

# Prelude To All Out Fascisation

Recently the Central Congress(I) Government has taken certain significant economic, political and administrative measures. It has taken the unusual step of mobilising resources by hiking the prices of petroleum products bypassing the budget, it has promulgated ESMO and Smt. Gandhi has taken the most unusual decision of personally supervising the state administration in the name of review of the development works. A careful look into these measures will reveal whether these are separate decisions not related to one another or these are nothing but a part of the grand design of Smt. Gandhi. Those who know Smt. Gandhi and her party, the Congress(I) as a trusted representative of the aggregate interest of the Indian bourgeoisie, are quite aware that whatever steps they have taken so far are no dislinked or isolated measures but emanate from their overall political thinking.

Before discussing the political attitude by which Smt. Gandhi and her party the Congress(I) are being guided, it is necessary to throw some light on the particular background of our country, which prompted her to take the particular political approach. It is known to all of us that

Indian capitalist economy is in a serious crisis. By the inherent law of capitalism, the prices of commodities are soaring continuously and have gone out of the reach of the common people. When the common people are groaning under the impact of price rise, both the Central and State Governments are increasing the tax burden as also the prices of commodities and services to an unprecedented scale. Side by side the capitalist class is amassing huge profit at the cost of the common people with the help and active co-operation of both the Central and the State Governments. Indian people are witnessing these two aspects of the society.

Now let us come to the question of the overall political perspective of the Congress(I), the trusted representative of the aggregate interest of the Indian bourgeoisie. In the period of moribund capitalism, the Indian capitalist state has become instrumental in the hand of the Indian bourgeoisie in ensuring maximum profit from the national and international market either by competition or as a junior partner of the advanced western monopolists and sometimes by taking advantage of the contradiction between the, USA and the Soviet

Union. Indian capitalist state has taken the total responsibility of building up heavy and basic industry where huge capital investment is necessary. The Indian monopolists are building up consumer goods industry on the basis of this heavy and basic industry and trying to earn maximum profit through it and also to increase the competitive power in international market and the capitalist state is fully helping and patronising them in this respect through subvention, subsidy etc. So the state has actually become the subservient instrument in the formation of monopoly capital. And the resources that are being mobilised through massive taxation and hiking of prices are invested for the development of the basic and heavy industry in our country. So in the interest of maximum profit of the Indian monopolists, and also for increasing the competitive power, the common people are compelled to bear the burden of high dose of taxation and unprecedented price escalation. The ruling class is, at the sametime taking all possible measures—both legal and administrative to crush any legitimate mass movement against these anti-people measures. So with the concentration of economic power, the dictatorial

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## OUR REJOINDER

[ The Statesman published both in its Calcutta and New Delhi editions of September 6-7 and 7-8 respectively, an article, in two instalments, of Mr. P. C. Chatterjee, ex-Station Director, All India Radio, Calcutta on "Broadcasting Ethics". The article presented inter alia gross misrepresentation of fact regarding the Calcutta Station's cancellation for broadcasting the May Day speech in 1967, by our respected departed leader, Comrade Subodh Banerjee, the then State Labour Minister in the first U. F. ministry.

Comrade Nihar Mukherjee, the General Secretary of our party, sent on September 9, a rejoinder, with a request in his forwarding letter, to the editor to publish it in full so that the distortions made in the article and circulated through the paper does not pass for truth. Ten days after, on September 19, the Statesman published an edited version of our rejoinder. In the interest of truthful presentation of the fact, we publish the full text of the rejoinder below. —Editor P. Era ]

Mr. P. C. Chatterji, ex-Station Director of All India Radio in Calcutta, would have done well if he were a bit more careful in writing 'Broadcasting Ethics', published in the Statesman (both Delhi and Calcutta editions, September 6-7, 1981), especially in narrating what led to the cancellation of the proposed May day speech of the late Subodh Banerjee, who was a member of the Central Committee, SUCI and the Labour Minister of the United Front Government of West Bengal in 1967. In justification of why he could not let pass that 'unheard speech', Mr. Chatterji has remarked: In reply to a hypothetical question as to why the United Front had come to power through elections if it did not believe in the ballot box, the answer given in the script was: "Because now we can aid the forces of revolution from inside".

But anyone going through the Original Bengali Script (a Xerox copy of the full text in Bengali is forwarded to the Editor) can find that neither the question raised by Mr. Banerjee was what Mr. Chatterji attributes to him, nor the above quotation allegedly taken from the script is correct.

In fact, in dealing with what stood in the way of fulfilling the great expectations of the toiling millions from the newly elected United Front Government, Mr. Banerjee pointed out in that speech that, first, there was the basic limitations of the existing capitalist system

based on exploitation, without the radical transformation of which solution of the fundamental problems in people's life was impossible and, secondly, also the limitation of power enjoyed by a State Government. He raised a very pertinent question, "why then we are in the Government?" and answered: "First of all, it should be clearly understood that, despite these two limitations, even in the existing system some reforms may be brought about which could provide some relief in people's life. Secondly, through these reforms it was possible to

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### On 6-Point Demands :

1. Stop curtailment of education
2. Provide equal opportunities, encouragement and patronage for the unhindered development of all regional languages.
3. Mother tongue should be the medium of instruction at all levels in accordance with its developments.
4. Teaching of English as a compulsory language from primary level onwards to be ensured and retained as a link language.
5. Stop encroachment on autonomy of educational institutions.
6. Introduce secular, scientific, democratic education for all.

## All India Language Conference

On 27th November At Mahajati Sadan Calcutta

Eminent educationists, litterateurs, distinguished persons, journalists etc. will attend the Conference.

Make it an all-round success.

## Attempt to create a loyal cadre of governors, a loyal judiciary and a loyal bureaucracy

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political power, is also being concentrated to crush the people's resistance. The steps that Smt Gandhi has taken are part of this grand strategy and this will be revealed if we critically analyse the different moves of Smt. Gandhi.

The Indian bourgeoisie have learnt the lesson of history that popular outburst cannot be suppressed only by military rule or by any naked dictatorship. So they have been trying to impose a two party parliamentary system so that all popular movements are confined within the ambit of parliamentarism. But the crisis in capitalist economy has its impact on the political institutions and also the bourgeois party system. So the Indian bourgeoisie are apprehensive about the fate of their design of imposing a two party system and are gradually taking steps for a contingency plan of a presidential form of government, which is nothing but naked dictatorship.

The country was under prolonged emergency rule barring a short interval prior to the internal emergency clamped by Smt. Gandhi. During this period and particularly during the period of internal emergency, the civil rights had been curtailed, the right to trade union movement had been denied, the press had been muzzled, the democratic movements of the workers and peasants had been crushed with the help of the police and bureaucracy and attempt to curb the relative independence of the judiciary was made. But in spite of all these measures the Government led by Smt. Gandhi was finding it difficult to contain or to crush the popular movement. So Smt. Gandhi is now attempting a different trick and all those repressive measures which

were most nakedly taken during the emergency are being adopted in a rather subtle fashion. The Central Congress (I) Government has promulgated ESMO and by this the working class has been denied the right to strike on the plea of the maintenance of essential services.

Under such a situation the real significance of Smt. Gandhi's decision to oversee the state administration is to be judged. In the past no Prime Minister, even Smt. Gandhi herself, did not personally go to the states for such purpose. The Prime Minister used to get the relevant information about the states from the monthly reports of the Governors, from the Chief Minister's conference, meetings of the Planning Commission, the Central Intelligence Bureau etc. One may ask when all these channels are there why Smt. Gandhi took such a decision of personally visiting the states. If she was really serious to review the development activities of the states, she could have sent an expert committee which could have done this work in a better way. But she did not take such a step. If it is so that Smt. Gandhi has become so concerned about the development activities of states that her personal presence has become necessary for review of these works then there is nothing to object to it. But is there any earthly reason to think in that way? Had she been really concerned about the development activities of the states she could have got the necessary report from the Planning Commission and tried to remove the bottleneck that stood in the way of the implementation of the development work. If she had the idea of the development of the states she could have taken those

necessary measures for speedy disposal of the pending bills for the presidential consent, which is vital for the smooth running of the state administration. If she was really serious she must not have allowed such a thorny problem of Assam to drag on indefinitely. Instead she could have found out a suitable solution to the problem of Assam by taking into confidence all sections of the Assamese people.

Again if it be so that Smt. Gandhi wanted to initiate a meaningful dialogue between the Centre and states in order to resolve the contradiction between them, safeguarding the constitutional and other legitimate rights of the states and thereby adopting a non-partisan attitude and administrative neutrality towards the state governments run by the different parties and trying to develop national integration by maintaining a democratic atmosphere within the country then there would have been no reason to object to this decision of Smt. Gandhi. But the question is whether any of these intentions is reflected through the administrative and political attitude by which Smt. Gandhi is being guided in running the administration? We are observing just the reverse of all these. The Central Congress (I) Government is misusing the constitutional power of appointing or transferring governors. Not only a narrow partisan attitude is reflected in such appointments and transfers but it is even taken into consideration whether these governors are loyal to Smt. Gandhi and whether they can be used in meddling into the state administrations. As a matter of fact a cadre of governors loyal to Smt. Gandhi is being created. Dismissal of the elected state governments has become very common and

so the constitutional rights instead of being protected are curtailed. The same attitude as in the case of appointment and transfer of governors is also reflected in the case of appointment and transfer of judges. Smt. Gandhi is also attempting to create a unified cadre of bureaucracy throughout the country. In every state there is a state civil service cadre besides the IAS cadre. There is a contradiction between these two cadres and again there is a lack of coordination and absence of identical approach between the central cadre and the state cadre. So will it be wrong to conclude that Smt. Gandhi through her direct personal contact is attempting to build up a unified cadre of bureaucracy with same ulterior motive in different states? So by such a loyal cadre of governors, a loyal cadre of bureaucrats and a loyal judiciary there is bound to be a tremendous centralisation in administration and unbridled autocratic power will be vested in the hands of the Prime Minister. And this design is being hatched out by developing so-called national consensus through discussion among ministers and bureaucrats of different states.

So with the backing of a loyal cadre of governors, a loyal judiciary and a loyal bureaucracy, Smt. Gandhi is attempting to establish a coterie rule. During the period of the Janata rule also such an attempt was made and we focussed the dangerous

aspect of the move of the Janata Government at that time. After her return to power Smt. Gandhi has been doing the same more skilfully. The crisis in capitalism has come to such a pass that it has become impossible for her to put reliance on anybody excepting her own trusted men. That is why Smt. Gandhi is so eager to establish a coterie rule which is nothing but a step in the direction of establishing administrative fascism as a prelude to her attempt at bringing about all out fascism in the country.

While Smt. Gandhi is attempting for such a centralisation in administration, she is, at the same time putting an outward show of democratic gesture by initiating dialogue with the trusted opposition parties—both bourgeois and social democratic so as to keep them in good humour and also for an understanding with them in the political field. People will have to understand the real import of the policy pursued by Smt. Gandhi. Today whoever tries to serve this crisis-ridden capitalism will have to prepare the groundwork for establishing fascism in the country and Smt. Gandhi is exactly trying to do the same by maintaining a democratic posture. To avert this catastrophe people will have to come forward. People's consciousness and their united action can alone save the country from such an impending danger of all out fascism.

At The Call of  
National Campaign Committee  
( Of 8 Central Trade Unions )

**DELHI MARCH**

On 23rd November '81

Against—ESMA, price rise, and other  
anti-working people policies.

Observe 3rd November as  
All India Demands Day.

# MOVEMENT AGAINST ESMA, PRICE RISE Etc.

## Trade Union Convention in Orissa

On 20th. Sept. 81 the state level convention of working people in Orissa was organised at Kalavikash Kendra, Cuttack against price-rise, ESMO and anti-labour and anti-people policies of the Central Govt. in response to the historic call of the Bombay Convention of 4th June. In Orissa five Central Trade Unions (UTUC Lenin Sarani), AITUC, HMS, CITU, BMS organised the convention where more than 800 delegates from Steel, Mines, Textiles, Engineering, Cement, Ceramic, Insurance, Bank, Seed farm, Central and State Govt. Employees attended and maintained the spirit of unity and solidarity of the working people against Indira Govt.'s anti-labour policy and ESMO.

The convention started its business after election of a 5 member presidium taking one representative from each of the Central Trade Unions viz. Comrades Mayadhar Nayak, Krishna Patra, Ram Chandra Ram, Sibaji Pattanaik and Saroj Mitra from UTUC (Lenin Sarani) HMS, AITUC, CITU, and BMS. respectively Comrade Tapas Dutta, President, Orissa State Committee and Secretary of All India Committee spoke on behalf of UTUC (Lenin Sarani).

Comrade Dutta in his speech sharply pointed out that the Black Ordinance ESMO was a fascist attack on the working class movement. He said, the crisis-ridden capitalism without getting any way out was trying to shift the entire burden of the crisis to the shoulders of the working people and being apprehensive of resistance from toiling millions the Indira Govt. had brought down this renewed fascist onslaught. Drawing parallels from the history of growth of fascism in Italy and Germany Comrade Dutta pointed out that fascism had always come with two

faces. Through false promises and even raising the vague slogan of Socialism it deceived the masses. Besides, at the right moment it crushes the working peoples' resistance with all possible violence. So, it is the worst possible enemy of the humanity. Comrade Dutta further said that blindness, fanaticism, absence of atmosphere of free debate and discussion above all crisis in the field of culture, ethics and morality are the breeding grounds of fascism. And the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi was preparing for an all out fascist rule. Through deceptive moves from 'Garibi Hatao' Bank Nationalisation, to Relief to Harijans, Adivasis and minorities and Socialism it is trying to hoodwink and deceive the masses. And through ESMO and other black acts and ordinances it is trying to crush the working people's resistance against the burning problems of life. So, Comrade Dutta appealed, the working people must stand in guard against this fascist onslaught and by launching higher to higher forms of united movement must defeat this nasty design.

On 21st. a public meeting was organised at Gouri Shankar Park. Thousands of workers marched to the venue of the meeting with renewed enthusiasm and emotion. A presidium consisting of the representatives of 5 Central Trade Unions conducted the meeting.

Comrade Tapas Dutta in his speech in the public meeting said that the right to strike and other democratic rights of the working class were achieved through heavy sacrifices. To achieve these rights innumerable lives were laid down in the alter of the working class movement. So the working people of India cannot just keep silent and allow the fascist rulers blow go unopposed, It is ready to pay any

price for defending its hard won rights and for further extension of these rights. Comrade Dutta further said that the present problems in Socio-economic and political life, problems of high price-rise, high rate of inflation, swelling unemployment are the products of crisis-ridden capitalism. To save its own skin the capitalist class and its henchmen, Mrs. Gandhi's Government are propagating that the production is hampering due to the movements of the working class. Condemning such ill-motivated mischievous propaganda against the working people Comrade Dutta said that the loss of man-days due to closure, lock-outs, retrenchments and lay-off was many times more than the loss of man-days due to strike. And these closure and lock-out are coming not due to opposition of the working class but as a sequel to the crisis in the economy.

Comrade Dutta said that the absence of an international market to compensate the loss in the home market is compelling the capitalist class to slow down the production and close down the industries. To hide this fact of inherent crisis in capitalism the workers are being used as a scape-goat and the entire burden is being shifted to the shoulders of the working people. So, Comrade Dutta lastly appealed that to open the door of uninterrupted production working people must unitedly fight not only to overthrow Mrs. Gandhi's regime but the very capitalist rule which is generating all the present problems.

Comrade Ram Chandra Ram, Comrade Samarendra Kundu, Comrade Nrisingh Chakravorty and Comrade Saroj Mitra spoke on behalf of AITUC, HMS, CITU and BMS respectively and called for united working class movement against ESMO.

## Munghyr, (Bihar)

The railwaymen and workers and employees of the railway town Jamalpur in Bihar jointly observed the 17th August '81 as the 'Black Day' to express their indignation against the black ordinance ESMO.

At the initiative of the railwaymen's militant organisation Indian Railwaymen's Unity Committee, a joint struggle committee of four unions was formed before 17th Aug. and a joint programme to observe the Black Day was adopted. Propaganda campaign through poster, leafletting, and gate meetings etc. started much before 17th. Before these meetings were held, the volunteers of the Unity Committee distributed black badges in massive scale to the workers and employees which they wore in protest against the ESMO.

After office hours a large protest demonstration of railway men was organised and workers, employees of banks, electric supply department, teachers and other working people in general in large numbers joined the demonstration. An effigy symbolising the ESMO was burnt at the local Marwari Dharamsala compound where the demonstration stopped and a mass meeting under the Presidentship of Com. K. D. Singh, Unit Secretary of the Central Bank Employees Association was held. Com. D. Dhar and Com.

D. Ghosh on behalf of the Munghyr Dist. Organising Committee of UIUC (Lenin Sarani) and Indian Railwaymen's Unity Committee respectively spoke at the meeting.

## Bhopal, M P

MP State Campaign Committee consisting of five central trade union organisations viz UTUC (Lenin Sarani), AITUC, BMS, HMS and CITU organised a well attended State convention on 6th September in Gandhi Bhavan at Bhopal against the promulgation of ESMO. The proceedings of the convention was conducted by a presidium constituted by Comrade Vibhuti Jha UTUC (Lenin Sarani), Homi Daji (AITUC) Motilal Sharma (CITU) and Jamuna Prasad Shashtri (HMS) and Hari Bhan Joshi of BMS.

Central leaders of these organisations addressed the gathering. Comrade Pritish Chanda, General Secretary UTUC (Lenin Sarani) in his speech dealt elaborately on the acute problems in all spheres confronting people's life owing to the economic crisis of the capitalist exploitative system.

Comrade P. R. Harne addressed on behalf of MP UTUC (Lenin Sarani). He appealed to the delegates to take this unity to grass root level as the only guarantee to safeguard the rights of the people.

## AIDSO Scores

### Remarkable Victory In College Unions Elections, Orissa

The AIDSO won remarkable victory in the student union elections of different colleges in Orissa, defeating the NSU, ABVP, SFI etc This victory carries a great significance. The students of Orissa were seriously engaged in a heroic movement against the anti-people policies and measures of the Congress(I) Government centring round some of their long-standing grievances. Then it was only the AIDSO which

from the very beginning to the last moment stood by the student community, faced all the police atrocities, and tried to lead the struggle in the correct line defeating all the opportunist and disruptive politics of the others on the basis of the teachings of Comrade Shibdas Ghosh, the great Marxist thinker of this era. This active and leading role of the AIDSO helped the movement to continue for

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## AIDSO victory in Orissa

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long despite all sorts of police barbarism and ultimately compelled the government to concede to some of the demands of the students like student's concession in bus etc. This has led to the following victories for AIDSO:

Ravenshaw College:—Comrade Kailash Mishra elected President.

Rourkela Government College:—Comrade N. C. Jena elected Vice-President.

Kendrapara College:—Comrade Ranadhir Jana, General Secretary.

D. K. College (Jaleswar): Comrade Souvagya Kumar Baul—Assistant General Secretary, Comrade Jayanta Kumar Khilar—Secretary, Oriya Sahitya Samaj, Comrade Shyam Sundar Raut—Assistant Secretary, Oriya Sahitya Samaj, Comrade Satyandra Acharya—Secretary, Drama Society, Comrade

Suresh Chandra Jena—Assistant Secretary, Drama Society, Comrade Satananda Pradhan—Secretary, SSG, Comrade Pradip Kumar Jena—Secretary, English Society, Comrade Manoranjan Das Adhikari—Assistant Secretary, English Society, Comrade Manoj Kumar Patina—Secretary, Games Sub Committee, Comrade Rachita Rani Chanda—Girl Student's Representative. G. M. College:—Comrade Satyendra Bolani, Vice-President.

F. M. College:—Comrade Naba Krishna Behra, General Secretary, (supported)

Besides, AIDSO candidates won the portfolios of President and Secretary in Chandikhole College, President in Pathagarh College, Bolangir, and President in MPC College, Baripoda.

## OUR REJOINDER

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help the struggle for emancipation from exploitation of the exploited common people". It is indeed amazing that Mr. Chatterji's rendering into English of the original Bengali script has been far from being objective and faithful.

Again, in his second point, Mr. Chatterji has said: "In another passage the Minister accused Congress Government of having corrupted the judiciary". Let us again see what exactly was there in the relevant passage of the script. Mr. Banerjee said, *inter alia*. "To defeat the Congress Government was necessary in order to remove the vicious circle created and to restore the neutrality of the administrative machinery and even the judiciary which was lost during the long tenure of the Congress

Government". May I ask Mr. Chatterji whether 'loss of neutrality' of the judiciary is synonymous with 'corrupting' the judiciary? Is this expression also true to the text? Mr. Chatterji has alleged that the Labour Minister "had suppressed passages" "which carefully omitted the passages I had objected to", which he hints to have concluded from newspaper reports. May I again ask what earthly reason could be there, when Mr. Banerjee read out the full text of his proposed talk—which a Bengali weekly and the State Government's publicity journal published, to suppress a particular portion as Mr. Chatterji alleges? Does it not tantamount to questioning the integrity of a person of Subodh Banerjee's stature? Not only this, everybody knows that even an arch enemy of Mr. Banerjee would find it difficult to swallow that he was a person who could be 'goaded' by any one. What standard does Mr. Chatterji reflect then by insinuating an all-respected leader like Mr. Subodh Banerjee, especially so many years after his death? We cannot forget that the foundation of any ethics, be it broadcasting ethics or anything else, is, after all, personal ethics which we can ill-afford to ignore. What ethics has been reflected by Mr. Chatterji

in writing such an article not during the seven years after the episode when Mr. Banerjee was alive but that too so many years after his death?

Moreover, the slant in most of his words and expressions for Mr. Subodh Banerjee, cannot escape any one's notice. But why? Will it be wrong to conclude that, whatever the reason, he is prejudiced against Mr. Banerjee and so approached the whole issue with a biased mind? Otherwise, how could one explain his statement, "I insisted, perhaps by instinct, that the script should be in my hands at least three hours before the recording was fixed and I gave strict instructions that there should be no publicity before the talk was recorded"? Does not this instinct smack of a particular class instinct with political motive which really stood in the way of Mr. Chatterji's taking an impartial attitude? And only this does explain his allergy to the word 'revolution' used in the context of whether radical transformation of society was possible without revolution. Judged impartially, can it be taken as 'almost a call for violent overthrow of the existing system'?

Mr. Chatterji, perhaps in his overzealousness, has, however, overlooked the fact that he himself has given admission, albeit indirectly, to the contention of Mr. Banerjee in this controversy by saying, "In the final analysis, the last word must lie not with a civil servant, but with the representatives of the people"—obviously both at the Centre and at the States.

## Short Comment on Police Brutalities

Mr. Dharmvira, Chairman of the National Police Commission, instituted during the Janata rule, has deplored that although it has submitted altogether eight reports to the government, both the Janata and Congress(I) in the power have shown total apathy to those. None but one of the reports has so far been placed to the parliament let alone complying with the recommendations. Mr. Dharmvira's sorrow is more because none of the reports submitted to the government has yet seen the light.

One of the compelling reasons for the governments may be the commission's findings that police force has been increasingly subjected to political pressure and constant interference right from the stage of recording the first information report (FIR).

In this matter of using police and administration for petty party interest as also to shield the outrageous police atrocities,

even the CPI(M) led Government in West Bengal does not lag behind much. The Chairman of the commission, comments on "extensive violations" of human rights by the policemen themselves who are supposed to be the guardians of law and order. But as an analyst rightly comments:

"In a society facing economic and moral breakdown, conditions of rampant unemployment and poverty has pushed many of its members to discard all sense of values and take to a life of crime.

.....The general sense of discontent and dissatisfaction also spills over in agitations and organised protests. In both cases the predominant reaction of the governmental machinery is to use the stick of repression. Continued use of the police force to stem the tide of protest as well as increasing crime have made physical violence a part of the culture of the police". [Economic Times—April 12, '81]

That is the reason why both police and paramilitary forces have been increasing in number to contain people's movements and agitations. Between the years 1964-74, the armed constabulary's growth rate had crossed the civilian police growth rate by over 10 P.C. The increasing use of paramilitary forces in the domain where civil police usually worked has become a matter of serious concern for the bourgeois administrators.

A swelling brutal force facing the deprived millions is the spectacle in the country. And as a journal aptly comments, behind every brutal and corrupt police official is the brutality and corruption of power of a political party that stands in defence of an absolutely bankrupt moribund capitalist order. Police brutalities, anti-social activities rampant in the country are merely the symptoms of a dying order, they are not the disease as such.

### Delhi Seminar on Anti-people Educational and Language policies of the Government

A seminar organised by the Committee to Resist Infringement of Academic Autonomy and Anti-People Educational and Language Policies of the Government was held at Constitution Club Hall in Delhi on September, 26, last. The seminar was presided over by Dr. Chandra Kant Mehta, a renowned writer and academician and attended by a large number of educationists, litterateurs and intellectuals. Those who spoke included Sri Jainendra Kumar Jain, a renowned Hindi writer, Chhaya Mukherjee, a renowned student leader and the General Secretary AIDSO, Prof. Vipin Chandra of Jawaharlal Nehru University, Dr. Akhileswar Jha, Prof. Arun Bose and Prof. K. P. Sen Sharma of Jadavpur University. A paper from Sri Vishnu Prabhakar, the renowned Hindi writer was read at the seminar. Prof. Samuel Mathai, Prof. R. V. G. Menon and Dr. Raichel Matthai also sent their papers.

Editor-in-Chief—NIHAR MUKHERJEE