

7 JUL 14 1964

UNITE TO SMASH

THE IMPERIALIST

NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

Vol. XII No. 19

New Delhi, May 10, 1964

25 nP

CONSPIRACY ON KASHMIR

Statement of the CPI Central Secretariat

Kashmir is once again being used by the Anglo-American imperialists to further their aims of creating cold war tensions in Asia and garnering profits by making Asians fight Asians.

IN the last Security Council meeting, the stand of the India government received the firm support from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries as well as the democratic non-aligned countries. Since then the imperialists, the Pakistan government and the reactionaries in India found a new popular instrument to further their aims and that is Sheikh Abdullah and his friends.

The release of the Sheikh from imprisonment was thoroughly justified. The Communist Party supported the demand for his release on the ground that if Kashmir cannot be retained in India except by imprisoning the Sheikh for life, then India better give up her

claim to democracy and the loyalty of the Kashmiri people.

WRONG TO FLATTER

At the same time we feel that the Government of India was quite wrong in trying to flatter Sheikh Abdullah by giving him welcomes of a kind given to the heads of independent states. With that false step, the Sheikh and his friends were emboldened to talk openly of an "independent" Kashmir and of a plebiscite, which were rejected long ago.

The slogan of "independent

Kashmir", the slogan of plebiscite, self-determination, assessing the will of the people etc., are disruptive and deceptive slogans though they appear in democratic garb.

The moment they are accepted it is the beginning of the disintegration of a united India. They will lead to the strengthening of communalism of both the Hindus and Muslims. They will once again start the holocaust of Hindu-Muslim rioting. They will mean the end of whatever democracy exists in India, which will become another replica of

nor Pakistan nor secession from India is going to solve the problem of poverty of the Kashmiri masses.

On the contrary, they will be made a pawn, in the game of the imperialists, which will further worsen their position.

EGOISTIC SHEIKH

But the Sheikh, steeped in his egotism and ignorance of imperialist manoeuvres, embittered by his imprisonment and flattered by his audiences, which include even the biggest personalities of the country, is unable to have

not traders, but anti-people and anti-Indian tourists scoured the land, under the shelter of the UN observers, border-guards and political pimps.

It is now for the Sadiq government to do away with these legacies. It is for the Government of India to help the Sadiq government to rebuild Kashmir on a new basis, if it shows the desire and the capacity to do so.

The Indian people must not fall a victim to the machinations of the imperialists aided by Rajaji, Masani & Co. Nor should they be led away by communal appeals of Hindu-Muslim hate-mongers whether from India or Pakistan.

ALL DEMOCRATS, ALL COMMUNISTS, ALL INDIANS: DEFEAT IMPERIALISTS' CONSPIRACIES AGAINST KASHMIR—CALL FOR PLEBISCITES AND SELF-DETERMINATION TODAY IS A CALL FOR DISRUPTION OF THE INDIAN UNION. IT IS A CALL FOR HINDU-MUSLIM RIOTING. IT IS A CALL FOR THE OVERTHROW OF DEMOCRACY AND FOR A MILITARY RULE. FIGHT THE MENACE OF SWATANTRA, JP AND JS.



S. A. Dange addressing the May Day rally in Delhi, (below) a view of the audience—(see centre pages for report).



Pakistan, under Anglo-American aegis.

We regret to find that in his love for the Kashmiri people and his insatiable desire to set as the hero of the masses, Sheikh Abdullah is, unwittingly perhaps, playing the game of the Anglo-American imperialists and Rightwing reactionaries in India.

PROBLEMS REMAIN

No doubt Kashmir's accession to India by itself has not solved the problems of land and living and democracy for the Kashmiri masses. But that way they are suffering as much as all the toiling people in India. Neither plebiscite,

clear judgment and a clear vision.

The evil spirits of the Swatantra like Rajaji and Masani, and the mysterious Sarvodaya of Jayaprakash Narayan, aided by ex-generals and millionaires have completely derailed the Sheikh, who now really believes that he is the solution for all the problems of these big countries.

He has failed to see the unseemly hand of CENTO and SEATO in all these manoeuvres and many in the Congress leadership instead of taking courage from the firm support of the Soviet Union, which is nearer to Kashmir than England or America, are ready to "reconsider" the Kashmir problem in some form.

NO 'KASHMIR PROBLEM'

For the people of India, as such there is no "Kashmir problem" than the problem of making the Kashmiri masses struggle for better life in the company and the alliance of the toiling Indian people. Neither the Sheikh in his time nor the Bakshi government which followed him ever took serious steps to liquidate the remnants of feudal landlordism in Kashmir, to reorganise its small industries and production capacities for the benefit of the people.

They all tried to keep Kashmir as a tourist trade show-piece, through which

Hindu-Muslim hatred is the surest way to help the imperialists in their game of once again redividing India.

CPI's CALL TO PEOPLE

If accession of Kashmir is invalid, why not that of the other princely states? If self-determination is used this way, why not the same for Tamilnad and the DMK or for the Assamese or Rajputs and so on? Every state in the Indian Union can clamour on the basis of some "special" reason of its own and break up the unity of the country.

The Communist Party calls on all its members and supporters to hold meetings and demonstrations in all parts of the country, to expose the conspiracy of the imperialists and their Indian henchmen.

The Communist Party appeals to all patriotic anti-communal parties, organisations, groups and individuals to join hands to build a common platform against the imperialist conspiracy, for the defence of Kashmir and for communal harmony. The Congress, as the ruling party, as a party pledged to resist imperialism and communalism has a special duty to take initiative in this matter.

THE UNITED WILL OF ANTI-IMPERIALIST INDIA CAN AND SHALL FOUL THE GAME OF THE IMPERIALISTS AND THE RIGHT REACTIONARIES.

(May 7, 1964)

BOKARO: SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AND U. S. BLACKMAIL

Editorial

WHEN THE HISTORY of our times is written, the story of Bokaro will undoubtedly deserve to occupy a chapter of its own. The Government of India's negotiations for assistance from abroad for the setting up of this fourth public sector steel plant, are replete with lessons for the Indian people.

It is necessary for those who desire that these lessons be learnt to shout from the housetops about them. For the learning of these lessons is vital for the future of our Motherland. Our people must know the full story of Bokaro—and from it learn the simple truth of who are India's friends and who are India's enemies.

The refusal by the US imperialists, after having first agreed, to assist in the setting up of a steel plant in the public sector, their blackmailing tactics to compel the Government of India to transfer Bokaro to the private sector, their efforts to tie Bokaro assistance to the Kashmir issue and other problems in which India is deeply concerned—all these facts are now widely known by Indian patriots.

The nation welcomed the government's decision not to be influenced by US blackmail; the final ending of negotiations with Washington on this crucial issue was hailed as an assertion of our independence. Lesson One had evidently been learnt—though at considerable cost in delay and in prestige to India.

Government then went round asking for offers of assistance from all sorts of quarters. Lesson Two had obviously still not been learnt, and more valuable time was lost, because the powerful Washington lobby in New Delhi was at work to prevent, at all costs, any association of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with the building of Bokaro. Tenders were sought from dubious quarters, interested only in their own profits. All this, when everyone knew that the Soviet Union was prepared to help to build Bokaro, on the most favourable terms possible and in the interests of Indian economic development alone.

Now at last Lesson Two appears to have been learnt. It has been officially announced that the Government has accepted the Soviet Union's offer to cooperate with us in building the Bokaro steel plant. The Washington lobby has failed in its nefarious purpose; government has taken a decision—although belatedly—which conforms to our best interests and has not allowed the cold war to prevent it from doing so.

The *New York Times* has editorially (May 4) moaned that this decision is "a major defeat for the USA" and talks of our undermining of "confidence in the sincerity of our own devotion to the principles of democracy and free choice."

The Indian people have never had any confidence in the "sincerity" of US imperialism. Bokaro has only driven home to our people the need for vigilance against those in high places, inside the government and outside, who continue to sing hymns to the imperialists. It is these lick-spittles who are responsible for the delay in building Bokaro, for the totally uncalled for begging at the doors of Washington, and the refusal to accept the Soviet offer as soon as it was made.

Indian economy has suffered as a consequence of this delay; and the Indian people have the right to call those responsible to account.

The story of Bokaro is a warning against paying heed to those Right reactionary parties and groups which are calling for a change in our policy of non-alignment in favour of one of alliance with the imperialist West. If we seriously desire the independent economic development of our country, this cannot be achieved in alliance with the imperialists, who refuse to assist in such development in the way we consider best.

Equally, our independent economic development is impossible without the close friendly and disinterested cooperation of the Soviet Union. Already the Soviet Union is taking part in building 32 major projects in this country, which include Bhilai, the oil refineries at Barauni and Koyali, five thermal and hydro-electric power stations, the MIG factory and many more.

The word Bokaro had become last year a symbol of US imperialist blackmail, pressure, deceit and treachery.

Bokaro today has become a symbol of resurgent India, the India of tomorrow which marches hand in hand with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the nonaligned, newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa—ridding itself of the last vestiges of the old colonialism, battling against the inroads of neo-colonialism. (May 5)

Industrial Development Bank ANOTHER BOOST TO MONOPOLY GROWTH

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

In opposing the move to set up an Industrial Development Bank, for which a Bill was introduced and passed in the Lok Sabha last week, Communist member Indrajit Gupta pointed out that this would be yet another institution to help the growth of monopolies in our economy.

DISPUTING the defence of the Bill put forth by the Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari, Indrajit Gupta said that there was no evidence to prove the contention that credit facilities are inadequate or that credit supplies are drying up to such an extent that the development of industry, particularly in the private sector, is not able to earn an adequate return on its capital.

The evidence is to the contrary. The Mahalanobis Committee has observed in its report that one of the principal causes for economic concentration and growth of monopolies in our planned economy has been the way in which the existing financial and credit institutions have functioned.

And this new bank, Indrajit pointed out, will be yet another institution, a much bigger and more powerful institution than the existing ones, to aid the private sector in the development of monopolies.

It was indeed strange that immediately after the Mahalanobis Committee's report had been made public, the government should have come forward with this kind of measure. This betrays a certain attitude of contempt on the part of the government towards the findings of that Committee.

Indrajit added that in the context of the emphasis by the Finance Minister on going ahead more and more for foreign collaboration and joint ventures, any bank of this kind would have as one of its important functions the financing of such joint ventures. Obviously the Indian partners in the collaboration projects are going to be the main clients for financial assistance and credit facilities. It is to help them that the Finance Minister "has come forward very obligingly."

In this connection Indrajit Gupta referred to the profitability of foreign investments in India. A recent survey by the British Board of Trade revealed that in 1962 the British capital investments in this country had an earning ratio of 9.4 per cent. As against this, in Pakistan it had an earning ratio of 3.5 per cent, in Canada 3 per cent, in Australia 7.1 per cent and in USA 7.28 per cent.

The same high rate of profitability is seen for US investments in India compared to other countries in the South-East Asian region. According to Bhatt, secretary of the Indian Investment Centre the earning ratio of American investments in India was 20.9 per cent, whereas in Japan it was only 9.1 per cent. In the Philippines which is virtually an American colony it was only 19.1 per cent.

Indrajit then quoted figures given by the Mahalanobis Committee showing the extent of economic concentration that has taken place in this country. All these developments point clearly to the fact that the picture that is painted of drying up of credit facilities, and therefore of the need for adding to and multiplying the financial institutions by starting an Industrial Development Bank in the name of central-

The Committee had said that the best possible thing to do was for the government to take over these funds and directly use them for investment because the money of investors was being used by LIC to speculate in the market and deal in stocks and shares in such a way that the private sector is benefited.

Indrajit therefore warned that this new Industrial Development Bank also would become an instrument in the hands of the private sector to encourage the growth of monopolies. He supported Tribid Kumar Chaudhuri's amendment to send the Bill to a Select Committee because it was a matter which needed more detailed and serious consideration.

The amendment to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was however rejected by the House. Among those welcoming the Bill to be very risky and completely speculative, in other words bogus shares? Here sweeping powers of underwriting are being given to this bank.

T. T. Krishnamachari in his reply came out with the strange argument that it was exactly to solve the problems indicated by the Mahalanobis Committee that this kind of an institution was necessary. According to him the Mahalanobis Committee's report "can mean all things to all men".

TTK OBLIGES BIRDS, RAISES COAL PRICE

M. N. Govindan Nair, speaking earlier last week on the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill in the Rajya Sabha raised the issue of T.T.K.'s meeting with one Pran Prasad of Bird & Co. and the subsequent raising of the coal prices by government and sought to find out the connection between the two.

Govindan Nair while speaking on the *modus operandi* of monopolies in the country, of their trying to buy legislators and influencing government actions said that he had come to understand that the Customs authorities had seized a letter written by one Allen of the London office of Bird & Co. to the Calcutta office of the same firm.

In that letter, Allen had written that as a result of his conversation with A. K. Chanda, former Auditor General, Pran Prasad, had a meeting with T.T.K. and the government had agreed to increase coal prices.

Govindan Nair was not allowed by the Chair to read out the letter because it was not the original but only a copy. The Deputy Chairman however told him that he could give a gist of its contents. Objection had been taken by some members against the letter being read out.

Govindan Nair told the Finance Minister that he was prepared to pass on the copy of the letter to him and requested that he make enquiries to find out if the Customs

authorities had got possession of such a letter.

TTK in his reply chose to be sarcastic about the methods by which the Communist Party got information. He said that the Communist Party has means of getting information from secret files, interrupting postal communication etc. But about this particular letter itself, he did not say whether the Customs had seized such a letter or not. He however denied that raising of coal prices had anything to do with his meeting with Pran Prasad.

When T.T.K. said he did not know which Allen had written the letter, Govindan Nair offered to give him the letter. T.T.K. then replied that he was not interested but admitted that he had met Pran Prasad.

The Finance Minister then spoke very highly of this gentleman and said he considered him worthy for the public sector.

"He is an extraordinarily young man, a man of great capacity, striking and I think but for the fact that the firm had come under cloud we probably would have employed him ourselves in the public sector."

T.T.K. said that he had met him at his own (TTK's) request. That was when he was in charge of Economic Coordination. And he had been "greatly impressed" by Pran Prasad and "greatly profited" by the talk he had with him.

He had discussed with him the problem of handling of coal. "The question of prices, I do not think, was discussed. I was not in a position to discuss anything about prices," T.T.K. said.

HYDERABAD:

In Vijayawada city the Communist Party organised a May Day rally which was addressed by C. Rajeswara Rao. In this meeting he gave an analysis of the situation in India today and lashed out at the Congress government for its anti-people policies which brought wealth to the monopolists but suffering and sorrow to the people.

YET he reminded the audience that despite all these anti-people policies and misdeeds, the Congress all over the country still secured nearly 50 per cent of the votes during the elections while the Communist Party received about 12 per cent. It was, therefore, essential that the CPI made all efforts to go out to and unite with the Congress masses and Congressmen for struggle for common objectives.

This line of political work had been clearly laid down by the Vijayawada Party Congress and it was the duty of all Communists to implement this line with patience and perseverance, particularly now when the

Right reactionaries, inside and outside the Congress, were on the offensive.

In this connection he appealed to the people to curtail and curb the activities of the splitters who had violated all the basic principles of Party organisation and thrown democratic centralism overboard. They had now gone so far as to start a rival party which was an act of gross treachery to the workers and toilers.

He remarked that it was significant that the splitters had not put forward any consistent programme nor enumerated any policies for the unity of the people and to meet the dangers confronting

the nation. They had only collaborated with worst pro-imperialist reactionaries to hurl baseless allegations that S. A. Dange was an imperialist agent and Nehru's stooge.

He said that merely indulging in revolutionary phrasemongering would not bring about the revolution. The correctness of policies would be tested by practice and this criterion should be accepted by all who stood by the people and their struggles. He appealed on the sacred occasion of May Day for real militant unity of the toilers. Similar meetings and demonstrations have been orga-

nised throughout the state by vainly hoping that their vile trade unions and by the splanders and public disruption CPI. The tremendous mass response is itself a big rebuff to the splitters, who had mobilising the masses.

Sohan Singh Bhakna Against The Splitters

The 94-year old veteran revolutionary Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna, founder-president of the Ghadar Party, in a press statement a few days back condemned the activities of the splitters.

I want to say a few words, keeping in view the experience of the past. We should not forget the result of disunity resulting in the formation of the Communist Party and Kirti Group.

The situation facing the Communist movement in India today is regrettable. If this situation persists the common people and the Communist Party will suffer irreparable loss.

I also want to say that even if big leaders, or the party of a big country gives a call for the formation of a parallel party, this will always be wrong. This will in practice amount to aiding the capitalist class. What is needed today is unity, not disunity. It is the duty of all our comrades to fight against disunity and to defend the principles of democratic centralism.

Assam Endorses National Council Resolution

SHILLONG: The executive committee of the Assam state council of the Communist Party of India in its meeting a few days back adopted a resolution endorsing the National Council's action against the 32 splitters. The resolution said:

THIS meeting of the executive committee of the Assam state council of the CPI having discussed the party's National Council resolution on the walk out and statement issued by the 32 members of the National Council in open defiance of and revolt against the party, in the light of the report made by Phani Bora on the deliberations of the last National Council meeting held at New Delhi from April 10-15, supports fully the positions of the National Council.

all positions of the party at all levels.

The executive committee has also given stern warning to their collaborators in the said resolution and has called upon the party members and units to stand against their splitting activities to defend the party.

The SEC considers that the Bengali Weekly, 'Desh Hitaishi' published by some people from West Bengal is a rabid anti-party paper utilised by the splitters as their mouthpiece in furtherance of their anti-party activities.

The executive committee calls upon the party members and units to dissociate with this anti-party organ and declares that it will be a breach of discipline if party members to help the and have been removed from 'Desh Hitaishi'.

SPLITTERS' RIGHT PATRONS

Perhaps "Leftism" is a misnomer for the actions of the 32 splitters. For, look at the welcome given to their splitting activities from the most "Right" quarters.

FIRST, see the position taken by the high priest of the Swatantra Party, Rajaji. He says:

"I see there is developing split in the CPI. There are many issues involved in this. But, essentially, I think it is all over the Congress and the Communists are fighting it out among themselves, but in the open. Well, I should welcome this development."

Join Swatantra

And then comes his warm appeal to "all good and honest Communists" to join him in his "do-or-die" crusade against the corrupt Congress raj.

Rajaji is closely followed by his most loyal disciple in the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, M. Karunanithi, who stated recently:

"We all know there is a split. As Rajaji said it is really over the attitude towards the Congress. The Communists could not agree

among themselves over this issue. "Ramanurthi and others are well known Communists. They have suffered much in Congress prisons. They naturally want to get the Congress out once for all. But there are Congress stooges planted by Kamaraj and Nehru within the CPI."

"Trailing behind Congress would be the undoing of the CPI. That is why many good Communists are opposing the Dange Group."

Revolutionary Ardour

A recent example of the manner in which the splitters are trying to exhibit their revolutionary character has come from Bombay. P. K. Kurane, a Communist corporator now in detention, has served a legal notice to the Bombay Party secretary claiming that "Janashakti" building at Worli (Bombay) and all other property there belong to him personally and therefore he must be given possession of these assets.

The Janashakti building actually belongs to the Bombay Council of the Party, built by the funds contributed by thousands of Party members and sympathisers. Kurane had been given responsibility to keep the papers and the accounts and he thought of this as ownership.

Calcutta Branch Repudiates State Council Meeting

CALCUTTA: The 43 branch of the Calcutta District Committee of the Communist Party of India on April 27 has strongly disapproved the statement of the 32 members, suspended by the National Council. In a letter to the Centre, the branch has stated:

THE statement of the 32 and the subsequent statement of Comrade E.M.S. denies a basic principle of Party organisation and virtually demands that the majority of the elected National Council of the Party must submit to the minority.

This is all the more reprehensible in a situation in which the National Council had agreed to take most of the leading members of the 32 in the drafting commission for the party congress and had assured full freedom for circulating all points of view through the National Council and preparing for congress.

JODHPUR SUPPORTS

JODHPUR: The Jodhpur City Committee of the Communist Party of India has adopted a resolution condemning the disruptive activities of the splitters. It said, "The splitters have not only challenged the leadership of the party, but have issued a call for revolt against the party leadership."

While endorsing the decision of the National Council of suspending its 32 members, the Committee has called upon every party member and sympathiser to accept the challenge of the splitters and to uphold the banner of Marxism-Leninism.

The Konnagar branch in Hooghly district has also passed a reso-

SECURITY COUNCIL AGAIN

Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto has been at it again. All the old lies, all the old threats. The gramophone record has been played again for the umpteenth time in the Security Council.

THE new trick is reported to be "mediation" on Kashmir by UN Secretary General U Thant. The Government of India has been quick to make it clear that despite our regard and respect for U Thant, the Kashmir question is not one in which any type of mediation by any one is called for.

If India remains firm and unshaken, the imperialists will be compelled to best a retreat. The slightest weakening or hesitation will cost India dearly.

It has been an open secret in the capital that the Washington lobby has been working overtime to weaken India's stand on the Kashmir question. The Swatantra MPs and Jayaprakash Narayan were not the only advocates of a sell out; and there were rumours of some leading Congressmen joining the bandwagon of disruption.

The situation became so confused, thanks also to rumours deliberately spread by the monopoly press that there were formal and informal enquiries from governments, which have all along stood by India. If there is to be a change in our stand, they asked, kindly inform us in advance, so that we do not support a position from which India itself is retreating.

These interventions by our friends helped in ensuring that the advocates of surrender were isolated, and a strong, firm line emerged.

which became the basis of the brief for the Indian delegation at the Security Council meeting.

The debate has only just begun when we go to press. And the imperialists' new tactics are yet to be seen. But if Bhutto's performance is any one is called for.

notes OF THE week

By Romesh Chandra

Indication—the US and British representatives and their hangers-on will also repeat their dirty tricks, even if they attempt to mask them behind pretty words.

Bhutto's demand that Sheikh Abdullah be called to appear before the Security Council is only another sign of brazen disregard of elementary international codes of behaviour. Sheikh Abdullah is an Indian citizen—and it is not for Bhutto to sponsor a citizen of another country. Sheikh Abdullah was a member of the Indian delegation to the UN in 1949; and Bhutto and his friends can examine the statements he made on that occasion.

Bhutto's action in demanding that Abdullah be called amounts to gross in-

terference in our internal affairs, and it is good that government spokesmen have been quick to rebuke him.

RAJAJI—ABDULLAH "PLAN"

SHEIKH Abdullah has flown back to Delhi after meeting Rajaji in Madras. Sheikh Sahib has announced a new plan for Kashmir, hatched by him under the guidance of the Swatantra patriarch. The "plan" is being kept a "mystery" for the moment.

But the parcentage of the plan makes it clear what the offspring will be. Both Rajaji and Abdullah are advocates of a surrender of the Kashmir valley to the imperialists—through one form or the other of the so-called "independent Kashmir" proposal.

The two wise men are chortling with delight at their

May 5 Soviet Press Day

NEW AGE salutes the Soviet Press on the occasion of their Press Day, the anniversary of the day when the first issue of Pravda appeared fifty two years ago.

NEW AGE is proud to belong to the family of Communist newspapers, to all of which Lenin's PRAVDA has always served as an inspiration.

Today the Soviet Press has become a mighty force for the building of communism. 58 million copies in 58 languages of the peoples of the USSR appear daily.

Greetings to all Soviet press workers—journalists and technicians—our comrades in the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism—from the workers of the Communist Press in India.

discovery of a solution, which they say will be "fair" to both India and Pakistan.

Whatever the two wise men have cooked up, they better be clear about one thing: no 'solution' will be

acceptable to the Indian people if it questions the fact that Kashmir is an integral part of the Indian Union—as much a part of it as any other state.

(May 6)

KERALA: SPLITTERS ARE AT WORK

From S. SHARMA

TRIVANDRUM: With the announcement of the date for a state-level convention sponsored by the seven suspended members of the National Council from Kerala, headed by E.M.S. Namboodiripad, the stage is set for the setting up openly

of a rival party in the state. The convention has been called to meet at Ernakulam on May 6 and 7.

Namboodiripad has claimed that he and his colleagues were found during the past ten days that they have the majority of the Party members behind them and that the state council is unrepresentative of the Party here.

He has further argued that the receptions accorded to him, A. K. Gopalan and others are positive proof that the majority of the Party units, committees and councils have rejected and repudiated the leadership of the national and state councils.

After making this tall claim Namboodiripad has demanded that the state council should convene a special conference of the CPI in the state as per section XV subsection 3 of the Party constitution and test this claim.

It is ironical that Namboodiripad, after violating every section of the Party constitution from the day he signed the splitters' manifesto, after openly denouncing and repudiating the national and state councils of the CPI, should today demand that a special conference should be held.

Attempt To Dupe

It is clear that this is an attempt to pretend that he is the follower of the constitution of the CPI. By this, he hopes to dupe the Party members and make them believe that a "just demand" of his such as convening of a special conference is

being resisted by the state council. Namboodiripad's claim that the majority of the Party members and committees are with him is false. The overwhelming majority of the state council—71 members out of 101—has rejected their call for revolt and rallied behind the National Council.

The splitters can claim a clear majority only in the Kozhikode and Ernakulam district councils, and a slender majority in the Trivandrum and Palghat district councils.

So far as the mandal committees and the Party membership are concerned, as they hear the reports of the national council proceedings and the splitters' activities, they are rallying behind the national council firmly to uphold the unity of the Party.

The personality of Namboodiripad and his open leadership of the splitting activities and the surreptitious slander campaign and parallel activities that have been going on for months in the districts where the splitters have been in leading positions have resulted in misleading Party members in some places.

Defenders Of Unity

As facts are now presented to them, as both sides of the picture are shown, they are coming to realise more and more the real role of the splitters. They are coming forward to defend the unity of the Party and rebuff the splitters.

Meanwhile, the secretary of the state council has in a statement appealed to all Party members to dissociate from the Ernakulam convention called by the seven suspended members.

The statement after listing the activities of the splitters said: "None need be blamed if one is reminded by these activities of the modus operandi adopted by the reactionary forces in Kerala in the 'liberation struggle' against the Communist government five years ago."

The splitters, true to their tradition, called a special convention of their followers three days prior to the meeting of the dis-

A TIME TO SPEAK is the title of a pamphlet distributed "only for private circulation" by the Sarva Seva Sangh. This pamphlet is "an appeal for re-thinking on communal disturbances", and contains the texts of recent appeals, statements and reports by Sarvodaya leaders.

SOME of these, such as the letter to the Lok Sabha by Jayaprakash Narayan, have already been published in the daily press. Others—such as the report on Rourkela and the Sundergarh district by Manmohan Chaudhuri—are obviously strictly for private circulation.

There can be no doubt that the Sarvodaya leaders have been deeply moved by the tragic communal violence, which had sullied the image of secular India. All Indian patriots, who hate communalism and all that goes with it, will find themselves in sympathy with the Sarvodaya leaders' efforts to fight communalism. The short report by Narayan Desai on the work of the Shanti Sena in different parts of the country is a heartening account of courageous action against communal barbarism.

Communists and members of our Party, whose entire history has been one of struggle for the unity of the Indian people against imperialist efforts to divide and rule, a Party which is pledged to fight to root out communalism—are naturally moved and stirred by what the Sarvodaya leaders had to say regarding the brutalities, which were a feature of the communal violence in so many places during the recent riots.

Communists will be happy and proud to join hands with the workers of the Sarva Seva Sangh and all other patriotic organisations in common efforts to defend the minorities against communal gangsterism in any part of the country. We look forward to the establishment of a common platform of action for communal unity against the communalists. We find ourselves in the happy position of agreeing in a large measure with our Sarvodaya friends in regard to the necessity to take concrete measures against communalism and for the protection of the minorities. It is, however, necessary also to state that we are thoroughly and completely in disagreement with Jayaprakash Narayan (we hope the other Sarvodaya leaders do not agree with him on this matter) in regard to his views on Kashmir. It has been amazing to see that men like Rajaji, Minoo Masani and Jayaprakash Narayan have become the open spokesmen of a line of virtual surrender to the imperialists on Kashmir. The Swatantra leaders' position is easy to understand: they are so closely tied to the petticoats of the US-British imperialists that even when it comes to the question of surrendering Indian territory, they are ready to carry out their masters' orders. Jayaprakash too is notorious for his pro-imperialist

KASHMIR, COMMUNALISM AND THE ENEMY WITHIN

activities: it is not for nothing that he is such a leading light in such pro-imperialist bodies as the Congress for Cultural Freedom as well as the US-created committees to support counter-revolutionary activities in Hungary and elsewhere.

But today there are many who agree with Jayaprakash in regard to his stand against communalism, which they rightly consider to be courageous and honest. And it is these people, who are particularly against Jayaprakash's stand on Kashmir.

The argument is now being put forward that the only way to end the communal menace is to surrender Kashmir. A sort of helplessness is sought to be built up: the communal monster's barbarities are used to make this sense of helplessness even greater.

In this context, the story of the communal atrocities does not become a weapon to fight the communalists, but to fall on one's knees before the imperialists and their agents.

The communal problem cannot be solved by handing over Kashmir to the imperialists—through the slogan of "independent Kashmir" or any other way. On the contrary that is the way to pour oil on the flames of communalism and create conditions for the worst possible holocausts.

If Jayaprakash's appeals for action on the communal issue are meant to weaken resistance in India to the imperialist conspiracy on Kashmir, then Indian patriots will steer clear of any such tainted appeals.

Jayaprakash in a speech in the capital on May 3 spoke bitterly of "the enemy within". Let him make no mistake about it: the imperialists' henchmen inside the country, "the enemy within", are acting today in two seemingly different directions—but the results are the same.

● The Jan Sangh and the RSS gangsters are fomenting communal frenzy, carrying out the atrocities which the Sarvodaya leaders so rightly condemn.

● On the other side, the Swatantra leaders and the Right reactionary forces even inside the Congress, preach surrender on the Kashmir issue and point to the communal violence unleashed by the Jan Sangh-RSS group, as the main argument for the surrender. Fifth column A creates the riots; Fifth Column B uses the riots to pour down the imperialist line on Kashmir.

It is necessary that the two issues of Kashmir and communal harmony be taken together. The imperialist conspiracy on Kashmir and the imperialist conspiracy to foment communal violence are one. The fight against them must also be one.

To proclaim only that Kashmir belongs to India and the accession is irrevocable is not sufficient today. The Jan Sangh-RSS uses precisely these patriotic sentiments to whip up communal feelings. The true patriotic forces must not allow what they say to be used by the communalists. They must proclaim simultaneously their determination to fight the communalists, to promote communal unity.

It is not enough to work today only for communal unity without fighting back the imperialist conspiracy on Kashmir. To do so would add grist only to the mills of those who advocate a sell-out on Kashmir in the name of communal harmony.

The common battle for Kashmir and communal harmony is a battle against the imperialists and the enemy within—the Right reactionary pro-imperialist parties and forces in the country. It is this common battle that we Communists are ready to wage, hand in hand with all other Indian patriots and democrats.

MAY DAY IN NANGAL

Workers of the Nangal fertiliser factory celebrated May Day for the first time this year. There was great enthusiasm among the workers and thousands attended the function organised by the Fertiliser Mazdoor Union.

The meeting was addressed by U. Misra MP who called upon the workers to sink all differences based on caste, religion and politics and to stand united in defence of their rights.

The biggest meeting was held at the Dalhousie Square jointly by bank, mercantile, oil, life and general insurance employees' organisations. The Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress issued pin flags on the occasion. About a lakh of these flags were sold among the workers and employees.

CELEBRATION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA: Various trade union organisations in Calcutta observed May Day this year by taking out processions and holding public meetings separately.

The Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress issued pin flags on the occasion. About a lakh of these flags were sold among the workers and employees.

WORKERS' UNITY REAFFIRMED

May Day In Hyderabad

From MOHIT SEN

HYDERABAD, May Day this year has been observed in the traditional manner but it was of special significance to the Andhra workers.

Hyderabad the City Trade Union Council brought out May Day procession from the factories of Musheerabad, Sanatnagar, Kavadi-guda, Secunderabad and elsewhere. The Day ceremonially commenced with the flag hoisting at the union office of the Road Transport Corporation Employees' Union by Makhdoom Mohiuddin president of the City Trade Union Council.

Then from 10 a.m. till 12 noon a huge procession marched to Pratapgiri Kothi with Red Flags and union flags. Over 25 unions participated in the march, some with their own timki (small drums) bands. Two of the more topical slogans were—Kashmir Hamara Hai!, Hindu-Muslim Unity Zindabad!

Prominent among the leaders of the demonstration were Makhdoom Mohiuddin, Raj Bahadur Gour, K. L. Mahendra and Amlak Ram. As the procession was nearing its destination it met with the May Day demonstration organised by the Hind Mazdoor Sabha. The workers in both processions greeted each other and the leaders embraced amidst thunderous cheering.

Flag won fresh glory each year and brought around it ever new contingents of the toilers, he said.

He urged the workers to remember that they had a duty not only to their class but also to the nation and to the world. Above all, this duty consisted in showing the way to the rest of the people—the way of defence of peace and nonalignment, of nationalisation of strategic industries, of better living, the way of struggle.

He analysed the communal situation in the country and warned against the dangerous game that the imperialists and reactionaries were play-

Accept Bonus Report: AITUC Statement

The secretariat of the All-India Trade Union Congress issued the following statement on May 5 on the delay by government in accepting the Bonus Commission Report.

D. Sanjivayya, the Union Labour Minister, has recently stated that since the recommendations of the Bonus Commission are "far-reaching" these are being referred to the state governments and the employing ministries of the Central government, was appointed. Mather represented the public sector employers while Dandekar represented the private sector interests.

The state governments and the employing ministries had their full say in the discussions and decisions of the Commission and Mather had signed the Report of the Bonus Commission, without indicating any reservations. The propriety of referring

the Commission Report back again to the state governments and the employing ministries is therefore hard to understand.

These methods will only undermine the sanctity of tripartite consultations and decisions and workers will lose their faith in this machinery. The trade union movement has weighty reasons to be apprehensive and indignant over the efforts at delaying the implementation of the Bonus Commission's recommendations and over the attempt to water down the recommendations in the name of fresh consultations. The government will have to face united agitation of the workers all over the country if these nefarious attempts are persisted in.

Tirade Against Mahalanobis Committee Report

The Mahalanobis Committee's report on distribution of income and wealth and concentration of economic power did not perhaps say anything that was not known but it did explode like a bombshell due to the authoritative nature of its findings, restricted though these were because of the inadequacy of data, as the committee itself has put it.

NATURAL it was, therefore, that the monopoly press controlled by the big business should not take it kindly, especially since the committee had drawn pointed attention to the control exercised by the big business on the communication media in the country.

THE HINDUSTAN TIMES found the report "even more of a negative document than earlier inspired leaks had led one to expect" (May 1).

The committee's findings that some meagre increase has taken place in the income of certain sections of the people was not "exactly a surprise" to the paper, but in its discussion of the concentration of economic power, "the report is highly tendentious".

It declared that the committee's "finding to the effect that 'the concentration of economic power in the private sector is more than what could be justified as necessary on functional grounds' has not only a definitive and conclusive ring but is a capsule formulation that lends itself to easy quoting".

"Likewise, the exordium on

advances but "traditionally they are elected to the boards of directors of banks by virtue of their being the best borrowing customers".

This is of course news for the poor depositors in the banks that it was not those who invest and deposit who are controlling the policies of the banks but those who borrow from them.

As far as the AMRIT BAZAR PATRIKA is concerned, "the committee's findings, its conclusions and reasonings, which are more in the nature

of a running commentary, lend themselves to all sorts of interpretation, whether good or bad" (May 2).

It had no doubts that "concentration of economic power has gone on apace during the last decade in the private sector". Only, the committee "is not much explicit whether such concentration has harmed national interests or led to serious anti-social consequences".

As far as the paper itself was concerned, "in a developing country, with a mixed economy, such trends are perhaps unavoidable, particularly in the earlier phases".

It admitted that "concentration has apparently been accentuated under planning, judged by the extent of control exercised by a few business groups over a wide range of industrial, banking and finance companies".

The paper also agreed that "this was not perhaps wholly unavoidable", but added that "the private sector's role in industrial development might not have been facilitated otherwise".

Disadvantage and What Not

As far as the big business control over the press is concerned, the paper said: "The Mahalanobis commit-

17th Amendment: 'Rethinking' Needed!

THERE was a whoopee of joy from the newspapers professing affinity to the Swatantra creed when the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill fell through the bungling of the Congress whips in the Lok Sabha: an echo of the glee visibly expressed in the House by N. G. Ranga and company.

"Accidentally right", cried THE HINDUSTAN TIMES; "a particularly nasty shock for the ministers" cooed THE STATESMAN; THE HINDU rejoiced along with "millions of honest farmers" that the "obnoxious measure has been snuffed out".

But all of them knew that their rejoicing would be shortlived; there was no doubt that the government under pressure from the millions of peasants in the country would be compelled to introduce the bill again.

Have A Second Look

And hence, the main purpose of their editorials was to advise the ruling party and government to have a "second look" at the bill or a "rethinking".

THE STATESMAN noted on April 30 that the government can revive the bill after six months or persuade Parliament to suspend the rules of order to consider it sooner. "At least in the bill's present form, many will hope that it does neither."

It lumped the seventeenth and eighteenth amendments together as forming part of the "consistent and widely noted trend" for restrictive legislation and said: "But it (government) sensibly had second thoughts over the 17th Amendment, and now chance offers it a second look at the 17th."

THE HINDU hoped on April 30 that "this opportunity for re-examining the Bill will be availed of by the party to manifest a like respect for the opinion of the Opposition". By Opposition, the paper meant strictly Swatantra, for all the other parties had supported the 17th amendment.

The editorial was a long whining complaint at the "unjust" nature and arbitrariness of the Congress MPs who never cared to "find out the import of the 136,000 re-

presentations" which the select committee received, the "blanket protection from judicial review for forty odd state laws" with which "Member of Parliament can hardly be presumed to be familiar" and the "injustice implicit" in the action of the select committee in placing only land personally cultivated in the privileged category.

It wailed: "Above all, the preposterousness of the procedure of extinguishing a whole series of rights in every category of land by the semantic trick of widening the definition of 'estate' to cover everything from wasteland to zamindaris does not seem to have disturbed the conscience of most members of the Congress Party".

Followed the curse: "Unless the party looks upon Tuesday's unexpected debacle as a providential opportunity for doing some genuine rethinking... it may be acting like the Bourbons who learnt nothing and forgot nothing."

To THE HINDUSTAN TIMES (April 29) the objection taken "is not so much to land reform in principle as to the range of the protection given". The number of acts made immune from judicial review originally stood at 13, rose at one time to 124, was brought down to 36 and has now been raised to 44.

The paper felt that "there has been an excessive concentration of interest on land ceilings to the exclusion of all other considerations". In the legislative measures, it wanted the whole question of land reform to be considered. "In the larger context of increasing agricultural production".

As far as the fact that land reforms have not made much headway is concerned, the paper said, it is "because the deciding question in most cases has not been whether a particular reform is needed but whether it bears a particular ideological label".

So, according to THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, what was needed was that there should be no ceilings, no slogan of land to the tiller which of course is ideological and the aim must be increasing production through "scientific methods". Eloquent indeed are its own words to show where the interests of the Birla paper lie.

—PARAKAL

LETTERS

ESSO's Farce

RECENTLY ESSO (affiliate of Standard Oil of New Jersey) organised a so-called exhibition in New Delhi to show how ESSO is playing a vital role in developing India's economy by saving foreign exchange. Being an oil worker myself I was anxious to find out what ESSO was exhibiting to prove that they are saving foreign exchange.

To my surprise the exhibition turned out to be a great farce, typical of the American way of presenting "the image". It was an attempt to hoodwink the public and throw dust in their eyes in order to cover up the shady activities of the oil monopolies when the demand for their nationalisation has become a national slogan.

Normally, one would have expected to see various products which ESSO markets in this country. But what were exhibited were not goods marketed by the ESSO; they were not oil goods at all. ESSO wants us to believe that they are saving foreign exchange by buying and utilising goods manufactured by other firms in this country, using them in their distribution system.

Most of the materials exhibited were things which ESSO uses for distribution and sale of their products, namely gasoline, high speed diesel and lubricating oils. On exhibition were the equipment manufactured by Dodge Seymour, Larsen Toubro, Metal Box Co. etc. Also exhibited were the wares of other manufacturers supplying material to the ESSO, from pins and clips to barrels and hose pipes.

As the Dams Price Enquiry Committee had said, the allowable charges, as calculated on the average of the Burmah-Shell and the Stanvac (now ESSO) companies' charges, were 75 per cent in distribution and 5 per cent in retail outlets. So, the so-called saving accrued, even accepting that it is saving foreign exchange by the grace of the ESSO, is a negligible 7.5 per cent in "distribution" and 5 per cent in "retail outlets."

On the other hand, the huge amounts which the oil companies take away openly and under the table is staggering. The supply of crude from their own sources, the transportation of this crude to the refineries, the refining and the sale of the refined products to their own distribution machinery and the final sale to the consumer through the retail outlets—it is a whole series of jugglery at every stage by which the country and the consumers are cheated to fill the purses of the oil barons.

Leftists' Patriotism

AREPORT from Kerala says that E. M. S. Namboodiripad claimed at a public meeting that the "leftists" in the Communist Party of India "had all along been against the Chinese armed attack on India." But, "there had been differences of opinion in the party in regard to certain paragraphs, words and even to the spirit of the resolution adopted by the National Council (in November, 1962) on the Chinese aggression."

Can Namboodiripad enlighten us as to what remains in the resolution if "paragraphs, sentences, words and even spirit" are taken away? Has he forgotten that some of the "leftist" leaders had sought to show (with the help of maps!) that the Chinese position on the boundary was correct in the Meerut session of the national council of the CPI? Even in the November, 1962 session of the national council, he should not forget, there were "leftists" who claimed that the Chinese "attack was in retaliation of 'Indian provocation'."

D. S. SHARMA
New Delhi

YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

Q. The CPI never criticises the CPSU. Does it believe in the infallibility of the CPSU? Is this not a residue of the cult of personality? (PRANAB ROY, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal).

A. The CPI certainly does not believe in the infallibility of the CPSU nor does it propose to replace the cult of Stalin by the cult of the CPSU. It should be pointed out at the same time that the CPSU and its leadership are in the forefront of those in the Communist movement who are struggling to see that no cult of infallibility of any person or group again hampers the development of the world Communist movement.

It is the CPSU that has taken the lead since the great turn of its 20th Congress in 1956 to restore the relations of equality and independence between all Communist Parties. It is the CPSU that insisted that there should be no mention in the Moscow documents of 1957 and 1960 of it as the "leading" Party or of the Soviet Union as the "leading" socialist state. It is only because of its insistence that these formulations proposed by several CPS—Including the Communist Party of China—do not find a place in the guiding documents of the international Communist movement.

At the same time the CPSU does enjoy a special status in the international Communist movement. The Moscow statement of 1960 declares: "The Communist and Workers' Parties unanimously declare that the CPSU has, been, and remains, the universally recognised vanguard of the world Communist movement, being the most experienced and steered contingent of the international movement."

The experience which the CPSU has gained in the struggle for the victory of the working class, in socialist construction and in the full-scale construction of communism, is of fundamental significance for the whole of the world Communist movement. The example of the CPSU and its fraternal solidarity inspire all Communist Parties in their struggle for peace and socialism and represent the revolutionary principles of proletarian internationalism applied in practice.

New Stage of Communist Movement

"The historic decisions of the 20th Congress of the CPSU are not only of great importance for the CPSU and Communist construction in the USSR but have initiated a new stage in the world Communist movement and have promoted its development on the basis of Marxism-Leninism."

It should be noted that this was the unanimous opinion of the 81 Communist Parties, including the CPC. How hypocritical and dishonest the CPC leadership is can be judged by reading

DOES CPI BLINDLY FOLLOW CPSU?

dence and equality, of mutual respect and support. Even the present day "splitters" have not so far dared to slander either the CPSU or the CPI on this score. Of course, vile concoctions might be broadcast as their isolation and desperation grows.

Through these bilateral exchange of opinions as well as discussion in the world conference the CPI, the CPSU and the overwhelming majority of the CPs in the world have come to a common understanding and common approach and embodied this in the Moscow Declaration (1957) and Statement (1960). These documents have been ratified by the National Council and the Party Congress of the CPI.

Thus, it is this basic agreement with a collectively worked out common world general line that makes it quite unnecessary for the CPI to publicly criticise the CPSU, nor does the CPSU criticise the CPI. Further, the CPI does not criticise the CP of Italy or France or Ceylon or Australia and vice versa, to name only a few.

Obviously, this is not because of mutual belief in each other's infallibility but because of agreement on the general line and strict adherence to the principle of noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

At the same time there are a few occasions on which there has been public disagreement by the CPI with views emanating from the CPSU.

Economic Sanctions Only Means To End Apartheid

Conclusion of International Conference on South Africa

"Economic sanctions against the apartheid policy are the last hope for a peaceful solution of the South African problem." This was the unanimous declaration of the four-day international conference held in London from April 14-17 under the chairmanship of Mongi Slim, Foreign Minister of Tunisia. The conference was attended by 47 government delegations and a total of 200 participants.

The conference found that a policy of total economic sanctions against South Africa was feasible and practical, and could be effective. The conference therefore urged that the United States, United Kingdom, Japan and West Germany should reverse their policy of supporting the Verwoerd government. It recommended a policy of total economic sanctions against South Africa.

Heads of diplomatic missions at the United Nations, and the U.N. Special Committee on policies of apartheid, were present throughout the four-day session.

There was remarkable unanimity in the conference that racialism is one of the great evils of the modern world. It is a form of discrimination far worse than that based on caste, culture or religion. It is an affront to humanity and a negation of the civilised values commonly accepted by man. Of all the forms of racialism, the south African doctrine of APARTHEID is the most cruel since

by the CPSU leaders in exposing the harmful consequences of the cult of Stalin's personality. We may have our differences on this or that aspect of the criticisms made by the CPSU leadership. We may also have our reservations on the way in which certain specific decisions were taken."

In the recent period following the Chinese aggression in October 1962, the CPI came out with open condemnation of that aggression, the Pravda editorials of that period notwithstanding. Similarly with regard to the Colombo proposals, the link between the Caribbean crisis and the Chinese aggression on India, the Trotskyite and national chauvinist character of the CPC's policies, the call for a World Communist Conference—on all these issues the CPI adopted resolutions, the general line of which was to be found in later resolutions and statements of the CPSU.

It is precisely the struggle against the cult of personality, by the CPSU that has released the creative and collective initiative of all contingents of the world Communist movement. It is precisely the CPC leadership that now strives to impose on the movement its hegemony and the cult of Mao Tse-tung. The splitters want to replace the present independent and creative Marxist-Leninist approach of the CPI by subordination to the dictates of the "demigods" of Peking.

—MOHIT SEN

K. GOVINDA PILLAI

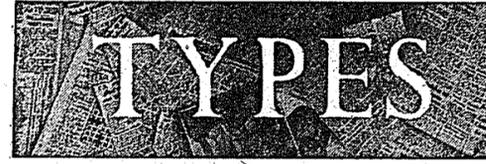
Vice-President, WFDY

- (1) Are economic sanctions against South Africa legal? (2) Is there proper provision for them in the Charter of the United Nations? (3) How may they be determined? (4) And how may they be enforced? (5) Are they practical? (6) What will they cost? (7) Which of the sanctioning countries will sacrifice most and how may this sacrifice be reduced or virtually eliminated? (8) What steps are necessary to avoid damaging the world monetary systems? (9) What is the impact likely to be on South Africa itself? (10) How speedily may sanctions be expected to prove successful and change be enforced?

The organisers of this conference had no ready answer to these questions. They left it to the experts and distinguished delegates who assembled here to answer these questions and explode the myth that sanctions were impossible.

The plenary session began in the 'Friends House' at Euston Road in the heart of London City. After the Plenary Session, the conference had to dwell at length on the following problems:

* ON PAGE 13



the relations between newspapers and 'big business' states blandly that 'economic power is exercised' among other things through control over mass media of communication."

The paper admits that the conclusions of the committee are based on "a lot of information about newspaper ownership only, too readily available". But it is worried that "as worded the sentence may merely be hinting at a hypothetical possibility, but it is more likely to be understood as an assertion of a fact".

"With the whole tenor of the report being tentative and provisional", the paper found it "astonishing that the committee should have permitted itself time and again generalizations that are considered dubious in the discursive part of its report".

Poverty at Bottom

To THE STATESMAN the report "may revive the old debate on the responsibility of our planners and the government for inequality and trends towards concentration in our economy, but it is dou-

'NEHRU PLAN' TO BE TRIED

Welcome Relief From Stalemate In Hill Dists.

From MADHUSUDAN BHATTACHARYYA

SHILLONG: The decision of the All Parties Hill Leaders' Conference (APHLC) at its 12th session at Tura, district headquarters of Garo Hills, on April 17 and 18 to give a "fair trial" to the Nehru Plan for autonomy of the hill districts of Assam within the general framework of the present composite state has come to observers as a welcome relief from the long-standing political stalemate over these districts.

THE APHLC had been agitating for a separate hill state to be carved out of the present State of Assam. The APHLC is a joint platform of otherwise disagreeing political elements in the hill districts on the slogan of a hill state.

As an alternative to the demand for a hill state the Prime Minister mooted the proposal for a Scottish pattern of autonomy for the hill districts which already enjoy certain limited amount of autonomy under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution.

Subsequently, the Prime Minister

elaborated his proposal to give what was called the "maximum autonomy" to the hill districts within the framework of the present composite State of Assam. This is what is known as the Nehru Plan.

The broad general outline of the plan, as far as it is known here is that there will be a Minister, assisted by one Deputy Minister or Minister of State, and if need be, by a Parliamentary Secretary, in charge of the administration of the hill districts.

This Minister and his assis-

tants, will be appointed by the Chief Minister on the recommendation of the majority of the MLAs from the hill districts.

At present also there is a Tribal Affairs Department headed by a Minister chosen from among the hill MLAs. Under the Nehru Plan there will be a separate wing in the state secretariat exclusively for the administration of the hill districts. That wing will have option of any language for its functioning.

Certain subjects will be transferred to this Ministry for administration and these subjects, it is understood, will concern mainly the development of the hill districts. In the state budget there will be separate allocations for the hill districts and this must require the approval of the majority of the MLAs from these districts. There will be a separate financial adviser for the hill districts administration.

The MLAs from the hill

districts will constitute something like a regional committee of the state Assembly and all legislative measures relating to the hill districts or otherwise affecting these districts will require approval of this committee before it is passed by the House.

Normally, the recommendation of this committee will be final; but in case of any disagreement between this committee and the Assembly as a whole, the Governor, with direction from the President, will dispose of it. This committee may also initiate legislation.

However, the present autonomous status of the hill districts under the Sixth Schedule will not be affected by the Nehru Plan. According to the plan, a commission will be appointed to work out the details of administrative set up under it.

When this plan was offered at first there was reportedly wide disagreement among the APHLC leaders as to whether it should accept it or stick to its original demand for complete political separation from Assam. Several meetings took place between the Prime Minister and representatives of the APHLC. In course of these discussions, it is said, the Prime Minister gave further explanations of his proposal.

The Tura session of the APHLC that decided to give the plan a "fair trial", however, reserved the right to revise its decision, should the

recommendation of the proposed commission, fall short of the various assurances and explanations given by the Prime Minister from time to time.

Notwithstanding this reservation, it is believed in political circles here, with good will and understanding on both sides, there will not arise any insurmountable difficulty in implementing the plan.

Since there is no precedence to draw upon, it is not ruled out that certain disagreement may arise in working out the details of the administrative set-up under the plan. But it is believed that life will prove a good teacher to all concern and practical experiences will pave the way for a general understanding.

Among the various political groups in the hill districts, there appears to be maximum agreement over this plan only. No other proposal could enlist so much of agreement among them.

The Congress organisations in the hill districts formed what they call a Hill People's Convention. The HPC is already committed to this plan and it already urged upon the Union government to appoint the proposed commission.

In Garo Hills, United Khasi Jaintia Hills and United Mikir and North-Cachar Hills there is no expressed opinion against this plan, though there are differences among the political leaders of

*ON PAGE 18

Joint Consultative Machinery

CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES EXPLAIN THEIR POSITION

The scheme of joint consultative machinery and the new "recognition rules" framed by the government for central government employees were discussed in a meeting convened by Labour Minister D. Sanjivayya on April 29 in Delhi.

THE meeting was attended, on the official side, by representatives of employing ministries as well as by L. P. Singh, Additional Secretary in the Home Ministry (former secretary to the Second Pay Commission).

The scheme, claimed that the employees were being given "something" in lieu of their "abjuring" strike. He said that in USA, the government employees had no right to strike.

Clarifying the government's view about the continuation of "existing facilities" when the joint consultative machinery is established, the Home Ministry representative said that if the existing facilities became inconsistent or duplication of the scheme, the existing facilities had to go. Pressed further on the point, he stated that each such case would have first to be discussed with the department concerned.

This was the first time that such a meeting of central government employees' unions was called by the Labour Ministry to discuss industrial relations in this sector.

During the discussions it was made clear that all organisations of central government employees, irrespective of affiliation, were opposed to the pre-conditions imposed by the government for establishing the new consultative machinery, i.e., the provision for "abjuring strikes".

Maniben Kara (AIRF), A. P. Sharma (NFR), S. M. Joshi (AIDEP), Nath Pai and S. Madhusudan (Confederation) and P. S. R. Anjaneyulu (NFFTE) spoke emphatically against this provision and described the move as retrograde.

The Additional Secretary in the Home Ministry, L. P. Singh, who gave some clarifications on

Benefits To Be Withdrawn

To the efforts of Nath Pai to stretch the clarification to mean that whatever schemes at departmental level are beneficial to the employees be retained, L. P. Singh retorted that, after all, the scheme of the JCM had to be retained.

This would perhaps mean, taking the most charitable interpretation, that the regional and departmental councils provided for in the JCM would be set up in all cases.

Wherever employees have certain rights under existing machinery, attempts may be made to incorporate or fit in as far as possible these rights or privileges within the framework of the JCM.

The Home Ministry spokesman chose to remain silent over the issue whether the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, as statutory rights, will be applicable to some of the sectors of central government employees when the JCM comes into operation.

From the statement made by L. P. Singh, it appears that the government may have no objection to "outsiders" continuing in the TU organisations wherever they are today, but they will not be allowed to represent the unions in the joint councils.

Talking about the scope of arbitration under the JCM, the Home Ministry representative justified the present provisions, citing the example of Whitley Councils in U.K. where, also, only three issues, viz., leave, hours of work and pay and allowances were arbitrable.

He also said that the decisions on principles arrived at by the commissions and accepted by the government would not be allowed to be reopened.

He claimed that the proposed arbitration boards representing the employees and the employers would not have the "experts" normally asso-

ciated with the commissions and the Boards also would not have that much time as a commission would have for a deep study into all aspects of the problems.

It would therefore mean that the arbitration boards could at best look into the implementation of the general principles enunciated by the commissions.

The official side was not very explicit regarding the question of representation in the joint councils of industrial unions representing all categories of employees as well as over the demand

the Railway federations, it seemed, preferred in comparison their own scheme of permanent negotiating machinery (PNM) with a permanent tribunal, to resolve their outstanding disputes. The PNM was established as per the agreement between the AIRF and the Railway Ministry in 1951.

Views were also expressed in the course of discussions that there should not be the same machinery for employees in the industrial undertakings as for the office or secretariat staff.

TU representatives S. M. Joshi,

By K. G. SRIWASTAVA

for discouraging the craft unions or sectional unions.

L. P. Singh hoped that if the government was serious about the scheme as he felt the government was, it would see that at least one union in one industry or department was definitely recognised.

The representatives of both

S. Madhusudan, E. X. Joseph and P. S. R. Anjaneyulu insisted on one union in one industry being recognised and that this to be made the basis of functioning the JCM.

The issue of over a lakh of extra-departmental staff of P&T being represented on the joint council was also raised by the NFFTE representative.

Anomaly Of Audit & Accounts

E. X. Joseph referred to the Audit & Accounts Employees' Association being kept de-recognised by the Auditor-General, despite the association fulfilling all conditions of recognition. He deplored the fact that nobody in the Government of India was taking the responsibility to get the general policy in this regard enforced in the Audit & Accounts Department.

On the question of revision of dearness allowances following the average rise of 10 points now reached (February 1963-January 1964 index average 135 points) raised by S. M. Joshi, L. P. Singh, while acknowledging that the government machinery was moving slowly, assured that the issue was being considered.

The Union Labour Minister said that another smaller meeting of the TU representatives would be convened by June 10 to finalise the scheme.

Communal Teachings

The communalists can never hide their birthmark. The following questions and answers published in the PANCHJANYA, RSS mouthpiece, speak for themselves:

Q: How does Nehru view Muslims?

A: As non-communal, superior, adorable and patriotic!

Q: Defence Minister is a descendant of Sivaji, but why is he silent even after witnessing such atrocities? When it is his dynastic duty to combat tyranny, why does he, like Nehru, also think the Muslim traitors as brothers and patriots?

A: It does not seem so. But maybe he is, following Sivaji's policy, having some trick up his sleeve to rout the enemy. Have a little patience, the truth will soon be out. (PANCHJANYA, April 27, 1964).

Both questions and the answers are typical. They reveal the kind of indoctrination RSS men are getting from Colwalkar and his lieutenants. No wonder that RSS men always spearhead anti-Muslim riots.

—GARUDA

World Youth Forum Initiators Meet in Moscow

By SARADA MITRA
General Secretary, All-India Youth Federation

Representatives of youth and students organisations from all parts of the world met in Moscow from April 17 to 20. The meeting was convened by 57 national organisations which issued an open letter to the youth of the world early this year.

THE open letter had proposed the holding of a world forum of youth and students for strengthening solidarity in the fight for national independence, liberation and peace. It also indicated that to hold such a forum in September this year a preparatory meeting be held at the earliest and had suggested Moscow as the venue for such a meeting.

That is how the meeting was initiated and about 200 representatives of 105 organisations from 65 countries came to Moscow. Among them were the delegates of two world bodies, the WFDY and IUS and of five regional organisations of Africa.

The youth organisations of China, Korea, Vietnam and Albania were conspicuous by their absence, though many had expected that in a gathering which aims at expressing support to the anti-imperialist struggle, these organisations would be represented by their most vociferous delegates.

Yet the meeting did not lose its representative character which perhaps the Chinese leaders had expected. Judging not only from the number of participants or their geographical representation, but also from the point of view of the diverse political trends which the delegates belonged to, the preparatory meeting acquired the authority needed for convening such a world forum.

Barring the four countries mentioned above all other socialist countries including Cuba and Yugoslavia were represented by their important youth leaders. The affiliates of the WFDY and IUS from all five continents sent a good number of delegates. Added to this there were important delegations which

do not fall in either of these two categories, as for instance the youth and students organisations of Algeria, the Supreme Council of the Youth of UAR, the Indonesian Youth Front (to which are affiliated all the national youth and students bodies of Indonesia) the Socialist Youth and Trade Union Youth of SOHIO of Japan, the Royal Socialist Youth of Cambodia, the Radical Youth of Chile, the NUS of Brazil and France and several others. The five regional students organisations of Africa represented in the meeting do not belong to either IUS or WFDY.

Though the All-India Youth Federation was the only organisation which could send a delegate, yet the meeting received messages of support from the Youth Congress and All-India Students' Federation.

The meeting began without any ceremonial speeches. Following a short welcome address by Pyotr Reshitov, the chairman of the Soviet Youth Committee, the delegates got down to business. Before them were three draft documents, the programme of the world forum, the rules of procedures of the world youth.

Diverse Composition

The diversity of the composition of the participants was felt from the very commencement of the discussion. It was not only free and frank but at times led to heated exchange of remarks. We had to sit through whole nights to give sufficient time to each speaker to argue his case and ultimately to come to an agreed decision. Though finally no one voted against the documents, as they stood after incorporating large number of amendments, yet 3 or 4 delegations asked for time to consult their respective organisations before putting their signatures.

The final outcome of the meeting was the convocation of a "World Forum of Solidarity of Youth and Students in the Fight for National Independence,

Liberation and for Peace", in Moscow from September 18 to 23 this year.

According to the resolution on the programme, the forum would discuss in five commissions the following ideas:

1. Youth and students in the fight for national liberation, for the winning and consolidation of the political and economic independence of their countries and against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. Diversity of forms and methods of attaining national independence, experience of the fight against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism in various conditions. Joint fights of all progressive forces in the world (the socialist countries, the national liberation movement, the working people and democratic forces in capitalist countries), for peace, national independence and liberation, for democracy and progress and against reaction and imperialism.

2. Problems of economic independence, of national reconstruction, the role of the youth and students in the economic and social transformation, in agrarian reforms and industrialisation of their countries. The struggle against neo-colonialism, the domination of foreign monopolies and against all forms of economic expansion by imperialism and cooperation in economic development. Cooperation of youth in economically developed countries with the youth of developing nations in the cause of national reconstruction.

3. The role of the youth and students in the revival and development of the national culture (elimination of illiteracy, training of personnel), international cooperation in the field of training personnel for developing countries, cooperation in the struggle against vestiges of the colonial past in the field of culture and education and against ideological aggression by imperialism.

4. The contribution of the national liberation movement to the universal fight for peace, economic and political aspect of international detente, the peaceful co-existence of nations with different social systems and disarmament in connection with the national liberation movement.

5. The consolidation of the unity of action and the solidarity of the youth of the World in the fight for national independence, liberation and for peace against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. Discussions of specific measures to strengthen solidarity and intensify aid to the people fighting for the attainment and consolidation of national independence.

The meeting decided that the forum would be open for participation in a spirit of complete equality and mutual respect to all youth and students organisations—national and international—which supports the fight for national independence and peace.

The participants of the meeting constituted a preparatory committee leaving the door open for new organisations to join in. The preparatory committee in turn elected a secretariat which includes representatives of 14 organisations of all continents of the world. The secretariat was entrusted with all practical aspects of the preparations for the forum.

Good Opportunity

Looking at the participation of the delegates from Afro-Asian and Latin American countries to this meeting and hearing their deliberations one has to conclude that the world forum will be widely hailed by the people of these regions as an international initiative dedicated to their struggle. Any youth organisation, be it of China or any other country in Asia, Africa or Latin America can refrain from actively taking part in the forthcoming Forum only at the cost of being isolated from the anti-imperialist youth movement of this region.

For us Indians this forum will provide an important opportunity for putting forward our views on various aspects of the struggle for consolidation of national independence and for peace. Strengthening our bonds of solidarity with the people of Asia, Africa and Latin America is an important means of countering the slanderous campaign which the Chinese leaders have let loose against us.

The democratic youth and students movement of India will seize this opportunity to initiate a campaign among our youth in support of the forum and send a representative delegation to forcefully express our solidarity to the world-wide struggle for national independence, liberation and for peace. Our Federation will do its best to realise this aim.

Jan Sangh Duplicity On Kashmir

JAN Sangh leaders had perhaps never felt so uncomfortable in recent months as on April 29 when they led a demonstration to Parliament on the question of Kashmir.

While their followers shouted slogans, against Sheikh Abdullah and hurled abuses at Nehru for inviting the

embrace the Kashmir leader on his release. The same Dogra was at the head of the processionists who shouted that it is they who can and will save Kashmir!

Another leader of the demonstration was Balraj Madhok, a quick-change Kashmiri artist. This gentleman—Sangh's acknowledged authority on Kashmir—had only some weeks earlier come out with a volume titled—"Kashmir, Centre of New Alignment." He pleaded in this book that the Kashmir question had "re-opened whatever India may say to the contrary."

Casting aside all patriotic pretensions, the Jan Sangh leader declared that "the entire free world has a high stake in Kashmir" and advised that "India cannot shut her eyes to these developments and remain satisfied with the fact of her actual possession of the valley."

Madhok minced no words to show that in making the above plea he was acting as a Washington patriot. He said that the Kashmir question needed "rethinking" because the strategy of a strong alliance between the US and India demanded it!

In the final chapter he pleaded for a partition of Kashmir.

It is significant that the Sangh's mouthpiece "PANCHJANYA" reviewing the book (April 6), found the writer's "so-called practical solution humiliating and unjust for India" but did not disavow Madhok as a Sangh leader.

SPOTLIGHT

Sheikh to Delhi as a "bhai", a photograph of Pandit Prem Nath Dogra holding the same Sheikh in warm brotherly embrace stared at them from the front page of a local English daily. The picture gave a glimpse of the Sangh leader's duplicity on the question of Kashmir.

While the Sangh sought to establish its patriotic bonafides among its followers by shouting outside, that the Sheikh was "a habitual traitor" (PANCHJANYA, April 6), Dogra was among the first to

NEW AGE

Subscription Rates

Inland: Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	Rs. 6
Quarterly	Rs. 3
Foreign: Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	Rs. 10

All cheques, drafts etc. are to be made payable to T. Madhavan and not to New Age

Managerial Office
7/4 Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi

Phone: 271002 & 271794



NEW DELHI: MAY DAY 1964 was celebrated in the Indian capital by the organised workers in their thousands. Prabhakar Pheris and flag salutations in the morning and demonstrations and meetings in the evening marked the day.

THE celebrations were under the auspices of the May Day Committee composed of over a hundred unions affiliated to the ATTUC, Delhi State Bank Employees Federation, Delhi Newspaper Employees Federation and a number of other independent workers' organisations.

There was a week of preparations prior to the May Day. Scores of workers' meetings were held in industrial areas during the week. Thirty thousand May Day badges were sold. Thousands of posters were stuck all over the city and handbills distributed.

The Statesman employees observed the May Day at a meeting before their office on April 30, addressed by S. M. Banerjee MP, A. C. Nanda and H. L. Farwana.

On April 27, there were meetings of workers at Netaji Park, Shahdara and at the Old Clock Tower, the latter addressed by R. C. Sharma.

There were flag salutation ceremonies in the morning on May Day at the DCM mills, Birla mills, Swatantra Bharat mills and Ayodhya mills. These meetings were address-

ed by Indrajit Gupta MP, Mohammed Elias MP, B. D. Joshi and Munshi Narayan Prasad respectively.

The flag salutation function organised by the engineering workers was addressed by R. C. Sharma.

At all these functions the May Day Manifesto was read out and explained to the workers.

In the evening a mammoth procession of workers was taken out from the Ramilla grounds to Gandhi grounds in the old city.

The Delhi Administration sought to sabotage the demonstration by denying permission to take it through Chandni Chowk. This attitude of the authorities was in sharp contrast with facilities given to political parties even during the recent past.

On April 27, the Jan Sangh was permitted to take a procession through Chandni Chowk. In March, the Congress was permitted to take K. Kamaraj in a procession through the same area. The Socialist Party was also permitted to take a procession through Chandni Chowk recently.

DELHI CELEBRATES MAY DAY

The discriminatory attitude on the part of the authorities, however, did not dampen the enthusiasm of the workers; rather, it only heightened their spirits. Slogans condemning restrictions on demonstrations were shouted lustily by the workers.

The demonstration culminated in a mass rally at the Gandhi Grounds. The meeting was presided over by D. N. Baghi, S. A. Dange, general secretary of the ATTUC, was the main speaker.

In his long speech Dange dealt with many problems facing the working class in India. Among the subjects he dealt with were the index fraud, government's labour policy as seen from the happenings in the Heavy Electricals and the Pimpri award and the danger of communalism and Kashmir.

The main resolution adopted by the meeting demanded 25 per cent reduction in prices and 25 per cent increase in wages, linking of dearness allowance to a correct cost of living index and cent per cent neutralisation.

It demanded immediate fixation of minimum wages in all industries and revision of the same where it has been implemented, abolition of contracts, casual and muster roll labour system and immediate announcement of the government's decision on the Bonus Commission report.

The resolution also demand-

ed nationalisation of banking, general insurance, oil and sugar industries and export-import trade as also whole sale trading in foodgrains.

The May Day rally proposed that an action committee composed of one representative from each trade union be immediately formed to organise and lead a campaign of the entire working class in the city to realise the above demands. There were also resolutions demanding immediate release of TU leaders held under the DIR, extension of minimum

wages to ceramics, hostery, threadball, niwar, chemical industries and shop employees and reinstatement of the Janpath Hotel employees.

Resolutions condemning the pro-management activities of the Delhi Labour Inspectorate, and extension of the Seventh

Fleet's activities to the Indian Ocean were also passed. The meeting also passed a resolution supporting the Jay Engineering workers' strike and another supporting the Free Press Journal employees struggle.

A resolution on Kashmir

declared that the whole state of Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India and called upon the people to stand united in defence of the territorial integrity of India and the secular democratic character of the Indian state.

May Day in East & West Germany

GLARING CONTRAST OF POLICIES

From KUNHANANDAN NAIR

The working people of German Democratic Republic celebrated this year's May Day demonstrating in their lakhs for the unity of the international working class movement.

MAY Day is the day of international working class solidarity and class brotherhood. The May Day slogans of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany this year particularly emphasised the chief task of our time, strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and of the working class movement in all countries. They expressed solidarity with the comrades of all countries struggling against splitters of the Party of the proletariat.

In the Berlin May Day demonstration three to four lakh people participated. The demonstration lasted for five hours.

A thrilling military parade and a colourful demonstration in the Marx-Engels square in GDR capital were the highlights of May Day. In the May Day morning's sunshine a cold wind was blowing from the West of the city where a revanchist counter demonstration and rally was addressed by West German Chancellor Erhard and Mayor Willy Brandt very near the Berlin wall in front of the old Reichstag building, with their loudspeakers turned to the East.

Anyone who witnessed this march past of the national people's army officered by working class generals, many of whom

"The greater our success the more our policy will radiate to West Germany and West Berlin. In doing so we give them confidence and inspire them to join us in the national question with us. It is the GDR's historic task to create a model for the future Germany by the all round construction of socialism."

Sitting on the tribune of honour and enthusiastically greeted by the demonstrators were the GDR leaders with State Council Chairman Walter Ulbricht and Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl at their head as well as many foreign guests, the diplomatic corps and trade union officials from 40 countries.

Alfred Neumann welcomed the decision of the Soviet Union, the USA and Great Britain to cut the production of atomic material for military purposes as a step towards detente. "We welcome all steps serving this objective. We on our side will do everything possible which helps towards detente and understanding between the two German states and in the world."

"The Soviet Union was, is and remains the pioneer of a new world where man is man's friend", the GDR leader said. He underlined the necessity of unity and cohesion of the Communist and Workers' Parties and opposed the splitting attempts of the Chinese leaders. The West German Chancellor, Ludwig Erhard was booed and

cat-called at West Berlin's May Day rally by groups of young socialists.

In a speech he rejected any negotiations between the two German states. He had to admit that West Berliners still want to visit their relatives in the GDR capital. Despite this desire his government would however continue to torpedo pass negotiations between the West Berlin senate and the GDR government. He would not agree to any agreement running counter to Bonn's conceptions, Erhard said.

A highlight in the demonstrations in Leipzig, the second biggest city of the GDR was when over 500 foreign students in their national costumes marched past the tribune voting their determination to fight imperialism and neo-colonialism.

Naval units opened the demonstration in the Baltic seaport of Rostock in which delegations from Poland and West Germany and over 100 Swedish and Danish trade unionists participated.

In the agrarian county of Schweinitz trade union delegations from Kenya and Belgium were warmly greeted. The workers of the Eisenhuettenstadt steel and iron combine demonstrated jointly with guests from the French town of Drancy.

Slogans against nuclear armament, against the emergency legislation and Chancellor Erhard's appeals to tighten the belts dominated the May Day demonstration in West Germany. In Essen, Ruhr region, the centre of West German heavy industry-miners demanded in their posters: Higher wages for our work, no money for nuclear weapons.

In Duesseldorf approximately 10,000 working people demonstrated for a ban on nuclear weapons and for world peace. Among the demonstrators were Spanish, Italian, Turkish and Greek workers.

In Munich 40,000 trade unionists marched through the streets. They greeted West German trade union federation (DGB) Chairman Ludwig Rosenberg with posters protesting against nuclear armament and the emergency legislation.

MAY DAY IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Impressive May Day demonstrations were held all over East Europe and everywhere in the world. President Novotny in Prague and Polish Workers' Party First Secretary Gomulka and Premier Cyrankiewicz in Warsaw were seen happily waving at the cheering people.

THE Secretary General of the WFTU Louis Sallant was present at the May Day demonstrations in the Rumanian capital.

The population of Hungarian capital, Budapest, celebrated May Day with the Soviet Cosmonaut Andrian Nikolayev.

The working people of Cuba celebrated May Day with guests from 63 countries.

The Algerian people demonstrated for the first time under the banner of the FLN programme for the construction of socialism.

Approximately 70,000 working people of Zanzibar rallied for the first May Day demonstration in the history of the East African island.

About six million people demonstrated in Japan.

In the cradle of the Burmese working class movement, the oil region of Chauk, some 200,000 work-

ing people celebrated the international fighting day of the working class. From many provinces, and the capital they came to the banks of the Irrawady near Singu to give expression to their determination to implement the programme of the Burmese path to socialism, a path of noncapitalist development.

The thoughts of the workers of Mali were with the fighters against colonialism in Mozambique, Angola, Portuguese Guinea and South Vietnam who are now engaged in actions against their oppressors. The President of the Republic of Mali, Modibo Keita, declared this at a big mass rally in Bamako at which tens of thousands demonstrated on the Boulevard of Independence. The President stressed that the year 1964 would be a year of keen activity in the country's socialist development.

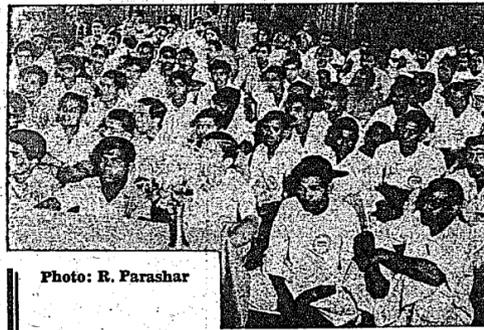


Photo: R. Farashar

MAY DAY CELEBRATION IN NEW AGE AND PPH

May Day was celebrated by the employees of the People's Publishing House and the workers of the New Age Printing Press.

A meeting was held in the morning at the N. M. Joshi Hall under the joint auspices of the PPH Em-

ployees Union and the New Age Press Workers Committee.

D. P. Sinha, manager of the New Age Press, presided over the meeting. It was addressed by B. D. Joshi, M. Farooqi, K. G. Sriwastava and O. P. Gupta.



Indrajit Gupta speaking at flag hoisting ceremony at the DCM gate.



Photo: VIRENDRA KUMAR

W. Bengal Metal & Eng. Workers' Biggest Industrywise Action

By MD. ELIAS, General Secretary National Federation of Metal & Engineering Workers of India

On April 16 the first ever general strike of the metal and engineering workers in West Bengal took place. More than a lakh and a half workers participated in this one-day strike called by the West Bengal Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers.

It was not an easy task to organise a general strike among the metal and engineering workers. Many a time, employers have defied their own organisation and come to settlement with the workers in individual units over demands put forward by the workers, thereby making it impractical to have an action covering the whole industry. However, this time the burning problems brought all the workers in the metal and engineering units in the state out on the streets.

The important demands of the workers are immediate wage increase by 30 per cent, gratuity scheme and wage board for the industry. They also demanded a settlement of the four month old strike of the Jay Engineering Works and ending of victimisation.

The demand for wage revision is a longstanding one. It was in response to the powerful movement in 1953-55 that the government constituted an omnibus tribunal in 1956. This tribunal gave its award in 1958.

The award did not meet the workers' demands even partly. The starting wages of the unskilled workers was fixed at Rs. 30, of semi-skilled at Rs. 65, skilled at Rs. 75 and highly skilled at Rs. 115 under the award.

Dearness Allowance

The dearness allowance recommended was a sliding one at the rate of Rs. 52 for those having basic salary upto Rs. 50, and going upto Rs. 85 in the case of those getting Rs. 151 to Rs. 200.

There was provision for increase in DA at the rate of 20 per cent increase in the working class cost of living index.

That the wages are extremely low in the state

where there is the largest concentration of engineering units is clearly seen from the above. There is hardly an engineering factory in West Bengal which has not gouged its profits in the last five years. Some of them have been able to increase their profits during this period by 300 to 500 per cent.

And yet, no improvement has been made in the wages of the workers or their living conditions.

Low Level Of Wages

The earnings of the engineering workers in West Bengal compare very unfavourably with their counterparts elsewhere. In Bombay, for example, an engineering worker gets the minimum DA of Rs. 97.50 while it is only Rs. 52 in West Bengal. Bombay engineering workers get higher basic wages too.

On a rough calculation, the Bombay engineering workers get 80 per cent more wages than their counterparts in West Bengal. And the Bombay workers are themselves on the move for increase in DA and basic wages to meet the growing cost of living.

It was to meet the falling living standards of the engineering workers that the second conference of the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers of India, held at Hyderabad on February 1 and 2, gave a call for countrywide united action by the metal and engineering workers.

The workers in West Bengal were already aggrieved by the long-drawn-out strike of the Jay Engineering workers, who were fighting for the same demands as put forward by the Federation. It became imperative in the circumstances that the workers



Then, the Federation gave the call for the one-day general strike on April 16. All the workers in major engineering units struck work on that day, making it a great success, though workers of many small factories could not join it.

Thousands of workers of Jessop & Co., TEXMACO, Guest Keen & Williams, Bralshaw, Saxby Farmers, Burn & Co., Hindustan Motors, Bharatia Electric, Shalimar Works, Garden Reach Workshops, Hooghly Docking, Stewart Lloyds, Metal Box, BIEC, J. K. Steel, Laxmi Engineering, Mackintosh Burn, Maya Engineering, India Fan and many other factories joined the strike.

The enthusiasm of the workers was unsurpassed. There was intensive poster, distribution of handbills, and hundreds of meetings were held.

The strike has made the employers furious. They are taking vindictive action against leading trade unionists in many factories. Fourteen workers in India Fan, five in BIEC and some others in

Jessop & Co. have been suspended for taking part in the strike.

The general secretary of the Jay Engineering Workers Union, along with some other active union workers, has been arrested in an attempt to suppress the heroic strike of the workers in that factory.

The executive committee of the West Bengal Metal and Engineering Workers Federation, at its meeting on April 27 to review the post-strike situation, congratulated the workers for making the strike a success.

It warned the employers to stop repression and settle all disputes through mutual discussions, and demanded immediate settlement of the Jay Engineering strike.

The Federation has given a call to the workers to intensify the struggle so as to achieve their demands. If the government and employers failed to settle the disputes, the workers will have no alternative but to go on another general strike, this time not for one day but till the demands were met, the Federation has stated.

express solidarity with the striking Jay workers.

By wearing badges, taking out procession and holding meetings the engineering workers expressed their solidarity with the Jay Engineering workers.

And then, the Federation fixed March 31 as the date for a one-day protest strike. But before the strike materialised, the State Labour Minister requested the Federation to postpone it so that Jay strike could be settled peacefully.

The Federation deferred the strike for 15 days, but the Labour Minister did nothing to settle the demands of the workers. Rather, there was an intensification of repression: the police arrested a number of leaders of the Jay Engineering Union.

LIC Employees' Protest Day

April 30 was observed as All-India Protest Day by insurance employees all over the country. The call for this came from the All India Insurance Employees Association at its meeting in Delhi on March 10 and 11.

More than four thousand LIC employees in Bombay marched from Queens Statue to Yashwantrao building. Hundreds of women participated in this demonstration.

In Calcutta, there were demonstrations and meetings in various zones. A combined deputation of

bank and insurance employees met the Chief Minister on the same day and submitted a charter of demands.

The demands of the insurance employees include establishment of grievance settlement machinery and acceptance of the code of discipline by the Life Insurance Corporation.

The employees also demanded increase of one slab in their dearness allowance, that is, ten per cent of basic pay for sub-staff and seven and a half per cent for clerical staff with effect from January 2, 1964.

W. Bengal Cinema Workers on Struggle Path

From AJOY DASGUPTA

CALCUTTA: Cinema workers in West Bengal are being forced into the path of a struggle by the law-evasive owners of cinema houses and apathetic government.

The workers in the cinema industry in the state—in all its departments, production, distribution and exhibition—are a poorly paid lot. Their miserable condition forced the government to appoint a minimum wage committee in May 1959.

The government notified the minimum wages, on the recommendations of this committee, in May 1960. These wages were too low, and did not compare favourably with cinema workers in Bombay, Madras or Delhi, but still the owners did not implement them.

The East India Motion Pictures Association went to court against the minimum wages in July 1960. In June next year, when they found that the trend of the case was against them, they withdrew the case, but still did not implement the wages.

After a hungerstrike action and seven days' total strike, the EIMPA entered into an agreement with the workers accepting the minimum wages notified.

are now raising new points of objection to the notification of the government fixing the working hours.

The EIMPA's stand in that the minimum wage committee had not taken into consideration the difficulties of the small cinema houses in mofussil areas. About 125 houses are in such difficulties, out of a total 300 according to it.

However, even the EIMPA admits that employers of 6000 workers out of the total complement of 10,000 are in a position to pay the minimum wage rates. Why they are not paying these rates now, is not explained by the spokesmen of the EIMPA.

The Bengal Motion Picture Employees Union has demanded implementation of the wage rates with effect from September 1962 when it was notified. The Union asserts that the industry is capable of paying the minimum wages.

The Union has decided to take a strike ballot on May 6 if the minimum wages were not implemented by that date. The Labour Directorate of the state government seems to be impervious to all these. Industrial unrest is growing fast and it is likely to erupt soon unless the government moves quick and on the side of the workers to force the owners to implement the minimum wages it has notified.

Months have passed, but the owners have not yet implemented the wage rates as specified in the notification. They

What should be the basis of economic and trade relations between a developed and a developing country which might help the growth of international trade and at the same time help accelerate economic development in the developing countries which have lagged behind through no fault of their own?

The question is now being discussed at the UN Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva. Czechoslovakia is one of those countries that are championing the cause of the developing countries at this conference. The Czech delegation made it clear that while financial aid is important, the most important matter is to regulate trade relations in such a way as to help industrial and economic development of all developing countries.

Czechoslovakia's economic and trade relations with India can happily be cited as one of the outstanding examples of mutually beneficial cooperation between a developed and a developing country. With her highly developed industrial economy, which produces 4.5 times more in comparison with

the output of the best pre-war years, Czechoslovakia is able to meet the needs of India's policy of industrialisation. She has not hesitated to extend her hand of cooperation in the establishment of basic industries in India.

India succeeded in setting up various steel plants, but the production of all kinds of machines and machinery equipment would have been unthinkable without sufficient castings and forgings. The Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi built with Czechoslovak cooperation, is meant to fulfil this need. This plant will supply castings and forgings for the Heavy Machine Building Plant (which is being established in collaboration with USSR) and the Heavy Machine Tools Plant, also built with the Czechoslovak cooperation.

A Review of Economic Relations Between Czechoslovakia and India on the Occasion of Czechoslovak National Day : MAY 9

RELATIONS THAT BENEFIT BOTH COUNTRIES

By ARTHIKEYA

The last mentioned plant, i.e. the Heavy Machine Tools Plant at Ranchi, will make India independent of the import of these machine tools to a great extent and will also enable to save a good deal of foreign exchange. Needless to say, with these machine tools, the heavy machinery industry will prosper in India at a fast rate.

The rapid development of all types of industry will, however,

depend on the development of power projects. For India, not to be bound only by the import of machinery and equipment for steam and hydro-electric stations and to save foreign exchange, it was imperative to establish these lines of production in the country itself. Czechoslovakia came forward and supplied machinery and equipment together with technical aid for the construction of Heavy Power Equipment Plant at Ramchandrapur and the High Pressure Boilers Plant in Thiruchirappalli.

It should be pointed that the establishment of these basic industries did not depend only on the recommendation of Czechoslovak advisers or on the possibilities of Czechoslovak suppliers, but, above all, on the requirements of the developing Indian industry and in accordance with the government's economic policy.

That the cooperation in this direction has been extended willingly from the Czechoslovak side, although they are one of the biggest exporters of machine tools and power equipment in the world, should show that the trade of Czechoslovakia is not guided by narrow self-interests, but by taking account of the needs of partners.

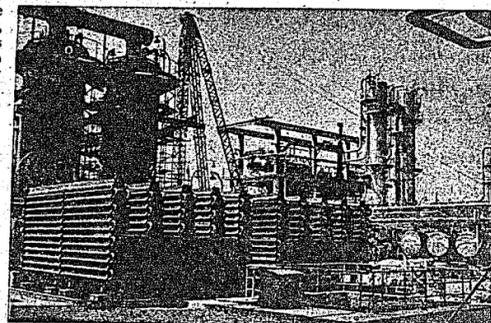
In addition to the above-mentioned important and basic industries, Czechoslovakia has also supplied complete plants and equipment for power stations,

Indian investors lie in the fact that the Czechoslovak technicians are passing on to their Indian counterparts all their experience in the shortest possible time so as to get the production of the new factories on proper level and enable Indian technicians to run similar work on their own in future.

The Czechoslovak government has also established a Central Machine Tools Institute in Bangalore at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs as a free gift to India, for training of Indian personnel capable of designing, developing and standardising all types of machine tools. Further, all facilities have been provided by the Czechoslovak government for training Indian personnel at Czechoslovak technical institutions and factories.

Mutual Benefits

Czechoslovakia has also extended credit worth Rs. 23.1 crores, on conditions which are favourable to India. It bears a low rate of interest (2.5 per cent) and is repayable in instalments in the shape of goods from India. In fact, it should not be called a loan, as it is a kind of advance for the future purchase of Indian goods. It means



A Refinery Combine at Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

cement factories, insulator factories, sugar mills, flour mills, a motor cycle factory, a tractor factory, a tyre factory, a refractory factory, a watch factory and many others in both state and private sectors. Many of these have opened up completely new lines of production and some of them are producing those goods which have been traditionally imported by India from Czechoslovakia.

Notable Advantage

Czechoslovak suppliers have shown respect in every way to Indian requirements and have included in the respective project reports the maximum number of suitable machines and equipment available in India in order to avoid, as far as possible, a drain on India's foreign exchange.

A notable advantage of the technical collaboration between Czechoslovak suppliers and

that while this credit helps to establish basic industries, which are capable of repaying it with their own products within the stipulated period of payment, it may also help generate more activity in Indian market.

It is because of the mutual advantages that the trade and economic relations between the two countries has been rapidly rising during the last few years. While in 1960, the volume of trade was at the level of about Rs. 13 crores, the turnover of trade in the year 1962 reached a level of Rs. 30 crores. India now occupies third place in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade with the non-socialist countries and Czechoslovakia with her 14 million inhabitants holds sixth place in the foreign trade of India.

And now, the new Trade and Payment Agreement, which was signed in November last, stipulates a nearly two-fold increase in

UNANIMOUS OPINION TO END APARTHEID

*FROM PAGE 7

ference broke up into five commissions.

Commissions I and II formed to study economic problems, decided to remain in joint session under the chairmanship of A. Z. M. Swai, Tanganyika's Minister for Development Planning and Professor V. K. R. V. Rao, member of the Indian Planning Commission.

Commission III, which was to consider the racial crisis in South Africa, its international implications and the probable effects of sanctions on South Africa, met under the chairmanship of the Rt. Rev. Ambrose Reeves, the former Bishop of Johannesburg.

Commission IV (to study legal and political aspects of sanctions) and Commission V (police aspects of sanctions), met under the joint chairmanship of T. Thorson, president of the Exchequer Court of Canada, and T. Mhoya and Mainza Chona, the ministers of Justice of Kenya and Northern Rhodesia respectively.

Four leading economists categorically declared that total economic sanctions could be imposed against South Africa without any major disruption of international trade, or of the employment situation in any other country. Their views were expressed in four studied papers presented in the conference.

Impact Of Sanctions

G. D. N. Worswick, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, in a paper on the impact of such sanctions on the British economy, said that South Africa buys only one-sixth of all British manufactures. These sales, if lost, will not affect the British economy and he exploded the myth of economic crisis in Britain if sanctions were applied.

Professor Elliot Zupnick of the City University of New York, in an examination of the impact of such a course on the US economy, came to the same conclusion. He said that uranium and diamonds of the Middle East countries should put pressure on the oil producing countries for concerted action to blacklist firms trading with South Africa. The Commission called upon all heads of states, trade union movements, major religions of the world, to youth and student organisations and the political parties to intensify the campaign and finally, to set up a permanent body to further the movement for economic sanctions, and to coordi-

Margret Legum, stated that the supporters of apartheid policy in South Africa are only a minority. Dr. K. N. Raj in his paper explained the Indian experience in putting into effect the sanctions against the South Africa. Dr. Raj said that when India stopped trade with South Africa, Pakistan rushed to the scene and began to trade with South Africa in jute.

In 1946, India went into economic sanction alone making a symbolic protest. But other countries took up the trade and India lost a good market. Dr. Raj said that India had a bad experience in this respect. The Pakistan delegate declared that they had to trade with South Africa because jute is their main life-line of export and not only that, Indian merchants were using Pakistan as a third party to gain their ends.

Papers on "Oil and Gold" were also presented for discussion. After detailed consideration, the Economic Commission recommended that a policy of total economic sanctions against South Africa was feasible and practical and could be effective. The commission strongly recommended a policy of total economic sanctions against South Africa.

The legal, political and policy Commission recommended an intensive programme of action designed to bring near the day of mandatory economic sanctions against South Africa. The Commission called upon the United Nations to declare that the South African situation constitutes a threat to world peace according to Article 39 of the UN Charter and it demanded the UN to invoke the provisions for mandatory sanctions.

Pressure On Respective Govts.

The Commission recommended that in the USA, pressure be exerted by the Civil Rights Movement to influence the state policy against apartheid. The former French territories should bring pressure on France, the Commonwealth countries on UK, the Middle East countries should put pressure on the oil producing countries for concerted action to blacklist firms trading with South Africa. The Commission called upon all heads of states, trade union movements, major religions of the world, to youth and student organisations and the political parties to intensify the campaign and finally, to set up a permanent body to further the movement for economic sanctions, and to coordi-

Ensuing Election Of Great Importance

By LAJPAT RAI

The eyes of the Latin American peoples are now focussed on Chile, that long and narrow strip of land facing the Pacific, where a great political battle is unfolding itself with the approach of the September 1964 Presidential elections.

THERE were till recently four candidates in the field: Salvador Allende, the candidate of the Popular Front of Revolutionary Action (FRAP), Julio Duran, the nominee of the Conservative, Liberal and Radical Parties, which constitute the ruling coalition; Eduardo Frei, of the Christian Democratic Party and Jorge Prat, the nominee of the Rightwing Independents.

Already the election campaign is underway and the FRAP candidate Allende is conducting a whirlwind tour of the country and so are the other two candidates, Julio Duran of the ruling coalition having left the field, following the FRAP victory in the Curico by-election.

Chile is known as a country of contrasts in more than one sense. It is a country where physical contrasts are such that you have the burning deserts of North East Chile with the intensely cold regions of the South West. It is also a country where contrasts between the rich and the poor, poverty and luxury, palatial garden houses and most miserable slums are also the sharpest in Latin America.

Chile, one of the three important countries of Latin America (ABC as they are called, the other two being Argentina and Brazil) is a country of dispossessed people whose wealth, both agricultural and mineral, has been usurped by a handful of local landed aristocrats and foreign monopolies, mainly from the United States.

Social Structure

Chilean society divided into the "aristocratic" and "servile" classes notorious for the medieval land relations that still persist in that country. According to U.S. authority, Macbride:

"In Chile 64 per cent of the privately owned land is in estates of a size greater than 5,000 hectares or 12,500 acres and is owned by just 570 proprietors, while less than 1.8 per cent is held in farms smaller than 50 hectares."

Describing the conditions in the Central Provinces of Chile, where land fertility is perhaps highest (except for the Argentinian Pampas) in the world Macbride says: "Most good land is owned by a handful of 'hacendados'. For instance in the fourteen central provinces 375 big landlords, less than half of one per cent of the population, own 72 per cent of the land. In one province (Curico) 437 landlords own 83 per cent of the land. One 'Fundo' near Santiago is as big as Rhode Island with an area of 1,60,000 hectares or nearly 618 sq. miles."

operate most of the public utilities in Santiago and other important cities and towns, such as railways, trains and trolley buses, gas and water supply, electricity, telephones etc.

All these enterprises represent in terms of capital a total private investment of nearly 950 million dollars, out of which 720 million dollars comes from USA.

Such are the objective conditions obtaining in Chile calling for a revolutionary change.

Unbridled Inflation

For, over and above the basic problems and also as a result of them and aggravating them, Chile is now facing an unbridled inflation. Since 1958, the prices have gone up by 130 per cent. The price of a single loaf of bread which was 13 cents in April 1963 has now risen to 40 cents and in some parts of the country to 50 cents. According to TIME magazine, in Santiago last week 12,000 students

staged a violent window-shattering riot, and 1,50,000 angry workers walked out on a strike against the government's proposed 35 per cent wage increase. Labour said it needed 70 per cent just to keep up with prices.

Under these circumstances, the people of Chile are looking hopefully to the victory of FRAP and its candidate Salvador Allende. The Front, which is composed of all anti-imperialist and anti-feudal forces in the country including the Chilean Communist Party, has placed a realistic programme. It has declared that Chile's deepening economic crisis can be resolved only through radical measures two of which are (i) a thorough-going land reform; (ii) nationalisation of mining and industrial assets in the hands of foreign capital.

In his election speeches Allende fearlessly attacks the landed aristocracy and foreign capital, and openly suggest that unless land and the national wealth of the country are restored to the people of Chile, there is no future for this Pacific Republic. Allende accuses the United States copper and saltpetre companies for interfering in the elections.

"They (the US companies) are bank rallying my opposition, putting pressure on the employees to vote for Frei and even have given notices for eviction from company houses to my militant workers."

Allende has also accused them of employing CIA agents in the election campaign, who are taking their directions from the companies and the State Department.

Rightwing Attempt

There is also an attempt on the part of the ruling coalition and the other Rightwing Parties to find a candidate to oppose Allende on which all of them could agree. Jorge Prat is reported to have withdrawn in favour of Frei.

Another feature heartening for the reactionary forces in Chile is the persistent attempt of the Chinese Communist Party leadership to disorient the progressive forces and to impose on them, their dogmatic, adventurist line of "violent overthrow" as the only path. The Chilean Communist Party has firmly rebuffed these attempts.

The Chilean situation is bound to undergo lots of twists and turns before September, but the democratic forces of Chile are mature and vigilant. They will surely not be caught napping. They will give reaction and its North American patrons a worthy rebuff whenever the latter decide to test their strength.

But copper, the main source of Chilean natural wealth after agriculture, is in the grip of United States Companies. Two of such Companies, Anaconda Copper Ltd., and Braden Copper Company, control 95 per cent of all the copper produced in Chile and themselves produce over 75 per cent of it.

It was estimated that in 1960, the profits that these two companies took out of Chile was equal to a little over one-third of the wages of the total labour force of all Chile. During the second world war Chile lost 500 million dollars as a result of US arbitrarily fixing a lower price for the Chilean copper. USA buys 80 per cent of the total copper production of Chile.

Similarly in the other important industry of Chile, namely nitrate, US capital is in the commanding position. According to the report of the Central Bank of Chile, "90 per cent of the output of nitrate in the country is produced by foreign enterprises, of that 60 per cent is accounted for by the US companies, 30 per cent by the British controlled enterprises and the remaining 10 per cent by the independent producers including Chilean and small foreign enterprises."

As if these were not enough, foreign companies also control and

operate most of the public utilities in Santiago and other important cities and towns, such as railways, trains and trolley buses, gas and water supply, electricity, telephones etc.

All these enterprises represent in terms of capital a total private investment of nearly 950 million dollars, out of which 720 million dollars comes from USA.

Such are the objective conditions obtaining in Chile calling for a revolutionary change.

China Practises Cult of Personality All Over

-By Pablo Neruda

It seems to me that China's mistakes and rigid home and foreign policy derive from the one and only source of the personality cult. Every visitor to China sees there a repetition of the Stalinist sunset. You will see portraits of Mao Tse-tung in every street and on every door.

MAO Tse-tung has been turned into the living Buddha, walled off from the people by bureaucratic associates, who interpret Marxist and modern history at his bidding. The peasants genuflect and humble themselves before the portrait of the leader. It that communism? Rather it is ridiculous, unacceptable, mystical, religious worship.

It is a fact that almost every railway, bridge, factory and airplane in People's China was built with the help of Soviet engineers and technicians. When I was there and spent several days at a sanatorium on the Yellow Sea, its only hotel accommodated 2,000 Soviet technicians, whom the socialist state had generously placed at China's disposal.

It is this country the Chinese leaders are accusing of failing to help the developing forces of socialism. The people who are indebted for everything are accusing those who gave them everything.

These leaders are sending letters to personalities of Latin American world of culture, egging them on to take a hand in splitting the socialist camp. This instigation can lead to grave blunders and serve to weaken the national-liberation front in our different countries.

The personality cult in China is having tragic consequences of the kind we thought would never be repeated. Mentioning only Chinese writers I know personally, I can tell you that Ting Ling, the most eminent representative of the Chinese novel, the recipient of a State Prize awarded her in Moscow, and a leader of the Chinese Writers' Union, recently disappeared. At first she was sentenced to wash dishes and sleep on the floor in a peasants' people's commune. We have heard nothing of her ever since.

I was well acquainted with her, as she headed the commission the Ministry of Culture appointed to receive Ilya Ehrenburg and myself when we came to China to award the Peace Prize to Soong Ching-ling.

Why was she convicted? They discovered that 25 years ago she had had a love affair with a Chiang-kai. That is true, but they said nothing of how this great writer, tramped bare-foot with babe in arms and rifle slung across her back, the entire weary trek from Honan to Nanking with the partisan detachments of the Chinese Communist Party.

And where is the poet Ai Ching, that selfsame poet whom the Chileans know very well, the best poet of

sequences of the kind we thought would never be repeated. Mentioning only Chinese writers I know personally, I can tell you that Ting Ling, the most eminent representative of the Chinese novel, the recipient of a State Prize awarded her in Moscow, and a leader of the Chinese Writers' Union, recently disappeared. At first she was sentenced to wash dishes and sleep on the floor in a peasants' people's commune. We have heard nothing of her ever since.

FATE OF TING LING

I was well acquainted with her, as she headed the commission the Ministry of Culture appointed to receive Ilya Ehrenburg and myself when we came to China to award the Peace Prize to Soong Ching-ling.

Why was she convicted? They discovered that 25 years ago she had had a love affair with a Chiang-kai. That is true, but they said nothing of how this great writer, tramped bare-foot with babe in arms and rifle slung across her back, the entire weary trek from Honan to Nanking with the partisan detachments of the Chinese Communist Party.

And where is the poet Ai Ching, that selfsame poet whom the Chileans know very well, the best poet of

sequences of the kind we thought would never be repeated. Mentioning only Chinese writers I know personally, I can tell you that Ting Ling, the most eminent representative of the Chinese novel, the recipient of a State Prize awarded her in Moscow, and a leader of the Chinese Writers' Union, recently disappeared. At first she was sentenced to wash dishes and sleep on the floor in a peasants' people's commune. We have heard nothing of her ever since.

I was well acquainted with her, as she headed the commission the Ministry of Culture appointed to receive Ilya Ehrenburg and myself when we came to China to award the Peace Prize to Soong Ching-ling.

Why was she convicted? They discovered that 25 years ago she had had a love affair with a Chiang-kai. That is true, but they said nothing of how this great writer, tramped bare-foot with babe in arms and rifle slung across her back, the entire weary trek from Honan to Nanking with the partisan detachments of the Chinese Communist Party.

And where is the poet Ai Ching, that selfsame poet whom the Chileans know very well, the best poet of

sequences of the kind we thought would never be repeated. Mentioning only Chinese writers I know personally, I can tell you that Ting Ling, the most eminent representative of the Chinese novel, the recipient of a State Prize awarded her in Moscow, and a leader of the Chinese Writers' Union, recently disappeared. At first she was sentenced to wash dishes and sleep on the floor in a peasants' people's commune. We have heard nothing of her ever since.

I was well acquainted with her, as she headed the commission the Ministry of Culture appointed to receive Ilya Ehrenburg and myself when we came to China to award the Peace Prize to Soong Ching-ling.

Why was she convicted? They discovered that 25 years ago she had had a love affair with a Chiang-kai. That is true, but they said nothing of how this great writer, tramped bare-foot with babe in arms and rifle slung across her back, the entire weary trek from Honan to Nanking with the partisan detachments of the Chinese Communist Party.

And where is the poet Ai Ching, that selfsame poet whom the Chileans know very well, the best poet of

sequences of the kind we thought would never be repeated. Mentioning only Chinese writers I know personally, I can tell you that Ting Ling, the most eminent representative of the Chinese novel, the recipient of a State Prize awarded her in Moscow, and a leader of the Chinese Writers' Union, recently disappeared. At first she was sentenced to wash dishes and sleep on the floor in a peasants' people's commune. We have heard nothing of her ever since.

I was well acquainted with her, as she headed the commission the Ministry of Culture appointed to receive Ilya Ehrenburg and myself when we came to China to award the Peace Prize to Soong Ching-ling.

Why was she convicted? They discovered that 25 years ago she had had a love affair with a Chiang-kai. That is true, but they said nothing of how this great writer, tramped bare-foot with babe in arms and rifle slung across her back, the entire weary trek from Honan to Nanking with the partisan detachments of the Chinese Communist Party.

FATE OF TING LING

I was well acquainted with her, as she headed the commission the Ministry of Culture appointed to receive Ilya Ehrenburg and myself when we came to China to award the Peace Prize to Soong Ching-ling.

Why was she convicted? They discovered that 25 years ago she had had a love affair with a Chiang-kai. That is true, but they said nothing of how this great writer, tramped bare-foot with babe in arms and rifle slung across her back, the entire weary trek from Honan to Nanking with the partisan detachments of the Chinese Communist Party.

And where is the poet Ai Ching, that selfsame poet whom the Chileans know very well, the best poet of

sequences of the kind we thought would never be repeated. Mentioning only Chinese writers I know personally, I can tell you that Ting Ling, the most eminent representative of the Chinese novel, the recipient of a State Prize awarded her in Moscow, and a leader of the Chinese Writers' Union, recently disappeared. At first she was sentenced to wash dishes and sleep on the floor in a peasants' people's commune. We have heard nothing of her ever since.

I was well acquainted with her, as she headed the commission the Ministry of Culture appointed to receive Ilya Ehrenburg and myself when we came to China to award the Peace Prize to Soong Ching-ling.

Why was she convicted? They discovered that 25 years ago she had had a love affair with a Chiang-kai. That is true, but they said nothing of how this great writer, tramped bare-foot with babe in arms and rifle slung across her back, the entire weary trek from Honan to Nanking with the partisan detachments of the Chinese Communist Party.

And where is the poet Ai Ching, that selfsame poet whom the Chileans know very well, the best poet of

sequences of the kind we thought would never be repeated. Mentioning only Chinese writers I know personally, I can tell you that Ting Ling, the most eminent representative of the Chinese novel, the recipient of a State Prize awarded her in Moscow, and a leader of the Chinese Writers' Union, recently disappeared. At first she was sentenced to wash dishes and sleep on the floor in a peasants' people's commune. We have heard nothing of her ever since.

I was well acquainted with her, as she headed the commission the Ministry of Culture appointed to receive Ilya Ehrenburg and myself when we came to China to award the Peace Prize to Soong Ching-ling.

Why was she convicted? They discovered that 25 years ago she had had a love affair with a Chiang-kai. That is true, but they said nothing of how this great writer, tramped bare-foot with babe in arms and rifle slung across her back, the entire weary trek from Honan to Nanking with the partisan detachments of the Chinese Communist Party.

And where is the poet Ai Ching, that selfsame poet whom the Chileans know very well, the best poet of

A VICTORY FOR UNITY AGAINST SPLITTISM, LANDMARK FOR LEFT MOVEMENT

The Seventh National Congress of the Ceylon Communist Party was an event of vital significance not only for the people of Ceylon, but for the entire international Communist movement.

The reports of the Congress show the decisive victory of the cause of Party unity against the splitters. The Seventh Congress was a landmark of the greatest importance for the Left movement in Ceylon.

The Communist Party of India was represented by Manali Kandaswamy, member of the National Council and Secretary of the Tamilnad State Council of the Party.

NEW AGE is happy to publish on this page extracts from the report on the Congress, which appear in the latest available number of the Ceylon Weekly FORWARD.

A Fighting Congress

The Seventh National Congress of the Ceylon Communist Party, which was held from April 16 to 19 at the Sugiswara Hall, Colombo, was an important event in the life of the international Communist

It demonstrated the fighting spirit of the Party and its unshakable unity around its political line. The Congress met under conditions of a political crisis for the country. It showed the way in which the crisis could be overcome in the interests of the Left and progressive forces.

The Congress met 8 months after the ULF had been brought into being. It showed how the ULF could be strengthened and consolidated and a national democratic front brought into being.

In opposition to coups d'etat and military juntas, and in contrast to bourgeois democracy, the Congress affirmed the need for a national democracy and a non-capitalist path of development to socialism in Ceylon.

The Congress met after the whole Party had emerged from a successful struggle against the Samungathasana splitters group, aided and encouraged by the Chinese Communist Party.

The Congress drew from the experiences of this struggle were important both to the Left movement in Ceylon and to the international Communist movement.

The Congress met at a time of danger to the unity of the international Communist movement from the splitting activities of the Chinese Communist Party leaders and their open Political struggle against the general line work-

ed out by all the fraternal Parties at their 1957 and 1960 meetings. The Congress condemned and rejected the political views that the Chinese leaders sought to impose on the international Communist movement and upheld the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement. It condemned and opposed the splitting activities of the Chinese Communist leaders, their interference in the internal affairs of other Parties, their violation of all norms that govern the relations between fraternal Parties, their slander of the CPSU and other fraternal Parties who loyally carry forward the general lines of the 1957 and 1960 meetings.

The messages received from the Lanka Sama Samaja Party and Mahajana Eksath Peramuna also paid tribute to the work of the Ceylon CP in building Left unity.

The Congress demanded the early convening of another meeting of the fraternal Parties to deal with the situation created by the Chinese Communist Party leaders.

It sent a telegram of greetings to N. S. Khrushchov on his 70th birthday on April 17 and presented the Soviet delegation with a gift to be handed over to Comrade Khrushchov on behalf of the Congress.

The international importance and interest in the work of the 7th Congress was demonstrated by the delegations from 14 fraternal Parties, which attended the Congress and the many messages from other fraternal Parties including the message from Fidel Castro Ruz on behalf of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution Cuba.

A VICTORY FOR UNITY AGAINST SPLITTISM, LANDMARK FOR LEFT MOVEMENT

The Seventh National Congress of the Ceylon Communist Party was an event of vital significance not only for the people of Ceylon, but for the entire international Communist movement.

The reports of the Congress show the decisive victory of the cause of Party unity against the splitters. The Seventh Congress was a landmark of the greatest importance for the Left movement in Ceylon.

The Communist Party of India was represented by Manali Kandaswamy, member of the National Council and Secretary of the Tamilnad State Council of the Party.

NEW AGE is happy to publish on this page extracts from the report on the Congress, which appear in the latest available number of the Ceylon Weekly FORWARD.

A Fighting Congress

The Seventh National Congress of the Ceylon Communist Party, which was held from April 16 to 19 at the Sugiswara Hall, Colombo, was an important event in the life of the international Communist

It demonstrated the fighting spirit of the Party and its unshakable unity around its political line. The Congress met under conditions of a political crisis for the country. It showed the way in which the crisis could be overcome in the interests of the Left and progressive forces.

The Congress met 8 months after the ULF had been brought into being. It showed how the ULF could be strengthened and consolidated and a national democratic front brought into being.

In opposition to coups d'etat and military juntas, and in contrast to bourgeois democracy, the Congress affirmed the need for a national democracy and a non-capitalist path of development to socialism in Ceylon.

The Congress met after the whole Party had emerged from a successful struggle against the Samungathasana splitters group, aided and encouraged by the Chinese Communist Party.

The Congress drew from the experiences of this struggle were important both to the Left movement in Ceylon and to the international Communist movement.

The Congress met at a time of danger to the unity of the international Communist movement from the splitting activities of the Chinese Communist Party leaders and their open Political struggle against the general line work-

ed out by all the fraternal Parties at their 1957 and 1960 meetings. The Congress condemned and rejected the political views that the Chinese leaders sought to impose on the international Communist movement and upheld the 1957 Declaration and the 1960 Statement. It condemned and opposed the splitting activities of the Chinese Communist leaders, their interference in the internal affairs of other Parties, their violation of all norms that govern the relations between fraternal Parties, their slander of the CPSU and other fraternal Parties who loyally carry forward the general lines of the 1957 and 1960 meetings.

The messages received from the Lanka Sama Samaja Party and Mahajana Eksath Peramuna also paid tribute to the work of the Ceylon CP in building Left unity.

The Congress demanded the early convening of another meeting of the fraternal Parties to deal with the situation created by the Chinese Communist Party leaders.

It sent a telegram of greetings to N. S. Khrushchov on his 70th birthday on April 17 and presented the Soviet delegation with a gift to be handed over to Comrade Khrushchov on behalf of the Congress.

The international importance and interest in the work of the 7th Congress was demonstrated by the delegations from 14 fraternal Parties, which attended the Congress and the many messages from other fraternal Parties including the message from Fidel Castro Ruz on behalf of the United Party of the Socialist Revolution Cuba.

Chinese Leadership's Open Interference

A feature of the discussion on the political resolution of the Central Committee at the 7th Congress of the CP was the spirited opposition expressed by rank and file delegates to the encouragement and support given by the Chinese CP leadership to set up a rival Party.

Articles from PEKING REVIEW and other Chinese publications, broadcasts from Peking Radio, and other details were extensively quoted. In particular, the Chinese thesis that the existence of two Communist Parties in a single country was normal and legitimate came under particularly sharp attack.

Introducing the political resolution Keuneman said: "We must tell the Chinese comrades that it is the members of the Ceylon Communist Party and not anyone in Peking or elsewhere who decide what is the 7th Congress and who are the leaders and members of our Party."

"Let us say this straight and let there be no mistake about it. The Communists of Ceylon have never accepted and will never accept the imperialist thesis about 'two Chinas'. Likewise we do not accept and will never accept the Peking thesis about two Communist Parties in Ceylon."

Elsewhere he said: "The CPC leaders speak day in and day out about the independence and equality of all fraternal Parties, big or small. But in practice they interfere in the internal affairs of others Parties, including small and young Parties such as ours. They call openly for the overthrow of the leaderships of other Parties. They help to split other Parties, set up rival Parties and even seek to justify the existence of more than one Communist Party in a single country as something not merely quite normal but also inevitable. They arrogate to themselves the right to declare which members of other fraternal Parties are 'genuine Marxist-Leninists' and which are not."

Chinese abuse and slander of fraternal Parties and their leaders, especially of the CPSU, was also sharply criticised by the delegates to the Congress.

The political resolution of the Central Committee was introduced by Pieter Keuneman, general secretary, whose report received great publicity and attention in the press and evoked much comment and discussion among political circles.

The organisational report, introduced by V.A. Samarawickreme, National Organiser, dealt with the problems of building the Party, extending its connections with the masses and improving its methods of work.

Thirtyseven delegates spoke on the political resolution, the discussion of which took 11 hours. Forty three delegates spoke in the 14-hour discussion on the organisational report. Both reports and resolutions were carried amidst standing ovations from the delegates.

The report on the amendment of the Party constitution introduced by H. G. S. Ratnaweera, was also carried unanimously.

The Congress also heard and adopted the report on Party finances, introduced by the Treasurer M. K. Arnolis Appuhamy, the report of the Auditing Commission, introduced by P. Coomaraswamy, the report of a Special Commission made by C. Kumaramswamy and the Credentials Commission.

The work of the Congress was conducted by a Presidium consisting of Dr. S. A. Wickremasinghe, Pieter Keuneman, M. G. Mendis, I. R. Ariyarat-

RESOLUTIONS AND DOCUMENTS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CPI

NEW DELHI, APRIL 10-15, 1964

100 PAGES PRICE 50 NP

COMMUNIST PARTY PUBLICATION

7/4 ASAF ALI ROAD, NEW DELHI-1

WE SHALL HALT REACTIONARY OFFENSIVE

Chilean Communist Party's Declaration

The March victory of the popular forces in the by-election in Curico province has thrown the reactionary forces in Chile in jitters. The situation has become even more ominous since the military overthrow of the constitutional Joao Goulart government in Brazil.

PRENSA LATINA cables show how sharp the struggle has become in Chile. According to these reports, the Rightist press is in panic. LA NACION, the organ of the government, calls for regrouping, new alliances with the Christian Democrats, in order to prevent a repetition of a people's victory in September.

The governmental candidate Julio Duran, warned the country not to "underestimate the grave consequences this (meaning the victory of the Popular Front), can have for democracy in Chile."

The kind of democracy he referred to was shown the next day when groups of Rightist-Rightist mobs attacked the offices of the Popular Front and the Communist Party. These violent actions were characterized as desperate retaliation for the resounding defeat they suffered in the province of Curico.

From the beginning this election campaign contained elements of violent conflict of

crucial importance for the future of the nation. The Communist Party of Chile, through its general secretary, Louis Corvalan, issued an important policy declaration on the eve of the elections which throws much light on later events. In an article published in EL SIGLO, the official Party organ, he said:

Violence Not As A Creed

"We don't seek violence. We don't want it and under all circumstances we will do everything possible to prevent the suffering it might entail. But it is clear that our people are disposed to struggle whatever the form it may take."

He further pointed out that all the parties around the government have entered a political crisis. They cannot determine what road to follow and "what to do to stop the formation of a popular coalition government."

CEYLON TELLS

Peace Corps, "Get Out"

CEYLON has recently pointed out to the Uncle that the term "metadiplo-mats" in place of "Peace Corps" would not make the leopard change its spots.

The people of Ceylon have seen through the game of Uncle and have politely asked him to get his agents out of the country. They remember that when Ceylon planned to take over the oil industry, the Uncle had cut down his "aid" but did not withdraw his retinue of peace corps which constituted a part of the aid.

The Ceylon TRIBUNE wrote a few days back that with the

Seventh Fleet cruising in the Indian Ocean, the dangers stemming from the presence of the American peace corps in Ceylon have increased vastly. The peace corps is not merely a spy corps but it is a special unit of U.S. Parliamentary special forces organised for subversion in underdeveloped countries.

And now the uncle wants to change the name of his peace corps and term the members as metadiplo-mats. But the Ceylon government did not fall for this ruse and bluntly refused permission to such a group to enter Ceylon. Dear Uncle, keep out; has been Ceylon's wise counsel.

GOA MINE WORKERS OBSERVE MAY DAY

PANJIM: Mine workers of Goa celebrated May Day this year on a big scale. A big procession was taken out on the day and a public meeting held.

FIVE hundred workers of the Dempo-Souza mining company at Bicholim participated in the demonstration, shouting slogans demanding "dearness allowance, bonus and permanency of service."

About a hundred picketing girls from the Dhoobdo installations also joined in the procession. The demonstration ended in a public meeting at the Bicholim square. Hundreds of workers from Chougule & Co., Agrawal Co. and others also joined the meeting, which was addressed by Louis D'Souza and George Vaz.

Vaz in his speech, condemned the manner in which labour laws were being applied in Goa. He demanded that special measures be taken to implement the Mines Act 1952 and Mines Rules 1955 in Goa.

BANGALORE WORKERS CELEBRATE MAY DAY

BANGALORE: May Day was celebrated this year by the Bharat Electronics Employees Union amidst festive surroundings and in an elaborate manner.

THE celebrations commenced in the last week of April with competitions in music, essay, memory test, quiz and various sports events. On May Day, the programme started with flag hoisting and salutation ceremony. The president of the BEEU reviewed a march, past by workers.

Field event competitions for the workers and their children followed. In the evening, a huge public meeting followed by cultural programme was held.

There were dramas in Kannada, Tamil and Telugu, performed by the employees. Group songs in Kannada,

ing were B. Almeida and Hirappa Nana Sutar, both workers. The mine workers in Goa led by the Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union are in the midst of a struggle to realise their demands. This provided a militancy to their observance of the May Day.

The Dempo-Souza workers have served a strike notice on the company over their charter of demands. Conciliation proceedings are scheduled to begin at Vasco da Gama on this charter on May 5.

Conciliation proceedings in relation to the charter of demands presented to the management of the Chougule & Co. is in progress.

A strike at the V. M. Salgaocar mines at Pale was averted as a result of the settlement arrived at between the management and the Goa Mining Labour Welfare Union.

Tamil and Malayalam were also presented.

Addressing the public meeting, M. S. Krishnan, president of the BEEU, reviewed the past year. The Union itself was established on May Day 1956 and so it was an anniversary event for the Bharat Electronics workers.

Krishnan called upon the workers to prepare for the public sector employees conference, scheduled to be held in Bangalore on May 28. The meeting passed a resolution regarding the conference.

Resolutions were passed demanding recognition of the Union, withdrawal of the police case against eight employees and reference of pending problems to arbitration.

Support was given to the struggles of the Jay Engineering Works Calcutta and Heavy Electricals Bhopal through separate resolutions.

The Uncle's defence secretary McNamara has been awarded the Forrester medal. It is a highly-coveted medal and carries with it plenty of prestige. It is awarded to only those who have shown real grit, stamina and imagination in fighting the "Red Peril".

Parting Kick?

McNamara is so conscious and alert in his crusade against Red Peril that one night he rushed out of his bedroom to the street in his underwears yelling on the top of his voice: "The Red Army has invaded the USA." His imagination was fired by the sirens of a fire engine that passed on the road near his house. He is reported to have also jumped once from a window in Red Army scare.

And McNamara is in good company. You remember President Ike who sent, or took the responsibility for sending, the U-2 spy plane over the USSR. Well, he is a chap who has been given this medal. Ike's motto has been outstanding: "...the Com-

Uncle under Sam's umbrella

munists regard the human being as nothing more than an educated animal."

There are other recipients too: for example, General Gruenther, supreme commander of NATO armed forces. He cannot stand anything Red; he even suggested the renaming of US Red Cross. General Norstad is another in this category.

Admiral Redford was also given this medal for his clarion call for "complete victory over the Communist system." Admiral Burke was recently awarded this medal because he doggedly fought against the US ratification of Moscow test-ban treaty.

So McNamara is in illustrious company. There is only a small point to add. All the Forrester medal-walshs have been thrown down in the scrap heap of history and the medal was only awarded to them when they were on the verge of retirement, either wil-

fully or otherwise. So the medal is actually a parting kick, whadoyusay Uncle?

There is small group of islands in the Pacific, called the Marianas, Marshalls and Carolines, which total a dry land area of 687 sq. miles with a population of about 80,000. In the Second World War, the USA seized these areas from Japan and under an agreement with the UN pledged to develop these islands.

But the Uncle never had the bad habit of keeping his promise. Three of the atolls including Bikini were turned by him as nuclear missile test ranges, Saipan became a major CIA centre, another island Koror has been left to die from the ravages of the war and in general other islands turned out as an "anthropological zoo." Nice development indeed!

-CHARVAK

INDO-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP WEEK

The fourth week of April turned out to be the week of a grand manifestation of friendship between India and the Soviet Union. In Calcutta, the week began with the celebration of the 70th birthday of Nikita Khrushchov, followed by the birth anniversary of Lenin and ended with the 14th anniversary of the SOVIET BANGALI journal of the Information Department of USSR Embassy in India.

Khrushchov's birthday meeting was presided over by Chittaranjan Chatterjee, Mayor of Calcutta. Many speakers, including Vivekananda Mukherjee paid tribute to the valiant fighter for peace and peaceful coexistence, freedom of oppressed people, democracy and socialism.

Lenin's birthday celebrations were held under the auspices of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, West Bengal Committee. Dharani Goswami spoke on Lenin's contribution to the struggle of the oppressed people for their liberation.

Ivan Botcharov, USSR Consul at Calcutta quoted Nehru as saying "Millions and millions of people in Asia and Africa look upon Lenin as their liberator." Botcharov presented ISCUS with a Lenin-plaque and an Lenin Album as gift from the Soviet Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

On April 23 was held the 14th anniversary of the "SOVIET DESH" at the Calcutta Information Centre, presided over by Mayor Chittaranjan Chatterjee. Welcoming the guests, readers of the Soviet Desh, its agents and workers,

Head of the Consulate office in Calcutta, said that the people of the two great countries—Soviet Union and India—understand each other perfectly well because both countries are dedicated to the cause of world peace. The journal,

Bridges Of Amity

which is now being published in 14 languages in India, is dedicated to create better understanding.

INDO-POLISH COOPERATION

Expansion of Indo-Polish cooperation in the sphere of nuclear science is envisaged as a result of talks recently held in Poland between Prof. Raja Ramanna of the Trombay nuclear establishment and Polish scientists.

Prof. Ramanna, an outstanding nuclear physicist, recently paid a visit to Poland at the invitation of the Polish government and had talks with the Polish Government Plenipotentiary for peaceful uses of atomic energy.

CZECH ROPEWAY

The Heavy Engineering Corporation has recently placed an order with the Czechoslovak foreign trade corporation TECHNOEXPORT for the supply of machinery to extend the metal engineering works

at Ranchi. The order includes furnaces of various types and a hydraulic forging press.

It has been decided that the Czechoslovak Transporta Chrudim Plant will build a freight ropeway 7,842 m. long for India. It will be used to transport bauxite.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR LEAVES

Manuel Stolik Novygrad, the Ambassador of Cuba in India, went back to his country on April 30 after completion of his assignment in India. On April 27, the India-Latin America Society held a reception in New Delhi to bid him farewell. Next day, at a gathering of distinguished persons, the ambassador introduced Martin Mora, charge d'affaires of the Cuban embassy who will officiate till the arrival of the new ambassador.

The people of India will soon have the opportunity to see the famous Cuban exhibition "TEN YEARS OF REVOLUTION". The exhibition has already been shown in various countries and earned great appreciation.



Martin Mora, new Cuban Charge d'Affaires and M. S. Novygrad, the outgoing Ambassador.

S. Mulgaokar, editor of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, said on May 2 in the court of V. K. Kapoor, subdivisional magistrate, New Delhi, that he did not know of any concentration of economic power in the hands of a few people in India.

HE was replying to questions put to him during cross examination by A.S.R. Chari, counsel for the defendant, R. K. Karanjia, editor of the BLITZ, against whom he has filed a defamation suit.

Others charged with defaming Mulgaokar are H. D. Malaviya, editor of the SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN, and E.M.S. Namboodripad and D. P. Sinha, former editor and printer and publisher respectively of the NEW AGE weekly.

Mulgaokar said that THE HINDUSTAN TIMES has never raised its voice against more and more enterprises get-

ting into fewer hands.

He said that the concept of socialism has no relationship with the ownership of industries or of commercial ventures. However, in reply to another question he said that ownership of industries and commerce in a few hands was not consistent with socialism.

Mulgaokar also admitted that for the last few years the English dailies with the largest circulation have been in the hands of the capitalists in India.

He gave a list of the allied publications of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES: "We have a local supplement of THE HINDU-

BIRLA'S INDUSTRIAL, NEWSPAPER EMPIRE

Mulgaokar's Evidence In Defamation Case

STAN TIMES in Cawnpore. The Birlas have interests in THE LEADER and BHARAT in Allahabad, THE SEARCHLIGHT and PRADEEP in Patna. The EASTERN ECONOMIST is also a Birla venture. We have an overseas edition of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES. The Hindi papers, HINDUSTAN, SAPTAHRIK HINDUSTAN and KADAMBINI are also Hindustan Times publications.

Mulgaokar said that the Birlas had control over this

chain of papers. "I know they (Birlas) have a majority in these concerns but I have not made any attempt to find out the details."

Regarding the industrial empire of the Birlas, Mulgaokar said:

"I have heard that Keshoram Cotton Mills is a Birla concern but I do not know about Sulej Cotton Mills. I do not know also whether the New India Sugar Mills, Bharat Sugar Mills, New Swadeshi Sugar Mills, Oudh Sugar Mills are also Birla concerns.

"I do not know if the Pilani Investment Corporation is owned by the Birlas, but I always associated Pilani with an educational trust created by the Birlas. I have been to Pilani. I am not aware of any industries having been set up by the Birlas in Pilani.

"I do not know whether the Birla Jute Manufacturing Co. is owned by the Birlas. But the name suggests that it is probably owned by the Birlas.

"I am aware that Birlas have several jute concerns. Birlas have a number of sugar and paper concerns. They have a number of textile concerns also.

"Birlas have interest in aluminium, shipping, Hindustan Motors, Tannaco, ball bearings, banking and insurance companies. Birlas have very large economic holdings. The Birlas have large economic interests under their control."

Mulgaokar said that his personal views had never come into conflict with any of the aspects of the "broad editorial policy" of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES.

He claimed that it was in-

correct to say that the policy of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES has always been to staunchly support the private sector.

He replied to another question: "Even after the Government of India decided to develop the public sector in the country, the policy of THE HINDUSTAN TIMES has been highly critical of the public sector—not in principle but on its performance."

Mulgaokar also disclosed that Durga Dass, former chief editor, had left THE HINDUSTAN TIMES because of differences over the editorial policy on foreign affairs, and that these differences went upto G. D. Birla:

"The issue before Birla was, if Durga Dass continued I would go or if I continued Durga Dass would go. The differences between me and Durga Dass were on point of policy of the paper. These differences were on the international aspects of the policy."

"I had written an editorial entitled 'The Fate Of Tibet'. When the proof went to Durga Dass, he made certain alterations. These alterations were in the nature of changing the tenor, emphasis of the article.

"It was a change of such a radical nature that I felt I should raise a protest against it. At the time when I joined THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, I was given to understand that I had real authority in the conduct of the editorial affairs of the paper."

Mulgaokar said: "Birla took a long time to decide that Durga Dass should go."

RELEASE DETENUS

Dange Writes to Prime Minister

S. A. Dange, Chairman of the Communist Party of India, addressed a letter to Prime Minister Nehru on April 30, 1964 urging the immediate release of the remaining 50 Communist detenues in Maharashtra, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and other states.

HE was informed on May 6 that the Prime Minister has passed on this letter to the Home Minister.

The full text of Lange's letter is given below:

Dear Sir,

Our Party is glad that responding to the widespread public demand the government has decided to drop the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Bill. That the government should have considered a constitutional amendment of such a far-reaching anti-democratic nature necessary, only underlines the fact of the persistent violation of the Constitution on the pretext of emergency. Under the Constitution, the government is answerable to the courts and Parliament for all such violations.

Whatever protection—through an Indemnity Act or otherwise—the government may be contemplating,

it is clear that detentions in violation of the Constitution are not only unnecessary but besmear the democratic principle.

Having responded to the unanimous demand of Parliament and the country that fundamental rights should be respected by the government even during the emergency, it is illogical not to put an end to detentions under the DIR which violate the fundamental rights under the Constitution.

Today, despite several releases, 50 Communist leaders from Maharashtra, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh and other states continue to be detained under the Defence of India Rules.

The logic of the situation also demands that, having dropped the 18th Amendment Bill, you should put an end to all the detentions in violation of Article 14, 21 and 22 of the Constitution and immediately

take steps to make suitable amendments in the Defence of India Act and the Rules in conformity with the Constitution.

These are very critical days for the country and we all and many serious problems are engaging your personal attention. The issue of illegal and long detentions of our comrades is one of respect for the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution on which rests our structure of democracy.

We request you once again to give this issue your urgent and personal attention and release the detenues.

BRING BACK INDUSTRIAL PEACE: HOMI DAJI APPEALS TO MANAGEMENT

* FROM BACK PAGE

secretary of the Madhya Pradesh unit of the AITUC, after making an on-the-spot survey has demanded the immediate release of all the workers.

In a statement here on May 3, he appealed to the management to "reconsider its approach and follow a policy leading to reconciliation and let not the ghost of the past dog the future."

The statement said: "Though the lockout has been lifted and the work resumed, an atmosphere of terror prevails. Most of the leaders are in jail. More than 150 employees have been charge-sheeted and an enquiry is being rushed through without giving the employees a fair opportunity to defend themselves. About 100 employees have been suspended.

"It is clear this is being done vindictively and a few are being punished to terrorise the employees. The dispute over the wages of the closure period has led to pay boycott by employees. I received complaints of police harassment have been completely throttled by denying the employees and the trade unions their elementary rights.

"All these seriously hinder restoration of normalcy in the HEL and though work is resumed, it is bound to affect smooth functioning and satisfactory production. Repressive methods can hardly run

a public sector project. Like the HEL."

Daji also said that it was regrettable that the state Chief Minister has instead of appreciating the seriousness of the situation and the need for fresh approach, has thought it fit only to wield the big stick of law and order.

AITUC CONDEMNS USE OF DIR

The secretariat of the All-India Trade Union Congress in a statement issued on May 6, condemned the ban imposed under DIR on strikes in Heavy Electricals. The statement says:

THE extraordinary step of imposing a ban on strikes in the Heavy Electricals Project, Bhopal, for a six-month period under the Defence of India Rules is clearly a misuse of the emergency powers in the sphere of industrial relations. This is, to say the least, most unwarranted and undemocratic.

The HEL management and the M.P. state government have earned notoriety for their most callous handling of industrial relations in this important state sector project. Despite the emergency and the industrial truce which the government speaks of, they did not have the least hesitation to shut down the plant for about three weeks, which all the trade unions have condemned as an illegal lock-out.

While the emergency powers were not used to foil the illegal actions of the management, the state government resorted to arrest of a large number of workers. The arrested workers

were subjected to most inhuman treatment and an atmosphere of terror was created inside the plant, suppressing civil liberties and trade union rights.

It has become the unfortunate experience of the TU movement that since the emergency was declared, there has been hardly any instance when the Defence of India Rules were used to settle the long outstanding industrial disputes in favour of the workers and the trade unions.

The AITUC strongly protests against this misuse of the emergency powers and the attack on trade union rights. It appeals to the M.P. government to review their policy in regard to industrial relations in HEL, release the arrested employees and initiate negotiations with the union primarily representing the majority of the workers, with a view to settling the pending issues. That is the only way to secure industrial peace.

Bokaro Blackmail Blasted

Economic notes

THE Soviets have done it again. The first land of socialism, which had helped India set up her first steel project in the public sector, has offered to help her in putting up another integrated unit.

This, however, is not the only significance of Steel Minister Subramaniam's announcement to a cheering Lok Sabha on May Day, that the Soviets have offered to build Bokaro. The project in question had been the subject of a war of attrition between our country and her declared policy to create future steel capacity only in the public sector and a pack of audacious, dihard steel barons of the United States who, with the aid and abetment of her government, made it a precondition of their assistance for Bokaro that it should be undertaken in the private sector.

In this battle of principle the American interests were

naturally helped by a few judges in our land, those to whom ideological prejudices and desire to curry favour with Uncle Sam are more valuable than their country's legitimate aspiration to create its independent industrial base. Readers of NEW AGE are well aware of the different phases through which Bokaro has passed and hence their joy will be all the greater at this welcome finale to a sordid tale.

The Soviet offer—and its ready acceptance—is a rebuff to the US steel barons and their lobbyists here—who had wanted Bokaro to be a symbol not of India's determination to build her economy but of her humiliation and retreat from this resolution.

It is also a rebuff to dogmatists in our midst and those in Peking and elsewhere, who refuse to believe that socialist assistance to a developing country like ours is in fact a slap on the face of imperialism, which, in the absence of this assistance, will be con-

siderably more successful in breaking resistance to its dictates.

It is also a lesson to our government which, in its anxiety to secure US collaboration, was prepared to give unnecessary concessions to US steel interests, forgetting that, with the socialist world ready to render fraternal assistance on honourable terms, it had no reason to placate these shysters.

The Soviet offer to build Bokaro has understandably rattled the ruling circles in the United States. They, of course, want to put up a brave face and pretend as Congressman William S. Broomfield has done, that they had no regret at this frustrating anti-climax to their design.

And yet, as the ECONOMIC TIMES has reported, they are privately looking with some trepidation upon the new development. They are even drawing a parallel with the UAR whose Aswan Dam became a graveyard of the United States' professions of

concern for developing countries, and a symbol of the Soviet Union's friendship for them.

With the Soviets thus calling the bluff of the monopolists in United States, it is a sad reflection on our government, that it should continue to give ear to atrocious demands of their representatives who visited India last month. Some of these gentlemen, it is said, have stayed back not merely to continue negotiations about new deals but also to press the government to grant them further concessions.

The list of these concessions is rather wide. They are, of course, not satisfied with the return on investments although this—as we had pointed out last week—is often even higher than what their 'giants' are able to get in the US. They seek entry not merely in manufacturing, but in distribution as well, and further want a 'flexible produce pricing policy' consistent with acceptable return on invest-

ments. They are also reported to be opposed to the present policy of Indianisation of staff and in favour of a policy which would permit 'adequate staffing by foreign technical experts and managerial talents.'

The wide range of these demands, which cover the whole gamut of economic policies, is no doubt true of the character of foreign private investors, to whom investments are essentially a step towards economic and political domination of countries which commit the error of inviting them. For us they are a reflection of the extent to which this error has already been committed by our government, and the encouragement it provides to the US tycoons to intensify their pressure.

—ESSEN

May 5

WORLD



By Observer

MIXED NUCLEAR FORCE CAN BLOW UP WORLD PEACE

of nuclear weapons on the territory of both German states."

U. S. "Right" Of Overflights Too...

A NOTHER source of threat to world peace that the US imperialists seem now bent upon building up to explosive proportions springs from their insistence on continuing the U-2 spy flights over Cuba. This led the New Statesman, despite trying very hard as it does to observe a sort of equidistance between the aggressor and the aggressed upon, to declare in its May 1 editorial article titled "Storm Signals in Latin America":

"Now the confidence of Latin-American democrats in Washington has evaporated, and the US administration finds itself committed to the indefensible theory that it has a natural right to infringe Cuban sovereignty by overflights... Harassed by his electoral pre-occupations, ill-briefed on Latin American affairs, Mr. Johnson may have some excuse for neglecting this perilous sector of his responsibilities. But unless he reasserts his authority soon and restores Mr. Kennedy's policies, the cold war may once more break into violent flame in his own hemisphere."

Castro On Johnson Policies

Earlier on the anniversary of Playa Giron, Fidel Castro had summed up the Johnson administration's policies in Cuba and Latin America saying that three years after the Bay of Pigs invasion, "the policy of the imperialist government of the United States is becoming more and more shamelessly reactionary and interventionist."

"If those who attacked us in Giron," said Castro, "were reactionary, those ruling at present the United States are even more so."

"It is possible to see in all clearly what the policy of the new President of the United States is, after he took office as a result of the still strange and mysterious murder of the former President, undoubtedly a victim of the extreme Right elements," said Castro.

"There occurs", Castro said, "an internal dispute in Bolivia and Mr. Johnson promptly offers troops to solve the problem. A problem arises in Panama and the Yankee soldiers mercilessly shoot down the Panamanian people!"

"And Mr. Johnson, intransigently, arrogantly, says that he is not prepared to make the smallest concession, that he is not prepared to discuss any negotiation nor any change in the agreements according to which the United States holds the canal, the fruit of the piracy of former times, of the first years of this century."

Fidel Castro had then gone on to analyse the Brazilian

couple saying it was perfectly coordinated with the press campaigns of the reactionary papers of the United States, and was prepared by the Pentagon and the State Department. After the coup Mr. Falcon Briceño, the representative of the Venezuelan puppet government, had immediately left for the Latin American capitals in a manoeuvre against Cuba.

"Once again they confirm that we were right when, as a result of the October crisis we put these problems and we put forward our five points," added Fidel Castro. "Two years have passed and the imperialists are still violating our air space..."

"And we cannot say that we have peace, we cannot say that tensions and dangers are lessened."

Mentioning that the Cuban soldiers had orders to oppose the American provocations he warned the US that "prudence has a limit and serenity too has a limit", adding, "We do not want war. We want peace", but that "despite the fact that we love the Revolution, and despite the fact that we would love to one day see our dreams change into reality, if the price we have to pay for this is these provocations, if the price we have to pay for this is to get down on our knees, to sacrifice our dignity, our sovereignty, our honour and our life as a dignified people, if that is what is meant by their peace, then we do not want that peace!"

"No theory, no doctrine, no revolutionary principle compels us to withstand this", declared Fidel.

Blackmail Will Not Work

"If the imperialists think that with their shameless blackmail, with the boasting of their power they will intimidate us, we tell them that every power has its limit, and that limit is where there is no fear. That is the limit of any power!"

Why the US imperialists were indulging in these blatant provocations? Fidel pinpointed the reason when he said:

"We in peace, our people in peace! It is unbelievable what we could achieve in the next few years. The imperialists know this. From this arises their hatred for the revolution. From this arises their hatred for our people, because our people are an example which they want to destroy. And wanting to destroy this example, it would not at all be surprising if the imperialists would multiply by a hundred, by a thousand, this example." (May 5)

Nineteen years after the most devastating war of history ended in the unconditional surrender of the most barbaric and brutal militaristic power yet known to mankind, the world is very far from being rid of the threat of another war, one still more devastating and of a qualitatively new type, a thermonuclear war.

A great victory in the fight against this threat—one for which the whole world had yearned and struggled for years—was scored last summer when the partial test ban treaty was signed in Moscow. The opening of the hot line and the more recent simultaneous announcement by the United States and the Soviet Union of their decision to curtail production of fissionable materials for military purposes have been positive steps helping relax international tension.

Beyond this however there is not much to rejoice over in the present-day balance-sheet of the cold war. The 18-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva (boycotted by France and reduced to a 17-nation Conference) is stalled and stuck and the US is bent upon the creation of the Nato Multilateral Nuclear force which would bring the West German militarists' fingers dangerously near the nuclear trigger.

Nineteen years after the unconditional surrender brought about by the sacrifice of millions of lives, how near once again are the German militarists of gaining a decisive capacity to launch another world war! Like as it was in the period before World War II, this time with the US in the lead instead of the UK, the West is playing the Munich game on a far more colossal scale.

A NEW YORK TIMES despatch from Paris said on May 1: "European diplomats at headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation expect vigorous United States efforts to speed planning for the mixed-manned nuclear fleet in the coming weeks. "With President Johnson and Secretary of State Dean Rusk now publicly endorsing the project, the Administration, these informants believe, will emphasise the fleet's importance as a means of preserving NATO unity and countering French proposals for national military independence within the Atlantic Alliance."

"The policy of the FRG is now one of the main obstacles towards relaxation of tension and disarmament and presents a special danger to peace."

West Germans Reaching For H-Bomb

To the earlier excuses that a mixed nuclear force was the way to prevent West Germany from developing an independent nuclear force is now added this argument of "countering French ambitions". Neither can hoodwink the people who see through the whole dirty game.

"Whoever heard of curing an alcoholic by giving him a job in a liquor store?" asks J. F. Stones Weekly, the famous US journal which devoted a whole recent issue to this MLF business. The journal stated quite plainly that of all the Nato allies, West Germany is the country most emphatically pushing for the multi-lateral force, described by George Brown, British Labour Party's deputy leader, as a "multi-lateral farce."

I. F. Stone's Weekly showed conclusively how the project is a real farce, for, as stated quite frankly by the

West German Defence Minister Von Hassel, it is a project through which Bonn hopes to get access to strategic weapons and to use them as bargaining counter for military-political aims.

"The MLF is supposed to give the (West) Germans a vote and a veto among the 15 NATO fingers on the MLF trigger", writes the US journal, and the West Germans use this as a "means to blackmail Russia into restoration of their 1937 borders. These are dangerous games in which (West) Germany's dominant Christian Democrats and militarists would draw us."

"Most ludicrous is the notion that MLF will keep the Germans from going off on a nuclear binge of their own. The MLF will give the Germans their first chance to play with these monsters."

It is in this context that we can see the significance of the agreement arrived at in Moscow last month between the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic. "to conduct preparations for the extension for the next 20 years" of the Soviet-Polish Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Post-War Co-operation originally concluded on April 21, 1945. The Joint Soviet-Polish Statement of April 15, 1964 declares:

Soviet-Polish Warning

"Although political realism dictates that the road of agreements be chosen, the Western powers are avoiding serious steps toward disarmament, are continuing the arms race, and supporting German imperialism now centred in West Germany, which unleashed World War II and now openly proclaims in the FRG a programme of revenge and territorial claims."

"The policy of the FRG is now one of the main obstacles towards relaxation of tension and disarmament and presents a special danger to peace."

"The opening up of the road to nuclear weapons for West German militarism through the NATO multi-lateral nuclear force would greatly increase this threat and would push the world into a new arms race and increase the tension in the international situation."

"Under these conditions it becomes ever more obvious that the struggle being waged over many years by the socialist countries for the settlement of the German problem and the adoption of the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR and other countries of the socialist camp on this question is a correct one..."

"The USSR and the Polish People's Republic stress the important role of the GDR in the struggle against West German militarism and her proposals for a peaceful solution of the German question."

"Both sides support the GDR proposals that the two German states renounce the manufacture of nuclear arms and the testing of such arms, as the acquisition and stationing

Misgivings About Nehru Plan

* FROM PAGE 8

these districts over other hills. The position in Mizo Hills, however, is not yet very clear. The Mizo Union, the major constituent of the APHLC in that district broke away from the APHLC and demanded a Mizo state. However, at the time of the last visit of the Union Home Minister Gulzari Nanda to Assam, the leaders of the Mizo Union were reported to have indicated that they might not oppose the Nehru Plan if the other Hills accepted it.

The Mizo National Front which raised the demand for secession from India and won two of the three Assembly seats from that district on that slogan during a by-election last year and thus came to claim to be the "main representative" of the Mizo people has not yet made its position quite clear on this Plan.

However, political circles point out that once the political stalemate prevalent in these districts is broken—the acceptance of the Nehru Plan by the APHLC, according to them, clears the air, the problems of the hill districts that have long been neglected will receive due attention.

It is also felt that once the political atmosphere that has long been vitiated by mutual distrust and suspicion between the people of the hills and

those of the plains of the state is cleared, the ground will be prepared for greater cooperation between the democratic forces in the hills and those in the plains.

Quite a sizable section of public opinion in the plains districts, including a good section of the Congress leaders there, however, maintain certain misgivings about the implications of the Nehru Plan.

According to them this plan, which they characterise as a "state within a state" will lead to constitutional deadlock in the day-to-day administration and that will lead to bickerings and more distrust and even bad blood between the hills and the plains of the state. This way, they apprehend, the much desired unity of the state will not be strengthened; it will be further undermined.

Even the Pradesh Congress Committee, expressed similar views recently to the Union Home Minister. Whether now after the decision of the APHLC, the PCG will revise its views remains to be seen. Since the state government is more or less committed to the Plan, it is said, the APCC's opposition to it will eventually wither away.

Disident Congressmen, backed by certain other elements, might exploit prevalent misgivings of a section of people on this score, unless the whole situation is explained to them.

BELIEF SQUAD TO GARO HILLS

A relief squad organised by the National Federation of Indian Women, headed by Aruna Munsri, president of the Federation's West Bengal Committee, left Calcutta on April 30 to the Garo Hills area of Assam.

THEY have taken with them a large quantity of medical supplies, milk powder for invalids, about 500 articles of new clothes, nearly 2000 articles of used clothes collected by NFIW branches in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and other places, and Rs. 1000 in cash, collected from public donations, to aid refugees from East Pakistan.

The NFIW has also re-

ceived nearly 200 new clothes for children from the Soviet Women's Committee which will shortly be distributed to refugee children leaving for Dandakaranya from Howrah Station.

Earlier, the West Bengal Committee of the NFIW had also distributed one consignment of aluminium basits (bowls) to refugee families at the Howrah Station.

A WIDE CHOICE OF LABORATORY EQUIPMENT

V/O MASHPRIBORINTORG, Moscow, USSR
Announces EXHIBITION of SOVIET SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS

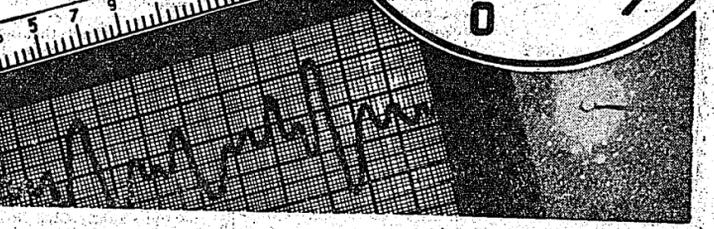
Microscopes, Spectrum Analysis, Electromeasuring, Geodetic Instruments, Industry and Laboratory Testing Machines, Cinema Studio Equipment

From 11th May to 17th May 1964 to be inaugurated by Dr. S. Hussain Zaheer, Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research on 11th May at 6 p.m.

at 21-A, Windsor Place, Janpath, New Delhi.

Daily from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

TECHNICAL BOOKS ON SALE



For particulars, please contact our agents:
1. Scientific Instruments : M/S PEAREY LAL AND SONS (E.P.) Private Ltd. 21-A, Windsor Place, New Delhi Tel. 47996
2. Cinema and Studio Equipment : M/S CINESALES CORPORATION Film Colony, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6 Tel. 284023
3. Testing Machines : M/S POWER TOOLS AND APPLIANCES CO. Delhi Branch, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6 Tel. 223657

ADMARK NEW AGE

May Day In Moscow : Most Inspiring Celebration In Recent Times

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

An impressive and an inspiring military parade, colourful sports and dances in the Red Square in which thousands of young people took part and a mass demonstration of the working people in which a sea of humanity passed the tribune for more than three hours with banners, flowers, flags, models and floats of all descriptions—this May Day was one of the most inspiring celebrations during the last few years.

It seemed that the economic successes, the Soviet people's devotion to peace and progress and their confidence in the future had made the demonstration even more impressive than in the previous years. It was marked with a consciousness of the people's own strength and their belief in the justice of their cause and the correctness of the road they are following.

It was a great holiday of the international solidarity of the working people and it filled the hearts with joy and pride in the Soviet people, their great achievement, their unity behind the Party and their determination to march along the Leninist road to the victory of communism.

It was a great massive demonstration of the mighty resolve of the Soviet people to defend peace in spite of all provocations from whichever quarter they came. "Do we want war? No. No. No."—many placards declared. And the next major note of the demonstration was the solidarity with all people fighting imperialism, colonialism and foreign domination.

Along with Khrushchov and other Soviet leaders on the tribune were President Ben Bella of Algeria and guests from Kenya and Cuba. After the demonstration Ben Bella said that after seeing the country and the celebrations, he could see very well that the people are with the Soviet leaders and this was very important. He spoke of the great work of turning deserts into a land of abundance that he had seen in Uzbekistan and which was of much significance for Algeria. He called it a gigantic experiment which did the

people credit.

Ben Bella spoke of the tremendous sacrifices of Algerian people in the war of independence in which one-and-a-half million finest sons of the land lost their lives and the country was left with 500,000 widows and 350,000 orphans.

He said that Algeria had chosen the road of socialist development. "Our religious beliefs do not prevent us from being friends with the Soviet Union. We shall always remain loyal friends. In this sense we have made the final choice."

"The question of religious conviction to us is first of all the question of the need to work for economic prosperity, for the elimination of the exploitation of man by man. We are believers in religion but that does not prevent us from being revolutionaries," Ben Bella declared.

The struggle for revolutionary transformations remained the main task, he said. Algeria would also participate in the sacred struggle of the people fighting colonialism.

"The leaders of one state recently declared that Algeria was pursuing a policy which deserved to be condemned. We are not frightened by this nor does it concern us. We shall not change our convictions and we shall as before remain friends of the Soviet Union. We in Algeria shall never eat poisoned bread."

The Soviet Union had a profound understanding of the life and needs of other people and recognised that small nations could also make positive contribution to mutual understanding and world peace. He said that the Soviet

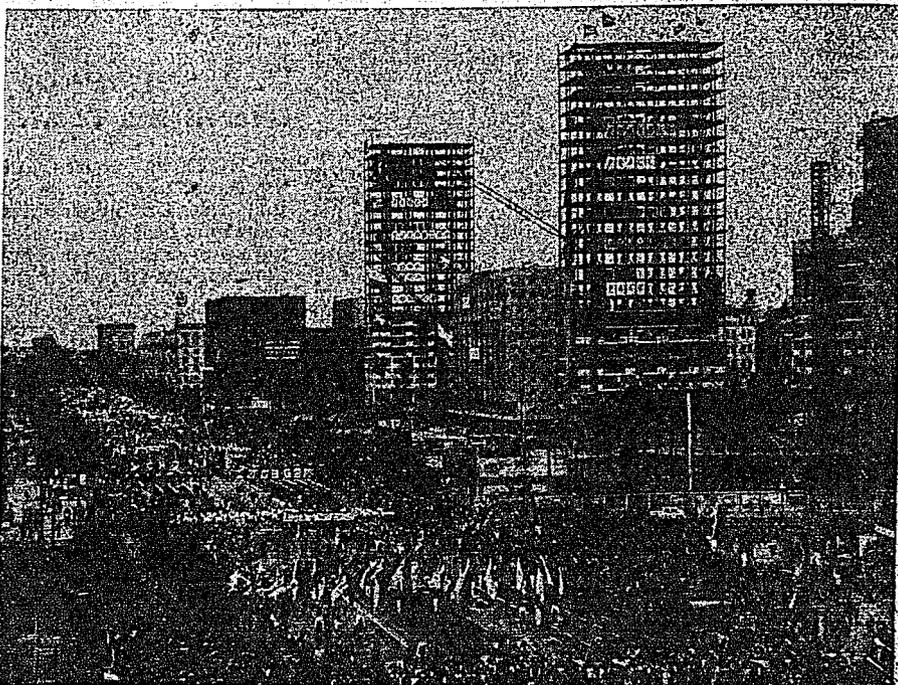
sided with the Russian revolutionaries. The Soviet people had admired the valour and devotion of Algerians in their war of liberation.

"The relations between the two peoples have developed into a real militant friendship. We have been supporting the Algerian revolution not by political speeches alone but also by arms, ammunition, medicines and food-stuffs."

Khrushchov gave a stern warning to the USA on their provocations against Cuba and declared that their violation of Cuban airspace by overflights could lead to disastrous results for them. It was a foul fabrication that the

Soviet Union had allegedly agreed to these violations, he said. Khrushchov welcomed the developing friendship between Algeria and Cuba.

The visit of the Algerian President now comes to an end. It has been a big success. The two leaders have finalised their talks in the Crimea in which full fraternal understanding has been reached. The Soviet Union is to extend its help to Algeria in the building of a new and happy life for her people who have made tremendous sacrifices for their liberation and are now determined to build socialism and defend the cause of freedom and world peace.



This year's pompous May Day celebrations in Warsaw.

HEL MANAGEMENT'S VENDETTA, POLICE LET LOOSE REIGN OF TERROR

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

BHOPAL: A reign of terror has been let loose against the workers of the Heavy Electricals Limited by the management with the active support of the government and the police authorities.

ALTHOUGH the authorities have claimed normalcy in the plant and a seeming quietness prevails on the surface, there is simmering discontent among the workers and any spark can lead to a conflagration.

The management has sought to show its "magnanimity" by saying that the workers would get "their salaries for the shutdown period" as certain newspaper reports claim.

But the fact is that the management was seeking to dupe the workers. All that was offered was to adjust the earned leave of the workers against the shutdown imposed by the management.

Even the recognised INTUC union, the Heavy Electricals Employees Union, has discarded this offer of the management. S. Sharan, its secretary, has asked the employees to boycott the circular of the management on this and said that his union had never asked for it.

So far, 1300 workers whose pay day fell on May 1 have refused to receive pay. The next pay days are May 7 and 10 and all the employees are expected to follow suit.

The efforts of the manage-

ment seem to be to intimidate the workers into submission, rather than the establishment of normalcy and good relations between the management and the workers.

Fifteen of the trade union leaders arrested at the time of the shutdown are still in jail. They are kept in far away places like Jabalpur and Saugor.

Shankar Ali, MLA, president of the Madhya Pradesh unit of the AITUC, has warned the government that he would be compelled to go on a hungerstrike if justice is not meted out to the workers by May 15.

He has alleged inhuman treatment towards the workers, especially those detained under the DIR and section 144 Cr. P.C. It is understood that many of the arrested workers were beaten up in jail.

This terrorisation has drawn protests from the INTUC union also, which has said that the factory could not be run much longer at the point of a gun.

The HEEU secretary Sharan has, in a statement, said that the management alone was responsible for the unrest. The harassment of the workers should stop immediately. He has also demanded an enquiry into the management of the factory.

Homi Daji MP, general

DALMIA, JAIN & OTHERS ARRESTED AFTER LONG DELAY : REPEATED DEMAND IN THE RAJYA SABHA

The Special Police Establishment arrested on Monday Ramakrishna Dalmia, Shanti Prasad Jain and 20 others on charges of criminal breach of trust, falsification of accounts etc. in respect of the funds and assets of the Dalmia-Jain Airways Ltd. amounting to Rs. 3.5 crores.

Only four days back, on last Thursday the subject had been raised in the Rajya Sabha—as it had been raised many times in Parliament before also—by Bhupesh Gupta who demanded that these persons should be arrested immediately and their houses searched and documents seized because, he said, the evidence against them was being destroyed.

It will be recalled that the SPE had registered a case against 24 members of the Dalmia-Jain group of companies towards the end of 1953 but the investigations were suspended when the Vivian Bose Commission was appointed to enquire into the affairs of several D-J group companies.

After the Vivian Bose Commission's report had been submitted and it was discussed in Parliament the demand had been voiced many times by Communist members in Parliament for action against the accused.

Last Thursday, Bhupesh Gupta while speaking on the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1964 in the Rajya Sabha raised the question again. Referring to the affairs of Bennett Coleman & Co., an S. P. Jain concern, Bhupesh asked government when the report of Chopra who had been appointed to investigate into the matter would be available to Parliament.

Bhupesh then referred to a letter written by the general secretary of the Employees Union of Bennett Coleman & Co. to Prime Minister Nehru in which the union leader had

pointed out how S. P. Jain was bringing about pressure to bear upon various people, including ministers so that Chopra could not go on with his investigation.

Bhupesh also said that he had reliable information that certain records have already been destroyed and certain other material documents are not within the reach of the investigating authorities. He asked:

"Why not arrest these people? Why not carry out raids on Bennett Coleman & Co. and seize every single paper?" Bhupesh demanded they should be sealed up and Shanti Prasad Jain should not be allowed to take away any of the papers in the case. He asked why the residences of these persons connected with the S. P. Jain concerns could not be searched and the documents recovered. He wanted to know what the Intelligence Department was doing.

Bhupesh Gupta criticised the Finance Ministry for going slow in the matter of taking action against S. P. Jain and his friends and he demanded that they should be arrested.