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WEEK IN PARLIAMENT

PRIME MINISTER'S INSPIRING INTERVENTION --
SPECTRE OF SEPARATISM SCOTCHED

NEW DELHI, MAY 5: We in India are "trying to jump over a few centuries", "Socialism is not distribution of poverty, it means higher levels of production", "Production is the very essence of socialism". - "Need is to achieve material advantages while still retaining India's unique personality", "to modernise India while keeping intact old roots".

The debate on the President's Address was wound up by the Prime Minister in the two Houses in a manner which inspired confidence and assuredness. This was so in respect to the stupendous issues faced by the country externally - in relation to the serious border situation with Pakistan and China - as well as in relation to the passions roused by the separatist cry of Dravidanadu.

But when it came to a crucial aspect of the national development, the direction and achievement of the ruling party's socio-economic objectives, the Prime Minister's two interventions made little headway beyond the principles he has so often enunciated in the past. Statements quoted above from his Lok Sabha speech and similar ones he made, failed to deal with the concrete issues raised by Members.

Anxious Members on both sides, with their experience of the General Elections still fresh, pointedly raised the question of growing disparity of incomes, rising prices and the basic issue - how far have the ideals of a socialist pattern been achieved. That the issue was a vital part of the contemporary developments in India was reflected not only by Members from CPI, PSP and Socialists but in speeches of Congress Members too. Sri U.N. Dhebar's contribution last week had set the pace with his admission that the concept of a minimum wage remained unimplemented. The theme was taken up this week by other Congress Members, notably Sri Harekrushna Mahatab in the Lok Sabha and Sri Govinda Reddy in the Rajya Sabha, who asked with a pointed frankness: what answer am I to give to those who ask if this is the picture of socialism we have proclaimed as our objective? Frankly, he said, he could not convince the electorate during the last elections that the Congress had progressed in the objective of building socialism.

The approach of the Prime Minister in dealing with the array of criticisms, statistics, and the stories of popular despair and frustration born out of economic aberrations was dual. As usual, it was clear and succinct in regard to the basic objectives he has in view, but completely lacking in concreteness. An instance was his tackling of the question of concentration of wealth. Growth of monopolies and excessive concentration of wealth was bad, the Prime Minister felt. But when you engage in production the more competent man, the more hard-working peasant makes more money. If this were not allowed there would be premium on incompetency. This, conceded the Prime Minister, however, should not mean that the hard-working and capable man is allowed to concentrate so much wealth as to harm society. How and where to draw the limits, the Prime Minister did not explain.

The President's.....

The President's Address provided the occasion for a great debate which witnessed new tides of passion and controversy. It was the occasion when Parliament heard for the first time a distinctly spelt and elaborated plea for absolute separatism, for dividing the country into two halves - North and South - and a great rebuttal of this trend.

The manner in which the DMK leader, Sri C.N. Annadurai raised the issue of a separate Dravidenad, however, posed important issues which parliamentary democracy has to resolve. Does the freedom to propagate and change preclude certain repugnant concepts, including the country's disruption? Or does the freedom enjoyed now to change the Constitution through peaceful processes, even to the point of subverting its basic concepts, constitute one of the essential points of parliamentary democracy?

For the time being, the DMK leader has achieved just the reverse of what he set out for. His bold and forceful declaration demanding the right of secession to those belonging, according to him to the Dravidian stock, seemed to have produced unprecedented unity. From the chamber of the Rajya Sabha which had earlier heard him declare the DMK credo, rose fervour and indignant oratory which threw back the DMK's stack-house into disarray.

It was Sri Bhupesh Gupta, to the surprise of many, who led the passionate plea for defending the nation's unity and integrity. "If India is divided we all perish", was his call. By mid-week, when the Prime Minister rose to round up the debate, the spectre of Dravidenad had receded sufficiently for him to declare that he wondered if anyone, even Sri Annadurai, meant seriously their claim for a separate State. Grievances or mistakes which may have generated dissatisfaction were another matter, for which different remedies were open.

The Prime Minister's performance in Parliament, coming amidst a seething debate and major world developments, was awaited by many to give an insight into the policy which Government is likely to follow in the coming years.

He was in his best form when it came to dealing with the international situation - the arms race and the country's border problems. The declaration of India's policy he made in regard to the arms race, and specifically America's renewal of nuclear bomb explosions, was crystal clear and unambiguous in underlining that the basic tenet of policy still remains the quest for disarmament and a world accord.

His revelations on the border problems came more gradually, but apparently after full deliberation. The correspondence with China which he placed before Parliament showed a soft lining, a reasonable approach on the part of the Chinese. But the telegraphic summary of the latest Chinese note, which he did not mention during his speech in Lok Sabha, spoke a different language.

The new Chinese note posed the biggest threat to peace on the Northern borders so far recorded in the strained Sino-Indian relations. The Prime Minister's words in the Lok Sabha seemed to comprehend this. He was more explicit when he spoke again in the Rajya Sabha, and his posture was one of confidence, generated obviously by premonitions of these developments and a certain preparedness to meet them.

The attempt of Pakistan to simultaneously rake up trouble in Kashmir - he revealed the inside story of these plans - elicited all-round support for the Government's courageous and deft handling. The fact which amazes many was the manner in which this country's Prime Minister rises to contingencies such as the present; and his presence and expressions in Parliament this week provide new testimony to his powers of comprehension, leadership and vision.

The spot-light fell heavily on Sri Bhupesh Gupta this week, as he emerged heroically from two great performances. Following soon on his intervention in the debate on the President's Address came his marathon speech on Friday, the non-official Members day. Proposing his Constitution Amendment Bill, which seeks to resolve the controversy over the President's powers by laying down clearly the necessary Constitutional provisions, Sri Gupta spoke for over $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

A contrast was the first speech of the Maharaja of Jaipur: it lasted just about $\frac{3}{4}$ minutes. --(IPA SERVICE)--

I.
The preparation of V world Conference has ^{raised} given in Italy a great deal of discussion in the ^{trade unions} ~~midst~~ of Italian Confederation of Labour.

In the debate the main object was to ^{make} ~~bring~~ the a positive contribution to the ^{trade union policy} ~~policy~~ of the W. I. T. U., and to make observations, critics were made on several ~~points~~ important points on the project of Programme, and consequently on the report laid out.

Without saying any word on the numerous points on project of the Programme and on the report made by Comrade Louis Sullant, the Italian delegation are completely agreed. This occurred constantly on the ^{historic} importance of success obtained by the workers of Socialist Countries, and audaciously by the worthwhile perspectives of construction of Communism in the U. S. S. R. This ^{applies} ~~with~~ ^{concerns} ~~to~~ the equally ^{to} ~~for~~ the victories ^{also} obtained by the peoples ~~to~~ the liquidation of Colonialism, and accordingly for the peoples great perspectives and success, ^{also} ~~for~~ the working class ~~of people living in~~ ^{of} the capitalist countries. The actions of workers are opened in the world for peace, for independence of peoples, for the liberation ^{and the kind} ~~from the~~ ~~exploitation~~ capitalist exploitation.

We are agreed with the appreciation stressed out by Comrade Sullant on the essence of fight in Italy. Last years the fight has been greatly extended and became positive, and ~~had~~ ~~duration~~ were prolonged.

On the basis of ~~revelations~~ ^{demands} which exercising ^{always} great danger ~~always~~ ~~not~~ ~~felt~~ indeed, appointing the problems such as negotiation ^{to} ^{on} the wage structure, to the problems of ^{professional} qualification and to the classification of for promotion, and honorary ritual conditions of labour, etc. The Italian Confederation of labour is demanding the right to negotiate on the all aspects ~~needs~~ of work done, compromising the control on Trade disputes, dismissals and on the ^{professional} formation.

The concrete ~~revelations~~ ^{demands} which touch directly the numerous political and rational aspects, It has been imposed in the councils of labouring classes the necessity to take ~~up~~ action against the Monopolies, for the transformation of economics and democratic structure.

The ~~workers~~ fight is became an example objective to the working class to orientate ^{with} other category of workers, namely the Agricultural workers, which is numerous in number stressed their revendications ^{this month} for immediate reform.

The numerous political strike instigated by the C. C. I. I. only break down the Tentative fascist strength belonging to certain Italian Capitalist group.

This democratic struggle ~~to~~ ~~fight~~ being a new era ~~for~~ to the importance for which working classes of Italy today are struggling with enthusiasm ~~for~~ the particularly for the

new generation.

Even success were made, but we still remain unsatisfied. Through the perpetual critic and sollicitation of the masses remain vital and important to affront the duty lay down to cope with the future. that permit us to extend our success against grave stagnation in our fight standing since 1950 to 1955.

The capitalists are accumulating their profits, through expansion of industries. At this stage a big Stakeholder (Boss) is considerably endeavoring manoeuvre to divide the Trade Unions and their political activities.

This sort of paternalistic politics is only acceptable by the ~~I.C.F.T.U.~~ Stakeholder I.C.F.T.U. The members of I.C.F.T.U. International organization in their collaborations they ~~are~~ ^{are preparing} to orientate for transference of Technologies. Meanwhile at this moment the conditions of life of our workers became grave. Although the Rights and privileges of trade unions developing the political issues in the universal life of working class, based on class principle. How we would be able to crush down such attack?

We are straightly telling them with comradely critic to all our activities, that's brought them to headache. We rather formed in 1955 ^{through} the comrade Giuseppe Di Vittorio, to whom we evoke good souvenir, even now a days, with ~~great devotion~~ we deserves great devotion to him.

IV

We have liquidate ~~up~~ than our rigid line ~~to this~~ followed ~~the~~ ^{as:-}
Incapacity that's obscure our political revenge, and other
Trade Union right in the various fields such as factories,
which varied constantly and brings new strength amongst the
working classes.

Many things passed away without our consultation and without
taking any consideration, We are quite aware of our abilities
and knowledge and by the way we know how to utilise our
experiences in the field of fight specially when the time is
favourable.

There is great of differences which exists in ^{one} ~~the~~ factory to
another. One profession to next, region to region - we have
rectify our Trade Unions process which pretended the
unity of working class on the plan of essentiality that going to
be achieved.

We have also realised our unity concerning the
revenging fight for Labour in the ~~reality~~ real situation.
we have released our responsibilities as being a Trade
Union officials, by unification of fight which, are
developping on a common ground in divers aspects of
our revendications. We have had also contains of revenge
which is more audacious. So for all these facts we are
not allowed to participate in the fight for liquidation
of so self Government, which is initiated by the Trade Unions
the J.C.F.T.U. are constantly collaborating to threaten
our political right. However the Unite Action ^{has} made a
further step, even the assistance of ~~the~~ J.C.F.T.U.

is not in a position to ~~take~~ overtake.

We are living in Italy today with an experience what we considering important, that's based on good knowledge of facts which outline the action in divers situations. Truly speaking this is the real thing to acquaintance ~~the~~ ^{with} capitalism.

The sake of ^{modern} technology has permitted them to make certain concession in the matter of wages - But nevertheless the fight against Capitalists regime is hardly extending day to day.

It is not expanding in real form, but we have ^{had} the proof that gradually expanding whole over the country and it is not obvious to the Capitalists to reframe the working class consciousness and their struggle for more unification amongst the working class.

In all these confirmation we need Trade Union policies in accordance to the necessity of the situations, in their dynamism, in their positive and as ^{well as} negative.

The necessity is to obtain and redress to the Unity for the workers struggle not in a dull formula, but in the concrete way of revendications, who may have common objection so as to fight ~~against~~ exploitation. A fight who would conquer the general character, who would be able to destroy the Capitalists and Monopolies power, in order the necessity "energy resources" ~~and~~ nationalisation could be fulfilled, and control of democratic state industries are obviously needful, the Trade Union rights should be considered as a National formula, in accordance to the fundamental workers problems.

Naturally, we are not so far to reach our task, which was put before us: As orientation to the practical action we are setting up day by day, in order to crush down the Capitalists systems.

We are engaged today in a exceptional effort, that South Italy, where the historic conditions of people are backward, we are trying our best to uplift the condition in accordance to the need. There the penetration and adjustment of Monopolies is very strong. On the same way we are also engaged, in the domain of Trade Unions at work, in manner to help and direct in all potential fight for workers.

We have again limitation of action, in insufficient fight against the Colonialism and Colonialists. I should say in the ^{fight of} National Liberation ^{taking} ~~front~~ we are not losing a single point! We are not only ~~solidarity~~ a solidarity stand to sympathy with the Algerian people, Cuba, Angola, or with South Africa, but ^{we} have made a ^{gesture} ~~gesture~~ to demonstrate our will.

What we leave in less satisfactions, that absence of ^{concrete} convergence ~~concrete~~ to substantiate within the objectives of our action and the objective: the underdeveloped countries are still struggling for their political and economic independence. We too are facing the capitalist ^{tricky} ~~tricky~~ ^{trick} ~~trick~~ in Italy. Their tendency is to conquest the ^{key} ~~key~~ position to enjoy the economy as much as possible. We have realised that Trade Unions should straight away fight them. This is only a better ~~factor~~ way to tackle the ~~working class~~ ^{workers} problems and as much what others are doing to destroy Capitalism in other countries. We think the condition of battle against Capitalism ~~is~~ ^{need of} ~~is~~ a severe attack. We hope to take up this matter at heart, against the people exploiters. This is an humble opportunity now to consider the matter specially it is obvious to the Europeans, but we don't see such implementation in the document of Congress or in the Report laid down. These are the critics which is very serious.

the recurrence of C.G.I.-L. preoccupation in Capitalist Europe. the division in the midst of Trade Union movement are ~~aggravating~~ ~~and~~ profoundly exploiting the Trade Unions, so expansion of Capitalist regime are concentrating in divers way ~~just~~ to maintain monopolies power.

the situation here are not only ~~threatening~~ providing misery and poverty also threatening the Trade Union Unity and action, this state of affair equally demanding people awakening so that working class could vanquish the boss exploitation for the better living of conditions.

the C.G.I.-L. therefore consider the session in the working class, and elaboration which are conducting in Europe were determined, and also consider that present stage is grave in the views of Political and Trade Union International spheres. the surmounting difficulties are boundless, though we are aware. But why not modify such a situation, which is important to the International.

the fight for peace equally ~~and~~ standing in European Capitalist character as dramatic urgency. what we have realised in Italy, ~~the~~ ~~great~~ great demonstrations took place, could not satisfy ~~us~~ ^{us} still on. we think that to develop such issue is quite necessary that Trade Union should characterized in real form their social and political aspirations. the objective surmounting movement must take up a diplomatic position as means. Experience has shown such a necessity.

Comrade Sallant in his report he had reserved a large place to the Trade Union Unity. He also pointed out the Italian Trade Union fight and

development such as in numerous countries. Certainly ~~not~~ with Italy other countries will appreciate the initiative and rest assure that with positive action and people consciousness. Trade Union will be able to fulfil her tasks.

Our Trade Union will discuss and should discuss as much as possible the problems of Unity which is important according to my knowledge.

The nature and orientations of I.C.F.T.U into politics seems he accept the capitalist system which is in collaboration to the system, ~~also~~ particularly in the domain of International politics, his support and his form of adjustment are creating troubles. His outstanding activities with the group who are ^{most} outrageous to the cold war.

Now a days I.C.F.T.U. due to his new operation wishes to influence the working class. This way of objection and initiative taken the wish is to obtain good success, by criticising and by orienting new method.

The experience has shown that ^{great} masses passing their objectives, and ~~was~~ ~~into~~ ~~the~~ ~~best~~ of the ~~admi~~ ~~guiders~~. and also the organisations of I.C.F.T.U. chooses new tactics,

It should be worked out in that direction so that the good way of development ~~might~~ ^{may} raised people consciousness.

To favourise the unity of action it is mean that to chose ~~with~~ cautiously objectives. It will not worthwhile

only to choose the programme of action as it is presented to us -

I repeat: concrete base of action could cover all the ground and the wishes of every country. The position created in the Report of Comrade Paulant It seems to me erroneous. To my notice the programme of action ~~outline~~ presented to this Congress could constitute, in some way the basic organ of unity and organisations, which lay out on the proposition of analogues. To be more precised, we think now a day in the whole world Trade Unions and progressive organisations even revolutionary & autonomous unity will not accept such base.

The pretention of reality about unity of action with the associations non-affiliated to the W.F.T.U. on the above mentioned facts there is no any fundamental reality. The development of politic on unity demanding consequently another thing.

This question put in evidence the necessity of operation on distinct within politic, unity amongst Trade Unions and politic action. To realise the differences organisations International.

The International Trade Union situation are developing in a way of great cooperation for unity of action on the ~~points~~ specific points. even the organisations which are not affiliated to the W.F.T.U. all of them consequently their activities reflecting on the same way to the possibility to bring bright future.

To bring down more unity amongst the working class and to elaborate an strategic Programme, regional and national close collaboration will quite appreciable.

the question of unity. This organ reveal today very serious question. I think it is not an actuality, but it should be considered on the site of unity of action for needful implementation. I think it is high time that we should openly absorbed this question even those who are not the members of W.F.P. to act I should say we have indefinitely worked out for every success, even on minimum unity.

We have to consider the fact and act as national organisations of the whole world are existing and grouping ^{with} such development ~~and~~ economic and social awakening in divers way. I also think the liberated countries or non liberated or those who are still under colonialism domination together on divers way a programme of action and unity may be chalk out.

This diversity of position and programme joining now a days. within organisations already three big countries have been able to group-~~on~~ for the political and progressive issues. The diversity of these positions and the programme would be such: —

For the realisation of International unity. for the higher organisations on the level of three big states.

ITALIAN NOTE.

The preparation of V World Conference has raised in Italy a great deal of discussion in the trade unions of Italian Confederation of Labour.

In the debate the main object was to make a positive contribution to the trade union policy of the W.F.T.U., and to unite observations, critics were made on several important points on the project of Programme, and consequently on the report laid out.

Without saying any word as the numerous points on project of the Programme and on the report made by Comrade Louis Saillant, the Italian delegation are completely agreed. This occurred constantly on the historic importance of success obtained by the workers of socialist countries, and audaciously by the worthwhile perspectives of construction of Commission in the U.S.S.R. this applies equally to the victories obtained by the peoples towards the liquidation of colonialism, and accordingly for the great perspectives and success, also for the working class of the capitalist countries. The action of works are opened in the world for peace, for Independence of peoples, for the liberation and again capitalist exploitation.

We are agreed with the appreciation stressed out by Comrade Saillant on the essort of fight in Italy. Last years the fight has been greatly extended and became positive, and duration were prolonged.

On the basis of demands which exercising always great danger indeed, affronting the problems such as negotiation on the wage structure, to the problems of professional qualification and to the classification for promotion, and honorary ritual conditions of labour, etc.

The Italian Confederation of Labour is demanding to right to negotiate as the all aspects of work done, and compromising the control on Trade disputes, dismissals and on the professional formation.

The concrete demands which touch directly the numerous politide and patronal aspects. It has been inforced in the concious of labouring classes. The necessity to take action against the monopolies, for the transformation of economies and democratic structure.

The fight is become an example objecting to the working class to orientate with other category of workers, namely the Agricultural Workers, which is numerous in number stressed their revendications this for immediate report.

The monstrous politicle strike instituted by the CCII only break down the tentative facist strength belonging to certain Italian Capitalist group.

This democratic struggle bring a new era to the importance for which working classes of Italy to-day are struggling with enthusiasm particularly for the new generation.

Even success were made, but we still remain unsatisfied. Though the perpetual critic and sollicitation of the masses

remain vital and important to affront the duty lay down to cope with the future. That permit us to extend our success ~~war~~ against grav stagnation in our fight standing since 1950-1955.

The capitalists are accumulating their profits, through expansion of Industries. At this stage a big Italian Patron (boss) is considerably inducing mannaure to divide the Trade Unions and their politicle activies.

This sat of paternel politic is only acceptable by the Italian D.C.F.T.U. The members of J.C.F.T.U. International organisation in their collaboration they are preparing to orientate for transformations of Technologies. Meanwhile at this moment the conditions of life of our workers became grave. Although the Rights and privileges of trade unions developing the politicle issues in the internal life of working class, based on class principle. How we would be able to crush down such attack? We are straightly telling them with courageous critic to all our activities that's brought them to headache. We rather firmed in 1955 through the Comrade Cluseppe Di Vittorio, to whom we evoke good sonverin, even now a days,. We deserve great devotion to him. We have liquidate than our rigid line follows as:-

In capacity that's obscure our politicle, revenge, and other Trade Union right in the various fields such as factories, which varied constantly and brings new strength amongst the working classes.

Many things passed away without our consultation and without taking any consideration. We are quite aware of our abilities and knowledge and by the way we know how to utilise our experiences in the field of fight specially when the time is favourable.

There is great of differences which exist in one factory to another. Our profession to ~~next~~, region to region - we have rectify our Trade Union Unions process which pretended the unity of working class on the plan of essentiality that going to be achieved.

We have also realised our unity concerning the revenging fight for Labour in the real situation. We have released our responsibilities as being a Trade Union officials, by unification of fight which, are developing on a common ground in diverse aspects of our revendications. We have had also contains of revenge which is more audacious. So far all these facts we are not allowed to participate in the fight for liquidation to self Government, which is initiated by the Trade Unions the J.C.F.T.U. are constant collaborating to threaten our politicle right. However the unite action has made a further step, even the assistance of J.C.F.T.U. is not in a position to overtake.

We are living in Italy to-day with an experience what we considering important, that's fases on good knowledge and facts which outline the action in diverse situations. Truely speaking this is the real thing to acquaintance with capitalism.

The sake of modern technology has permitted them to make certain concession in the matter of wages. But nevertheless the fight against capitalists regime is hardly extending day to day.

It is not expanding in real form, but we have had the proof that gradually expanding whole over the country and it is not obvious to the capitalist to reframe the working class consciousness and their struggle for more unification amongst the working class.

In all these confirmation we need Trade Union politics' in accordance to the necessity of the situations, in their dynamism, in their positive and as well as negative.

The necessity is to obtain, and research to the unity for the workers struggle, not in a dual formula, but in the concrete way of revendications, who may have common objection so as to fight exploitation. A fight who would conquer the general character, who would be able to destroy the capitalists and monopolies power, in order the necessity 'energy resources' nationalisation could be fulfil, and control of democratic state Industries are obviously needful, the Trade Union rights should be considered as a National formula, in accordance to the fundamental workers problems.

Naturally, we are not so far to reach our task, which was put before us: As orientation to the practice action we are setting up day by day, in order to crush down the capitalists systems.

We are engaged to-day in a exceptional effort, that South Italy, where the historic conditions of people are backward. We are trying our best to uplift the conditions in accordance to the need. There the penetration and adjustment of monopolies is very strong. On the same way we are also engaged, in the domaine of Trade Unions at work, in manner to help and direct in all potential fight for workers.

We have again limitation of action, in insufficient fight against the colonialism and colonailists. I should say in the fight of National Liberation, we are not loosing a single point. We are not only taking a solidarity stand to sympathy with the Algerian people, Cuba, Angola or with South Africa, but we have made agitations to demonstrate our will.

What we leave in less satisfactions, that absence of concrete conveyance to substantiate within the objectives of our action and the objectives the underdeveloped countries are still struggling for their political and economies Independence. We too are facing the capitalism treaching initiative in Italy. Their tendency is to conquest the very position to enjoy the economy as much as possible. We have realised that Trade Unions should straightaway fight them. This is only a better way to tackle the workers problems and much what others are doing to destroy capitalism in other countries. We think the condition of battle against capitalism need a severe attack. We hope to take up this matter at heart, against the people exploiters. This is an humble opportunity now to consider the matter specially it is obvious to the Europeans, but we do not see such implementation in the document of Congress or in the Report laid down. These are the critics which is very serious.

The occurrence of C.G.T.L. preoccupation in capitalist Europe, the division in the midst of Trade Unions movement are ~~now~~ profoundly exploiting the Trade Unions, so expansion of capitalist regime are concentrating in diverse way to maintain monopolies power.

The situation here are not only providing misery and poverty also threatening the Trade Union unity and action, this state of affair equally demanding people awakening so that working class could vanguish the boss exploitation for the better living of conditions.

The C.G.I.L. therefore consider the union in the working class, and elaboration which are conducting in Europe were determined and also consider that present stage is grave in the views of Politicle and Trade Union International spheres. The surmounting difficulties are boundless, though we are aware. But why not modify such a situation, which is important to the International.

The fight for peace euqgly standing in European capitalist character as dramatic urgency. What we have realised in Italy, great demonstrations took place, could not satisfy us still on. We think that to develop such issue is quite necessary that Trade Union should characterized in real form their social and political aspirations. The objective surmounting movement must take diplomatic positions as vulcanies. Experience has shown such a necessity.

Comrade Saillant in his report he had reserved a large place to the Trade Union unity. He also pointed out the Italian Trade Union fight and development such as in numerous countries. Certainly with Italy other countries will appreciate the initiative and rest assure that with positive action and people conciousness. Trade Unions will be able to fulfil her tasks.

Our Trade Union will discuss and should discuss as much as possible the problems of Unity which is important according to my knowledge.

The nature and orientations of J.C.F.T.U. into politic seems we accept the capitalist systems Which is in collaboration to the system. Particularly in the domaine of International politic, his support and his form of adjustment are creating troubles. This It is outstanding activities with the group who are most outraging to the cold war.

Now a days J.&.F.T.U. due to his new operation wishes to influence the working class. This way of objection and initiative taken the wish is to obtain good success, by criticising and by orienting new method.

The experience has shown that great masses passing their objectives, and most of the guiders and also the organisations of J.C.F.T.U. chooses new tactics.

It should be worked out in that direction, so that the good way of development may raised people conciousness.

To favourise the unity of action it is mean that to choose caously objectives. It will not worthwhile only to choose the programme of action as it is presented to us. I repeat: Concrete base of action could cover all ground and the wishes of every country. The position created in the Report of Comrade Sailant. It seems to me eronious to my notice the programme of action presented to this Congress could constituted in some way the basic organ of Unity and organisations, which lay out on the proposition of analogies. To be more precised, we think now a days in the whole world Trade Union and progressive organisations even revolutionaly autonomous unity were not accept such base.

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I am returning the two
papers. Sorry for the delay.
Could you kindly give ~~me~~ the
article on India to me again
after you have used it

Bahraj Mehta.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

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General Secretary: AJOY GHOSH

22.2.62

Bombay

There is a friend here working on the economic side of journals, who is interested in looking into all those company applications which come for reviewing before the Committee.

The material is kept as you can see it lying on my table. So I asked you to send it here. I have no time to look into all that. He will do it. So the latest application that will come up in the next meeting ~~to~~ must be there. Look them up & send them

here. The Bombay Commission is meeting on 6th here. The owner's man is creating trouble. Do I have to be there.

Working time here now ends
at 2 in the night!

The Tempo has caught up
in the last week - as is
usual with Bombay City.

Y
S.A. D. S.

Room Heater 1000w
with 3 core flex wire 21ft
& 3 pin 15 amp Plug: 1

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

P. Works DIVISION.

RECEIPT.

Received from the Executive
Engineer, P. Works Division,
Delhi, Room Heater 1000w = 1
table fan /
ceiling fan and table light for
the return of which I hold my-
self personally responsible.

Sh. 275: 2A: 62 ~~DANGE~~
DANGE

(Signature in full)

(Designation)

M. P.

(Address)

4. Ashoka Road

Date

23.12.61

[Handwritten signature and date]
23/12

UMANATH RAO - elected from Pudukkottai constituency

born (year not known) Kozhikode, Kerala

- From 1935 onwards, right from his student days, participated in the independence movement
- Was active in the student movement in Annamalai University and mobilised the students in the anti-imperialist struggles of early Second World War period (1940)
- Left college while studying for B.A.(Hons) to join as a full-time political worker
- In 1940, was implicated by the British Government in the Madras Conspiracy Case. The trial lasted 11 months and among co-accused were P.Ramarurti (at present Member, Rajya Sabha) and Mohan Kumaramangalam. Was sentenced for 2½ years - Served jail terms in Bellary and Cannanore jails.
- Became active in the trade union movement in Coimbatore since 1942 - Did relief work at the time of the plague epidemic in Coimbatore - When official innoculators dreading infection did not ~~xxx~~ dare approach affected areas, Umanath led batch of volunteers for doing relief work and to take preventive steps.
- went underground in 1946 at the time of the ~~xxxx~~ workers of the then South Indian Railway (SIR) - was also active in leading the Stanes Mills strike in Coimbatore - After this strike, was implicated in a murder case and detained in early 1947
- Escaped from jail in April 1947 and did TU work while underground.
- Was arrested in 1950 along with M.Kalyanasundaram (now re-elected Communist MLA) and implicated in the Trichy Conspiracy Case - Was sentenced for three years in this case along with the earlier charge and ~~xxxxxx~~ for ~~xxxxxx~~ escaping from prison.
- Inside jail, conducted a 28-day hunger-strike in 1950.
- Released in mid-1952 and since then actively in the trade union activities in Trichy dt., as well as in work among peasantry.
- Recently conducted hunger-strikes to press for settlement of demands of Pudukottai textile workers and Pugalur sugar mill workers.
- Member, State Executive, CPI, Tamilnad Council.

OF ELECTIONS AND YOUNG MINDS

What are ballot papers made of?

Certainly of paper - and names and symbols!
Nice things, no doubt.

By weight, over 200 tons of ballot papers were put out for the general elections. If you wanted to count them, one by one, it would be some sixty crores!

And all this and a few crores of rupees and the labour of tens of thousands of persons were required to get the symbols marked, to get majorities to rule - and minorities to oppose - over the next five year period.

You have been taught about democracy. You have a direct experience now of how democracy is made and what it is said to be made of.

You have felt the thrill of holding a ballot paper for a few seconds.

It is just like any other piece of paper, with names and symbols.

Most of you found only one symbol lovely enough.

And you took the delicate piece aside and marked your stamp on it.

It was all over in a few seconds.

You were one in a million - nay, the millions, who did alike.

You have now been classified into percentages. You are the one among 51 million (40.06%); 11 million (10%); 7 million (6%) or 28 million (25.21%) - representing the symbols you crossed in that fateful second.

Before the moment you held the ballot paper in your hands, you were one in 200 million (100%) - a cent per cent citizen voter in this second largest country in the world. You were the omnipotent voter.

Now you are part of a percentage - part of the political mind of India that finds expression in symbols.

You might be happy - if you voted for a winner. Or sad, if your candidate lost. Or sadder still, if he lost his deposit.

Or you have forgotten all about it, since the days of excitement are over.

*

You were nevertheless most sought after, till the moment you cast your vote.

Men with powerful voices have dinned into your ears the need to vote for a particular symbol.

You have been told many shocking things about the other party or the other candidate.

Worst still, you were shocked to find members of the candidate's party working on the sly to defeat him!

You have seen coffers getting filled of election funds - and getting emptied at equal speed.

You have been approached by the printed word, by the multicolour posters and the slogans raised in processions - the regular feature on the streets for most of the days.

And the newspapers which you thought spoke only of objective truth began to show particular likes or dislikes.

You are then told that ~~the big papers owned by~~ the likes and dislikes ~~are~~ seen in cold print belong to those who control the purse strings and pay the editors.

You have ~~seen~~ big men alighting from sleek cars almost crawling before the omnipotent voter. You have seen smiling ministers and Maharanis walking in villages reading out speeches prepared by ~~PROs~~ smart PROs.

You learn a lot about the actual value of truth - and of slander, measured in terms of column inches, platform speeches, the handbills, posters and writings on the wall.

You are dazed! And it is exciting!

*

If you were not just a voter but had plunged in the battle of the ballot, you would have learnt plenty more.

It's certainly nice to go about for votes, to influence minds of hundreds and thousands, to argue and convince, to shout at and thrown out, to be hooted down and intimidated - and, if luck has it, your candidate wins or the minister against whom you fought came toppling down. You feel like a hero.

It is certainly nice to passionately work for a cause, to get more adherents to that cause through the campaign for the vote, ~~if~~ even if your candidate proves a loser.

And it is certainly nice to ~~to~~ show - sometimes, a most pleasant surprise for you - how well you speak on a public platform. You discover hidden talents of the organiser and leader. You may even get mention in the newspapers.

You might one day be an MP or an MLA!

*

The scoreboards have been taken out. New Cabinets are being formed.

Candidates have submitted statements of election expenses - well within the permissible Rs. _____.

And all the rest in lakhs, out of the x lavish donations of millionaires and maharajahs were spent strictly on philanthropic activities during these election months in our "world's largest democracy".

Gay maharanis have become renowned democrats and whole families of turbaned princes have freely walked into the elected organs of our republic.

So have trudged in many others, whether you like them all - or not.

*

What next?

For the next five years, you will be a passive spectator?

Democracy isn't just the right to vote once in five years. And then leave the field free for the legislators and ministers to do as they please for half a decade.

Democracy needs constant check of the elected rulers, democratic mass organisations to criticise wayward rulers and constant public intervention on major matters of national importance.

If you hibernate for the next five years, the dreams with which you voted would be as far way from realisation as the next general election is.

For the young mind, passivity and hibernation would be suicidal.

Vote settles the problem of power. But vote does not settle all problems.

These have to be resolved by democratic action.

There is plenty to do - to organise, agitate, and build for a happy future.

You have to act to get election promises fulfilled. You will have to act en masse.

The election campaign has stirred up the young minds.

Let the new stirrings bear fruit in mass work ~~action~~ for common good.

After all, what is future made of?

Of young minds in action!

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- Recently conducted hunger-strikes to press for settlement of demands of Pudukottai textile workers and Pugalur sugar mill workers.
- Member, Btate Executive, CPI, Tamilnad Council.

- Joined Communist Party in 1938.
- Member, General Council of the AITUC.
- Joint Secretary, Tamilnad Trade Union Congress

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

KUNHANANDAN NAIR
NEWAGE

9- STAHLHEIMER STR.
BERLIN N-113
GDR

Dear Comrade Aekhuskin,

I am sure you have received my letter I wrote to you soon after my arrival in Berlin. I thought you are very busy and that is why you could not reply.

My wife wrote to me she received Rs. 100/- from Delhi via Tansing. I am sure it is the money you have arranged after my letter.

I am just putting on her. Looking lot of material to our daily papers. I also read weekly dispatches to New Age. P.C.T. wrote to me due to election pressure, he was not in a position to use any of them. I don't know the real reasons. It is terribly disappointing for me. I work so hard every day, yet no satisfaction. You supposed to be N.A. Compendent. But they don't print anything from me.

I once again request you to remind Com. S.A.D about my family. It is on his assurance I managed to send my people a mail. Have you been able to send anything in February? Please remember him. Shrawaji wrote to me from T.V.M. it is impossible to do any financial help from Kerala Centre. I don't send any money from here. Foreign exchange is impossible. I can send you some things like radio etc. out of my little savings. Please discuss with other Comrades and help my wife if Com. S.A.D is away in Bonnberg. Send something this month too.

I can write something for T.V. received. Please let me know if you can use such things. Give my regards to all Comrades in ASTUC and PMS. How is your wife? How is life? Here it is tough. I have to clean my room, bring coal and heat the oven (not centrally

W. H. ...
NEW YORK
JANUARY 24

lent, Cook my food, do my washing and everything

else myself. No unemployment and no one will

help you unless you pay half of my wages to the
helped. I am pulled down. But the climate is suitable
and my stomach returns to normal.

Please find time to drop a line

Yours

Katherine

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

Statesman, March 7 (Wednesday)

WAGE BOARD FOR COAL INDUSTRY

Representatives of the employers and workers organizations in the coal industry are meeting the Union Minister of Labour, Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, and the Minister of Steel Mines and Fuel, Sardar Swaran Singh, in New Delhi on Wednesday to discuss the question of wage revision in the industry, PTI says.

A bi-partite committee of representatives of employers and workers which had gone into the possibilities of wage revision in coal industry "within the existing price structure" is reported to have reached a deadlock. The committee has, therefore, sought consultations with the Central Ministers.

The workers have demanded an upward revision of wages and have suggested that if a negotiated settlement is not possible, a wage board should be set up for the industry.

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E.&O.E.

Manager,

TRADE UNION RECORD

April 62

RESOLUTION NO. I

The Committee for Algeria express their deep satisfaction over the agreement concluded on 18th March, 1962, between the Govt. of France and the Provisional Govt. of Algeria. This agreement paves the way for the establishment of a free, sovereign State of Algeria and normalisation of relations between the peoples of France and Algeria. The people of India had watched with deep admiration the course of the Algerian people's heroic struggle for freedom. The sacrifices they made and the hardships they suffered have few parallels in history. It is, therefore, deeply gratifying that the French Government, under the able and imaginative leadership of President De Gaulle, accepted the logic of the situation and arrived at, with the leaders of the Algerian people, a detailed agreement, subject to the approval of the people of France as well as of Algeria. The Committee for Algeria convey to the Provisional Government of Algeria and President De Gaulle their heartfelt felicitations for the act of statesmanship which brings Algeria its freedom and relieves France of an onerous burden.

Unhappily, the travail of the people of Algeria is not at an end yet. A section of the European settlers in Algeria (the O.A.S.) is not reconciled to the freedom of Algeria and is continuing its terroristic activities. These activities have deeply marred the joy of the Algerian people at the prospect of their freedom and independence. We have reasons to believe that the French Government will take necessary and effective steps to end the sufferings of the innocent people of Algeria so that the right atmosphere is created for the opening of a new and important phase in the history of the brave Algerian people.

The Committee for Algeria note with deep satisfaction the approval by an overwhelming majority of the French people in a recent referendum of the Evian agreement. They hope and trust that the referendum in Algeria will be held in peaceful conditions so that the people of Algeria can express their will freely and fully and lay the foundation for a new political and social order.

RESOLUTION NO. 2 .

April 62

The Committee for Algeria, in an earlier resolution passed in August, 1961, had expressed the view that the Provisional Government of Algeria should be recognised by the Government of India. In expressing that view the Committee did not have so much in mind the legal or constitutional complexities of the situation in Algeria but it wished to give expression to the deep sympathy of the Indian people for the cause of the freedom of Algeria and the heroic way in which the people of Algeria, under the inspiring leadership of F.L.N. , were conducting their struggle for self-determination and freedom.

Now that an agreement has been concluded between the French Government and the leaders of the Algerian people a provisional executive consisting fully of the representatives of the Algerian people formed and Algeria is on the threshold of her independence, the Committee for Algeria fully hope and trust that the recognition by the Government of India will be accorded to the Provisional Government of Algeria. This would be a further expression of our solidarity with the people of Algeria in their just and brave struggle for freedom.

CONTRAST IN SINO-SOVIET STAND ON KASHMIR --NEW DELHI APPRECIATES SOVIET SUPPORT

NEW DELHI, MAY 5 Warm appreciation of the Soviet support for India's stand coupled with the contrasting behaviour of China towards this country marks official reactions to the Security Council debate on Kashmir.

While Moscow's support in favour of India's position in Kashmir was already known, political observers here regard it as significant that the Soviet delegation leader, Mr. Morozov has not only repudiated the clamour for plebiscite in Kashmir but has warned against Pakistani threat of fresh tribal invasion. Equally significant, it is felt here, is the Soviet delegate's emphasis on the contrast between Pakistani bellicosity and India's concern for peaceful settlement.

Informed quarters here underline the importance of Mr. Morozov's reference to the "forbearance and patience" exercised by India, and that she is "acting in a peace-loving manner which is entirely in keeping with the mutually peace-loving policy being carried out by India all through." It is pointed out here that while in the past, the Soviet Union supporting India's case in Kashmir mainly stressed on the validity of Kashmir's accession to India, this time she has gone much further in stressing India's peaceful policy and contrasting it with Pakistan.

This is regarded here as being in direct contrast to the posture adopted by China in recent months. The stress on India's peaceful policy is completely lacking in Peking's recent angry notes. Besides, China has threatened to send out border patrols, against which India has decided to defend the frontier. The fact that Mr. Morozov praised India's peaceful stand even after Sri Krishna Menon's bracketing of China with Pakistan as an aggressive power - a position that has been taken for the first time in the U.N. by the Indian delegation - is taken here to highlight the contrast between Moscow and Peking's assessment of the present Indian stand.

This contrast is made all the more glaring, according to New Delhi circles, with the latest Chinese response to Pakistani overtures for the demarcation of the Sino-Pakistan boundary involving the Pak-occupied portion of Kashmir. Mr. Morozov's forthright speech in the Security Council in support of India runs counter to Peking agreeing to discuss Kashmir boundaries with Pakistan. It is explained here that this involves, firstly, that China does not fully recognise Kashmir's accession to India; and, secondly, Peking has gained by Pakistan supporting it for her claim that the border had "never been delimited and demarcated in history". The synchronization of the Chinese threat of resuming border patrolling with Pakistan's preparations for Tribal invasion is taken here as ominous, for it indicates a two-pronged pressure move against this country.

Meanwhile, the Army has been put on the alert because of these new developments on frontiers facing both Chinese and Pakistani armed forces. All leaves are reported to have been cancelled. The timing of Peking's threat to send out armed patrols on the border is regarded here as a diversionary tactics to harrass India precisely at the very moment when Pakistan is engaged in a propaganda and military build-up on the Kashmir frontier. --(IPA)--

SATISFACTION OVER SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON KASHMIR --

REACTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES

NEW DELHI, MAY 5: Leaders of different political parties have expressed satisfaction over the course of the Security Council debate on Kashmir.

The forthright support which the Soviet Union gave to India and the ability with which Sri Krishna Menon has presented this country's case have evoked specially warm appreciation, even among those who are not known as friends of either the Soviet Union or Sri Krishna Menon, with the sole exception of a spokesman of the Jan Sangh.

IPA approached the spokesmen of various political parties in the Capital for their reactions to the Security Council debate. The views expressed by them might be taken to reflect truthfully the public opinion in this country on this highly important issue.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party, said that the stand taken by India's representative in the debate was "very satisfactory". He expressed appreciation for the Soviet stand and said that it favoured Indian interests and would considerably add strength to the stand taken by India.

Referring to Pak-China agreement on negotiations on Kashmir's borders, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh said that he had been apprehending trouble from both these countries for a long time and the latest developments in this connection was nothing new. The fact that the announcement of the agreement was done on the eve of the Security Council debate on Kashmir showed, that it was a "propaganda stunt" to influence the Council.

The Congress leader, however, felt that in view of the Soviet stand which would "upset China" and the firm stand taken by India, it will not be possible for Pakistan and China to do much mischief. But the country must be prepared and should remain alert to meet any eventuality, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh hastened to add.

PSP leader, Sri Nath Pai M.P. said that Sri Krishna Menon had very ably presented Indian case in the Security Council. "We should also be grateful to the Soviet Union for the forthright and candid support given by it", he added.

The exposure of the agreement between China and Pakistan on Kashmir border, Sri Nath Pai felt, should open the eyes of those who have been encouraging Pakistan to build up its armed strength as a potential bulwark against Communism. Friends of China should also realize, he added, to what extent China is ready to go to spite India.

In view of all this, Sri Nath Pai expressed the hope that the Security Council would refrain from taking a decision which may tend to exacerbate a very delicate situation, which two totalitarian countries were recklessly seeking to create.

Sri Bhupesh Gupta M.P., leader of the Communist group in Parliament, expressed the view that the Security Council debate on Kashmir had again made it clear that the Western powers were not interested in helping to solve the problem. But for the instigation and support of the United States, Pakistan would not have succeeded in raising the matter in the Security Council, he said.

Sri Bhupesh Gupta said that the objective in raising the issue at this time in the Security Council was to malign India. It is to be noted that it has been synchronized with CENTO meeting where an important matter of discussion was the better arming of Pakistan. Pandit Nehru's stand that military assistance encouraged Pakistan to take to the path of tension-mongering and violence is very correct.

Contrast the position of the Soviet Union with that of the Western Powers, Sri Bhupesh Gupta stressed. The Soviet Union's correct stand and its support to India's case is in the interests of all those who stand for relaxation of

tension and.....

tension and promotion of good neighbourly relations among nations. Indian people will feel happy that the West's game in the Security Council has been given a thorough rebuff by the Soviet Union. Once again the selfless friendship of the Soviet Union towards India has been demonstrated.

The Defence Minister has undoubtedly put India's case ably and convincingly before the Security Council, Sri Gupta said. But the Western Powers are not interested in judging matters on merits or in terms of the various UN resolutions. For Western Powers the Kashmir issue is a plank for waging cold war against India. However, the time is past when such games could succeed.

Jammu and Kashmir is now a part of India in every way, politically and constitutionally. Ways and means should be found by the Government of India to take this issue out of the scope of the Security Council and the United Nations, Sri Bhupesh Gupta demanded. Pakistan has violated all the resolutions of the Security Council and it is Pakistan which should be called upon to answer charges of violations before it is given chance to have a say on other issues.

When asked about the Pak-China declaration on Kashmir borders, Sri Bhupesh Gupta said that position of CPI was clear: The whole of Jammu and Kashmir including the area occupied by Pakistan is part of India and Pakistan has no locus standi to carry on negotiations with any other power regarding this territory, nor should any country undertake negotiations with regard to any part of Jammu and Kashmir, whether occupied by Pakistan or not, with Pakistan. The only country which is entitled to have negotiations in respect of Jammu and Kashmir or any part thereof is India.

Sri G. Murahari M.P., Secretary of the Parliamentary Board of the Socialist Party, while supporting the stand taken by India in the debate, struck a critical note. "It was wrong on the part of the Government of India to have talked of plebiscite in the earlier stages when the Kashmir issue was discussed in the United Nations. They should have taken the stand which they are taking now a long time before", Sri Murahari said.

"The moves for border agreement between China and Pakistan is just a collusion of two sinners", he observed and added they both China and Pakistan wanted to exploit the situation against India despite the fact that they were diametrically opposed to each other in all respects. "India's borders are full of hostile elements. Our neighbours are either hostile to us or unfriendly. The only exception perhaps is that of Burma. Ceylon is friendly, but we have many problems in relation to Ceylon too. All these show that the Government of India's foreign policy has been a thorough failure", Sri Murahari said.

The spokesman of Jan Sangh, Sri Balraj Madhok, was even more critical of the Government of India for its acts of omission and commission. Pakistan's representative, Sir Zafrullah Khan, according to Sri Madhok, had been taking advantage of Prime Minister Nehru's offer of Plebiscite which was "uncalled for and had no legal or constitutional basis".

The Jan Sangh spokesman said that the stand taken by Sri Menon in the Security Council was "right and correct", but it should not be forgotten that it had been taken only recently, in fact only last year. The greatest enemy of India in Kashmir was not Pakistan but the policy of Government of India itself which were pursued for over ten years before taking the present stand, according to Sri Madhok. Even now, he added, permitting Kashmir to have a separate constitution and a separate flag was something counter to the concept that Kashmir was an integral part of India.

Sri Madhok is also not satisfied with Sri Krishna Menon representing India in Kashmir debate in the UNO. Late Maharaja Hari Singh would have been the most effective spokesman for India when the Kashmir issue first came up before the Security Council since he lawfully and rightfully acceded the State to India, Sri Madhok said. Maharaja is no longer alive, and in his absence the best representative for India in the debate should be his heir and present Sadar-i-Riyast, Maharaja Karan Singh or former Chief Justice of India, Sri Mehar Chand Mahajan who was the Chief Minister of the State at the time of its accession to India. --(IPA)--

DIVORCE OF ARTIST FROM SOCIETY UNDER CAPITALISM --

SATISH GUJRAL SUGGESTS MURALS AS SOLUTION

JULLUNDUR, MAY 5: Sri Satish Gujral, the noted Indian painter, is strongly critical of the "big press" for not covering properly the major cultural and artistic events in the country.

Talking to IPA, Sri Gujral angrily complained that while even the third-rate politicians stole headlines, the major artistic and cultural events concerning first-rate artists were either completely ignored or given a very insignificant treatment.

Though Sri Gujral expressed satisfaction at the Prime Minister Nehru's interest in and appreciation of the work of the artists and the artistic values, he had a dig at the behaviour of the bureaucrats for, what he called "usurping" the incentives provided by the Government. He welcomed the Prime Minister's idea that two per cent of the capital costs of all State buildings be spent on art-work. However, he said, the public acclaim, concern and appreciation of an artist and his work were what was required to cultivate the necessary atmosphere for propagation of art and for narrowing the gulf between the artist and the common man.

Sri Gujral was very emphatic on the necessity to make art intelligible and meaningful to common man. Art must serve the common man and should be close to life, he observed. He expressed concern over the gulf that had come about between the artist and his work and the ordinary man and woman. For this, he did not blame the "common man", but said that changed social concepts, were responsible for the downfall of the artist as a member of the social order. The artist had contributed his share in this process by alienating himself from the needs of the society.

He outlined some of the factors that "conditioned" the work of an artist. Foremost of them, he said, was the market question. The work of an artist was as much a commodity in the capitalist age as the output of industry. Art purchasers dictated their terms. The artist had to agree to them and thus either dilute his vision or create an abstract monstrosity to satisfy the "taste" of his rich purchasers.

Sri Gujral expressed the conviction that in India only bold murals could solve this problem which he characterised as the "isolation riddle". --(IPA)--

SMALL-SCALE INDUSTRIES HIT BY UNION BUDGET --

WEST BENGAL UNITS' PROTEST

CALCUTTA, MAY 5: The private small plywood factories in West Bengal face extinction following the budget proposal of imposing excise duty on plywood.

These factories, run as cottage industries employing more than eight thousand people, mostly refugees from East Pakistan, have hardly any means to pay the proposed duty. About three thousand families in Calcutta and suburbs alone depend on this type of cottage industry, run without any Government assistance, for their livelihood and maintenance.

In a memorandum sent to the Union Finance Minister, the Cottage Industry Plywood Manufacturers Association of Calcutta has stated that they were carrying on with great difficulty because of the hard competition from the saw mill owners and approved manufacturers, numbering about 60. It has been pointed out that these approved factories not only enjoy guaranteed markets in the tea plantations but also in the railways, project authorities, State Transport undertakings, big industries etc. for their commercial products. On the other hand plywood manufacturers in the cottage industry are not authorised to manufacture tea chest

of commercial.....

or commercial plywood and thus have no guaranteed market. The imposition of excise duty would lead to rise in price of the products and will prove a further handicap in the competition with the approved manufacturers. It has been complained that the approved manufacturers who enjoy greater facilities in respect of raw materials have been unduly favoured by the Central Budget in the shape of lower rate of excise duty. The Association has therefore appealed to exempt the cottage plywood industry from the proposed excise duty and thus save thousands of families - mostly East Pakistan displaced persons - from the sure loss of their meagre earnings.

The West Bengal Rolling Mills Association too has, in a communication to the Prime Minister, Finance Minister and some other Union Ministers, urged immediate withdrawal of excise duty on steel products of small re-rollers which has been imposed by the Central Budget. It has been pointed out that small-scale re-rolling industry is of very recent origin and most of the units have already been closed down because of want of raw materials. The imposition of new excise duty will hasten the disbandment of this infant industry in the country.

Demanding urgent steps for regular supply of raw materials at controlled rates, the Association has pointed out that West Bengal re-rollers have not received their quota of 1968 tons of re-rollable billets for the three quarters, ended March 31, 1961.

Meanwhile, workers of the powerloom industry have called upon the employers for joint action to save the industry which is facing serious crisis due to imposition of additional excise duty on units working 50 or more looms. A recent meeting of the workers unions of the industry urged upon the Union Government for withdrawal of the tax. The meeting felt that imposition of this fresh duty was unjust in view of the fact that powerloom industry was exempted from the purview of the Textile Wage Board because of its limited size and resources. The meeting further noted that several thousand workers were facing forced unemployment due to the owners' running only 49 looms and closing the rest. It demanded compensation for those who were laid off due to this move. --(IPA)--

PROGRESS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION --

MADRAS IN THE LEAD

NEW DELHI, MAY 5: The number of villages electrified till the end of March 1961 in the whole country is 22,785, according to information made available to the Lok Sabha by the Minister for Irrigation and Power.

These figures do not include the number of villages electrified in Jammu and Kashmir.

Madras has the largest number of electrified villages, namely six thousand. It is followed by Uttar Pradesh (4,500), Andhra (2,125), Punjab (2,030), Bihar (1,850), Kerala (1,670) and Mysore (1,650).

The remaining States have only less than five hundred electrified villages, except for Gujarat with 735 electrified villages and Maharashtra with 690. Assam has only 55 electrified villages.

A total of 3,111 villages were planned to be electrified during the year 1961-62 in the country, barring the States of Andhra, Assam, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for which figures are not available.

Madras again tops the list with 1,600 villages planned to be electrified. Punjab has plans to electrify 600 villages during the year. --(IPA)--

DECENTRALISATION OF POWERS IN FINANCIAL MATTERS --

MOVE TO IMPROVE PLAN IMPLEMENTATION IN KERALA

TRIVANDRUM, MAY 5: In an attempt to speed up execution and improve implementation of Plan schemes, the Kerala Government has vested heads of departments and administrative organs with greater powers and larger manoeuvrability in financial matters.

The heads of departments have now been given powers to directly recruit employees upto the grade of the lowest gazetted rank, as also effect transfers and postings of these employees. They can also create necessary contingency posts as per rules and appoint personnel to man these posts.

Another important decision is in regard to preparation of estimates and administrative sanction for Plan schemes. At present final and detailed estimates are needed for administrative sanction for the schemes. This has been amended to the effect that administrative sanction should be granted over rough estimates. It has also been decided that 50 per cent of the succeeding year's Plan schemes should receive administrative sanction during the preceding year.

It has also been decided that progress registers of schemes taken up and execution ordered should be maintained. Powers to accord financial sanctions have also been enlarged. Officials drawing a salary of Rs.800 and above can now sanction Plan schemes with an outlay of upto Rupees one lakh and those below that upto Rs.50 thousand. Departmental heads have been empowered to sanction upto Rupees two lakhs while the Secretary of the Public Works Department can sanction schemes with an outlay of Rupees three lakhs.

With regard to purchase of materials for the Plan schemes and projects also, certain changes have been made in the procedure. The heads of departments have been given powers to purchase urgently needed materials directly by the new order. At present, all purchases are to be effected through the Stores Purchase Organisation.

The changes in the procedure and increased powers to the departmental heads were effected on the recommendations made by a committee, constituted to go into the extent of decentralisation that could be effected. These changes have been generally welcomed though some circles have expressed doubts whether the desired results would be achieved because many interests would now be at work at pressurising the officials concerned into taking steps to favour them. --(IPA)--

ANCIENT FINDS EXCAVATED IN M.P.

BHOPAL, MAY 5: Ancient finds considered to be about two thousand years old have been excavated recently at Godardev in Ohhindwara district, Madhya Pradesh.

The finds include the images of Ganesh, the Hindu God of Learning, Mahavir, the Jain saint and Gautam Buddha; a sculptured gate, presumably of some stupa and various stone inscriptions.

A thirty-man committee has been set up by the Madhya Pradesh Government to study these finds which will be of great historical and archaeological interest.

--(IPA)--

Mission of the Provisional Government
of the Algerian Republic in India.

ON THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF THE PROVISIONAL
GOVERNMENT OF THE ALGERIAN REPUBLIC

CONTENTS

(A)	Some Facts - Some data -	Page No. 1
(B)	The Question of Recognition of the G.P.R.A. by the Government of the Republic of India	- 3
(C)	<u>Appendices</u>	
	(1) Algeria on the International scene	- 6
	(2) Algeria and the Big International Conferences	- 14
	(3) List of the De-jure Recognitions Extended to the G.P.R.A. up to March 21, 1962.	- 15

ON THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE ALGERIAN REPUBLIC

A - SOME FACTS

SOME DATA

- 1st November 1954: All peaceful means having proved inefficient, the C.R.N.A. launched armed Revolution.
- 1954-55: The two largest political parties and other national organisations were dissolved. The entire Algerian people are united within the Front and the **A**rmy of National Liberation was formed in order to carry on the struggle.
- August 1956: The Congress of the FLN which took place at Soummam, about 120 K.M. from Algeria, elected the national Council of the Algerian Revolution, the committee of co-ordination and the Executive which is true Government of Algeria in war.
- 1957-58: Military operations on a large scale: shelling of Napalm bombs, mass arrests, tortures, construction of electrified barriers along the Tunisian and Moroccan frontiers (on March, 1962, there were more than a million dead, hundreds of thousands of prisoners and those interned, 2,000,000 regrouped, nearly 300,000 who took refuge in Tunisia and Morocco).

The F.L.N. High Command, for technical and security reasons, decided to carry on the struggle from the other side of the frontier, from North African soil - an ultra modern device for transmission is set up. Enlisting and rallying of the masses around the F.L.N. and other parallel organisation like the General Union of Workers, National Union of Students, General Union of Commerce and Industry, Women's Union, Red Crescent etc., continues in full vigour.

Whole regions are liberated and placed under the control of the F.L.N.

- 19 September, 1958: after 4 years of a fierce war the Algerian people create a Government for themselves: The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic (G.P.R.A.).

THIS IS AN ACTION BY WHICH THE ALGERIAN PEOPLE IN WAR PROCLAIMS
THAT ALGERIA IS NO LONGER A PART OF FRANCE AND THAT THE ONLY AUTHORITY

WHICH THEY RECOGNISE IS THE G.P.R.A. BORN OF THE F.L.N.

From this historical date of the creation of the GPRA the Algerian people shall play a more and more important role in the international field (vide the appendix herewith attached).

In order to successfully conduct the war of liberation against an army of 800,000 men fully armed with modern weapons the G.P.R.A needed:

Political support: The Algerian Revolution has benefitted from the ever growing sympathy of the world opinion especially of the African, Asian and Latin American countries.

Material supports: Arms, Finance, provisions etc. Considerable assistance has been given by the Arab countries, by neutrals and by socialist countries.

Diplomatic support: Within inter-Governmental Conferences, international organisations and diplomatic recognition of the G.P.R.A

THE QUESTION OF RECOGNITION OF THE G.P.R.A. BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA.

I. There is absolutely no doubt that India, a country that has known what colonialism is, and which is traditionally anti-colonialist, has firmly supported Algeria in her fight for national independence against French Colonialism.

II. This is amply proved by the resolutions adopted by various political parties, especially the Congress Party, by the debates in the Parliament and by the statements of Prime Minister Nehru.

III. This support is quite natural if one takes into consideration the fact that both India and Algeria have their internal as well as external policies based on the same principles.

-Socialism, democracy, secularism

-anti-colonialism

-non-alignment and abhorance of Military Pacts.

-peace and co-operation with all people.

Both India and Algeria were represented at Bandung in 1955 and at Belgrade in 1961.

India, thus, is one of the countries that have the closest ties with Algeria as far as principles are concerned.

IV. Why is it then that India is not included among the 33 countries (vide the attached list) which have this day recognised the G.P.R.A.?

POSITION BEFORE 18 MARCH, 1962, DATE OF SIGNING THE
EVIAN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE G.P.R.A. AND THE GOVERN-
MENT OF FRANCE.

a) A request for official recognition had been addressed to the Government of the Republic of India as early as 19 September, 1958.

1. LEGAL ASPECT OF THE PROBLEM: After four years of war the authority of the G.P.R.A. over the Algerian people could not be put to any doubt.

Under the leadership of the G.P.R.A. the army of

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Under the leadership of the G.P.R.A. the army of

National Liberation occupied, even according to the version of the French authorities, a considerable part of the Algerian Territory.

The fact that the G.P.R.A. had its headquarters outside Algeria was due to certain very special conditions of the Algerian war (see under) what really matter was that both the civil and military cadres in Algeria acted under the exclusive authority of them had taken active part in the armed struggle in Algeria for years.

2. POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE QUESTION:

The legal aspect of recognition, though important, must be relegated to second place in relation to the political aspect of the problem.

The representative character of the G.P.R.A. was uncontested, the recognition was only a sort of support to a people in war for the sacred principle of the right of the people to self-determination.

This would have been the recognition of the fact that Algeria did not form part of France.

This would have been a categorical expression by India that she formally disapproved the war waged against the people of Algeria by France for maintaining their domination.

It would have been a definite encouragement to the Algerian people engaged in a merciless war for winning ^{its} ~~their~~ national independence.

Though the Indian Government recognised the merit of all these points and principles she still abstained from giving recognition to the G.P.R.A. Why? For reasons of efficacy, it is said. In other words, the Indian Government would be in an advantageous position to exert more pressure on the French Government with more chances of success for a negotiated settlement with the G.P.R.A.

4. Forty one months after the formation of the G.P.R.A., an agreement was signed with the French Government. This agreement regulates not only the conditions of application of self- and command of the G.P.R.A.

All members of the G.P.R.A. were formerly national leaders representing all shades and types of Algerian nationalism. Majority.



determination, but also the exact conditions of co-operation between independent Algeria and France. This agreement constitutes a "de facto" recognition of the G.P.R.A. by the French Government itself.

Why it is that, in spite of the existence of this agreement the "de jure" recognition assumes a greater importance?

1. For reasons of principle once India proclaims her support to the cause of Algerian independence, there ~~will~~^{can} be no more any obstacle to recognition the moment a negotiated settlement on the basis of Algerian independence is arrived at between the Algerian and French Governments.

2. This settlement received the quasi-unanimous approval of the people of France following the referendum of 8th April (this is the first time that a referendum took place in France and not in Algeria).

3. This recognition would be a very important support to the G.P.R.A. and would have very advantageous consequences for future relations between India and Algeria, which would naturally remember, with affection, having been supported at a critical moment of her history.

4. As a policy of great importance, this recognition shall be highly appreciated particularly by the 33 nations that have already recognised and also by the Governments and the people of the Arab, African and Asian countries as well as by all democratic minded people of the world.

5. From a practical point of view this recognition shall be the contribution by India to the war which we are waging against all those, who, whether in Algeria, France or in any other part of the world, are trying to obstruct the sincere and quick application of the Evian agreements (fascist forces of the O.A.S. and their allies).

6. In all logic, the French Government ought to encourage recognition of the G.P.R.A. (with which she held negotiations) if she is really interested in the ~~adoption~~^{implementation} of the terms of the

Evian agreement. The fact that France does not have the least intention to do so (look at the example of the Soviet Union, but nothing happened in the case of Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Albania all of whom recognised the G.P.R.A. on the same date and France continue to have the same normal relations with Indonesia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Tunisia, Pakistan, Combodia etc., which have already recognised the G.P.R.A.) may give rise to various interpretations but it must at the same time kindle a desire for giving a still greater support to the G.P.R.A.

7. The most important concession perhaps that could ^{have been} made to France would ^{have been} ~~be~~ that India, for giving recognition to the G.P.R.A., waited for a negotiated settlement of the Algerian problem, even for 42 months after the formation of the G.P.R.A.

8. Finally India and Algeria being bound by a common orientation, by common objectives it is abnormal that countries that do not ~~altogether~~ fulfill these conditions have already recognised the G.P.R.A. whereas it is still not so the case with India.

SEVEN YEARS OF HISTORY ALGERIA ON THE INTERNATIONAL SCENE

When, about seven and a half years ago, a handful of determined militants decided on a war for national liberation, the intire world was taken by surprise to see a nation, which was isolated from the rest of the world by an oppressive regime, shake off the yoke of colonialism and assert its existence.

Today, thanks to the enormous sacrifices of the Algerian people and the heroic struggle of the Army of National Liberation that the right of Algeria to independence is recognised even by France herself. The Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic is recognised by the great Powers of the world. Algeria is respected and heard in almost all international bodies.

ALGERIA AND THE U.N.O.

From 1955 up to December 1961 the Algerian question has regularly been debated in the United Nations Organisation.

The Algerian question all through the debates in the U.N. transcended the limits of a Franco-Algerian conflict, the various countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America rallying round Algeria to fight against French colonialism and its allies. In rapproching themselves more and more closely they formed themselves into a homogenous group which the imperialists were forced to acknowledge.

10th SESSION 1955

On September 20, 1955, the opening day of the 10th Session of the United Nations Assembly, the Algerian people by a general strike demonstrated their determination for achieving independence. The Algerian question for the first time, was placed on the Agenda of the U.N. The world rejected the French thesis according to which the Algerian problem was "a French internal question".

11TH SESSION: FEBRUARY 1957

The 8 days national strike from 28th January to 4th February 1957 was the national expression of an ^p appeal to world opinion, on the occasion of the debate on Algeria at the U.N. : the ~~g~~ General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the hope "that a just, peaceful and democratic solution be found through appropriate means in accordance with aims and principles of the United Nations Charter".

12TH SESSION: DECEMBER 1957

The Algerian question, for the third time, was placed ^{on the} /agenda of the U.N. The resolution which was unanimously adopted clearly recalled the right of the people to self-determination and expressed its "faith in a peaceful solution".

13TH SESSION : NOVEMBER & DECEMBER 1958

The setting up of the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, on 19 September, 1958, created a new situation both politically and diplomatically ~~to~~ ^{through} the recognition granted to it by fraternal and friendly countries. The revolution once again ^{receives} support of African and Asian countries as well as ~~to~~ ^{of} socialist countries.

A resolution recognising the right of the Algerian people to independence was passed at the close of the debate of the 13th Session in November 1958; the United Nations earnestly recommended negotiations between the two parties in view of finding out a solution consistent with principles of the United Nations Charter. This attitude was expression of the condemnation of the French policy.

The role played by fraternal and friendly countries of Africa and Asia was very important. The Algerians again scored a victory during this Session.

14TH SESSION: DECEMBER 1959

Algeria in arms continues its pressure on both the military and political spheres: the G.P.R.A. proposed September 28 for opening of negotiations for the application of the right of self-determination and for re-establishment of peace. The 14th Session of the U.N.O. supported the stand of the G.P.R.A. and the Algerian people in war for their independence. The assembly "recognises the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and earnestly desires that negotiations be conducted in order to arrive at a peaceful solution on the basis of self-determination in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter."

In spite of the underhand dealings and pressure of the Atlantic Block, the attitude taken by the G.P.R.A. has been forced upon the General Assembly.

15th Session: December 1960

The diplomatic position of the G.P.R.A., the action of the mass of the people and of the F.L.N. at the time of the decisive days of December, these are the facts that strongly support the inscription of the Algerian question at the opening of the 15th

Session of the U.N.O. The adversary withdraws from all the fronts.

With an overwhelming majority (63 votes for, 8 against, and 27 abstentions) the General Assembly explicitly recognised the G.P.R.A. as one of the two parties in the conflict, pronounced itself against all amputation of the national territory and against any kind of partition, recognised the urgent necessity for guarantees for self-determination and finally reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations Organisation in the settlement of the Franco-Algerian conflict.

This time certain traditional allies of France such as Turkey, Canada, Ireland, Denmark and Norway abandon her.

16th Session: November-December 1961

The diplomatic support of the countries of Asia and Africa assumed quite a great importance at the Conference at Belgrade in September 1961 and developed still more. The resolution which was proposed by the Algerian delegation and unanimously voted at the 16th Session of the United Nations recommended "the resumption of negotiations with a view to putting into execution the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and independence having respect for the unity and territorial integrity of Algeria."

THE CONFERENCES OF THE MAGHREB COUNTRIES

Ever since achieving their independence Tunisia and Morocco took an active part in the building up of the Arab Maghreb. Their material, diplomatic and political support is a valuable asset for the Algerian cause.

- The Leaders of North Africa organised a meeting, in Tunisia in October 1961, for hastening the advent of peace in Algeria. But the acts of French air piracy threaten the entire Maghreb with insecurity without the independence of Algeria.

- At Tangiers, in April 1958, it was the unity of Maghreb that was the main theme of talks, unity of North Africa was proclaimed at Tangiers by the three National Movements. The Istiqlal, the Neo-Destour and the F.L.N. reaffirmed their faith in a United Maghreb.

- At Tunis again, in June 1958, the delegation from the Governments of Morocco, Tunisia and C.C.E. solemnly proclaimed the right of the Algerian people to sovereignty and independence.

Finally, in February 1961, the meeting of the head of States at Dar-Es-Salam, Rabat was a positive contribution to the setting up of Maghreb.

ALGERIA AND THE ARAB STATES

From the very beginning of Revolution the activities of brotherly Arab countries developed in all spheres.

Following the entry in September of the Maghreb countries into the League of Arab States, Algeria is present in all the sessions of the League

At the Conference of Shtaura the Foreign Ministers attached utmost importance to Algeria. In a resolution they again declared that "the cause of Algeria is a cause common to all the Arab Nations".

At Baghdad, in February 1961, these fraternal countries expressed their political and diplomatic support and increased their material assistance to Algeria.

Contd..

ALGERIA AND AFRICA
ACCRA: APRIL 1958

The independent States of Africa lent support without reservation to Algeria in war.

The independent States of Africa 'recognise the right of the Algerian people to independence and self-determination and declare their determination to do everything possible to help the Algerian people until their accession to independence' (Resolution on Algeria).

ACCRA: 12 December, 1958

The people of Africa meet again at Accra to lay the foundations of African unity. The Conference in its resolution 'condemns the French policy, reaffirms the right of the Algerian people to independence'.

Conference of Independent African States (August 1959)

At Monrovia Algeria made its official entry into the union of independent African States.

The Independent African States reaffirmed their unconditional support to the Algerian cause. Through them it is the entire population of Africa that has expressed its will. Henceforth, on international sphere . Algeria is about to launch a veneral diplomatic offensive.

In its resolution on Algeria the Conference 'desires that all the Governments of the world support and recognise the G.P.R.A.

"Recommends to independents African States the pursuit of diplomatic activities in support of the Algerian cause and recommends to furnish material assistance to Algeria".

Second Conference of African peoples.

The Second Conference of African peoples which met at Tunis in January 1960 "denounces and condemns the imperialist designs for partitioning Algeria and declares the principle of indivisibility and integrity of Algerian Territory".

Three months after two successive international Conferences were held, one at Accra and the other at Conakry. The first brought together representatives of all independent States of Africa and the second the representatives of the peoples of Africa and Asia and revival and through the historical Conference of Bandung to the level of the people.

Both these conferences have once again supported the Algerian people in their struggle for liberation. The plan of C.N.R.A. to make an appeal for volunteers creates great enthusiasm.

International Council of the Algerian Revolution.

On the eve of the Evian negotiations the third Conference of the African peoples held at Cairo (March 1961) denounced all manoeuvres at partitioning Algeria and lent its unanimous support to the G.F.R.A. in its decision to start negotiations with the French Government.

AFRO-ASIAN SUPPORT

BANDUNG

A few months after the launching of the Revolution the countries of Africa and Asia give, at Bandung, an overwhelming support to the struggle - Algeria.

The Bandung Conference revealed to the entire humanity the existence of the power of the 'third block'. Algerian Revolution was represented there by a delegation comprising specially M'Hammed Yazid and Ait-Ahmed.

The Bandung Conference in its final resolution declared support, to the 'right of the people of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia to self-determination'.

From the Conference of Bandung to that of Belgrade in September 1961 Algeria is at the head of anti-colonial war. The Algerian war has become the symbol of anti-colonial fight for Afro-Asian people. Algeria pledges with the countries of Africa and Asia in declaring her fidelity to the principles laid down at Bandung and her neutrality towards the two blocks.

CAIRO: December 1957.

Afro-Asian solidarity is again expressed in the most striking manner at the Cairo Conference, continuing and strengthening the powerful Bandung movement. Algeria is also at the battlefield where the most decisive battle between the forces of progress and colonialism is being fought.

Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference, held at Cairo, declared 'its support to the heroic struggle of the Algerian people'.

BELGRADE: September 1961

More than 20 Head of States of Africa, Asia, Latin America and Yugoslavia solemnly supported the G.P.R.A. 'de jure' recognitions by Yugoslavia, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Ghana and Pakistan have strengthened the ever increasing solidarity.

The representation of the G.P.R.A. on international bodies is widened and strengthened. In the motion on Algeria all the Chiefs of States and of Governments of the Belgrade Conference expressed their 'satisfaction to see that at this Conference Algeria is represented by her legitimate representative, the President of the G.P.R.A.'.

Seven and a half years of struggle witnessed international solidarity with Algeria, which was of immense importance to us. Today the result of it consists in this vast ^{radiation} of the Algerian Revolution across the entire world.

The head of States and of the Governments of the greatest world powers after having supported the Algerian cause have recognised the State and the Algerian Government. Following the recognition by brother countries of the Maghreb and of the Arab world, China, the independent States of Africa and of Asia, Cuba, Yugoslavia and immediately after the cease-fire the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Rumania ^{Bulgaria} and Albania extended a 'de jure' recognition to the G.P.R.A.

Messages of sympathy and solidarity at this decisive stage of our Revolution reach us from all corners of the world. This tremendous support proves that today the great nations are with Algeria to help us to put into practice in truth and honesty the agreement reached at Evian and to strongly condemn the criminal actions of the O.A.S. fascists.

ALGERIA AND THE BIG INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

MAGREB (ALGERIA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA)

AFRICAN PEOPLE'S CONFERENCES

CONFERENCES

TUNIS	OCTOBER	1956
TANGIER	APRIL	1958
TUNIS	JUNE	1958
RABAT	FEBRUARY	1961

ACCRA	DECEMBER	1958
TUNIS	JANUARY	1960
CAIRO	MARCH	1961

ARAB STATES CONFERENCES

CONFERENCES OF AFRICAN CHIEFS OF STATES

CHTAURA, Lebanon AUGUST 1961

CASABLANCA JANUARY 1961

CONFERENCES BY INDEPENDENT

AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCES

AFRICAN STATES

ACCRA	APRIL	1958
MONROVIA	AUGUST	1959
ADDIS ABABA	JUNE	1960

BANDUNG	APRIL	1955
CAIRO	DECEMBER	1957
CONAKRY	APRIL	1960

CONFERENCES OF CHIEFS OF

NON-ALIGNED STATES

BELGRADE SEPTEMBER 1961

LIST OF THE RECOGNITIONS EXTENDED TO THE GERA UP TO MARCH 21ST, 1962.

33 States have de jure recognised the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic.

Here is the list of these States according to chronological order of recognition.

7	IRAQ	19 September, 1958
2	LIBYA	19 September, 1958
12	MOROCCO	19 September, 1958
4	TUNISIA	19 September, 1958
7	SAUDI ARABIA	20 September, 1958
2	JORDAN	20 September, 1958
26	UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC	21 September, 1958
9	YEMEN	21 September, 1958
65	CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)	22 September, 1958
	SUDAN	22 September, 1958
	KOREA (PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)	25 September, 1958
	VIETNAM (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC)	26 September, 1958
	INDONESIA	27 September, 1958
	GUINEA	30 September, 1958 - 6 August, 1959. Confirmed
	MONGOLIA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC)	15 December, 1958
	LEBANON	15 January, 1959
	LIBERIA	7 June, 1960
	TOGO	17 June, 1960
	MALI	18 February, 1961
	CONGO (Leopoldville)	19 February, 1961
	CUBA	29 June, 1961
	PAKISTAN	3 August, 1961
	AFGHANISTAN	2 September, 1961
	CAMBODIA	5 September, 1961
	YUGOSLAVIA	5 September, 1961
	GERMANY	5 September, 1961
	ARAB REPUBLIC OF SYRIA	6 October, 1961
	SOMALIA	20 October, 1961
	U.S.S.R.	19 March, 1962
	CZECHOSLOVAKIA	20 March, 1962
	RUMANIA	20 March, 1962
	ALBANIA	21 March, 1962
	BULGARIA	21 March, 1962

HUNGARIA

17 April 62

AN EXTRACT FROM PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH ON INTERNATIONAL
SITUATION IN REPLY TO THE DEBATE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN THE
LOK SABHA ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH DECEMBER, 1961.

ALGERIA

I confess that this question of the recognition of the Algerian Government has troubled us greatly, because our minds and hearts are with the Algerians fighting for their freedom. We have said so repeatedly. We have helped them in many ways, morally and otherwise, apart from resolutions, diplomatically and otherwise. It was not merely a question of legal flaw, although legally one normally does not recognise a Government that does not exist in its own territory. It is an emigre Government. It is recognised only in war time for special purposes. But the real difficulty was - we considered it several times - whether it would be more advantageous to Algerians if we recognise it or refrain from doing so. As we have said, we are thinking of it, we continue to think about it and a time may come when we will do it.

But in the last two years or so there have been constant talks between the Algerian national leaders and the French Government and always there has been hope that these will lead to some result. I still hope and I think it is quite conceivable and even probable that some agreement will be arrived at fairly soon to make Algeria free and independent. So I was informed too when I was passing through Paris recently. But I cannot guarantee because there have been so many slips in the past. This kind of a thing on the verge of taking place, a gesture because it would only be a gesture of saying that we recognise the Provisional Government, instead of helping them may even come in the way. That is our thinking. We may be wrong or we may be right. We thought we may even come in their way. It will

certainly come in our way to deal with this problem in any other way because then all the other approaches will be barred. Anyhow, what I am trying to point out is this that we have felt very strongly the tremendous suffering and sacrifice of the Algerian people. In their struggle we have been wholeheartedly with them. We have expressed ourselves in this way everywhere, in diplomatic correspondence, in private talks, in the United Nations, here and everywhere. As to this gesture of recognition, it might under certain circumstances do good and it might not. One balances these things and in the balance we thought that it might do a little more harm to their cause than otherwise. That is why we did not do it.

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AN EXTRACT FROM PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS
IN THE LOK SABHA ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH AUGUST, 1961.

ALGERIA

But in Africa there is the old question of Algeria. Repeated attempts at negotiations have not brought any fruitful result yet. One can only hope that these will be resumed and out of them will come decisions confirming the independence of Algeria. Unfortunately for Algeria, the Sahara Desert is producing oil. Oil is always a troublesome thing, something that leads to cupidity and conflict. Normally one should say obviously that the Sahara Desert should be a part of Algeria or, may be, a part of Tunis, whatever it is, that is creating a good deal of trouble. I feel that the normal course should be followed and Algeria should include these areas. Anyhow, as the House knows, we have supported Algeria completely throughout this period.

One question has certainly arisen, that is, the recognition of the Provisional Government of Algeria. Many friends, hon. Members opposite and on this side too, have felt that we should recognise the Provisional Government of Algeria. It may be that we have taken a rather legalistic view because normally speaking one does not recognise a Government which does not function on the soil, except in wartime when this is being done, that is, emigre Governments. So, while we were completely in favour of Algeria's independence and the success of their nationalist struggle, we did hesitate to recognise this Government. In fact, however, although de jure recognition was not given to it, de facto recognition to some extent has taken place. We have met the Ministers of this Provisional Government and in a few days time, in a fortnight or so, as I shall presently inform the House, I am going to Belgrade to attend a Conference of certain non-aligned countries and the Provisional Government of Algeria is also represented there. So we function together de facto. It is not a matter of high principle

although some principles and practices of international law are involved in it. Nevertheless, it is not a matter of high principle and it is for us to consider afresh whether we should recognise the Provisional Government of Algeria or not and, if so, when we should do so. We thought that our non-formal recognition, that is, de jure recognition, would probably help us in some ways in dealing with this problem, in helping it and in helping them to find a solution. But if that is not so and other circumstances arise, we shall consider the question then of formally recognising the Provisional Government of Algeria.

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