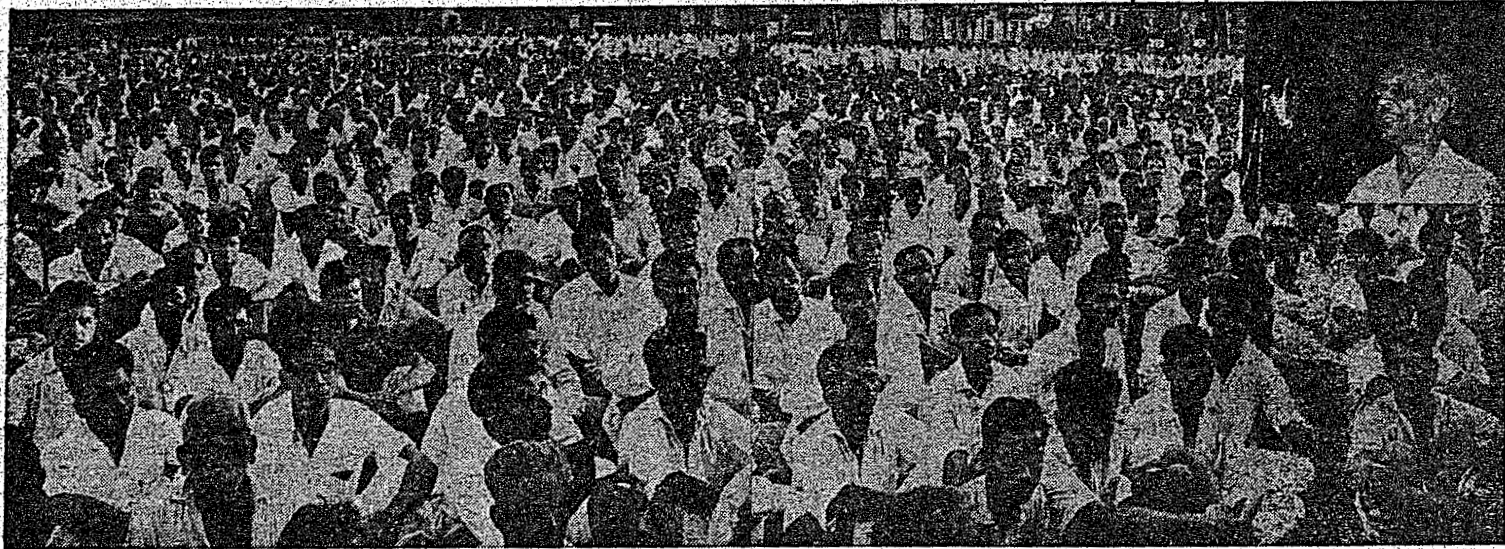


1/16/E 24



Bombay Rally at Nare Park. Inset: S. A. Dange speaking.

Photo: Sharad Pawar.

NATIONALISATION DAY

massive rallies all over the country

COUNTRYWIDE MASSIVE DEMONSTRATIONS AND MEETINGS ON MAY 27 ON THE DEMAND FOR NATIONALISATION OF BANKS, OIL AND OTHER MAJOR INDUSTRIES, IMPORT-EXPORT TRADE AND RELIEF OF TAX BURDEN ON COMMON PEOPLE, EXPRESSED IN UNMISTAKABLE TERMS THE MOOD OF THE PEOPLE. THE MASSIVE SUPPORT TO THE CALL OF THE ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO OBSERVE THE ALL-INDIA DAY INDICATED HOW JUSTIFIED THE DEMAND IS.

THAT the arguments of Finance Minister Desai against nationalisation and tax-relief do not hold water, was amply proved in these demonstrations and meetings where his arguments were rebutted with facts and figures. In fact, it was emphasised that the nationalisation of banks, oil, and other major industries constituted the only correct step that can lead the country onto the road of progress and help fulfil the Plans.

Trade union circles have pointed out that the May 27 observance was the beginning of a movement, supported by the workers and people for pressing further the demand of nationalisation. The issue has assumed greater importance, more than ever before in the context of national defence and development.

NEW DELHI

IN New Delhi, the Trade Unions Action Committee which includes the Delhi State Committee of the AITUC, Bank Employees Fe-

deration, and Newspaper Employees Federation gave a call for a demonstration of workers at the Bank Square.

About 5,000 workers and employees belonging to different industries and commercial establishments assembled at the Bank Square coming from various parts of the city in processions and demonstrated for more than one hour. A number of banks and head offices of foreign commercial concerns are situated at the Bank Square.

Later, a mass rally was held where resolutions were passed on nationalisation as well as on the anti-worker actions of two employers in Delhi (see page 6).

The resolution on nationalisation contained the reasons in support of the demand for nationalisation of banks, oil and other major industries, Dalmia-Jain concerns and for relief of tax burden on common people.

Putting emphasis on immediate nationalisation of banks, the resolution *inter alia* reads:

"... it is imperative that in order to gear up the economy of the country, to give relief to the poor and the common people from the burden of increasing taxation, to check the tax evasion and drainage of foreign exchange and to take effective measures to hold the price-line, the key industries and particularly the banking industry must be nationalised."

The rally was presided over by H. L. Parvana and addressed, among others, by B. D. Joshi, A. C. Nanda, P. L. Sanyal, and K. C. Bose.

WEST BENGAL

A Central rally was held at the Calcutta Maidan on May 27 at the call of the BPTUC with Dr. Ranen Sen MP, President, in the chair.

Indrajit Gupta, MP moved the main resolution on demand for nationalisation of banks, petroleum industry and export-import trade.

Md. Elias MP supported the resolution.

Niren Ghosh MP moved the resolution on release of



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procession at the call of South-East Calcutta Workers' Unity Committee and paraded the streets of Ballygunge area. Another procession with 1500 workers drawn from small-scale engineering and other industries paraded the northern area of Calcutta.

At Konnagar in Hoogly district, more than five hundred jute workers came to a meeting and passed resolutions against Government's anti-people taxes, for nationalisation of banks and petrol industry and for release of

Reports From Our Correspondents

leaders and workers of trade union and other mass organisations and Hrishikesh Bannerjee, secretary, BPTUC supported it. Anadi Das MLA moved the resolution on food crisis and increase in prices and Dinen Bhattacharya MP supported it. All the resolutions were passed unanimously. A number of processions from different areas of Calcutta and Howrah joined the rally.

A large number of meetings and processions were held in preparation of the central rally. At Khilderpore on May 22, more than two thousand workers including women, mainly from engineering factories and Brooke Bond tea factory came out in a demonstration.

On May 24 more than a thousand workers of engineering, chemical and other industries belonging to nine trade unions came out in a

detenues. Girija Mukherjee, MLA and Golam Mohiuddin addressed the meeting.

On May 28, a big meeting was held at Serampore presided over by Patchugopal Bhadury, MLA, Indrajit Gupta, MP was the main speaker. Apart from other resolutions, demand was made for opening of fair price shops in the area.

Another meeting was held at Garden Reach at the call of Garden Reach Workshop Mazdoor & Staff Union which passed resolutions on the above demands as well as on local issues like incentive bonus, house rent, city allowance etc. Md. Elias, MP, Gour Goswami and Nemat Roy spoke at the meeting.

Meetings on these demands are also being held in rural areas. Such a meeting was



Demonstration in New Delhi in front of Birla's United Commercial Bank.

RAJKOT: HAS THE TIDE TURNED?

editorial

AFTER THE RESULTS OF the Rajkot bye-election were announced, the doyen of Right reaction, Rajaji, declared that "the tide has turned" and has subsequently claimed that the defeat of the Congress in Amroha, Farukhabad and Rajkot "is a clear demonstration of the people's disapproval of the foreign policy of the Congress Government." Masani has also ascribed his success at the polls to the people's rejection of Congress policies—and he places "neglect of defence vis-a-vis the Chinese invasion", as the first factor contributing to the defeat of the Congress.

Masani has emphasised his opinion that "the unity of opposition forces in Rajkot, as elsewhere, had demonstrated fundamental unity on the issues of national security and fight against China."

It is not enough for democratic Congressmen to hunt only for the saboteurs in their own ranks. Certainly there was widespread sabotage particularly in Amroha and enough facts have appeared in the press to prove it.

But sabotage alone cannot explain away the defeats of the Congress. Only those who wish willfully to be blind can content themselves with this explanation.

Communist Party Chairman S. A. Dange has spotlighted the lessons of Amroha and Farukhabad in his statement last week. The same lessons apply to Rajkot.

The growth of popular discontent against the anti-people tax burdens and other anti-people policies give the Right parties a far wider base among the masses, than their own reactionary policies would provide. And the Right has cashed in liberally on this righteous anger of the people against the Congress rulers.

It is true that Rajaji, Masani and Co. have no grounds whatsoever for their claim that the poll results indicate a rejection of the policy of non-alignment, or of the basic policies regarding defence and development. Just as Congress victories in the great majority of by-elections to State assemblies do not indicate approval of the anti-people taxation policies of the Congress.

At the same time, democratic and progressive forces in the country would be deceiving themselves, if they did not see in the Congress defeats in these prestige seats what the Communist Party has been repeatedly warning against, ever since the Chinese aggression began: the strength of Right reaction is growing, it is uniting its motley forces, it is increasingly forging closer links with the Right inside the Congress.

The Congress Socialist Forum, in its statement published today, says:

"The pattern of opposition to the Congress is set and in all probability, it is going to be the rule rather than the exception in the future: the entire non-Communist opposition is going to combine against us."

Democratic Congressmen have to strike out a path to fight the growing strength of the Right, to fight its growing unity and at the same time expose and fight the Right inside the Congress. It is missing the mark altogether to talk only of reorganisation of the Congress, of education and training of workers, as the Socialist Forum has done. This cannot be the real answer to the Right.

It is regrettable that the Congress Socialist Forum has, in its statement, succumbed to the usual Communist phobia, and after rightly pointing out the danger of the growing unity of the Right, has gone on to say: "This does not, however, mean that we have allies in the Communists, who know how to play their game tactfully and create conditions to suit their national and international strategy."

The Forum statement on the results of the by-elections has also the rather dubious suggestion that the Congress can and should combine with certain Right parties with whom there may be agreement on domestic policies.

It is clear that the lessons of the defeats have not been learnt by the leaders of the Socialist Forum at least, whatever may be said about other democrats in the Congress.

There is not one word in the statement to show any realisation of the mass anger and discontent against the anti-people taxes, the rise in prices, the corruption which has grown like a poison weed covering every little corner of the administration.

There is a total absence in the statement of any reference to the necessity for national unity of all democratic forces standing for the basic policies to fight the growing menace of the Right. On the contrary, there is the totally unwarranted effort at proving its anti-Communist bona fides.

Rajaji is wrong: the people's tide has not yet turned to the Right as he wishfully thinks; the people have not pronounced themselves against the basic policies.

But the Right has built itself up in the months of the Chinese aggression; it is stronger than before.

The tide must not be allowed to turn towards Right reaction. Democratic unity of all the progressive forces has the power to prevent it.

This unity must be forged now on the basis of mass support to the basic policies of non-alignment, planned development, emphasis on the public sector, self-reliance in defence, etc., and of mass opposition to the tax burdens on the poor and to other anti-people policies and practices of the Congress Governments.

(May 29)

NATION • By Vigilante

THE SLANDERERS

A friend has sent me cuttings from the Urdu daily *Pratap* (New Delhi) and its Hindi counterpart *Vir Arjun*. Known as the mouthpiece of right reactionary policies and of the dollar-brand of anti-Communism, these papers have taken strong exception to *New Age's* birthday greetings to President Ho Chi-Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (*New Age*, May 19, 1963).

THE two newspapers accuse the Vietnamese leader of the worst of anti-Indian sentiments; according to them, he is supposed to have been the first to support China's aggression and China's case against India, and to have condemned India all through. From this "hypothesis" follows the "conclusion": all who send birthday greetings to such a supporter of China are also indirect "agents" of China.

And so all Communists are traitors—whether they are the ones in jail or outside. Q.E.D.

We dispute the hypothesis, we reject the conclusion—and are quite sure that all the readers of these slanders will do the same.

Once the theory of "he who is not a hundred per cent with us is against us" begins to prevail—we shall end up in the arms of the fascist maniacs who believe in this theory.

Comrade Ho Chi-Minh's position in the international Communist movement and as an old and devoted friend of India cannot be destroyed by stupid and lying attempts at vilifying him. Nor can the Indian Communists be intimidated by the witch-hunting of pygmies.

LOHIA & JAN SANGH

THE latest issue of the *Jan Sangh's Organiser* (May 27) has a whole page devoted to an interview with the victor of Farukhabad, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia—the Socialist leader. The passage I like most in this interview is the following titled "Thanks to Jan Sangh":

"The Socialist leader was all praise and gratitude for the Jan Sangh which had wholeheartedly backed his candidature. Dr. Lohia said: 'I am naturally grateful to the Jan Sangh for its support. I found among its leaders and workers, some with our own background like Vansh Gopal Chaube, and others like Mr. Nathuram Shukla, efficient, attentive and polite organisers, somewhat more modern. Outside of my own party, which I still believe has, as compared to other parties, the largest ratio of selfless men. I have found selfless men most in the Jan Sangh and they are more disciplined...'"

The horror with which Socialist ranks themselves have viewed Lohia's honeymoon with the Jan Sangh was evidenced by the strong statement issued during the

elections by Professor Shibbanlal Saxena, who denounced Lohia's alliance with communalism in no uncertain terms.

After the election, Lohia is reported to have been talking of the coming together of his party not only with the Jan Sangh but also with the Swatantra Party.

Lohia is a strange sort of "socialist"—communal and swatantra! Socialist Party ranks need to ask their leadership a few questions of the kind Shibbanlal Saxena has already done.

ALABAMA & U. S. LOBBY

I have been wondering how the US lobby in India will try and explain the horror of Alabama—which has ripped the mask off the freedom of the American "way of life", as perhaps nothing else has done recently.

Current (May 25) has the answer. In its review of Foreign Affairs, Current pays

(May 28)

BALAN IS FREE

TRIVANDRUM: C. A. BALAN, a prominent trade unionist and Communist leader of Coimbatore was released on May 21 from the Central Prison, Trivandrum, after serving nearly 14 years in imprisonment in Madras and Kerala.

BALAN was received at the jail gates by C. Unni Raja, T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, MLA and Vija-



yan, on behalf of the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party. Later, he was given a reception at the office of the State Council.

C. A. Balan had been arrested and sentenced to death in what is known as the Tiruppur Rioting Case. In the face of massive public pressure to set aside the death sentence on Balan, the then Madras Government reduced his sentence

to life imprisonment. He was transferred to one of the prisons in his home state, Kerala. During the time of the Communist Ministry in Kerala, Balan was given B class and facilities for reading, parole etc. As soon as the Communist Ministry was dismissed and the government of so-called "liberation" installed, he was thrown back into C class, denied all the facilities that were given to him in jail and more or less kept in solitary confinement.

In 1953, Balan was transferred to one of the prisons in his home state, Kerala. During the time of the Communist Ministry in Kerala, Balan was given B class and facilities for reading, parole etc. As soon as the Communist Ministry was dismissed and the government of so-called "liberation" installed, he was thrown back into C class, denied all the facilities that were given to him in jail and more or less kept in solitary confinement.

It is simple enough to put forward facile solutions in theory but it is just not possible for any responsible Head of State to send troops to mow down scores of citizens—even if these citizens deserve such treatment.

In the absence of such foolhardy solutions, the KENNEDY Administration has done all that it could... (emphasis original)

And as if this were not enough, Current adds yet another excuse and justification for the US Government and for US racialism: "History cannot be changed overnight. Even though the Negro was emancipated a hundred years ago, the fact remains that in the American South, where he was once regarded as less than human, equality is something that is immensely difficult to achieve."

The last paragraph, intended to cool down the anger raging in your heart and mine reads—

"There is no need to lose hope. There has been similar trouble in Arkansas, Mississippi—throughout the Deep South in fact. But there was also similar trouble during HITLER's time about Jews—and today the Jews live in peace in Germany."

Rather unconsciously perhaps, Current has compared Hitler fascism with U.S. racialism. "In Hitler's time...?" Whose "time" is it today in the USA?

Sometimes, even the dollars can't gag the truth...

(May 28)

★ From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, May 27: The official part of Fidel Castro's visit to the Soviet Union, which lasted from April 27 to May 24, and during which he visited many places in this country, acquainted himself with the life and achievements of the Soviet people, addressed innumerable mass meetings, met people in their homes and held talks with Khrushchov and other Soviet leaders is now over. It became an overwhelming demonstration of millions, "an avalanche of love", as Fidel called it.

THIS magnificent visit showed to the whole world that the people of mighty Soviet land, stand firmly and faithfully and united like one man behind Cuba.

The visit brought out complete accord and full understanding between the people, governments and leaders of the two countries and demonstrated the complete futility of the attempts of those quarters which tried to sow dissensions, misunderstandings and disturb between Cuba and the Soviet Union.

A long statement signed by Khrushchov and Castro

tulation that we heard from the citadel of dogmatism!

It has been repeatedly pointed out here during the last few days that the danger to Cuba remains and there is cause for continuous vigilance and preparedness. The Soviet Union has made it clear that if the USA violates the undertaking and Cuba is attacked, the full might of the Soviet Union will be used to defend Cuba and it will mean a world war.

The triumphant culmination of Fidel's visit, the unprecedented mammoth meeting of the people of Moscow at the Central Lenin Stadium,

True Internationalism

"That country will live in greatness, which, in the name of the defence of a small country, situated thousands of miles away from it, put on the scales of thermo-nuclear war, its well-being achieved in 45 years of creative work and at the price of tremendous sacrifices!"

"The Soviet country, that lost in the Great Patriotic War against the fascists, more lives than the entire population of Cuba, so as to uphold its right to existence and the development of tremendous riches, did not hesitate to undertake the risk of a big war in defence of our small country!"

"History does not know such examples of solidarity. This is true internationalism!"

—Castro

and published here on Saturday, which covers extensively the questions of mutual relations, international problems, matters of ideology and the international working class and communist movement, summing up declares:—

"The talks were marked by an atmosphere of cordiality and complete understanding and revealed the identity of views of both sides on all questions discussed."

The statement says that the successful visit made an outstanding contribution to the relations of fraternal friendship between the two countries and helped further consolidation of the unity of socialist countries.

Evaluation Of October Events

Referring to the grim days of October 1962, when the USA had prepared a massive armed attack and the world was placed on the brink of a nuclear war, the statement declares that the readiness of the Cuban people to fight to the last man and "the firm stand of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the cause of defending revolutionary Cuba, the restraint and sober evaluation of the situation that took shape displayed by the responsible statesmen of the Soviet Union and Cuba, the support to Cuba from all peace-loving states averted a nuclear war. The direct danger of an armed attack on Cuba was eliminated." How totally different this evaluation is from the mad cries of betrayal, retreat before imperialism and capt-

Closer To Each Other

Addressing the huge rally in a voice full of vigour and emotion, the Soviet Premier declared that the people of the two countries had come still closer to each other.

"Allow me at this solemn meeting to assure you, dear Cuban friends, once more that the people of the Soviet Union have always been, are and shall be with the people of Cuba." Khrushchov declared followed by thunderous applause.

He called the Cuban revolution the dawn of a new life on the American continent; while warning the imperialists that Cuba will be defended, the Soviet leader once again emphasised the full adherence of his country to peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the affairs of other countries. Revolutions against tyranny and oppression are the sacred right of every people but they are not brought on bayonets from outside, as the Cuban example had shown.

LASTING FRIENDSHIP OF USSR & CUBA REITERATED



Dr. Castro at the Kremlin Reception with Premier N. S. Khrushchov and Soviet President Brezhnev.

Marxist-Leninists make no secret of the fact that they want to win all people for socialism. But we advance towards this not by unleashing a war. The successes of socialism in economic competition were decisively influencing world development. Peaceful coexistence of states precisely provides conditions which help in revolutionary transformations and liberation of peoples. Khrushchov pointed out that the glorious Cuban revolution also took place in conditions of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The Soviet Union will continue to help the people fighting for liberation and in building the newly liberated countries and will oppose neocolonialism in every way. Soviet aid was not prompted by political expediency but reflected a fundamental policy of the Socialist countries.

A unity of all forces is necessary to defeat imperialism and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union will spare no effort to strengthen the united anti-imperialist front. Khrushchov said that Fidel Castro's visit not only helped to strengthen the unity of the Soviet and Cuban peoples and the two Parties, but also aided the cohesion of the entire socialist community.

The Cuban hero was given a resounding ovation at the huge Lenin Stadium. He expressed deep gratitude to the friendly land of the Soviets for the love and affection shown to the visitors and for the decisive and invaluable aid to the Cuban revolution. Ninety miles from the USA, on an island swamped by the imperialist ideology and propaganda and tied by economic and political shackles, the people could free themselves and create the first socialist

state on the American continent. Even the imperialists could not assert that the Soviet Union had exported revolution to Cuba, Castro declared.

That the Cuban Revolution had again irrefutably confirmed the thesis that the balance of forces was no more in favour of the imperialist camp, Castro said. The settlement of the crisis in October compelled the USA to give up her plans of aggression and proved possible to avert war. And again, in March, the Soviet Union's timely and energetic warning had acted as a wet blanket on the hotheads and bellicose elements.

Castro declared that the Soviet Union was prepared to take the risk of war and did not hesitate in defence of a far away small country. History did not know such an example of solidarity; this was true internationalism and communism, he said. Castro paid a personal tribute to Khrushchov as "the man who tirelessly forged friendship between our two peoples."

★
AT a glittering gala reception in the grand Kremlin Palace, Fidel Castro was awarded the gold star of the Hero of the Soviet Union and the Order of Lenin. President Brezhnev pinned the medals on the hero's chest. Castro called it "the most moving moment" and "a big honour for the free and proud people of Cuba."

Khrushchov, making an on-the-spot speech, said that the word "Fidel" meant "faithful" and he was a dear and faithful comrade. The Soviet leader ridiculed rumours abroad that he (Khrushchov) was about to resign or be dismissed:

"They say my position is difficult. Well, I am prepared to be in this position till the end of my days. Our position is good, the position of the Party and mine, too." Cuba has taken the road of Marxism-Leninism and those who wanted to see Cuba's collapse will see their own (collapse) first. Khrushchov said there exist good relations between the two countries and Parties. "The monopolists were trembling because now Communism was not only in far away Russia; it was right under their nose. But we want to live in peace. We shall not attack anybody. If some say war is needed for the revolution of the working class, it is not true. More than anybody else, the working class suffers in war."

"This mad hysterical theory does not fit in with Marxism-Leninism. Marx was wiser. He did not say the working class must achieve its victory through war. If I were to say we want to start a war for revolution, then the people will ask me to go."

But if the socialist countries are attacked, the aggressor will be annihilated, Khrushchov said. "We do not pray for peace." Instead of 100 megaton bombs for the aggressor. We shall defend all countries of the Socialist commonwealth and now Cuba is one of them."

Answering, Fidel said that the Soviet people were a great and generous people and Lenin today would have been proud of their work and achievements. History had not known such relations of friendship and selfless help as the Soviet Union had with Cuba. Cuba was sure of its future and wanted to build socialism its new life and peace, Castro said.

The National Emergency has become a convenient cover to hide many ugly national realities.

THE Prime Minister himself paid public tribute to the patriotic policy stand of the Communist Party against the Chinese armed invasion of Indian territory. Honest Congressmen throughout the country know that Communists everywhere worked with them and others shoulder to shoulder in all defence activities.

Despite all this, when the Government arrested hundreds of Indian Communists and kept them in jail as detenus, without trial, there was a feeling of awkwardness among Congressmen, but no active protest because of the atmosphere of emergency.

How Long Must Detenus Languish Under Illegal DIR?

to become an issue between the Communists and the government, with the dice loaded against the Communists because of the atmosphere of national emergency and the extraordinary legislation passed under it.

itself is not scrapped, unless a Field Marshal Ayub replaces Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. India is yet far away from becoming another Pakistan.

by P. C. Joshi

When the jurists have made such a decisive contribution in defence of the Constitution and the democratic rights of the individual, even during the national emergency, the conscious citizens of India must know more, for it is they who have to act.

SOHAN SINGH JOSHI FILES HABEAS CORPUS PETITION

Veteran Communist leader Sohan Singh Joshi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India and Chief Editor of Daily Nawan Zamana at the time of his arrest, was present at the Supreme Court on May 27 and 28, in connection with the Habeas Corpus petition he has filed.

THIS hero of the national movement, outstanding figure in every anti-imperialist political struggle in the Punjab, constant target of the British and inmate of several British jails, has been detained since November 21 under the Defence of India Rules in the Gurgaon Sub-jail.



In his petition, Joshi maintains that his arrest and detention is "vindictive, illegal and mala fide."

Refuting the charge against him of "indulging in activities prejudicial to the defence of India," the Communist leader said in his petition: "I was the Editor in Chief of the Daily Nawan Zamana Jalandhar at the time of my arrest and I wrote therein under my own signature eleven leading articles and eleven notes in the month of November, 1962 alone during the emergency period outside, condemning the Chinese aggression, calling upon the people to defend freedom and integrity of our motherland, join the forces, donate money, gold

and blood for defence and make utmost sacrifice to save the honour and independence of the motherland." Sohan Singh Joshi withdrew his petition in the light of the judgment given in another recent case in the Supreme Court. He has now filed another petition in the Punjab High Court, questioning the validity of the Defence of India Rules and arguing that they violate the Constitution.

The seven jurists, who despite some inevitable variations, have given the above opinion are M. C. Setalvad, A. V. Viswanatha Sastri, N. C. Chatterjee, M. K. Nambar, Sarjoo Prasad, A. S. R. Chari and C. B. Agarwala. India does not have another comparable team in juristic eminence, experience and knowledge who would agree to challenge the professional opinion of these topmost leaders of the Indian Bar.

Again, except one, these jurists are non-Communists and some even anti-Communists, and this gives an added weight to their opinion. M. C. Setalvad, the doyen of the Indian Bar, who served the country as its first Attorney-General, since independence right up to the beginning of the year, states that under the Constitution, emergency legislation is "void and of no effect" since it infringes on "the fundamental rights contained in Article 22 and Article 14," and

Notes of the Week By Romesh Chandra

PRESIDENT FLIES WEST

Next week, President Radhakrishnan begins his good-will visit to Britain and the USA. The Indian Constitution gives a special place to the Head of State, and unlike the US President, he is not the chief of the Government. The visit is, therefore, formally not meant to concern itself with detailed political discussions and negotiations. It is considered in New Delhi, at least, to be essentially a goodwill visit. But there is no doubt, at the same time, that many political circles in Britain and the USA look upon the visit of the President as a sort of climax to the present series of summer missions to the West, of Indian Ministers and officials, seeking military and economic aid of all sorts.

THE Hindustan Times Washington Correspondent describes the feelings in US official circles, when he says that what is important about the visit is that "it coincides with a change in New Delhi's relationship with Washington, of which the objectives and implications are yet to be defined." He goes on to say:

INDIA AND AFRICA

THE African Summit at Addis Ababa has rightly been hailed as an event of world importance. India's ties with Africa are the closest for generations. India's struggle for independence inspired the African peoples in more ways than one.

It is to be regretted, therefore, that the Government of India did little before, during or after the Addis Ababa Conference, to demonstrate India's solidarity with the mighty struggle of the African peoples, with their aspirations for unity, with their battles against colonialism and neo-colonialism. President Radhakrishnan's message to the Conference was much too brief, much too formal—full of officialese, lacking the warmth of fellow-fighters for a common cause.

As the Conference has ended, news has come of the forcible removal, under the apartheid laws, of over 5,000 Indians from their homes in Johannesburg in South Africa. Indians and Africans fight together in South Africa for human rights.

Volunteers will be enrolled and trained in many African countries, following the decisions of Addis Ababa, to help the liberation struggles, particularly in Angola and Mozambique, South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

In India, too, there are many patriots who would be anxious to join any International Brigade, which may be formed to fight the colonialists and racialists in Africa. Such concrete proof of our solidarity would be consistent with our traditions—the tradition of our freedom movement, which never hesitated to send its men to aid the victims of imperialism, even when it itself was facing the worst attacks from the British rulers.

When Goa was liberated, we pledged ourselves to help liquidate all the other Goas that still remained. What are we doing concretely to implement this pledge? Addis Ababa's call to India is precisely this: join hands with Africa in its glorious struggles of today.

President Radhakrishnan's dignified speeches, stressing our fervent desire for a peaceful settlement with China, particularly the one during his visit to Afghanistan—have been warmly welcomed, as reflecting the country's policies firmly and clearly.

It is to be hoped that the June visit to Britain and the USA will provide the President with an opportunity to demonstrate once more that we stand by our basic policies, come what may.

* On Page 13

Why Is Extreme Right Reaction Growing In India?

Extreme Right reaction in India is now launching the offensive in full swing against all forces fighting for democracy and socialism. It is striving to wipe out all the gains made by our people since the advent of independence and to instal the unbridled dictatorship of monopoly with the blessings of foreign capital.

THE rise of Right reaction is causing great concern to all democratic-minded people in India. Unless concerted efforts are made by the democratic forces in the country to nip the activities of these extreme reactionaries in the bud in time, reaction will become more ferocious and endanger the sacred cause of democracy, socialism and peace in our country.

The extreme Right reactionaries became most active after the India-China border conflict. They campaigned for giving up the policy of non-alignment and openly advocated joining the imperialist camp. They opposed all efforts to settle the dispute by peaceful negotiations and gave a call for the liberation of Tibet.

In the internal sphere, they advocated more concessions to big business and withdrawal of all trade union and democratic rights. They openly demanded suppression of the Communist Party and the democratic movement.

Extreme Right reactionaries are not shy of expressing these objectives explicitly. They openly demanded the resignation of Prime Minister Nehru with a view to turning our foreign policy further towards the West and internal policy more in favour of big business. A. D. Gorwala, for instance, had the following to say in the editorial notes of Opinion, Special Number of 1963:

"A very critical point in the history of our country has been reached, and the departure of the Prime Minister is imperative, if the right course is to be adopted. Our problems will not be settled by the departure. They will remain grave and many. But the likelihood of their being approached in a principled, practical, sensible fashion may be appreciably enhanced; the power, influence and probability of success of the Communists, secret and open, may be substantially reduced; the chances of continuance of India as a free and democratic nation may be in no small measure, increased; the organisation of the defence of India may be far better handled and the defence itself be made effective and formidable."

Such examples can be multiplied many times.

Communists Pinpoint Danger

Communists in India were the first to highlight the danger of growing Right reaction in the country. Ajoy Ghosh, in his speech as amended and adopted by the Sixth Congress of the Communist Party of India at Vijayawada in April 1961, said:

"... taking the country as a whole, the real and immediate danger is that of a further and more pronounced shift to the

CPI PUBLICATIONS ON QUESTIONS OF IDEOLOGY IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

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The pressure from the Western, as well as the Indian bourgeoisie, has obtained substantial concessions in recent months. The Government has succumbed to this pressure and, in a way, helped to strengthen their influence in no small measure.

Concessions given to monopoly capital in the Fourth Oil Refinery are still fresh in the minds of people. The pressure from US imperialism on the Government of India in connection with Bokaro Steel Plant is also a glaring example of surrender.

David Bell, Administrator of US Agency for International Development, categorically stated that the private sector in India is "not being neglected." The Times of India despatch from New York on May 24, reporting a speech by Bell at a luncheon meeting of the Foreign Policy Association, stated:

"While the Indian Government had decided that the next steel plant should be Government owned, the private steel industry was not being neglected. He had talked to heads of India's two private steel companies—Tata Steel Corporation and Indian Iron and Steel Company—and found the pri-

By M. K. Pandhe

cate sector lively, flourishing and with a long life expectancy. The report further mentioned that the Bokaro plant would be organised as a separate corporation, which would be both public and private. This is a major concession given to foreign private capital. And still, Government wishes us to believe that US aid is "aid without strings!"

Some of the heads of the public sector undertakings are the most reactionary private sector capitalists. The example of Air India is before us all, whose chief is J. R. D. Tata, a most vociferous spokesman of monopoly capital.

The administration of the public sector is almost completely in the hands of diehard bureaucrats, and the top heavy administration is eating into its vitals. Industrial relations in the public sector have become a sordid tale. The management of the public sector have given opportunities to the private sector to criticise the public sector, and create dents in the policy of strengthening the public sector.

Extreme Right reaction is using this failure for rousing the feelings of poor people too. For instance, in Taxation and Foreign Trade, a publication of the Council for Economic Education, R. V. Murthy wrote:

"It is the poor tax-payer of the country who has to subsidise the various ventures promoted on an ideological basis. Since maximisation of production at minimum costs is the basic requirement of our economic development, one wishes that efforts made by private parties also were accepted, instead of the State alone seeking to monopolise the field. One notes with regret that the original estimate of Rs. 328 crores for the three steel plants in the State sector has been exceeded beyond limit and is now somewhere around Rs. 700 crores!"

Thus, extreme Right reaction leaves no opportunity even to approach the common man on the

failure of the government policy in implementing the programme in a proper way and utilise to the fullest extent their discontent against the government, which is no doubt a genuine discontent.

Extreme Right reaction was consistent in bringing more and more pressure on the Government with a view to push the policy of big business and private capital. They have been successful in many respects.

Role Of Foreign Capital

Foreign capital is allowed to play an important role in strengthening extreme Right reaction in the country. The keen interest taken by some of the foreign agencies during the last general elections was even criticised by Prime Minister Nehru. But no step was taken to curb their activities.

It is well known that several CIA agents are travelling in India in the garb of tourists, research scholars, technical experts and what not. Crores of rupees are in the hands of US Embassy arising out of the payment of PL 480 loan by the Indian Government. These sums are profusely used to finance reactionary parties and papers.

Concessions given to foreign private capital during the recent past will further strengthen the hands of extreme reaction in the country. US capital now finds that investment in India is "safe". This will cause a great drain on our economic resources as part of these profits will be exported and other part will be allowed to exploit the Indian people more and more.

The enormous concessions given by the Congress Government to big business and extreme right reaction, both Indian and foreign, may result in affecting the non-alignment policy.

This danger of a shift from non-alignment is strongly felt by the genuine advocates of the non-alignment policy. K. P. Karunakaran, for instance, while dealing with the policy of non-alignment stated:

"In the eyes of many non-aligned nations, India, far from being taken as a leading member of the underdeveloped countries, is considered as one moving towards the privileged." (Seminar, May 1963)

It is not sufficient to criticise Right reaction for bringing pressure on the Government, for the Government is also responsible for succumbing to their blackmail and pressure tactics. The pressure brought on the Indian Government on the question of Kashmir is a well-known fact.

Despite the insistence by Government spokesmen that Western military assistance to India is not linked with the settlement of the Kashmir dispute, the way negotiations were conducted with Pakistan clearly indicate the strings of imperialism.

The lukewarm policy of the Government towards extreme Right reaction has been mainly responsible for the growth of these elements in the country. The failure of the Government to solve the people's problems has been used by the Swatantra, PSP, Jan Sangh combine to strengthen their hold on the people and bring

effective steps to curb the dems of rising extreme Right reaction and its foreign friends, the country will face the danger of losing its independence and sovereignty. People in India, however, cannot become mere spectators in this situation. They have to act in a concerted manner to defend themselves against attacks on their livelihood, and struggle to force the Government to take steps against parasitic big business. This is absolutely necessary for the independent development of our economy, strengthening of our defence potential and improvement in the standard of living of the poorer sections.

A DISCUSSION ARTICLE

EMPLOYERS VIOLATE TRUCE WITH IMPUNITY

Two Typical Delhi Examples

The situation in the States notwithstanding, even the way the employers are violating the industrial truce with impunity in the Capital itself, is a sad commentary on the "firm assurances" of the Union Labour Ministry for safeguarding workers' rights and privileges.

HOTEL BROADWAY

TAKE, for example, the case of the Broadway Hotel. Some time back there was a settlement arrived at between the workers and the management concerning wages and other service conditions. After the settlement, the management refused to implement the agreement and began to harass the workers.

The workers, with a view to enforcing the agreement, resorted to a strike from April 16. It was requested the workers to call off the strike and called upon the management to withdraw the order of suspension and allow all the strikers to resume duties forthwith, ensuring, simultaneously, that there was no victimisation.

The Implementation Committee further observed: "As regards specific cases of indiscipline and insubordination, there could be no objection to the management proceeding with the enquiry. But, the committee felt that, it would restore confidence among the workers, if, before passing the order of punishment, if any, the management placed all the records before the Chairman, Labour Advisory Board and was guided by his advice in coming to an objective decision in each case."

The Delhi Administration has notified on May 23 the adamant management about the illegality of its action—which amounts to a lockout—and served a prohibitory order calling upon the management not to continue the lockout.

The Hotel Workers' Union (AITUC) has already informed the Delhi Administration that it has already instructed the workers to resume duties. But the management has not yet fulfilled the recommendations of the Implementation Committee.

Vindictive Action

Following the withdrawal of the strike, the management again went back on its assurances, terminated the services of seven workers and suspended all the nine members of the Action Committee of the workers.

After exhausting all the persuasive steps, the workers had no other alternatives left but to strike again from May 13 demanding reinstatement of the victimised workers and settlement of the original demands. Failing to break the unity of the workers, the management resorted to vindictive actions by trying to implicate falsely the workers in criminal cases.

The Implementation Committee of the Labour Department of Delhi Administration, on May 25,

IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO.

A NOTHER such blatant violation of the industrial truce has been committed by the management of the Imperial Tobacco Company. The management dismissed all its 31 salesmen on May 6 without assigning any reason after these workers had formed a union and submitted a charter of demands.

MISCREANTS THROW ACID ON CONFERENCE SHAMIANA

★ From Our Correspondent

AGRA, May 26: The shamiana under which the annual conference of the UP PWD Employees' Union (Agra branch) was taking place, was burnt when some miscreants threw acid on it.

GREAT resentment is prevailing in Agra over this incident and workers have demanded of the police a firm action in tracing the culprits and instituting a criminal case against them.

The interesting point in this incident is that according to the location of the shamiana, it appears that the acid could only be thrown from the window of a neighbouring house which belongs to a shoe dealer reportedly an active member of the Jan Sangh.

"because the taxes and duties imposed by government have offset the income" of the company and the distributors.

Such fantastic demands only indicate the extent of management's defiance to meet any demand of the workers. To ask for an increase of 60 per cent in sales is something bordering ridiculousness, particularly so because, according to the analysis of an accountant of this company itself, "an increase of 10 per cent in sales will be enough to cover up the loss in profits due to additional taxes and duties."

PROTEST AGAINST POOL SYSTEM

Four Thousand Workers On Strike

★ From Our Correspondent

GOA, May 26: More than 4,000 workers at Marmagao (Goa) resorted to a strike from the morning of May 23 protesting against the imposition of the "pool system".

As reported earlier, the Marmagao Port, Dock and Transport Workers' Union tried its best to impress upon the Marmagao Stevedores' Association not to impose the "pool system" in the manner it was trying to do and set up instead a dock labour board as existed in Bombay, Calcutta etc.

But the Stevedores' Association refused to accede to this reasonable demand of the union. Meanwhile, the Association has started negotiations with the HMS union which is neither registered nor has any following of the workers. Gerald Pereira, general secretary of the MPDT Workers' Union has protested against such negotiations.

The "pool system" as introduced by the Association meant casualisation and retrenchment of more than 800 workers, wages cut by about 50 p.p. per head per day and also loss in other existing facilities including reduction in wages for non-productive time.

Twelve vessels in the Marmagao harbour bound for Japan, Germany and Italy are now lying idle since the entire work in the harbour has come to a stand still. The union has already represented to the authorities and the Labour Department of the Goa Administration has informed the union that government did not approve of the "pool system".

PROGRESS OF T.U.s DURING LAST DECADE

Report Of Labour Bureau Study

NEW DELHI: Industrial relations in India have failed to register any significant improvement in the past 12 years since the beginning of the first Plan.

HOWEVER, the organised trade union movement has made some advance in its capacity to face the employers' gauntlet during this period.

These conclusions emerge from a study of the latest statistics issued by the Labour Bureau of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment.

According to the figures compiled by the Labour Bureau, though the frequency ratio in respect of industrial disputes in manufacturing sector had declined steadily — from 0.105 to 0.077 — between 1951 and 1961, their severity rate had actually gone up during these years.

The index of severity rate which was 424 in 1951, went down to 310 in 1952. Thereafter it maintained an upward curve till 1956, recording 383 in 1953, 400 in 1954, 563 in 1955, 597 in 1956. It then dipped to 400 in 1957 to pick up again to 414 in 1958, 421 in 1959 and 533 in 1960.

The frequency rate refers to the ratio of number of industrial disputes to one lakh of mandays scheduled to work while the severity rate is the ratio of total mandays lost to one lakh of mandays scheduled to work.

Trade union circles interpret this phenomenon as representing "continued offensive" on the part of the employers which the workers faced not by resort to badly

organised or hasty action but by more organised and dogged resistance. This is confirmed by statistics on percentage distribution of number of disputes by results as well as duration.

According to these figures, the percentage distribution of "successful" disputes, that is, in which workers won their demands, have shown a marked improvement from 17.2 in 1951 to 25.8 in 1956, 33.1 in 1960 and 28.8 in 1961.

In respect of duration, the figures show that whereas disputes of a day or less declined from 41.9 per cent in 1951 to around 31 per cent in 1960 and 1961, the percentage distribution was proportionately larger in respect of disputes of larger duration.

As regards the total number of disputes, the number of workers involved and number of mandays lost, fluctuations have been within narrow limits during the period 1951-62. The number of workers involved was 6,91,321 in 1951, it rose to as much as 9,86,288 in 1961 and again declined to 6,97,848 in 1962. The total mandays lost were over 88 lakhs in 1951, rose to nearly 70 lakhs in 1956 and were around 49 lakhs in 1961 and 1962.

Wages and allowances and personnel and retrenchment have been the main causes of industrial disputes throughout these years, accounting together

for 60 or more than 60 per cent of the total disputes. The other causes have been bonus — percentage ranging from nearly seven per cent to over ten per cent.

The disputes arising out of internal factory management such as leave and hours of work have, however, been showing a steady decline. The percentage distribution of disputes by causes is significant both from economic and social points of view. The employers, they underline, according to trade union circles, agree to wage demands only under "pressure" and the tendency to resort to victimisation and retrenchment remains strong among them.

Both these characteristics manifested themselves even during the emergency when industrial truce was agreed to as has been noted by a recent assessment by the Labour Ministry.

The emergency and voluntary tripartite agreement for truce have, of course, brought about a major break in the normal trend of industrial relations. The government has gone on record that the workers showed exemplary discipline and sense of responsibility during the hour of crisis. However, rumblings of discontent — particularly on wages and allowances after the new Budget levies are again heard in the industrial works and of late strikes have broken out in several centres.

—(IPA)

Blind Anti-Communism of INTUC Leads it to Decriy National Policies

The 14th annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress has brought out in sharp relief the real face of the INTUC. Never before had it come out so openly against the basic tenets of national policies of the government, nor its hysterics of anti-communism had been so blatant any/time before.

CALLING for a rethinking on the part of the government, it has assailed the government's labour policy and demanded that the All-India Trade Union Congress, the premier organisation of the Indian working class, be derecognised and debarred from taking part in tripartite conferences and deprived of representation on various bodies related to industrial relations.

Ever since emergency was declared in the country, the INTUC had been assiduously trying to dislodge the AITUC from the position it holds. The INTUC conducted a virulent campaign and tried to establish before the country by any means that the AITUC constituted the labour-wing of the Communist Party, that it is anti-national and therefore should be disowned.

The organ of the INTUC, the Indian Worker carried a series of editorials and articles on this central theme, attacking the AITUC.

Unfortunately for the INTUC, its attempts failed to bear fruit. AITUC not only maintained its position among the workers but in some places actually increased its influence despite the onslaughts launched against it, despite the fact that a large number of its leaders were put behind the bars.

AITUC signed the Industrial Truce Resolution of November 3, 1962 with a specific declaration that its observance should not be unilateral; that the employers as well as the government also must fulfil the responsibilities enjoined under the resolution and discharge their obligations towards the workers.

Inssofar as the AITUC is concerned, it has fulfilled its obligations under the resolution to the last letter, whereas the other parties, which include the INTUC also, did not. The AITUC upheld the promise it had made.

It is this indisputable fact that alone, perhaps, has infuriated most of the INTUC, apart from anything else.

That is why even the Congress President, Sanjivaya speaking at the INTUC session most shamelessly supported the INTUC resolution asking for derecognition of the AITUC. He even put forward a fantastic plea that the INTUC leaders had shown magnanimity and tolerance towards rival and minority organisations and had not objected to their representation at international and national conference and committees.

He further said: "It would therefore be a good thing if the government could devise a plan by which the larger organi-

isations do not suffer by reasons of magnanimity and the consideration they showed towards smaller organisations in the matter of consultations at the central and state levels."

What is the Basis? This demand is being pitched more than anything else on the sole plank that a higher number of membership of INTUC has been verified by the officials of the Union Labour Ministry.

Everybody is aware that the verification procedure of the labour ministry is nothing but a sample survey and that the INTUC being a pet

organisation of the employers enjoys employers' patronage. They get all the cooperation needed to show a higher number of members on their rolls including the supply of employers' muster rolls.

Before even the industry is set up, the INTUC can float a union and have the membership of nonexistent workers on its register. Take, for example, the case of Bokaro Steel Workers' Union of the INTUC.

The plant has not yet been set up but the union is there on paper. Its president is Michael John and in April last it held a meeting in which its executive committee and other office-bearers were elected. The news has been published in the official organ of the INTUC the Indian Worker (May 5).

This is the pattern of INTUC's membership and on this basis, this organisation claims to be the biggest organisation and demands to be the sole representative of Indian workers by effecting derecognition of the AITUC.

It thinks that it has the biggest following of the Indian workers then why does it not agree to secret ballot by workers for determining the representative capacity of various trade union organisations? Let the workers decide their representative criteria.

The INTUC and the government cannot agree to it because they know that the overwhelming vote of the workers will be in favour of the AITUC and the myth of INTUC's largest membership will be blown up in smithereens.

But what is more dangerous in this context is not the fantastic claim of the INTUC for derecognition of the AITUC because the AITUC is by no stretch of imagination, dependent upon the "magnanimity" of the INTUC for official recognition. It has secured representation and can continue to do so on its own strength. The government, as is well known, cannot afford to ignore the strength of the AITUC and that is why it has got to consult the AITUC in labour matters which is not out of any special love for this organisation.

The very wording of the resolution of the INTUC calling for derecognition of the AITUC is significant. It says, inter alia, that the recognition of the AITUC, which was "qualitatively anti-national and quantitatively a minority, militated against the principles of democracy and the security of the nation." While INTUC is so much concerned

about the AITUC, why is it completely silent about the growth of communal trade unions run by Jan Sangh and other parties?

It is rather a quaint way of interpreting democracy. Demanding the derecognition of AITUC is, by itself, nothing short of a totalitarian policy and violation of all democratic principles.

Even in terms of "security of nation", as the INTUC prefers to call it, is it not a fact that the AITUC unions contributed to a very great extent to the defence efforts through collection of money, blood etc. Is not the INTUC, by calling for a ban on the AITUC jeopardising the unity of the workers when an all-in-unity was paramount for the defence efforts? Did the INTUC itself refrain from strikes during this period?

Even according to government figures the INTUC has been responsible for the largest number of strikes during the emergency. In the central sphere, for example, during November 1962 to February 1963, there were 29 strikes among which 19 were unions which were responsible. Out of these 19 unions, 6 belonged to the INTUC, 4 to the HMS, 1 to the AITUC and 8 were independent.

But despite all the INTUC vilifications against the AITUC, one thing transpires very clearly and that is: although a section of the INTUC leadership tried to exploit the situation for their ulterior designs,

the session itself refused to be goaded into accepting an amendment seeking a ban on the AITUC. During the initial period of the emergency, the INTUC tried its best to ensure a ban on the AITUC; it adopted a resolution to that effect in its working committee meeting at Delhi but failed to carry it through in the annual session. Thanks to the good sense that prevails in the INTUC even now.

The most ominous aspect of the INTUC session was its open attack against the national policies. It is curious to note that though the INTUC general secretary Vasavada in his report to the session, inter alia, pointed out that the working class organised under the INTUC "have pledged themselves to the ideology which Congress wants to spread in this country and have placed their faith in this mighty organisation", he himself spearheaded the attack against the national policies

shrinking in their vitrolle attack against the Communists and launching innuendoes against the AITUC, it was she who struck a sober note in assessing the real situation in the country.

Shorn of the usual eulogues to Morarji's "equitable budget", complements to compulsory deposits etc., her address contained a number of points detailing the role of the workers in the context of national emergency. She regretted the concessions given to capitalists through the taking away of the sting from the super profits tax.

She demanded job security for the workers and pinpointed the dangers that lurk before the country because of the reactionary forces.

Warning against Reaction She said: "Taking advantage of the national emergency, reactionary forces are trying to get hold of the situation by pushing the country back into the days of uncontrolled private enterprise so that the capital accumulated through the blood and sweat of the masses can be utilised for the benefit of a chosen few."

She also added: "... enough private entrepreneurs belong to the group described above and a number of political parties have grown to support them. Their main target is our Prime Minister's foreign policy of nonalignment."

While Dr. Bose exhorted in this manner, the INTUC resolution declared these very basic tenets of national policies. In its frantic bid to isolate the AITUC and deprive it from official recognition, it called upon the government to be wise of the objectives and attitudes of certain international forces. It is no wonder that Dr. Bose was not elected this time as the president of the INTUC.

The resolution warned that the government had not realised the full impact of the world communist movement and still appeared to think that a section of Indian Communists could be trusted because they were now speaking against China.

It warned that let not the government continue to make the mistake of believing the Communists as real nationalists. No Communist could be trusted in a country which has a non-Communist form of government.

The point that the resolution made is unmistakable. Actually this resolution is nothing but a repetition of the same theme propounded by the American-led International Confederation of Free Trade Unions to which the INTUC is affiliated.

The role of the INTUC in the pre-emergency days had been bad enough and now it is adopting steadily an attitude of all-out opposition to the basic national policies and democracy.

—Sadhan Mukherjee

INDIAN WORKING CLASS CANNOT FOLLOW AMERICAN MANDATE

RESURGENT AFRICA STRIDES FORWARD

Towards the close of the African Heads of State Conference in Addis Ababa, the Indian Express correspondent reported in one of his despatches from there, that it was reliably learnt that the "United Nations" was "feeling a little apprehensive over the meeting."

ACCORDING to the correspondent, this apprehension was felt on the score that Africa might evolve her own policies in regard to defence and economic development, and over the fact that the work to be undertaken by the Heads of State was likely to be carried out independently of the UN.

One can very well understand why the UN—and in this context it means particularly those who control its operations in Africa—feel apprehensive over the successful conclusions of the Addis Ababa Conference. It is principally because of what Africa has suffered at their hands that it has been impelled to strive ever harder for unity.

On the eve of the Conference, it was freely predicted that the Conference would fail; it would never be able to adopt an agreed Charter because differences between the so-called Monrovia and Casablanca groupings were unbridgeable. Those predictions having come to nought, the imperialists are now understandably "apprehensive."

most solid step taken so far to build African unity against colonialism. For the first time in history, an organisation embracing all independent African States—the Organisation of African Unity—has come into existence. As a result one can be sure that Africa's struggle for the complete liquidation of colonialism in all its forms will gather powerful momentum.

The Charter adopted by the Conference proclaims the purposes and principles that will guide the OAU. The five purposes and the seven principles include the eradication of colonialism in all forms from the continent of Africa, and the affirmation of the policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocs.

Besides the Charter, the Heads of State adopted resolutions appealing to all Governments to break off diplomatic and economic relations with Portugal and South Africa, including the closing of ports and airports to their ships and aircraft and banning overflights to their planes. They also decided to promote a volunteer corps in each of their countries to aid African national liberation movements, and pledged to train African nationalists in all sectors, to create special funds to assist them and facilitate the transit of equipment for them.

The OAU's principal institutions are to consist of an Assembly of the Heads of State and Government which as the supreme organ would meet once a year, a Council of Ministers who would meet twice a year, a General Secretariat with a Secretary General, and a Commission of mediation, conciliation and arbitration to which disputes between member States would be referred.

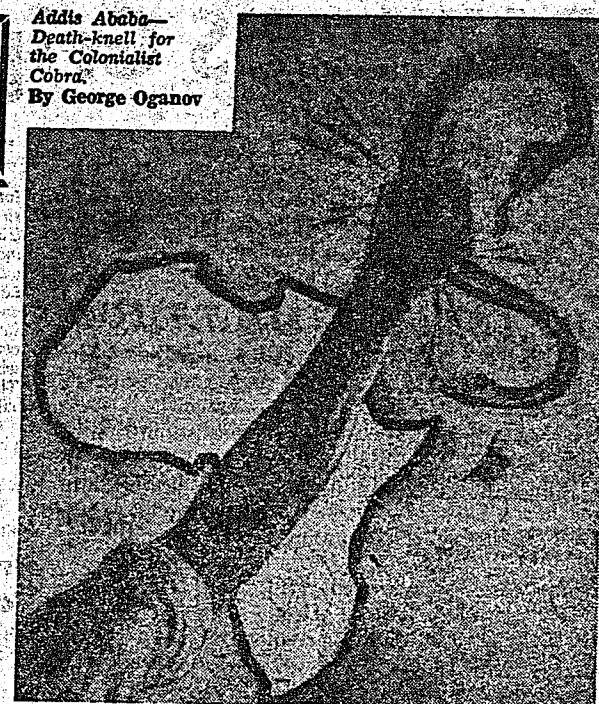
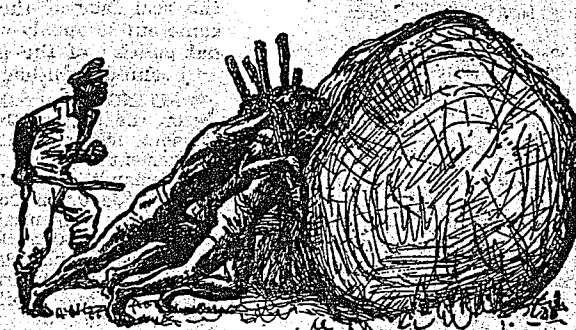
Resurgent Africa has made a tremendous stride forward with the successful conclusion of the Addis Ababa Conference. The progressive implementation of its decisions will see the final end of the regimes of colonial and racial oppression that constitute the darkest spots on earth today.

The Hindustan Times has thought it fit to write a first editorial on the conference—the whole purport of which is to emphasise that something is basically wrong with our foreign policy and needs changing. The editorial attacks what it calls "attitudes, most of them frozen, which we are so certain are built on a foundation of eternal values that it is no longer even necessary to keep ourselves informed of trends and currents which do not quite fit into the picture as we have drawn it."

All this rigmarole amounts essentially to saying that our foreign policy no longer fits into the present realities. And the Hindustan Times editorial has made its judgment on our policies in South East Asia, too. It says that "public opinion has watched sadly the decline in India's prestige (in the region) and the demeaning spectacle of either pretending not to notice that yesterday's so-called friends have become wayward in their affections or hoping to win back lost friendship by appeasement."

The final Hindustan Times comment on these policies is this: "That policies so out of tune with reality have been persisted in after the lesson of China is incredible!"

Hindustan Times reflects Rightwing opinion, by and large, on this issue. If you had listened to Kripalan's speeches in Amroha or to Rajaji's in Rajkot—you would have found a similar set of ideas being put forward. These opinions have been constantly repeated by the



Addis Ababa—Death-knell for the Colonialist Cobra.
By George Oganov

PRINCIPLES

THE member-States, in pursuit of the Purposes (see Box in next column) solemnly affirm and declare their adherence to the following principles:

- ★ The sovereign equality of all African States;
- ★ Non-interference in internal affairs of States;
- ★ Respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State and for the inalienable right to independent existence;
- ★ Peaceful settlement of disputes by negotiation, mediation, conciliation or arbitration;
- ★ Unreserved condemnation of political assassination in all its forms as well as of subversive activities on the part of neighbouring State or any other States;
- ★ Absolute dedication to the total emancipation of the African territories which are still dependent; and
- ★ Affirmation of the policy of non-alignment with regard to all blocs.

ARE INDIA'S POLICIES IN SOUTH EAST ASIA WINNING OR LOSING FRIENDS? IS THERE ANYTHING WRONG WITH THESE POLICIES? AND IF SO, WHAT IS TO BE DONE TO PUT THEM RIGHT?

THESE are the questions which are being discussed these days in the rather gloomy offices and corridors of the Ministry of External Affairs. As part of this discussion, our Ambassadors and heads of missions from all the South East Asian countries have been summoned to the capital, to report first hand on the situation in the countries to which they are accredited, and to be briefed on the Ministry's "new line" on the region.

The Rightwing forces in the country seize every opportunity they can to shout for a reversal of the policy of non-alignment. And the diplomats' conference in New Delhi this week has not found them silent.

The Hindustan Times has thought it fit to write a first editorial on the conference—the whole purport of which is to emphasise that something is basically wrong with our foreign policy and needs changing. The editorial attacks what it calls "attitudes, most of them frozen, which we are so certain are built on a foundation of eternal values that it is no longer even necessary to keep ourselves informed of trends and currents which do not quite fit into the picture as we have drawn it."

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enemies of non-alignment ever since the Chinese aggression began. The opinions have been accompanied by a distortion of facts regarding South East Asia—to fit in with the theory of India's "growing isolation" in the region, arising out of our "wrong non-alignment policy."

What then is the truth? It would be a blind man who would insist that India's prestige has not declined during these last few months in South East Asia. But then, the crucial question is: What is the reason for this decline?

The Rightwing forces insist that the reason for this decline in prestige is the policy of non-alignment, which is "out of tune with reality." Is this so? In order to answer this question, it is necessary to note, first, the active part which

examines India's policy vis-à-vis Malaysia to understand better our position in South East Asia.

It is perhaps also necessary to mention the question of our economic and cultural ties in the region. Needless to say, the Sondi affair during the Olympic Games in Jakarta did not help to add to India's prestige.

Trade policies have always left much to be desired. A pure profit mentality minus all concern for solidarity and friendship—has not reaped dividends in popularity. But the central issues are po-

litical: Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia.

Here the reality is that in the period since the Chinese aggression, the old image of a really, non-aligned India has tended to be blurred. And a strange new distorted picture of India has emerged—of an India, no longer impartial and non-aligned, but leaning at times of urgency, towards and not away from the imperialists.

Anti-Indian propaganda—particularly through Chinese and Pakistani sources—has been quick to say that India has become dependent on US-British imperialism and, as "proof" of this, it is stated that:

- 1 India supports the imperialist created Malaysia against the popular movements in Malaysia, Singapore, North Brunei.
- 2 India sides on all major occasions in the International Control Commission in Laos and Vietnam with the USA, the US-backed regime in South Vietnam and the Rightwing faction in Laos.

The recent visit of the Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Raja Dinesh Singh to the region, did not help to wipe out this picture of India. The crowning touch came when the

Focus On India's Policies In S.-E. Asia : Behind Diplomats' Conference In Capital

Minister said he did not quite know what neo-colonialism means. This he said in reply to questions on Malaysia.

Naturally, progressive nationalist circles all over the region (and probably also in other parts of Asia and Africa and in Latin America) are aghast at this type of light-hearted comment on neo-colonialism, which is so real to millions in the three continents.

The position taken by India in the International Control Commission in Laos appears to be orientated towards meeting the wishes only of the two factions at Government headquarters in Vientiane, ignoring the stipulation that all actions of the Laos Government should be taken by unanimous agreement of all the three factions.

Again the ICC itself seems to be acting more and more on a majority basis and not by agreement. India's role should obviously be one of striving to bring about agreement; that does not appear to be the role at present.

While not underestimating the difficulties in Laos, there is a strong feeling in nationalist circles in South East Asia that India is not pulling its weight as it should.

And the "reason" is supplied all the time by anti-Indian propaganda: India, it is argued, is in reality now tied to the imperialists' apron-strings because of her defence policies and needs, and has virtually abandoned non-alignment.

In Laos and Vietnam, India's failure to halt through the ICC the open US interference, the entry of American arms and military personnel on a huge scale, is considered highly reprehensible in nationalist circles in the region. And again, it is argued cleverly by interested quarters, that this failure is a product of India's dependence on imperialist "aid".

The reality thus is that it is not non-alignment, which has lowered India's prestige. It is rather the feeling in nationalist circles in South East Asia that India has the tendency to veer away from non-alignment out of so-

called "expediency" arising from our defence needs for US-British aid, which is responsible for any lowering in our prestige in this region.

A reappraisal of our policies is necessary. But the direction of our enquiry should be:

- How far in reality are we straying from those policies, which have won us high regard everywhere?
- Are we at all being influenced by the immediate needs for "aid" to abandon non-alignment in practice, while sticking to it in name?

What is necessary is re-thinking on the whole question of our attitude to Malaysia, with a view to disassociate India from this imperialist creation, and to identify ourselves with the patriotic, anti-imperialist freedom forces of the region.

Again, in Laos and Vietnam, the essential direction of our policies must be in support of

the right of the peoples of these countries to decide their own destiny, and against American terror and domination, which is in violation of all the Geneva agreements.

Will the present spring-cleaning in the Ministry of External Affairs result in a correct understanding of the realities? Or will Rightwing and imperialist pressures result in our further isolation from the nationalist forces, through further identification with reaction and imperialism in South-East Asia?

India has a huge fund of goodwill in this region. Let us build on it by acting as true friends of the people of South East Asia. Counter propaganda alone, will not defeat the anti-Indian propaganda. It must be combined with deeds which demonstrate India's solidarity in a real way.

(May 27)



PURPOSES

The Organisation shall have the following Purposes:

- A To promote the unity and solidarity of the African States;
- B To co-ordinate and intensify their collaboration and efforts to achieve a better life for the peoples of Africa;
- C To defend their sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence;
- D To eradicate all forms of colonialism from the continent of Africa; and
- E To promote international cooperation, having due regard to the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

DEMOCRACY

by Langston Hughes

Democracy will not come
Today, this year
Nor ever
Through compromise and fear.

I have as much right
As the other fellow has
To stand
On my two feet
And own the land.

I tire so of hearing people say
Let things take their course.
Tomorrow is another day.
I do not need my freedom when
I'm dead.

I cannot live on tomorrow's
bread.

Freedom
Is a strong seed
Planted
In a great need.
I live here, too.
I want freedom
Just as you.

BRAZIL: US Grip Strangles Economy

By Lajpat Rai

New York Times, May 23, 1963, carried the following news-item on its front page (and it was BIG NEWS, in every sense):

Rio de Janeiro, May 22, 1963: Ambassador Gordon of USA made a sharp public attack today on the Left-wing nationalist circles who are criticising U.S. investments in Brazil. Mr. Gordon said the rate of foreign business here was being subjected to the 'big lie' propaganda technique by Communists and anti-United States nationalists. (As if there were any pro-United States nationalists in Brazil! —L.R.)

"In a speech before the American Chamber of Commerce in San Paulo, Mr. Gordon said, that the only way to combat the 'big lie' is by restating and repeating the 'big truth.'

"His speech was directed against Leftist leaders, including Brizola, a Federal Deputy. Brizola, who is President Goulart's brother-in-law and a close adviser, asserts that foreign investments take more money out of Brazil than they bring into Brazil."

TRYING to present the 'big truth' before the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, Ambassador Gordon, according to the New York Times, said: "From 1954 to 1961, United States direct investments in Brazil totalled \$21,000,000 dollars, and 269,000,000 dollars were taken out of Brazil in profits and dividends."

The controversy between so-called Leftists, Communists and anti-American nationalists on the one hand and Ambassador Gordon on the other, started in the wake of a serious electricity crisis in Rio-de-Janeiro, where the electricity is supplied by an American-Canadian Company known as Brazilian Traction Light and Power Ltd.—the largest public utility in Brazil.

Time weekly magazine on May 24, 1963 reported:

"Factories have been ordered to cut power consumption by 10 per cent and every one else (except essential services) must cut 20 per cent. Rio has been plunged into the most serious power shortage since 1904 when the Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Company brought the city its first electricity." People indignant and angry, yet not having lost their sense of humour, chant in the streets: Rio-de-Janeiro: city of delight, By day there is no water, At night there is no light.

Goulart Wants To Buy

According to Time magazine, President Goulart is reported to have said that foreign-owned utilities are "a cadaver in the road of good relations" between Brazil and United States, and has announced his plan to buy out all foreign utility companies in the country. Goulart has already started negotiations for the purchase of international telephone and telegraph holdings in Brazil, as well as American and other foreign owners' installations and the Rio Telephone Company, owned by Brazilian Traction Company.

The question of foreign investment and exploitation of the Latin American people is one and the same question. Foreign capital is the vehicle through which neo-colonialism keeps the people of Latin America in subjection, poverty and destitution. The fabulous wealth of Latin American people is drained out in the form of profits and dividends and goes to enrich the monopolists of the United States and United Kingdom and France.

Let us see the background which has given rise to the present situation in Brazil, a situation which sooner or later is going to prevail throughout Latin America. Brazil is the fourth largest

to support only 642 million people, and yet they are very poor.

According to an estimate of International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the annual per capita income of Brazilians in 1949 was Rs. 625 (in Indian money) i.e. about Rs. 52 per month, and, according to a recent survey of the UNESCO, 51 per cent of the people of Brazil were illiterate.

The land, so big and full of fabulous wealth, and yet its people so poor! This paradox can be explained by two factors:

- ★ The feudal land system;
- ★ Exploitation by foreign capital, especially the United States capital.

British Lose To US

British capital was the first to enter Brazil in the last two decades of the nineteenth century mainly in the construction of railways. Therefore, until the 1920s, foreign business investments in Brazil were predominantly British. Following the rapid increase in the United States direct investments during the 1920s, the liquidation of World War II and the post-war expansion of American investments, the latter have come to exceed the British.

The US investments have largely been in manufacturing, public utilities, petroleum distribution and trade, while British investments have been concentrated in railways and production of raw materials.

The joint American-Canadian capital controls the public utilities of Brazil. The Brazilian Traction Light and Power Company Ltd. at present supplies two-third of the electric energy produced in the country and three quarters of the telephone services. Its opera-

tions include water supply, domestic gas, tram services and minor railways.

Another American Company—a subsidiary of the American and Foreign Power Company (USA) supplies about one-quarter of the electrical energy produced and is also engaged in telephone services.

A third US company, International Telephone and Telegraph

are in the grip of US capital, such as meat packing, assembly of automobiles and refrigerators, production of motor tyres, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, radios, electric light bulbs, rayon, rubber and jointly with Brazilian capital, textiles, bicycles, rubber goods, food, etc.

In banking and insurance, too, US capital dominates and its investments increased seven-fold between 1943 and 1954.

Wealth Drained Out To US

It is through this control of public utilities, railways, manufacturing of all types, banking and insurance that the wealth of Brazil is being drained away. It is this situation which prompted Senor Brizola to say that foreign investments take away more money out of Brazil than they bring into it.

We do not have access to the balance sheets of these companies to show how much money in profits and dividends is going out of Brazil. Yet Ambassador Gordon, in his anxiety to repeat the 'big truth' tells us that out of an investment of \$21,000,000 dollars, 269,000,000 dollars were taken out of that country between 1954 and 1961.

The people of Brazil are now, in no mood to tolerate this situation. They want to own and control their own resources. The present agitation in Brazil is a precursor of a mighty movement which is brewing all over Latin America, raising millions of peoples, who are determined to wipe out these bastions of imperialism in the hearts of their countries.

This movement, if it gathers momentum, may prove to be the beginning of the end of neo-colonialism in Latin America.

These American and Canadian companies control the entire electrical, water, gas, tramways and telephone services of Brazil. Railways in Brazil are the preserve of British capital. In 1958, British companies owned and controlled one-half of the total railway mileage in Brazil. Recently Brazilian Government purchased two small railway lines from the UK. The two largest railway lines (3,000 miles long) are still in the hands of British capital.

In manufacturing, it is US capital which holds sway, having undergone a four-fold expansion between 1943 and 1950. Almost all important industries

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A good number of names have been added to the above galaxy of names since this book was published.

Apart from military men going over to big business, there is another field too where these military men have infiltrated and that is the field of education.

Take for example, the following names: Rear Admiral Herbert J. Grassie, chancellor of Lewis College of Science and Technology; Admiral Chester Nimitz, regent of the University of California at Berkeley; Major General Frank Keating, a member of Ithaca College board of trustees; Rear Admiral Oswald Colquhoun, dean of the George Washington University Law School; Colonel Melvin A. Cook Jr. a member of the California State Board of Education.

It is no wonder, militarism is having a progressive sway over the education system in Uncle's land.

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Trial Of Knorr Transformed Into Trial Of Nazis

★ From Kunhanandan

SOLINGEN (West Germany): The trial which opened in the provincial court of this steel town of West Germany on May 17 of Lorenz Knorr, former Socialist Youth leader and one of the three directorate members of the German Peace Union (a progressive party of West Germany) has turned into an indictment of former Generals of Hitler's army who are today heading the West German and NATO armed forces.

LORENZ KNORR is charged with libel for a speech delivered in July 1981 in which he had said, quoting the 1946 Nuremberg verdicts, that Hitler Generals who are at present manning West German army and NATO forces are guilty of having helped to wage a criminal war of aggression and that the 52 million dead of the Second World War should go to their account. He demanded these Nazi Generals be removed from the Federal Army.

A legal suit was filed by the guilt-conscious West German State prosecution on behalf of the War Ministry and 5 Hitler Generals, Adolf Heusinger (now Chairman of the Permanent NATO Military Committee), General Speidel (NATO Commander-in-Chief, Central Europe), Inspector-General and Chief of Staff of the West German Army Friedrich Foertsch, West German Air Force Chief Joseph Kamhuber and Admiral Ruge.

Far-Reaching Effect

It was clear that the trial and its judgement would have far-reaching effects. If Lorenz Knorr is convicted, it would mean that the West German Judiciary undermined the Nuremberg verdicts and blew up the moral premise of the anti-fascist struggle. If Knorr is acquitted, then the present leaders of the West German armed forces would virtually be appended to the war 'criminals' list. The Solingen trial has, therefore, evoked great interest.

New Age correspondent, along with the correspondent of the Austrian Communist daily Volkstimme drove all Thursday night and reached here in time when the trial began on Friday morning.

We saw a large crowd of well-dressed people and several motor-cars outside the Court building. Before the trial began, the West German police hurriedly cordoned off the court building and removed some posters announcing a public meeting of the German Peace Union that evening to hear the accused on bail, Lorenz Knorr. Only a few people with special police permission and 20 accredited correspondents who could reach sufficiently early could get in.

When I entered, the small Court room was already packed. Yet some good people gave us seats.

The prosecution had its first major defeat even before the trial began. The Chief Prosecutor did not dare to appear. Lorenz Knorr's Attorney had announced two days ago that the Chief West German State

Prosecutor appearing in this case, Herr Raueter, is himself a war-criminal wanted in Czechoslovakia for committing mass murders during the Hitler occupation.

This sudden sensational revelation put Bonn in a very embarrassing position. At the last minute, the West German Government suddenly withdrew Raueter, substituting another State lawyer.

Presiding Judge of the Tribunal, Dr. Lauber, read out the charges against Knorr. Assisted by his Attorney, Dr. Annmann, famous Bonn lawyer, Lorenz Knorr, staunchly defended the citizen's right to criticise heads of administration and army generals in the interest of preserving world peace. Knorr in his two hour speech in the Court read out secret documents and photostats one after another, bringing out hitherto unknown crimes of NATO chief General Heusinger and Speidel and others.

He exhibited over 500 documents in support of his charge that the present leading West German Generals were responsible for several acts of mass murder.

The Presiding Judge: The word "mass murder" can be a libel. Knorr: Only if it is not true. Judge: Under circumstances, even if it is true.

Knorr then handed over to the Court several secret documents from Hitler archives (copies of which were also distributed to pressmen) which clearly show—

That General Speidel who was attached to Hitler's Occupation Command in France in 1942, was responsible for completely razing to the ground a French town named Grandour and killing several Frenchmen. That Admiral Ruge had a hand in the execution of a Hitler Naval Command Order to torpedo American, British and French merchant ships in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

Heusinger's Crimes

That General Heusinger, a member of Hitler's General Staff since 1937 and head of the Operation Department of Army HQ ordered the commanders in occupied regions in 1942 that "each bandit" (meaning partisans) should be shot or hanged after arrest and with short interrogation.

A photostat copy of this telegram was produced and Knorr contended that Heusinger was responsible for the massacre of thousands of partisans killed by the Hitler army in occupied territories.

When the document exposing the crimes of Heusinger, Speidel,

Ruge and Kamhuber and Co. began piling up before the Court, the State Prosecutor rose to make a point of order and submitted that the defendant should not be allowed to go on like this. He said "We can't make this a trial against men who are complainants."

Defence Attorney contended that part of these documents have become known after Nuremberg trial.

Prosecution: Why then the Allies after these documents were known, still did not do anything against General Heusinger?

Amidst laughter in the Court, the Defence Counsel replied: This exactly is the question millions all over the world are asking today.

The Presiding Judge ruled out the Prosecution's objection and asked Knorr to go ahead.

Revealing Documents

Then documents showing crimes of the Chief of Staff, General Foertsch and Air Force Chief Kamhuber, were read out and presented to the Court showing how these high ranking men also had a hand in Nazi war crimes.

Prosecution witnesses are a police detective and a police officer. The police detective who reported Knorr's speech in 1981 said he could not remember all the

names of five Generals concerned. He testified that he only wrote down short notes and later made his report in his office. The Prosecution Attorney protested when this provoked laughter in the Court.

Defence witnesses are two outstanding French citizens, who took active part in French resistance movement against fascism. Witness Camille Soragna, who is now Mayor of the French town Auguave told the Court that despite Nazi crimes in France, French people did not have any hatred towards the German people.

But they could not understand how these Generals who had committed atrocities and murders during Hitler's war could still hold high positions in West Germany and NATO. The French Mayor testified that on General Speidel's orders, innocent French citizens were brought to a concentration camp in his town and were killed there.

A farmer in his district was killed by Speidel only because he hoisted a French flag at the 1914 War memorial.

Mayor Soragna told the Court that he was delegated as a witness in this case by the whole Municipal Council which was elected by 98 per cent of the population. Soragna was only 20 when Hitler occupied France. He was commander of a French resistance regiment.

Once his regiment captured 500 German soldiers, Soragna told the Judge: "I could have got them all killed. But I treated them as human beings and not like how Frenchmen were treated in the concentration camps by General Speidel and killed."

Another document produced in the Court by the Paris lawyer was a letter written by Goering in 1933 in which he asked Speidel (then a captain attached to Hitler's Paris Military Mission) to take measures to assassinate King Alexander of Yugoslavia and the then French Foreign Minister Barthou. Speidel was to find out their movements, etc. and plan the murder.

Speidel promptly answered that he had taken "necessary steps" and in 1934 the assassination attempts were made in Marseilles and the French Minister was done to death. Joe Normann also produced in the Court proceedings of British House of Commons which contained some references involving war crimes of the present West German Generals.

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Normann's Evidence

Witness Joe Normann, a Paris lawyer, testified that he was Attorney of 117 young French soldiers, whose fathers were killed by orders of General Speidel in occupied France. These French soldiers in 1954 filed a writ that they did not want to serve under

the same Speidel now the NATO Commander in Europe. When the case was pending, the French Defence Minister wrote to this Attorney that he could understand the feelings of these young soldiers and that he could transfer them to Algeria so that they won't serve under Speidel's command who is charged with murdering their fathers. Witness then produced the letter.

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Accusation Boomerangs

The prosecution could not face these hot sallies and factual evidence produced by Knorr. The whole case was turned against Hitlerite Generals. Accused Knorr dramatically became the accuser and Speidel, Heusinger and Company were put in the dock.

Under these circumstances, the Prosecution could only say "This is Communist propaganda" and wanted time, to study the documents and asked for an adjournment.

On 17th evening, Knorr and the French Mayor Soragna addressed a well-attended public meeting in this steel town. Over 3,000 people turned up to hear them.

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The NATO Ministerial Council meeting in Ottawa (May 22-24) finally decided to set up the Inter-Allied Nuclear Force. Apart from giving nuclear weapons to many hitherto non-nuclear powers, this is above all one big step towards putting the West German finger on the Atlantic nuclear trigger—the finger that is itching the most to provoke a war to bring about revision of the frontiers in Europe.

THE pressure within the Atlantic Alliance for the creation of this Force has been the greatest from the West Germans. They, in fact, have been the initiators of the move and have consistently kept up the pressure for its acceptance.

With the memories of the two most devastating wars of history started within 25 years by the German militarists still very much alive in both East and West Europe—despite all the efforts in the West to erase them—the shortest and at present the only practical way for the self-proclaimed successor State of Hitler Germany to get at nuclear weapons is via the multilateral NATO nuclear force.

And that is why the West German rulers have been so keen about it. They know full well that among the European partners in the Alliance they alone are in a position to take full advantage of it and twist it in the desired direction. They never made any secret of their claims and they are not the people to lag behind in the realisation of those claims once the start has been made.

Here, for instance, is what the organ of the West German militarists, the *Deutscher Soldaten Zeitung*, wrote on the subject some time before the opening of the Ottawa meeting:

"The Federal Republic of

Germany) is economically the strongest power on the continent... in view of our economic and military strength and our geographical position, we should demand for ourselves the place of the West's third, atomic power.

"We take it for granted that we shall have priority over France in the solution of this problem."

And the powerful *Die Welt*, rejoicing over the impending decision declared on May 10 that this "first step" could not be considered enough.

Dominant Role For W. Germany

However much the US and Britain may keep on pretending that the IANF is a device to prevent and not to promote the proliferation of nuclear weapons and their acquisition by West Germany, the West Germans own declarations give the lie to these American and British claims.

Developments point more in the direction of the evolution of a predominantly US-West German nuclear partnership, where in West Germany will be striving for an increasingly independent and, at least in Europe (which is the decisive sphere in

any case) a preponderant and decisive role. It has already been announced that between themselves, the USA and the FRG will shoulder 70 to 80 per cent of the expenditure on the multilateral nuclear force.

The provocative step that has already been taken in pursuance of the new NATO nuclear strategy emerging from the evolving correlation of forces inside the Alliance, namely, the assignment to a springboard for nuclear strikes points already to the deliberate enlargement of the area of nuclear war preparations. Principally opening a new front of aggression against the Soviet Union, it is meant, no less as a weapon of nuclear blackmail against Africa and West Asia.

Add to this the US plan of creating as part of the multilateral IANF a fleet of surface ships carrying about 200 Polaris rockets and you find how the nuclear arms race is going to intensify under the new sign.

The existence of such a cold-bloodedly conceived plan of setting up a whole fleet of pirate ships carrying nuclear weapons disguised as innocuous merchantmen now sought to be denied came to light as long ago as March

The latest is from UP, whose Chief Minister C. B. Gupta agreed with the lawyers and others that if a jurist of the eminence of Setalvad states that the Act is illegal, it must be so, but it is for New Delhi to order releases and he will duly comply.

Prime Minister Nehru very often castigates the system of bureaucratic delay. It is about a month since the jurists' opinion was out, the press of the country has already spoken up and in the Rajya Sabha debate, the Home Minister gave the solemn assurance to have the whole matter reconsidered.

No More Postponement

The issues involved brook no delay. They are fundamental to the life of the nation—sanctity of the Constitution and the right to personal freedom, under Indian democracy even during the emergency.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's name and work will last as long as India lives. It is bad enough that in the panic caused by the Chinese invasion, a Defence of India Act was rushed through Parliament, which unwittingly violated the provisions of the Indian Constitution as regards fundamental individual rights and under which hundreds of Communists were illegally detained.

In the name of all that the Indian national movement has stood and fought for in the past, let not the violation of the Constitution and illegal detention of innocent Indian citizens go on, for one day more.

The jurists' opinion is the nation's voice, in terms of the sacred principles of the Constitution.

India's democratic foundations will be strengthened by the Government setting right the patent wrong.

WORLD INTER-ALLIED NUCLEAR FORCE

★ By ZIA-UL HAQ

Signal For Spiralling Arms Race

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in the columns of Washington Post. A French commentator, Andre Uhlmann, has moreover revealed that the "initial draft of this plan was sketched by Adenauer and his former War Minister, Strauss."

With characteristic cynicism, the Western powers have rejected Soviet protests against turning the Mediterranean into a zone of active nuclear war preparations. In fact, they have claimed the right to keep on expanding this zone.

And now comes their decision to launch the multilateral NATO nuclear force. After this, the US Secretary of State has the temerity to warn the world that the Soviet Union might "break the lull in East-West relations" one of these days. Truly, this is but a perfect example of thief shouting, "Stop thief."

MURDER IN GREECE

A PEACE MOVEMENT MEETING is held in Salonika (Greece) and one of its eminent participants, as he is leaving the Hall along with a friend, is knocked down by a motor-cycle.

An accident, it would seem. But no, the victim is immediately

neurosurgeons from Greece itself as well as many European countries—both East and West—wait for the opportunity to carry out an urgently necessary operation. The opportunity never comes, for the patient has been rendered too weak and does not regain consciousness and is finally dead.

The "accident" that killed Grigorios Lambarkis, leading Leftwing MP and assistant professor of medicine at the Athens University, was no accident at all. It was plain, calculated, cold-blooded murder.

Even as he lies hovering between life and death Greece is rocked by grotesque demonstrations against this heinous crime organised by Rightwing elements and the political police of that semi-fascist state. In far-off London, 91-year-old Earl Russell visits the Greek Embassy and delivers a sharply-worded personal protest.

Lambarkis's particular crime recently was his visit to London to intercede there with the visiting Greek Queen on behalf of Greece's long-term political prisoners. Queen Frederika had then refused to see him and the British people had demonstrated against her, prompting Lord Home to tender abject apologies to her. A respected journal like the *New Statesman* had been impelled to write sharply denouncing the "Unloved Queen," and the regime in Greece, describing the latter as one maintaining itself "largely by corruption and violence."

The journal pointed out that while the last of the Greek Nazi war-criminals had been released three years ago, "nearly 1,000 political prisoners, the largest such group in western Europe," languished behind prison bars in Greece. "Many of these men who have been behind bars for 15 years or more, played a gallant part" in the anti-Nazi Resistance, said the editorial.

Quite three weeks before the Lambarkis murder, *New Statesman*, voicing decent British opinion, called for the release of these heroic fighters for Greece's freedom, failing which it urged that the projected state visit to England by Frederika and her husband "should be cancelled—or treated by the British public with the contempt and hostility it deserves." Now after the abominable crime of the political murder of a respected national figure who had all this while been striving for the release of these long-term political prisoners, it is to be seen whether Lord Home will dare persist in his groveling before Greek royalty and propping up of that hated regime. (May 29)

Let it not be said by posterity that even in Nehru's own lifetime, and in fact under his leadership of the Government, the walls of Indian democracy began crumbling.

What sound democratic traditions are built now and what healthy legacy is left behind by Nehru himself is of vital importance for India's future. The Kripalanis and Masanis are on the prowl, out to kill. They have already tasted blood.

US Supreme Court in allowing the writ of Habeas Corpus, in the leading case of ex-Parto Milligan, observed:

"Wicked men, ambitious of power, with hatred of liberty and contempt of law, may fill the place once occupied by Washington and Lincoln and, if this right is conceded and the calamities of war again befall us, the dangers to human liberty are frightful to contemplate."

Our countrymen who stand by Indian democracy, and respect Nehru will find these words of use in getting the prespective clear and to act in time and effectively. (May 29)

CENTENARY OF GENERAL GERMAN WORKERS' ASSN.

BERLIN, May 25, 1963: The working people of the German Democratic Republic celebrated this week the centenary of the founding of the General German Workers' Association which was formed a hundred years ago on May 23, 1863 in Leipzig. This Association is the fore-runner of all the militant German Workers' Parties that lived and fought through the century.

PARTY veterans and sons of martyrs of the German working class who laid down their lives in the century-old struggle against Bismarck-Kaiser German imperialism and Hitler fascism gathered together in Leipzig celebrations under the auspices of the Socialist Unity Party.

Polit Bureau Member Friedrich Ebert spoke on the historic importance of the founding of this pioneer revolutionary organisation.

Lenin in his writings on the international working class movement had described the founding of this organisation as "transformation of the German working class from an appendage of the liberal bourgeoisie into an independent political party."

Marx-Engels founded the first Communist International in 1884, a year after the birth of this German Workers' Association.

The occasion of the centenary celebrations was used by the Socialist Unity Party to forge unity of action with Social Democrats in West Germany.

Every Catholic has been called by the Holy See to act in the spirit of its Encyclical. Our State has always been advocating peace, disarmament, prohibition of atomic weapons and for negotiations. In doing so it is in conformity with the ideas of the Pope forming thus the platform on which Catholics can and must act according to the Holy See."

But in West Germany Catholic spokesmen and publications close to the Church have sharply criticised Pope John and his reappraisal of Vatican's political and social policies.

A well-known West German Catholic writer, Rudolf Kramer Baroni, in an article in *Die Welt* accused Pope John of "incompetence" in political affairs and warned him of "quiet appeasement." The Peace Encyclical was attacked by him as an open invitation to Christians to turn Communist.

"You misuse your office politically," the Catholic writer charged Pope John in a direct address to the Holy See. "Turn back from this path," is his advice.

Leaders of the West German Catholic hierarchy or the Christian Democratic Union, the ruling party, have not made any disapproving comment nor disowned this attack. On the other hand, the *New York Times* reports about some Paris priests recommending this attack on Pope John and criticising "Pacem In Terris" in their congregations.

In the introductory note the Catholic organ described the encyclical as a "Guide Into the Future" and said:

Peace Manifesto

GDR Catholic monthly from Berlin *Begegnung* in its May issue has published the full text of Pope John XXIII's encyclical "Pacem In Terris" which is popularly known as "People's Peace Manifesto."

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Seminar on Problems of University Education

From Our Correspondent

PATNA: Public attention was focussed on problems of university education in Bihar as educationists, teachers and citizens from various walks of life recently met in a seminar in Patna, a fortnight before colleges closed for the summer vacation.

THE seminar was organised by the Bihar Citizens' Committee on Education—an organisation of guardians and other citizens that came into existence a few years ago when the problem of students seeking admission into the colleges of Patna had taken acute forms and the guardians felt the necessity of doing something about it. Since then the Bihar Citizens' Committee on Education has grown in proportions. Under the able leadership of Dr. A. K. Sen, medical practitioner and Communist member of the Syndicate of the Patna University, the committee has broadened its scope of work to include the whole complex of the state's education problem.

The present Seminar on Problems of University Education was held on three days on May 4, 5 and 12. The discussions, however, on all the problems were not complete and would be taken up again in July after the colleges open.

Falling standards of education, lack of discipline among students, inadequate standards of professional conduct on the part of teachers, and absence of proper relationship between them and students—these were some of the problems discussed at the Seminar.

Much planning and labour went into the preparations for the seminar. The Citizens Committee was successful in enlisting active cooperation not only of the teachers' associations of the five universities in Bihar, but also of prominent educationists both in Bihar and outside.

After a welcome speech by the Citizens' Committee Chairman Nageshwar Prasad, ex-Judge of the Patna High Court, and the inauguration by the Governor Anantiasaniam Ayyangar, the Seminar broke into seven groups or commissions dealing with the main problems under discussion.

The discussions in the groups on teaching method, and on problems of students' discipline were of the greatest interest and was to be expected, led to some lively controversy.

Discussion on Teaching Methods

The discussion on teaching methods also included questions of examinations, syllabi, rationalisation of working days and other allied questions.

A thought provoking paper by Dr. Vina Mazumdar dealt with the organisation of teaching in Indian universities. Two other papers—one by Dr. Sita Kumari on behalf of some teachers of the Patna Women's College, and another by Maimoona Jafri of the same college—also dealt with the subject. Another paper by Gaurinandan Singh dealt with the question of syllabi.

It was contended that present day teaching was reduced to mechanical imparting of information. The objectives of teaching especially in higher classes ought to be the promotion of the capacity for independent explanation, interpretation, evaluation and comprehension, rather than giving information.

It was suggested that tutorial assessments should replace periodical examinations reducing the

beyond the control of teachers are fulfilled."

These included improvement in the salary and service conditions of the teachers, and "change in the methods of working of politicians and other men in authority so that appointments and promotions and nominations to Univer-

Madhya Pradesh Ministry Expansion Leads to Further Cleavage

From Our Correspondent

BHOPAL, May 26: It is the unanimous opinion among political observers here that the manner in which the expansion of the M.P. Ministry and reshuffling of portfolios have been done will, instead of uniting the warring groups in the ruling party, create further cleavage among them.

ALL the new deputy ministers who took oath on May 24 belonged to a particular group in the state congress. This step smacks of partisan attitude and is bound to displease the followers of Katiu group. It is felt here that by acting in this manner Chief Minister Mandloi has reduced himself to the position of group leader and has proved himself to be a figurehead of Deshlahra-Takhtal group.

It is also understood that the appointment of the new deputy ministers was done in order to block the efforts of D. P. Mishra, who has been recently elected to the Vidhan Sabha, to win over the members of the Deshlahra group by creating rift among them.

It is widely known here that such Congress MLAs who go support to Mandloi in his fight against Dr. Katiu were pressing for the expansion of the ministry. D. P. Mishra's entry precipitated the whole issue and Mandloi was ultimately forced to bow down before the wishes of his supporters.

By appointing eight influential Vidhan Sabha members of Deshlahra group as deputy ministers, Mandloi might have succeeded in consolidating his position in this group, but the impact of this step on the Congress legislature party as a whole will be disastrous and will go a long way in undermining the unity in the ruling party.

D. P. Mishra will take full advantage of the situation and will not leave any stone unturned in uniting all the anti-Deshlahra elements under his leadership.

The expansion of the Ministry will also have its impact on the state politics. Almost all the opposition parties have deplored the expansion of the Ministry especially in view of the emergency.

sity bodies etc., go to men of ability and not to yes-men."

In the section on students' discipline, it was generally agreed that lack of effective communication between teachers and students, bad living conditions and stark poverty of many students, the spectre of unemployment etc., constituted the main factors leading to absence of discipline among the students.

It was certainly a far cry from this analysis to draw the conclusion as the majority of the group did that "the students... should not take active part in political work." It was, no doubt, conceded

that "the students should acquaint themselves with the schools of political thinking, take active interest in current political problems and may have their own ideology."

What was ignored, however, was that this advice to the students "not to take active part in political work" could only mean that students had to meekly submit and do nothing to improve their bad living conditions, nor struggle for cheaper and better education, or to put an end to the scourge of unemployment.

It is expected that further discussion that will take place in July will keep the fuller aspects of the problem in view.

As the State Government has not spared even foodgrains from the ambit of the new taxes and has also dismissed 2,500 teachers in the name of economy, this additional burden on the State Exchequer resulting from group rivalries inside the ruling party would be resented by the common man.

Not only the inclusion of the new eight deputy ministers but also the reshuffling of portfolios is expected to accentuate rivalries inside the ruling party. Portfolios have not been changed with a view of toning up the administration but for serving group interests.

Two senior ministers and former chief ministers of Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh, Dr. S. D. Sharma and S. N. Shukla, who are staunch supporters of Dr. Katiu, are the main victims of this step. Dr. S. D. Sharma, who held the education department since the formation of the new state has now been allotted P.W.D. S. N. Shukla who holds third position in the State cabinet and who was P.W.D. and Forest minister has been asked to look after the education department.

By depriving Dr. Sharma of education portfolio Deshlahra has achieved his old ambition which he cherished very much. Deshlahra played vital role in the appointment of the new deputy ministers and also in the reallocation of the portfolios.

His presence during the informal meeting of the ministers to which the reshuffling of the portfolios was discussed has evoked sharp criticism in the press and also in political circles.

BRIDGES OF AMITY

India's Trade With Socialist Countries

UR trade with the USSR is expected to reach this year the level of Rs. 100 crores.

In 1953, trade between our country and the Soviet Union amounted to less than a crore of rupees.

Hundred times in a decade, this is the rate at which bridges of friendship are being built between India and the Socialist world.

THREE new contracts for the supply and delivery of machines, equipment and other material for three projects built with Czechoslovak collaboration, were signed in New Delhi on May 29.

A HUNGARIAN FRIEND PASSES AWAY

ON May 8, a great friend of India died in Budapest. The famous Hungarian orientalist, Dr. Ervin Bakhtay was closely associated with India and had written more than 20 books on our art and literature.

Born in 1890, Bakhtay set out in 1928 on the first of his many Asian expeditions to enquire into the ancient culture of India.

In 1929, when he returned ill from his travels, his book "Sangraha" and another about Rabindranath Tagore were already known in Hungary. But only after his recovery were to follow the main works: "India" in two volumes and "Sanatana Dharma", giving a picture of Hinduism. His chief oeuvre, "The Art of India" was published in 1959.

Bakhtay visited India in 1959 for the last time when our Government invited him to attend the celebrations in honour of Buddha's 2500th anniversary.

We mourn the death of a friend, one who did so much to strengthen the bridges of understanding and friendship between our country and his. (May 28)

economic notes

PATIL AND P.L. 480

Food and Agriculture Minister S. K. Patil is no respecter of "dogmas", nor has he any love for concepts which, although time-honoured, inhibit his experimenting with new "ideas." But in his search for the new he very often trips, but that does not worry him, since the loss is not his so much as the country's.

A CONCEPT which the country had accepted as worth living up to was that of self-sufficiency in foodgrains. But to Patil it was a shibboleth not worth striving for. After all there was Uncle Sam, hapless at his granaries bursting at the seams. Could he not be helped to ship some of his surpluses to India under the Public Law 480?

Patil could not naturally be so unconcerned about the matter about his own, in case the indigenous production did not go up. He fell for the PL 480 and contracted to buy 16 million tons of wheat and one million tons of rice by 1964. And although he had neither the storage capacity nor the need to import so much wheat, he did not let his ardour

for the PL cool off for the reason. In the face of the Planning Commission's and the Government's advice to the contrary, he has made known his desire to negotiate a fresh agreement for the import of eight million tons of wheat and two million tons of rice.

Patil's love for the PL 480 imports is so exclusive, that it does not let him look to his principal duty of making the country produce enough grains to feed its millions. He naturally leans on nature to do what he and his staff should do, and when it plays truant, he fatalistically resigns himself and the country to live with shortages for at least a decade.

And why should anybody be unduly perturbed at this portent, he reasons, if the PL 480 can take care of all wheat, rice, cotton and tobacco that the country needs?

There is, however, one commodity in which neither Uncle Sam nor his PL 480 can help Patil, and that is sugar, for which the US itself has to depend on other countries. But sugar is one commodity which Patil needs the most today not only to meet the internal demand, but also to sell abroad to earn foreign exchange in a seller's market. The world prices of sugar are going up.

★ FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Defend Basic Policies Bhupesh Gupta's Call For Unity

HYDERABAD, May 26: "The Communist Party appeals to all patriots and democrats to rally together at this grave hour of peril. I make a special appeal to the democrats in the Congress to join hands with us to defend our nation, the national policy of non-alignment and to defeat the anti-people taxation proposals of the Morarji budget" declared Bhupesh Gupta in Hyderabad on May 24.

THE Communist leader had come to the city to deliver the main lectures at the Party school convened by the Andhra State Committee of the CPI from May 20 to 25.

Apart from meeting the Communist detenus held in Hyderabad Central Jail and the Chief Minister to urge the release of all Communist detenus, Bhupesh Gupta addressed a meeting organised by the Hyderabad City Committee of the CPI.

Presided over by Maqdoom Mohiuddin, the meeting of some 5,000 persons was one of the biggest held in Hyderabad in recent period. What is more, the audience was deeply attentive and responded enthusiastically to the appeal of the Communist leader.

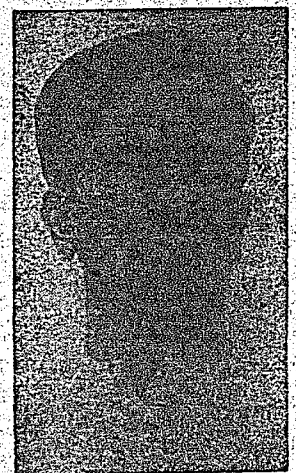
He began his two-hour speech by detailing the latest position with regard to the India-China border dispute. He felt that the situation had considerably improved since the tense days in October-November 1962 which followed the Chinese aggression.

The welcome cease-fire and withdrawal by the Chinese, the initiative of the Colombo Powers and the wisdom of the Government of India in accepting the Colombo propo-

sals in toto had eased the situation. He felt that the Chinese Government should even now accept the Colombo proposals and thus make direct negotiations possible. He commended Prime Minister Nehru's suggestion to refer the border dispute to some form of arbitration, should direct negotiations fail.

He pointed to the growth of Right reaction in the country and gave the instance of the Amroha election to illustrate how the Right outside was aided by the Right inside the Congress.

In conclusion, he made a most convincing and passionate plea for the release of the Communist detenus. Eminent jurists had declared that the detention clauses of the DI Act were illegal.



Bhupesh Gupta lashed out at the critics of nonalignment and exposed them as

the enemies of the nation. He said the CPI and the democratic movement would fight these anti-national conspirators in Parliament and, if need be, in the streets as well. He fervently appealed for a united mass movement for the defence of non-alignment.

He next turned to the economic policies of the Government. Making a detailed analysis, he showed how the Gold Control Order, the Compulsory Deposits Scheme and the vast range of indirect taxes hit at the people.

Defence and national development required taxes. But why, he asked, was not a single proposal to put some burdens on the monopolies, foreign firms and the affluent (as had been advanced by the Communists and other democrats) accepted by the Government? Obviously speeches were not enough. United mass demonstrations and actions were required to make the Government see sense.

BY ESSEN

about a collapse of the sugar industry." The "collapse" did not, of course, come about because the growers, prompted by unremunerative prices to fall in line with Patil and the industry, did not grow enough cane, and the industry swung from a "surplus" in 1961-62 to a "shortfall" in 1962-63.

The "shortfall" has not, however, affected the industry so much as the consumers. Patil at first relied on the ISMA to regulate the prices, but when he found them absurdly high, imposed price controls, albeit without control on stocks. The result was a large-scale disappearance of stocks from the open market, and the flourishing of a clandestine market. The situation has, with the passage of time eased somewhat in the principal cities but in the mofussil, sugar even now continues to elude the common man.

Patil has all along acted in collusion with the industry in handling the affairs of sugar. And in the process he has landed himself and the consumers in a mess. He is no longer able to gain the advantages offered by an attractive foreign price, and the consumers remain bereft of an adequate quantity of sugar, because its price continues to rule high, irrespective of "surpluses" or "deficits."

The industry and Patil could not thus prove equal to the task which a "surplus" demanded, and hence, not a little unmoved, they decided to take measures to curtail production in the subsequent year. The Government even imposed a ten per cent cut in production in 1961-62, and the then President of the ISMA counselled against too rapid an expansion in cane acreage which would not sustain itself (but) bring

May 28



NATIONALISATION DAY OBSERVED

* From Front Page

held at Bagdola in Birbhum district. Saradish Roy MP, Kinkar Pal and Biren Dey spoke.

At Habra in Nadia district 1500 men and women came to the meeting addressed by Renu Chakravarty MP. Release of Dr. Sadhan Sen, the local communist leader and other detenus was demanded along with demands of nationalisation, holding the price-line etc. The meeting was presided over by Sunil Sen, headmaster of the local High School. Swadesh Roy explained the role of the local communists in the work of national defence.

Punjab

POWERFUL demonstrations were held all over Punjab on May 27. The AITUC call for observance of this Day was followed by the Punjab branch of the AITUC, the Punjab Kisan Sabha and the Punjab Dehati Mazdoor Sabha. There was hardly a labour centre throughout the state where a procession or a public meeting was not organised.

A significant feature of this Day was the largescale participation of the peasant masses; agricultural workers also turned up at places in good number. This was noteworthy because the rural masses are

at present engaged in harvesting.

A 5000-strong demonstration of workers and peasants was held at Phagwara. In the forefront were the peasants beating drums and workers dancing the bhanga. It was led by Satish Loomba, secretary AITUC and Darshan Singh, acting secretary of the Punjab Kisan Sabha.

A torchlight procession was taken out in Amritsar. It was led by trade union leaders Satyapal Dang, Parduman Singh and others. The procession started from Putilghar and paraded through the mazdoor colonies and city and ended near the Kotwali.

At Bhatinda, hundreds of peasants assembled at the Subhas Park where a public meeting was addressed by Communist leader Joginder Bhasin. Later a procession marched through the bazaar. A memorandum on behalf of the demonstrators was handed over to the Deputy Commissioner by Babu Singh, MLA.

A procession of about 1,000 peasants and agricultural workers was taken out at Mansa Jangir Singh Joga, MLA, who led the procession later presented a memorandum to the Tehsildar.

A large demonstration of peasants and agricultural workers was held at Muktsar and Malaut.

At Moga, the demonstration was jointly organised by the Kisan Sabha and the Dehati

BOMBAY WORKERS OPPOSE COMPULSORY DEPOSITS

BOMBAY, May 29: Workers of Bombay have decided to oppose the Compulsory Deposit Scheme which comes into force on July 1, this year. They will refuse their pay tickets for a day as a protest against the scheme and other anti-people tax measures of the Congress government.

THE decision, outcome of the two-day conference of the activists and leaders of fifty unions affiliated to the AITUC, was received amidst thunderous applause and cheers by a mammoth rally of workers held at Nare Park here on Sunday last.

S. A. Dange addressing the rally called it, "the beginning of a longdrawn and united struggle to force the ruling Congress party to change its anti-people and

pro-capitalist policies."

The workers have also declared their "resolve and determination" to go on a general strike "if the government fails to take note of this protest of the working masses".

In an appeal to all the central trade union organisations and other TUs, the AITUC conference called for united action in this regard. The conference urged the central organisations to come together "to deliberate over this

vital question of the working class and to give a united lead", which was most urgent need of the hour.

An Action Committee consisting of veteran trade union leaders including S. A. Dange, S. S. Mirajkar, Datta Deshmukh, S. G. Patkar, S. K. Limaye, G. Sundaram and K. N. Joglekar has been formed; "to approach other TU organisations and to prepare further programme of united action".

As an alternative source of funds for development and for additional commitments for defence preparations, immediate nationalisation of banks, oil companies and foreign trade was demanded.

Mazdoor Sabha and was led by state Communist Party secretary, Avtar Singh Malhotra. The demonstration passed through the main bazaars and street corner meetings were held.

At Jullundur, a public meeting was organised which was addressed by Satish Loomba and Gurbax Singh Banoona.

At Dhuri, a public meeting was held which was addressed by Communist leaders Jagjit Singh Anand and Bhan Singh Bhaura, MLA.

At Ludhiana, a public meeting and demonstration were organised under the joint auspices of five trade union organisations, the Kisan Sabha and the Dehati Mazdoor Sabha. The meeting was addressed among others by Madan Lal Didi, vice-president, Punjab TUC.

A torchlight procession was taken out at Patiala.

A pamphlet on the issue of nationalisation of banks written by Avtar Singh Malhotra was distributed all over the state.

Andhra Pradesh

THE City Trade Union Council of Hyderabad observed May 27 in a grand manner.

In preparation for the Day leaflets in Urdu and Telegu were distributed in thousands, carrying the resolution of the General Council of the

AITUC on the budget and its own alternative proposals.

On May 27 itself a procession of workers from the Praga Tools, other smaller factories and from the Road Transport Corporation, headed by N. Satyanarayana Reddy, marched through the streets to Pratapgiri Kothi where a mass rally was held.

Maqdoom Mohiuddin, president of the APTUC, addressed the gathering.

Uttar Pradesh

AT the concluding session of the annual conference of the UP PWD Employees Union, on May 26, a resolution was adopted protesting against the tax burdens imposed on the common people and demanding nationalisation of banks, oil companies etc.

Madhya Pradesh

THE streets of Greater Gwalior echoed with slogans when a large number of workers paraded the streets in processions in observance of May 27.

After the procession, a mass rally was held at Hajera maidan presided over by Ram Chandra Sarvate. A resolution on nationalisation was moved by Balakdas, secretary, Mazdoor Sabha, which was adopted unanimously. The trade unions of Lak-

shkar also brought out similar processions and held meetings. These were addressed among others by Har Narayan Upadhyay and Bawa Singh. Two advocates of the town, V. K. Mutatkar and Ram Baboo Sharma, joined the demonstration.

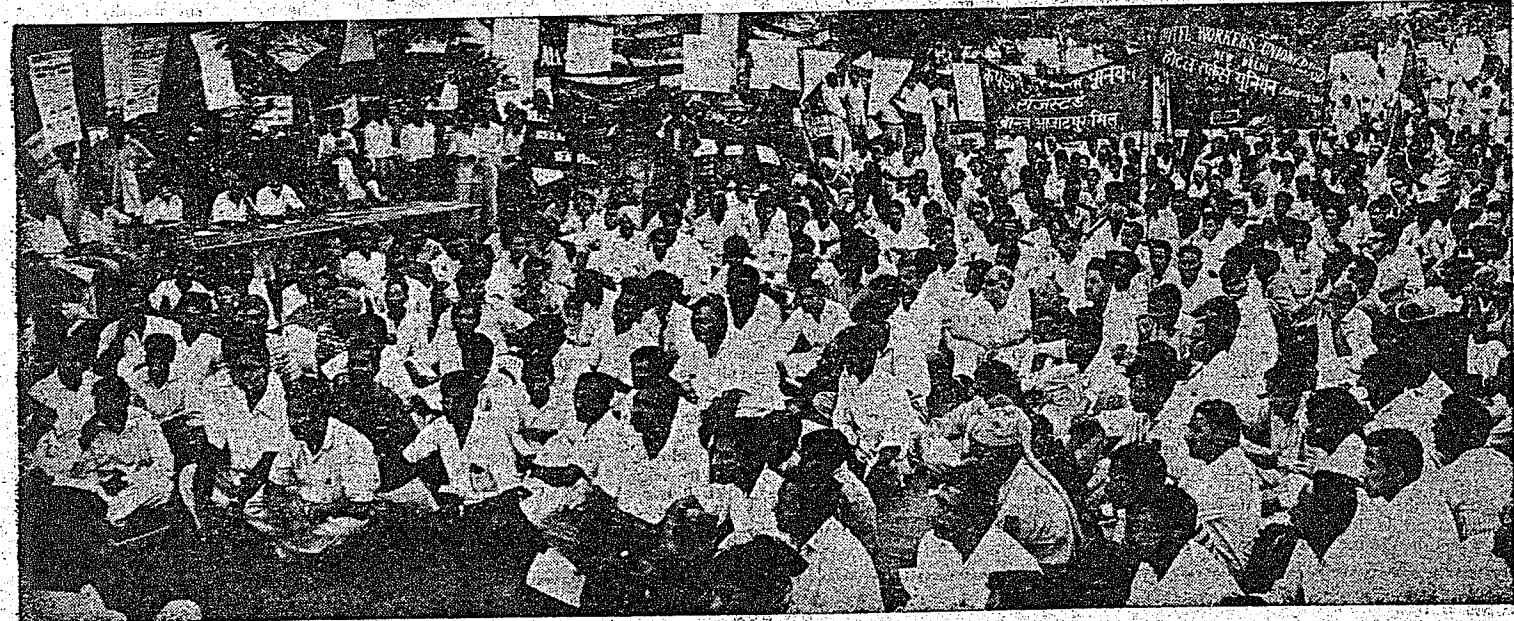
Gujarat

THE observance of Nationalisation Day in Baroda was organised by Baroda Kaimdar Federation which made intensive preparations for it. At the instance of the Kamdar Federation, a week was observed from May 19 to 26 during which the AITUC resolution on Budget was popularised. Meetings were held at various places of the city and industrial localities.

In observance of the Day, hundreds of posters were put up, handbills distributed. The preparatory meetings were addressed, among others, by Bhalchandra Trivedi general secretary of the Mahagujarat TUC, Chandubhai Patel and Ashok Vaghela.

On May 26 morning a cycle procession of over a hundred cyclists led by Bhalchandra Trivedi passed through the main streets of the city giving slogans and displaying the demand-placards. In the evening there was large public meeting held at Jubilee Bagh, presided over by Bhalchandra Trivedi and addressed by Indulal Yagnik, MP, president of the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad.

A view of the New Delhi Rally.



Photos of Delhi demonstrations and meetings by Virendra Kumar.