workers Parties is now all the more imperative to meet the splitting activities of the Chinese leaders.]

THE vulgarity and rudeness of the Chinese polemic with the world Communist movement, the slinging of mud at important leaders and the slander which naturally is picked up with relish by the gutter press in the capitalist countries — all this long ago showed that the

# GDR REBUFS CHINESE ATTEMPTS TO SPLIT

THE newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, carried in its September 20 issue an article which resolutely rebuffs the splitting policy of the Chinese leaders and their attempts to sow dissent between the GDR and the Soviet Union.

All Marxists-Leninists and peace-loving people, says the article, were extremely surprised to learn about the annexationist claims of the Peking leaders to the neighbouring socialist states and resolutely rejected these claims. However, the Peking leaders immediately made a new, dirty manoeuvre.

PEOPLE'S DAILY in its issue of September 8 carried some comments and a report of the Bonn correspondent of the Hsinhua Agency. The authors of these do not shun making crude distortions and lies and misinforming the Chinese people.

They allege that the Soviet comrades disregard the interests of the GDR and turn it into an "object of barter." Distorting quotations and using the reports of Western news agencies, they deliberately try to produce the impression that there are differences between the Soviet Union and the GDR.

This new perfidious attempt to spoil the friendly relations between fraternal socialist countries is being demagogically presented as an "act of support" to the GDR. However, in reality the policy of the Chinese leaders, who pose as heralds of the interests of the German people, is aimed at splitting the socialist camp, and does not in the least promote the interests of the GDR.

We quite openly say to the Chinese leaders, as we have repeatedly done: your new attempt to provoke disagreements between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and the GDR and other fraternal socialist countries, on the other, to sow mistrust between them is doomed to failure just as the speculation of the Bonn ultras regarding "buying the GDR."

While the Peking leaders are attempting to form "the third force" with the leading imperialist powers, including the NATO West Germany, the Soviet Union is a consistent defender of the interests of the GDR, of the German working class and of all peace-loving Germans.

As the leading force in the anti-Hitler coalition, the Soviet Union made a decisive contribution to the defeat of Hitler fascism, to the liberation of the German people from fascism. From the very first days the Soviet Union has been helping consistently to implement in the east of Germany the Potsdam agreements, which are also in the interests of the German people.

In the eastern part of Germany the Soviet Union gave disinterested assistance in the establishment of the anti-fascist, democratic regime. From the first days of the existence of the GDR we have been connected by close fraternal bonds with the Soviet Union.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet government headed by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov have been supporting by words and deeds the efforts of our Republic toward the elimination of the remnants of World War II, the conclusion of a German peace treaty and the settlement on this basis of the West-Berlin question.

As the result of the Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation recently signed between the GDR and the Soviet Union, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND further stresses, fraternal contacts between our two states have become still wider and stronger.

This treaty, the newspaper goes on to say, records, on the basis of international law, the actual situation that has existed since 1945 and confirms the sovereignty of the GDR. It definitely says that the inviolability of the state borders of the GDR is one of the main factors of European security and that any encroachment on these borders by the forces of militarism and revenge will be given a deserved rebuff.

essential theoretical questions and concrete political actions to demonstrate the groundlessness of the arguments put forward by the Chinese propagandists.

The new document reaffirms the proposition that the present spokesmen of the Communist Party of China do not strive for a fundamental solution of the problem, that their ideological campaign, started on their initiative, is aimed at covering up purposes that have nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism.

As can be seen, the best way was the one proposed by the CPSU and, together with it, by most of the Parties, namely, to stop the unworthy polemic and prepare for talks by representatives of the Communist and

FROM FRONT PAGE owned by G. C. Jain and his close relations, on payment of Rs. 84,000 a year. The actual value of the waste has always been and is much higher than this amount. The charge specifically states that offers from other parties for higher amounts were not only not accepted but were also illegally removed from the records of the company.

There are charges that valuable items of the company's plant and machinery have been sold in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the company and only a part of the sales were recorded in the books, the balance being passed on to S. P. Jain to his nominees. During 1957 to 1961 a sum of approximately Rs. 2.59 lakhs was misappropriated. Another sum about Rs. 1.06 lakhs from miscellaneous sales was also misappropriated.

It has also been found that a sum of Rs. 2.21 lakhs has been paid from the company's funds to M/S. Crosswords (P) Ltd., for an alleged commitment. The plaintiff alleges that on the face of it there was no such commitment but the payment had been made by reason of some private dealing or understanding between S. P. Jain and the outgoing chairman of the company Ram Krishan Dalmia. There is another payment Rs. 1.21 lakhs shown in the name of M/S. Crosswords (P) Ltd., the cheque for which was cashed in by Ram Krishan Dalmia through one of his companies.

The plaintiff details similar regularities in respect of a number of fictitious payments made from the funds of the Bennett Coleman Company. A list appended to the

charges shows that an amount of about Rs. 60 lakhs has been advanced by the company at rates of interest much lower than the rates paid to the company's bankers or the company's creditors from whom loans were taken. Sometimes such advances made by the company were made free of interest. Some of these loans were made to companies or to parties which were directly or indirectly connected with S. P. Jain and/or other directors of the company.

There are instances of investments made not in accordance with the rules including an investment of Rs. 13 lakhs made in the Jessop & Co. Ltd. In violation of the rules, in October 1955 (at a time when it was commercially unable to do so), the company paid arrears of dividends on preference shares from 1948 to 1954, amounting to Rs. 26.64 lakhs to Bharat Union Agencies against a mandate of R. K. Dalmia, the previous chairman of the company and the registered holder of the preference shares.

## Dividends Without Profits

The complaint states that though there was not enough profits to pay dividend that year, by an alleged resolution it was decided to borrow Rs. 30 lakhs from Bharat Nidhi Ltd., a company which has been and is controlled by the Jains, and after a few days another resolution was passed approving payment of this dividend. It also appears, the complaint states, that minutes embodying resolutions pretending to show such compliance have been pasted in the books of the company subsequent to the Inspector making

# S. P. JAIN...

## What Was Finance Ministry Doing All These Years?

enquiries about the payment of this dividend.

The complaint further states that amounts due to the company from S. P. Jain personally or from his relations or other persons connected with them have been pretentiously adjusted or written off by means of the issue of spurious credit notes and the company's account books and other records have been otherwise tampered with in an attempt to justify or explain some of the malpractices perpetrated by the S. P. Jain as chairman in using the facilities and assets of the company for his personal benefit and the benefit of his friends and relations at the cost of the company.

Apart from these glowing instances of misappropriation, the charges include the wrong system of maintaining accounts of the company in violation of the rules and regulations.

Specific charges on this count state:

● Abrupt changes were made in the procedure for keeping accounts in respect of advertisement revenue in 1957 and 1961 with the result that whereas in 1957 account was taken of such revenue for only 11 months of the year, in 1961 advertisement revenue for 13

months was credited to the Profit and Loss account.

● Changes of a similar nature were also made in the treatment of Metal and Type accounts. In 1956 the Metal account was written off and then in 1961 the closing stock of metal and type was revalued so as to record an increase of Rs. 4,65,475. Also in the accounts for the year ended on December 31, 1961, finished goods were shown at Rs. 65,450 but no figure was shown under this head in the earlier years.

## Account Juggling

The changes in 1957 were made to decrease the profits of the company so as to misrepresent the true financial position of the company to the Controller of Capital Issues, with the object of avoiding the possible imposition of a premium on the issue of additional shares and thus benefit particular individual at the cost of the company; the consent of the Controller having been obtained in 1960, profits were artificially inflated in 1961 with the object of showing better results for the year so that additional credit facilities against stocks, book debts etc., could be obtained.

The plaintiff goes on to give many more details about such deliberate manipulations with the accounts of the company. After giving the sordid de-

tails of such misdeeds by the Jains, the complaint of the Finance Ministry prays that a finding may be recorded by the tribunal to the effect that the respondents are not fit and proper persons to hold the offices of directors or any other offices connected with the conduct and management of the said M/S. Bennett Coleman & Co. Ltd., and/or any other company.

The second prayer has asked for opportunity from the tribunal for such further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

One wonders why the Finance Ministry is so vague about its prayer seeking punishment of the Jains. As is known, several top employees of the company have provided the Finance Ministry with irrefutable evidence of the crime perpetrated and yet the Ministry has stalled for quite some time and finally when a prosecution has been instituted, it is yet beautifully vague.

The public has a right to demand an explanation from the Ministry in this respect though they would not grudge thanking the Ministry for having filed the case at long last. But what has got to be ensured at the least is that a repetition of such crimes will not take place. Will the Ministry of Finance assure that and not try to blind the public with platitudes and pious hopes—the monopoly commission and so on?

## MAMA WARERKAR

The death of Bhargavaram Vittal Warerkar, endearingly called Mama Warerkar by his countless admirers, has passed away leaving a great void in our country's literary world.

BORN on April 27, 1883, at Chiplun in Ratnagiri, Mama Warerkar belonged to the generation of such stalwarts of Marathi literature as N. C. Phadke, V. S. Khandekar, G. Adkar, who broadened the singing currents of literary renaissance at the turn of this century through their intensive creative activity. Their literary works reflected the new awareness of the Indian people towards their social and economic problems and their causes. Thus Mama was a renaissance man in the true sense of term. Mama Warerkar's acute sense of perception, his deep love for the people, profound understanding of the moods and manners of his fellow men and finally his burning hatred for every manifestation of cruelty, injustice, exploitation and inequality convinced him at an early age that a new literature in India could be of much significance if it did serve the progressive social purpose.

He felt the need of shaping a realistic medium where actualities of life could be portrayed and people brought face to face with their problems. This need, more than any thing else, impelled him to adopt drama and stage as his chief medium of expression. He also wrote dozens of novels and translated scores of outstanding works of Bengali and other Indian languages.

Mama's first play "Kunj Behari" was staged as far back as in 1908, and even this first attempt marked a significant departure from the old Marathi drama. Marathi is one language in India which can take legitimate pride in its more than a century old uninterrupted stage tradition.

But till 1881, a couple of years prior to Mama's birth, mythological themes dominated the Marathi stage and after that a quarter century of musical plays with a very very thin sprinkling of social problems and contemporary awareness continued to entertain the audiences. Later, Annakirokar and Shripadkrishna Kolhatkar and then Gadkari introduced the treatment of social problems alongwith a literary type of play writing. But their approach to reality was purely romantic.

Mama Warerkar for the first time introduced realism—treatment of real contemporary problems—in Marathi stage. He was greatly influenced by Ibsen and the heroines of Mama's plays belonged to real life. They were the women who were conscious of their roles in life and dedicated to the cause of women's emancipation and equality with men. They unfurled the flag of revolt against backward social customs which bound them down as slaves of menfolk.

Apart from taking up the question of women, Mama

also devoted many of his plays to the problems of mill workers or exploitations of the Harijans and about the corruption current in the name of religion. In one of his plays "Singapuram" he even advocated socialism. Thus Mama always supported progressive causes and all his writings were imbued with his genuine concern for the suffering people.

Mama Warerkar was one of the founders of the Progressive Writers' Association in Marathi language and all those who had the privilege of knowing him personally will remember with gratitude that this patriarch of Indian literature never wavered in his faith in humanity and progress.

He was generous to the extent of being faulty, considered every young talent as his spiritual son and helped him in all possible ways. Yet, when it came to the question of compromising with principles, he always stood firm and never gave way. He was a very severe critic of the activities of the Congress for Cultural Freedom and I remember how much he was pained by the activities of this group at the Indian Writers' Conference held in Madras.

Mama Warerkar is one of the biggest names in the dramatic world of our country and the award of 'Padamshushan' or such other distinctions which were showered on him only expressed the nation's gratitude to the vast creative work he has left behind.

—S. S. CHAUHAN

## September 25: Strike & Hartal in Hyderabad

From Our Correspondent

HYDERABAD: September 25 was observed on a wide scale in Hyderabad. Shops were closed and workers of as many as 51 factories went on strike.

THE strike call was given by the AITUC unions. Among the factories affected by the strike were the Praga Tools and the Jay Engineering Works. The employees of all the major hotels also went on strike on a call by the Hyderabad Hotel Kamgar Union.

In the morning a huge procession started from the Musharab industrial area. Hotel workers started their procession from the Exhibition Grounds. The two joined together at the Pratapgiri Kothi, where already the workers from Sanatnagar area had assembled.

The meeting demanded the immediate release of some workers who were arrested on September 25 in connection with the strike and hartal. Among the arrested are 17 hotel workers.

The unprovoked police lathi-charge against the students was also condemned by the meeting. On the same day, two processions of government employees demonstrated before the state secretary under the leadership of Raj Bahadur Gour. They were the Government Press employees and the medical employees.

An appeal issued by the committee demanded state trading in foodgrains and nationalisation of banks.

Their main demand was increase in dearness allowance to meet the rising cost of living.



# RUDE PRAVO ANALYSES MAO TSE-TUNG'S TALK

\*FROM PAGE 16

Workers' Parties at an international forum.

The principle of independence of individual Marxist-Leninist Parties and their complete equality, this principle which is the prerequisite for genuinely fraternal relations, must not be interpreted in a way that each Party is responsible only for itself and can ignore the common interests of the movement or even undermine them.

Mao Tse-tung's talk, published in the Japanese press two months ago, that is, sufficiently long for the Chinese leaders to be able to deny its authenticity (which, as is known, did not happen on the contrary, on August 1, the Japanese press published a statement by Chou En-lai in fact identical to the talk of Mao Tse-tung) — this talk merely once again demonstrates the need for the urgent convocation of an international meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

The revolutionary working class movement has advanced so far that central leadership, necessary at one time, has finally receded into the past.

## No Shirking Of Duties

But nothing relieves the Communist Parties of their international duty and obligations dictated by unity of action in the common struggle against imperialism, against the international forces of war and reaction. To weaken and split up this struggle is the gravest crime against the revolutionary movement and proletarian internationalism.

Mao Tse-tung's territorial claims, his leaning upon the Japanese monopolists, inciting them against the Soviet Union, his admiration and recognition of the "greatness" of those who attacked Pearl Harbor, occupied Vietnam, Philippines, Thailand, Malaya and reached the eastern borders of India, his unprecedented charges against the Soviet Union that it has "occupied" too many places, his calculation on separatist nationalistic forces in the socialist countries, his threat to present a bill to the Soviet Union — all this is so flagrant and outrageous that the question involuntarily arises, how could the leader of a Communist Party and a socialist country speak this way?

## Chauvinism Pure & Simple

The views voiced by Mao Tse-tung can hardly be considered otherwise than frank nationalism and chauvinism. There is only one explanation: this is a peculiar attempt to extricate oneself, disdaining no means, from an unfavourable internal situation which, through the prism of sectarian views, looks hopeless and without any prospect.

Gradual economic construction, the development of science and culture, everything by which socialism should in the long run demonstrate its advantages over capitalism and, correspondingly, a genuine policy of preserving peace and consolidating friendly relations among nations, this only road which a people who scored victory in the Revolution should

follow if they do not want to lose their gains and discredit the revolution — all this seems unacceptable and even "betrayal" of internationalism to the Chinese pseudo-revolutionaries.

In waging the polemic, we wanted chiefly to convince the Chinese leaders that economic competition and strengthening of peaceful relations between peoples of countries with different social systems do not run counter to the struggle against imperialism and all forms of enslavement, that we must not strive for successes of the revolutionary movement through war between the socialist world and the capitalist world.

## Help To Imperialism

We will always regard actions which help only the aggressive forces of imperialism who are seeking to find a solution of the problems of our epoch in war as reckless and extremely irresponsible.

Today when the forces of progress and peace have grown so influential that in definite conditions they can prevent war which, owing to tremendous technological development, could bring mankind catastrophic consequences, adventurism is especially dangerous in our movement.

All this has already been said in the course of the discussion. We wanted to make the Chinese leaders ponder more profoundly about the sole possibility of resolving the basic differences in the world. We thought that the Chinese ideologists have in view relations between the socialist community and the imperialist world.

But today we learn that the world is divided supposedly into zones, in which side by side with American imperialism stands the Soviet Union, while all the other states, all the other peoples are more or less dependent on them or at least partly suffer from great-power interference of these two countries. One does not want to believe that spokesmen of a socialist country focus attention on the supposed "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union.....

The borders marked out in accordance with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements represent not some kind of abstract "justice" to which, as testified by the history of aggression, the most brazen aggressors appealed, but the historical expression of one of the most important events of our epoch, the defeat of German and Japanese fascism by the Soviet Army and its allies, and also the will of the peoples to create conditions which would prevent a recurrence of war.

Is the issue today raised in a way that it is possible to challenge or even destroy these achievements?

## Developing History

It goes without saying that history is developing and will continue to develop. But what should determine its development, what should influence the trend of this development? Perhaps provocations and the desire to exacerbate differences, to foment discord and mistrust, to aggravate problems which play into the hands of the forces dreaming of revenge?

We will always broaden the opposite road, the road of strengthening confidence and peaceful relations, of well-thought out and sober talks at the conference table.

In places where enslavement exists to this day it is necessary to support the striving of the peoples for a free life, for their sovereignty and independence. Indeed, it is absolutely abnormal and condemnable that the American imperialists to this day keep their troops, for example, in South Vietnam, organise coups in Latin America and run things in Taiwan. This will not continue for ever.

But the principle of sovereignty has nothing in common with the systematic fanning of territorial conflicts, the artificial creation of border problems and plans for annexing the territories of neighbouring states. Such plans have taught mankind too bitter a lesson for it to regard them with indifference in whatever form they appear.

It is characteristic that Mao Tse-tung had to be given a lesson in international law by the Premier of the Japanese government Ikeda who stressed that he did not intend to ask help on territorial questions from any mediator and that the question of the Kuril Islands concerned not Peking, but the Soviet Union and Japan.

It goes without saying that the territorial claims of the Chinese statesman are a source of boundless joy to all who seek to aggravate international relations and want to weaken the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

# Nationalise Foodgrains Trade

\*FROM PAGE 5

The ad hoc committee under the chairmanship of L. K. Jha, which was to have recommended remunerative prices for producers and fair prices for consumers has as yet submitted only its "interim recommendations". The Food Minister is still in the throes of discussing these "interim recommendations" with state governments before announcing his decision on them.

What the decision would be, is not very difficult to anticipate, for it is the self-same chief ministers, who had jettisoned the proposal for state trading in foodgrains in May last, with whom the Food Minister is now discussing the "interim recommendations".

When the final recommendations of the Jha committee are to come, it is anybody's guess even now.

Meanwhile, the American "experts" whom the government had very kindly invited to advise it on "scientific fixation of prices" for producer and consumer, have also sought to sabotage any form of state trading and the proposed foodgrains corporation.

These experts are reported to have prepared an "information document" on the "problems of foodgrains production", which is the basis of their discussion with the officials of the Union Food Ministry. Opposition to any

whose cohesion is one of the strongest factors making for peace.

It is not accidental that the West German newspapers have not only reprinted Mao Tse-tung's statements, but have also simultaneously printed maps with provocative captions, for example: "What Mao thinks of the Potsdam agreement".

A commentator of the New York Herald Tribune does not conceal his glee over the fact that the icy monolith of Stalinism, as he puts it, "has cracked in many spots and ever more aggressive nationalism is coming to take its place."

## Ignore Threats

It would be a grave mistake to take into consideration the blackmail of the Chinese leaders who threaten a split if an international meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties is convened.

A solid wall of unity of all the Marxist-Leninist Parties should be erected against a split, the principles of proletarian internationalism should be pitted against chauvinism and nationalism.

The point is not to bar, by formal decision, any Party from the ranks of the revolutionary movement. Nevertheless every effort should be exerted to get the representatives of the Communist Party of China to act in

conformity with the Communist principles.

As N. S. Khrushchov again stated in his Moscow radio and TV speech of September 7, the time is ripe for calling a meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties.

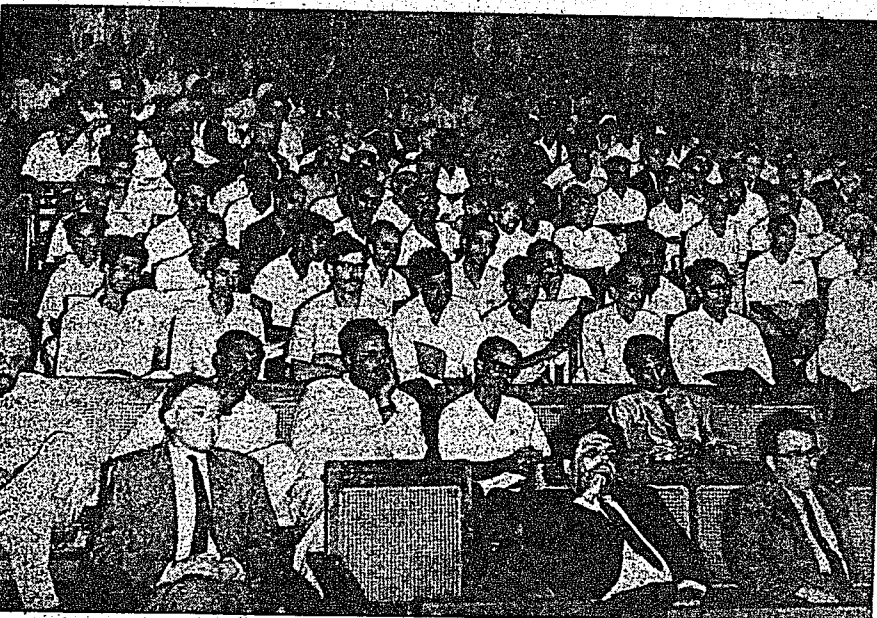
Our Party is of a similar opinion that to prepare for this meeting it is expedient already in December this year to convene a drafting commission consisting of representatives of the same parties which participated in the drafting commission of the last meeting and are prepared to take part in the preparations for the new meeting.

We will observe the centenary of the First International in the next few days. The complexity and difficulty of the present tasks must not overshadow the tremendous development of the revolutionary working class movement during the past century.

But evidently the present problems associated with the splitting activity of the Chinese leadership demand an exceptionally great concentration of all forces really devoted to the principles of proletarian internationalism.

In its splitting work on an unprecedented scale the Chinese leadership seeks to utilise the difficult and intricate process of eliminating the serious mistakes committed during the period of Stalin's personality cult.

This period is gone never to return: The consistent implementation of the Leninist principles, that is, the road resolutely taken after the 20th Congress of the CPSU by most Communist Parties, is the source and firm initial basis for another advance of the international revolutionary movement which can be slowed down but can never be reverted. This rightly infuses us with optimism.



A View of the Audience at the ISCUS Seminar on September 28 on Nehru's Role in Indo-Soviet Relations (Top) T. N. Singh Addressing the Seminar (Photos: R. PARASHAR)

# ISCUS PREPARES FOR VII NATIONAL CONFERENCE

## Important Decisions Taken By National Council Meeting In Delhi

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The Seventh National Conference of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society will be held at Ludhiana (Punjab) on January 22, 23 and 24, 1965. This decision was taken by the National Council of the Society at a meeting held in Delhi on September 27.

THE conference is expected to be the biggest national assembly in support of the cause of Indo-Soviet friendship ever held in this country. A strong and powerful delegation from the sister society in Soviet Union will attend the conference.

## Two Seminars

In connection with the conference, which will be attended by delegates from nearly 200 branches of the ISCUS, two important seminars will be organised with the participation of eminent national leaders. The subjects for these seminars are:

- 1. Indo-Soviet Relations and World Peace; and
- 2. Indo-Soviet Economic Co-operation.

The National Council meeting was attended by a very large number of prominent Indian personalities. Among them were: Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman of the West Bengal Legislative Council; Dr. Anup Singh MP; Dr. Tara Chand MP; Aruna Asaf Ali; Dr. Triguna Sen, Rector of Jadavpur University; Ghan Zail Singh MP; Hiren Mukherjee MP; Dr. Gopal Singh MP; Nandini Sapathy MP; Colonel Amir Chand; Romesh Chandra; and H. D. Malaviya.

Representatives from Mysore, Maharashtra, Punjab, UP, Gujarat, Delhi, West Bengal and Bihar attended the National Council meeting.

Among the important decisions taken by the Council was one to launch a DR. A. V. BALIGA MEMORIAL FUND, in memory of the late founder-president of ISCUS.

The council also adopted the draft programme for the year 1965, which includes the celebration of the successful conclusion of a

decade of economic and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union.

It passed resolutions, firstly supporting N. S. Khrushchov's December 1963 proposal for an international agreement between all states to renounce the use of force in the solution of all territorial and border disputes and to have due regard to historically formed boundaries, and secondly, on the growing Indo-Soviet relations.

The council decided to address a letter to President Dr. Radhakrishnan congratulating him on his successful visit to the Soviet Union and for the very important Joint Communiqué issued to mark the occasion and offering the society's full support to all measures taken by the government in implementing the policy restated in the communiqué.

## Shastri's Message

Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri sent a message of good wishes to the seminar on Nehru's role in Indo-Soviet relations held on September 28 in connection with the National Council meeting.

Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan who was to inaugurate the seminar wrote a letter expressing inability to attend due to urgent business, and wishing the seminar great success.

K. D. Malaviya, Aruna Asaf Ali, V. K. Krishna Menon and Hiren Mukherjee participated in the seminar which was presided over by Heavy Industries Minister T. N. Singh.

The Soviet Charge d'Affairs L. A. Korobin and the well known Soviet Indologist Chelyshev also participated in the meeting and spoke warmly of Pandit Nehru's contribution to Indo-Soviet friendship.

## NFIW Executive Expresses

# Concern At High Prices

The executive committee of the National Federation of Indian Women which met in Delhi on September 26 and 27 under the presidentship of Kapila Khandwala, reviewed the work carried out by the Federation since December last and considered the present situation.

THE Federation had undertaken during this period a campaign for the defence of the rights of working women, campaign against soaring prices of essential commodities, and relief work for refugees from East Pakistan.

It transpired from the reports that the campaign against rise in food prices at the instance of the Federation had brought forth

good response. The campaign began in February and continued right upto the eve of the executive meeting. Large demonstrations were held during the campaign in Delhi, Punjab, West Bengal, Maharashtra and many other places and massive marches waited before assemblies and Parliament to draw attention of the legislators and MPs to the acuteness of the problem.



NFIW Executive in Session (Photo: VIRENDRA KUMAR)

A deputation of the NFIW consisting of Kapila Khandwala, Sucha Roy, Sarla Sharma, Geeta Mukherjee and Vimala Nandi met the Union Food Minister a few days ago and demanded immediate measures to introduce state trading in foodgrains. The reply of the minister was evasive and perfunctory.

The executive planned to carry forward the campaign on food as well as on the rights of working women. It has been decided by the committee that March 8 will be observed throughout the country around this slogan on the occasion of the International Women's Day.

The meeting noted that the Federation has done good work in refugee relief work. The units of the Federation have so far collected medicine worth Rs. 10,000; more than 5,000 pieces of clothes and Rs. 2,070 in cash. Bulk of the collection has been distributed in the Goro Hills area by a delegation of the NFIW headed by Aruna Munshi, president of the West Bengal branch. This work is continuing.

Apart from these national issues, the executive of the Federation adopted a resolution condemning the apartheid policy of South African government and the repression now being carried out against the freedom fighters. In another resolution, the meeting expressed serious concern at the US intervention in South-East Asia and urged Government of India to take a firm stand on this question.



Dilshad Chari, presenting Secretary's Report to the ISCUS National Council (Photo: VIRENDRA KUMAR)



# KERALA: HARVESTS IN, BUT PRICES

## SHOOT FURTHER UP

### People's Intervention to Compel Traders to Sell at Fixed Prices

From S. SHARMA

**TRIVANDRUM:** Kerala has never witnessed such high prices and scarcity of rice, the staple food of the people, as state is experiencing today. Prices have generally gone up, but that of rice has almost doubled in the last few days. Even at that price, it is very difficult to get.

**T**WO weeks have passed since the President took over the administration of the state. Governor V. V. Giri had not been miserly in making loud promises and brave declarations about supply of rice and control of prices. Only, they do not materialise into definite action.

On September 11 when he was addressing the secretaries of the Kerala government about their duty in ensuring food to the people, the fact of the situation was that rice was not available at the price fixed by the government in any shop anywhere in the state.

In the fair price shops, even the reduced quantum of two measures per family is not available. Long queues stand in front of every fair price shop, mostly in vain, reminding the war days of 1944.

Newspapers reported that 50,000 bags of rice had reached Calicut. But the people have to pay Rs. 20 more a bag there than the fixed price of Rs. 55.

The central godown in Trichur released one thousand bags of rice to the wholesalers in an attempt to bring down prices. The result was that the very same wholesalers raised the price to Rs. 110, that is double the fixed price.

#### Uncontrolled Blackmarketing

At Mattancheri, 200 bags of rice were distributed under police supervision, not at Rs. 55 but at Rs. 62 a bag. The irony of it was that the agents of wholesalers cornered even this

rice and sold it at Rs. 78 a little away from the earlier spot.

The police was quick also in intervening and dispersing a crowd which had surrounded a truck full of rice bags, demanding the sale of rice at the fixed price.

There is enough and more rice in the state. The harvests have started coming in, and more supplies have been rushed from the central godowns. Governor Giri disclosed that the entire buffer stock the state had has been released.

But the wholesalers are keeping back the stocks and refusing to sell in an attempt to blackmail the government into not enforcing the price control order.

#### Laissez-Faire Guaranteed!

**MATHRUBHOOMI**, leading Malayalam daily, reported that the government, out of sheer panic, had instructed district collectors to informally assure the wholesalers that they would shut their eyes to the extra price which the wholesalers are extracting from the people over and above the fixed price, provided they ensured supply and sales!

Thus, the government has given the green signal and seal of approval to blackmarket and Giri has given the go-bye to the price control order. No wonder, the rapacious traders are making hay while the sun shines.

The people have exposed the trick and foiled the game of the

wholesale traders in many areas by moving into action. Reports of people's direct intervention have come from Quilon, Cochin, Cannanore and other centres.

At Quilon, a large number of people surrounded a wholesaler's shop persuaded the municipal chairman and the civil supply authorities to intervene and organised the sale of rice at the stipulated price.

#### People Take Up the Challenge

At Mattancheri, in Cochin, people collected in hundreds in front of wholesale traders' godowns and compelled them to sell rice at fixed price.

In Cannanore, more than 2,000 bags of rice were distributed to needy people by a band of people who had gathered. They also compelled the district officials to convene a conference of people's representatives to ensure sale of rice at fixed price.

Along with this, the people are also moving into action to compel the government to take effective steps to provide cheap food. Left parties and trade unions affiliated to AITUC, HMS and UTUC held meetings and demonstrations all over the state on September 25.

Besides demanding state trading in foodgrains, these meetings and demonstrations demanded increased dearness allowance and wages and protested against the government's amendments to the Bonus Commission recommendations. But the main issue remained that of food problem.

In the state capital, Trivandrum, a militant demonstration was taken out by the four Left parties namely, the Communist Party, the

Samyukta Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the splitters' party. A memorandum was submitted to the district collector.

At Badagara complete hartal was observed on September 25 on a call by the left parties and trade unions. An impressive demonstration was taken out in which more than 2,000 people took part.

In Ernakulam continuous streams of workers and other toiling people go to the tahsildars and collector to demand intervention and apply of cheap rice.

The district council of the CPI has demanded that the government should convene an all-party conference and set up popular food committees at all levels.

Reports of such mass action have come from Kottayam, Alleppey, Palghat and many other centres.

These reports indicate that local bodies such as panchayats and municipalities are also demanding effective action by government to hold the price line and make available rice to the people.

#### Submitted

Meanwhile, as per the decision of the last meeting of the left parties, a deputation on behalf of these parties met the Governor on September 27 and submitted a memorandum on the food problem.

The deputation consisted of P.

Balachandra Menon (CPI), P. Viswambharan (SSP), M. M. Varghese (KLP) and E.M.S. Namboodiripad (splitters party). The memorandum demanded:

- ★ Open fair price shops throughout the state including certain areas where fair price shops have not been opened on the excuse that they are surplus areas.

- ★ Issue cards to every deserving family within the area covered by fair price shops.

- ★ Supply every card-holding family a minimum quantity of four edangazhis per week.

- ★ Make rice available to co-operative societies and private shops at rates fixed by the government.

With a view to ensure this, it would be necessary on the one hand to enable the private traders from Kerala to acquire stocks at rates fixed by the government and on the other hand to take stern measures against those who having received their supplies manipulate the stocks in order to secure much higher prices than what they had to pay.

- ★ Form vigilance committees at the village, taluk and district levels to look after the proper organisation of food distribution.

The memorandum pointed out that none of these short term measures will become practicable unless the central government is able to secure for the state adequate supplies from the surplus states and called upon the Governor to take the responsibility for this.

## COMPUTERS and MEN-EATERS

NEW AGE dated October 11 will contain an article under this caption by S. A. DANGE, Chairman of the Communist Party of India, dealing with the LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION and the problems of its employees.

Victory meeting of the Calcutta Corporation employees. Report and another picture on page 15. — PHOTO: SHAMBHU BANERJEE

