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Rostow's Mission Of Blackmail

★ By Our Political Correspondent

NEW DELHI, April 10

Little by little, the sordid story of the secret mission to India and Pakistan of Walt Whitman Rostow has leaked out of the steel cupboards and the tight-lipped men-in-the-know.

IT was not unknown that Rostow, Chairman of the State Department Policy Planning Board and one of Kennedy's closest aides, was visiting India and Pakistan with a view to "help" towards progress at the next round of Indo-Pakistan talks which open at Karachi on April 21.

There was suspicion in knowledgeable political circles at the fact that the mission was timed just before decisions were to be taken regarding the quantum of US aid for India. The pressures on India throughout the Indo-Pak talks had continued.

Was It Just A Mission?

Was Rostow's just another general mission of pressure to bring India and Pakistan together, in the interests of "the defence of the sub-continent"?

The truth now known is much more serious. The leakages have been mostly through American correspondents. But the facts they give are not denied on the Indian side.

Rostow came with Kennedy's mandate to force India to accept a complete

partition of the Kashmir Valley. A sizeable portion of the North-Western part of the Valley would go to Pakistan, and the US would help to "develop" this part lavishly.

Valley For Air Base

Inside information leads one to the conclusion that the US has already secured Pakistan's agreement for the use of this portion of the Valley as a military and air base—in coordination with other US bases in Pakistan and Pakistan-held Kashmir.

Rostow brought with him a carefully drawn map, with the help of which he pressurised India to accept. The bait evidently was that Srinagar would be left with India.

While the Government of India is still considering the American proposals, U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara has put the blackmail in words. In his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, McNamara said the question of aid to India was still "under study" and added the significant comment:

"Political and economic factors, including India's efforts to help and reduce the vulnerability of the sub-continent by contributing to the resolution of Indo-Pakistani differences, will be given due consideration in arriving at our final recommendations to the President."

The blackmail is getting even cruder than before.

The American lobby backed up the Rostow conspiracy.

The Jan Sangh Working Committee meeting in Delhi over the week-end, called for "a new alignment". Dr. Raghuvira, its President, repeated his support for a Western umbrella.

Swatantra leader, Ranga, speaking in Patna, also pleaded for the umbrella.

Reaction's Heart-Burning

Nath Pal of the Praja Socialist Party, speaking in Parliament during the defence debate, was particularly angry with "the Communist Party and the fellow-travellers within the Congress." He said they "were trying to sabotage military assistance from the West by raising the bogey of foreign bases. Because of their campaign, the aid from these countries had started drying up." (Hindustan Times, April 9)

Copy APR 14 1963



by KAETHE KOLLWITZ

FREEDOM FROM HUNGER

Hunger!

The bane of the capitalist system. The gnawing pain that corrodes the marrow of life, the other name of a killer-disease. Hunger!

ONE half of the world's population is stricken with hunger. The scourge of hunger must be fought and banished once for all from the world. But how? How will the teeming millions of our country, whose entire life — from birth to death—is spent in search of food, be freed from the tentacles of hunger? How will the peoples of less-developed countries in Asia and Africa secure the guarantee of food — the basic need of humanity?

The United Nations Organisation for Food and Agriculture (FAO) launched a huge campaign against hunger on July 1, 1961. Every year, since then, days and weeks are observed as a token of struggle against hunger. This year, April 7, World Health Day was observed round the theme—"Hunger, Disease of Millions".

In our country whenever the question of ensuring food supply to the people is raised, the blame for its paucity is attributed to the increasing population. Yet, at the same time, the World Health Organisation (WHO) points out in un-

equivocal terms that if the world's already acquired knowledge is used to meet the urgent needs, the diseases that germinate from hunger can be successfully eradicated or at least arrested.

And what is happening in our country? Shortfall in agriculture, non-utilisation or partial utilisation of cultivable lands, make-believe and ineffective land reforms, gross neglect towards the falling fertility of land and so on. Meanwhile, in an ever ascending spiral, prices of essential commodities are shooting up. Family budgets are being increasingly upset by rise in prices.

Take just one example. In Calcutta city, during the period from 1955 to 1961, prices of essential commodities increased by leaps and bounds. Price of rice increased by 78 per cent, pulses by 36 per cent, fish by 42 per cent, eggs by 46 per cent. (Monthly Statistical Digest, March '62). And how much has the national income risen during this period? By 20.4 per

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SEATO'S NEW PLAN FOR ASIA

More US Interference

★ By Our Special Correspondent

Diplomatic circles in New Delhi are buzzing with the first reports from the SEATO meeting, which has just concluded in Paris. The main decision taken at this meeting is to intensify imperialist interference in the SEATO region.

ATTENTION remained focussed on all the key points of tension: Laos, South Vietnam, North Kalimantan (North Borneo)

★ The assassination of the Laotian Foreign Minister and the consequent tension in Laos were proudly claimed in secret

confabulations in Paris to be the work of the U. S. spy network. The Seato chiefs want to blow-up the Geneva agreement on Laos. The main edge of the attacks made in the SEATO meeting by Lord Home and others on the Laos agreements was directed against the policy of non-alignment

pursued by the Laos Government.

★ Reports on South Viet Nam confirmed the use of poisonous chemicals by the U. S. and Diem armies against the fighting people of the country.

★ Despite Anglo-American contradictions over Malaysia, there was unanimity in the desire to draw the territories in North Borneo into SEATO's plans through the location of bases.

Pakistan's agreement with China appeared not to make any appreciable difference to the attitude of its partners and masters in SEATO towards it. They talked loudly of "containing Chinese expansionism," but the plans they made were actually of interference in the internal affairs of all the independent countries of the region.

And the main target of their scorn and their fury was non-alignment: their secret inner sessions were devoted to working out how to subvert the non-aligned governments of the region.

India was under special fire for its non-alignment, and Lord Home was not the only one to attack our foreign policy.

NATIONALISE BANKS

APRIL 17 is the "All-India Demand Day" for the nationalisation of the Banking Industry. The call for observance of the "Demand Day" has been given by the All-India Bank Employees' Association.

In a detailed analysis of the working of the banking industry in our country, the AIBEA has very clearly made out a

case for its nationalisation.

April 17 will be observed through various forms of demonstration including meetings, processions, distribution of pamphlets, posters etc. The organised sections of the Indian working class will be lending their powerful support to this justified demand of the AIBEA.

TOWARDS GREATER TRIUMPHS OF MANKIND

Stride Into the Future

"The honour of being the first to penetrate into outer space has fallen to us, Soviet people, who are building Communism. We regard the victories in space explorations as being not only the achievements of our people, but of the whole of mankind as well. We gladly place them at the service of all peoples in the name of progress, happiness, and well-being of all people on Earth. We place our accomplishments and discoveries at the service of the peace and security of the peoples, not at the service of war.

"The development of science and technology presents boundless opportunities for the mastering of the forces of nature and their use for the good of man. For this, peace must be ensured in the first place."

(Appeal of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet and the Government of the Soviet Union, dated Kremlin, Moscow, April 12, 1961).

Indeed it can be no accident of history that the first successful attempt to project a man-made object beyond the reaches of the earth's atmosphere (the sputniks) was the work of Socialist humanity (on October 4, 1957); the first man to step out to space in Gherman Titov, who could thereby behold for the first time in the history of humanity the total beauty and glory of our little globe, our mother earth, was a Communist nurtured in the only rational advanced philosophy of our age.

AND the ship, in which he travelled called Vostok, the East, was a tribute to the dawn of the new man, born on that pale grey morn of November 7, 1917 and now steadily progressing towards the era of end of exploitation of man by man, in spite of the many tribulations and many a dissipation besetting its onward march.

Russian Gagarin and American Glenn, Titov and Carpenter and the Soviet pair, Nikolayev and Popovich who managed to fly in two ships at a distance of a few miles between them, form a kind of cosmic brotherhood which transcends all barriers of nationality and geography. After all, any of them circumnavigating the earth could not possibly so determine his orbit that he could manage to fly only over his own country, however big.

The very laws of universe defy such a possibility. The sputniks or our space ships, like Vostoks, can fly only in the plane of the great circle of the earth, because it is the earth's gravitational pull which makes them go round and, therefore, their elliptical

orbit must have the centre of the earth as one of its foci-centres.

This brings us straight to a fallacy which could just as well be removed at this stage. It is generally known that though initially our space travellers experience an increased load—their weights actually increase three to four times (known as 3 or 4-G)—they are weightless, while in space (or zero-G) and this is because

by
Dilip Bose

they are supposed to be outside the pale of earth's gravity.

This is totally erroneous. Even if the space travellers were placed outside the earth's gravitational pull, for which they would have to travel even beyond the moon (a distance of 2,40,000 miles), as would be the case in an interplanetary travel, they would then be engulfed in sun's enormous gravitational pull and their weights should, therefore, increase! In point of fact, our

doubt retaining its mass of one maund, will no longer offer any resistance to his hand. So it will be weightless. The diver will also be weightless for the brief second of his fall into the water.

The training programme for a future space traveller is precisely directed to meet these two contingencies of increased weight and weightlessness. While conditions of increased weight can be simulated almost exactly by putting the space traveller in a centrifuge (a huge revolving chair, where the person sitting in the chair feels the more the increased load of weight, the more the speed of revolution), conditions of weightlessness can be reproduced in earth-conditions only for a few minutes inside an aeroplane doing a dive on a parabolic curve.

It was known that with sufficient training a man can stand upto 4 or 5-G load. In point of fact, all our cosmic brothers have functioned splendidly and could regularly report their conditions even under conditions of increased weight during the initial phase of the flight, when their weight must have increased three to four-fold.

Creative Faculties Unhampered

It is now proved beyond doubt that man does not lose creative faculties during prolonged period of weightlessness. The heartbeat, pulse rate, blood pressure and such other details were found to be normal in the case of each one of them. There was the kind of superstitious idea that even our normal blood supply will be affected in weightlessness. That is, of course, nonsense. Titov, Nikolayev and Popovich, spending 25, 95 and 71 hours respectively had to live the day-and-night routine of a normal human being.

It was held that the otolith organs of our ears, acting as the plumb line, help to determine the direction of the line of gravity, i.e., the vertical direction, so that we can always bring back our head to a normal vertical position even when our eyes are shut. In the weightless condition, since these otolith organs would fall to function, it might lead to a kind of space-sickness. In point of fact, none, excepting Titov, complained of this sickness. It is possible that this may be due to a particular make-up in Titov's constitution.

Gagarin and Titov's, as also Glenn's, food was provided in a paste form. It is obvious that it should be impossible in weightless condition to drink water from a tumbler in the normal fashion unless sucked with



Yuri Gagarin—the First Man in space

MAN'S BREAK-THROUGH INTO THE LIMITLESS EXPANSES OF SPACE WAS FIRST ACHIEVED BY THE SOVIET SCIENTISTS AND WORKERS. WAS IT AN ACCIDENTAL SUCCESS? THE SUBSEQUENT SUCCESS WHICH TOOK SOVIET SPACE TECHNOLOGY TO GREATER HEIGHTS, PROVED UNDISPUTEDLY THE SOVIET SUPERIORITY. AND IT COULD NOT HAVE BEEN OTHERWISE. IT IS A SOCIALIST COUNTRY THAT ALONE CAN POOL THE ENTIRE SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY AND PROVIDE ALL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF TALENTS AND LABOUR OF ITS PEOPLE. NO ONE SHOULD BE SURPRISED IF THE SOVIET UNION BE THE FIRST COUNTRY TO LAND A MAN IN MOON IN NEAR FUTURE, LONG AHEAD OF ANY OTHER COUNTRY. IT WILL ONCE AGAIN BE THE TRIUMPH OF SOCIALIST SYSTEM.

a pipe or through a feeding bottle. But Nikolayev and Popovich were given normal food in a concentrated form with a high protein content, but not certainly the 'pills' of science fiction. No adverse effect has been reported. All the space travellers were unanimous that earth presented a glorious sight. There was the blue halo round the globe of our earth and the most dazzling brilliant orange colouring in the confluence of the day and night. The sun looked even brighter and bigger, this was the sun in raw with its constant stream of ultra-violet and other radiations as also its corpuscles pouring out. And one could not look at it except through a special filter. The stars were so many fixed studded points of light in the black canopy of infinite space. Titov mentioned that space is waiting for its poets and painters.

In their return journey, they found sparks of fire surrounding their space ships as it dived into the thicker and thicker portions of the atmosphere. This was due to friction and provided the greatest danger to the space travellers. Actually the dangers lie in the take-off and the return journey—out in space it must be safer than walking along the streets of Calcutta. After all the danger of a chance collision with a big meteor is certainly much less probable than being run over by a motor vehicle. None of our space travellers lost their nerves at any stage of their journey—they had supreme confidence in their scientists and technicians.

From time immemorial the sky has been luring man, making him envious of the birds soaring with such lightness and ease in blue expanses of the sky.

BUT could man remain only envious without trying to do anything about it? Of course, not. The powerful being, endowed with reason and strength, was destined to fly. Only man had to learn more about the universe than the thin layer of the atmosphere permitted him.

Over there, beyond its confines, was the unexplored outer space with the absolutely dark sky enveloping us from all sides, with the stark bright sun, which seems to glow with explosions, space studded with untwinkling stars, 'silent and mysterious.

Man was attacking the sky so as later on to penetrate into outer space. Not knowing any rest, he had been making wings, blowing warm, smoke into balloons and finally succeeded in building a flying apparatus heavier than air. Man started his conquest of the sky.

In October 1957, a man-made satellite crossed the space barrier and broke into the endless expanses of the big universe. That was the first leap. Before long another glorious page was inscribed by the Soviet people into the history of the earth.

It happened two years ago, on April 12, 1961. To me, an ordinary Soviet man, tell the great honour of being the first to realise mankind's cherished dream: I made the first flight into space on board the spaceship Vostok I. It is a great joy for me to know that

As we know, we can predict today that a lunar eclipse will take place, say a hundred years hence at such and such date, hour and second, but we can't say the same thing of the down-Delhi mail arriving in Calcutta tomorrow, or the IAC flight either.

Accurate Calculations

Even then the initial take-off being through the dense atmosphere of the earth, the factors, like the speed to be attained after a certain burn-out of a certain quantity of fuel, as also the release of the three stages of the rocket at exactly the predetermined time involves not only highly complicated, sophisticated calculations but the sure guarantee that the instruments will not fall to function according to the calculations.

Nikolayev's and Popovich's successful rendezvous in space opens up the possibility that in the near future a space station will be built in space out of fragments projected in the same orbit and then gathered together in a knot, as

the first flight into space is the feat and the accomplishment of the Soviet people.

Many of those who commented on that flight called it 'improbable', 'fantastic', 'unexpected.' But it was quite natural, it was one of the victories of the social system working for the future of the entire mankind. "Socialism", N. S. Khrushchov said, "is that reliable launching-pad from which the Soviet Union fires its spaceships."

I am often asked about the main thing: what has brought me into space. It is hard to answer this question in a few words. Of course, the most important quality for that, which one needs as the air to breath, is a clear realisation of the goal one is striving for.

It is important that you must realise well what you are assaulting the unknown for, what aim you are serving with all your heart and vigour, you must be aware of your duty as a soldier who has sworn his allegiance to the country.

Vostok started on its flight. That was not a risky experiment, not a hope for chance success. Soviet scientists announced the flight immediately after it was started. They were sure of its success. Before that they had already declared that man would go to space not for making a sport record, not for creating a sensation, but with a serious object in view, and not earlier

it were. And while the construction of the space station and its eventual role as refuelling station, apart from various other jobs it could do, will make the journey to the planet possible, man is probably going to land on the moon even before he has built up his station. Almost all the technical problems are solved for the future lunar voyage and perhaps a three-manned space ship might in a decade or even less set out for the moon.

Moon, really our twin planet and not a satellite of the earth, judging by our comparative size, holds the key to many unsolved riddles as to earth's geological history and may provide the most important clue to solve the problem of the origin of life here on earth. While we are writing this, there is at the moment a new rocket, Lunik IV, which has shot past the moon. We will deal with what secrets it has revealed and some of the aspects of the new knowledge to be gained from the future exploration of the moon in the next instalment of our science notes.

Cherished Dream Realised

than complete safety of flight would be fully secured.

Everything was taken into account and foreseen. While the multi-stage rocket was being prepared for a jump into space the electronic brain had considered all possible directions of the flight, the speed and the orbiting point. The trajectory and the conditions of the flight were faultlessly calculated with the help of electronic computing machines.

It had taken a number of experiments to acquire the necessary information on outer space, to get replies to a number of questions of biology and medicine, important from the point of view of the theory and practice. That was how it happened that in April 1961, man was able to look down at the earth from space for the first time in history. Nor was that the only event of that "cosmic" year.

Soon another amazing victory of man's mind marked the planned attack against the space. On August 6-7, 1961 the Soviet space ship Vostok II with Pilot-Cosmonaut Gherman Titov on board made a 25-hour flight in space, having covered the distance of 700,000 km.

In accordance with the plan

by
Yuri Gagarin

of research and development work in the further exploration of outer space, more powerful and improved versions of multi-stage carrier rockets of space vehicles were launched to a distance exceeding 12,000 km. In the Soviet Union in September and October, 1961. The high accuracy of the operation of control systems was another major achievement of our science and engineering.

But what was done in April and August were only first steps along the difficult path to the stars. The subsequent Soviet Space flights (the formation flights of

Nikolayev and Popovich) have clearly indicated the march of Soviet science in this direction reaching ever greater heights.

There is every reason to believe that space routes will be made longer to reach the nearest celestial body, the Moon. The prolonged Soviet space flights, have shown that man's flight to this satellite is possible in principle.

Man's exploration of the Moon may begin with sending automatic stations first, which will perform the so-called "gentle" landing on its surface, obtain the information required and transmit it to the earth.

In the future the flight of a "lunar ship" with people on board will be, evidently, possible. It will land on the Moon and its crew will explore it and bring back various samples of lunar rocks with them.

The mastering of this route, some one million kilometres long, will bring about prerequisites necessary for flights to Mars, Venus, and asteroids.

Scientists and designers think that the present rapid development of science and engineering holds a promise for an intensive development of space explorations in the nearest future, too. Still more prolonged stay of man in outer space will be effected. A further modification of spaceships, the improvement of life conditions for cosmonauts, radio communication and control systems are necessary for this.

Our science is advanced by gifted scientists with the inquisitive minds, basing their effort on the advantages of our heavy industry and the most modern space technology. Their bold plans are implemented by big groups of designers, engineers, and workers creating everything necessary for the exploration of circumlunar space.

The human mind has discovered many wonders of nature and will discover even more, increasing its power over her in this way, the great Lenin wrote in his time.



Soviet cosmonauts Pavel Popovich, Yuri Gagarin and Andrian Nikolayev at the Borodino Museum



Gagarin's Son: What wonders the future holds for him!

April 12: Anniversary of Man's First Voyage Into Space

Two Glorious Cosmic Years

Two years have passed since the first Soviet spaceship, Vostok I, with a man aboard, made a flight round the globe and landed safely on the territory of our country.

APRIL 12—the day in 1961 when this historic event took place—has become a great holiday—the Cosmonautics Day.

We, pilot-cosmonauts, often travel and meet working people. At one such meeting, we recall, there was a discussion on why it was the Soviet people who pioneered space exploration.

"It is the knowledge of our designers that has made such flights a reality," said one of our companions.

"It is the boldness of our science," said the second. The third man—a gray-haired worker—said with emphasis: "This is yet another victory for the Soviet system."

There is profound truth in the statement of the old worker. When, amidst smoke and flames, the first spaceship, Vostok, rose in the sky from the launching site at Baikonur, he thought that was uppermost in everybody's mind was:

"Here is another outstanding victory for socialism!"

PIONEERING ROLE

Nothing is truer than this. Decades and centuries will pass, but always men will remember—that it was the Land of the Soviets which began the exploration of the cosmos. That exploration goes on. The two years that have passed since can be called truly cosmic first and foremost, these have been the years of further development of our science and technology and cosmonautics in particular.

The first flight was followed by the second, during which the Soviet spaceship Vostok II orbited round the earth seven times.

And, finally, last year, the world witnessed another grand feat—a formation flight of two ships Vostok-3 and Vostok-4, which completed between them 112 revolutions round the earth. It was a new major step forward in the development of cosmonautics. For, it was first time that two space-fliers, with stable and reliable communications between them, came as close as 6.5 kilometres.

To this we must add a series of remarkable studies of outer space, now being conducted by means of Soviet satellites, equipped with the most diverse instruments and apparatus, and finally the successful launching of the interplanetary station Mars I, which is rapidly covering the distance between the two planets, Earth and Mars.

LENIN'S VISION

On the first anniversary of the Great October Revolution, the great Lenin, standing in the Red Square, watched the flying of a single Soviet aeroplane—a light-engine and low-speed machine, that was flying over our dear Moscow. Lenin saw its simple acrobatics, and perhaps visualised at that moment the future of our aviation and cosmonautics.

Forty-three years later, in the same square, the Soviet people welcomed the cosmonauts, designers and scientists, who made possible the first space flights

The four Soviet cosmonauts—"heavenly brothers" as they are called—Yuri Gagarin, Gherman Titov, Andrian Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich, write about man's adventure in outer space—Ed.

and blazed the trail to the cosmos.

In the two years since the first historic break-through in outer space, we have visited many countries. We have met the peasants of India and Indonesia, scientists of Czechoslovakia, lumberjacks of Finland and students of Japan.

businessmen of America and steel-makers of Poland, and everywhere, in all continents, men and women of different social standings have heartily greeted the outstanding successes of the Soviet Land.

There were days when the US press made rather lame efforts to prove that both the Soviet Union and the USA had an equal number of cosmonauts. But can our flights be compared to the American ones in significance? Against our 130 orbits, they have only 12 to their credit, apart from the two hops into the future. And then compare the total time in weightlessness, theirs and ours, and take into account the twin flight lasting several days! Need anything be said after this?

Yes, we are ahead of our rivals. And we take a righteous pride in that ships with Soviet emblems were the

Yuri Gagarin
Gherman Titov
Andrian Nikolayev
Pavel Popovich

LOOKING FORWARD

Marking the second anniversary of Cosmonautics Day, we not only look back at the path we have travelled, we also joyfully look forward to the future that beckons to us. We, in the Soviet Union, are not used to rest on our laurels and we do not forget the tomorrow. We look ahead into the future. And looking ahead, we see that in the near future the small family of space explorers will welcome new "heavenly brothers."

Our thoughts at the present moment are with our brothers, whose names have not yet been announced, with Cosmonauts Nos. Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Nine and so on. They

are not wasting a single minute. Their working time is packed with study and training. With the help of sophisticated apparatuses, they are hardening their will and body, learning to withstand the heaviest possible loads that can only arise during space flight.

We know that they are enthusiastically preparing for new space flights, and we are confident that any task assigned to them will be fulfilled by them with honour and credit, because their minds are clear, their will firm, and their hearts filled with unquenchable love for their country.

As for the four of us, we all dream about new, more complicated flight assignments.

last four years and of the food industry by a third.

Without going into all the figures this prosperity can be easily seen on the streets. Last week a huge multi-storied modern department store opened on our Leninsky Prospect. It is all an affair of glass and chromium and shining lights and brilliant service with an abundance of good and moderately priced clothing of taste and quality. Shopping there is a joy.

It is not inferior to such stores in London and Paris but with one difference. Here with the continuous prosperity, boom and purchasing power being ahead of supply, it is always crowded like all the other shops, a dream of the Western trader during the Christmas shopping rush. Here also one feels the spring in the air with the gay spring hats and women's lovely dresses in high demand.

CPSU GREETS INDIAN PEOPLE

A NOTHER reminder that a May Day is not far away is given by today's Pravda which publishes one full page of the traditional greetings and slogans of the Central Committee on the international working class day.

It is gratifying to note that the greetings to the people of India come immediately after the Socialist countries. "Warm greetings to the Great Indian people! Let the friendship and co-operation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and India develop and be strengthened," it says.

India heads the list of the non-Socialist world. The slogans call for the unity of the proletariat for Peace and friendship among peoples, for Marxist-Leninist unity of the great army of the Communists of the world. They call for an end to the colonial system, an exposure of the anti-people nature of imperialism and struggle against it; they call for disarmament and world-wide crusade for peace.

At the Nineteenth Session of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) held recently at Manila, the "impatience for change" on the part of the people of the countries of the region was particularly highlighted. The opening remarks of the Chairman of the Session underlined this fact: behind this "impatience" there were solid reasons.

P LEADING for a realistic appraisal of the reasons for this "impatience" in the context of the UN's Development Decade, the World Federation of Trade Unions urged the necessity for "a radical break from the concepts and approaches of the past and initiation of policies and institutions compatible with the task of rapid economic and social development" in the region.

Speaking at the ECAFE session, K. B. Panikkar, Permanent Representative of the WFTU to the ECAFE, observed:

"In any society at a given stage of development, the sanction or otherwise of various institutions depends upon their capacity of performance in relation to swift socio-economic development, enabling the broad masses of the people to raise their standard of living at a rapid pace. If the development decade is to register sufficient advance, this obvious lesson has to be imparted in practical application of policies and measures for rapid economic development."

Referring to trade problems, he urged that the conclusions of the conference on ECM organized by the WFTU be considered by the Session. The trade union conference had pointed out that far from contributing to the harmonisation of economic life, the construction of limited, closed capitalist market in Europe already represents in itself a significant commercial discrimination against all the other less-developed capitalist countries and socialist countries.

The US Congressional Records for 1962 reveals that during 1958-61, the American private capital investments in underdeveloped areas outside Latin America amounted to 5,522 million dollars but during the same period, they took out of these very same countries, an income of 8,784 million dollars. The fact that direct long-term investments abroad by US citizens and companies now amounts to approximately 35,000 million dollars and that this investment is increasing at the rate of 3,000 million dollars per year "may be

ECAFE SESSION HIGHLIGHTS "IMPATIENCE FOR CHANGE" IN LESS-DEVELOPED AREAS

satisfactory to such a capital exporting country."

But the huge returns amassed and retained from the sweat and toil of the poverty-stricken masses of the developing countries is certainly no cause of satisfaction to these countries eager for accelerated development of their own national economies, the WFTU representative remarked.

K. B. Panikkar then referred to the stranglehold of the oil monopolists over the economies of less-developed countries. "The extent of the vast resources at their command could be seen from the fact that the annual turnover of one single constituent, the Standard Oil of New Jersey, is almost equal to the Second Plan outlay of the Government of India for five years."

Aid v. Sovereignty

He then quoted the Ceylon Government delegate's observation: "Though external aid was vitally important, donor countries must recognize that, if it came to a choice between self-respect and sovereignty as against aid, Asian countries would be likely to choose the former as Ceylon had recently done."

The WFTU representative said

that the working class and other lower income groups have not benefited much even within the limited economic development registered in most of the countries of the region. Wages hardly kept pace with the increase in prices.

Emphasising that freedom of unhindered development of trade unions and trade union actions are vital for the development of industrial growth and for the protection of workers' rights and interests, the WFTU expressed concern over the open violation of trade union rights and freedoms in many countries of the ECAFE region.

The role of land reforms for stimulating agricultural production which in many countries is lagging behind and food imports further accentuating their foreign exchange difficulties was stressed by the WFTU representative.

It was decided at the ECAFE Session that an Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning be established in Bangkok. The Institute will have a budget of about 3.9 million dollars and would provide annual training course for selected personnel on economic development and planning aspects.

The Session recommended that Western Samoa (now an independent State with a population of 150,000 people, formerly under New Zealand) be admitted as a member of the ECAFE and that Continental Australia and New Zealand be included in the geographical scope of the ECAFE.

The exclusion of China, North Korea and North Vietnam from the ECAFE was described as "an open discrimination" by the WFTU. The exclusion of these countries "undermines the prestige and effectiveness of the work of the Commission."

The 19th Session was attended by 323 delegates representing 29 member-countries and associate members of ECAFE, 15 observer States, 12 U.N. specialised agencies, 3 inter-governmental organisations and 11 non-governmental organisations. The Indian delegation was led by Lakshmi Menon, Minister of State, Ministry of External Affairs.

Under Uncle Sam's Umbrella

NORWAY : IN NATO NET

There are several small European countries in NATO. What has alignment brought them? Here are some facts about one such country: Norway.

J OINING NATO sent Norway's military expenditure up from 3 per cent of her budget in 1948 to 25 per cent in 1958, and the increase has steadily continued. In the current budget year, military spending is above 1500 million kroner and by 1960, experts believe, it will double that huge figure.

Where does all this money come from? Ask the taxed people of Norway: they know.

The "umbrella" is in action in Norway. There were 12 missile-launching sites on Norwegian soil in 1961. Norway's aerodromes are used by military planes of the USA, West Germany and other NATO States (the notorious American U-2 spy plane used to land at Bodø).

What all this means is clear enough. U. S. interference in the internal affairs of Brazil and the line clear for U. S. investments and for the patterning of Brazil's economy entirely to suit U. S. interests.

BRAZIL : PRICE FOR AID

B RAZIL'S Foreign Minister Dantas has signed an agreement with the USA for "aid". See the terms, as described by Time again, and you know the price of the Umbrella.

CANADA : DECOY TO DRAW FIRE

T HE Canadian elections just held have had the "umbrella" as a



In Convalescence

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Chavan Hopes To Meet The Challenge: More On Moneybags & Malpractices

★ By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Yashwantrao Chavan who migrated from Bombay to Delhi in the full glare of publicity at a time of extreme crisis and confusion in the land—"like an adventurous person" according to his own admission—would seem to have distinctly mellowed in a mere four months time.

JUDGING by his performance in Parliament this week, Chavan appears to have learnt that it is better to be modest and unobtrusive when facing Parliament, particularly if you happen to be a Defence Minister asking for grants of money.

After the military debacle of November last on the northern borders which, as Indrajit Gupta pointed out, led to the exit of a Defence Minister, a Chief of Army Staff and another General, defence, more than anything else occupies the thinking of Parliament. A question or suggestion about military matters can easily erupt into a furious discussion. MPs spend considerable time reading up old books on Second World War and are fond of quoting Churchill and Mao Tse-tung.

Their discussions on military strategy and comparative merits of weapons, aircraft etc., can be utterly baffling to a casual observer. Those who never touched a rifle in all their lives would now tell you what shells, mortars and guns you should have and where you can get them. And then of course, there is that looking back to NEFA.

One of the reasons why Morarji Desai escaped with less hostility for his budget of piling taxes was his unprecedented outlay for Defence. The unanimity with which Parliament is prepared to vote expenditure for the quickest possible defence build-up is the biggest asset that Chavan has got in his new job.

The same unanimity rules the demand of all parties in Parliament that the Rs. 876 crores sanctioned for Defence this year should be wisely, effectively and fully utilised. From these sentiments have sprung the demand in Parliament for more information on defence matters, a demand which found strong expression in the debate last week. Members had been sorely annoyed with the government's exaggerated idea of keeping even minor things secret.

Assurance Of Information

Chavan in his reply on Monday chose to play fair with the members and told them that he did not want to make a dogma of "public interest" behind which everything is hidden. He assured them that he will try to be as "open-minded" as possible and proceeded to give some information. The information which he gave did not amount to any big revelations but the very gesture had its effect.

The Defence Minister spoke mostly in general terms and yet tried to give the impression that the government was doing much to accelerate the growth of defence potential. He spoke about the "short-term and long-term" aspects of defence planning and said that in the coming years de-

fence effort would be made in four directions, namely, expansion of the army, expansion and modernisation of air force, creation of a strong base of equipment production and expansion of ancillary facilities like communications and transport.

Expansion Of Army

Chavan disclosed that the army would be expanded to double its present size in the next few years. Five mountain divisions would be raised by the end of this year, he said. As for the air force, he relied more on the success of TTK's forthcoming visit to Washington, but added that a chain of air fields was being constructed at various places. In the matter of Navy, he said that in the present context it had a lower priority. A beginning has been made for training facilities for the Navy to operate submarines.

In the field of defence production, Chavan said that six new ordnance factories were being set up which would go into production in two or three years. He stressed the importance of defence production and pointed out that the defence of the country could not depend on imports. He congratulated the ordnance factory workers for the splendid work they were doing and for their patriotic response to the emergency. "I must salute them," he said amidst cheers.

The Defence Minister also spoke of the steps being taken to acclimatise our troops to mountain warfare and claimed that "close understanding and cooperation are being developed between the army and the air forces". Another point he made was that the Army Head Quarters have already made their own study of the reverses in NEFA and necessary lessons have been drawn, even though the separate enquiry was not over.

Chavan's reference to the connection between defence and foreign policy had its significance in the context of the hysterical speeches from the Rightist opposition which had their objective in showing that the foreign policy had hindered defence efforts.

"The foreign policy, besides serving other objects, also serves as a basic stratagem, a basic mechanism for the defence of the country", Chavan said. He pointed out that the foreign policy serves as "some sort of arrangement of working of world forces, making a proper assessment of them". "During the crisis it has been proved that our basic approach to the world problems has contributed something effective for the defence of the country".

The debate on the demands for grants for Defence Ministry had started on a promis-

ing note with the instructive and well-applauded speech of Indrajit Gupta, but it failed to live up to that promise. Only the usual hysterics and hyperbole in the speeches from Rightist benches marked the frustration and fury in their camp.

An incident which caused surprise and comment was Congress member Sharda Mukerjee's speech in which she strongly criticised the Defence Ministry and spoke of "confused thinking" and made the astounding statement that there was a "lurking fear in the minds of politicians and others that some adventurous commander may exploit the situation to gain political power". None could find out from where she got this idea, but the speech of the widow of the late Air Marshal provoked retorts from her own party colleagues. Thus Bhagavt Jha Azad said:

"These days we find that whenever an ex-minister speaks, he says always that this is a corrupt government.

Whenever a wife of a late Air Marshal speaks, she says that the report is a most confusing one. If the son of an ex-minister speaks he also refers to matters in the same strain."

Azad said that defence build-up should be in tune with the policy on non-alignment and he also warned against the cry of the private sector for a share in defence production. He said that if Britain agreed to sell aircraft to China, it would be considered as "an act of unfriendliness by our Commonwealth partner".

Communist member A. Raghavan, an ex-serviceman himself, pleaded for better pay scales and pensions for the jawans and for some employment opportunities for ex-servicemen. He asked the Centre and State governments to reserve 25 per cent of the vacancies for ex-servicemen.

S. M. Banerjee spotlighted the excellent work being done by defence employees and asked for a better deal for them. He said that they should be given opportunities to venti-

Week in Parliament

late their grievances through negotiating machinery.

DEBATE ON COMMERCE & INDUSTRY MINISTRY

THE debate on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry had one good result in that the Minister K.C. Reddy, in his reply, assured the House that government has no intention of shielding the Dalmia-Jains found guilty of fraud and other malpractices by the Vivian Bose Commission. Reddy categorically stated:

"If there is a feeling in the minds of anyone that these people who indulged in malpractices of the kind brought to light by the Vivian Bose

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FRANK IS FURIOUS!

THE angry outbursts of the Rightwing critics of the government during the debate on defence in the Lok Sabha this week far surpassed their past performances in many respects. Their "facts" were the same, but they fumed with a new fury. What came out was their confirmed hostility to the foreign policy of the government and their complete mistrust of the steps being taken to build up our independent defence potential.

A speech which was noted for its shrieking tempo and fulminations against the government was that of the flamboyant Frank Anthony (nominated). Anthony and his associates in the Swatantra-Jan Sangh-PSP camp devoted much of their time to a post-mortem of the ex-Defence Minister's omissions and commissions. Invariably they built up their arguments on the pet theme of "political blunders" of the government and repeated all the old charges about the army being subjected to politics of the former Defence Minister.

Also they repeated the most fantastic allegations about the jawans being sent out to the front without equipment and clothing, completely ignoring the fact that these allegations had been so many times refuted by the Prime Minister himself in the past.

Frank Anthony claiming to give "stark facts" of the reverses in NEFA, said that the troops were sent out there "without a glimmering of any kind of acclimatization", that in many cases they were "sent up without adequate clothing" and that our troops "did not have ordinary bolt action rifles".

Nath Pai of PSP outbid An-

thony and gave his own facts: "there was no clothing; there were no shoes; there was no ration; there were no arms; there was no ammunition; there was no transport; there was no communication; there was no command!"

Anthony said that the NEFA reverses "will have to be nailed to the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister". Averell Harriman himself had told him: "Mr. Anthony, your blunders in NEFA were all tactical blunders. One tactical blunder after another".

Anthony was very much concerned about the criticism of "air umbrella" and he fumed at Communists and their "fellow travellers" inside Congress. Who asked for air umbrella, who offered it? It is all a bogey, according to him. And we Indians should not have behaved towards our American saviours in this fashion. "We have not shown even elementary gratitude to them; we have been churlish in our attitude."

Anthony would like the Defence Ministry stop producing trucks and jeeps for our armed forces. He had little faith in what T. T. Krishnamachari was doing as Minister of Defence and Economic Coordination. "Is he going to tell Sri Chavan or his lesser colleague Sri Raghuramamah, to stop producing useless items like clothes, stop producing even jeeps and trucks and ask them to concentrate on weapons, concentrate on big or small arms?" According to him, "To talk about self-sufficiency is utter pretention and ignorant nonsense".

Frank's Fellow Travellers

While Frank Anthony talked about "fellow travellers" of Communists inside Congress, some of the spee-

ches from Congress benches seemed to show that there were fellow travellers of Anthony also there. Ravindra Varma in a clever speech argued that the army should have the "liberty" to "hit back" the Chinese and attack their "lines of supply and communications." For that, he wanted a "political decision".

This is exactly what the Rightists had been asking for. Anthony in his speech had criticised the failure to give "air support" to our forces in NEFA. It will be recalled that the argument from these circles has been that our air force should bomb the supply lines of Chinese in Tibet and government had refused to accept this view.

Varma's Strategy

So it was revealing when Ravindra Varma said: "Our army must have the liberty to hit back. Unless we take certain political decisions, unless we enable our army to divert and surprise the enemy, to disrupt his concentrations, his logistics, communications and lines of supply, it will not be possible to fight him."

"How can the lines of supply be disrupted? How can there be diversionary tactics? I do not want to enter into these questions but these are questions which hinge upon a political decision and unless that political decision is forthcoming from the government, to expect our army to defend our country is to ask for the impossible".

The Jan Sangh leader U. M. Trivedi went a step further and said that we should not wait for the enemy to attack us, but should go ahead and attack him. "We will have to go ahead, go ahead, force the enemy to come across and beat him outright".