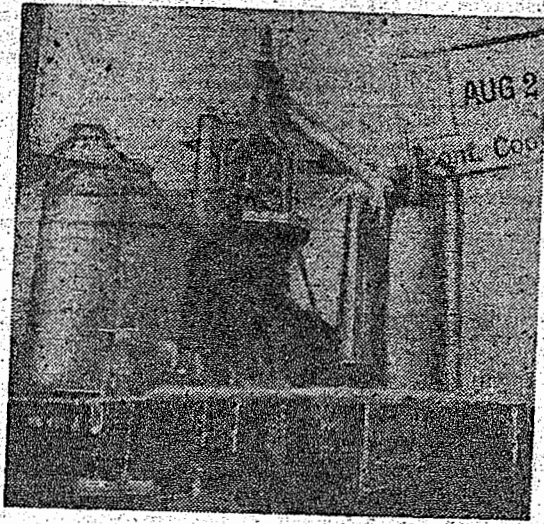


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# DURGAPUR EXPLOSION

THE FACTS ★



★ The Blast Furnace No. 1 in Durgapur where the explosion took place.

# NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

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SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1960

25 nP.

## ROURKELA: MORE & LIVE DETAILS

—Straight from the Spot

After the New Age reports of the crack in Blast Furnace No. 1 and the leak in Blast Furnace No. 2 in Rourkela, the Organiser of the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers of India, NITYANANDA PONDA, has written to us from the spot about the sorry mess in which the Rs. 178-crore West-German-built steel plant is. Here is the letter.

After the patch-up of the refractory lining the Blast Furnace No. 1, Blast Furnace No. 2 broke down for a fortnight from May 10.

One can say both the furnaces are chronically ailing. Due to the low temperatures of the furnaces, sparks can be seen flying from the molten metal. This is no temporary defect, it will remain as a permanent feature of the plant.

About a month-and-a-half ago, some of the blow-pipes of Furnace No. 2 were jammed with slag. They were cut out from the body of the furnace and replaced with stocks meant for Furnace No. 3 which is under construction now.

Due to the weak refractory lining, production was only two-thirds of capacity right from the beginning. But when the blow-pipes were jammed, production went still further down to about half.

Even this production came to a standstill on May 10 when water from the water cooler flooded the furnace—an unheard of incident in the history of steel mills. The molten metal hardened up in the belly of the furnace and frantic efforts began to remove the frozen metal.

The furnace has now been recommissioned but its condition is that of a patient kept alive with oxygen.

Even though the hole in the

furnace is said to have been plugged, deadly poisonous gas is escaping from the furnace. Four workers on June 3 and two more the next day had to be removed for treatment for illnesses from gas attack.

This has not been the only risk to the lives of the workers. On June 10, molten metal burst out of the furnace cutting a hole in its body. Workers ran for safety, some of them were burnt, one seri-

★ SEE PAGE 13

## RASHTRAPATI IN MOSCOW



Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad in Lenin's room in the Kremlin—see Back Page for Our Correspondent's cable.

★ From J. B. MOITRA

CALCUTTA, June 20

Once again the Durgapur Steel Plant has been pitchforked into the limelight. A serious explosion occurred in the plant's Blast Furnace No. 1 on June 17. Only six months earlier, on December 29, 1959, it had been put into commission by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

It will be recalled that in March last year, New Age was the first to bring to light grave defects in the foundation-work of certain essential units of the plant.

The Government of India then woke up and appointed an Enquiry Committee. The findings of the committee, it was understood, confirmed the shortcomings exposed by NEW AGE.

The consortium of 13 British firms, the Indian Steel Works Construction Company (ISCON) which is building the plant, then had to agree to bear the entire cost of repairs and to give a guarantee for the safe operation of the plant for ten years after its completion.

Brigadier Cox, Resident Director of ISCON at Durgapur, had to go and D. J. Bell was installed in his place.

But despite the guarantee regarding efficient workmanship, the explosion occurred in Blast Furnace No. 1 within less than six months after it had gone into production.

It is learnt that molten pig-iron was due to be "tapped," that is, taken out of the furnace at about 1.20 p.m. on June 17. Just ten minutes earlier, a terrific sound was heard near the closed notch (the tap-hole) of the furnace and reddish fumes were also seen coming out.

Shortly after this, the explosion took place. Fortunately, there was no casualty as the personnel working at the site had been forewarned by the sound and the fumes. Security guards were immediately placed around the furnace.

Experts are of the opinion that the accident occurred due to grave defects in the construction of the furnace.

It is reliably understood that the refractory lining inside the furnace cracked. The refractory brickwork gave way from the inside "without any warning"! A hole, about three feet long and one foot wide, was formed in the furnace wall. Molten pig-iron entered

this hole and caused the explosion.

The builders of the furnace are now trying to shift the entire blame to our technicians for their "defective operation." But the Deputy General Manager of the Steel Project has admitted that "some possible constructional defect might have led to the accident."

It is now learnt that extensive repairs have to be undertaken before production can be resumed at the blast furnace. The cost of repairs, it is feared, will run into several lakhs of rupees.

Even if ISCON bears the entire cost, the pertinent questions that arise in this connection are: How long will the patch-work last? Will it be safe for our personnel to work near the blast furnace in future?

These questions have been posed because this is not the first time that Blast Furnace No. 1 has gone out of operation.

① Only two days after its inauguration, production at the furnace had to be stopped because the huge ladle, which was there to receive the molten pig-iron from the tap-hole of the furnace, got jammed as a result of the hardening of the liquid hot metal.

② Some time ago, serious defects were detected in the two other blast furnaces, which are now under construction. Steps were then taken to rectify the defects at a cost of about one crore of rupees.

Such has been ISCON's record of technical performance at Durgapur.

At the Resident Director of the company brazenly claimed in an article in the Statesman of June 3 last that "We in ISCON look forward to the successful completion next year of our work at Durgapur, the result of which, when the plant is in full production, will make a major contribution to the Indian steel industry and to the nation's economy!"





# WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION

The following is the full text of the General Resolution adopted by the Eleventh Session of the General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions which was held in Peking from June 5 to 9, 1960:

The General Council, which is holding its Eleventh Session in Peking, notes that since the Fourth Congress, the forces of Socialism and world peace have increased considerably and have won unprecedented successes.

## Struggle For Peace

This progress, as well as the upsurge and the successes of the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle, and the strength of the movement for demands in the capitalist countries, create objective conditions that favour the reinforcement of the united struggle of the workers to force the imperialists to enter into serious negotiations and to accept disarmament and peaceful coexistence so as to eliminate the menace of a world atomic war.

Hostile to this progress, the imperialists, faced with the worsening of the general crisis of their system, pay lip service to peace, yet are multiplying their acts of provocation and continue their preparations for war. By sending a military plane over Soviet territory and later cynically boasting that this was deliberate policy, American imperialism has given further confirmation of the fact that it is the worst enemy of peace and of the peoples. It bears full responsibility for the sabotage of the Summit Conference. Thus the hopes of the peoples were once again dashed.

The WFTU General Council as well as the workers of the whole world condemn these American provocations against the Soviet Union as a grave danger to peace and to the interests of the working class and the peoples in all countries.

The workers will understand better than ever the imperative need to increase their vigilance in the face of the aggressive policy of the ruling circles of the United

States and other Western Powers, notably in West Germany and Japan.

Thanks to the policy of the Socialist camp and the many steps taken by the Soviet Union, it has become really possible to avoid the menace of an atomic war that would prove devastating, to impose on the imperialists disarmament and the use of the enormous resources that are at present being wasted on the arms race for the economic, social and cultural progress of all the people. But it is necessary to make the situation clear to the workers so that they should have no illusions about the willingness of the imperialists to accept disarmament.



AGESTINO NOVELLA  
WFTU President

In particular the banning and destruction under international control, of all means of delivering nuclear weapons to their targets, linked with the elimination of all military bases

to work constantly for common action:

- ① For the relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence;
- ② For universal and complete disarmament;
- ③ For the elimination of military bases on foreign soil;
- ④ For a cessation of nuclear tests and a ban on nuclear arms;
- ⑤ For national liberation and independence of the peoples;
- ⑥ For democracy;
- ⑦ Against the rebirth of German militarism and for its liquidation by the signing of a peace treaty with the two German States; for the transformation of West Berlin into a free, demilitarised city;
- ⑧ Against the rebirth of Japanese militarism and for the abrogation of the

that led to the downfall of Syngman Rhee. The struggle of the Korean people, which continues, will force the withdrawal of the American armed forces and the peaceful unification of the country.

It gives its entire support to the powerful movement of the workers and people of Japan for the abrogation of the Japanese-U.S. treaty of military alliance, against the rebirth of militarism and for the liquidation of military bases.

It expresses its warm solidarity with the workers and trade unions of Venezuela, Argentina, Chile and above all, with the people of Cuba who are courageously and unitedly defending the economic and social conquests of the popular and democratic revolution and the national sovereignty of their country.

## Attack On Wages

After having examined the economic situation in the capitalist countries, the General Council notes that its essential characteristics are the progressive militarisation of the economy, increased monopoly concentration and a considerable increase in productivity due to speed-up and automation to the sole profit of the monopolies. A certain recovery followed the crisis of 1958 to 1959. It proved incapable of re-absorbing unemployment which in some countries became chronic and in general remained at a high level, particularly in certain important branches of industry.

The capitalist monopolies and the Governments in their service are attacking the purchasing power of wages, trade union and democratic rights. Thousands of trade union leaders have been arrested and imprisoned. Tens of thousands of strikers have been victims of police repression and employers' sanctions in Greece, Spain, Argentina and other countries. The workers and the people in certain countries, such as the Union of South Africa, are suffering from savage racial repression.

The General Council draws attention to the fact that this anti-trade union offensive is accompanied by the adoption of new laws which attempt to legalise the violation of fundamental rights, among them the right to strike, inscribed in the charter of the workers' trade union rights, adopted by the WFTU in 1954.

The deepening of the general crisis in the capitalist world contrasts increasingly sharply with the unprecedented economic, social, scientific and cultural development of all the Socialist countries where the people have become the masters of their own country. These developments, which free the productive forces of society, permit continuous and remarkable increase in purchasing power, an improvement in working conditions, social advantages and in the general living standards of the mass of the people in these countries.

## Deepening Crisis

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The workers of the world appreciate the full importance of the most recent measures of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, announcing the generalisation of the seven and six-hour working day and the gradual abolition over six years of income-tax for workers, as well as the extension of the role and rights of the trade union organisations in the Socialist countries.

The General Council sends its warm congratulations to the workers, men and women, of the Socialist countries, particularly the workers of the Soviet Union and China, for their remarkable successes in the economic and social field. Thanks to their creative enthusiasm this social system is yearly winning victories of far-reaching importance which are also victories for the entire working class of the world and for the cause of peace.

It greets the millions of workers and trade unions in the capitalist countries who are carrying on exceptionally strong united struggles for wages, shorter working hours and the defence of trade union rights. The strike movement which reached an extent rarely known since the last world war was remarkable in Argentina, Japan, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium and other countries. It showed the sharpening of the class struggle in the present period, the desire for unity and the remarkable militancy of the working class.

This development gives a categorical refutation to the "theories" of class collaboration which the monopolies and certain trade union leaders spread continuously among the workers, trying to divert them from their struggles. The workers must denounce and reject all attempts to win over the trade union movement to positions of class collaboration, increasing their common actions for:

- ① The reduction of working hours without loss of pay;
- ② A general increase in wages;
- ③ The right to work, the defence of employment and assistance to the unemployed;
- ④ The creation, protection and widening of social security systems;
- ⑤ The defence of trade union rights and liberties;
- ⑥ The limitation of the power of the monopolies.

These demands should permit fresh progress in united action. The General Council recommends to all workers and trade unions to intensify their action for trade union rights and democratic liberties, and for the liberation of all imprisoned trade unionists.

To help bring about on the international level the indispensable common front of workers and trade unions in the face of these attacks, the General Council instructs the WFTU Secretariat to examine with all organisations concerned the setting-up of an international trade union commission for the defence and safeguarding of victims of repression against the trade unions.

The General Council notes that the demand for a reduction of working hours in working class forces in the face of monopolist concentration in the common market, the General Council instructs the Secretariat to call a European Trade Union Conference on the forty-hour week in the first quarter of 1961. Trade union centres from other continents should be invited to this Conference, so as later to

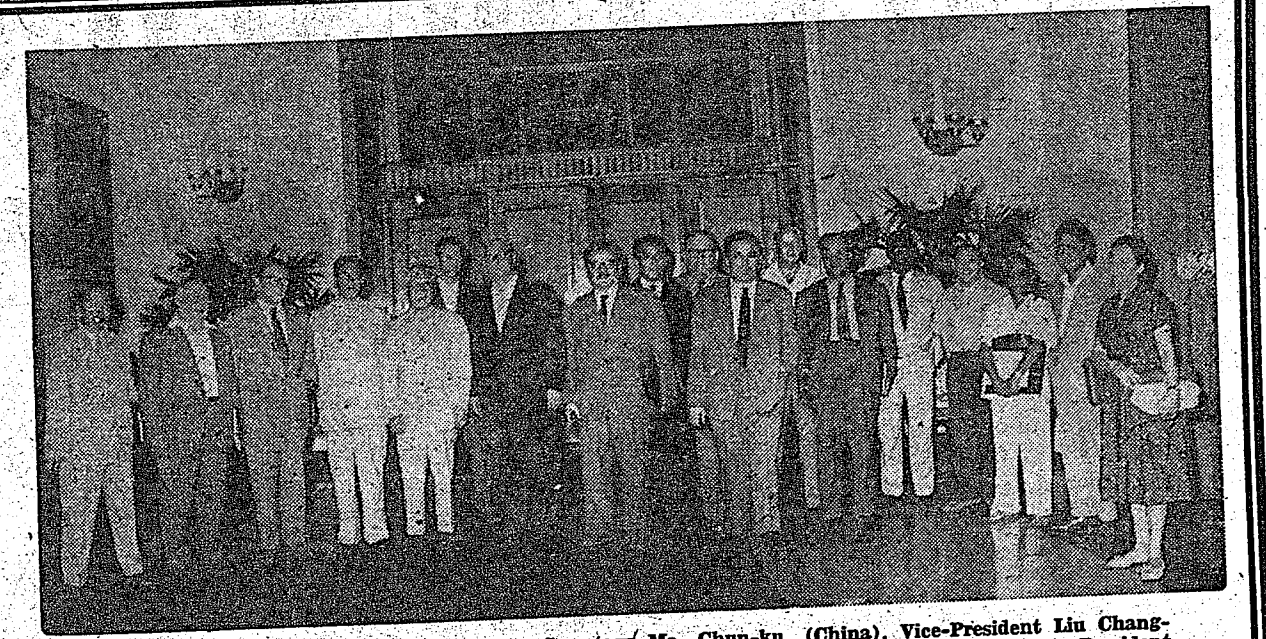
be to stimulate new developments in united action and international solidarity on this question. The General Council notes with satisfaction that the upsurge of the struggle for demands has recently been accompanied by considerable progress in unity of action in the different capitalist countries.

As a result of the progress in unity of action in different capitalist countries and in order to oppose the coalition of the monopolies, positive developments in favour of unity are appearing at the international level. In spite of the stubborn opposition of certain ICFIU leaders, the idea is gaining ground among more and more trade union leaders, particularly in the middle ranks of trade unions not affiliated to the WFTU that meetings and discussions between national and international trade union organisations of all trends are today possible and indispensable.

In bilateral and multilateral contacts, trade union organisations are seeking the best methods of dealing in common with the main problems facing the workers in their struggle against the imperialists and the monopolies:

- The preservation of peace;
- The anti-colonial struggle;
- The main economic and social demands;
- United action against the monopolies on the national and international level;
- The struggle for trade union rights and democratic liberties.

The General Council welcomes and approves in particular the activities of the Committee for Coordination and Action in the Common Market Countries as well as the steps taken by the International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Algeria. The exchanges of trade



WFTU LEADERS: From Left to Right: Secretary Ma Chun-ku (China), Vice-President Liu Chang-sheng (China); Secretary Valdimir Berezine (USSR), President Agestino Novella (Italy), Vice-President Benoit Frachon (France), Vice-President Vicente Lombardo Toledano (Mexico), Vice-President Frantisek Zupka (Czechoslovakia), Vice-President V. V. Grishin (USSR), Vice-President Herbert Warnke (GDR), Vice-President Enrique Pastorino (Uruguay), Secretary Ibrahim Zakaria (Sudan), Secretary Marcel Bras (France), Vice-President S. A. Dange (India), Secretary Sugiri (Indonesia) and Secretary Elena Teodorescu (Rumania).

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# Fight For Economic & Social Demands, T. U. Rights And Democratic Liberties

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A view of the rostrum at the 11th Session of the General Council of the WFTU when the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution "On the Contribution of the Trade Unions to the Fight against Colonialism."

\* SEE FACING PAGE

\* SEE PAGE 14

# PEACE COUNCIL'S NEW CAMPAIGN

## —against imperialism and cold war

Since, the exposure of the U.S. treachery leading to the failure of the Summit at Paris, U.S. imperialists have stepped up their war efforts to a new high. And one of the main regions for the intensification of these efforts is Asia.

EISENHOWER'S tour of East Asia at this time is no accident but part of the special emphasis which U. S. imperialism is laying on its war preparations in Asia.

The worldwide imperialist-inspired campaign, slandering People's China, is again part of this new emphasis on Asia.

The announced decision to extend the flights of U. S. and British H-bomb carrying planes from Western Europe to "the areas surrounding the USSR" is essentially a decision to keep Asia constantly, all the 24 hours of the day, under the threat of H-bomb attacks by these round-the-clock "vigilance" fleets of planes.

The recent SEATO meeting at Washington, at which Nixon brazenly scoffed at the value of Summit meeting, prepared new plans for undermining the sovereignty of Asian countries, strengthening U. S. bases in Asia and increasing U. S. military power in Asia.

Equally must it be noted that it is precisely in Asia that this tidal wave of anti-imperialist resurgence has swept victoriously in this very period. Turkey, South Korea and now Japan—blow after blow has been struck by the peoples against U. S. imperialism and against its military pacts and bases.

The reality remains: imperialism's war efforts grow more desperate, more dangerous, but it constantly grows simultaneously weaker in the face of the growth of the forces of peace, national independence and Socialism.

### Challenge To All

The speeding up of U. S. imperialism's war efforts are a challenge to every country and every people. The special attention by U. S. imperialism to Asia indicates that this challenge has a particular significance for every country and people.

For our country, the challenge takes the form of an intensification of the efforts to undermine the policy of peace and non-alignment, to sharpen India-China differences and use these, together with the pressure of "aid" and the class hatred of the monopolists backed by the liberal spending of dollars to buy newspapers, political parties and politicians, to swing India away from its policy of friendship with the Socialist countries towards increasing entanglement with the U. S. imperialists.

This challenge can be met and defeated utterly and completely provided the forces which stand against imperialism and cold war see clearly the direction of the challenge and unite against it.

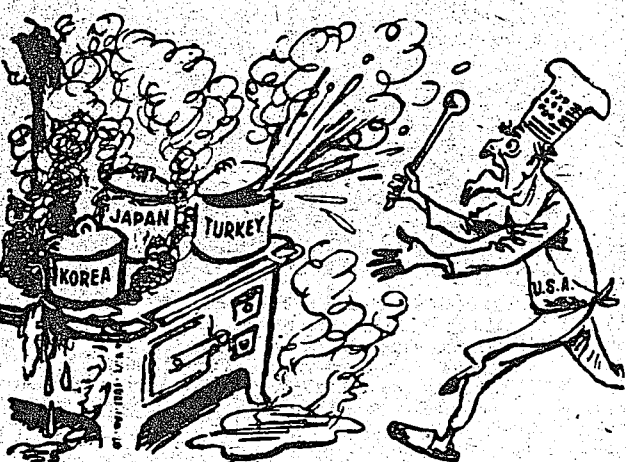
The new campaign launched by the All-India Peace Council last week has precisely this objective. It calls for a series of "meetings, conferences and conventions against imperialism and the cold war" round the following urgent issues:

● Support to the Nehru-Nasser appeal "to all leaders and nations of the world to stand firm against any deterioration in the international situation and to spare no effort in the service of the noble cause of peace;"

● Support to India's policy of peace and non-alignment and opposition to all efforts to drag India into any war pact, directly or indirectly;

● Support to the demand for the creation of conditions favourable for the resumption of Summit negotiations—with the active participation of leading Afro-Asian Governments;

● Support to the demand for the ending of all foreign military bases and military pacts, particularly the U. S. bases in Pakistan and other parts of Asia, which directly threaten India's sovereignty and draw us closer to war-dangers;



What pot is boiling over now?

● Support to steps towards general and complete disarmament;

● Support to the struggle for national independence against imperialism, colonialism and racialism, particularly in the countries of Africa and in our own Goa.

The issues outlined are the most vital ones for India. Collectively and individually, they can and should serve to unite all those who stand for peace and national independence, against the

imperialists and their agents inside this country.

A full-throated united campaign round these issues can rouse our people to the dangers of today and draw us into the front ranks of the battle for peace and against imperialism, shoulder to shoulder with our fighting brothers and sisters in Asia, Africa, Latin America and all over the world.

The campaign against imperialism and the cold war is of urgent significance for our country. There is a place in it for all patriots, whatever their political views.

### PEACE COUNCIL-SPECIAL SESSION

To review and carry forward the Campaign against Imperialism and the Cold War, a special session of the All-India Peace Council has been called at Calcutta from August 5 to 7.

This session will be preceded by a series of meetings, conventions and conferences in nearly all the States which will discuss and adopt

resolutions round the most urgent issues of today. These assemblies of the people are expected to be addressed by important leaders of the World Peace Council and of the All-India Peace Council.

On August 6, a mass rally will be held in Calcutta in connection with the Council Session. This rally is expected to be a highpoint in the cam-

campaign against imperialism and will focus attention on the role of U. S. imperialism in Asia, demand the end of U. S. bases in this continent and the liquidation of all military pacts and voice India's support for complete and general disarmament and the convening of a new Summit meeting with Afro-Asian participation.

The rally will also be a solidarity demonstration with all peoples fighting against imperialism, colonialism and racialism. Support to India's policy of peace and non-alignment, a call for the peaceful settlement of India-China differences and stern opposition to the opponents of the policy will be features of the demonstration.

## U. S. ARMY! QUIT S. KOREA

### world's demand on tenth anniversary of war

★ by ROMESH CHANDRA

This week has seen President Eisenhower like a witch on a broomstick riding on his hydrogen bomb, inspecting his Far Eastern empire. Surrounded by a whole fleet in battle-formation with all the guns ready to shoot and squadrons of bombers and fighters circling above him, the "goodwill" visitor sailed from one "bastion of freedom" to another.

All Kishi's horses and all Kishi's men could not put together again the pieces of the crashed Humpty Dumpty of U. S. prestige in Japan; and for all his bravado and all his threats, all his bombs and missiles, Eisenhower could not enter the new Japan, fast ceasing to be a bastion of "U. S. freedom", fast becoming a stronghold of the freedom of the peoples.

On June 19, Eisenhower was not in Tokyo as he and his advisers had planned. Instead, he was in Seoul in South Korea. The imperialist news-agencies paint the "reception" in the brightest colours. But Seoul is not so different from Tokyo, if you measure the hatred of U. S. imperialism in the hearts of the people of the two cities.

### 15 Years Of Occupation

And be quite clear, it must have taken all the strength of the U. S. army of occupation to ensure that the roads of Seoul were "prepared" for the advance of the U-2 brand-new President. Already news is trickling through of anti-U. S. demonstrations in Pusan and other places. The U. S. guns cannot gag "all the South Korean people all the time.

If for the Japanese people, the visit of Eisenhower symbolised the hated U. S.-Japan "security" pact and

the nuclear and U-2 bases on Japanese soil that go with it, for the people of South Korea the visit of Eisenhower symbolised the 15 years of occupation by the U. S. army and all the horrors this has meant for them, the bestialities and inhumanities inflicted on them during the Korean war and after it.

And today it is the eve of the tenth anniversary of the Korean war, and those who stand for peace and independence are preparing to observe the day, June 25, as a "Day of Common Struggle for the Withdrawal of U. S. Troops from South Korea."

This call, first given by the Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference at Conakry, has been supported by the World Council of Peace and by numerous other international and national organisations. In India, both the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity and the All-India Peace Council have called for the observance of the day.

The assaults on Korean women, who cannot walk safely in the streets of Seoul after dark (remember Calcutta during the war, when the Yanks had come to our "aid" and were billeted in the city of Rabindranath Tagore); the killing of innocent pedestrians under the wheels of the jeeps and trucks, driven madly and recklessly by the white conquerors; the arrogance of the sahibs, the humiliation of the enslaved—can India ever forget the indignities, the shame of the martial law in the Punjab in 1919?

### Greatest Difficulties

The "little" things are the things which are always there, the permanent rash on the skin. The wounds are deeper. During the 15 years of U. S. military occupation, the industrial output of South Korea has shrunk to about one-half; the grain output by 40 per cent. There are millions of unemployed and semi-employed. Wages of the employed are less than one-third of the minimum living expenses and are often unpaid for months at a time. For many peasants, even grassroots and tree bark are no longer available to eat.

This is the result of U. S. "aid"—what the South Ko-

reans describe as the "greatest difficulties" encountered by them "in four thousand years."

Eisenhower is reported to have been greeted in Taipei with placards describing him as a "defender of liberty." For the South Koreans, the rule of this "defender of liberty" has meant a tighter police network than probably anywhere else in the world and prisons overflowing with prisoners. In 1959 alone, 247,000 innocent people were thrown into prison and many of them murdered there.

Political parties which dared to question the U. S. imperialists' colonial policies have been suppressed and dissolved. Any newspaper which had a word to say about the realities of American occupation has been shut down preemptorily.

It has been against this ghastly rule, carried out by U. S. imperialism through the hated Government of the puppet-Syngman Rhee, that the people of South Korea have fought with so much heroism during the last few months. This prison-house of U. S. imperialism creaked at the joints and the masses swept into the streets, winning their first victory in ensuring the removal of Syngman Rhee.

### Key Slogan

Eisenhower is rushing to South Korea in a vain attempt to quench the flames of liberty, which will leap ever higher, now that Syngman Rhee has been hurled out of his seat of power, till the basic cause of South Korea's darkness—the U. S.

### Forms It Will Take

THE Campaign against Imperialism and the Cold War will take the most varied forms. Apart from the conventions and conferences, which will deal with all the issues of the campaign, there will be—

★ Meetings on separate issues: as for example, in the immediate future, in support of the Japanese people's struggle; on South Africa Day (June 26); On the Day of Common Struggle for the withdrawal of U. S. troops from South Korea (June 25); in celebration of the independence of those African States which are winning their independence in June and July—like the Congo, Somalia, Mali; in celebration of Ghana's becoming a Republic; for the recognition of the Provisional Government of Algeria.

★ Tours of the States by foreign guests, leaders of the peace movements in their own countries and in the world.

★ A tour by Goan leaders to help to revitalise the campaign for the freedom of Goa.

★ Statements and resolutions by various organisations.

★ Signature campaign on appeals in support of one or other of the points of the campaign. Among other specific forms of action suggested are—

—A conference against military pacts and foreign bases in Asia;

—A conference round the issue of Goan independence;

—An appeal to all Afro-Asian heads of Governments on the issue of a new Summit Conference with Afro-Asian participation;

—An appeal in support of the new Soviet proposals on disarmament.

### CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN DELHI

## SOLIDARITY WITH JAPANESE STRUGGLE

THE Campaign Against Imperialism and the Cold War was launched in Delhi at a well-attended meeting of representatives of mass organisations presided over by Pandit Sunderlal at the Maharashtra Bhavan on Friday, June 17.

Convened by the All-India Peace Council, the Delhi State Peace Council, the National Federation of Indian Women, the Delhi Democratic Lawyers' Association and the Delhi Students' Federation, the meeting's main objective was to demonstrate solidarity with the Japanese people's struggle against the U. S.-Japan "Security" Pact.

The resolution adopted unanimously by the meeting was an inspiring message of support to all Japanese organisations fighting against U. S. imperialism's domination over their country through the "Security" pact and military bases.

Identifying the Indian people with the Japanese struggle, the resolution said:

"The courageous and self-sacrificing movement launched unilaterally by all sections of

the Japanese people has already won its first momentous victory—unprecedented in recent history; it has compelled the U. S. and Japanese Governments to cancel the projected visit to Japan of President Eisenhower—a visit which had become a symbol of the hated U. S.-Japan treaty and the U. S. nuclear and U-2 bases on Japanese soil. The peace and freedom-loving peoples of the world rejoice in this triumph of the forces of peace and independence.

"The peoples of Asia stand four-square behind their Japanese brothers and sisters in their demand for the ending of the so-called 'security' pact with the USA, which has resulted in the creation of a network of American military bases all over Japanese soil, undermining the sovereignty of the Japanese people and constituting a threat to the security and peace of the entire continent.

"The struggle against imperialist military pacts and military bases on Asian soil is the common struggle of all Asian peoples. This struggle has assumed a new urgency for Asian independence and world peace following the exposure of the use of Asian

bases by American U-2 planes for aggressive purposes; and the announcement that hundreds of U. S. and British bombers armed with hydrogen bombs will be constantly flying all the 24 hours from all their bases including Asian bases. The consequent new perils to the security and freedom of each and every Asian country demand a united struggle for the liquidation of all military pacts and foreign bases on Asian soil.

"This meeting sends its fraternal solidarity greetings to the trade unions, student unions and all other organisations in Japan participating in the struggle against the U. S.-Japan treaty, expresses its firm confidence in their early victory over the forces of imperialism and war, and assures them of every possible support in their just battle in defence of their national sovereignty and for world peace."

At the end of the meeting, a Delhi State Committee to carry forward the Campaign against Imperialism and the Cold War was formed with the participation of representatives of all the organisations which had convened the meeting.

# Good-Bye To Popular Policies

The last four months in Kerala have seen the reversal, one after another, of the major policies of the previous Communist-led Government—policies which had won the acclamation of not only the people in Kerala but of democratic opinion outside Kerala, too.

On February 22, 1960 the Congress - PSP Coalition came to office in Kerala with Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai's proclamation that he had formed the Government to give relief to hungry stomachs and work to unemployed hands.

But even as these declarations were being made and promises being held out to the people of glorious days ahead, the Government was engaged in taking away all the gains they had made during 23 months of the Communist-led Government.

## Police Policy Changed

The Communist Government's police policy was among the first casualties to the new Coalition's efforts to obey the bidding of the vested interests which had put it in office.

Every Government in every State in India today keeps the police at the disposal of the landlords and employers to suppress the struggles of workers and peasants for their demands.

Police officers and men in the force were told that it was not their job to intervene in trade union and agrarian disputes, that their responsibility was to track down perpetrators of crimes.

Congress and PSP leaders had already been talking that the police had lost their morale and there was an urgent need to revitalise them.

Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai said that his Coalition Government has increased Ministers' salaries and allowances; Promised to bring down prices, but refused to do anything when prices continued to rise;

- Placed the police at the service of landlords and employers; Banned Communist newspapers in prisons; Terrorised the services with a witch-hunt of Communists; Increased prices of text-books; Withdrew cases against their friends with scant regard for the judiciary and rule of law; Allowed land - greedy moneybags to grab forest lands.

Government would do its utmost to restore the state of affairs in the State which obtained here before April 1957—in plain words, to re-establish the kind of police administration which terrorised the State in the years before 1957.

The declaration of this new police policy emboldened the landed gentry and the rich in the countryside and Congress and PSP men to take the law into their own hands.

## Evictions With Police Aid

Landowners in many places resorted to evictions, violating the anti-eviction law. In Central Travancore, where the influence of the landowners on the Congress is very strong, a reign of terror was established by the police and landlords' men.

to give the people the protection of the law which the Chief Minister had promised every citizen.

In Malabar, in a place called Panoor, political opponents of the local Praja-Socialist MLA are being persecuted, they are even denied the freedom to walk freely on the roads.

In Chavara, a clash between (Congress) INTUC and RSP workers ended in a regular street fight a month ago. One Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai said that his Coalition Government has...

- Placed the police at the service of landlords and employers; Banned Communist newspapers in prisons; Terrorised the services with a witch-hunt of Communists; Increased prices of text-books; Withdrew cases against their friends with scant regard for the judiciary and rule of law; Allowed land - greedy moneybags to grab forest lands.

and many injured. Here again, the police showed political discrimination. One RSP leader charged that INTUC leaders who had the backing of the Police Minister, utilised the police to harass and suppress the RSP workers.

## Break-Down Of Law & Order

A striking example of the deterioration in the law and order situation as a result of the new police policy was the Malappuram Muslim religious festival, where this year peace could not be maintained, and a clash resulted in the death of a person, and injuries to many.

The anti-social elements in the State are taking full advantage of the lawlessness created by the present Government. The number of murders, thefts, robbery and other crimes has increased enormously as can be seen from Press reports.

to Trivandrum to solicit personal favours at the highest level. A cross example of this interference in administration is the Congress Primary Court conducted by the Vattamon Primary Congress Committee near Punalur.

honest Government employees who are by no means Communists, but who refuse to toe the line of the Congress-PSP-League bosses.

Rule of Law The Congress which attacked the Communist Government for the jail delivery it ordered to celebrate the installation of the first elected Government in the new Kerala State, has in its regime...

## Witch-Hunt Begins

A member of the Vazhoor (Kottayam) PSP Mandal Committee, in a statement on May 19, charged that P. T. Thomas, a Congress leader and brother of Home Minister P. T. Chacko, had got some of his relatives out of a police case.

After a long talk Himmler and Schellenberg finally drew up a new and, in their view, extremely cunning plan. It was a plan to split the anti-Hitler coalition and to conclude a separate deal between Germany and the Western Powers.

## Arrives In Switzerland

Mr. Allen W. Dulles had been engaged in German affairs for some time already—ostentatiously as a diplomat, unofficially as a spy.

any Government employee can now be given the bad name of a "tool of the Communist Party" and action taken against him.

Thus dismissals, reversions, demotions and large-scale transfers on purely partisan political considerations have become the order of the day in the administrative machinery of Kerala under the Coalition Government.

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The thing was for the SS chiefs to find among reactionary American politicians such all-out enemies of the Soviet Union as would be ready to unite with the Nazis. And they did find such people.

## Anti-Soviet Provocations

The Dulles-Himmler deal, we know, failed to materialise. The mighty blows of the Soviet army shattered the "Third Reich."

# A MAN CALLED ALLEN DULLES

IT was 1942, the second year of Hitler's predatory war against the Socialist State. The "blitzkrieg" had failed ignominiously at the walls of Moscow and the Nazi leaders were making every effort to achieve success.

## Himmler's Plan

But few people knew at the time that on one autumn day of 1942 two top-ranking officials of the Hitler State met for a confidential talk at the headquarters of SS Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler, the chief butcher of the peoples of Europe.

One of the men was Himmler himself, the other was SS Brigadeführer Walter Schellenberg, Chief of the SS Intelligence Service.

This is what took place. There, in the quiet of the office, Himmler and Schellenberg confessed to one another that they were in mortal fear of the future.

After a long talk Himmler and Schellenberg finally drew up a new and, in their view, extremely cunning plan. It was a plan to split the anti-Hitler coalition and to conclude a separate deal between Germany and the Western Powers.

The thing was for the SS chiefs to find among reactionary American politicians such all-out enemies of the Soviet Union as would be ready to unite with the Nazis.

In December, 1942, a man arrived in the quiet Swiss town of Berne from the United States. Soon it became known that he possessed extremely broad powers.

Mr. Allen W. Dulles had been engaged in German affairs for some time already—ostentatiously as a diplomat, unofficially as a spy.

wrote, Dulles "learned the ABC of espionage at an early age."

peaceful methods in Western Europe thus "making it easier to wage a war against Russia on one front."

Himmler's emissaries quickly found a common tongue with Allen Dulles. He assured them that "it was necessary for the German State to remain as a factor of order and restoration."

During their meeting in the winter and spring of 1943, Dulles and his SS partners drew up a detailed plan of the "new order" in Europe. It is possible to reconstruct this plan from a number of reports by German agents.

As the saying goes, birds of a feather flock together: the SS agents speedily established contact with Dulles.

At first the participants in the secret meeting carefully felt one another out. But then the SS emissaries suddenly realised that they had before them not a representative of the anti-Hitler coalition, but a fellow-traveller.

The Dulles-Himmler deal, we know, failed to materialise. The mighty blows of the Soviet army shattered the "Third Reich."

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Towards the close of the war, none other than Himmler's personal aide-de-camp, SS Obergruppenführer Karl Wolff, called on Dulles.

This aide expressed regret that Hitler had begun the war in the West and declared that it would have been better for Germany to have used peaceful methods in Western Europe thus "making it easier to wage a war against Russia on one front."

rate negotiations with the West.

Wolf contacted Allen Dulles. In the spring of 1945 they attempted to hatch a separate agreement between Germany, the U.S. and Britain on the capitulation of Hitler's armies in Italy.

These are but some pages of Allen Dulles' shameful war-time activities. He was unable to knock together a new anti-Soviet bloc.

Chiang's gangs in Burma. It organises espionage and sabotage against the Socialist countries.

However, it is suffering one setback after another. The list of Dulles' failures is quite extensive ranging from the "underground espionage" scandal in Berlin to the even more scandalous flop of the Powers' U-2 mission.

The Soviet rocket brought down more than just a plane. It has floored the secret service of Allen Dulles.

He guides a special "Intelligence Advisory Committee" which includes the intelligence services of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

He is a member of the Central Intelligence Agency since 1953.

He handles a budget of no less than 2,000 million dollars a year.

WHEN a Soviet rocket grounded the U-2 along with its pilot Powers, it did not just bring down a spy-plane, it also floored Allen Dulles and the gangsters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

# BOSS OF U. S. INTELLIGENCE FRIEND OF THE NAZIS

He has headed the Central Intelligence Agency since 1953.

He guides a special "Intelligence Advisory Committee" which includes the intelligence services of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

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Allen Dulles' Agency makes "big politics," and unsavoury politics at that. It organised the overthrow of the democratic Government in Guatemala.

Subscription rates and contact information for the Communist Party Weekly. Includes editor P. C. Joshi, printer D. P. Sinha, and subscription rates for India and foreign.







# PHIZO . . .

**T**HE elusive Phizo has popped up in London. Not only the diehard British Press but the London Correspondents of all the Indian Right-wing papers as well are trying their hardest to sell the story of Phizo as a new Scarlet Pimpernel. There is, however, no room for any romantic nonsense. With Phizo as their pawn, the imperialist reactionaries are out to do a dirty deal against India and cover it up with the aura of a romantic tale about Phizo and his remote down-trodden people.

It is widely known that Phizo was in East Pakistan for some years and guided the Naga rebels from there and also built up international links with his imperialist patrons. He has left Pakistan because he has come to realise that his armed rebellion tactics are not going to succeed. He has, therefore, emerged in London to be able to pursue his new tactic of international propaganda war against India.

Whether in London or in the USA, Phizo will function as the Dalai Lama functioned from India against China.

The African people are rising against colonialism and seek international sup-

port, above all Indian. When the Indian representative would condemn imperialists' atrocities and support the claim for their self-determination, Phizo would come handy for a counter-blast. His propaganda role would be to denounce Indian atrocities in the Naga Land and howl against the denial of self-determination to the Nagas. India would look double-faced, appear hypocritical. Just as Dalai Lama was used to slander and blackmail China, Phizo would be used against India.

The very fact that the British Government has given refuge to a fugitive rebel from our country and from all accounts in the Press, its refusal to hand him back tells its own tale about the Commonwealth link.

## Shocking Attitude

However, what is really amazing and shocking is the soft attitude of our External Affairs Ministry. It is yet "studying" the problem whether to demand his extradition or not, while the British legal experts deny any such possibility and this is being leaked out to the Press in a big way.

It has only expressed the "hope" that Phizo, while in U.K. territory, "would not be allowed to indulge in activities directed against India." Its spokesman has made the fantastic statement, "As far as I am aware a Commonwealth national cannot be refused admission into the U.K. even if he arrives on a forged passport." All newspaper readers

know that it is not so. Only last year, a whole group of Punjabis who had gone to the U.K. on forged passports were sent back to India.

Again, British law demands that a Commonwealth citizen, entering the U.K. on a forged passport, be criminally prosecuted. There is, however, no evidence that the U.K. Government would prosecute Phizo.

A good lesson can be learnt from following Phizo's itinerary. He went from Dacca to Manila where he secured a forged El Salvador passport, and from there he came to Karachi which he left on March 7 for Zurich. He stayed there till he landed in London on June 12. The British High Commissioner in New Delhi informed our Government on June 16 that Phizo was in London.

Dacca, Manila, Karachi, London — all are in SEATO and when SEATO itself is disintegrating, they put out Phizo for a commando operation against India, an anti-SEATO Power.

There was a lot of official "confusion" in London whether to admit or deny Phizo's presence, just as in the case of the U-2 in Washington. Phizo could not have entered the U.K. without the knowledge of the Home Office and its Immigration Officials.

The first to admit his presence was the Commonwealth Relations Office, while the British Home Ministry went on denying it till it all became too hot and the British High Commissioner rushed to give some sort of a story to our External Affairs on June 16.

## Softening Up Process

India is entitled under the Commonwealth Conventions and the Fugitive Offenders Act to claim the repatriation of Phizo. But Indian Correspondents of the leading Right-wing papers are being used to soften up Indian public opinion.

G. K. Reddy of the *Times of India*, June 18, has a special story, "London is two capitals in one, the Imperial and the English. . . . While the empire-builders went about carving out colonies all over the world, London itself never denied asylum to political exiles."

He then proceeds to place Phizo alongside Karl Marx, Sun Yat-sen and Mazzini who were all given asylum in London and carried on their good work from there. Indian national opinion is not so naive as to swallow all this for it is widely known that the British imperialist agencies were behind the Naga rebellion and later on it was backed by the U.S. imperialist gang as well.

After talking a lot more about "freedom" and "law", this London Correspondent of the *Times of India*, concludes, "It will not be an easy thing for the British Government to either deport or hand over the Naga rebel leader."

The Special Representative of Goenka's *Indian Express* on June 17, tries a different approach to achieve the same aim, "New Delhi has to decide whether it is expedient to allow Phizo to do his worst abroad by way of anti-Indian propaganda or plant him back among his emotional followers, albeit as a captive."

"The former course may, in the long run, prove less harmful as with the departure of their legendary hero from 'the Battle Field', hostile sections of Naga people may return to the path of peace and reconciliation."

The upshot is to leave Phizo in the hands of the imperialist agencies as an anti-Indian propaganda gunner.

The Political Correspondent of the *Statesman*, June 18, has put out the following: "As a result of conversations with U.K. representatives, the Government of India, at present, has no reason to believe that Phizo who is now in London will be allowed to abuse his hospitality and start anti-Indian propaganda from Britain. For that reason, little thought is now being given to the question of getting him back to India."

The British-owned *Statesman* is the smartest. It sings the song of Anglo-Indian amity and trust. The British obliging the Indians and the Indian side be-

ing equally considerate and there being no problem at all.

Let there be no illusions or weakening on this score. If India accepts the British claim that they have the right to give asylum to Phizo instead of sending him back to India, we will next be faced with the argument that Britain is a free country and everyone residing there has freedom to speak, agitate and work for his ideals. Our own bitter experience with the Dalai Lama should help us to foresee the shape of events to come.

Phizo's own aims and plan of action are crystal clear. He is demanding an international "Fact-Finding Commission" to establish "the truth about condition" of his people and "their hope for the future of their land." The wording is cleverly vague. His first concentration point is to broadcast his tale of "Indian atrocities" through the commission and then back up his case for his brand of Naga Land as the only "hope" for his people.

London is only his first stop where he seeks to legalise himself and indulge in some initial anti-Indian bombardment through the Fact-Finding Commission. His real Mecca is the USA, as of all such reactionary refugee personalities. The *Times of India's* London Correspondent, G. K. Reddy, cabled on June 17, after getting all the needed dope from the pro-Phizo sources, "There are indications that Mr. Phizo's final destination is New York where he probably wants to explore personally the prospect of raising the Naga question before the United Nations."

# Rousing Welcome To Rashtrapati

by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, June 21

**S**INCE the arrival here of Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad and his party yesterday evening, the goodwill visit of the President of India is the centre of attraction of Soviet people, Press and Radio.

Our President was warmly welcomed at Vnukov airport by Leonid Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, members of Government and of the Presidium of the Soviet Communist Party. Members of diplomatic corps were present and Muscovites in big numbers had come all the way to the airport to greet the Rashtrapati who was garlanded by Moscow's Indian colony which was present in full force. When the Indian President approached the crowd of Moscow citizens he was cheered again and again and people shouted Hindi-Rusi Bhai-Bhai.

On Leninsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare in the newly built southwest of Moscow which leads into the centre of the city, crowds had started gathering an hour or two before the Indian President was due to arrive. As the car with the two Presidents entered the city limits thousands shouted and cheered. The Rashtrapati stood up in the car to greet the people of Moscow.

The airfield and airport buildings were gaily decorated and the people of Moscow gave Dr. Rajendra Prasad a rousing welcome, cheering and waving flags as he stepped down from the Rani of Ajanta.

The Indian and Soviet national anthems were played and the Rashtrapati inspected a colourful guard of honour in red and blue uniforms and took their salute as the young soldiers smartly marched past.

Many doves were released

ed by the cheering crowds and some people tied Indian and Soviet flags to balloons and released them in the air in front of the Rashtrapati. Indian and Soviet flags decorated the whole route and slogans like Long live the friendship of Soviet and Indian peoples! Hindi-Rusi Bhai-Bhai! were written on red cloth in Hindi and Russian and hung across the route.

Today is the second day of the visit. In the morning Dr. Rajendra Prasad called on Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet President. Later he laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Lenin and Stalin on Red Square and paid homage to the Soviet leaders. After seeing the Mausoleum, the President expressed astonishment at the fact that bodies of the two Soviet leaders have been so perfectly preserved and was told that it had been possible thanks to modern science.

The Rashtrapati then saw Lenin's simple apartment and his cabinet in Kremlin and called it an "inspiring experience." He also visited the Kremlin Museum where old regalia of tsars, their crowns, jewels, robes and carriages are on show. The Rashtrapati showed interest in the long leather boots of Peter the Great made by that unconventional monarch with his own hands. The Indian President also visited historical cathedrals in the Kremlin.

But this was not only a historical excursion into the relics of past. The President also saw today's happy citizens of Moscow in large numbers all around him. Just like everyday, the Kremlin squares, paths and gardens were crowded with the ordinary carefree people of Moscow. They all wanted to have a glimpse of the President of India. They crowded round the Indian guests, waved to them and greeted them with friendly smiles.

India's memory is not dim. Our readers will recall that Dalai Lama also began with a Fact-Finding Commission and then appealed to the U.N. The scheme of operation is the same because the patrons who master-mind the moves of their stooges like Phizo and Dalai Lama are the same. Phizo and the Nagas are not small nor a partisan affair.

They concern the good name and the integrity of our country and the future of unity and life of peaceful labour of our people.

Indian public opinion cannot let the Government of India drift over the Phizo affair. It must sharply demand from the U.K. Government that Phizo be handed back to India. Claiming Phizo back as an Indian citizen and a fugitive from Indian laws is only one part of the problem which concerns India's integrity and honour. If the British Government refuses, we must tell them in plain and blunt words that India would regard it as an unfriendly act.

The other part of the problem, having claimed Phizo, is that we must reclaim Phizo to work peacefully, and democratically for the welfare of his own people, as an integral part of the Indian Union. The Nagas have justified grievances and the Indian Government has yet to evolve and implement a policy that will win the confidence of the Nagas and wean them away from the path of rebellion to which they were provoked by the imperialist agencies who exploited their well-known and justified grievances.

India's honour must be vindicated and the best of Indian humanism come into play over the problem.

The struggle to claim Phizo is a struggle against the imperialists' conspirators, slanderers and provocateurs.

The struggle to reclaim the Nagas is a struggle to strengthen national unity on sound democratic foundations.

The Phizo affair must make us rethink in more ways than one.