

India Acting To Improve Ties With U.S.

By Lewis M. Simons

Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29 — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her ruling Congress Party are hard at work mending fences with the Nixon administration.

After a full year in which relations between the two countries slipped from bad to worse, often with not-so-gentle nudges from India, Mrs. Gandhi and her colleagues now are seeking to mollify the United States.

The surest sign to date emerged Wednesday night when Congress Party leaders although critical, refused to condemn outright the current heavy U.S. bombing of North Vietnam, as they did the U.S. mining of North Vietnam's harbors last May.

In fact, a foreign policy statement adopted by the party at its annual Working Committee meeting in Calcutta avoided even naming the United States. North Vietnam, the resolution stated, was "being subjected to indiscriminate bombing of its civilian population in a senseless desire to impose the will of an outside power."

There are indications that the statement would have been even further watered down were it not for pressures from militant delegates.

Replying to criticism from the floor, Foreign Minister Swaran Singh said, "We have spelled out the content of condemnation in the resolution instead of using the word itself."

Last May, Swaran Singh felt free to use "the word itself" when he called on both houses of Parliament to "join the government in condemning" the United States for mining North Vietnamese ports.

The language of the new party resolution appears calculated to placate the majority of Congress Party members but not step on President Nixon's toes.

It is considerably milder than editorial comments on the bombing appearing in most Indian newspapers.

For its part, the Nixon administration has taken several steps intended to please India. One important move was the U.S. role in rescheduling India's debt to the World Bank. Another has been the recent appointment of Harvard academician Daniel Patrick Moynihan as the new U.S. ambassador to India.

Many liberal Indians are awaiting Moynihan's arrival with an enthusiasm not felt since the urbane John Kenneth Galbraith was U.S. ambassador here in the early 1960s.

The halcyon days of Indo-American relations during the 1960s went on the skids a year ago. The descent, which began with Mr. Nixon's "tilt" toward Pakistan during the Bangladesh confrontation, plummeted when the President dispatched ships of the 7th Fleet into the Bay of Bengal during the two-week Indo-Pakistan war.

India emerged from the war as the unquestioned dominant power in South Asia. For a while, Indian leaders appeared to believe they could afford to alienate the United States while turning increasingly to the Soviet Union for support.

This calculation went awry because of an ancient fact of life in India: drought. Within the last few months, the government has admitted that the country is faced with a chronic food shortage as a result of the failure of the last monsoon.

This same rain failure, ironically, hit the Soviet Union, leaving India no choice but to turn to the United States for help. Within a few weeks after Mrs. Gandhi and other government and party

officials were charging U.S. Central Intelligence Agency operatives with interfering in India's affairs, other Indian officials were in Washington contracting for grain.

Charges against the CIA have faded into oblivion today and Mrs. Gandhi went out of her way to eliminate any doubts over whether the United States was any longer interfering in Indian affairs.

Commenting on a statement she made Wednesday that "certain powerful forces are ranged against us," the prime minister said she had not been referring to any particular country.

While better days clearly are coming, U.S. diplomats and Indian leaders are cautioning that even at best, relations between India and the United States will not duplicate the period of a decade ago.

At that time, the relationship worked because India had to rely upon the United States for a seemingly unending stream of aid. Today, both sides say they are looking forward to what Swaran Singh has termed a relationship based on "equality, reciprocity and mutual respect."

ASTA LETTER
19 Dec 1972

SOME TOUGH TIMES lie ahead for India, and the crunch is likely to come early in 1973.

Both economic and political troubles have been growing in recent weeks, spawned in part by India's decision to go to war with Pakistan just one year ago to help create the independent nation of Bangladesh.

The real cost of that decision now is being felt.

On top of the strain the war placed on the economy, India has suffered a serious harvest failure, amounting to a drop in foodgrain production of an estimated 15 million tons.

The grain shortage and the heavy government spending for defense and the Bangladesh war have led to a significant increase in inflation.

Industry, plagued by mismanagement and apathy among workers both in the private and public sectors, remains stagnant.

With the government of Mrs. INDIRA GANDHI still undecided on a formula for industrial ownership---trying to find a happy compromise between the extremes of state ownership and unrestricted private enterprise---no one is much interested in risking new industrial investments.

Compounding these problems, and adding to an increasingly tense political atmosphere, is the mounting unemployment...especially of young and highly educated Indian professionals.

Although Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party maintains a substantial majority in Parliament, the opposition---both left and right---has grown much more vocal and critical of the government.

The government first tried to divert attention from the country's rising food and other prices by blaming the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) for stirring unrest and demonstrations. It then quickly tried to back off.

The opposition elements, however, have kept the issue alive in order to further embarrass the government.

Right-wing opposition elements have been growing bolder in their expressions of concern over the close relationship Mrs. Gandhi has been forging with the Soviet Union.

But the main source of dissent and trouble for the government is the deteriorating economic situation and particularly the continuing increase in prices of food and other essential goods.

With the next harvest---due early in 1973---likely to be far below original expectations, more trouble for India can be expected. The situation bears watching.

Indian Love Call

Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh's call for renewed "friendly and cooperative" ties with the United States signals a welcome change in the poisoned atmosphere that has estranged the world's two largest democracies since last year's Indian-Pakistani war over Bangladesh.

New Delhi was understandably bitter over overt American support for Pakistan during the repression of the former Bengali state and the subsequent subcontinental conflict. But the Indians carried their pique to ridiculous lengths when top governmental officials leveled absurd charges against the C.I.A. for alleged meddling in Indian affairs and placed a stifling ban on the exchange of scholars between the two countries.

The sober second thoughts reflected in Mr. Singh's friendly overture may have been induced by a serious crop failure in India which requires the Indians to seek grain imports that only the United States could provide. Further easing Indian-American tensions has been the move toward peace in Indochina, long a source of friction between the two countries; United States recognition and generous support for Bangladesh, and growing Indian wariness of the close ties with the Soviet Union forged during the Indian-Pakistani conflict.

Whatever the immediate causes of India's change of heart, it deserves the warm response it has already received from Secretary of State Rogers. As Mr. Singh has noted, the two countries "cherish common values of an abiding nature such as our belief in democracy and a democratic life, individual liberty and human dignity." In a world where those values are everywhere threatened, neither India or the United States can afford to indulge in petty quarrels.

HOUSTON, TEX.
CHRONICLE

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S - 353,314

DEC 4 1972

Encouraging words from India

Overtures from India indicate a willingness on that country's part to join the movement toward world stability.

The pace was set earlier this year by the United States, Russia, China and the opposing factions in Europe.

India has followed an erratic course over the past few years. Last year's Pakistan-Bangladesh war caused Indian-U.S. relations to sour; a brief border war a decade ago with China embittered relations between the two countries.

Now, Foreign Minister Swaran Singh says India is ready to normalize diplomatic and other relations with both China and the United States.

"So far as America is concerned we have much in common with the great country and its people," he told India's parliament. "There is no reason why our relations with the United States would not only be normalized but become friendly and cooperative."

This is a welcome change from the anti-Americanism of the past few months such as the undocumented

claims about U.S. Central Intelligence Agency snooping in India.

The same problem that helped improve Russian-U.S. relations is playing a part in once again normalizing Indo-U.S. relations—the need for wheat. India faces a serious threat of famine because of drought and depletion of grain reserve. About 2 million tons of wheat must be imported quickly, and most of it will have to come from the United States.

This year, U.S. food grants to India amounted to \$108 million. While friendship cannot be measured in dollars, India would find it difficult to argue away the value of such aid.

As to China and India, Singh said he sees no reason why the two countries should not be able to settle their differences "bilaterally and peacefully, in their mutual interests and in the larger interest of peace, stability and progress in Asia and the world."

This realistic attitude obviously was influenced by significant accomplishments in detente around the globe as well as by India's own needs.

CRAC (Helms, Richard)

CIA 4-India

Orig. under Helms

ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE ACCUSED OF PLOTTING 'ARAB TERRORISM'

[Article by V. Simonov, APN (Agentsvo Pechati Novosti; Novosti Press Agency) correspondent: "Who Fired in Cafe Prince? -- Details on the Provocative Conduct of Israeli Intelligence Service in Brussels"; Moscow, Komsomol'skaya Pravda, Russian, 30 November 1972, p 3]

"My name is Mohamed Ahmed Rabbah. I have information on an attack that is being prepared against your embassy. Details will be furnished at a personal meeting."

This nocturnal phone call caused lights to burn in the windows of the Israeli mission in Brussels. Shortly afterward the 42-year-old Israeli diplomat Zadok Ofir hurried to keep the appointment in Cafe Prince. Rabbah was waiting for him, his hands in his pockets. There were no "details" there. There was a revolver from which Rabbah fired four bullets point - blank at the Israeli.

Only a week had passed since the Munich incidents and the Western press did everything in its power to carry the shots in the Brussels cafe to the ears of its millions of readers. The tone of the communications was set by the Tel Aviv tuning fork: the attack on Ofir was cited as a typical example of Arab terrorism. It was intimated that the responsibility for this and "similar" actions must be borne by the governments of the

India Must Import U.S. Wheat To Avert Huge Food Shortage

By Lewis M. Simons

Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26—Facing the growing likelihood of famine which could affect 60 million persons, the Indian government has a complicated dilemma about how to deal with it.

The basic fact is that India must import between 1 million and 2.5 million tons of wheat—or more—and it must begin doing it quickly.

While the government is attempting to create the impression that it is shopping around the world for the grain, the only country which can meet India's needs is the United States, with which New Delhi has had badly strained relations.

The crux of India's dilemma is this:

Serious droughts here are expected to lead to massive food shortages. But Indian negotiators have been trying to withhold the full magnitude of the situation in an effort to keep American wheat prices from going above their already high levels.

This has involved New Delhi in a vicious circle. To keep Indian dealers from raising domestic prices, the government has been forced to inform the Indian public that it plans to purchase 2 million tons of wheat abroad. But these local announcements have tipped foreign grain negotiators, who are maintaining their high prices for India.

Noting that the recent Soviet purchase of U.S. wheat had already raised American prices by more than 30 per cent, the Economic Times of Bombay commented last week, "Our Food Ministry thus enters the market at an inopportune time and in a blaze of publicity that is likely to make the prices climb even higher."

The government's problem is further complicated by several other domestic and international considerations.

Government Exaggerations

Until the extent of the continuing nationwide drought became public, Mrs. Gandhi, Minister Indira Gandhi and other leaders had been saying

that India's "Green Revolution" had eliminated the need for continuing food imports.

Even as the drought tightened its grip during last summer, the government claimed that its grain reserves, said to total 9.5 million tons, would avert a crisis.

Now it develops that the "Green Revolution" has not been the success it was made out to be and food stocks are quickly being drained. According to one reliable source, government reserves are already below 4 million tons. At the current rate of distribution, the entire reserve will be depleted in four months.

The government claims the winter crop will produce 4.6 million tons of grain to be added to the reserve. But, last year, when weather conditions were far better than now, only 3.2 million tons were produced.

By having to turn to the United States for its imports, the government could appear to be backing away from its vehemently anti-American posture of the last year.

Dent in Reserves

To prepare public opinion for this, the government has declared that India would not "go begging" for handouts, but would purchase the food it needs with hard cash.

Newspaper commentators have generally applauded this independent-minded stance, although at present prices 2 million tons of U.S. wheat delivered to India would cost \$200 million, making an important dent in the country's \$1 billion foreign exchange reserves.

In the past, India has received most of its grain imports from the United States under Public Law 480 (Food for Peace), and paid in rupees. Thus, the United States has acquired a huge rupee account. Following the decline in Indian-American relations during last year's Pakistan-Bangladesh war, India insisted it would no longer seek P.L. 480 aid.

Mrs. Gandhi and her top advisers believe that use of the 480 interferes with India's drive toward self-reliance.

Nevertheless, immediately following the President's reelection, Mrs. Gandhi sent him warm congratulations. The President responded later in the month with greetings on the prime minister's birthday.

Kid Glove Treatment

Since then, Indian government ministers in Parliament have played down an earlier series of attacks on the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

"All of a sudden, they're treating us with kid gloves," said an informed U.S. observer. American diplomats in New Delhi hesitate to link the impending grain purchase with India's evident desire to mend fences.

"What is happening is that India realizes it is going to have to live with Mr. Nixon for four more years, and there is no point in carrying on a vendetta that long," said an embassy source.

As to the grain purchase, one highly informed Indian source said it would take place "in bits and pieces" and possibly with a few small contracts going to one or two countries other than the United States.

Government officials maintain that feelers are being put out in Canada, Australia, Argentina and elsewhere. But,

according to Indian and U.S. authorities, this is largely a pretense. "These other countries are all committed," said one Agricultural Ministry source. "The only viable source for the quantity we need is the United States."

Hope for Rain

A senior official of the Ministry of Food is known to have been in Washington earlier this month to discuss purchases, although the government has so far denied it.

The government appears to be trying to delay its decision as long as possible. There is still a faint hope that some winter rains will fall in the next month, improving the size of the crop now in the ground. But this entire western half of the country, which includes the major wheat producing areas, has received less than 60 per cent of its normal annual rainfall.

For instance, Andhra Pradesh, which normally sends 600,000 to 800,000 tons of rice each year to other Indian states, this year needs to import 1 million tons of rice plus coarse grains for human and animal consumption.

"What we are talking about," said one Indian agricultural expert, "is 60 million people facing extreme hardship. All these terms the government uses, like drought, scarcity, shortages, are simply euphemisms. There is only one word: famine."

CIA & drug traffic in South-East Asia

By BOMAN H. MEHTA

FORTY YEARS AGO, the students in Berlin shrieked: "We spit on freedom". That attitude of mind of the German nation enabled Adolf Hitler to bamboozle the electorate and seize power.

In 1972, another facet of the diseased human mind led Mrs. Patricia Nixon and her hen-witted daughter, Julie Eisenhower, to proclaim in defence of Richard Nixon's Vietnam policy that they were willing to immolate themselves on behalf of the Saigon stooge, Thieu.

THAT EXPLAINS TO A CERTAIN EXTENT WHY THE AMERICAN ELECTORATE BROUGHT ABOUT A LANDSLIDE VICTORY FOR RICHARD NIXON, THE MOST CONTEMPTIBLE, THE MOST UNLOVED FIGURE IN AMERICAN POLITICS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

BLACK RECORD

Richard Nixon's re-election as President of the US proves complete erosion of moral values in American society. What has been the record of this man as President of the US in the last four years?

Notwithstanding the pantomime mimicry of Dr. Kissinger's secret negotiations with Hanoi, Nixon has intensified the Vietnam War. He has devastated North and South Vietnam with fifteen million tons of bombs and a million Asians dead. And one is inclined to agree with I.F. Stone, the celebrated American columnist, that the Vietnam War may go on until 1976.

Richard Nixon has lowered the respect for the United States Supreme Court by appointing non-entities ready to carry out their master's will.

He has bullied the national press into subservience and with his secret electoral funds of £45 million, provided by the military-industrial complex, bought television to portray him every night as a man of peace hijacking his way to Peking and Moscow.

He has employed electronic devices to spy on his political opponents. The list can go on.

Two tons of opium and morphine were seized aboard a junk in Hong Kong harbour. This was the second biggest seizure. The two-million-dollar worth of contraband narcotics is part of the CIA-masterminded drug traffic to South-East Asian countries to lull them into submission to the American will.

One would have thought that this repulsive record was enough for any decent man to renounce Nixon in disgust. However, the American ballot box turned out to be another idiot box. And the most affluent society in the world showed itself as the most sick society. Consequently one must say farewell not only to the American Dream but to freedom at large.

SICK SOCIETY

To advance my thesis I must turn to The New York Review of Books of 21 September, 1972, the sea-mail copy which has just arrived in Bombay. Before doing so I may be permitted a pertinent aside.

In the midst of all this, the "White Russians" of Indian society are up in arms as their originals were trying to attack and dislodge Lenin. The Indira Government is subjected to the most vicious attacks from the deshi "White Russians." They seem to forget that drought is not an Indian phenomenon only. It prevails in the Soviet Union and in Maoist China as well as in India. It has compelled Russia and China to buy American wheat worth billions of dollars in hard cash.

Drought is not the only Indian calamity. Corruption at all levels in our society has brought about a state of affairs which can only end in chaos. We are a corrupt and degraded lot. There is no doubt about it. But who is there in our country today to replace Indira Gandhi?

The alternative to her seems to be chaos and not revolution. For revolution we require character and integrity. Alas, we cannot boast of these characteristics and we witness the dismal spectacle of politicians who blatantly defend the CIA activities in our country.

POLITICS OF HEROIN

It is in this connection I give below a summary of the account which has appeared in The New York Review of Books of 21 September 1972. A book entitled The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia by Alfred W. McCoy was to be published by the well-known publishers, Harper & Row.

On June 1, 1972, Cord Meyer, a CIA official, visited the New York office of Harper & Row and requested the management to provide him with a copy of the galley-proofs of McCoy's forthcoming book.

THE REASON WAS THAT IN THIS BOOK MR. MCCOY WAS SHOWING THE COMPLICITY OF THE CIA AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN ORGANISING SOUTHEAST ASIAN DRUG TRAFFIC SINCE 1950.

At this very time the author, Alfred McCoy, was testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee his findings into the Southeast Asian drug traffic. McCoy's researches included during 18 months of study more than 250 interviews with heroin dealers, police officials and intelligence agents in Europe and Asia.

It was Cord Meyer's contention that Mr. McCoy's book would be full of inaccuracies. It would embarrass the United States government and perhaps involve the publishers in libel suits. (As a CIA official, Cord Meyer had been in the past in charge of providing financial subsidies to organisations such as the National Students' Association, Encounter magazine, and the Congress for Cultural Freedom.)

CIA CENSORSHIP

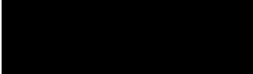
The publishers got in touch with the author and informed him that they had decided to let the CIA examine the galley-proofs. The reasons given by the publishers were two:

STATINTL

continued

CIA - India

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CIA's new game

RUSSEL J. SMITH, boss of the CIA at the US Embassy at New Delhi, is conducting the major ANTI-INDIRA GOVERNMENT operation launched by the US since the Indo-Pak war. From his private briefings, it is surmised that CIA agents are now working to exploit the foodgrains scarcity and economic crisis to force Government's capitulation to Washington, beginning with the resumption of PL-430 imports.

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17 Nov 1972

CIA - India

KGB also operates in India: PM

Hindustan Times Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Nov. 16—The Government of India is not indifferent to Soviet intelligence activity in this country. It has been noted that apart from a political party, there are some others who act as agents for the purpose.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is understood to have pointed out at the last meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party executive on Monday that it would be wrong to think that only the CIA was operating here. The Government had in its possession the information on how and where the CIA had worked. It would not be in the public interest to divulge this information.

At the same time, she warned the partymen not to be complacent about the working of those collecting secret information for the USSR. They included the members of a political party and several others. She reportedly named the party also.

While she was reluctant to discuss the matter at length for its obvious diplomatic implications, Mrs Gandhi had taken into account the pressures sought to be exercised by the super powers (including the Soviet Union). No intelligence agency of any sort could be welcome and, therefore, the country should be vigilant on all fronts, she emphasised.

17 Nov 1972

Suspicious raised by CIA are embarrassing Delhi

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi, Nov 16

The opening of the new session of the Lower House was enlivened here this week by the appearance of Mr Pilloo Mody, leader of the right-wing Swatantra Party, wearing a badge with the legend: "I am a CIA agent."

This satirical comment on the recent spate of allegations about the activities in India of the American Central Intelligence Agency did not go down too well. The Speaker solemnly ruled that it was an affront to the dignity of the House.

Mr Mody might well have objected that his amiable clowning was hardly less dignified than the daily shouting matches and wrangles over procedure. He removed the badge, however, which is now said to be worn by his dog.

The CIA here was set running as long ago as last May. Mr K. C. Pant, the Minister for Home Affairs, then announced that a close watch was being kept on the allegedly subversive activities

of the CIA in Indian educational institutions.

The evil hand of the American secret service was also detected behind the troubles in Assam where more than 30 people have been killed and some 760 injured in several months of disorder caused by a linguistic dispute.

In September Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, the president of the ruling Congress Party, accused the CIA of fomenting ill-feeling between India and Bangladesh. Last month Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, lent her support to the allegations.

"It is not for us to prove that this agency is working in our country", Mrs Gandhi declared. "It is for the CIA to prove that it is not active in India."

Whatever the justification for Indian suspicions—and the CIA would hardly be doing its job were it not present in India—the affair has now clearly got out of hand and is becoming an embarrassment for the Government.

DAILY WORLD
10 NOV 1972



India has proof of CIA subversion, Premier says

NEW DELHI — Reliable sources in New Delhi revealed Wednesday that Premier Indira Gandhi told a closed meeting of her ruling Congress Party that India has "conclusive proof" of subversive activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in India.

Mrs. Gandhi told the executive committee of the Congress Party's group of deputies in India's parliament that India will take "all necessary steps" to protect itself against the CIA, which she defined as an organization engaged chiefly in sabotage and subversion against the developing countries. The CIA is thought to be especially active in the Kashmir area.

11 Nov 1972

2044 - India

Gandhi, Indira

Garbo and Insults:

Relations between India and the United States turned sour last year when the Nixon Administration sided with Pakistan in the short-lived Indo-Pakistani War. Even so, the United States had so long supported India's "experiment in democracy" that most observers felt that after a reasonable cooling-off period, the giant of the West and the giant of South Asia would soon be smiling at each other once again.

Not so. Under the peace-loving, iron-handed rule of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, India has created a cult of anti-Americanism that would do any two-bit African or Latin American country proud. According to Indian officials, the United States is responsible for just about every ill imaginable, except perhaps the circumstance that Mrs. Gandhi was not born a boy. Leading the list of American bad guys is the Central Intelligence Agency, that fascist-loaded organization which preys on poor, defenseless nations at every opportunity.

Indeed, Indian Communists now claim that the United States will post Ambassador Carol Laise from Nepal to New Delhi as part of an expanded CIA sabotage effort. Wife of that well-known CIA operative, Ambassador to Vietnam Ellsworth Bunker, Miss Laise was described the other day as a "CIA Mata Hari," whose appointment

to New Delhi would be "another insult . . . to India"—an insult, no doubt, akin to the U.S. cutoff of aid to India following the December hostilities.

In fact, Indian anti-Americanism has grown in direct proportion to the number of days during which India has been forced to struggle on without sugar from Uncle Sam: fewer dollars, more charges of CIA interference. So all the United States needs to do is to start providing financial support again, and Miss Laise will not have to worry about being compared to Greta Garbo.

Then again, Mrs. Gandhi probably would claim, even as she stuffed her piggy bank, that the Nixon Administration was trying to insult her with money.

*new
fact
summary*

✓ All the fault of the CIA?

Walter Schwarz, New Delhi, on the genesis of an Indian myth

What goes wrong in India used to be blamed on the British, or the failing monsoons, or the Pakistanis, or the pro-Chinese Communists. Now, suddenly, it's the CIA.

In the last few weeks Mrs Gandhi and her top party officials have named the CIA as responsible for riots in Delhi and Bihar, language disturbances in Assam, student demonstrations in Punjab and Kerala, unrest in Kashmir, hostile processions in West Bengal and, most sinister of all, the emergence of a grand alliance among opposition parties.

The fashion was born in September when the Congress Party President, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, said at a press conference that "the CIA is creating conflict in my country and using its stooges for making peaceful demonstrations violent."

Whether this was the opening shot in a deliberate campaign to make India spy-conscious is not clear. Perhaps having come out with it, Dr Sharma could not disown it, and his Prime Minister could not disown him. Perhaps it was such a popular thing to say that Dr Sharma went on saying it and the others joined in.

Whatever the reasons behind the timing, it is fairly clear that Mrs Gandhi, Dr Sharma, and a great many other Indians believe the charges to have more than a grain of truth.

What Dr Sharma thinks the CIA has in mind was explained at his next press conference. It meant "to show after all that India is not strong, but economically weak and politically disjointed and Mrs Gandhi's victory only an accident." For her part Mrs Gandhi said she agreed there was a "cult of violence" and that this was fomented by "foreign Powers which hate to see India strong." More specifically, she said the CIA had "lain dormant" during the Bangladesh war "because the people were united." Its activities had now been "revived."

After this stamp of approval, Chief Ministers and party bosses all the way from Kashmir to Kerala came out with what the CIA had been doing to rock their particular boats. The Chief Minister of Punjab found the CIA behind the demonstrations of the ultra-right-wing Akali Dal Party, while his colleagues in West Bengal singled out the pro-Chinese Com-

munist Party as the agency's stooges.

Nobody offered evidence. "It is not up to us to prove it but it is up to the CIA to disprove it," said Mrs Gandhi haughtily.

This remark provoked Mr Rogers into raising the whole matter with India's Foreign Minister in Washington. Mrs Gandhi now explained that she had meant that the CIA's doings were already well enough documented up and down the world.

The Americans reacted quietly. The Embassy in Delhi put out a two-line statement calling Dr Sharma's original attack "outrageous and totally devoid of fact." Then it kept quiet, waiting for the storm to blow over. Mr Rogers assured Mr Swaran Singh that no CIA activities were harmful to India.

Sceptics in Delhi put the whole thing down to political manoeuvring. "Methinks the lady protests too much," said the Indian Express, while the Hindustan Times found it "difficult to resist the feeling that the Congress Party is casting about desperately for allies and scapegoats for its relatively poor performances in the economy."

It was indeed a time of food riots after a drought, and of mounting popular exasperation over rising prices and corruption. The

Congress Party was about to hold its annual committee meeting, where the leadership was expected to be attacked from within by the left wing. And both Left and Right opposition parties were planning nation-wide demonstrations. As a scapegoat and a diversion, the CIA filled the bill.

Politics may account for the timing of the anti-CIA campaign. But the proposition that the United States is actively interested in preventing India from becoming strong is very widely accepted — and Mrs Gandhi is clearly among the believers. For most Indians the final doubts were dispelled during the Bangladesh war when the Seventh Fleet carrier appeared in the Bay of Bengal.

The correspondence columns of Delhi newspapers have been less sceptical than the editorials. Among scores of irate anti-CIA letters the least violent was from a kind soul who sought to excuse the CIA on grounds that American Ambassadors

sadors never knew what the CIA

The American role here has been an object lesson in how to give aid and win enemies. In the last twenty years India got more than ten thousand million dollars' worth of American aid — more than from all other countries put together. In one drought after another, American surplus wheat and rice staved off famine. The "green revolution" which has begun to make India independent of food imports was partly financed by American dollars, as was nearly every branch of education, welfare, industry, and development.

The dependence bred resentment. And now that the aid has been cut off as a result of the war with Pakistan, there is fresh resentment. A veteran of the Congress Party's freedom struggle and now one of Mrs Gandhi's senior colleagues assured me that "Americans are far more arrogant than the British ever were. Aid was for their own benefit, not ours." This minister said he saw a pattern running through all the riots which suggested to him that the CIA was master-minding them.

The wheat and rice used to be paid for in rupees which were banked here for American use. Some of the money went on internal aid projects. A lot of it paid for the hugely staffed diplomatic and aid missions here — and also paid the expenses of an army of visiting American scholars. These scholars did much to lengthen the CIA's shadow here because they were always going off to sensitive border areas like West Bengal or Assam to write their theses. Some who were not CIA did not help matters by publicly declaring that the CIA had "approached" them.

The American profile has now been drastically lowered. Even before the war the food stopped coming in because it was not needed. The war stopped all aid not tied to projects — which still leaves about a hundred million dollars a year coming in. The Indians themselves have put a stop to the wandering scholars by insisting that they operate in the framework of a local university.

No doubt the CIA is still here, though perhaps it has pruned its numbers as drastically as the US Aid Mission has. The embassy still lists 108 diplomats in Delhi (the British 51, the Russians 67). The American mission includes a "defence supply representative" and two assistants, though no American arms have arrived here for many months. (An embassy spokesman said these people are being phased out.)

In addition to fact-finding, the CIA may well give funds to political parties and individual political friends, just as the Russians are widely assumed to finance the pro-Moscow Communists and the Chinese to help their own faction. But the notion that the CIA is behind the riots and student demonstrations has yet to be proved, or even made to sound plausible.

Kremlin exploits anti-CIA charges

Soviets stir U.S.-India discord

By Charlotte Saikowski
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

• Washington

For weeks now the Russians have been shrilly playing up India's charges that the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is meddling in its internal affairs.

Sensitive about their own relationship with New Delhi, the Soviets appear to be trying to drive an even deeper wedge between India and the United States and to prevent the two from moving toward any healing dialogue.

If the Kremlin's vociferous anti-CIA campaign points up anything, say U.S. officials, it is that the detente between the Soviet Union and the United States does not put an end to the political or ideological rivalry of the two powers. Moscow continues to pursue its own national interests and in the given case that interest lies in expanding its own influence in southern Asia and removing that of the Americans.

The Russians also are trying to discredit U.S. relations with the Philippines. On Oct. 25 Moscow Radio, in an English broadcast to Asia, said that Washington is irritated by the recent developments in Manila and suggested that the CIA had been involved in engineering and financing actions against the Marcos government.

Indian allegations against the CIA were first leveled by the head of the Congress Party late in September. They were then picked up by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and, although they have never been substantiated, they have stirred a storm in Indian politics.

Some Indian media have in effect blamed the American intelligence organization for India's domestic troubles.

Soviets exploit situation

The Russians moved in quickly to exploit the situation and Soviet news media have kept up a steady drumfire of accusation, often citing elaborate particulars that do not even appear in the Indian Press.

In sum, they charge the CIA is engaged in a concerted program of subversion aimed at "undermining India's political and economic independence" and "whitewashing the imperialist aggressive policy of the United States in Asia." The Soviets say the CIA is using scholars, scientists, and teachers in this effort.

Varied ruses charged

Broadcasting in English to Asia on Oct. 20, to cite an example, the Moscow-sponsored Radio Peace and Progress said that the CIA had planted its graduates in India as religious missionaries and that many of these mis-

sionary groups were located in strategic defense regions.

the CIA, working through such philanthropic organizations as Asia Fund, was inciting separatist sentiments in Nagaland and trying to sour relations between India and Bangladesh as well as between India and the Soviet Union. It described these alleged activities in minute detail.

As U.S. officials assess it, the Soviet campaign must be viewed against the backdrop of Moscow's own position in India. That, despite the treaty of friendship, has never been as firm as the Russians would like and they apparently want to shore it up.

Economic relations with New Delhi, for instance, have been complicated over the past few years. The Indians, for one, have not been willing to give the Soviets the desired credits.

A coolish Kremlin view of the Indian economy is reflected in a recent commentary in the Soviet monthly Peoples of Asia and Africa on the 25th anniversary of India's independence. The article points out that India is on the capitalist road of development and that the socialist program of the Congress Party is not socialist by Soviet standards.

Firm base in question

The Russian reader is thus left with the impression that Soviet relations with India are not based on ideological affinity and therefore are not firmly based.

The Kremlin's concern is understandable. Some segments of Indian opinion are critical of the Russian influence on the subcontinent and generally the Indians are thought to place too high a value on their independence to fall under the Soviet thumb.

Hence the Soviet leadership may not be too confident about the stability of its relations with New Delhi and the anti-CIA campaign can be interpreted as an effort to make sure that there are continuing problems between the United States and India and that the current alienation is not patched up.

U.S. officials express dismay at the present coolness in Indian-American relations — engendered in part by Washington's policies during the Indo-Pakistani crisis, the CIA allegations, and New Delhi's pro-Hanoi position on the Vietnam war — and would welcome moves toward a dialogue. But this is seen to be a difficult process given Mrs. Gandhi's present mood.

Meanwhile, the Russians are having a field day.



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CIA-U-India
✓ Philippines
CIA 2.04.2 Foundation

DAILY WORLD
31 OCT 1972

CIA 4 - India

 *International News* 

CIA threat scored by India's Communists

NEW DELHI — The Indian government's moves against the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's subversive operations were strongly supported in a Sunday declaration by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India. CPI General Secretary C. Rajeshwara Rao said in New Delhi on Monday that unity of all democratic forces in India is necessary to defeat the CIA and Indian reactionaries, who are trying to sabotage the socio-economic reforms being carried out by the government of Premier Indira Gandhi. Sunday's CPI statement described the CIA operations as a "serious threat" to India's national security and normalization of relations between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

LEBANON, PA.

NEWS

OCT 31 1972

E - 26,636

CIA - India

New Delhi Phantom

It is a favorite tactic for rulers who are unable to deliver on their promises to attempt to put the blame on someone or something else. But India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has developed an obsession with the CIA.

The American intelligence agency lately has been taking the blame for any number of failures in Indian society. Mrs. Gandhi's most recent outburst named the CIA as responsible for largescale riots by Indians against deteriorating economic conditions.

What the riots really were about were unemployment, inflation and failure of the government to relieve poverty and social pressures. The CIA hardly could have created all those problems in a land the size of India.

India's continuing economic problems are the result of its leadership deficiencies and chronically bad weather. The CIA doesn't even made a good scapegoat.

NEW YORK TIMES
26 OCT 1972

CIA-India

Notes on People

"A canard of the basest sort," said a State Department spokesman of charges by Communists in India that Carol C. Laise, the United States Ambassador to Nepal, is a "C.I.A. Mata Hari." Miss Laise, who is the wife of Ellsworth Bunker, the Ambassador to South Vietnam, has been reported in India to be a possible successor to former Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating in New Delhi.

by the
and

Mrs. Gandhi's Scapegoat

A cartoon in the influential Indian Express recently showed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi receiving a report from her party president, S. D. Sharma, who tells her: "This week's C.I.A. activities include four price-rise demonstrations, seven buses hijacked by students, plus one cyclone in Orissa."

Indian officials haven't actually accused the American intelligence agency of instigating India's chronically bad weather--so far. But Mrs. Gandhi and her aides have raised a storm in India in recent weeks, trying to pin blame on the C.I.A. for a host of other troubles, including widespread rioting precipitated by sharply rising prices, unemployment and the Government's failure to make good on its promise to ease poverty and social injustice.

Challenged to document her charges against American agents, Mrs. Gandhi haughtily replied: "Everyone knows that the C.I.A. has been active in India and there is no question of proving it."

The Indian Government no doubt has reason to be concerned about foreign intelligence activity within India's borders--Soviet as well as American. Mrs. Gandhi has good cause to be impatient with an American Government that continues to "tilt" toward Pakistan ten months after the Indian-Pakistani war.

However, leveling unsubstantiated accusations against the C.I.A. for instigating incidents that are clearly rooted in domestic problems will not help solve India's difficulties. Mrs. Gandhi's diversionary charges only serve to undermine her Government's credibility with perceptive Indians and with friends of India in the United States who seek to restore the old warm ties.

22 OCT 1972

Approved For Release 2000/05/15 : CIA-RDP80-01601R000600010001-7

CIA - India

RIFT BETWEEN U.S. AND INDIA WIDENS

Freeze Appears to Harden
10 Months After War

By SIDNEY H. SCHANBERG

Special to The New York Times

NEW DELHI, Oct. 21—The soured relationship between the United States and India remains unrelieved by any effort to improve things and there are, in fact, signs that the alienation has become deeper and more frozen.

Last year, when the Nixon Administration was "tilting" to Pakistan during the Pakistan repression of what is now Bangladesh and during the Indian-Pakistani war that followed, American diplomats in New Delhi were saying that Indian-United States relations had hit rock bottom.

Now, 10 months after the war, though anti-American public demonstrations here have become less virulent, it appears that relations have deteriorated even further.

There are many negative signs:

When the war broke out, the United States halted development aid to both India and Pakistan—in India's case, \$87.6-million in aid already contracted for—on the ground that development could not proceed in the face of the hostilities. Development programs have, of course been resumed, but the aid to India has not been resumed. On the other hand, Washington has granted about \$100-million in loans and debt relief to Pakistan since the war last December.

The aid mission at the United States Embassy here is being reduced in personnel from well over 100 Americans to a skeleton staff of 30 or perhaps fewer.

The Indian Government has blocked visas for several hundred American scholars, including Fulbright scholars. The Government took that step even though it was aware that the staunchest support for India in the United States was from the academic community.

The Government is investigating charges of misuses by the American Embassy of rupee funds acquired through the sale of Public Law 480 surplus wheat to India. Public Law 480 provides for the sale abroad of agricultural surpluses and says that the proceeds are to be used for specified government projects in the country receiving the surplus.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and other top Indian officials have stepped up criticism of American policy in Vietnam.

The United States Embassy has been without an ambassador since July, when Kenneth B. Keating resigned after three years where, though President Nixon has recently appointed new ambassadors to other countries, including neighboring Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, without waiting for the outcome of the American Presidential election.

C.I.A. Is Under Fire

Officials of India and the United States agree that it would take a major move, such as a commitment to a fresh and serious dialogue, to get relations back on a positive course.

"All I want," an American Embassy official said the other day, "is for both sides to come together and recognize their honest, basic differences, and then go on and build from there." But he acknowledged ruefully that there had been absolutely no movement in that direction by either side.

Since the latter part of September, Mrs. Gandhi, her Cabinet and key state government officials of her New Congress party have been accusing the United States Central Intelligence Agency of stirring trouble against the Gandhi Government all over India.

Demonstrations and bloody riots in protest against sharply rising prices, unemployment and the Government's failure to show results on its campaign pledge to "Garibi Hatao," to remove poverty, have all been laid to the agency and its alleged Indian agents.

However, no informed Indian believes this, because the outbreaks have clearly been the result of real grievances. It is impossible to measure the effect of the C.I.A.-conspiracy charges on the illiterate masses, but educated Indians tend to ridicule the accusations.

Reaction of the Press

Abu Abraham, a member of Parliament and one of India's most trenchant political cartoonists, dismissed the controversy in a cartoon in The Indian Express. It shows Mrs. Gandhi receiving a report from the president of her party, S. D. Sharma, who tells her: "This week's C.I.A. activities include four price-rise demonstrations, seven buses hijacked by students, plus one cyclone in Orissa."

Some leading newspapers have called on Mrs. Gandhi either to name the C.I.A. agitators and throw them out of the country, or to stop repeating the charges. Mrs. Gandhi says that since much has been written about the C.I.A. role in trying to overthrow the governments of developing countries, it is the agency's responsibility to prove that it is not guilty of intrigues in India.

Beyond the apparent attempt to take people's mind off their very real pocketbook problems, the charges about the agency probably reflect a feeling on the part of the Indian Government that relations with Washington, with President Nixon looking like a winner on Nov. 7, are not likely to improve for a long time.

16 OCT 1972

CIA Activity Becomes Issue in Indian Politics

By Lewis Simons

Washington Post Foreign Service

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 —

Not a day seems to go by lately in which every newspaper front page in town isn't shouting about the dire effect the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is having, isn't having or may be having on India's internal security.

"CIA activities on the rise, warns Mrs. Gandhi," the sober and respected daily Hindu proclaimed yesterday across four columns in the middle of page one.

There would be "no inquiry into CIA activities," countered the equally prestigious Statesman on the same day, explaining further in the sub headline that "Mrs. Gandhi rejects opposition demand."

"CIA hand in gramophones" was the eye-catcher on a small but widely used item distributed by the Press Trust of India earlier in the week.

In the tribal areas of Arunachal Pradesh, readers were told, CIA agents were suspected of passing out cardboard record players and plastic discs which, although they had not yet been translated, "Perhaps carried messages preaching Christianity."

The propaganda outbursts against the CIA were started by leaders of the ruling Congress Party for as yet undisclosed reasons. But then, as the government sought to cool off the issue, opposition forces sensed an opportunity to embarrass the Congress Party and are not letting the matter die.

And, as though conceding the obvious confusion among government leaders, politicians, newspaper editors and just folks, the rightwing Motherland entitled its latest offering on CIA: "It's here, it's not here, it's growing."

That "it's here" is beyond doubt. Not even officials of the U.S. Embassy or the most ardent members of the Jan Sangh or Swatantra parties would deny that the CIA is as

much a fact of American life in India as is the steamy duck pond in the center of the embassy building.

But beyond that there is doubt. No one really knows the extent of CIA operations in India except the CIA, and they're not talking.

Much of the doubt can be attributed to the on-again, off-again approach Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her senior ministers have taken and their refusal to come forward with any evidence more solid than a cardboard gramophone to prove that CIA activities were detrimental to India.

"Everyone knows that the CIA has been active in India and there is no question of proving it," Mrs. Gandhi hefted last week. But her political opponents are not willing to let it go at that.

During a meeting last Friday of the parliamentary consultative committee, a sort of mini Parliament in the off-season, three opposition leaders demanded that the government publish a white paper on CIA activities.

The prime minister reportedly refused. According to opposition members who attended the session, she first claimed that CIA activities were under control but later said they "are on the increase and we must continue our vigil."

Thus the confusion.

It all began two weeks ago when the president of Mrs. Gandhi's ruling Congress Party, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, proclaimed that the shadowy hand of the CIA was behind a spreading rash of student rioting, communal unrest and other violence in diverse areas of the country.

Initial reaction was divided among those who believed that Sharma, who took over the party just five months ago, was trying to make a name for himself and others who were convinced he was acting on orders from Mrs. Gandhi.

Sharma continued to make charges. There was specific evidence, he said, that the CIA was actively supporting disruptive elements, particularly right-wing anti-social-

ist political parties. But he refused to divulge any evidence.

Then, during a visit to the Bihar town of Ranchi, Mrs. Gandhi was quoted very briefly as confirming Sharma's accusation and saying it was for the CIA to prove it was not operating in India rather than for India to prove it was.

The president of the Swatantra Party which, in contrast to the Congress Party's socialistic approach strongly favors private enterprise, accused the Congress a few days ago of raising a CIA bogey to divert attention from Soviet secret service (KGB) activities in India.

The claim that India is becoming a political and economic appendage of the Soviet Union is growing rapidly among rightwing opposition parties. These organizations lost considerable strength in this year's state elections and some government analysts claim they are now following a pattern of fomenting violence in their former strongholds—with CIA help.

The most accepted general explanation for the outbursts of violence of the last month or so is that people are irate over high food prices, which have climbed as a result of this past summer's inadequate monsoon rains. In this view, the government needs the CIA for a scapegoat.

But sophisticated Indian specialists dismiss this view—although appealing in its neatness—as simplistic. For example, they note that the so-called language riots now going on in Assam, in the far northeastern corner of the country, are apparently nothing more than a revival of the periodic dispute between Bengali-speaking Muslims and Assamese-speaking tribal people.

Similarly, violence in New Delhi last month had apparently unrelated origins and was entirely limited to boys and young men who were probably just looking for some

Home Ministry, which is headed by Mrs. Gandhi and which controls India's major intelligence organization, said it found no evidence of "outside inspiration" in the New Delhi violence.

However, expert observers agree, none of this is meant to suggest that the CIA—or the KGB as well as dozens of other foreign intelligence organizations, both Eastern and Western—is not constantly at work in India. But the activities of these organizations are believed to be more subtle than the Congress Party and government allege.

"It's intelligence-gathering, it's a search for 'friends,' it's a contest for influence," commented one senior Indian journalist during a recent private conversation.

Journalists, in fact, find

themselves regular targets of this "search for friends."

According to several top reporters on leading New Delhi and out-of-town journals, those foreign missions most lavish in their treatment of Indian journalists are, on the "Western" side, the Americans, the West Germans and the South Koreans. In the Communist camp, it's the Soviet Union, the Poles, Czechs and North Koreans who extend the greatest "hospitality."

Concerned over the effect such influence may have on newsmen, bureaucrats, scholars and others, the government is planning to pass a bill in the coming Parliament session which will severely limit the foreign "hospitality" Indians may accept. The bill would sharply curtail press junkets, foreign scholarships and other travel at the invitation of all foreign countries.

Similarly, the government is phasing out foreign voluntary agencies, including the U.S. Peace Corps. By 1974, voluntary agencies from the United States, Japan, West Germany, Britain, Canada, Sweden and Australia will no longer be allowed to operate in India.

The government contends that activity of certain American scholars are even more menacing than those of the Peace Corps volunteers. Some of these scholars, who until the beginning

Gandhi, Indira
Orig under

13 OCT 1972

CIA - India

Indian steel plant marks economic break from U.S.

By SADHAN MUKHERJEE

NEW DELHI

On Oct. 3 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi inaugurated the first blast furnace of the Bokaro Steel Plant, the fourth and largest integrated steel plant built in the public sector of the Indian economy. The production process in this Soviet-aided plant now begins towards the target of 4 million tons of ingot steel annually.

Bokaro is a milestone in India's quest for self-reliance. Though its project report was prepared by Tiazhpromexport of USSR, an Indian firm is its consulting engineers for Stage I and the Central Engineering and Design Bureau (a public sector organization) is its principal consultants for Stage II.

About 90 percent of the steel structure, 65 percent of the mechanical equipment, 48 percent of the electrical equipment, 80 percent of the instrumentation and 37 percent of the refractories for the first stage of the plant are being produced in India. For Stage II the proportion will be even higher. At the first stage, the production will be 1.7 million tons of steel ingots.

Meanwhile, Indo-U.S. relations continue to deteriorate, though the stoppage of U.S. "aid" has not upset India's industrialization program. Planning simply no longer takes U.S. aid into account. The time schedule for five fertilizer projects had not been altered by the Indian Government since alternate sources have already been tapped.

India has taken a strong measure as regards CIA activities in the country. President of the Congress party Shanker Dayal Sharma declared a few days ago that CIA activities in India were causing considerable concern and measures "are being taken to safeguard the country's security."

One measure announced last weekend is the direction that henceforth no U.S. "scholar" (there is a big influx of them already) will be allowed to undertake research work in India if he or she does not register in an academic research institution here and abide by the

standing regulations.

They are also debarred from using the PL 460 counterpart fund in the country which is available under the aegis of the U.S. Embassy. Instead, they will have to maintain themselves on dollar remittances from the U.S.A.

India has also reacted sharply to the recent measure of the Saigon puppet regime refusing visas to the Indian team in the International Control Commission (ICC) in Saigon. It is felt here that the measure has been taken at the instance of the U.S. Administration. Saigon by itself would not have dared to take such a step.

India has since shifted its ICC personnel to Hanoi with which it has already established diplomatic relations at embassy level. In fact, when India elevated its representation in Hanoi, it was the U.S.A. which declared the measure "affected" India's "neutrality" in the ICC and questioned India's credibility as chairman of the ICC.

The National Federation of Indian Women has sent an invitation to Angela Davis to visit India either on her way to or on return from Vietnam. Prime Minister Gandhi has expressed interest in Angela's visit to India.

The campaign unleashed by the Communist Party of India (CPI) against price rises, monopolies and government policies which is culminating in a countrywide mass civil disobedience movement is already having some effect.

The Indian Government has announced acceptance of a minimum statutory bonus of 8.33 percent to all employees except those working in government-run undertakings. This has been decided in the teeth of all-out op-

position from the employers.

Secondly, plans to open a large number of fair price shops to supply grains and essential commodities are already under way. Prices of paddy have been raised to help the producers. Sugar, which is a big source of private profiteering, is being brought under control through state takeover of 40 percent of the produce.

The forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee, the highest policymaking body of the Congress party, will certainly take some more concrete steps. A new plan, the fifth in India's five-year plans, is being worked out. Planning Minister D. P. Dhar recently visited Moscow and worked out details aimed at dovetailing priorities between the Soviet Union and India.

Though the draft is not yet revealed, indications are that the new plan will put some curb on conspicuous consumption and levels of income. The prime minister has pointed out that "a basic review" is going on as regards India's economic growth. She has frankly pointed out in her article in the U.S. journal Foreign Affairs that "these radical policies do not conform to the code of capitalism and they may not adhere to orthodox doctrines of socialism, but they are desired by the great majority of our people."

This shows that the prime minister is trying to respond to popular aspirations and seeking to evolve a type of non-capitalist path of development. If she does that she will have all the support she needs. The CPI's main campaign point is that in the recent period the government slid back on its commitment and began conceding more to the monopolies.

DECATUR, ILL.

HERALD

M - 35,332

HERALD-REVIEW

S - 55,924

OCT 10 1972

Heal Breach With India

EFFORTS ARE needed by the United States and India to end the deepening estrangement between them.

Recently Prime Minister Indira Gandhi charged that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is trying to subvert the Indian economy by stirring up unrest.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers responded by telling the Indian ambassador that the United States government had no interest in creating difficulties in India.

The secretary also asked for proof of Mrs. Gandhi's statements, saying he found them offensive since they were made without any accompanying basis of fact.

We doubt that the CIA is trying to stir up unrest in India. It would hardly be in the U.S. national interest for communism to spread in India. We hope that this matter can be cleared quickly.

India and the United States' friendship of many years duration has been disrupted since last December's India-Pakistan war, when President Nixon took actions favoring Pakistan. The United States has cut off all aid to India since that time.

Previous to last year's developments the United States and India had a strong mutual friendship. The United States had a special interest in "the world's largest democracy"

with its population of about 524 million persons—about two and one-half times that of the United States.

India has been one of the largest recipients of U.S. foreign aid dollars. It has been the U.S. hope that India might prove a model to show other Asian nations that democracy can succeed in that part of the world.

At about the time of the India-Pakistan War, India and the Soviet Union negotiated a friendship treaty.

Since the war, Prime Minister Gandhi has made openings toward an improvement in relations with the U.S. The latest came in the October Foreign Affairs quarterly. Mrs. Gandhi said: "We are ready to join in any serious effort to arrive at a deeper appreciation of each other's point of view and to improve relations."

The United States has made no response to this or earlier advances.

The President took his position favoring Pakistan against India apparently to assure the success of his visit to China, a Pakistan ally.

It can be argued that a neutral position would have served as well. Certainly now China can not and does not demand estrangement from India as the price of American friendship.

President Nixon's trip to China was a great success. But the by-product of the new China relationship—India's estrangement—is a burden that U.S. foreign policy cannot long carry without harmful effects to its own health.

10 OCT 1972

CIA U. India

Mrs. Gandhi softens anti-CIA campaign

New Delhi Bureau of The Sun

New Delhi—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi last night tried to play down her own and her party president's two-week-old virulent campaign, alleging that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was fomenting lawlessness and dissatisfaction in India.

While the sporadic violence is continuing in Punjab and Assam, Mrs. Gandhi said she noted the remarks of William P. Rogers, the Secretary of State, that America did not want to interfere in the affairs of other countries.

Mrs. Gandhi said if this signified a change in policy she welcomed it. "But we must always be vigilant," she added.

Mrs. Gandhi made the reference to the CIA affair in the course of a speech to the all India Congress Committee, the highest policy-making body of her national ruling party.

The party president, Shankar Dayal Sharma, had first made the charge about the CIA.

May have panicked

But, according to observers, the purpose of the attack on the CIA could have been the result of panic by the Indian government after witnessing an increasing Russian interference in the internal affairs of the country. It is also believed that it may have been an attempt to guide India's foreign relations since the signing of the Indo-Soviet treaty of friendship last August.

It is significant, observers recall, that the charge was leveled against the CIA on the eve of the pro-Moscow Communist party's launching of a nationwide struggle against the "slide back" on economic policies by Mrs. Gandhi's government and also against rising prices and unemployment. The Communists also urged India to make concessions to Pakistan for a durable peace.

While Mrs. Gandhi is not known to tolerate any interference in India's affairs, it was stated that the Russians were trying to test her loyalty following their expulsion from Egypt despite a treaty of friendship. The Russians reported fear that now that Mrs. Gandhi has achieved what she has set out to—dismemberment of Pakistan—she may ask the Russians to mind their own affairs.

Mrs. Gandhi reiterated her friendship with Russia and added that it was the only country that stood by India in her difficult days last year. But she told the local Communists that their ways are neither going to bring down prices nor solve India's stagnant economy.

However, Mrs. Gandhi last night altered an earlier remark about the CIA, supporting the thesis that it was actually aimed at other sources fomenting trouble than the CIA.

Not a question of proving it

She had said earlier at Ranchi, in Bihar state, that "it was for the CIA to prove that it is not active in India." Last night she said, every one knew that the CIA had been active in India and it was not a question of proving it.

Americans themselves had written books telling how the CIA had attempted to weaken or topple some foreign governments which did not fall in line with the U.S.

It is matter of record that the Indian government probably was one of the few countries which knew about the Soviet efforts to topple the Sadat government in Egypt, and the Indian government was far from pleased with that prospect.

Indira tells Rogers : Proof of CIA guilt not needed

New Delhi, Oct. 9,

PRIME MINISTER Indira Gandhi refused today to give Secretary of State William P. Rogers the proof he is reported to have requested to substantiate her charges that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is active in India.

«Everyone knows that CIA has been active in India and there is no question of proving it,» the Prime Minister told a national convention of her Congress Party in central Ahmadabad city, according to Indian news agencies.

«When any foreign intelligence agency comes here, what does it do ? This does not need any proof.

Mr. Rogers was understood to have asked Foreign Minister Swaran Singh during a meeting in New York last Thursday for proof of charges that the CIA was interfering in India's internal affairs — a charge denied by the State Department.

Opposition politicians and leading Indian newspapers also have urged the government to back up the charges, which were first made three weeks ago by the Congress Party President Shankar Al Sharma. Mrs. Gandhi personally entered the controversy last Tuesday warning partymen in Eastern Bhar state to be vigilant against the CIA.

Welcomed assurance

She repeated the warning at the national convention.

At the same time, she welcomed Mr. Rogers assurance to Swaran Singh that the United States did not want to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries.

«If this signifies a change in policy, we welcome it,» she said, «but we must always be vigilant.»

The Prime Minister said that even foreign scholars had been used for CIA purposes. She did not elaborate but claimed her government had information that scholars had been given «other tasks» beside research.

The Indian Government, with rare exceptions, has stopped issuing visas to American scholars in the past several months. — AP.

OCT 9 1972

M - 36,104

S - 41,223

More Trouble In India

At a time when India's non-alignment against the United States is reaching a new point of frenzy, with absurd charges that the country is swarming with our CIA agents, it appears that India will soon be in a desperate situation for food again. And there is literally no place for her to turn for help but here.

It is as fine and delicate a diplomatic kettle of fish as anyone could ask for. India has been making sanctimonious noises all over the world about its progress, independence (despite that treaty with the Soviet Union) and wholesome right-mindedness in such matters as the Bangladesh civil war — while casting America in the villain's role at every opportunity.

The current issue of Foreign Affairs Quarterly contains a long and tedious piece by Mme. Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, outlining how saintly her country has been for the past 25 years and how little our assistance has been of assistance.

(Among other inaccuracies, she charges America point blank with "openly backing Pakistan at the cost of basic human rights" last December. As more objective observers recognize, American leadership may privately have been "tilted" toward keeping the status quo instead of launching even bloodier times, but "openly" we did nothing at all.)

So the shrill tone of Indian polemic continues apace. Even the building of American bridges to Peking and Moscow is harpooned by Mme. Gandhi for devious motivations if not results, and her suspicion is broadly hinted that Washington and Peking, if not Moscow too, are getting closer in order to perpetrate some outrage against New Delhi.

"Coexistence by itself does not preclude policies, separately or in concert, which are detrimental to the freedom and interests of third countries," says the Prime Minister.

Even though India, since Nehru's time, has been inveighing loudly against choosing sides for a cold war, when positive steps at last are taken to reduce the friction, we still can't be right — in Indian eyes — for being so wrong.

Now there is the excitement about supposed CIA men, first voiced Sept. 21 by Shankar Sharma, president of the Congress Party, and then taken up but without a single factual detail by Mme. Gandhi at another party meeting. Our embassy says it's "outrageous" but protests get nowhere.

And there are elaborate Indian explanations in the United Nations on why those 90,000 Pakistani soldiers haven't been sent home yet, nearly a year after the civil war and their capture by the Indians. (Americans might be critical? Confuse them with oratorical footwork!)

In the midst of all this oratory comes news that there has been a severe drought on the Ganges plain this year and the crops of food grains may be the worst in a long while. And population has gained another 3 percent in the past year, as usual.

In view of its new closeness with its treaty partner, the Soviet Union, it might be expected that India could obtain some help there — if the Soviets themselves had not experienced such a disastrous crop year that they are buying grain in the American market at a tremendous clip.

Thus, as one writer has put it, "everything comes back to the United States, the specialist in concessionary food programs." Judging by our record

in the numerous past crises in India, we will do our best to see that Indians stay alive, at whatever price it takes when the crisis hits.

And judging by India's past record, when it's over or even sooner we will be told to go fly a kite or perhaps be spat upon again in the good old Krishna Menon way.

But there is some kind of cosmic jest in all this. Though America is gradually deciding that it should not be the world's gendarme, it is finding the role of world Samaritan much harder to put aside, even when it is reviled while coming to the rescue.

Of course, as Prime Minister Gandhi writes, "Each country has its own heritage and distinct personality . . ." And ours appears to be a three-way split: Uncle Sugar, Uncle Shylock, Uncle Sap.

5 OCT 1972

SA 4-India
S. Sharma, Shankar Dayal
Gandhi, Indira

India Party Chief Leads New Anti-CIA Drive

Campaign Has U.S. Embassy Guessing Whether It Is at Bidding of Indira Gandhi

BY WILLIAM J. DRUMMOND
Times Staff Writer

NEW DELHI—A month ago Shankar Dayal Sharma was just another member of the faceless collection of middle-aged men in New Delhi humbly doing the political bidding of Indira Gandhi.

Sharma was handpicked by the prime minister last May to be Congress Party president. She was looking for loyalty and not necessarily brilliance.

Thus, everybody expected that Sharma, an educator and lawyer from Madhya Pradesh, would operate in his post while keeping an extremely low profile, as his predecessors had.

But almost overnight Sharma has become a lightning rod of controversy, all because of his one-man campaign against the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, which he accused of fomenting violence in India.

Little Enthusiasm Seen

Since Sharma is the good-natured jovial fellow he is, his friends do not think he has much zest for playing the role of the firebrand anti-American.

Is he doing Mrs. Gandhi's bidding? This is the question that has the U.S. Embassy here guessing. Embassy spokesmen called Sharma's CIA charges outrageous and without basis in fact.

The real truth is a bit too brutal for the embassy to make clear to the Indian public. Washington just does not consider India important enough to bring the CIA to bear to influence Indian internal

Of course, the CIA is here, but mostly shadowing Russians.

The CIA charge has been made repeatedly here for years. The only thing new this time was that the source was the president of the Congress Party. It was particularly strange coming from Sharma. He likes America and Americans and follows the Harvard Alumni Magazine.

His recent plunge into the world of counter-espionage has earned him a thorough roasting in the Indian press, but he pictures himself as being locked in desperate combat with an evil spy network sponsored by the CIA.

His mission, which he happily decided to accept, is to expose this American "sonawallah," the Hindi equivalent of Goldfinger.

Trip to Party HQ

To get to the bottom of the Sharma question, one must take a short trip to Dr. Pajendra Prasad Road in New Delhi. Amid a large garden sits a low-lying brick bungalow that is the headquarters of the All-India Congress Committee. Sharma's office is a spartanly furnished room with cloth curtains over the doors and a beat-up old air conditioner churning in the window.

Sharma enters suddenly through a parted curtain. The first impression he makes is of great volume. Perhaps this is due to his dhoti—a garment of billowing linens that makes him look like he's under full sail. He wears a white Gandhi cap and pens which look like asparagus tips. His upper lip is garnished

moustache. He looks exactly like what he is—a 54-year-old Congress wallah.

"There are attempts being made to interfere in our internal affairs by backing one political party or another. We are in economic difficulties now—a price rise and unemployment," he tells a visitor. "The CIA has always been around, but this is the first organized attempt to exploit discontent and create violence and oppose the government."

Why does the government not act against the agents?

"The administration may not speak because of certain natural inhibitions, but it is my duty as a political leader to warn the people about these conspiracies," he said.

Before dismissing Sharma, one must keep in mind that this is a man with a doctorate in constitutional law from Cambridge and he is a former Brandeis fellow at Harvard University. He knows what he is doing. If he is deliberately being wrong, there is a reason for it.

But what?

Most observers are beginning to think that the Congress Party is looking for a scapegoat to blame for the unrest sweeping the cities. Demonstrations against high prices and unemployment are becoming increasingly strident, and it is easier to blame the unrest on the CIA than to admit the government's economic programs have flopped.

Speaking in Bihar on Monday, Mrs. Gandhi added her voice to the anti-CIA clamor:

"It is not for us to prove that this agency is working on our country. It is for the CIA to prove that it is not active in India."

International News

Indian Premier blasts CIA

NEW DELHI — U.S. Embassy sources in New Delhi were quoted by Western newsmen as expressing alarm on Tuesday concerning the speech by India's Premier Indira Gandhi in which she blasted the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency for stepping up its hostile, anti-Indian activities. Mrs. Gandhi spoke Monday to local workers of her ruling Congress Party at the industrial center of Ranchi in northeast India, a steel-making and coal-mining area.

Premier Gandhi told the Ranchi meeting that Indians should be on their guard against the CIA and act to foil its operations. Her remarks produced a violent reaction among U.S. officials, who said in New Delhi that U.S.-Indian relations are already at an all-time low and appear to be headed even lower. It was learned that in Washington the Nixon Administration quickly and indignantly told Indian diplomats that Mrs. Gandhi's remarks were "not constructive." However, former U.S. Ambassador to India, John Kenneth Galbraith, has written about a substantial CIA presence in his embassy in New Delhi. At one time, there were more than 1,000 officials posted to the New Delhi embassy, whose duties were not clearly defined to Galbraith.

4 OCT 1972

~~CIA-India~~
Gandhi, Indira

Mrs. Gandhi Alleges CIA Activities

NEW DELHI, Oct. 3 (UPI)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's attack on the activities of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in India raised fears in U.S. embassy circles here today of further damage to Indian-American relations.

Mrs. Gandhi told a local Congress Party meeting yesterday that she had information that the CIA had become active in India.

She asked the party workers to be vigilant and to counteract the CIA's activities.

Mrs. Gandhi did not say precisely what the CIA was doing in India. "It is not for us to prove that this agency is working in our country," she said. "It is for the CIA to prove that it is not active in India."

Sniping at the CIA has become traditional in India. Shankar Dayal Sharma, president of the Congress Party, resurrected the issue on Sept. 21 at a news conference. He accused the CIA of involvement in recent civil disturbances here.

At the time, a U.S. embassy spokesman said "Such accusations are outrageous and have no basis in fact." But the embassy declined to comment on Mrs. Gandhi's remarks.

In Washington, State Department officials denied her charges. Department spokesman Charles W. Bray was asked: "Are you privy to what the CIA is doing?"

"We are quite satisfied," he replied.

CIA 4 India

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

TIMES UNION

OCT 3 1972

M - 156,288

S - 175,150

'Stirring Up the Indian Masses'

For some years in Washington D.C. it was fashionable to say that the initials of the Central Intelligence Agency — CIA — stood for "Caught In the Act."

And, along the line, it has also become fashionable to accuse the CIA of every bit of chicanery imaginable.

Seldom, however, has anybody made so flimsy a case against the CIA as did an official of India last week.

The president of the Congress Party, India's dominant political party, accused the CIA of being responsible for clashes between citizens and police in various parts of India.

Dr. Shankar Dyal Sharma said the purpose behind the agitation is to attempt to show that "after all, India is not strong. It was militarily victorious but it is economically weak and politically disjointed."

To the credit of the Indian press, it did not let Sharma off the hook so easily.

What proof, it asked, did Shar-

ma have to back up his charges?

He replied that he had concrete evidence, but then refused to divulge it.

Asked why he did not lodge a formal protest, he replied that course "would not be worthwhile."

Asked whether there couldn't be violence without CIA instigation, he replied that "the Indian masses are generally peaceful."

Asked whether there were not other intelligence agencies besides the CIA active in India, he replied: "There may be but no others have caused us trouble."

But the Indian people, despite a low in India-U.S. relations in the aftermath of the Indo-Pakistani war, were not ready to swallow the allegation.

The Indian Express published a cartoon depicting Sharma as blaming the CIA for a recent cyclone.

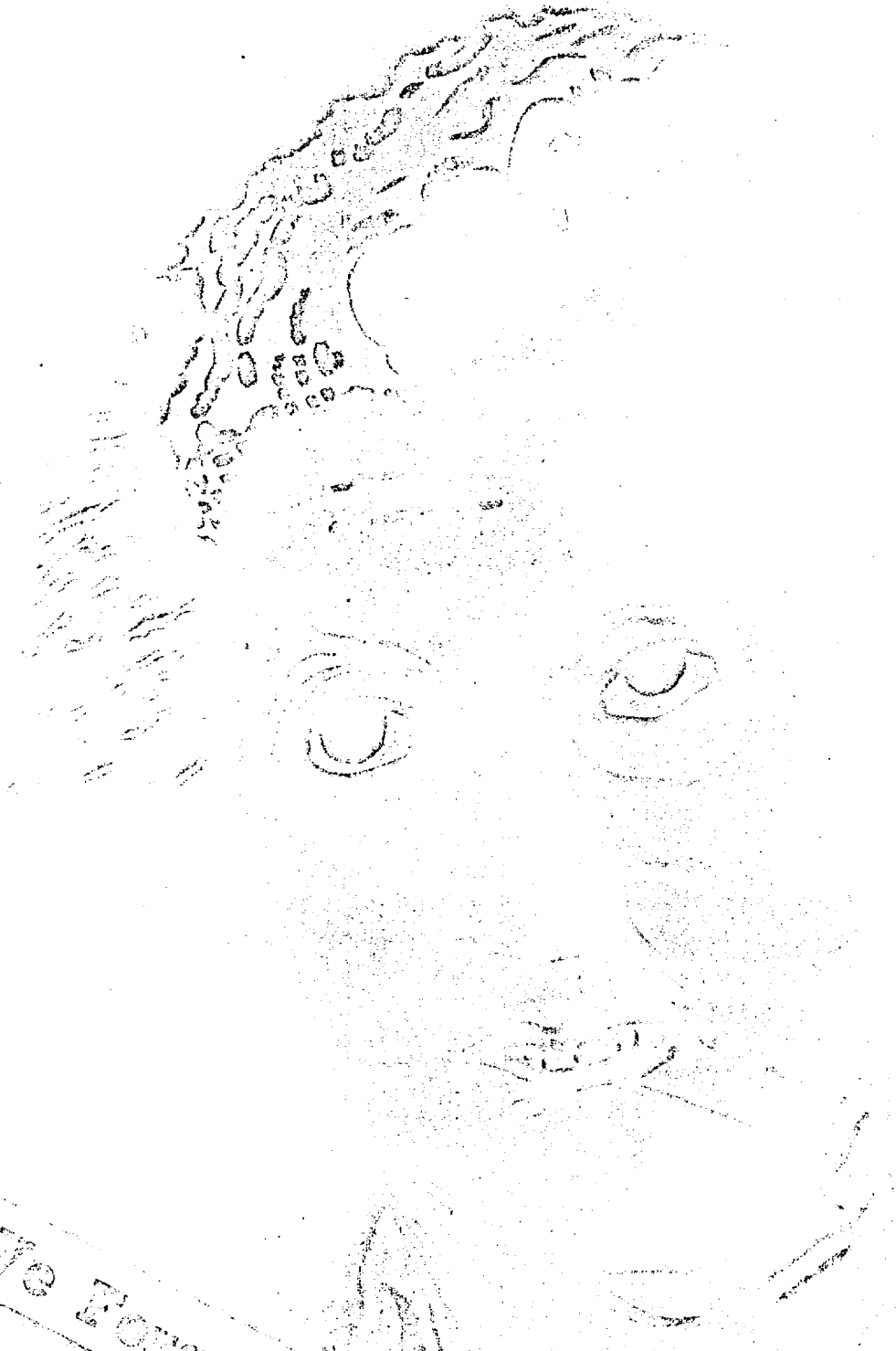
This time, it seems it was Sharma, rather than the CIA, who was "caught in the act."

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CIA-India

1 Oct 1972

STAIR

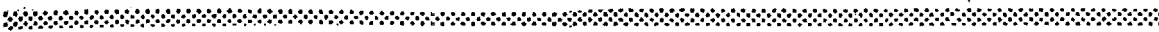
Where's
That
Magic
Gone?



The Gandhi We Remember

CIA - Victor Marchetti

CIA - Air America
- Southern Air Transport
- Rocky Mountain Air



quote - unquote

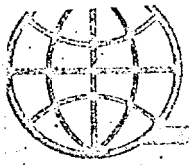
—From a United Press international interview by Edward K. Dolan with Victor Marchetti who quit the CIA after working there 14 years. The full text of the interview was published in U.S. News & World Report, Oct. 11, 1971.

CIA - India
- Philippines

"Marchetti said areas where the CIA might launch future clandestine paramilitary activities include South America, India, Africa and the Philippines — all places in the throes of social upheaval. Upheaval, he said, is what prompts the CIA director to begin planning clandestine activities in a country. . . .

"In addition to Air America, Marchetti said, the CIA has set up both Southern Air Transport in Miami and Rocky Mountain Air in Phoenix for possible use in paramilitary operations in South America. Similar fake airlines have been bought and sold all over the world, he said, including one in Nepal and another in East Africa."





Editorials

Way to India-Pakistan peace

With the recognition by India of Bangla Desh as a sovereign nation, the liberation struggle in East Pakistan has taken a decisive turn.

In the December 1970 Pakistani elections, the Awami League of East Pakistan won a majority of the seats in the national Assembly, 167 of 313. These 167 seats were all but two of the 169 allotted to East Pakistan in the Assembly.

The militarist Yahya Khan regime refused to accept the electoral verdict, banned the scheduled March 1 meeting of the Assembly, and launched a military offensive in which hundreds of thousands of East Pakistan civilians, men, women and children, were massacred, and from which some ten million fled into India.

Yahya Khan's savage repression continues today.

ROLE OF NIXON GOVERNMENT

The U.S. resolution's statement to the Security Council that the conflict between Pakistan and India will "endanger the peace," that the U.S. seeks to "secure and maintain the peace in the area," is sickening in its duplicity and deceit.

It was the U.S. which encouraged Yahya Khan's massacre; it was the Nixon administration which continued to send arms to the Yahya Khan regime, defying a ban on such shipments by the U.S. Congress, even as Yahya Khan was murdering East Pakistanis.

That is the situation, disguised as "cease fire," to which the U.S. resolution would return East Pakistan.

That is what the charge of Soviet "interference in the internal affairs of Pakistan," by Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua, intends to cover up.

Of the five permanent members of the Security Council only the U.S. and China voted for the U.S. resolution. The Soviet Union voted against; Britain and France abstained.

ROOT CAUSES OF CONFLICT

The key issue confronting the Security Council is, as stated in the Soviet resolution presented by Ambassador Jakov Malik, a "political settlement in East Pakistan." Such a settlement would "inevitably result in the cessation of hostilities," as the Soviet Union holds, for the root causes of the present conflict are the "acts of violence of Pakistani forces in East Pakistan."

The main opponent of the Soviet resolution was the White House. But it let the Chinese delegation carry the ball. Ambassador Huang cast the necessary veto, while Ambassador George Bush sat by, in abstention.

Ambassador Huang's veto and his actions during the debate were part of an almost unbelievable escalation in the anti-Soviet propaganda of the Martial Law Government of China.

Ambassador Bush and Huang operated hand in glove in denouncing India as the aggressor. Ambassador Huang contributed anti-Soviet slander of a virulence that has not been heard in the United Nations since the heyday of Joe McCarthy.

The vile denunciation of the Soviet Union as "social imperialist," while unoriginal, having its sources in Trotskyism, is exceedingly perilous to the peace of the world.

The Maoists' and anti-Sovietism is paralleled by their pro-imperialist denunciation of Bangla Desh as a "so-called" nation, "created" by the Soviet Union.

Leaving no bases untouched, the Maoists, careening wildly to the Right, reiterated to the Security Council their support for the counterrevolutionary movement in Czechoslovakia in 1968. That was White House-CIA policy, also.

NIXON'S PHONY NEUTRALITY

President Nixon's announcement yesterday of a position of "absolute neutrality," superficially impartial, is deceitful in its essence.

U.S. policy in the Security Council today is anything but "neutral." It absolves the militarist Pakistan regime of guilt for the savage repression which began last March. It accuses India of being the "major aggressor."

The issue is a political settlement in East Pakistan. The right of the people of East Pakistan to determine their own destiny is the crux of such political settlement. They deserve the support of the American people in their just cause.

OMAHA, NEBR.

WORLD HERALD

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M - 125,376

S - 273,394

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CIA4-India
CIA4.03Bhattacharya, B.C.

Indian Found Omaha Link Dangerous

By Robert McMorris

✓ DR. B. C. BHATTACHARYA, whose work in genetics has made his name well known in the scientific community for more than a dozen years, has given up trying to do research in his native India.

It was too risky, he explained, because young anti-American Indians were convinced he was an American agent working for the CIA.

Dr. Bhattacharya, formerly director of research at the Creighton University School of Medicine, had returned to his native land last year. He was engaged in research there for Biostatistics, Inc., an Omaha-based firm he headed.

"My laboratory was located in a building near Calcutta," he said. "I had cattle that looked out the window from the fourth floor. There also were about 2,000 birds in cages on the fourth and fifth floor. But certain people thought that was a coverup.

"They thought the sign on the building was more significant. It said, 'Biostatistics Research Laboratory, Calcutta Branch, Head Office, Omaha, Neb.' That was considered proof enough that I worked for the CIA.

"Before long there was another sign on the building. It said, 'CIA agent—leave or be killed.'"

Dr. Bhattacharya left after eight months, during which his building was put to the torch twice, to the apparent unconcern of local authorities.

He is now back in Omaha and associated with Unidon International, which purchased Biostatistics. He said his wife and three daughters — aged 6 months to 7 years — will join him soon. They are now living in a suburban Calcutta apartment after having fled their home for safety reasons.

With Unidon, a self-described "mini-conglomerate" organized to develop new ideas for possible industrial application, Dr. Bhattacharya will continue research on a concept that has long interested breeders of cattle, hogs and other livestock.

The 43-year-old geneticist believes he is nearing a "breakthrough" in his goal of making it possible for breeders to select the sex of animals before conception.

Nature's way result in an even balance between male and female births. The Indian scientist would allow breeders to alter the balance at will. A dairy farmer, for example, might choose to rapidly increase his herd of cows by "ordering" female calves only. Similarly, a beef producer might call for bull calves.

Dr. Bhattacharya has three patents relating to procedures which involve artificial insemination and the separation of spermatozoa that produce female offspring from those that produce males. However, he believes "many more years may pass before a farmer may order the sex of a calf. More research is necessary."

Bulls in Evening?

Born and reared in Jessore, in what is now East Pakistan, Dr. Bhattacharya said he was always fascinated by science. He attended Bengal Veterinary College on a scholarship.

He was working with the Department of Animal Husbandry at Calcutta University when he first became interested in sex determination.

"I was helping with artificial insemination," he said, "and I noticed that farmers insisted on bringing their cows to us in the evening instead of in the morning. I asked about this and I learned they were convinced that calves which were conceived in

the evening would be females. They thought bulls were conceived in the morning."

Dr. Bhattacharya was not impressed with the scientific logic of that theory, but he realized the benefits that might derive from an ability to control the sex of calves. In this case, more females would mean higher milk production.

Studies on the subject begun in India were continued later in Germany and at Cambridge, England. He has degrees from the University of Berlin and the University of Kiel. The first of his many scientific papers, "Sex Control in Mammals," was published in 1958.

'No, You're Not Ready'

While at Cambridge, in 1966, Dr. Bhattacharya was approached by American investors who wanted to bring him to the United States, with an eye to eventual marketing of his sex control processes.

"I thought there would be greater opportunities for research here," he said.

He was not necessarily disappointed. But shortly after he was installed in a well-appointed laboratory in San Francisco, he found himself in a fundamental disagreement with his business sponsors.

He recalled: "They came to me and said, 'We're going to market your process. We're all ready.' And I said, 'No, we're not ready. We won't be ready for years.'"

"After three months they fired me, convinced that they owned full rights to my patents and could get along without me. They got a court injunction that prevented me from carrying on with my research."

The geneticist joined the Creighton faculty in 1967. Meanwhile, he waged a long legal fight over the patents, turning down a compromise offer which would have allowed him to "live with my family very comfortably for the rest of my life at anyplace in the world."

The litigation was eventually settled in Dr. Bhattacharya's favor. However, he agreed to share his original sex control patent with his former business associates.

"They are now going their way and I'm going my way," he said. "But we're friendly now. They say they want me back anytime I want to come."

Humans?

The fact that Dr. Bhattacharya's process is applicable to all mammals, including humans, has caused him considerable embarrassment and dismay — mainly during his Cambridge period when the Fleet Street press interpreted the import of his research in sensational fashion.

"They made a lot out of the potential human application," he said, "and they caused a lot of controversy. At that time my wife was pregnant with our first child. They asked whether we wanted a boy or girl. We said, 'a girl.' When the baby turned out to be a girl, the papers implied we had arranged it that way."

Dr. Bhattacharya said he prefers to think of sex predetermination in terms of its benefits to animal husbandry. "It can make an enormous contribution to an increased food supply, particularly protein," he said.

A Hindu, he believes the use of his discoveries by humans — permitting parents to have their "wish" in terms of their children's sex — would create "all kinds of social problems, in addition to religious problems."

16 MAY 1971

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Political Murders Compound

By Lee Lescaze

Washington Post Foreign Service

Calcutta's Misery

CALCUTTA—Calcutta's poorest are the thousands of sleepers who line the sidewalks every night, bundled in rags against mosquitoes and rats.

The richest in this crowded, crumbling city are like the businessman who was told recently that his wife would be given a local anesthetic. His reaction was instinctive: "Oh no," he instructed the doctor, "make sure she gets an imported one."

They number their servants (called bearers) by dozens or scores, get their whiskey from bootleggers, smoke black-market American cigarettes and live behind high walls.

Now, all but the most carefully watched of walls are stenciled with the hammer and sickle of the Marxist Communist Party and a trip downtown is occasionally made unpleasant by the discovery of a corpse in the road, hacked to death and left untouched for hours.

Long infamous for its poverty and as a nightmarish example of the problems common to large urban areas, Calcutta has developed another specialty—political murders.

By official police count, 244 people have been killed for political reasons over the last 10 months. Everyone agrees that hundreds of other killings go unreported, in large part because they happen in sections of Calcutta where the police have given up patrolling.

Widespread murders are relatively new to Calcutta, and the police themselves are one of the major targets. A year ago, one police sergeant said, the thugs only threw bricks. "Now they use pipe guns and bombs." In response, the 18,600-man municipal police force has abandoned the sticks it carried for protection and now most policemen have guns.

At night, police flying squads cruise the city in vans with heavy wire grills over the windshield and windows to protect them from bombs. Even with their guns and grills, however, the police won't go down any of the narrow lanes off Calcutta's main roads unless they take a large force. Too often, the sergeant said, a police van has found the lane barricaded and the flying squad, unable to turn around, has been trapped while terrorists threw bombs from the rooftops.

Twenty-one police were killed on duty and 345 wounded in fights with Maoist terrorists over the last nine months, according to police statistics.

"The most vulnerable man in Calcutta," former Police Commissioner Ranjit Gupta said, "is the poor police constable who has to live in the slums." He makes about \$25 a month and there aren't enough guns to allow him to take one home.

The off-duty policeman living in the slums tries to pretend he isn't a cop. "My wife has never seen me in my uniform," one 15-year veteran said. But almost every day there is a newspaper report of a constable being wounded or killed near his home.

'High Level of Tolerance'

ALTHOUGH THE WAVE of political violence causes serious concern, Calcutta, despite its misery, has not had an upheaval the size of Watts' or Washington's.

A year ago, when the largest of the three Communist parties called a mass rally and filled downtown Calcutta's enormous park with farmers and the poorest of workers, there were predictions of imminent disaster.

"If they had been told to burn the city down, they would have burned it down," a man who watched the rally from a safe distance believes.

Gloomy predictions have accompanied numerous more recent flareups, including the assassination two months ago of one of Calcutta's leading non-Communist politicians. "When he was jumped outside his house," one man recalls, "it looked like people were going to take to the streets and kill themselves in great number."

No one is certain why the lid stays on, but most Indian and Western residents here agree with one municipal engineer that Calcutta's people "have an astonishingly high level of tolerance."

The peaceful nature of the Bengalis, Biharis and other races which make up the 5 million people living in the 34 square miles of central Calcutta (another 3 million live further out but still within greater Calcutta's boundary) appears borne out by other police statistics. There was only one reported nonpolitical murder in the last three months, rapes average fewer than 10 a year and there are few

standards.

"The beauty of Calcutta," Police Sgt. S. K. Chakrabarty said last week, "is that people can be fighting on this side of the street and women and children will be passing by over there."

Sometimes this localization of the violence becomes almost comic. One resident tells of watching from his bedroom window while two rival political factions faced each other in the street below. One leader from each group stepped forward carrying a bomb in a Calcutta version of "High Noon." After lengthy exchanges of threats and verbal abuse, the men hurled their bombs, which were weak and did little damage. Everyone walked away unhurt.

A wealthy man was called from a garden party for 200 guests several months ago to answer the telephone.

"You've got 30 minutes to get all your guests out," the caller told him. "If you don't, we throw bombs over the wall."

The man lied that the party was his wedding celebration and thereby a most important day in his life. "I can't send all my guests away from my wedding," he said.

"I didn't realize it was your wedding," the bomber replied. "Forgive me for bothering you." Half an hour later, the bomber called back to offer fuller, more polite congratulations on the happy occasion. The party went on uninterrupted.

Naxalites' Hired Guns

CALCUTTA'S EPIDEMIC of political violence is less than four years old, dating roughly from the 1967 peasant uprising in a village called Naxalbari, about 250 miles north of this city. The Communist-inspired uprising against local landlords was put down quickly and savagely, but the Naxalites took their name from the village and their revolutionary movement has grown.

Calcutta's Naxalites are a curious revolutionary party, embracing Mao Tse-tung as their leader and formally calling themselves the Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist). In addition to having a non-Indian supreme leader, the Naxalites believe in a non-Indian theory—that almost random acts of violence will break down law and order, then the government, and pave the way for a general uprising of the

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continued

CHICAGO, ILL.
TRIBUNE

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S - 1,045,176

JUN 25 1970

INDIA STUDENT VIOLENCE ON BIG UPSWING

Shortage of Technical Education Blamed

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

BOMBAY, India, June 24 — India's students are resorting increasingly to violence to air their protests.

The worst outbreak occurred at the Inkrasanand Intermediate college at Mainpuri where the vice principal, Suraj Prasad Upadhyaya, was beaten and stabbed to death. His attackers were angry because the vice principal had caught them cheating in examinations.

At Banaras Hindu university about 20,000 students went on the rampage because some were reprimanded for teasing girls on the campus. The entire university had to be closed on the eve of examinations.

Ransack Student Center

Marxist students at Jadhavpur university in West Bengal ransacked the Gandhi student center, tore up photographs of Mahatma Gandhi, and set fire to his books. They also wrecked the adult education center of the World University service because "it is financed by the United States central intelligence agency."

"As certainly as night follows day, democracy will be the next casualty," warned Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, vice chancellor of Bombay university.

The cause of the unrest, which has been going on for years, is widespread.

Dr. D. D. Karve, a member of the University Grants commission, said facilities for specialized technical education are limited in India. The vast majority of students are funnelled into arts courses in which they have little interest. The arts students are mainly responsible to the outbreaks of violence, arson, murder, and rape, Dr. Karve said.

Degrees Almost Worthless

After qualifying, arts students find their degrees are hardly worth the paper they are printed on. An arts degree ensures its holder a white collar job producing only about \$40 a month. A technical student can look forward to earning at least six times as much.

Little has been done over the years to build technical schools. The number of arts colleges is also far below demand. Facili-

ties are poor, classes large, and admission difficult.

Vice chancellors appointed by the government are almost chosen invariably from the ranks of retired officials in the there is little understanding between university leaders and 65 to 70 age group. As a result the students.

The angry students become easy prey for political agitators eager to pander their discontent.

CIA - India

Five U.S. 'culture' centers forced to close in India

By SADHAN MUKHERJEE

Daily World correspondent
NEW DELHI, May 25 (By Air-mail) — Five U.S. cultural centers in Bangalore, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad and Trivandrum have closed, ostensibly because these cities have no U.S. consular offices. But this rule was never strictly followed. For example, the U.S. cultural center at Trivandrum has operated for the last 18 years, though that city has no consular office.

These centers, it was charged in the Indian Parliament, were being used by the CIA, Peace Corps, foundations and similar

U.S. agencies.

Last January certain pro-U.S. elements sought to create a furore in the Indian Parliament over a Soviet cultural center being built at Trivandrum (in Kerala state which is ruled by a united front government headed by the Communist Party of India).

The attack boomeranged and the Government of India was compelled to order the shutdown of all unauthorized U.S. and French cultural centers within three months. U.S. Ambassador Kenneth Keating tried to bring pressure on the Indian External Affairs Ministry but to no avail.

CIA connections bared with high India officials

By Sadhan Mukherjee

Daily World correspondent

NEW DELHI, May 30 (By Air-
mail) — Sinister connections be-
tween the U.S. Central Intelli-
gence Agency and the officials of
the Indian Ministry of Home Af-
fairs have just been revealed in
the Indian Parliament. The link-up
is through the Indian Institute of
Public Administration (IIPA)
which received funds from the
CIA front organization, "Asia
Foundation," and the Ford Foun-

dation. IIPA also receives grants
from the Government of India.

In 1965 Asia Foundation wound
up its activities in India under a
government order, but by then it
had made handsome contribution
to the IIPA and set up contacts.
Now the Ford Foundation con-
tinues the "grant" and has up to
now paid \$810,000 to the IIPA.

The main activity of the IIPA is
to select and send officials to
western countries for "reflective
training programs."

14 MAY 1970

Culture cutoff

Keating surprises India officials by ordering USIS centers closed

By Ernest Weatherall
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New Delhi

The scheduled closing of five cultural centers of the United States Information Service in India, is the first important indication of how the regime of Ambassador Kenneth B. Keating differs from that of his predecessor, Chester Bowles.

Some diplomats left over from the Bowles era feel Mr. Keating has been too inflexible in not seeking other ways to keep the USIS libraries from shutting May 16—even if it meant turning them over to an Indian cultural organization.

"After all," one political counselor said, "the libraries are there for our own benefit. Once they have gone, our influence in these areas will also disappear."

Most of the embassy staff, however, feel the Ambassador has made the right decision in not trying to keep the libraries going after the Indian Government said they were being used for undesirable political activities. "Mr. Keating's hard line has surprised the Indians," one embassy official remarked.

One Indian newspaper observed, "Mr. Keating is not as committed to India as his predecessor."

Building collapsed

The touchy issue of the cultural centers began when a building being constructed for a Soviet cultural center in the Communist ruled state of Kerala collapsed Dec. 11, 1969. A number of Indian workers were killed.

It was discovered later by right-wing newspapers that the Soviets had never asked permission to build the new center, and all construction ceased.

Shortly afterward, the Indian Government revived a memorandum dated Feb. 18, 1954. This said that cultural and information centers "supported or sponsored" by foreign missions located outside their embassies, consular, or trade offices, were illegal unless prior permission had been given to operate them.

This meant that the United States had to close its five cultural centers in Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, and Travandrum. The embassy pointed out these centers had been constructed after a conference with Jawaharlal Nehru, who promised to put the agreement in writing; but it was never

with each succeeding Indian Government to put Mr. Nehru's agreement in writing. More in sadness than in anger, Mr. Keating said:

"Whether India wants to increase or decrease its cultural contacts with the United States is entirely a decision for India. I deeply regret the decision compelling the closing of the centers here."

At that point there could have been some way out for both sides to continue the centers. Goaded by criticism from right-wing opposition parties and some newspapers, which charged the closing of the American cultural centers was done to appease Moscow, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government defended its action.

At that time Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Surendrapal Singh told Parliament the five "unauthorized" cultural centers had been indulging in "undesirable activities and dabbling in politics."

Mr. Singh refused the right-wing MP's demands to reveal the report to Parliament because "it was not in the interests of national security."

A Communist member of Parliament said the cultural centers were being used as espionage cells by the CIA. U.S. embassy reports said Mr. Keating was furious with the government's accusation. He then issued a blunt statement saying:

"The centers function completely in the open and I am prepared to examine any evidence that the Government of India may have to the contrary."

Investigation invited

The Ambassador also invited the Indian Government to investigate the centers. But the invitation was ignored. This silence, according to reports, made Mr. Keating decide not to consider any alternate proposal for turning over the cultural centers to anyone else to run. Either the Indian Government backed down on its "undesirable activities" statement, or the centers would close.

But the door was left slightly open. If the Indian Government allowed the cultural centers to remain open under the direction of the USIS, as has been the case in the past, this would mean, in effect, a repudiation of the charge against them. Since the original closing order, many trial balloons inspired by the government have been raised on how the centers could be continued under various plans.

But after this week there will no longer be any USIS libraries, films, visiting lecturers and so on, in the Indian cities.

P - Prouty, L. Fletcher
CIA, O. Dulles, Allen

The Secret Team and the Games They Play

by L. Fletcher Prouty

“The hill costumes of the Meo tribesmen contrasted with the civilian clothes of United States military men riding in open jeeps and carrying M-16 rifles and pistols. These young Americans are mostly ex-Green Berets, hired on CIA contract to advise and train Laotian troops.” Those matter-of-fact, almost weary sentences, written late in February by T.D. Allman of *The Washington Post* after he and two other enterprising correspondents left a guided tour and walked 12 miles over some hills in Laos to a secret base at Long Cheng, describe a situation that today may seem commonplace to anyone familiar with American operations overseas, but that no more than 10 years ago would have been unthinkable.

To take a detachment of regular troops, put its members into disguise, smuggle them out of the country so that neither the public nor the Congress knows they have left, and assign them to clandestine duties on foreign soil under the command of a non-military agency—it is doubtful that anyone would have dared to suggest taking such liberties with the armed forces and foreign relations of the United States, not to say with the Constitution, to any President up to and especially including Dwight D. Eisenhower. Indeed, the most remarkable development in the management of America's relations with other countries during the nine years since Mr. Eisenhower left office has been the assumption of more and more control over military and diplomatic operations abroad by men whose activities are secret, whose budget is secret, whose very identities as often as not are secret—in short a Secret Team whose actions only those implicated in them are in a position to monitor. How determinedly this secrecy is preserved, even when preserving it means denying the United States Army the right to discipline its own personnel, not to say the opportunity to do justice,

was strikingly illustrated not long ago by the refusal of the Central Intelligence Agency to provide witnesses for the court-martial that was to try eight Green Beret officers for murdering a suspected North Vietnamese spy, thus forcing the Army to drop the charges.

The Secret Team consists of security-cleared individuals in and out of government who receive secret intelligence data gathered by the CIA and the National Security Agency and who react to those data when it seems appropriate to them with paramilitary plans and activities, e.g., training and “advising”—a not exactly impenetrable euphemism for “leading into battle”—Laotian troops. Membership in the Team, granted on a “need to know” basis, varies with the nature and the location of the problems that come to its attention. At the heart of the Team, of course, are a handful of top executives of the CIA and of the National Security Council, most notably the chief White House adviser on foreign policy. Around them revolves a sort of inner ring of Presidential staff members, State Department officials, civilians and military men from the Pentagon, and career professionals in the intelligence services. And out beyond them is an extensive and intricate network of government officials with responsibility for or expertise in some specific field that touches on national security: think-tank analysts, businessmen who travel a lot or whose businesses (e.g., import-export or operating a cargo airline) are useful, academic experts in this or that technical subject or geographic region, and, quite importantly, alumni of the intelligence service—a service from which there are no unconditional resignations.

Thus the Secret Team is not a clandestine super-planning board or super-general staff but, even more damaging to the coherent conduct of foreign affairs, a bewildering collection of temporarily assembled action committees that respond pretty much ad hoc to specific troubles in various parts of the world, sometimes in ways that duplicate the

CIA 2.03
CIA 4.02 U-2
CIA 4-Laos

India
- Cuba (Bay of Pigs)
- Bolivia
- Iran
- Guatemala
- U. S. Vietnam, S.

CIA 7.01 NSC
CIA 7.02 AID
Defense
P - Allman, T. D.

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- center for International Studies

CIA 1.04 Bollinger, Loren
Orig. under Prouty

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CIA India
Sec. 401.3 Radio Peace
Progress

Russian Radio Ploy Making India Tense

By ERNEST WEATHERALL
NEW DELHI (CDN) --It might come as a surprise to the Russian people, but there is a privately owned radio station in the Soviet Union over which the government has no control. At least that's what Moscow says each time India protests about the unfriendly broadcasts over "Radio Peace and Progress."

By a coincidence not explained by the Soviets, this "private" station also uses the same shortwave channels as Radio Moscow when the official voices of the Soviets are not using them. However, while Radio Moscow concentrates on filling the air about friendship and solidarity between the Russian and India people, Peace and Progress tries to out do Radio Peking in caustic comments.

In its anti-Indian broadcasts Peace and Progress charges that some Indian leaders are on the payroll of the CIA, that the parties opposing Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi (except the Indian Communists, of course) are "reactionary fascists," and during some elections the station openly supports leftist candidates.

India's right-wing militant

Hindu party, the Jana Sangh, became so infuriated by Peace and Progress interference in a local election that it held a mass protest outside the Soviet Embassy. New Delhi made its usual complaint to Moscow and received the usual reply, "it is a private organization and we have no jurisdiction over Radio Peace and Progress."

The Soviet station has carefully avoided any attacks on Mrs. Gandhi or her segment of the Congress Party. It has even gone so far as to hail her as the "new liberator of the people," congratulating her on nationalizing 14 of the country's largest banks.

It has repeatedly warned Mrs. Gandhi to get rid of various leaders from the Congress Party so her program of socialism will run smoother.

Peace and Progress' prime target is the conservative former deputy prime minister, Morarji Desai, who they say is "a tool of India's industrialists."

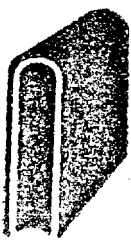
Soviet specialists say that while Radio Moscow reflects the "open Soviet policy" toward the Indian government, Peace and Progress reveals Moscow's "covert" policy.

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The WASTED YEARS
1969-1975

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(orig under SOCY.01.2)

INDIA
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1969-1975

Rajinder Puri
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