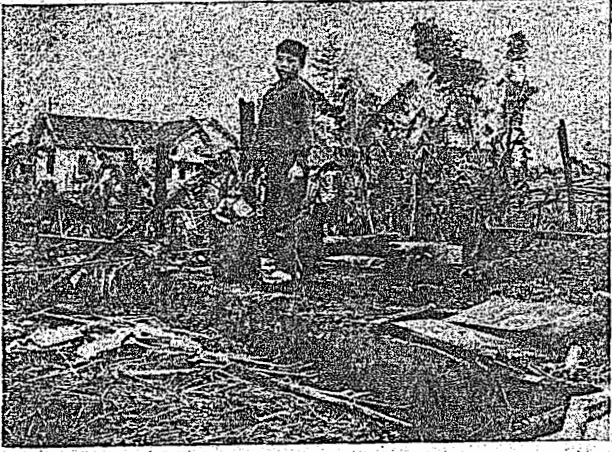


**PATIL, MORARJI FIGURE IN
PLANNED CABINET SHUFFLE**

**COUP PLOT BY
CONGRESS SYNDICATE**

7 - APR - 2
Copy 1077 By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT



NEW DELHI: Sanjiva Reddy has denied the existence of the syndicate inside the Congress High Command. Denials by Congress Ministers on one issue or the other are not easily believed these days. But Sanjiva Reddy says he is all for his leader, the Prime Minister. And one must believe Sanjiva Reddy, for, like someone else, he is an honourable man...

Another interesting piece in Moraes' studied and planned article is his suggestion regarding the External Affairs portfolio.

When Prime Minister Nehru died, the name most mentioned in connection with this portfolio was that of Indira Gandhi.

She had literally been groomed for this type of work, having accompanied Pandit Nehru on so many of his most important foreign assignments.

When, during Indira Gandhi's absence at the Commonwealth Conference in London, the present Foreign Minister was appointed, it was generally explained by the syndicate and the Prime Minister that Indira Gandhi was NOT willing to take up such a heavy portfolio IMMEDIATELY, and so Swaran Singh's appointment was a stop gap arrangement.

The syndicate now is dead set against Indira Gandhi and wants her out of the cabinet if possible, and certainly not in charge of the key External Affairs portfolio.

Moraes' article has dutifully proposed the syndicate's candidate, Vijayalakshmi Pandit. The article adds another name by way of courtesy—that of M. C. Chagla—but this is not a serious proposal, for the syndicate is not at all keen on anyone who is not amenable to their pressure.

It is interesting to note that the syndicate and all the reactionary forces believe, * On Page 17

WHAT one would like to ask the "innocent" gentlemen of the syndicate is this: if you have dissolved your syndicate, then who is planning the peaceful "coup", about which people in the know are whispering in the lobbies?

efings for the reactionary journalists, who are working out the campaign for the "coup"?

The whispers are now becoming roars. The INDIAN EXPRESS of March 15 carries a signed article by that doyen of reactionary and pro-imperialist pen-pushers, Frank Moraes, which is the first shot in the open campaign for the syndicate's coup.

Titled "WANTED A FACE-LIFT", Moraes' article outlines the changes the reactionary forces in the country would like to make as preliminary steps to the facelift.

First of all, Moraes laments the absence of Morarji from the cabinet; then a veiled attack on the Prime Minister ("the captain is on the bridge but his hand is not on the helm"); then a plea for a cabinet shuffle; then criticism of the Home and External Affairs Ministries...

Finally the "way out" of the difficult situation:

"The drive and decisiveness of Mr. S. K. Patil could more usefully be utilised in the Home Ministry..."

Lobbying for Patil's promotion to more important portfolios has been going on for some time. But this is the first open and unashamed "nomination" on behalf of the reactionary forces.

Who is organising the bri-

**ACT NOW TO STOP
THIS BARBARISM**

TAKE a good look at this picture. It is only a tiny glimpse of the results of the aggressive attacks being carried out by U.S. bombers on North Vietnam.

It would almost appear that they are out to ensure the escalation of their aggression into a global conflagration.

The mass protests against US aggression are now being accompanied by hectic diplomatic activity.

Several nonaligned nations, including our own, are expected to issue an appeal in a few days for peace and the reconvening of the Geneva Conference.

France has joined the Soviet Union in insisting on the early calling together of the representatives of the

brought down while on their black missions over North Vietnam.

BOMBS NEVER HAVE STOPPED THE SURGING TIDE OF LIBERTY. And the people of South Vietnam SHALL BE FREE even if the entire US army is thrown into the fray.

The Pentagon maniacs imagine they are sowing terror in the hearts of Africans and Asians by their show of

* On Back Page

And this is only ONE picture, only ONE scene of devastation. What was the 'crime' of this fisher boy, who stands in the midst of the ruins of his parents' home? What was the 'crime' which brought on him the horror of devastation and death?

Despite the worldwide protests, despite the protests by men of understanding and humanity in the USA, the American government and their military generals are fanning the flames of their aggression against North Vietnam.

The raids are continuing, each one more provocative than the last. US marines have been poured into South Vietnam. The Seventh Fleet is engaged in provocative actions in North Vietnamese waters.

In the latest raids, that horrible weapon—the napalm bomb—which burns with a ferocity which rips the flesh out of human bodies in a moment, is reported to have been used...

What are we going to do to stop this perilous barbarism?

The brazen manner in which day after day, the US authorities commit new provocations is indicative of their callous disregard of the dangerous results which these provocations can bring about.

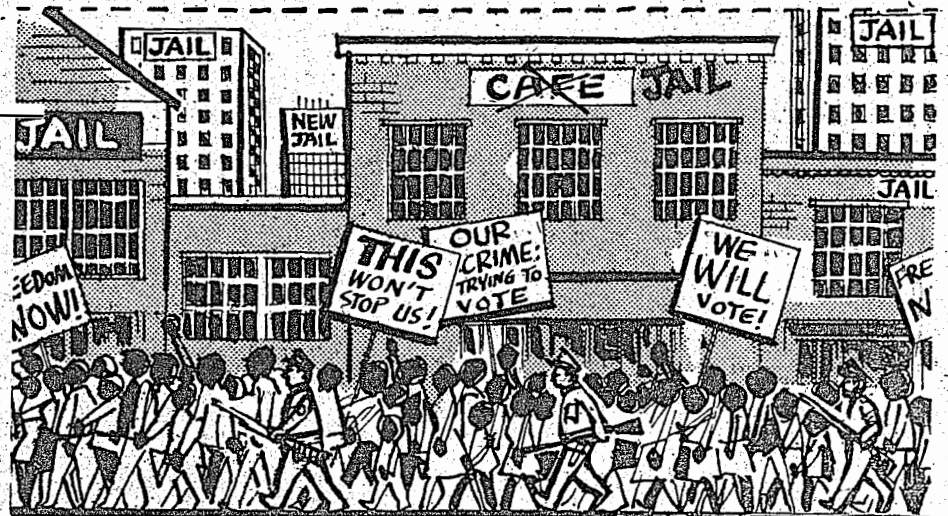
By **THE EDITOR**

governments which took part in the Geneva Conference.

Will these efforts to hold the hands of the aggressors be quick enough to prevent the calamity which would bring disaster to the world, the calamity which would follow from any further fanning of the flames in Vietnam?

The murderers in the Pentagon are living in a fools' paradise if they imagine that they can get away with their death-raids.

Already, the brave people of Vietnam are hitting back with an effectiveness which can be measured in the increasing losses suffered by the Americans at the hands of the South Vietnam liberation fighters and, equally, by the number of US killer-planes



JAILS ALL OVER, BUT JAILS CANNOT HOLD BACK THE ADVANCE OF NEGRO CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

(Comment on page 19)

NO CONFIDENCE Editorial

GOVERNMENT has no convincing answer to the charge-sheet levelled against it by the democratic opposition in the Lok Sabha during the debate on the no-confidence motion.

The argument advanced by Education Minister Chagla, which suggests that removal from office is enough punishment in the case of erring ministers against whom a prima facie case is established, is an amazing and dangerous argument.

Has the government conveniently forgotten the Santhanam Committee recommendations, which they had accepted, and which laid down that in all cases where a prima facie case has been established, a regular case should be instituted, or a commission of inquiry appointed?

How does it happen that when the occasion comes to implement those recommendations, they are forgotten—and the dubious procedure of enquiry by a "cabinet sub-committee" introduced?

The whole story of the Patnaik-Mitra affair emits such a foul stench, that all the deodorants sought to be poured on it by the powers-that-be seem to be powerless.

The stink was bad enough earlier. With the publication of the CBI report, it reached to the high heavens. And the last straw was the total mishandling of the whole affair by government spokesmen: the impression of evasion, of contradictory statements, of plain

and deliberate lying by Ministers has created righteous wrath among the people.

Inevitably, the no-confidence motion in the Lok Sabha is largely concentrated round the Orissa affair. But the whole gamut of corruption in high places is under fire.

Communist MPs have taken the lead in the lower house, as they have done again and again in the Rajya Sabha, to show how the basis of this corruption is the growth of monopoly in the country, with its close ties and links with the Congress bosses in the states.

The demand for a Commission of Inquiry into the Patnaik-Mitra affair must be met. It will be a crime on the part of the government to resist this demand, now after the CBI report and very much more than that have been made public.

But the no-confidence motion, as far as the people are concerned, is not confined to the Orissa affair. The Communist parliamentary group has taken the initiative to highlight during the debate the autocratic actions of the government in refusing to release the elected MLA detenues in Kerala.

The question of economic policies and the food situation—all are subject matters of the censure motion, as far as the democratic movement is concerned.

The Communist MPs in both the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha have acted with vigour again and again throughout the last fortnight against the continued imprisonment of leaders of the rival Communist Party, particularly the recently elected MLAs in Kerala.

The demand for release or trial is a democratic demand, and no government, which claims to be democratic can ignore.

The authoritative manner in which the post-election situation in Kerala is being handled by the central government deserves the strongest censure.

And thanks to the zealous and persistent battle waged on this issue in Parliament by the Communist Party through repeated questions and motions, the release of political detenues and the question of parliamentary democracy in Kerala have won a central place during the no-confidence debate—despite the efforts of the Right opposition to prevent this.

Will government learn from the debate? Or will it merely be content—because its majority prevents the motion from being adopted?

Whatever the position inside Parliament, the overwhelming majority of the working masses stand behind the charge sheet against government put forward by the democratic opposition during the no-confidence debate.

Home Minister Nanda has had the most strenuous time of his parliamentary career. The storm that broke out in Lok Sabha over his statement announcing government's policy of continuing to detain those elected to Kerala legislature by popular vote was, by far, the most uncomfortable and inconvenient the treasury benches had to face in recent years.

A MIDST the storm of protest against Nanda's declaration that the Centre's detention orders on candidates were issued on the eve of the Kerala election, the Home Minister was called "mad", "power-drunk" and one who had "run amuck".

The first description was withdrawn at the instance of the Speaker but Renu Chakravarty was quick enough to substitute it for an even more stinging epithet—that Nanda had "run amuck".

Then followed the walk-out from the House by the Communist, SSP and some independent members.

Communist member, Mohammad Elias, who figured prominently in the stormy interlude, challenged Nanda to resign and contest with him any parliamentary seat

in Kerala or West Bengal on the issue of detaining the elected MLAs of Kerala. But there was no reply from Nanda.

Earlier, Indrajit Gupta asked Nanda to explain the purpose of the Centre's detention orders on the eve of the Kerala elections against those who had not been debarred from contesting the elections.

Renu Chakravarty made the straight charge that an elected "majority was being converted into a minority" by virtue of these detention orders.

In the Rajya Sabha too Communist members walked out after Bhupesh Gupta had spelt out a strong indictment of the government.

Pointing out that the Centre's action was making seri-

Detention Of Rival Communists

NANDA'S EXCUSES FAIL TO CONVINC

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

ous inroads on established constitutional principles and procedures for ministry-making after an election, he asked—are we witnessing the last days of parliamentary system?

Hardly had Nanda any respite from the powerful attacks on government's policy of detention of Kerala legislators, when he had to face in the Lok Sabha a three-hour debate, full of punch and strong sentiments, on his statement over the activities of left Communists.

A feature of the debate was that even those who were the most rabid anti-Communists demanded that the left Communist detenues should be brought to trial to prove or disprove the strong allegations levelled against them, of being a threat to national security.

Communist spokesman Hiren Mukherjee described Nanda's "White Paper" as a "dismal" attempt to justify detention without trial. He pointed out the seriousness of the action taken by government—a recognised group in Parliament had been put under custody "indefinitely and by virtue of executive action."

Home Minister Nanda's chief consolation in the discussion came through the protection he received from the extreme right-wing, the Swatantra and Jan Sangh representatives, who were willing to outdo Nanda in an orgy of anti-communism.

Ignorance, Malice

There was of course the inimitable H. V. Kamath in their company who was not to be beaten by anyone—his charge against Nanda was that the left Communists were following him, that the government and left Communists "toed the same line" in relation to Peking!

Hiren Mukherjee gave a deserving rebuttal to this vitriolic stuff from the rightist parties—it was "a mish-mash of ignorance and malice".

He would ignore what was said about Communists being "saboteurs of democracy. I treat that kind of accusation with the contempt that it deserves".

He pointed out that the CPI had "serious and basic differences" with the left

Communists, who had broken away from the party. "But we strongly condemn this flagrant misuse of power against them", he said.

Detention without trial of Left Communists violated "every decent democratic instinct", Hiren Mukherjee told the House.

NEW AGE

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NEW DELHI: The Planning Commission has given a stab in the back to India's nascent public sector petro-chemical industry. The dagger used is called foreign exchange shortage.

Open Doors to Foreign Capital

THE Commission has unceremoniously rejected the ambitious plans which the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals had drawn up to put petro-chemical industry on India's map in a big way.

Shortly, this is what has happened during the past few days in the cozy conference room of Yojana Bhavan, presided over by ex-socialist Asoka Mehta:

The working group on petro-chemical industry had drawn up schemes for the Fourth Plan involving a total outlay of Rs. 240 crores. These schemes would have given India a headstart in petro-chemical industry.

However, the Planning Commission, or more specifically the Industries Division of the Planning Commission slashed the total outlay for this new branch of industry to a mere Rs. 90 crores.

Exchange Difficulty

The cut was made on the plea that in view of the difficult foreign exchange position, it was not possible to allocate Rs. 115 crores in foreign exchange for the petro-chemical industry as had been provided in the working group's proposals.

The result of this drastic cut is that the doors have been opened wide to the private sector, both indigenous and foreign, to step into the sanctum of oil industry which is reserved for the public sector under the Industrial Policy Resolution.

At least two petro-chemical complex projects are in the offing with the blessings of the Planning Commission and its Industries Division and the Finance Ministry.

The first is under the aegis of the Mafatlal group of concerns, renowned textile magnates. The Mafat-

TTK-MEHTA AXIS SELLS OUT PETRO-CHEMICAL INDUSTRY?

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

lal project envisages collaboration with the foreign cartel, Shell International.

The second project is being planned by Union Carbide, famous for Eveready batteries. Their plan is to set up the complex with the help of their parent concern in the USA.

The only petro-chemical complex now being planned in the public sector in the Fourth Plan is the Koyali project. This itself is estimated to cost Rs. 70 crores, taking most of the allocated money in the Fourth Plan.

Even for the Koyali project, the Planning Commission is not prepared to meet the foreign exchange needs. It has asked the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry to find out foreign collaborators.

The Planning Commission has suggested some possible collaborators, too. Or in other words, many foreign oil tycoons have set their eyes on India's developing petro-chemical industry and are keeping a vigil in the Yojana Bhavan corridors.

Foreign Partners

One group which is offering to collaborate in the Koyali petrochemical complex is the ICI and Phillips Petroleum. Another is the Dow Chemicals and the American International Oil Company.

The Union Carbide is also throwing covetous glances in the direction of the public

sector petro-chemical complex besides wangling for one on their own in the private sector.

The competition among the foreign tycoons might in the end bring some favours for India. Already a competition to reduce the share of the foreign collaborators has started.

Majority Shares

The ICI-Phillips combine has undercut the others and are now said to be agreeable to give the Government of India 51 per cent of the shares in some of the units in the Koyali petro-chemical complex.

Earlier, all the foreign collaborators had insisted on having 51 per cent of the shares in all the units for themselves. Even now, the ICI-Phillips are willing to take 49 per cent of the shares only in some units; in the rest they still want 51 per cent holdings.

Will the government of India succumb to their pressures and complete the sell-out of one of the vital sectors of industry to the domination of foreign private capital?

It is a disturbing question indeed when viewed in the background of the unabashed campaign being carried on by Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari and Planning Commission Deputy Chairman Asoka Mehta in favour of foreign private capital.

Even the bitter experience with the Bechtel corporation involving the same Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals seems to have not diminished the attraction for private foreign capital as far as these two gentlemen are concerned.

The Bechtels had offered to set up a chain of fertiliser factories with all the foreign exchange needs being met by themselves and some US financiers. The plan was to launch a crash programme to produce one million tonnes of fertilisers.

Both T. T. Krishnamachari and Asoka Mehta were highly impressed by the offer and enthusiastically commended the offer to the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry as a godsend to solve India's food problem.

But when it came to brass tacks, the Ministry found that the Bechtels wanted 51 per cent shares in the units to be set up, a

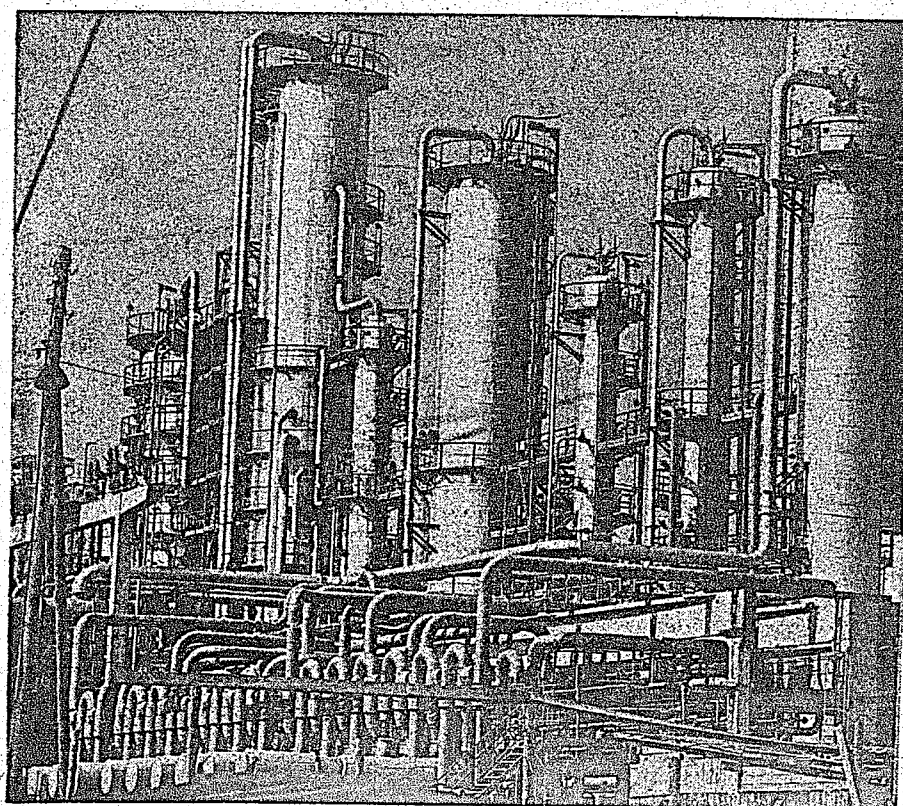
share in marketing and distribution, a guaranteed profit on investment and also a guarantee that the present price level would be maintained.

All these conditions were okay under the present dispensation of Krishnamachari and Mehta. But a hitch arose in that the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry found some others willing to set up fertiliser units with 40 per cent participation for themselves.

And the bargaining started. It is still going on. The gloss of the Bechtel offer is finished, at least as far as the Petroleum and Chemicals Ministry is concerned.

In the bargain, the Government of India just threw down the drain Rs. 10 lakhs for a project report prepared by the Bechtels. The joke is that any Under Secretary in the Industries Ministry could have written up the kind of report Bechtels gave, sitting at his desk in Udyog Bhavan.

This is how a petro-chemical unit looks like—only it is in the GDR



MARCH 21, 1965

NEW AGE

THE ROLL OF HONOUR

by KALI CHARAN GHOSH

with foreword by

DR. JADUGOPAL MUKHERJEE

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VIDYA BHARATI

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THIS is the widow of Manphool, 50-year-old sweeper who died during a slum clearance operation in the capital on March 13. Eyewitnesses said Manphool died of police manhandling; police claimed he died of heart failure. Whatever the cause of his death, it has highlighted the inhuman way the "operation juggies" is carried out.

There are about one lakh families in Delhi who live in juggies and slum huts. Only about 55 thousand of these are covered by the slum clearance scheme. The rest are just thrown out on the streets with their household goods when the slums are cleared, of course, with police help.

Those who are covered by the scheme fare no better, either. They are given 25 square yards of land, but in far outlying areas that they prefer not to settle in the new places. No other facility is given for putting up a house. So much so that it is usual to see a new juggi colony spring up in place of an old one just days after it is grazed down.

Restore India's Anti-Imperialist Image

The country's declining international stature is increasingly becoming a matter of serious national concern. It is no longer possible to shut our eyes to the fact that India has become ever more ineffective in influencing the direction of world developments.

THE second most populous country in the world, the first among the major Asian-African countries to win her independence and emerge on the world arena as a force powerful enough to tilt the balance against the cold war, initiator and a key architect

Comment

of nonalignment, India today can hardly be considered a major power.

Nine months after Nehru, India appears to be almost a spent force internationally. And it is not just a question of Nehru being no more and his stature being no longer at the country's disposal to sustain for it a certain role.

The trend that threatens today to overwhelm us with its anaemic colourlessness and its sheer sterility is nothing so completely new, having set in much earlier, so much so that it weakened Nehru's own role even while he remained at the helm.

Nor does it owe its emergence entirely to the unforeseen and unforeseeable Chinese turnabout vis-a-vis India.

Quite sometime before this took place or came to be noticed, Indian Big Business and the press controlled by it, supported by imperialist agencies from abroad, had started decrying the nationally-accepted and applauded foreign policy of Nehru as one of dabbling too much in too many affairs of too far off lands; counterposing this to what they proclaimed to be the immediate and direct national interests of India.

That was the thin end of the wedge, the beginning of the process of losing friends and alienating world opinion.

It was the merit of Nehru's formulation and of his guidance of our foreign policy that for all his running down of agitational approaches, his stand on every crucial issue of world politics carried in it an unmistakable anti-imperialist edge, however subtle it might be.

That is why it invariably evoked sharp denunciation and fierce resistance from the imperialists and evoked in equal measure a positive response from the people all over the world.

Recall in this connection Nehru's reaction to the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt in 1956 and contrast it with the Government of India's stand today in relation to the provocative US raids of ever-increasing intensity over North Vietnam and the landing of marines in the South, threatening to turn the conflict there into a major international war. In this case, none can plead

that fighting is taking place in a distant land and hardly affects India. Even the TIMES OF INDIA editor NJN, for all his keenness to "contain communism", cannot help posing the question "whether New Delhi has done enough to promote a constructive

solution of the Vietnamese problem" and complaining: "For too long New Delhi's policy (re Vietnam) has been couched in terms of an appeal and not sufficiently in those of a decisive expression of opinion. The Vietnamese crisis is not something that is happening at the other end of the world and its outcome will decide India's role in Asian affairs for generations to come. It is not a problem that exclusively concerns the major powers and of all international issues it is in a real sense an Indian problem to which New Delhi cannot afford an attitude that is unfruffled, placatory and ostensibly 'objective'.

This is the very negation of genuine nonalignment. . . . Advice coming from such sober and sedate quarters, it is hoped, will be taken with all the seriousness that it deserves.

Let the government of India come out openly and publicly, in the Prime Minister's and the External Affairs Ministers' statements—not merely in the International Control Commission's reports—calling a spade a spade and denouncing full-throatedly the brigandage and aggression and the playing with the fate of peace that the USA is carrying on in Vietnam.

There are reports, as yet uncontradicted, of a woolly, wobbly stand being taken by India at the ten nonaligned nations meet currently taking place at Belgrade over Vietnam.

Instead of taking the lead, if these reports are true, India seems to be dragging its feet and pulling the others back from taking a clear, categorical, unambiguous stand denouncing US aggression.

The Big Business is simply delighted at the way TTK is taking the country into the Western monopolies' snare; partnership in this is perfectly suited to their own interests.

STAND BY THE ARABS

MUCH the same seems to be happening to our stand in regard to the West German pressure tactics against the United Arab Republic and other Arab countries.

Is the great fund of goodwill for India that Nehru built up among the Arabs going to be frittered away by the obtuseness of some External Affairs Ministry officials who would keep their eyes shut to this

glaring reality of the Halstain doctrine having become a tool of blatant aggression? The big majority of the

ANTI-INDIAN POSTURE: WHOM DOES IT HELP?

PRESIDENT Ayub Khan's triumphal tour of People's China and the treatment of the closest ally given to him by Chinese leaders is undeniably an event of far-reaching significance.

For the people of Pakistan its major significance seems to lie in the weakening of the US grip—in its moral aspects at least if not in the material and tangible ones.

There is a beginning of diversification of trade and economic relations helping the growth of indigenous capital and of placing some check, however paltry and limited,

Arab countries are roused to the depths of their soul over the West German perfidy in supplying arms to Israel and in otherwise joining hands with it.

India cannot look on indifferently from the sidelines on what goes on there. It has to come forward to denounce West German strong arm tactics and line up unmistakably with the Arabs, taking matching steps to signify this support.

Unfortunately this is not what follows from the communiqué. It is a major bid to upset and throw the whole subcontinent into a convulsion. That is the logic of the Chinese stand on Kashmir inscribed in the latest joint document, the Chen Yi-Bhutto joint communiqué. And the Chinese leaders know it full well.

It is from this knowledge and not from any surfeit of sympathy for the people of Kashmir that the latest Chinese stand on Kashmir arises.

Most certainly it is not a contribution to Indo-Pakistan friendship but the very opposite of that. And whatever goes to further bedevil the mutual relations of these two countries—India and Pakistan—cannot be in the interests of either, momentary jubilation in Pakistan notwithstanding. (March 15)

This is amply clear from the many hints and insinuations carried in the joint communiqué. It is clear above all from the stand taken by the communiqué on the Kashmir question.

Is that stand in any way conducive to the solution of

the problem, or to the restoration of normal and friendly relations between the people of India and Pakistan, or the promotion of Asian solidarity?

Claiming to be internationalists and well-wishers of all peoples, the Chinese leaders maintain that they pursue these very objectives in this region and are not guided by any considerations of power politics.

There is a widespread feeling that the administration may touch a new low soon as a result of the recent happenings, by the time the budget session of the Vidhan Sabha concludes.

For this state of affairs, the Ministry itself is to blame though a number of other factors beyond the control of the Ram Kishen Ministry are also contributing to bringing the state to such a pass.

Powerful groups in the Congress High Command pulling in different directions is stated to be a major factor in operation.

The murder of Pratap Singh Kairon and the failure of the state government to unearth the culprits undoubtedly have come in handy to the erstwhile completely discredited Kaironites and they are making full use of it from their entrenched positions in the Pradesh Congress.

But shrewd observers believe they would not have become so

—Ziaul Haq

A PATRIOT'S NOTEBOOK

BRAVADO or BETRAYAL?

MUCH is being said today on the need to attract more foreign private investment which make only more clear the sinister implications of the process initiated by Finance Minister TTK.

Last week in Parliament the Finance Minister tried to sound brave and declared that we would accept foreign capital only on "our own terms". But he was plainly keen to contradict the fears expressed by members about the political repercussions of foreign capital getting a hold on our economy.

That the government may yield to the pressure of foreign capital is just a "bogy", according to TTK.

In the name of our balance of payment difficulties, the argument is advanced that foreign private capital is preferable to foreign loans. Taking the cue from TTK, the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation sponsored by the FICCI has now come out with a theses to prove the same argument.

The Big Business is simply delighted at the way TTK is taking the country into the Western monopolies' snare; partnership in this is perfectly suited to their own interests.

While both FICCI and TTK seek to build up their case for more foreign private investment by putting all emphasis on the balance of payment position and outflow of currency, the real motivations for private capital coming into India and the dangers to which this will expose our freedom are conveniently ignored by them.

And yet eminent economists from the West itself had warned the government against the inflow of foreign capital into our developing economy. Only 'the week before last NEW AGE published the opinion of E. L. Wheelwright, noted Australian economist.

Meanwhile, what are TTK's guests, the investors from the West bargaining for? The following from a Madras report appearing in the Financial Express of March 14 containing the views of the US Investment and Industrial Mission currently in India is instructive.

"They hoped that concerns like General Motors, which withdrew from India, would come back." Why not call back everybody who went out?

"More than political conditions, the foreign investor would be guided by the treatment meted out to the Indian business man himself." So the Big Brother from abroad wants to ensure that the juniors here are "treated well". More,

"Mr. H. Whittingham said that India could use large quantities of machinery that were being discarded in the US in favour of faster units."

Isn't it a nice idea? The American not only wants a 14 per cent return for his investment, but he would bring his discarded machinery here and find use for it, exploiting our backwardness and cheap labour.

In fact this is the prime motive for US businessmen

now pouring into the country with offers of setting up industries. Here are profits awaiting them which they can reap using their junk. As for advanced industrial techniques, well, we are told, "Oh, you don't need it now!"

What if we do not agree to these insulting terms and designs of the imperialists? Then they begin to threaten that aid will be cut down.

For instance, Averell Harriman, US Roving Ambassador, when he came here recently is reported to have told both the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister that it would be difficult for the USA to maintain the present quantum of aid and therefore we should from now on rely increasingly on our own resources.

Perhaps the current anxiety in the Finance Ministry about the availability of foreign aid to the extent required in the Fourth Plan, to which TTK himself gave expression to last week, is a result of this warning from Uncle Sam's Ambassador.

Harriman is also reported to have told our government leaders that America expects the Shastri Government to give both Indian and foreign private enterprise more scope in our development plans!

There are other countries and leaders in the Afro-Asian world who have stood up to such threats and blackmail. But then, it requires some guts and a faith in one's own people. It does not impress many when TTK gets up in Parliament and says, I am brave.

—K.U. Warier

CHANDIGARH: A feeling of uncertainty about the future of the Ram Kishen Ministry is steadily gaining ground in Punjab.

THIS is infecting even the administration. The tussle between the organisational and the ministerial wings as well as within the ministerialists themselves, is bringing about a perceptible deterioration in the working of the state administration.

There is a widespread feeling that the administration may touch a new low soon as a result of the recent happenings, by the time the budget session of the Vidhan Sabha concludes.

For this state of affairs, the Ministry itself is to blame though a number of other factors beyond the control of the Ram Kishen Ministry are also contributing to bringing the state to such a pass.

Powerful groups in the Congress High Command pulling in different directions is stated to be a major factor in operation.

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But shrewd observers believe they would not have become so

A Minister's Hope

People's Needs Will Be Met In 25 Years!

From SARALA KARKHANIS

BOMBAY: The six-day budget debate in the Maharashtra Assembly was marked by the scathing criticism of government policies, not only from the opposition benches but from members of the ruling party too.

THE problems of food, prices, living standards, housing, employment, water supply and education figured in a big way in the debate.

The outstanding features of the budget, if placidity and commonplaceness could have any outstanding features, were:

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UNCERTAINTY HANGS OVER RAM KISHEN MINISTRY

Obviously the sharp division within the ministerialists, particularly between the Chief Minister and Home Minister Darbara Singh added to their confidence and gave them the opportunity to whip up a campaign against the Chief Minister.

Support Available

It is also pointed out that such support was available to them from the beginning and played a major part in sustaining their existence as a group during the most trying time for it after Kairon lost power.

Even so, they might have been more circumspect and not indulged in such strident condemnation as to talk of "dictatorship" of Chief Minister Ram Kishen.

The neutralist posture adopted by Darbara Singh in the stormy Congress Legislature

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The Kaironites, through their hold on the PCC started their campaign, immediately after the murder of Kairon, by concentrating fire on Education Minister Prabhoo Chandra.

But gradually, it has been switched towards Ram Kishen who is the main target. The provocation for this is stated to be his reiteration of the demand for the reorganisation of the Pradesh Congress.

The neutralist posture adopted by Darbara Singh in the stormy Congress Legislature

Indications in this direction were already available during the Block Samiti elections last month which offered an important occasion for knocking together new alignments in the rural areas.

The Darbara Singh group is understood to have worked in alliance with the Sant group of the Akali Party in these elections.

The elections also brought into the open the growing divergence between his supporters and the followers of External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh in the state.

Swaran Singh, in turn, is believed to be the main prop for Ram Kishen's present high position.

Incidentally, the intervention of Swaran Singh in the state's affairs has been growing of late and the dependence of the Chief Minister on his support is becoming too palpable. This is believed, in fact, to be an important factor in widening the gulf between Ram Kishen and Darbara Singh.

Darbara Singh, now that his status has been enhanced by membership of the Congress

common man. He said that the average daily income of one crore and twenty lakh people in the state was just 24.5 paise.

K. N. Dhulap, leader of the opposition, emphasised the point again when he said that this year people had to spend about 83 per cent of their income on bare necessities as against 80 per cent last year. This meant that the standard of living had gone down.

Focus On Unemployment

Another complaint voiced by many members was about the acute unemployment and the fact that Maharashtra workers were being driven out of industries on a large scale.

It was estimated by some speakers that there were about one crore and seventy lakh people in the state who are unemployed and semi-employed.

In the face of this sharp attack the Finance Minister cut a sorry figure holding out the promise that the necessities of the people would be met within the next 25 years.

According to him only dictatorial regimes could enforce things fast; democracy had to work patiently, plodding through the years to get the results.

This being no consolation for those who suffer, the general reaction was one of dissatisfaction in the house. A feeling pervaded that there was not going to be any improvement in the ways of the ruling party and only further deterioration in the living standards, was in store for the common people.

Punjab Congress Rivalries

Party meeting last week and adoption of a similar attitude by him during debates in the Vidhan Sabha is significant in this context.

It is believed to indicate his intention to let the Chief Minister face the present difficult situation all by himself, while he himself is freed of too close an involvement with him.

Some also suspect that Darbara Singh is trying to make up with a section of the Kaironite group to bring about a new power realignment in his favour in the state.

Such a situation is ideal for the sharpening of group tussle at any time. In the present political climate in the country and the weakening of central authority, the situation is even more propitious for play of groupism. The developments in Kerala and Kashmir have further encouraged the dissidents.

The Kaironites in the Punjab are now speaking of their determination to face even the High Command, if necessary, to the point of a split, in case strong disciplinary measures or reorganisation of PCC were to be undertaken against their wishes.

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Working Committee, strongly represents the liaison between the Chief Minister and the Union Minister.

He takes it as a threat to his position, now and in the future, and is therefore keen to weaken the Chief Minister and "cut him to size" according to informed sources.

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CPI VOICES CONCERN AT PLANS TO ROUSE PASSIONS ON THE LANGUAGE ISSUE

From ROMESH SINHA

LUCKNOW: The Uttar Pradesh state secretariat of the Communist Party, in its two-day session which concluded on March 3, has voiced "concern at the unfortunate attempts being made by some people to rouse passions on the question of Hindi."

It has appealed to "all genuine friends and lovers of Hindi not to do anything which would either create apprehensions in the minds of the non-Hindi speaking people, or give an occasion to reactionaries and anti-social elements of the authorities to work up trouble and disrupt struggles of the state's working people for their economic and political demands."

In its resolution the secretariat has reaffirmed the Party's "unequivocal stand in support of immediate replacement of English by Hindi in UP and other Hindi-speaking areas and for the development of a simple and commonly understood Hindi as an all-India link language in the interest of the country's unity and emotional integration."

Special Responsibility

At the same time the secretariat has referred to the "special responsibility that devolves on Hindi-speaking people to act in such a manner as would help to create confidence among the non-Hindi speaking people and win their support for the patriotic cause of developing an all-India language, which can only be Hindi."

"In view of the above", the secretariat concludes, "it would not be advisable for the Hindi-speaking people to oppose the proposed changes in the Official Languages Act for providing statutory guarantees to Pandit Nehru's assurances."

The secretariat has expressed full support to and solidarity with the teachers of the state, "who are struggling to obtain

dearness allowance barely enough to keep their body and soul together".

It has reiterated its earlier appeal to the ministry not to stand on false prestige and to do honour to the teachers and to itself by accepting their utterly just demands."

It has further urged the ministry not to miscalculate and to

know well that "brandishment or application of force will, far from being of help, create further difficulties and complications as all sections of the state's people have criticised the attitude of the ministry and have pledged full support to the teachers."

Lathicharge Condemned

The secretariat has strongly condemned "the wanton lathicharge by the baton-happy police of Kanpur on the workers of the New Victoria Mills" and has supported the demand for an open enquiry into the incident.

It has also asked the government "to have the lockout lifted and to see that the workers are fully compensated for the loss to which they have been unnecessarily subjected by the management".

The secretariat has further expressed anxiety in regard to the circular issued by the state's Chief Secretary asking his subordinates to terminate the services of temporary government employees without assigning any reason and to compulsorily retire permanent government servants if they consider them guilty of violating the so-called conduct rules.

The meeting of the secretariat was attended by Jai Bahadur Singh MP, S. S. Yusuf M.L.A., Jharkahande Rai M.L.A., Gurprasad, Harish Tewari, Chandrajit Yadav M.L.A., Kalishankar Shukla and Ramesh Sinha, who presided over its sessions.

The secretariat has described this outlook "totalitarian" and has said, "it shows how the octopus grip of the anti-people bureaucrats is increasing on even the policy affairs of the state."

The resolution of the state secretariat has said that "it has no doubt that all such attacks will be unified and peacefully resisted by all decent government employees".

The secretariat has criticised the increase in railway fare announced by S. K. Patil and has hoped that "Parliament will not allow him to add to the already unbearable burdens of the people".

After reviewing the work of the Party in the state on the basis of the report presented by the secretary of the state council, Kalishankar Shukla, the secretariat has decided to start a fortnightly Party Bulletin, called "Party Jeewan", and to organise a "Jan Sewak Dal" in the state to serve the people during melas, epidemics, floods and similar other difficulties.

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SEVEN LEFT PARTIES UNITE TO FIGHT CALCUTTA CORPN. POLL

CPI Fields Twelve Candidates On Citizens Committee Ticket

CALCUTTA: The coming poll of the Calcutta Corporation on March 28 is likely to attract all-India interest, reports IPA.

AS it will be held for the first time on the basis of adult franchise and its electoral roll being in fact the same as used in the general elections, it is reasonably expected to provide a fair indication of trends in the state, at least in the urban areas.

Adult Franchise

Interest in the elections had not been generally very

high but the election results in Kerala have brought about a change in the atmosphere even though not many expect a radical change in the affairs of the Corporation whatsoever might win.

Unlike Kerala, alignments in Calcutta are of a relatively simpler character. There is a front of seven left parties including both the Communist Party and the rival Communist Party.

There is another front which includes the SSP, the PSP and the Forward Bloc along with a few independents.

The first one is the United Citizens' Committee (UCC) a body that has been contesting the Corporation elections since 1952. The second one is known as the Progressive Citizens' Bloc while the third in the field is the Congress which is the majority party in the Corporation today.

Within the UCC which is putting up about 90 candidates out of a total of 100 constituencies, the largest group is the left Communists who have put up 36 candidates.

The CPI has some 12 candidates besides one or two independents who are con-

larger interests of the citizens.

This bloc has been able to secure support of some well-known figures in Calcutta who have not identified themselves with party-politics, such as Triguna, Sen, Rector of Jadavpur University, and Saibal Gupta, a retired ICS officer who had been till recently chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust and by virtue of that position had been connected with the working of the Calcutta Corporation.

More Powers To Councillors

The UCC has, however, emphasised that while keeping party-politics out of the Corporation was a laudable objective, this could not be achieved as long as the Congress continued to dominate the Corporation and insisted on fielding its candidates.

The UCC manifesto calls for democratisation of the Corporation by giving more powers to the elected councillors and curtailing the powers of the Commissioners. It has made a number of constructive suggestions to improve the financial position of the Corporation by allowing it a share in the state taxes and also by making some changes in the present pattern of taxation.

Had the Kerala election results come a week earlier there would have been little doubt that the Forward Bloc at least would cast in its lot with the UCC and even the SSP would have followed suit.

The SSP-led bloc is laying stress on keeping politics out of the Corporation affairs. They say what citizens need is a honest and efficient administration above everything else. This can only be ensured by subordinating party interests to that of the

20,000 MINERS ON STRIKE IN ORISSA

CUTTACK: Twenty thousand iron and manganese workers of 14 mines in the Barbil area of Orissa have resorted to a general strike from March 11 demanding implementation of the interim recommendations of the central wage board for iron ore mines.

THE decision to strike was taken on February 27 last by the Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers Union (AITUC).

A public rally of 10,000 workers approved the decision. The rally was preceded by a procession of 50,000 workers.

For the last four months the workers in Orissa have been fighting back against onslaughts of the employers and government.

Govt. Helps Mineowners

The mineowners refused to implement the recommendations on the plea that the purchase rate of iron by the public sector Minerals and Metal Trading Corporation did not allow them to give any increase in wages.

Unless the purchase price is increased, the increment in wages cannot be given, the mineowners maintained.

The Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers Union patiently negotiated with the mineowners and the government.

The Government of India instead of respecting their own orders regarding the wage board and pressing upon the mineowners to implement the recommendations, went on exerting pressure on the union not to resort to strike and stoppage of work.

Finding the owners adamant and government callous, the workers resorted to a day's protest strike.

A big rally after the strike gave the ultimatum to owners and government that if the recommendations are not implemented within a month the workers would go on an indefinite strike.

Months passed but neither the owners nor the government did pay any heed to the just demands of the workers. On the other hand, the government was interested only in appeasing the owners and advising the unions not to resort to strike.

In spite of this brazen-faced policy of the GOI, the workers waited for a long period. But nothing happened so far and ultimately the union was com-

filed cases in the labour court for the arrears of DA of 1961-62.

The management has not increased the DA since Octo-

From NANDAKISHORE PATNAIK

pelled to resort to the ultimate step.

Not only the mine workers, but other sections of the working class are also in the battle field. March 4 saw hunger-strikes by workers at Cuttack and Choudwar, the industrial town across river Mahanadi.

In Choudwar, the hungerstrike was by 11 workers of the Orissa Textile Mills belonging to the Biju Patnaik family. It was organised by the OTM Mazdoor Union (AITUC).

Struggle For DA

The workers were protesting against the management's action in refusing to review the DA in the light of fluctuations in the consumer price index as provided in the 1960 agreement.

The 1960 agreement between the OTM Mazdoor Union and the management, on the basis of the recommendations of the central Wage board for textiles, provided for reviewing the DA every six months on the basis of the consumer price index. The DA was to be raised by 18 paise for every point rise in the index with base 1959.

The management did not implement this in 1961-62, taking advantage of the failure of a strike in 1961. The union has

It is against this action of the management that the workers have undertaken fast.

In the evening at a largely attended meeting, union president D. C. Mohanty declared the intention to continue the struggle till the workers' demands are met.

In Cuttack, five workers of the Akbar Khan Gudakho Company in Orissa started an indefinite hungerstrike on March 4 demanding opening of the factory, allowing workers to join work and stopping police repression.

The management dismissed 30 leading workers for the "offence" of organising a union. When the workers protested against this, the management suspended 71 workers more and clamped down a lockout.

The resistance and pressure of the workers forced the government to refer the dismissal of 30 workers to adjudication and ban the continuance of lock out.

The management flouted the government order and refused to take back the workers.

With the help of INTUC leaders, the management recruited new workers and also formed an INTUC union. With police help, it let loose repression against the workers.

The union has appealed for help and support to the Akbar Khan Gudakho workers' struggle for basic TU rights.



The big procession of Marmagao Port and Dock workers marching to the protest meeting

GOA WORKERS DEMAND JUDICIAL PROBE INTO DECEMBER 20 FIRING

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

PANJIM: A mass rally was held at Vasco da Gama on March 4 to demand a judicial enquiry into the police firing against Marmagao port and dock workers on December 20 last.

Two workers lost their lives in the firing. The police firing took place during the historic strike of the port and dock workers which lasted for 70 days, from November 19, 1964 to January 20, 1965.

The rally was preceded by a black flag demonstration of more than two thousand workers and their wives and children. It was one of the most impressive demonstrations the town

has seen since the liberation of Goa.

The demonstrators shouted slogans demanding a judicial enquiry by a high court judge into the police firing and reinstatement of 2,500 dock workers who have been laid off.

A resolution passed by the mass meeting, paid homage to the two martyrs, Celsaun Costa and Thomas Fernandes, and demanded compensation to their families.

Addressing the meeting, Gerald Pereira, general secretary of the Marmagao Port and Dock Workers Union, congratulated the workers for their exemplary discipline shown during the



A view of the mass meeting at Marmagao on March 4 to demand judicial enquiry into the police firing on December 20

long-drawn out struggle which was sought to be suppressed by the government through brutal means.

He exhorted the workers to stand firm to realise their demands and to get the laid off workers reinstated.

TEXTILE STRIKE CALLED OFF

BOMBAY: The proposed one-day token strike of the textile workers in Bombay on March 12 was called off by the Mumbai Girmil Kamgar Union on March 11.

The strike was called off on the request of Chief Minister Vasant Rao Naik who urged that the action be postponed till the meeting of the Standing Labour Committee scheduled for the end of this month.

A huge mass rally was held on March 11 evening at Kamgar Maidan where the decision to call off the token strike was explained by Union leaders.

READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE

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ASPECTS OF CPI PROGRAMME—V

IMPERIALIST PRESSURES ON INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

With increasing maturity and mass penetration, the national movement was confronted with problems of foreign policy and had to develop an approach to international problems. It began with a desire to make India's case known abroad, extended to expression of solidarity with other peoples struggling for freedom and reached final shape as militant anti-imperialist internationalism.

A great role was played by Pandit Nehru in the development of this correct international outlook. The CPI from as early as the middle 1920s had never ceased to point to the international context of the anti-imperialist freedom struggle in our country.

It is of importance to remember that the very same rightwing elements in the Congress who opposed even the mention of socialism also took up arms against this attention to international problems and the militant anti-imperialist approach to the world.

This approach of the national movement was carried forward into the new conditions of an independent India.

In the very first years after independence the Congress leadership and its government adopted a foreign policy which bore the imprint of British pressures and inclined towards the Western imperialists.

This was the period when Vijayalakshmi Pandit abjectly stated that India in the UN voted together with West on an overwhelmingly greater number of issues.

This was the time when a huge fuss was made of the Commonwealth ties and when even Pandit Nehru declared that India had naturally more ties with the West. These were the days when

Yet by itself this would not have sufficed to induce the shift since the inherent tendency of the national bourgeoisie to compromise with imperialism was a strong counter-vailing force.

Of decisive significance in this connection was the emergence of the new epoch with the world socialist system becoming the decisive force determining international developments and the weakening of imperialism on a global scale.

The strength of the world socialist system, its capacity to rebuff imperialist intervention against the newly-independent states and to offer material assistance for the development of their national economies, provided the essential context within

This categorical formulation is diametrically opposed to the viewpoint of the rival Communist Party which sees India's foreign policy as essentially a play between two camps and as often, objectively speaking, facilitating the aims of imperialism.

It is equally opposed to the concept, also peddled by the rival Communist Party, that India's foreign policy is under the decisive influence of imperialism.

India's foreign policy, the CPI Programme holds, places our country firmly in the peace zone, i.e., that vast majority of states acting in alliance with the world socialist system to thwart the war drive and neo-colonialist aims of all imperialisms, especially US imperialism.

the monopoly circles and the remnants of feudalism who wish to give this policy a pro-western orientation.

These forces play upon the inherent tendency of the national bourgeoisie as a whole to compromise with imperialism, to hesitate from taking decisive anti-imperialist positions at moments of crisis.

These weaknesses and these anti-national forces received a big fillip with the Chinese aggression in October 1962.

The transgression of the borders of our country by a socialist state gave a field day to the imperialists and their allies in India. The progressive foreign policy faced its most severe test.

The memory of the frantic drive to bring India under US tutelage, under cover of talk of the defence of India against China, is still fresh in the minds of the people.

A fierce class struggle raged in India in those days on the question of foreign policy. Basically the same forces that had brought this foreign policy to life fought and overcame the forces of imperialism and right reaction.

A Crucial Test

At a most difficult time for the destiny of India the national democratic forces, aided by the understanding and support of the majority of the socialist and Afro-Asian states, inflicted a defeat on imperialism and its allies.

The repudiation of the VOA deal, the refusal to accept the US 'air umbrella', the support to the sovereignty of Cuba, the persistence in the demand that China be admitted to the UN and so on is evidence enough.

In addition we have the endorsement by the government of the state conference, the decision to actively participate in the next Afro-Asian conference and the stand on the exclusive, peaceful utilisation of nuclear power.

One of the great achievements of the Indian people's long anti-imperialist struggle has been preserved intact. It is a policy which has won India moral prestige and brought it immeasurable material benefit. It is a policy which is essential for the rapid fulfilment of the pledge of national rebirth.

It would be criminal complacency, however, to imagine that the battle is over once and for all. The imperialists and their Indian allies have not given up the fight.

In particular they bank upon blackmail on the question of Kashmir and the continuing antagonistic posture of China to continue their pressure for the reversal of the present foreign policy.

The working class and its Party, as it goes forward to the accomplishment of the task of building the national democratic front, sees as one of its cardinal duties the defence of this foreign policy and the purging of its weaknesses.

Already on this issue a broad measure of national democratic unity has been achieved, greater in recent times than ever before and far more than on any other issue.

This augurs well for the nation and its future.

by MOHIT SEN

which the anti-imperialist potential of the national bourgeoisie was able to manifest itself in confrontation with a weakened imperialism.

The weakening of imperialism was not only in relation to the advance of the world socialist system but also vis-a-vis the great upsurge of the national liberation movement, especially in the Afro-Asian continents.

Collapse Of Colonialism

The 1950s saw a virtual collapse of colonialism in these two continents and the emergence of something like 60 new independent states.

Finally, cognisance has to be taken of the peace-loving, anti-imperialist sentiments of the Indian people which exerted pressure on the Congress leadership and its government.

A reiteration of these factors making for the new turn in India's foreign policy is of more than mere historical interest. It points to the objective roots of this policy and also to the forces that have to be developed and united to make this policy unassailable.

Next, the Programme gives a categorical answer to the question—what is the character of the policy that came into being after the shift?

It is, in the main, a policy of peace, nonalignment, and anti-colonialism.

It is, generally speaking, an anti-imperialist, national and progressive foreign policy beneficial to the Indian people and helpful to the world as a whole.

It is a foreign policy which, as a whole, the CPI supports and defends.

India's stand on the question of nuclear weapons, her active role in the struggle for general disarmament, her support to the Arab and African resurgence, her firm opposition to South African apartheid, her liberation of Goa, her persistent support to China's representation in the UN, her refusal to join any of the imperialist war pacts, her acceptance of the Belgrade and Cairo declarations—these are only a few examples picked at random to prove the absolute correctness of the formulations of the Programme.

Does the Programme support all aspects of India's foreign policy, does it hold that it is consistently anti-imperialist and progressive? It does not.

India's foreign policy suffers from inconsistencies, vacillations and weaknesses. The refusal to recognise the German Democratic Republic, because of West German imperialist blackmail, is a case in point.

Even worse is the marked failure to take a consistent and firm stand against the neo-colonialist conspiracies and aggressive actions of the imperialists, e.g., in the Congo, Vietnam and Malaysia.

It is a fact that India, under Congress rule, is lagging behind the more radical of the Afro-Asian states, like the UAR, Ghana, Algeria etc.

It has lost the old position of pioneer and initiator of non-aligned, Afro-Asian moves for anti-imperialist unity to solve the problems confronting the world.

This is the result of the pressures of imperialism, which constantly works to defect and to undermine the foreign policy of India.

It is due to the influence of

PATNA: A mass meeting on March 11, jointly sponsored by all opposition parties, has strongly condemned the blanket ban on processions and demonstrations all over the state and the repressive measures adopted by the state government against the non-gazetted employees who are engaged in a peaceful struggle to press their demands.

THE largely attended mass meeting first of its kind in the state capital, was sponsored by the Communist Party of India, the SSP, the PSP and the Jan Sangh groups in the state legislature. Karpuri Thakur, leader of the SSP legislature group, presided.

Spokesmen of all parties hailed the united move as the beginning of a powerful joint campaign of opposition parties against the misuse of the Congress government, headed by K. B. Sahay.

Among the speakers were Indradeep Sinha MLC, secretary of the state committee of the CPI, Sunil Mukherjee MLA and Chandra Sekhar

Bihar NGO Leader Victimised, Ban On Processions Imposed

From K. GOPALAN

of the NGOs to protest against the dismissal of Sinha.

The opposition parties felt that the government, instead of accepting the demands of the NGOs, was making preparations to crush their agitation by repression.

Despite the government's threat the Federation of the non-gazetted employees has announced its determination to proceed with the

schedule of the struggle. The next step of the struggle will be "mass casual leave" by the employees all over the state on March 23.

In view of these developments the opposition took the initiative to mobilise public opinion against the diehard and vindictive policy of the government and in support of the just and reasonable demands of the NGOs.

Three resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting, demanding the withdrawal of ban on processions and demonstrations, supporting the demands of the NGOs and supporting the demands of the secondary school teachers.

Condemning the government for reimposing ban on demonstrations, the resolution demanded that the ban be immediately withdrawn and all cases pending under section 9 of the Bihar Maintenance of Public Order be withdrawn and all persons imprisoned under the same section be released.

The resolution held that though the immediate purpose of imposing the ban on demonstrations was to suppress the peaceful agitation of the NGOs and the proposed satyagraha of the secondary school teachers, it was really aimed at crushing the mounting discontent and unrest among the people against the government due to its failure to bring down the high prices and check corruption.

The resolution called upon the people of Bihar to build

united mass agitation against the undemocratic orders of the state government which had infringed the civil liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

While supporting the just and reasonable demands of the NGOs, the meeting strongly condemned the vindictive policy of the government towards their peaceful agitation.

It demanded that repressive measures should be stopped and justice should be done to the employees by implementing the beneficial recommendations of the pay revision committee.

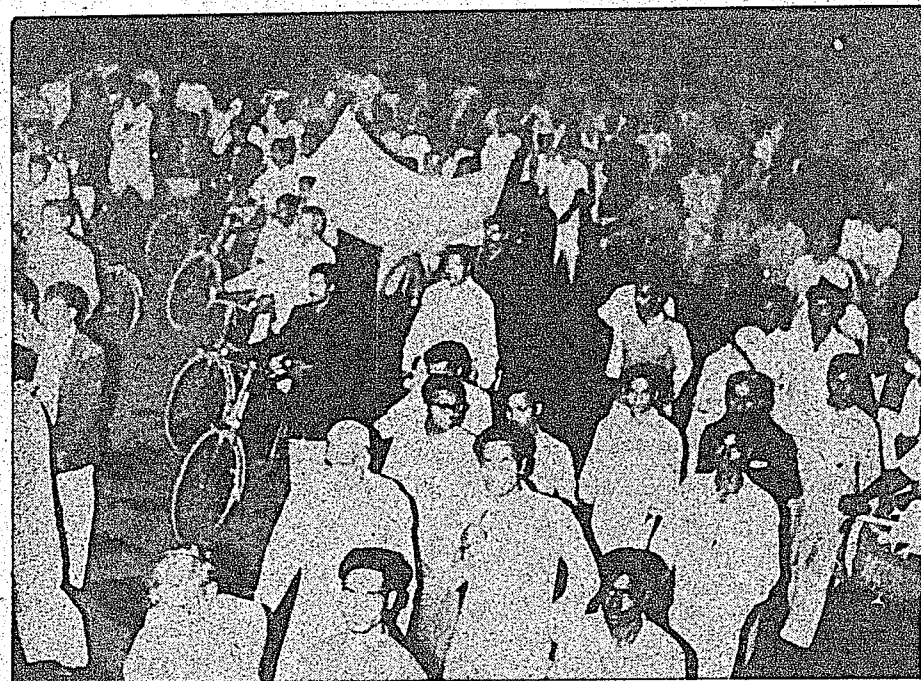
Indradeep Sinha, who moved the resolution, said that the NGOs will not be alone in the field if they were forced to continue their struggle.

He assured the support of the people in their struggle and hoped that the unity forged by the opposition parties would serve as a firm basis for mobilising public support in favour of the employees.

The resolution on the demands of the secondary teachers expressed regret over the failure of the state government in fulfilling the assurances given to the teachers on April 9, 1962.

While expressing grave concern over the pitiable condition of the teachers the meeting urged the government to fulfil the assurances given to the teachers in order to avert the proposed satyagraha on March 22.

Patna NGOs' demonstration against the dismissal of their leader Revathi Kant Sinha



EVENING COLLEGES IN BOMBAY

VICTORY FOR WORKING YOUTH

From SARALA KARKHANIS

College students of Bombay have won a major victory after three years of struggle against the decision of the Bombay University to close "morning colleges".

THE university authorities have now announced their decision to allow educational bodies conducting colleges to open "evening colleges" in the city for those who are employed during the day.

"Morning colleges", which existed and flourished in Bombay during the last 17 years, enrolled as many as 12 thousand students who worked and learned.

But the Bombay University all of a sudden decided to close them down in June 1961. That meant the doors of higher education were closed for the working youth.

The students revolted against this injustice. An action committee was formed on the initiative of Bombay Students Union.

the political parties and social workers. The latter formed a committee to support the students' demand.

The leaders of opposition parties raised the issue in the Assembly several times.

At the same time professors Namjoshi, Kulkarni and Mokashi and others questioned the wisdom of the decision of Rector Parekh, the diehard opponent of the peoples' freedom to get education.

Thus a three-front battle was waged—by opposition parties in the Assembly, professors in the university senate and students outside.

In the end the rector and the senate had to revoke the decision and from June this year the colleges will be opened for those who are forced to work in order to learn and live.

The young working girls and boys are now looking forward to get enrolled in colleges once again, so that they can learn even when earning their livelihood.

Wage Board For Railwaymen UNION MINISTERS AT LOGGERHEADS

THE contradictory statements recently made by the Union Labour Minister and the Railway Minister over Government's attitude to the demand for constituting a Wage Board for Railways have highlighted the differences on policy matters between the two ministries of the Government of India.

D. Sanjivayya assured a railwaymen's rally last week that his ministry would take up the demand for wage board with the Railway Ministry.

Official pronouncements made in the course of the debate on the railway budget and subsequently by the Railway Minister S. K. Patil, however, precluded any possibility of considering this de-

mand. The Railway Ministry's attitude to the acceptance of the Code of Discipline also indicates substantial differences on policy.

The Railway Ministry is reported to have maintained that there was no need for the ratification of the Code since the recognised federations desired to stick to the permanent negotiating machinery with some modifications in preference to the joint consultative machinery proposed by the Home Ministry.

The relations between the Railway Board and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen (INTUC) have also become strained because of the refusal of the Board to accept arbitration on the dispute of wages for casual labour.

The rejection of the demand for wage board has further complicated the situation. (IPA)

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GAINS FOR STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Mysore NGOs Win Big Concession From Government

From C. R. KRISHNA RAO

BANGALORE: Mysore non-gazetted employees have won a big victory in their two-month-old struggle for better pay and service conditions.

REPLYING to the budget debate, Finance Minister B. D. Jatti announced in the Mysore Assembly on March 10 that the pay, dearness allowance and house rent allowance of the government employees would be raised to Madras level as it existed on April 1, 1964.

The new scales will be applicable not only to those working in the state secretariat, but also to employees of the government industrial concerns, aided schools, local bodies and universities.

However, this does not meet fully the demand of the Mysore NGOs who have been agitating for pay scales on par with the central government employees.

Successful Agitation

The Madras government itself has raised emoluments of its employees this month. This means that the Mysore NGOs will still be lower-paid than the Madras employees.

The government decision came in the wake of the announcement of the Mysore NGO Association that 1,74,000 employees would observe a 24-hour hungerstrike on

March 13 in support of their demands.

As a new year gift the government announced the grant of five rupees in dearness allowance and two rupees as house rent allowance which only went to rouse the wrath of the employees.

As a first step to mark their dissatisfaction, the employees held protest demonstrations and meetings all over the state.

The joint council of action set up to carry on the struggle decided on a novel method of protest and resolved to call upon the employees to return the meagre increase by money orders to the Chief Minister.

The campaign was a complete success. Over a lakh money orders were sent voluntarily by members to the Chief Minister.

The government however refused the money orders. The employees have also refused to accept the returned MOs and the money is now kept in deposit by postal authorities.

Then the NGOs held a big mass rally and demonstration on February 27. It

was one of the biggest rallies of middle class employees held in recent years.

The rally marked the conclusion of another phase of the campaign. For three days from February 24 employees were wearing badges during working hours.

Silent Demonstration

In the first week of March, employees launched another form of struggle: silent demonstration in front of their respective offices for half an hour during lunch hour.

For two days employees came out and stood outside their offices silently. In Bangalore all employees of Vidhan Soudha came out on both days and stood outside in hot sun for half an hour.

The state government, though expressing sympathy for the plight of its employees, was refusing to concede the demands on the plea of lack of funds.

The Finance Minister on the floor of the House and in his budget speech had even suggested retrenchment of 20 to 30 per cent of the employees, by which measure he hoped to pay more.

The only promise held out to the employees so far was

that the government may consider the question after the Finance Commission gave its award.

The demands of the NGOs had gained support of all sections of people and political parties.

In the Mysore Assembly both during the debate on Governor's Address and Budget debate, members belonging to all political parties including the Congress had demanded a fair and better deal for the NGOs.

More and more government employees are taking to the path of militant agitation to realise better pay and allowances so that the erosion into their living standards caused by rising prices could be kept in check. This is the picture of a recent demonstration of Maharashtra government employees in Bombay, demanding rise in dearness allowance and linking it to a correct consumer price index so that fluctuations in prices in automatically offset in their salaries.

Assam Secretariat Staff On 'Continuous No Work' From March 3

From M. BHATTACHARYA

SHILLONG: One thousand Class III employees of the Assam government in the secretariat have been observing "continuous no work" from March 3 to press their demands. This campaign has virtually paralysed the secretariat.

THE government, instead of meeting the demands of the employees, has sought to suppress them with repression.

It has withdrawn the recognition of the Secretariat Services Association

which has organised the "no work" campaign.

According to observers, this action of the government is the precursor of more vindictive measures against the employees.

The government in a letter to the Association is understood to have said that the action of the employees is not in keeping with the service conduct rules.

The employees, however, maintain that they have not been given adequate opportunity to explain their position and demands before the authorities.

Other organisations of the state government employees have expressed solidarity with the secretariat employees and warned the government that if it took any further vindictive action against the secretariat employees, they would also resort to "continuous no work".

Solidarity Expressed

The joint action committee of the Ministerial Officers Association representing several other organisations has appealed to the government to initiate negotiations with the Secretariat Services Association.

Earlier on February 22 the employees observed a "protest day" when they wore demand badges and held a mass rally at the end of the office hours.

Other associations of the state government employees expressed their sympathy and solidarity with the secretariat employees by adopting resolutions and urging upon the government to concede the demands of the secretariat employees.

Ever since the recommendations of the pay committee, appointed by the state government following persistent agitation of the employees, were out different sections of the employees have been expressing their resentment at the recommendations.

These recommendations, according to the employees, fell far short of their demands of the employees.

One of the main grievances of the employees is that their basic demand for linking the emoluments to the actual cost of living was ignored by the pay committee.

Following a fresh round of agitation of the employees, which included observance of "no work day" by those employees who are stationed in the districts, the government convened a special session of the state Assembly in November last.

Failing to enlist the support of even the members of the Congress Legislature Party behind the government's stand, the Finance Minister declared a further upward modification of the pay scales of the employees in the lower rung.

Discriminatory Scales

But even this declaration ignored the basic question of linking the pay scales to the actual cost of living.

In addition to this, in the case of the secretariat employees the pay committee recommended certain scales of pay that are discriminatory.

The employees in the offices of the heads of departments and in the secretariat doing similar work have been

given different pay scales. And the scales of the secretariat staff are lower than that of the former category of employees.

The employees further maintain that under the revised scales of pay, the employees will sustain a progressive loss which will increase with every passing year.

Moreover, a new "principle" of staff requirements has been recommended by the pay committee which will mean reversion of a large number of employees to lower grades and either retrenchment of a section of the existing employees or stoppage of fresh recruitment for years to come until a section of the existing employees have retired. It will mean an increase of workload on the employees.

Issue in Assembly

In addition to these there are other anomalies and discriminations too.

When several representa-

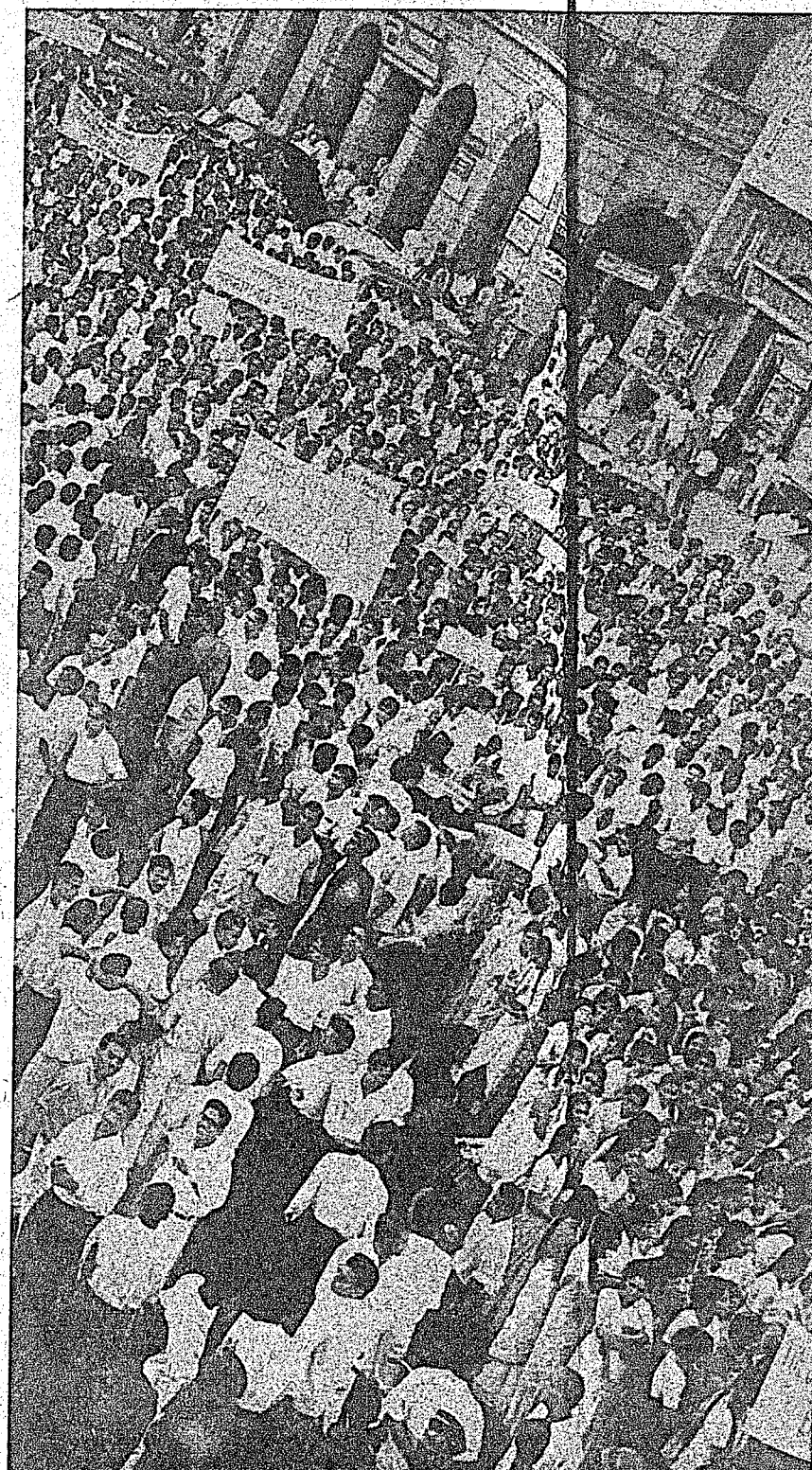
tions failed to secure them any consideration, the Secretariat Services Association decided on this course of action.

The issue was raised on the floor of the Assembly on March 3 when some of the opposition members moved a calling attention motion.

Replying to the motion, the Finance Minister said that there was nothing new in this observance of "No Work" by the employees who, according to him, came with fresh demands once some of their demands were conceded.

The Chief Minister, on the other hand, maintained that the employees of the secretariat were best looked after and that the government would not submit to "threat". He, however, did not refute the arguments of the employees.

Meanwhile the employees stationed in the districts, organised under the All Assam Ministerial Officers Association, have decided to launch similar continuous "No Work" from March 19.



WEST BENGAL EMPLOYEES RESENT PALTRY DA RISE

From AJAY DASGUPTA

CALCUTTA: Government employees in West Bengal are highly dissatisfied with the paltry increase in dearness allowance granted by the state government, as announced by the Finance Minister while presenting the budget.

The government has raised the dearness allowance of employees drawing salaries upto Rs. 150 from five rupees to ten rupees and of those drawing from Rs. 151 to Rs. 300 from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Those drawing salaries from Rs. 301 to Rs. 600 will get Rs. 30 as dearness allowance.

Arabinda Ghosh, convener of the coordination committee of the state government employees associations has in a statement pointed out that 70 per cent of the government employees draw less than Rs. 150 and so will get a rise of only five rupees.

Naturally, this paltry increase could not satisfy the employees, particularly since the demand for linking of dearness allowance with the cost of living has been unceremoniously rejected.

Other demands of the employees like medical benefits on extended terms to all staff and their

families, proper promotion system, reinstatement of discharged workers or in the alternative giving them chargesheets and allowing them normal facilities to defend themselves have also not been conceded.

Some interesting facts about the pay scales of some categories of government employees came out during question hour in the West Bengal Assembly:

It was disclosed that 24,300 chowkidars or village guardsmen get a salary of nine rupees to twenty rupees a month.

This salary, fixed a long time ago, has not been changed though the work of the chowkidars has increased manifold particularly after the introduction of Panchayat Raj.

Six thousand 'tehsildars' who collect the revenue for the government, get a salary of Rs. 27 a month. With the commission on their collections, their

total income goes up to Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 a month.

The strangest thing is that the government refuses to recognise them as government employees.

Much worse is the salary scales of the employees of local bodies in the state.

According to official figures, the minimum pay including all allowances of a municipal employee in the state, except in urban and hill areas, is only Rs. 60 a month.

In the industrial and hill areas the employees get Rs. 61 to Rs. 62.50 a month, which is hardly any improvement over the pay scales in the rural municipalities.

Clerks get a slightly higher salary of Rs. 80 a month in the rural municipalities while the scale of the skilled worker is Rs. 85 a month.

A strange fact is that the teachers are classed lower than skilled workers and receive only Rs. 80 along with collecting licence and warrant sarkars.

No wonder that there is widespread resentment among the employees against the state government.

MADRAS GOVT IMPLEMENTS DAS REPORT IN FULL

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRAS: Government employees in Madras have won significant concessions from the government, the main one being an upward revision in dearness allowance.

The concessions were announced by Chief Minister Bhakthavatsalam while presenting the budget for 1965-66 to the Madras Assembly on March 1.

The government has gone one step ahead of the central government and decided that employees in the pay range of Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200 should also get compensation for the rise in prices.

This was one of the recommendations of the Das Commission which the central government did not deem fit to accept.

The central government rejected this recommendation on the plea that the employees in higher ranges of pay should get relief from high prices only at a reduced rate of compensation.

The Madras government has also enforced the central government scales of

dearness allowance for its employees including those employed in local bodies and teachers in aided schools.

The new dearness allowance rates in the state, varying from Rs. 28 to Rs. 90, would involve an expenditure of Rs. 5.58 crores, it is calculated.

Government employees in Kerala have also won a victory in their struggle for better wages and service conditions.

The government has announced the setting up of a four-member pay commission to report on wage revision of the state government employees.

The members of the commission are K. M. Unnithan (ICS retired), P. S. Nataraja Pillai MP, E. K. Madhavan and C. Thomas (Finance Secretary of the Kerala Government). Unnithan is the chairman of the commission.

The appointment of the pay commission meets a major demand of the employees for which widespread agitation was car-

ried on by them early this year.

The agitation was withdrawn on the promise of the government that a pay commission would be set up in the immediate future.

Meanwhile, the agitation of government employees in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan has reached a new stage.

A large number of government employees in Uttar Pradesh boycotted their salaries on March 2. The movement was spread all over the state.

The main demand of the UP government employees is a cent per cent rise in their dearness allowance to meet the extraordinary high cost of living.

In Rajasthan thousands of employees refused to draw their February salaries.

They demanded the appointment of a pay commission, payment of dearness allowance at the central government rates, overtime wages and restoration of the old working hours.

WORLD MEET IS A MUST

CPI Stand At Moscow Consultative Conference Of Communist Parties

Our Party is glad to see that this Consultative Conference has been convened in order to find the ways and means of holding an International Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties of the world. We express our thanks to the CPSU for having taken the initiative for this meeting.

It is now over four years since the last World Conference met in 1960. History has moved a great deal since then. During these four years the main conclusions of the Statement of 1960 have been confirmed and borne out by the revolutionary action and experience of the working people of the world. Many aspects of development which four years ago were visible only in an embryonic stage have now become clearer. At the same time, many new features have arisen in the great march of mankind towards socialism, freedom, democracy and peace.

All these now call for further discussion and understanding, a further elaboration and summing up of the profound conclusions of the Declaration of 1957 and the Statement of 1960.

I may illustrate my point by referring to some of these developments.

Imperialism continues to pursue, as it will, policies of war, aggression and neo-colonialism. It repeatedly threatens world peace. But the crisis of American imperialism, the contradictions among the US imperialists, the shifts in popular opinion inside the USA on the issue of war and peace, are far deeper and more marked than in 1960.

Inter-imperialist contradictions have grown in the sphere of economic, foreign and military policies.

FOR NEW ASSESSMENT

The positions of socialism have become stronger as also the sweep of the working class and national liberation movements.

These need to be properly evaluated and assessed, particularly for the development of the struggle for peace. The various aspects of the development of state monopoly capitalism, developments in the European Common Market, etc., need further examination.

The question of the possibilities of a peaceful transition to socialism was as yet posed in a very general form upto 1960.

More light has since been thrown on many of its implications, such as the necessity and opportunities for broadening the unity of the working class and the trade-union movement; the unity of socialist parties; the opportunities for unity with non-proletarian democratic strata and sections of the people arising from the octopus hold and growing offensive of state monopoly capitalism; the fuller utilisation and broadening of democratic rights and liberties under the Parliamentary system; the possibility of intervention by the

working class and democratic forces in state policies prior to the achievement of power; the prospects of the multi-party system in the period of the construction of socialism; and so on. A number of brother Parties are attempting to elaborate the positions of the Moscow Statement on these questions on the basis of their own experience and activity.

This rich experience needs generalisation and would undoubtedly be of immense value to communists in their efforts to fight anti-communist prejudices and to secure new allies for the achievement of working class power and socialism.

NEWLY FREE COUNTRIES

We have much more experience now of the development of bourgeois national governments in the newly independent countries.

The question of how to approach the growing contradictions within the national bourgeoisie and how to retain their progressive elements within the National Democratic Front, on the basis of a firm worker-peasant alliance, is of vital strategic and tactical importance for the working class in such countries.

It is also necessary for the formulation of popular demands, the organisation of mass struggles and building the National Democratic Front.

The role of the petty-bourgeois sections, particularly the intelligentsia and youth, in the newly liberated countries requires to be reassessed.

Under conditions when in a number of newly independent countries non-proletarian revolutionary democratic sections are playing a role far more radical than what was visualized even as recently as in 1960, this question needs re-evaluation.

Forces working for the victory of Marxism-Leninism have arisen outside the stream of the traditional Communist movement. In certain countries they are playing a leading role in carrying the national revolution forward to the non-capitalist path of development.

This, in fact, is proof that in the new epoch the international working class secures far broader allies than in former times in its advance to socialism. It throws new light on the concept of national democracy so brilliantly put forward by the 81 Parties' Statement and helps us to concretise it still further.

Some questions of economic laws and their operation in socialist countries, of economic planning and its execution, of econo-

mic cooperation between the socialist countries, need further elaboration and clarification.

They are sometimes causing difficulties and misunderstandings, but are at bottom, problems of growth, and divergent historical backgrounds. Very important also is the question of the further development of socialist democracy in the various socialist countries, including further institutional developments. These could not

Simultaneously, the exchange of opinions and experience, bilaterally and multilaterally, between fraternal Parties having to deal with similar or complementary problems, is both necessary and valuable for the further development of the common international line.

At the Consultative Conference of Communist and Workers' Parties, which met in Moscow from March 1 to 5, 1965, the Communist Party of India was represented by S. A. Dange and S. G. Sardesai.

The communique adopted by the conference has already been published (NEW AGE dated March 14)

At the conference, S. A. Dange, on behalf of the Indian delegation, made a statement which we are publishing on this page.

In a prefatory note, sent for publication to NEW AGE with his speech, S. A. Dange writes:

In our view, the world conference of the 81 Parties which had met in 1960 requires to be reconvened.

The reason for that is not simply the disunity in the international Communist movement. Even without it, a world conference is overdue.

Since 1960, the world situation has undergone a change which requires to be assessed again.

Then there is the other compelling reason that ideological differences require to be thrashed out, which can be better done in a world conference rather than through polemics and invectives in public.

This was the view put across in the statement of the Indian delegation.

be adequately dealt with in the 81 Parties' Statement.

It is not my purpose to enumerate all such questions, and much less, to give an opinion on them. I am mentioning them by way of illustration to point out that even in the normal course of a second world conference of brother Parties is overdue.

And it is much more so when we see that our movement is now ridden with serious differences.

The differences which have been initiated by the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party are no longer in the realm of mere argument or more ideological statements.

They are taking very serious practical forms which affect not only the socialist countries, but all countries and all movements. Even the mass organizations of the trade union movement are sought to be disrupted by these differences.

Hence, a world conference to try to overcome them is necessary.

BASIC WEAPON

The most effective and basic weapon in the struggle for unity and for the further development of the general line of the world communist movement as embodied in the Moscow Declaration and Statement is its posi-

tion and growing concretisation in practice, its application to international and national problems, to political and mass front problems, in the light of new events and experience.

At bottom, the struggle is for unleashing new mass initiatives; for winning new allies for the working class, and for isolating and fighting reaction. Such has been our effort in India in the measure of our understanding and capabilities.

It is also necessary for the international Communist movement to undertake joint actions against the common enemy on specific issues.

Such a plan and philosophy cannot be held in leash and brought to rest by our waiting with folded hands. We have to actively campaign and work for it.

And one of the indispensable means to bring about the desired change is a world conference and a common understanding, reaffirmation of the common line of the world revolution and the world Communist movement.

Let us not forget the fact that even the 1960 world conference was called because differences had arisen in the world Communist movement regarding the fundamental propositions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU and the Declaration of 1957.

UNITY VITAL

If those differences had not been discussed and resolved, at least on most of the major questions, by means of the world conference and if things had been left to drift, we would not have made that progress which we have since 1960, and the working people of the world would have been left without that powerful weapon of the 1960 Statement.

The last thing any of us could possibly desire or risk is the further aggravation of differences in the international Communist movement.

The unity of our movement is not an altruism but a vital necessity for the defeat of world imperialism and the victory of communism. At the same time, in our anxiety not to exacerbate existing differences we cannot abjure initiative for the re-organizing of unity.

The Chinese leadership is consciously and determinedly utilizing the situation to disrupt other Communist Parties and international democratic organizations, to exploit the smallest difference of opinion between the brother Parties. The danger of this course of action should not be underestimated.

We have to approach the Chinese leadership with patience, with every effort to seek common ground on the specific issues of peace, anti-imperialism and national liberation. We cannot, and should not, meet invectives and abuse with similar language.

At the same time, the approach has to be made unitedly by all, which implies a world conference in which all can express their opinions frankly and as equals.

It is our fervent hope and confidence that this Meeting will evolve the necessary approach in the interest of the unity of world communist movement for victory against imperialism and reaction, for the victory of Marxism-Leninism and socialism.

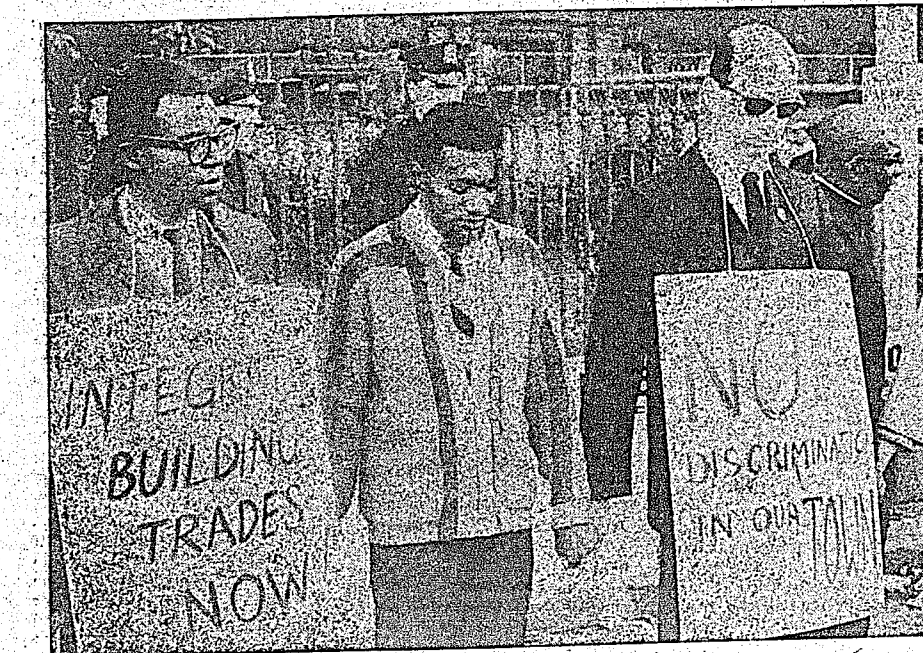
But with all due deference to the positions of those who disagree with us, our Party holds that concrete efforts to advance towards a world conference are necessary. This view has been adopted by resolutions of the National

HARLEM, U S A



Harlem Street Scene: Newspaper hawk

In the southern states of the US, the struggle for civil rights is going on in full swing. While the white racists are resisting tooth and nail the demand for abolition of racial discrimination, a section of the white population has come out in support of the Negroes.



MARCH 21, 1965

HARLEM, USA. Yes that's the address of the Negro community in New York, America's dazzling city of skyscrapers and millionaires!

HARLEM is the end product of American civilization; the receptacle of segregated humanity which the 'white' racists cannot bear sight of.

"But Harlem is more than a community—it is a city within a city—the most famous black city in the world."

"Among Negro communities in the United States, Harlem is singularly unique. It is the only large Negro community that is not on the 'other side' of town. Harlem is located in the heart of Manhattan Island. It is probably the most written about and the least understood community in the world", says John Henrik Clarke.

And Harlem is not a dead city. According to Roi Ottley, Harlem is the fountainhead of mass movement. From it flows the progressive vitality of Negro life. Harlem is, as well, a cross-section of life in Black America—a little from here, there and everywhere. It is at once the capital of clowns, cults and cabarets, and the intellectual hub of the Negro world.

This story of Harlem is narrated in a 400-page volume titled HARLEM, USA edited by John Henrik Clarke and published by the Seven Seas Books of GDR.

HARLEM, USA is the story of the world's largest ghetto, of the Negro-American world in microcosm as told by fifty famous Harlem personalities through essay, poem, story, photograph, painting and cartoon.

Among these personalities are such well-known figures as James Baldwin, Langston Hughes, Ossie Davis, Lorraine Hansberry, Charles White and Jacob Lawrence.

When and how Harlem became the black man's ghetto



Sculpture by Richmond Barthé

Harlem and politics, jobs and bank accounts—Harlem and the arts, sciences, professions—Harlem and the nationalist movements—all are to be found in this anthology of short stories and essays. Poems by seven of Harlem's poets and the works of its artists are some of its characteristic features.

The well-known Harlem cartoon-character "Bootsie", created by Ollie Harrington which appears weekly in the PITTSBURGH COURIER is there in this volume together with a story by its creator "How Bootsie was born". There is also pen-picture of a famous Harlem figure, Jesse B. Simple, in two stories by Langston Hughes. Among other gems, there

are the latest jive talks, the fascinating and very "hep" section of notes which will tell you what such words as "vine" and "ditty-bop", "silks" and such signify in

the language of Harlem. The notes appended to the volume include historical facts and figures and information about the famous personalities and events in Black America.

The reader after finishing the book comes closer to the mind and the heart of the American Negro world and understands why 20 million Americans of African descent are determined to win freedom for themselves.

HARLEM, USA is a book which vibrates with the agony and ecstasy, despondency and hope, sorrows and happiness of a large section of humanity in the United States.

The graphic art of John Biggers



I, TOO By LANGSTON HUGHES

I, too, sing America.
I am the darker brother.
They send me to eat in the kitchen
when company comes.
But I laugh,
and eat well,
and grow strong.
Tomorrow,
I'll be at the table
when company comes.
Nobody'll dare
say to me,
"eat in the kitchen,"
then.
Besides,
They'll see how beautiful I am
and be ashamed—
I, too, am America.

ROME LETTER

CABINET RESHUFFLE DOES NOT SOLVE ANY OF THE REAL PROBLEMS

By V. YERMAKOV

ROME: Since March 4 all the 26 ministers of the Italian Cabinet are regarded as having resigned, although there was no government crisis officially.

THIS was done so to enable Prime Minister Moro to reshuffle the Cabinet. The newspaper *IL PAESE SERA* described the present situation in the government as a "real grotesque."

Indeed, since the day the government majority was actually split during the presidential elections and a deep crack appeared in the leading Christian Democratic and Socialist parties which form the present Cabinet together with the Republican and Social Democratic parties, the state machine has been skidding.

Consideration of major bills has been practically postponed. The economy, which is having hard time and needs urgent solutions, has been thrown at the mercy of the monopolies.

The government is unable to make both ends meet in its foreign policy, too. In the presence of Deputy Prime Minister Nenni and other ministers the Board of the Socialist Party passed a resolution denouncing the American aggression in Vietnam. In his parliamentary address the Prime Minister expressed his solidarity with the aggressor.

Futile Attempts

The attempts to introduce proper order in the Christian Democratic and Socialist parties, to present a picture of unity in the face of political and economic problems have not brought tangible results.

True, the National Council approved unity of the Chris-

tian Democratic Party on an anti-Communist platform. However, the inner-party differences between the left-wing, centrist and rightwing groups still remain acute and hard to overcome in the present conditions.

Even formal unity has not been achieved in the Socialist Party. By voting 50 to 29 for the maintenance of the present "leftist centre group" of the government coalition, the recent plenary meeting of the Socialist Party merely confirmed once more the presence of an abyss between the rightwingers, the supporters of Nenni, on the one hand, and the united leftwing and centrist groups, on the other.

Concessions By Socialists

In accord with the resolutions of their leading bodies the representatives of the Christian Democratic and Socialist parties began, with the participation of Social Democratic and Republican delegates, negotiations on reshuffles in the government and changes in its political platform.

Commenting on these negotiations, newspapers noted that the Socialists made one concession after another to the conservatives and the Christian Democratic Party.

Mariani, head of the economic commission of the Socialist Party, demanded in Parliament that the trade unions give up their struggle for augmentation of wages.

Opinion is voiced here that the rightwing leaders of the

Socialist Party, or at least part of them, continue to slide, not without the Vatican's influence, to the anti-Communist platform of their partners in the government coalition.

Danger Of Split

Many in Rome believe, however, that if the Socialist Party continues its policy of concessions and capitulation the danger of a new split may appear in it.

On March 5 it was announced in Rome that the long-drawn secret negotiations between the parties of the government coalition on the distribution of ministerial posts had been completed.

The post of Minister of Foreign Affairs previously held by Saragat, now President of the Republic, was given to ex-Premier Fanfani (Christian Democrat). The Social-Democratic Party received by way of compensation the post of Minister of Industry and Commerce.

However, it is doubted here that the latest reshuffle may solve the formidable economic and political problems that are facing Italy.

PEOPLE DEMAND PEACE BUT WILSON PLAYS US GAME

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

LONDON: Of late, the area of understanding between the Labour government in Britain and the US government has enlarged. Understandably, this growing dimension of agreement is of great concern to the people of Britain. For, this entente means greater involvement of Britain in neo-colonialist designs and greater spending on armaments.

THE direction of entente is quite clear from the joint communique of the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Britain signed some time back. For some reason, the communique was kept in cold storage and did not receive the publicity it deserved.

A part of this communique said: "The President and the Prime Minister reaffirmed their resolve to continue taking part in maintaining peace and stability in the middle and far East. In this connection they recognise the special importance of the military efforts which both countries are exerting to support the legal governments in Southeast Asia, and notably, in Malaysia and South Vietnam."

But what is more disquieting is the actual understanding between the leaders of the two governments. This was made clear by US State Secretary Dean Rusk in a direct reference to Vietnam.

Bridges Of Amity

Soviet Parliamentary Delegation's Impressions

"OUR visit to India was interesting and fruitful" declared Yadgar Nasridinova, leader of the Soviet Parliamentary delegation, in Moscow after the delegation's return from its two-week tour in India.

The delegation consisting of members of the Supreme Soviets of the Soviet Central Asian Republics came to India at the invitation of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

According to the leader of the delegation, close contacts have been established by it with members of Indian Parliament and it has acquainted itself with the work in Indian legislative bodies.

On March 9, before departure to Moscow, a press conference was addressed by the members of the delegation. In this press conference Nasridinova spoke about the life and achievements of the Soviet Central Asian Republics which were formerly backward regions of Tsarist Russia and have now developed into flourishing Republics of the Soviet Union enjoying equal rights with all others.

Speaking about the projects which symbolise the Indo-Soviet friendship, which were visited by the delegation, Nasridinova stressed the fruitfulness of cooperation between the two countries.

She pointed out that the exchange of parliamentary

delegations between India and the USSR, as well as extensive development of cultural ties are reliable ways for further strengthening of mutual understanding and friendship between the Indian and the Soviet peoples.

German Youth Leaders' Tour

A three-member goodwill delegation of the Free German Youth from the German Democratic Republic toured India for about three weeks. The delegation was invited jointly by the All-India Youth Federation, All-India Students Federation and the All-India Youth Congress.

The delegation members—Fritz Kirchhof, secretary of the FDJT, Ellen Seifert and Gustav Hager—visited a number of places in our country and discussed with the youth leaders the problems of mutual interest.

The delegation members also paid courtesy visits to Indira Gandhi, M. C. Chagla and R. M. Hajarnavis, union ministers.

The delegation discussed with the Indian youth leaders the question of cooperation between the youth of the two countries and it was agreed that the Free German Youth and three Indian organisations which invited them, would sign a working programme for the year 1965-66.

WASHINGTON: The friends and allies of Goldwater, who had suffered complete fiasco at the November elections last year, are stubbornly working for the implementation of the most adventurist points of the foreign policy programme of that conservative gentlemen.

Paradoxically as it might seem, the campaign in support of the government's Vietnamese policy was started not by the legislators from the ruling party, but by the Republican leaders. The key note of that campaign is being set by Senator Dirksen, the Republican leader in the Senate, and Ford, the Republican leader in the House of Representatives.

At the same time the most prominent Democrats in the Congress are either evading the subject or are resolutely coming out against the government's policy in Southeast Asia.

According to some of the Washington commentators, Senator Mansfield, the leader of the Democrats in the Senate feels "revulsion at the USA's intervention at Southeast Asia."

Senator Fullbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as a rule refrains from making public statements about the war in Vietnam. But his criticism of the US programme of military aid, specifically to South Vietnam, is regarded here as a condemnation of the US strategy in Southeast Asia.

Washington Close-up Shows Acute Struggle

GOLDWATERITES ARE THE PROPS OF VIETNAM WAR

Among those who are openly demanding the termination of the armed intervention and a peaceful settlement are such prominent Senators Democrats as McGovern, Morse, Church and Gruening.

According to Wilson, the commentator of Washington's STAR, approximately 75-100 Democrats in the Congress are coming out against the extension of the armed intervention and for peaceful negotiations.

"In the course of several weeks," says commentator Drummond, "many men from among the former leaders of the Democratic Party in the Senate have been undermining the President's position on Vietnam."

Those in the White House, it is hinted in the journalists' circles, are extremely irritated by the critical statements of the Democrats. Government emissaries have been sent a number of times to Capitol Hill (among these was M. Bundy, President's Assistant), who tried to persuade the Congressmen to keep their mouths shut. Se-

veral "patriotic" speeches of the Democrats were organised.

However, sums up the WASHINGTON POST, "the rebellion is not over." The acute struggle in the Democratic Party continues. An overwhelming majority of the Americans at the November elections came out in favour of a realistic approach in foreign policy and for peaceful coexistence.

Majority Wants Peace

And now, as they condemn the military gamble in Southeast Asia, "the insurgent" Democrats are voicing in the Congress the desires and wishes of the majority of the nation. Many of the speakers emphasized specifically that in the overwhelming majority of the letters the voters make a demand to put an end to the war in Indochina and to agree to a peaceful settlement.

The Goldwaterites are furiously pushing the government to further reckless steps. Here, for instance, is a cha-

racteristic extract from a speech by Senator Dirksen, a Republican. "Logic forces the United States to make another step further," he said.

What kind of a step is meant? Dirksen acknowledges unequivocally that it is necessary to pursue a course of aggravation of relations with the socialist states in all fields.

Washington commentator Macniel, says that the Republican leaders are preparing now a campaign aimed at intensifying the USA's ag-

gressive policy not only in Southeast Asia but also in other parts of the globe.

This is based on a double calculation. If the new gambles are crowned with success, the Republicans will present them as a triumph of Goldwater principles.

And if the Democratic government suffers another failure in foreign policy (and this is most likely), following the advice of the Goldwaterites, these will immediately try to make political capital out of that fiasco. (APN)

INDO-CHINA PEOPLES' CONFERENCE ENDS IN PNOM PENH

PNOM PENH: A holiday salute fired on March 9 evening in Pnom Penh announced the successful conclusion of the Conference of the Peoples of Indochina:

THE representatives of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, who for a week discussed the vital problems of Indochina, reported to the thousands of citizens of Pnom Penh, who had assembled at the Central Stadium, and also to the world, which closely watched the first meeting of the peoples of Indochina, that they were unanimous in the struggle against imperialism and neo-colonialism.

The delegations representing all patriotic forces of the three Indochinese states which took part in the proceedings of the conference, unanimously agreed that the establishment and maintenance of peace were inseparably connected with the destruction of any colonial domination and the achievement of genuine independence and that the armed provocations by the American imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are a violation of International Law, specifically of the Geneva Agreements of 1954, and constituted a serious menace to peace and security in South-

East Asia and threatened to spark off a universal conflict.

The participants of the conference called for an immediate end to the armed provocations of the American imperialists against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; they demanded an end to the war in South Vietnam, the withdrawal of the American armed forces, the liquidation of the military bases and the restoration of peace in South Vietnam.

The meeting, dedicated to the successful conclusion of the conference, was addressed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who made a striking speech exposing the imperialists.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk said, that the voice of the peoples of Asia, who have not yet gained independence, that they must rise to force the imperialists and neo-colonialists to return South Vietnam to the Vietnamese, Laos to the Laotians, South Korea to the Koreans, Taiwan to China, etc. (TASS)

Under Uncle Sam's umbrella

CRIME THRIVES IN GOLDEN AMERICA

THE crime rate in the Uncle's own land is steadily going up from year to year. During the past 25 years, it has doubled—says the NEW YORK TIMES on March 10.

According to E. Hoover, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the number of serious crimes in 1964 increased by 13 per cent as compared with 1963.

About 2,151,000 serious crimes were committed in the United States last year with robbery and murder accounting for a big share of them.

To borrow an expression, the other name of crime in USA is "a street without a name" and you never know when and where you would be passing through it.

From the murder of Presidents down to petty larceny, US tops the world in crime. Organised crime, according to the United States Attorney General, like an octopus is embrac-

ing American society with its tentacles.

The United States has the highest juvenile delinquency rate in its history and there is no indication it is growing any less, the children's bureau of the Health, Education and Welfare Department reported on March 8 about "youthful crimes" during 1963. The following year was no better but worse.

In 1963, United States juvenile courts handled 601,000 cases involving "youthful offenders."

The day this report was published, a howling mob of teenagers in San Francisco stoned police cars, threw bottles at passing cars and invaded and pilfered a cigar store after having been forced to leave a rock'n'roll movie. The reason: the teenagers were asked to vacate their seats after the end of the show but they wanted to enjoy a repeat performance.

And on top of it, the series of racial crimes including murders, are shooting up day by day.

The President of United

States sent a message to the Congress on March 8 suggesting a number of measures to combat crime. But his government has so far failed even to afford protection to the civil rights marchers against the rampage of the racists' bloody terror in Selma and other cities in Alabama.

Negro leader Martin Luther King had a discussion with the President on the subject but the President "only listened but gave no promise to stop the terror."

Whatever efforts the Federal authorities made so far to arrest the alarming rate of increase in crime are more than "compensated" by the open glorification of gangsterism.

Any weapon up to a mortar can be bought in United States without any formalities and at an accessible price. Mail delivery of weapons has become very popular of late, the American press reports.

EVERY FOUR SECONDS A CRIME IS COMMITTED —IN UNCLE SAM'S GOLDEN AMERICA!

—CHARVAK



A view of the Indian stall at this year's 800th Anniversary Fair at Leipzig

ANOTHER PPH TITLE

By K. P. Karunakaran

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SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA FEASIBLE

Security Council Experts Committee Findings

THE text of the report of the United Nations Security Council's experts committee on sanctions against South Africa is markedly stronger than any official UN document on South Africa so far.

Far from ruling out the possibility of economic sanctions, the finding of the majority group as well as of the two minority groups (the socialist bloc and the African countries) is that sanctions are feasible under certain conditions.

The British expert although he signed the majority report, however, has added a strong reservation to the idea of sanctions.

Notwithstanding the general view that South Africa's economy is strong enough to withstand all but severest pressures against it, ALL the experts agreed that it is vulnerable in several crucial areas:

The agreed view is that the effectiveness of a sanctions programme would depend on the universality of its application and on the manner and the duration of its enforcement.

This view agrees with the findings of the unofficial conference on sanctions held in London last year.

An Indian delegation had participated in this conference.

The majority report (representing the Western and Latin American experts) refused to rule out economic measures as an ultimate sanction.

It will now contribute very significantly towards raising the question of application of sanctions at the full-scale debate on the

experts' report in the Security Council itself.

The sanctions question will become a matter of further urgency and of real possibility if the International

Following the coming of the Labour government and the visit of the Colonial Secretary Anthony Greenwood to the territory in December there were talks of a gradual transfer of power and of

AFRO-ASIA In The Headlines

Court's ruling on the mandated territory of South-West Africa would go against South Africa and if the Verwoerd regime would decide to defy the court's ruling.

The court is now nearing the end of a four year hearing and both these 'ifs' are distinct possibilities.

South Africa's defiance of the court's ruling would constitute a direct challenge to the willingness and capability of the UN to uphold respect for international law.

Its failure to measure up to the challenge could become as crucial a turning point in its history as was the failure of the League of Nations to deal with the Ethiopian appeal against Italy's aggression.

BRITISH FIASCO IN S. ARABIA

ALTHOUGH a facade of installing a new government was put up in Aden on March 7 the situation in the whole of South Arabia is fast deteriorating and moving towards a showdown.

The only honourable solution now left for Britain would be to allow all South Arabian political movements to come together to a representative conference on the territory itself for which safe-conduct must be given to all the political exiles in Cairo and elsewhere to return to South Arabia.

Such a conference will enable all the different groups and organisations to choose their representative leaders and decide on the structure of the state and the form of government they want for their country.

US PLOT AGAINST MAKARIOS

A number of Cypriot newspapers headed by the "Agon", have been publishing for over a week now news of a plot by American intelligence and certain Greek Cypriot "big businessmen" for overthrowing President Makarios and his government for his refusal to ally Cyprus with the NATO countries.

The newspapers have published a wealth of coded letters and code numbers exchanged between the conspirators and have clearly revealed the American Embassy as "a den of espionage".

After initial silence, the Minister of Interior gave official support to the whole story by admitting "that some of the data in the hands of the government has leaked to the press" and that "the documents published are unfortunately genuine".

The former US Ambassador, Fraser Wilkins who left Cyprus some time ago, has been mentioned as a major figure in the conspiracy.

MALAWI REBEL MOVEMENT

THE movement started by the Malawi rebel Ministers against the dictatorship of the present Prime Minister Hastings Banda has spread widely

in recent months and weeks.

Such is the effectiveness and the speed with which the movement has been spreading that on March 6, Banda had to ban such organisations as the Co-operative Helping Fund Society and the Co-operative Brotherhood Society, which he alleged the rebel Ministers were trying to organise.

Such was the panic that not only did he warn against these two organisations and any new co-operative society but asked his party members to be vigilant about "anything new at all".

"Anyone organising a new cooperative is an enemy of the country and must be crushed", he said.

This is the first official admission by the Prime Minister or the government that the ex-Ministers are now organising a party within the country.

Last week Chief Somba of Blantyre district was deposed for "engaging in subversive activities under the guise of starting a cooperative", according to a government statement.

—BAREN RAY

Socialist World

FOR THE BENEFIT OF CONSUMERS

Prices of consumer goods do not fluctuate in a socialist society; they neither soar high making inroads in personal incomes nor do they behave erratically upsetting family budgets.

IT is true that in the course of a change in costing procedure and for granting greater incentives to farm producers, prices of certain consumer products like meat and butter were raised at one time in the Soviet Union.

But that was an exceptional case and in fact that price-rise did not affect the consumers because of the price-cut of other products and increase in the real wages.

The general behaviour pattern of consumer products under a socialist economy is of uniform and steady prices throughout the country, often slashed down drastically to benefit the consumer.

Take for example the recent pronouncement of the Bulgarian government. According to this pronouncement, the retail prices of a number of consumer goods have been reduced significantly.

The aim of this reduction in prices is to improve the quantum of production and

sale of these goods which include fabrics, knitwear and synthetic fibre produce. The reduction of prices ranges between 15 and 37 per cent.

Consequent upon the reduction of prices of these articles, prices of ready-made garments and several other products using these materials have also been reduced. In money-terms the reduction will amount to about Rs. 2.6 crores.

The decision of the Bulgarian government further directs the Ministry of Internal Trade and the Central Cooperative Union to take necessary measures for greater variety and improvement of quality of goods and to maintain a steady supply to the stores to satisfy consumer demands.

Reduction in prices has been effected as regards fruits and vegetables also. In money-terms the reduction will be to the tune of Rs. 3.7 crores per year, and in actual payment it means a reduction ranging between 13 and 23 per cent of the prevailing prices.

BHOPAL: The Pradesh Congress presidential election in Madhya Pradesh has given a serious set-back to the dissidents who were planning to oust Chief Minister D. P. Mishra in cooperation with the splinters among the ministerialists led by Social Welfare Minister Govind Narain Singh.

But the defeat has not disheartened them. On the other hand, it has made them "more resolute" in their resolve to continue what their leader Takhtmal Jain calls "the struggle for justice and fairplay".

It was the third defeat of the dissidents since M. C. Desblehra was forced to quit PCC presidency by the High Command for what was stated as his "responsibility for the major defeat of the Congress in the general elections".

They lost in the leadership contest in September 1963 following the drafting of B. A. Mandloi for party work under the "Kamaraj Plan", and then in the PCC elections in April and May last year they lost again.

The election for the PCC president, after K. L. Khadiwala resigned as a result of the severe strictures against him passed by Justice H. R. Krishan in the

"Sarita Case", provided them another opportunity to assess their strength.

It proved that they had lost some more ground to the ministerialists who are now trying to press home their political advantage to demoralise the dissidents.

The dissidents attribute their defeat to "repression let loose by the ministerialists and the betrayal by the so-called splinters who had promised support to G. N. Singh and then patched up with the Chief Minister at the eleventh hour".

Regional considerations also went against the dissident nominee, Avadhesh Pratap Singh, who belongs to Vindhya region. All the wavering votes of Mahakoshal, especially from Chhatisgarh were cast in favour of S. N. Mushran, the ministerialist candidate. Raigarh, Bastar and Raipur districts also went solidly with the ministerialists.

The dissidents, however,



Society delegation leader Amitroop giving a present to the ISCUS

NEW VISTAS FOR ISCUS

*FROM BACK PAGE

associate organisations of each branch.

This will expand the work of the Society and bring closer to many organisations which may or may not support in full the aims of ISCUS, but are anxious to maintain contacts with it for specific purposes.

A big drive for a fund for the central office of the Society has been launched by the finance committee, of which well known film artist Balraj Sahni has been elected chairman.

Through an appeal for funds made by Balraj Sahni at one of the meetings during the conference, the first collections for the new ISCUS Fund were made.

The chairman and members of the finance committee will be visiting different states for the purpose of making collections for the central fund.

A meeting of the Baliga Memorial Committee was also held in Ludhiana.

MARCH 21, 1965

dent of the Society. The Memorial Committee elected well known ISCUS leader and lawyer Rajni Patel as president.

It is not possible to end this brief report of the bare outlines of the conference without referring to the excellent cultural programmes and kawi-durbars-mushaira. These were big draws in the late nights, after conference work was over.

Delegates from outside Punjab were full of praise for the work done by the reception committee and the many volunteers whose labours were responsible for the success of the conference.

The unanimously elected office-bearers of the Society are:

President: K. P. S. Menon.

Vice-Presidents: Sunil Kumar Chatterji, S. S. Sokhey, G. Ramachandran MP, Anup Singh MP, M. C. Setalvad, Aruna Asaf Ali, K. D. Malaviya MP, T. N. Kaul (Ambassador of India in the USSR), Balraj Sahni, Rajni Patel, Mool Raj Jain.

General Secretaries: Arjun Arora MP, Dilshad Charji.

Secretaries: A. M. Shirali; E. S. Dongerkerry.

Treasurer: H. S. Sandhu.

MADHYA PRADESH

Congress Group Tussle Enters New Phase

gained four new votes in the Madhya Bharat region where their leader Takhtmal commands clear majority both in the organisation as well as the legislative party.

G. N. Singh became a liability to the dissidents. He could carry only four votes with him. His alignment with the dissidents led Gopal Sharan Singh to break away from them. Gopal Sbaran Singh enjoyed the support of seven PCC members and they all voted for Mushran.

Gopal Sharan Singh and G. N. Singh both hail from Vindhya region and do not see eye to eye with each other due to personal

animosity. It is apparently not possible for them to remain together in the same group.

The ruling group has now its hold over both the wings of the party, administrative and organisational, and it is difficult for the dissidents to disturb the balance at least for some time to come.

That is why dissident leader Takhtmal has decided to give up for the time being the move to bring a no-confidence motion against the Chief Minister in the legislature party.

The dissidents, however, are pinning their hopes on the outcome of the election petition filed by Desblehra. Several charges listed in it have already been confirmed by Justice Kri-

shnan in the "Sarita Case". A memorandum against the ministerialists submitted by Takhtmal before Congress President Kamaraj is also awaiting decision.

Political circles are, however, of the view that dissidents would not be able to drive any advantage unless there are further dissensions in the ministerialist ranks, as happened last year in the case of G. N. Singh.

The High Command can do little at the present juncture though many quarters maintain that the complaints of the dissidents would not go unheard in view of the Kerala experience—the Congress debacle as a result of rebel walk-out. (IPA)

Congress Syndicate Plans Coup

* From Front Page

and are canvassing for the eventuality, that if Vijay-lakshmi can be manoeuvred into the cabinet, it will be the easiest way to be rid of Indira Gandhi.

The argument runs: it is necessary to keep a member of the Nehru family in the cabinet. And the best way to remove Indira is to bring in her aunt!

Watch the monopoly press and the reactionary parties carefully in their

campaigns against individual ministers in Parliament and outside. What they are saying is what the syndicate is saying.

And remember that it is not the incumbent of a particular office whom they wish to displace... it is the portfolio they wish to grab, to increase the influence of the right wing in the cabinet.

And they are planning their "coup" vigorously; the methods they will use to bring it about are certainly not the cleanest.



President of Punjab ISCUS, Yash, addressing the conference

NEW AGE

PAGE SEVENTEEN

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New Provocations Against Soviet Union

CHINESE SPURN EFFORTS TO NORMALISE RELATIONS

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: The Chinese leadership is at it again. It seems that all the friendly approaches of the CPSU and other brother Parties, the appeals to give up mutual attacks and undignified methods and open polemics, at least in the light of the mounting imperialist offensive and aggression in Vietnam and the danger of the extension of war, have unfortunately proved fruitless.

THE great temptation to malign and slander the Soviet Union at the first opportunity and to indulge in anti-Soviet propaganda at every turn has been too strong for the Chinese leadership.

It seems that the Chinese leaders are straining every nerve to reverse the trend towards relaxation and improvement in relations brought about by the sincere efforts of the CPSU which led to Premier Kosygin's talks in Peking, the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of Sino-Soviet treaty of alliance in Moscow and in a general improvement in the atmosphere.

They were hell bent to find a way to heat up the war of words to create bad blood and to begin a new round of slanderous propaganda drive. And this time in their desperation they went to the limit—limit so far, one should add in view of past experience.

They utilised the Vietnam crisis as an excuse to bring out Chinese students on the streets of Moscow, presumably to protest against US aggression and express solidarity with Vietnam.

However, they turned the demonstration into a brawl and rowdy clashes with Soviet militia, injuring 30 militiamen, four of them seriously. Their anti-imperialist zeal, it seems, soon gave way to their anti-Soviet frenzy.

They had come armed with sticks, iron rods, knives and other implements and they used them against the militia of a socialist country which was only asking them to keep the demonstration peaceful and within bounds of a demonstration.

Organised Hooliganism

One of the militiamen—they were unarmed—lost an eye. Others were wounded. They did not get provoked by the Chinese students' organised hooliganism and the Chinese only suffered minor injuries.

This was not the end of the story. As the Soviet note of protest to the Chinese government says, the Chinese embassy in Moscow organised another new trick.

At their instigation a group of Chinese students arrived at the Botkinskoe hospital claiming admittance to it as indoor patients in view of alleged serious injuries. They also demanded medical certificates to this effect, obviously for propaganda purposes.

Repeated medical examinations at Chinese insistence and laboratory tests and X-ray investigations, however, failed to show any serious injuries.

The Chinese refused to leave the hospital, they insulted the doctors and medical personnel and declared that they could not leave the hospital without instructions from their embassy.

One student after removing his spectacles feigned a swoon, turning his eyeballs, and was immediately photographed. Another spat on the floor and wanted to come out undressed.

The anti-Soviet farce was kept up when on March 14, four Chinese students, who had been examined by doctors in Moscow and were found to have no serious injuries, were flown to Peking.

NATO PLANS ATOMIC WAR AGAINST THE ARABS?

From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

BERLIN: The possibility of an atomic war against the Arab states is the subject matter of an open discussion currently going on in the NATO.

THE official organ of NATO, GENERAL MILITARY REVIEW, published from Paris, carried an article in its current issue on this subject. The article visualised joint war actions of the Israeli army and American forces so that the Arab armies "are defeated within a few days of combat."

The West Germans have penetrated every key position in the NATO and hence the GENERAL MILITARY REVIEW too is full of former fascists and revenge-seeking militarists.

The periodical, in which only top military experts write, after discussing the present crisis in the Middle-East bluntly argues the following:

"Should immediate measures be taken and orders dispatched to the Sixth Fleet to move its ships and aircraft carriers eastward in the Mediterranean? Of course, there would be the risk of reaction by the Soviets. But at the time of the Suez affair, the United States committed a blunder in backing out before the blackmail of Moscow threats and forcing their British and French allies to call off their victorious resistance to Cairo's seizure of the canal. The errors of the past should not be repeated."

The US Sixth Fleet is operating in the Mediterranean, as an

to be given a "rousing welcome".

A number of doctors and medical workers in a letter to PRAVDA giving details call this "a provocative behaviour like hooligans".

Another letter in the PRAVDA gives an eyewitness account of the attacks on the militia and says that if the Chinese had been allowed to use their rods, bottles and knives, etc., it would have led to loss of human life.

Eyewitness Accounts

Eight people, who work opposite the US embassy and saw the Chinese misbehaviour from their building, write that they of course understand the feelings of honest people who wrathfully condemn American aggression in Vietnam.

But under the cover of protests, ill-intentioned, pre-planned excesses against foreign missions and Soviet organs who have to protect these diplomatic missions could not be allowed. Provocative acts in front of the US embassy on March 4 have nothing in

common with the real struggle against imperialism, the letter in PRAVDA declares.

The Soviet note of March 12 says that a loud propaganda campaign is being whipped up in China and facts regarding the demonstration are being distorted. The Chinese note to the Soviet Foreign ministry on the question is "a maze of concoctions".

The Soviet note declares that around these actions of Chinese citizens in Moscow, which the Chinese authorities would never have allowed in their own country, an extensive slander campaign has now been started in China.

The Soviet Union "categorically rejects as absolutely groundless" the Chinese protest.

Matters went so far that on March 6 a demonstration was organised before the USSR embassy in Peking—something unprecedented in relations between socialist countries, the Soviet note declares.

The note mentions Soviet practical measures to help North Vietnam to strengthen its defence potential and

Soviet Union's emphatic condemnation of US aggression and demonstrations of Soviet people exposing the criminal policy of the USA in Vietnam. But public order, the security of foreign missions and Soviet laws had to be observed.

Mentioning the new big slander campaign launched in China, the note says: May the provocative campaign against the Soviet Union which is being artificially fanned up in China rest on the conscience of those who are organising it. Holding dear the interests of our common cause the Soviet side does not wish to embark upon this road".

It is not an accident that this provocation by the Chinese was organised while the consultative meeting of nineteen Communist and Workers Parties was being held here.

Anti-Soviet Propaganda

Using every excuse they have again stepped up their propaganda against the CPSU and other Parties. They are demanding that the circulation of official documents, reports, resolutions and letters of the CPSU which are not to the liking of the Chinese leaders be terminated in Soviet Union.

They complain that "the anti-Chinese agitation among the Soviet people is being kept up", because documents which state the CPSU viewpoint on the differences have not been suppressed.

The Chinese propaganda

* On Facing Page

then be inevitable. Without hesitation the airborne divisions in the motherland would be given the order to leave their bases; destination—Greece, which would become an immense operation base, officially under the flag of NATO but in reality under the flag of America".

Immediately after this imaginary conflict, the GENERAL MILITARY REVIEW says: "the Chief of Staff of Pentagon would consider the use of 'tactical weapons', 'only in the zone of combat'."

Thus substantiating the use of atomic weapons in a "limited" way, the NATO journal underlines the difficulty: in a supposed situation of crisis similar to that which happened a few years ago—i.e., in Suez crisis—"the Arab world has become considerably strong According to another article in this journal, a major reason why NATO is against the freedom of the Arab peoples is the gradual loss of imperialist monopoly in Middle-east oil.

The army, airforce and navy of NATO command consumes enormous quantity of the liquid fuel. The oil refineries of West European NATO countries have an aggregate capacity of over 300 million tons of crude oil per year. Over 75 per cent of this is supplied by near and Middle-east countries, Algeria and Libya which increasingly stress now on their independent economic development.

The recent arrests of West

German spies in Cairo and American agents in Syria have been linked with NATO and West German intelligence service headed by notorious former gestapo chief Behnler.

Training for Tropics

Moreover, interesting information has leaked out now that the West German army has prepared a scheme to train special "ranger detachments" to fight under tropical conditions. The tropicalised soldiers will also be given guerrilla training and jungle-war training. One of the top officers of West German army is now in USA studying such training methods in American Fort Bragg, the drilling centre of notorious "special force" used for combat in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and other tropical countries.

Why the West German government need soldiers trained for tropical conditions? West Germany has no colonies to defend in the tropics. It is because the Bundeswehr generals want to meet on the one hand the pressing demand of US government to make deeper commitments in its dirty war in Indochina and on the other supply well-trained soldiers to defend colonialism in Congo, Angola and other African countries and above all to get ready for the "landing" in the Arab countries when NATO's dream of war against UAR and other states become a reality.

US President Johnson and his war department are showing all signs which point to an inescapable conclusion: a peaceful solution of the Vietnam issue is not their choice. Hence they have spurned the proposal of reconvening the Geneva Conference and stepped up their aggressive action against North Vietnam.

OVER the weekend, North Vietnam territory has been repeatedly bombed—a North Vietnamese naval station at the Tiger Island is reported to be "totally destroyed"—and NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE informs that the Pentagon is planning to send additional 10,000 marines to South Vietnam in addition to the two battalions of marines which have already arrived at Danang. The total US armed personnel in South Vietnam already exceed 30,000.

And yet the US President goes on repeating that there has been no change in the US stand on Vietnam. In a message to President Tito of Yugoslavia he said that the US action in Vietnam has been "requested" by the South Vietnam government and was designed solely to help this government defend itself against aggression from abroad.

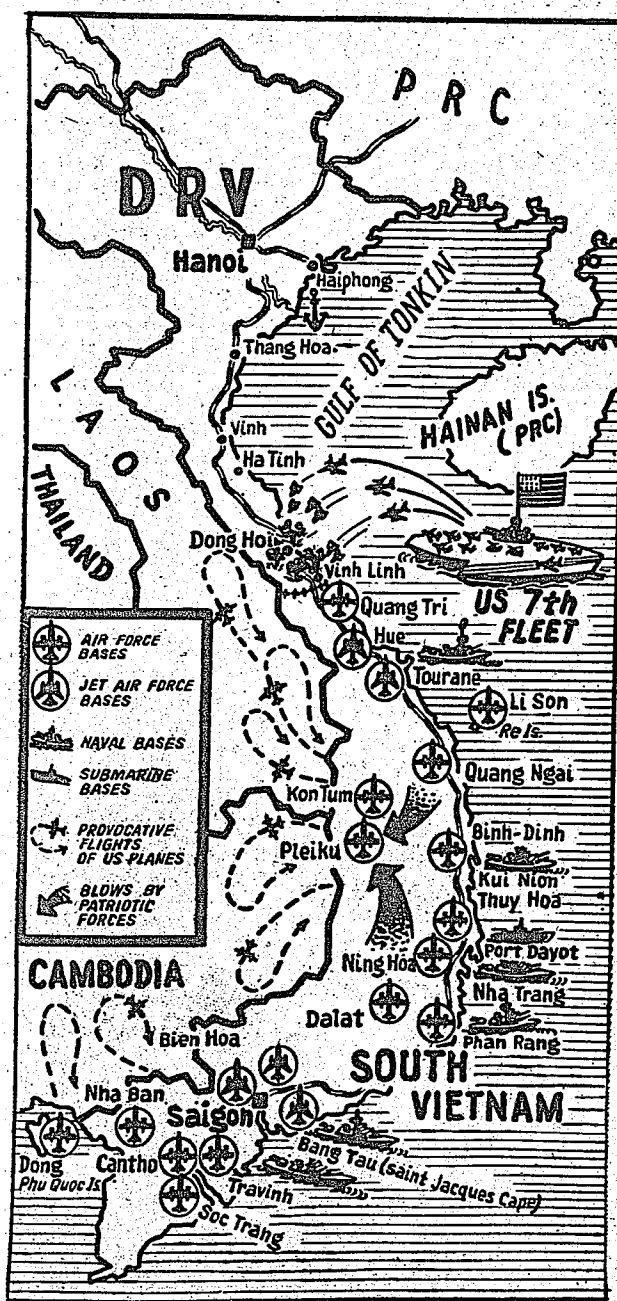
He also reiterates the untenable: there would be no need for such "defensive actions" against military targets in North Vietnam, and there would be no bar to the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question, should Hanoi itself show willingness to leave its neighbours alone.

Armed with all modern weapons of war and abundant funds, for ten years the US had been fighting the South Vietnamese liberation forces: the total number of freedom fighters is admitted to be less than one tenth of joint US-South-Vietnam forces; logically the former is by far weaker than the latter and yet the war goes on turning against the US.

Is North Vietnam responsible for this? Is it not a fact that the people of South Vietnam are with the liberation forces and that except the puppet government nobody wants the US to stay in South Vietnam? Who is therefore really the aggressor? The people of South Vietnam or the US overlords?

And President Johnson goes on talking about self-defence. The US marines have been ordered to shoot "in self-defence"; the US aircraft piloted by US citizens drop made-in-USA bombs in North Vietnam "in self-defence"; the US pilots have been authorised to intrude into Chinese air-space in certain circumstances "in self-defence."

This self-defence logic was put



Johnson Disregards Policy Of Peace

forward by our neighbours also when they crossed into Indian territory but even they did not stretch it that far as the US has done. Hypocrisy really has no limit.

Even the NEW STATESMAN has been 'constrained to observe that the Americans have become the "chief instrument" of South Vietnamese power. "They no longer carry out air-strikes north of the border in retaliation against Vietcong attacks on US personnel, but as routine operations. It may only be a matter of time before US and Vietnam ground forces conduct incursions beyond the parallel. The division between the North and South Vietnam is ceasing to exist."

Johnson is behaving like a Hitler and lying like a Goebbels to justify the US aggression. No country can be cowed down by force, far less North Vietnam which has the backing of the socialist world. By escalating the war, Johnson is provoking a major conflagration with disastrous consequences.

A peaceful settlement is really the only solution possible of the Vietnam problem. By intensifying air attacks against North Vietnam, it is this chance of peace that is being jeopardised. Discussion across the conference table therefore brooks no delay. The recent talks in Belgrade between the ambassadors of the ten non-aligned countries in the drafting of the appeal in this regard is a step in the right direction and Johnson will be helping the cause of peace if he responds to this appeal and agrees to meet in a Geneva-type conference.

WHAT PRICE NEGRO EQUALITY?

THE Rev. James J. Reeb, the 28-year-old Boston minister who was beaten by the whites in Selma on March 9 succumbed to his injuries. But he was not the sole victim of the white vandalism. There were two other ministers with him who were also brutally assaulted.

Their offence: they had dined in a Negro restaurant, and earlier had participated in a march led by Dr. Martin Luther King which demanded inclusion of the names of Negro citizens in the voters' list.

The march on March 7 itself was halted and the participants were attacked by police who used tear-gas and clubs to disperse the peaceful squatters. Scores of Negro marchers were wounded in the racists' attack.

The marchers were proceeding to Montgomery, the capital of Selma to enforce their right to petition which is guaranteed

under the US Constitution. The US Federal authorities did not offer any protection to the marchers nor did they take any step to uphold the Constitutional right.

"President Johnson sends army to South Vietnam in the name of defending freedom but he wouldn't raise his little finger to restrain the racist police of Alabama who are trampling the Constitution underfoot", the Negro communities bitterly complained.

But the people of America did not accept this bigotry in calm indifference. "The fact that clergymen and citizens from all parts of the country came to Selma to participate in the march is 'an appeal by deeds' for the President to act..." wrote THE WORKER. In Detroit, New York and even before the White House demonstrations were held in support of the Selma marchers and calling upon Johnson to act in defence of the Negroes.

The Negro marchers on March 14 again tried to reach the courthouse but they were dispersed by police. Meanwhile the prayer vigil which was being held continuously in relays since the last Sunday went on.

President Johnson announced on March 13 that he would send a new bill to the US Congress designed to ensure citizens of all races the right to vote.

A bill may be passed in the Congress; the right to vote may be guaranteed specially through a legislation. But how will this right be enforced? Johnson has not answered this question.

What is the guarantee that the bloody Sunday of March 7 will not be repeated? Selma has become the testing ground of the Civil Rights Law passed last year, the result going in favour of the white racists. Will Johnson come out openly against the racists and implement the law even by using

CHINESE ANTICS

* From facing page

even tried to mar the effect of the friendly meeting which was held in Moscow's Hall of Columns to mark the 15th anniversary of the treaty of alliance between the Soviet Union and China by complaining that in the building where the meeting was held some literature to which the Chinese take objection was available for sale at the booths.

The Chinese take strong objection to articles which, even in their bibliography mention books or material which the Chinese don't like.

They are again repeating that the "Ghost of Khrushchov has not been laid"; that "Khrushchovism without Khrushchov" is continuing

force against the white hoodlums? American citizens and the people of the world are waiting for his answer.

FANNING THE FIRE

THE Israeli decision to establish full diplomatic ties with West Germany at this point of time cannot but be aimed at slighting the Arab feelings.

It is also suspected that the US State Department induced Israel to make this move so that the UAR is hustled into taking steps which may not be followed by other Arab states and thereby result in a fissure in the Arab unity.



But the American hope has been belied. Foreign Ministers of 13 Arab states who were meeting in Cairo unanimously decided to break off diplomatic ties with West Germany.

They have also ordered the immediate withdrawal of their ambassadors from Bonn as a warning that the snapping of diplomatic ties was a firm decision.

Thus, once again the West German tactics have boomeranged as regards the Arab countries and Erhard has been put on the mat by risking a "wrong duel."

—Sadhan Mukherjee

Mighty Demonstration of Indo-Soviet Friendship

LUDHIANA: The Seventh National Conference of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society has just ended (March 14). The climax was a huge 20,000-strong public rally which turned into a demonstration, unprecedented in its enthusiasm, for Indo-Soviet friendship.

Ludhiana Conference Opens New Vistas For ISCUS

From OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

THE nearly eight hundred delegates and observers are extremely satisfied with the results of the conference, and their feelings were reflected in the speeches made by several leaders of the friendship organisation, who addressed the closing rally.

The newly-elected President of the Society K. P. S. Menon, Aruna Asaf Ali, V. K. Krishna Menon, K. D. Malaviya and others... all paid tribute to the reception committee and the conference organisers for the splendid arrangements for what all described as the biggest and most important conference in the life of the Society.

The key document adopted by the conference is an appeal titled "Strengthen the Movement for Indo-Soviet Friendship and Cultural Relations."

Through this appeal, the conference placed on record "its

sense of deep and enthusiastic satisfaction at the rapid growth of the work in our country for the strengthening of Indo-Soviet friendship and cultural relations."

The conference went on to declare:

"This work has now assumed the form of a vast movement of the Indian people, crossing the boundaries of political and other differences."

Calling for the enrolment of more members, the appeal concludes:

"The need is for the swift expansion and growth of ISCUS to enable it to represent more adequately the mighty movement of Indo-Soviet friendship, which has assumed such vast dimensions today."

Indeed, the conference was a living proof of the immense mass interest in and support for the

friendship movement. Apart from the thousands who attended the public rally at the close, the numerous other meetings organised during the conference were also packed, the attendance at each far exceeding all expectations.

Special Interest

Of special interest were the sectional meetings of workers, women, youth and students, industrialists, doctors, lawyers, educationists, writers and artists, etc. Addressed by eminent leaders as well as by Soviet experts in various fields, each of these meetings drew large audiences, covering the widest cross sections in the host city.

Among those who took a leading part in these sectional meetings were Mulk Raj Anand, S. S. Sokhey, Rana Jang Bahadur Singh, Kapila Khandwala, Gurbaksh Singh, S. S. Chauhan and others.

The inaugural session of the conference was held in a large pandal, which was packed to capacity with two thousand guests and invitees.

The inaugural address by the Minister of State for Cultural Affairs R. M. Hajarnavis set the tone for the session by its unstinted and gracious acknowledgement of the immense value to India which Soviet cooperation has been.

The two seminars—one on Indo-Soviet Relations and World Peace and the other on Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation—were addressed by V. K. Krishna

Menon, Diwan Chaman Lall, Lall, Anup Singh, K. D. Malaviya and Arjun Arora, all MPs, and Romesh Chandra, H. D. Malaviya and others.

The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Asoka Mehta, inaugurated the economic seminar and made a powerful call for the strengthening still further

The Chief Minister and other Ministers of the Punjab government gave their full cooperation to the conference. Chief Minister Ram Kishen presided over the inaugural session; Home Minister Darbara Singh presided over the Economic Seminar; Education Minister Probodh Chandra addressed the closing rally; Finance Minister Kapur Singh gave a reception in honour of the chief guests.

The Soviet delegation to the conference was extremely popular... each of its member doing a tremendous amount of work, addressing meetings and talking to delegates during the entire period of their stay in Ludhiana.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, A. A. Amirov, won the hearts of the entire audience at the public rally by his full-throated assertion that the conference would be a major landmark in the history not only of the Society but of the development of relations between the two countries.

The discussion on the organisational problems facing the Society led to the adoption of a number of important decisions.

Wholtime secretaries are to be appointed to cover different regions of the country, under the guidance and with the help of the vice-presidents belonging to each particular region.

In view of the fact that a large number of organisations wish to associate themselves with ISCUS, the branches are to start the practice of enrolling the broadest cross-section of organisations as

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(Photos: VIRENDRA KUMAR)

ACT NOW TO STOP THIS BARBARISM

* From Front Page

strength. The truth however is that they are only sowing hatred.

If that hatred does not speak in the same language of guns with which the US imperialists speak, it is only because of an overwhelming desire not to take any step, which could plunge the world into war.

But patience in the face of provocation must have its limits.

That is why the efforts for a stop to the aggression must be speeded up. There is no time to lose.

The Government of India has made it clear to the US authorities, through Averell Harriman, that it is not prepared to toe the US line in Indo-China.

It has countered the so-called US White Paper with the Supervisory Commission's report (the Indo-Polish majority report) which puts the blame squarely on the American forces for their attacks on North Vietnam.

But US pressures and blackmail are mounting. "Aid" may be cut, if India does not "behave"! The crude threat is poised over our heads.

The reactionary forces in the country are clamouring for surrender before the blackmailers.

The Government of India must give a decisive answer to the American threats.

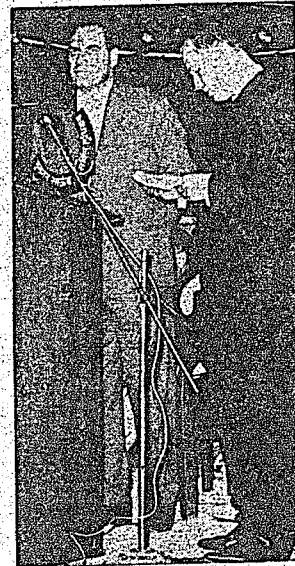
The stand of the Indian representative in the Supervisory Commission has helped to identify this country more completely with the rest of anti-imperialist Afro-Asia.

Participation in the Belgrade initiative for a non-aligned common action has also helped to identify India with the anti-imperialist cause more fully.

But is all this enough? Should India not follow up its stand in the Supervisory Commission, with more clear-cut pronouncements and initiatives?

The need is for action for ending the US aggression. The people of India will give their full support to the Government in any action it may take in this direction.

(March 15) A view of the opening session of ISCUS conference.



Rodionov, Charge d'Affaires of USSR Embassy in India, addressing the conference

of the economic ties between India and the Soviet Union.

The conference later adopted a special resolution on economic cooperation.

