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

DURGAPUR

EXPLOSION

THE FACTS + ...

#### \* 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.

T will be recailed that in March last year, New Age was the first to bring to light grave defects in the founda-tion-work of certain essential mits of the plant units of the plant.

The Government of India then woke up and appoint-ed an Enquiry Committee. The findings of the com-mittee, it was understood, confirmed the shortcomings exposed by NEW AGE

exposed by NEW AGE. The consortium of 13 Bri-tish firms, the Indian Steel Works Construction Company (ISCON) which is building the plant, then had to agree the plant, then had to agree to bear the entire cost of re-pairs and to give a guarantee for the safe operation of the plant for ten years after its completion.

Brigadier Cox. Resident

Brigadier Cox, Resident Director of ISCON at Durga-pur, had to go and D. J. Bell was installed in his pl ze. But despite the guarantee regarding efficient workman-ship, the explosion occurred in Blast Furnace No. 1 within lass there say months attact

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 "tap-ped," 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 notab heard near the closed notch (the tap-hole) of the furnace and reddish fumes were also

and reddish fumes were also seen coming out. Shortly after this, the ex-plosion took pl ze. Fortuna-tely, there was no casualty as the personnel working at the site had been forewarned by the sound and the fumes. Becurity guards were imme-diately placed around the fur-nace.

diately placed around the the nace. Experts are of the opinion that the accident occurred due to grave defects in the construction of the furncce. 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 Molten pig-iron entered

this hole and caused the explosion.

AUG 2 5 1950

An Cool\_/

plosion. The builders of the furnace are now trying to shift the entire blame to our techni-cians 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."

accident." It is now learnt that exten-sive repairs have to be under-taken before production, can be resumed at the blast fur-nace. 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 per-somel to work near the blast furnace in future? These questions have been

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

Only two days after its Only two days after its inauguration, production at the furnace had to be stop-ped 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. 6 metal

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

at a cost of rupees. Such has been ISCON's re-cord of technical performance at Durgapur. Yt the Resident Director of

the company brazenfacedly 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 Dur-gapur, the result of which, when the plant is in full pro-ducion, will make a major contribution to the Indian steel industry and to the na-tion's concomp"!! tion's economy"!!

# **ROURKELA: MORE** & LIVE DETAILS

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1960

VOL. VIII, NO. 26

## -Straight from the Spot

25 nP.

then

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 jam-med with slag: They were cut out from the body of the fur-nace and replaced with stocks meant for Furnace No. 3 which is under construction now. 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 o a standstill on May 10 when water from the water cooler flooded the furnace. In unheard of incident in the istory of steel mills. The belly of the furnace and to to a standstill on May 10 when water from the water cooler flooded the furnace-an unheard of incident in the bistory of steel mills. The molten metal hardened up in the belly of the furnace and frantic efforts began to re-move the frozen metal.

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

Even though the hole in the

This has not been the only risk to the lives of the work-ers. 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



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



A NEW popular wave of help restore peace and the unification of Vietnam. cially directed against U.S. The stand taken by the Inimperialism, is sweeping through the country, irressweeping pective of political differ-ences. One took it for grant-ed that after the debacles of Menderes, Rhee and the sight of a tottering Kishi, Indian foreign policy would Indian foreign policy would not show any softness towards the remaining U.S. puppets, especially in our neighbouring parts of Asia.

But it has actually happen-ed in the International Commission for Vietnam.

The unjust stand taken by the Indian Chairman, together with the Canadian deledesnite the pleadings of gate, the Polish delegate on the Commission and the princioled arguments and r tation of the North Vietnam Government, should widely known.

The North Vietnam side had for a long time been pressing its complaint against the "illegal presence" of the U. S. "Military Assistance Ad-Group (MAAG)" in visory South Vietna

The MAAG has been doing everything in Vietnam which an aggressive overlord does in his enslaved domain. It has been training the South Vietnam troops. It has helped to build military bases there. It has directed the South Viet-nam troops in their "mopping up" operation against the patriotic people of South Vietnam. It has been inclting its puppet South Vietnam troops to launch armed actions against North Vietnam and Cambodia

As if this was not enough. perialism has clain ed that it has a legal right An Ominous to further expand the MAAG in S. Vietnam with the argument that the addi-tional U. S. military per-sonnel would only "replace" the French military per-sannel as provided for under the Geneva Agreement. It is medicated and the start of the tenth year of economic concertation between India and the argument that the addi-tional U. S. military per-sonnel would only "replace" an atrocious claim but in line with the aggressive sims of U. S. imperialism.

The atrocity does not conin the fact that the U.S. imperialism made this claim and got its South Vietnam puppet Government to voice it before the Commission, but in the fact that the Indian Chairman agreed with it and has thus helped to legalise occupation of South Vietnam. This is acquiescence in a dirty violation of the of the Geneva Agreement whose chievement was our national pride and which had been hailed by all peace-lovers as paving the way for restoring eace in the region.

The Geneva Agreement referred to French military per-sonnel and their replacement. After the evacuation of French military personnel years ago, the right of replacement cannot obviously be claimed for U.S. personnel not only cause of the lapse of years but because the USA is not France. Moreover, the Geneva Agreement was signed bet on the French and North Vietnamese representatives and the U.S. was not a party to it. In fact, the very pure of the Geneva Agreement was to prevent further foreign ject for the Third Plan. In intervention in the area and fact, foreign exchange is al-

PAGE TWO

dian representative along with the Canadian delegate not only legalises U. S. occupaists to use and strengthen South Vietnam as their military base for creating ten-sion between North and South tary base for creating south sion between North and South Vietnam and the neighbour-ing States, and going ahead with their war preparations unchecked and untrammelled

by the Geneva Agreement. The Indian stand is a re-pudiation of India's foreign pudiation of india's foreign policy of peace. It also constitutes a gross viola-tion of the Geneva, Agree-ment itself. India, as the neutral Chairman of the Commission was summard Commission, was supposed to guard the sanctity of the Agreement. It is a case of the guard turning out to be a thief. India's national honour is heavily involved. The country cannot let the reactionaries in the Indian ruling classes get away with

that It is obvious enough the servile hunger for U.S. "aid" is responsible for this h and is responsible for this big retreat in our foreign policy. It must be exposed and resisted at all costs. It is not only a matter of the nation's conscience: but of supersignity as well. The more sovereignty as well. The more our ruling class bends before the demands of U.S. imperialism, the more it will be asked to get closer its raven-ous claws. This is the experience of history writ large all over the present-day world.

## Tenth Year

or the tenth year of economic cooperation between India and America. During that time, close to 3,500 million dollars (Rs. 1,666 crores) of U. S. economic resources have been devoted to vital projects and programmes almed at assist-ing India's economic develop-ment and raising its general

standard of living." Our readers are more fami-liar with the actual realities of U. S. "aid", that the above Rs. 1,666 crores have gone to build up what are called social over-heads to create the economic-technical foundations for the massive entry of private U.S. capital into our country.

Neither the U. S. Govern-ment nor U. S. private capi-tal has helped to set up a single major industrial pro-ject either during the First or the Second Plan. In fact, the American experts' loud advice and the hidden and open pressure of the U.S. Government has been ex-erted against the national olicy of rapid industriali-

It also deserves to be very widely noted that the USA has not guaranteed the foreign exchange component of a single major industrial pro-ject for the Third Plan. In

NEW AGE



ready guaranteed only for those projects which during the Third Plan would be set up with the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet or other Socialist countries. The USA has for long been

demanding free flow of pri-vate capital from their country to ours. But its demands have been so tall and a patently against the Indu and so trial Policy Resolution that the Indian Government has not been able to give real and complete satisfaction to the American side though it has been making concessions step by step, and bigger and bigger ones

The more India has clamoured for foreign aid, the more the American side has demanded, among other things, that an Investment Centre be set up in New Delhi. It has been duly set up this week, and christened as "Indian Investment Centre." It should, however, be cor-rectly called the Foreign Investment Centre in India. The purpose of the Centre is to promote the flow of pri-vate investment capital into India. It will provide technical facilities required for the capital resources, preparing prospectuses and assisting

negotiations. It will serve as "a medium through which Indian and foreign businessmen can co-operate in joint efforts" (Hindustan Times, June 21).

Setting up of this Centre is a new dangerous deve-lopment which will open the doors to the penetration of the U.S. monopoly capital into our country. It will also help to corrupt and subvert Indian national capital by getting them into partnership with the U. S. monopolist groups. What is worse still is that it

has been set up on the basis of an agreement between the Governments of India and the U.S., duly signed on June 20. Under it the Centre will get assistance valued at Rs. 5,910,000. Of this Rs. 34 lakhs Ravings would come from T.C.M. cover the foreign exchange of the Centre but the cost of Rs. 25 lakhs will be covered from the sale proceeds of U. S. agricultural commodities supplied to In-

The Centre will be manned by five foreign technicians and several short-term ex-perts who will come and go.

We are thus supposed not only to welcome this economic invasion on our country but also pay for the same! agreement deserves to This be torn to pieces when Parliament assembles again. Meanwhile, the progressive

Press of our country can play its own part in arousing pub-lic opinion against it. Ten years' experience of U. S. economic aid should have been enough to disillu-sion the Congress leaders, if they seriously meant to im-plement their declared pro-

gressive economic policies about the Plan and the industrialisation of the country. However, the chain of events is moving the other way and this is because the Congress ruling party is retreating be-fore the American demands and offering unfair and antiions to the U.S. Indian con monopolists.

Commemorating the tenth year of Indian-U. S. economic cooperation, Ambassador Bunker stated that the American aim was to help build a strong, free and pros India". The falsity of the U.S. Ambassador's words has been of the Committee on U.S. Government Operations, recently submitted to the U.S.

The task of this Committee was to explain why the U.S. administration helped to bail out India during the foreign exchange crisis rather than let the crisis develop further till the Indian Government accepted all the U.S. de-mands. The Committee states:

"A serious break-down of the Second Plan was foreseen. There was a possibility that failure to maintain an adequate pace of economic deve-lopment under the Plan could be construed as an indication of the inability of the present Indian Government to carry out a development programme successfully. This in turn can bring about disillusion with the Congress Party and increase defections to -the Communist Party. This pro-blem was pointed up by the intensive development pro-gramme in India's neighbour, Red China, and the relative progress of these two economic experiments was under close scrutiny by other coun-tries in the Asian-African area." (Capital, June 2)

The above is from the thief's own kitchen. It re-veals clearly that U. S. eco-nomic aid is politically mo-tivated and by very reac-tionary politics at that. Its central aim is to disrupt progressive democratic de-velopment in India, save the status que so that the reac-tionaries can chift the In-The above is from the tionaries can shift the Indian Government towards the Right, as much as possihle.

### Reactionary

S RI Sanjeeva Reddy, after becoming the new Con-gress Fresident, like his pre-decessors before, has not lag-ged behind in the race for earning reactionary renown as an anti-Communist campaigner and a Red-baiter. In his June 15 Press Con-

ference he had to announce the appointment of a panel to probe into charges of cor-ruption against the Ministers and leaders of the Congress. A party chief who has to per-form such an unpleasant task should at least feel humble and small.

Such virtues have left the Congress leadership of to-day, they are smitten with the new vice of anti-Com-munism which they dearly hug as a new mantram. which will help them win the next General Elections, despite sordid corruption under their regimes, blatant breach of pledges to the people and so on. The Congress President

Congress President scendingly conceded condescendingly conceded that he "did not mind the political activity of the Com-munists." Such is his scant respect for the Indian Constitution which solemnly guarentees the legality of our Party as part of the democra-

tic rights of the Indian citi-

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He showed his fangs when he expressed "concern at the subversive and underground

activities of the Communists in West Bengal." The Congress President is rather late in joining the chorus company of pro-American PSP leaders, Jan Sangh propagandists and Masanis and Munshis and Rangas who have been vociferously singing the same song for a long long time. It was such a big lie that even West Bengal Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy had to come out openly refuting the Congress President's statement.

Bengal Communist spokesman Jyoti Basu has promptly denounced this as "a despicable conspiracy against the Communist Party in Bengal." He has further characterised Sanjeeva Reddy's slander as "diversionary tactics" rightly stated and

Communist Party has no need to indu has no need to indulge in so-called underground activities because it has nothing to hide from the people of West Bengal with regard to its views on India-China relations and peaceful settlement of disputes. "I hope the Congress Pre-

sident will devote a little more time to weed out massive corruption from his-own party and halt further reactionary and undemocratic trends which are fast overtaking the Congress instead of uttering un-Congress truths about the leading Opposition Party in West Bengal, which is constantly serving the interests of the people and the country." In the same Press Confer-

ence, the Congress President opposing the just demand for a linguistic State of the Puna linguistic State of the Pun-jabi-speaking people, stated, "If a test is applied I feel every village in Punjab would be bilingual." Again this is no new discovery but the stock Jan Sangh thesis inside Pun-

The Punjab Communist denounced leadership has denounced these efforts of the Congress President to split the Pun-jabis by mouthing the rank communal argument that the language of the Punjabi Sikhs s Punjabi but of the Punjabi lus is Hindi when in real life the Punjabi Hindus speak the same Punjabi as their Sikh brothers do.

The anti-Communism of the Congress President leads him straight into the camp of the pro-American China-baiters high up in the ranks of the PSP and Swatantra leadership and of the communalist Jan Sanghis in the Punjab. Anti-Communism does not hurt the Communist Party as much as it corrupts the Congress itself and reduces the dividing line between it and the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party.

Anti-Communism is the hallmark of reaction all over the world. It is fast be-211 coming so in our own country as well.

To combat it is not the task of the Communist Party alone but of all Indian democrats, for anti-Communism is ideological mask of Indian reaction as a whole, whethe inside or outside the Congres whether

-P. C. JOSHI

**TUNE 26, 1960** 

## AGAIN

RIPI AS.

N EW Asiatic Insurance Company is one of the Birla concerns that reported to be under a Was censure and for a vast number of misdeeds said to be under the awfully heavy Sovernment fine of one thousand rupees!

Now it is reported that at a meeting, early this month, of its Board of Directors, the Birla nominees mooted the proposal that New Asiatic st າາກlerwriting operation cease to be an insurance company. The two Government-nominated Directors could not give their con-sent prior to further consultations with the Finance Ministry. But the Birlas appear to

be taking it for granted that Government sanction will be obtained and the v Asiatic is said to be not issuing renewal notices that fall due on July 1

and after. But the interesting fact is that after this bit of news had leaked the shares of New Asiatic started jumping. They were selling at Rs. 25 nP at the start of 1959 and had remained steady at around Rs 3.25 nP in 1960. On June 10, it was Rs. 4.56 nP and within 24 hours jumped again by another one rupee! Rather

W. BENGAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES'

#### FROM AIOY DAS GUPTA

CALCUTTA, June 20 villages. The suspended W HILE the West Benheros' receptions. gal Government has served suspension orders on a few more leaders of the

Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposition, in a letter to the Governor has drawn at-Government employees' movement, the protest agatention to the widespread dissatisfaction among State Government employees and requested her to summon a meeting of the State Legisinst this vindictive attitude and repression is mounting in the State. Meetings and demonstrations are taking lature to discuss their standing grievanc place not only in every department in Calcutta City and its suburbs, but also in

Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy, in a letter to Jyoti Basu has stated the Government's dethe districts and remote

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THIS IS HOW THE COMMUNIST PARTY DEALS WITH UNWORTHY ELEMENTS DAULTA EXPELLED

The Punjab State Secretariat of the Communist Party of India met on June 16, 1960. Among other things it discussed the report of the Enquiry Com-mittee on Mohangarh firing, appointed by it and also the public statements of and explanation of Pratan Singh Daulta, M.P. It decided to expel Daulta from the Communist Party. Its resolution is being reeased to the Press.

The facts as established own statements make it to the village for this pur-clear that Daulta has been a party to the develop- sent his brother, along with

JUNE 26, 1960

ments and conflict which culminated in the murderous firing on the cultiva-After having land about which there was a long-standing dispute hetween the cultivate who claimed to be the real owners, and the biswedars,

leaders are being given

long

and after getting this land registered in the name of his wife and two brothers, Daulta made active efforts to evict the cultivators. Recently he himself ac-



an extraordinary procedure considering the informa-tion that the company was ceasing operations. But not so strange once

the Birla plan is known Their idea is to convert New Asiatic into an investment company, just as the Dalmias had done earlier with the Bharat Fire and General Insura pany. But the decision to effect this conversion has to be taken in an extra-ordinary general body meeting of the shareholders and, that too, by a two-third majority. Hence, the Birlas have gone on a share-shopping spree with. the consequent spurt up-ward in prices.

But why the Birla desire for conversion? They are said to fear the prospect of nationalisation of General Insurance. They are said to dislike the presence even of the two very gentle-manly Government Directors in New Asiatic as per the Insurance Act. And, in any case, they have the Ruby General Insurance also in the field, so no loss of business is feared.

All sound business reasons but scarcely in keep-ing with our national ob-jective of capturing economic commanding heights. What do the Birlas care when the Government commanding heights are theirs even without the need for capture?

#### BIOGRAPHY AND DIPLOMACY

T HE United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee are a worried bunch—Asia is not behaving. They just don't know what to do, or, rather didn't. They had decided to seek advice of the learned and asked a set of "experts" to tell them what the U.S. foreign policy should be.

And the advice was voluminously given. So pleas-ed were the Senators that ed were the Senators that they decided to publish this advice in a fat tome entitled "U. S. Foreign Policy in Asia". There are quite a few strictures in the volume, especially on the needless antagonism towards India. This neutrality, the Senators, were assured, was nowhere near Communism and in any event seduction was more likely to succeeded than rape

As for future conduct. the "experts" are of the view that "the officer corps have an important part to play in several countries Southeast Asia," As a matter of fact, the officer corps are almost made out to be Asia's future.

And if this is the case, the United States "must attempt to maintain con-tact not cnly with political and social groups in power today, but also with those likely to be in power tomorrow," the "experts" concluded.

One wonders if there is any connection between this advice and the reports that continue to pour in of the American - prepared biography of Thimayya. It is very sad that the avid Indian readers are still denied access to the bookhow much their estimate of the esteemed Chief of Staff would have gone up!

floating around that this horrible delay is due to the fact that a lot of the mate rial in the hook which is in the hands of the Go vernment-is almost verbatim taken from a manus cript that Thimayya pen ned in Korea. You will remember that the Prime Minister himself

Wicked whispers

banned its publication as this would be contrary to India's national interests We would like these rumours to be scotched once and the General cleared of the charge that once he is assisting the American cultivators of rulers

#### MORAES AND HITLER

T HE irrepressible editor of the Indian Express has been going places More correctly, he has been rummaging in Europe' most notorious rat holes He has dashed off his im pressions and started with a wonderful interview with -of all persons-Hitler's interpreter. And through this gentleman who was among the closest to the Fuchrer, Moraes attempts a rehabilitation ld's most hated hangman.

Hitler, we are now to believe, was an amiable per-son with the love of Germany in his heart. He also loved Mussolini and Fya Braun-which, I suppose means he was all too hu mane. Only now and then he was subject to fits and as a result he made mis-takes and lost the war.

Moraes writes all this without letting a shadow of disbelief come even hetween the lines. On the contrary, he writes with gusto. You must be wondering why this heinous advocacy.

It is all part of a vas plan, amply backed with funds, of the Federal Re-public of Germany to sell itself to India. The Rour-kela misdeeds. Adenaver's anti-peace antics and the support of South African apartheid have all to be whitewashed and when they beckon how can Moraes keep away? They evidently overesti-

mated his intelligence. He has decided to prove that Adenauer must be a regu-lar guy since even Hitler was not such a had sort He has gone on to pooh-pooh all the stories of anti-Semitism in West Germany. If gas ovens were the result of a temporary aberration on Hitler's part, the revival of anti-Semitism is, of course, not worth moment's notice

With this as background, how seriously are we to take Herr Erhard's reported advice to Moraes that India should stick to smallscale industries and handicrafts. Let alone steel plants, even rather mode-rate hydropower stations are said to be beyond India's means! What is the way out? India must allow private foreign investment; says Erhard.

What a pity all this good advice came together with an eulogy of Hitler. It will be just that more difficult to get accepted. Moraes is bad investm

-ONLOOKER June 21

PAGE THREE

AGAINST VICTIMISATION cision not to call the Assembly in session. He wrote that the Pay Committee was examining the question of pay structure and the Service Conduct Rules were framed according to the Constitution and if anybody was aggrieved he could take recourse to the court of law. He. however. promised to take steps to exedite the work of the Pay

To a request by 17 leaders cf the employees' movement for a halt to the attacks and an interview to discuss the matter, the Chief Secretary has informed the 17 signato ries that he was agreeable to meet the representatives of the employees provided they were not among the suspend-ed persons and the exact mat-

others, accompanied by big police force prepared to evict the cultivators in pos-session of the land by all means. It is then that the clash occurred leading to

such a heavy toll of lives. After this tragedy Daulta has sought to justify and defend the police firing and put the cultivators who have suffered so heavily in the wrong. His conduct has proved him to be unworth of being in the ranks of th st Party, the Party of the working people. The Secretariat, there fore, decides to summarily expel Daulta from membership of the Party.

NEW AGE

# STRUGGLE

ter for discussion was commu nicated to him. The Coordina-tion Committee of the Emplo-yees' Associations is considering this letter.

Meanwhile, the work of mobilising public opinion continues. On June 16, a convention was held where representatives of all major trade union organisations, except the INTUC, were present.

In a Press statement issued on behalf of the participants of the convention, Jatin Bhat-tacharya, Convenor, Dalhousie Square Coordination Committee of Employees' Federations K. G. Basu, President, Coor-dination Committee of Cen-tral Government Employees Unions and Associations (West Bengal), Mohan Lal Ma dar, General Secretary, State Bank of India Staff Association, Sushil Ghosh General Secretary, Bengal Provincial Bank Employees' Association; Amiya Chatterjee. Joint Se cretary, Federation of Mer-cantile Employees' Unions, Indrajit Gupta, M.P., General Secretary, BPTUC, Jatin Chakravarty. General Secretary West Bengal UTUC; Dia Sen, General Secretary, West Bengal HMS: S. Subrama niam, Vice-President, South eastern Railwaymen's Unio and Satyapriya Ray, General Secretary, All-Benga Teachers' Association, have the pressive measures of the West Bengal Government. severely condemned

Workers in the jute, engineering and other industries are also protesting against the Government repression.

The leadership of the West Bengal Committee of the INTUC has assured the Government employees of their full sympathy and support, though it could not join with others in the protest movement





JAPAN WHICH, IN THE plans of U. S. imperialism was its main bastion in the East for the domination of Asia and for war against the Soviet Union and People's

China, has instead become a powerful bastion of the Japanese people struggling to throw out the U.S. aggressors from their native soil, for peace in Asia and the world. A major pillar of U. S. global strategy is

The upsurge of the Japanese people is rising in a series of unending ever-growing irresistible waves. It is an ennobling, uplifting and inspiring saga of a peo-ple's unity and faith, courage and heroism.

We salute the militant Japanese people who are fighting to throw the U. S. occupationists out of Japan. They are aiding and inspiring the anti-U. S. fighters of other Asian, African and Latin American lands who are all fighting under the same slogan "Yankee Go Home.'

We salute the peaceful people of Japan who are determinedly 'refusing to let U. S. imperialism use Japanese soil and its resources for its imperialist aims through the so-called mutual security treaty. They are helping to shatter the whole chain of U. S. military ollionees which engide the globe alliances which engirdle the globe.

We salute the people and all patriotic parties of Japan who with great wisdom have united against their own reactionary militarist, monopolist, ruling clique which in its own narrow class interests sought to tie Japan to the chariot of U. S. imperialism. They are imparting a new confidence to all patriotic elements in other Afro-Asian countries faced with the same task of uniting and fighting their own native reaction out to link up their countries with the imperialist camp headed by the USA.

We salute the workers and youth of Japan who are spearheading this grand struggle of their people.

We salute our Brother Communist Party of Japan which is contributing its all in this epic struggle.

We hail this Japan resurgent through the unification of its own people, for the establishment and vic-tory of a progressive democracy in their country, and for contributing its strength to the cause of world peace. The great battle is on and we have no doubt that the Japanese people will win.

The Japanese people have learnt their right lessons from their own past experience. They are purify-ing and rejuvenating themselves through their own historic struggle.

For long their militarist-monopolist ruling class drugged them with reactionary ideas and used them as cannon-fodder against their neighbouring countries. Playing the imperialist aggressor's role against other countries, their rulers made them the victims of U. S. aggressors, the imperialist Power No. 1.

The Japanese people have come to maturity and are determined to have their say in the making of are determined to have their say in the making of their nation. They are going all-out to expel U. S. im-perialism from their country and throw their own worst reactionaries out of power. The Japanese people have begun marching on their own feet and for their own noble aims. Victory and glory will be theirs.

A peaceful Japan, out of the imperialist camp, will be a new powerful comrade-in-arms of the Ban-dung Powers working for Asian and world peace.

A democratic Japan rid of U. S. strings, with its industrial might and technical know-how, will be a new Asian friend helping to build the prosperity of the underdeveloped countries. The new Japan will be an asset to Asian peace and prosperity.

Imperialist circles look aghast. People the world over rejoice. The cause of Asian unity and world peace is getting new strength. Eisenhower has been publicly slapped. The prestige of U. S. imperialism has reached

JAPANI JANATA ZINDABAD!

PAGE FOUR

#### SPECULATORS' SPREE

**T** F journals like New Age were to point to a share boom and specula-tors' spree, the authorities will probably dismiss it as a false "alarm" sounded from some propagandist motives, but when the motives, but same note is struck by organ of the "respectable" twice-blessed British bourgeoisie, they can ill-afford to offer the same alibi. At best they may advertise the half-hearted measures which they have been occasionally taking to arrest this spree, but here, too, the facts are too staggering to give them any

The speculators, who constitute a sizable part of our country's "business-men", have been finding it hard to digest their ill-gotten wealth. Being no respectors of the nation's interests, which would be best served through sound schemes of industrialisation, they have been rigging up prices of existing shares to make easy gains. Already, the all-India index for ordinary shares has increased from 149.4 to 174.8 (with 1952-53 as base) since May last year, and yet the spree is nowhere near its end.

"The speculative frenzy," says the Capital (June 16), "has boosted numerous new issues too, some of which are quoted at prices which are many times their par values." The idea in buying them is not to get a regular dividend through their steady growth, but to secure capital gains. Very often "diversification" into new lines is attempted by an existing company with-out "fully exploring the scope for expansion in the existing line of business." Obviously, in such cases the entrepreneur seekes to lure investors into parting with their savings for sponsor-ing schemes in which he has no "past experience and goodwill". And when their cooperation has thus been emlisted, the money secured is "squandered away on schemes that are questionable or merely silly."

#### WHAT IS GOVT. DOING ?

Naturally the question reach such a sorry head when the Government maintains a full-fledged Company Law Administration Department to watch the shareholders' interests, and a well-staffed Reserve Bank to keep an eye on the money market. The former, according to Capital, is a "somnolent" organisation, which, minus its "passion for collecting a multitude of neatly-filled forms" lives in a "state of semi-slumber". In fact, they as well as some other govern-mental organisations, know so little about the "secrecy surrounding many of the important aspects of comthat they

NEW AGE

NOTES ECONOMY need to first "educate fruit. Even if they do, it is themselves". No wonder, in their ignorance, they some-

INSIDE OUR NEWS &

times "sanction rum goings-on", which the unwitting shareholder also joins in since they are conducted under an official

\*\*\*\*\*\*

The Reserve Bank fares no better. The piece-meal measures which it adopts to squee e credit and contain inflation often misfire, because speculators get their scent beforehand. Moreover, a good part of the money not even enter-"the effectiveness of the credit squeezes" remains only limited.

The Capital is a very "responsible" journal of a section of industry which is prone to overlook many facts embarrassing to the Government, If it, too, has now chosen to speak out things must really be pretty bad. And yet, New Delhi has not been shaken out of its "somnolence." The situation, however, demands that it wakes up not too late, otherwise the

speculators' boom may head towards industry's crash.

#### OIL INDIA LTD GOES ITS OWN WAY

WHEN the Government agreed to hold only a minority share in Oil India Limited, in which the Burmah Oil Company held the major interest, it justi-fied it on the basis of a past promise. Additionally, it said it had inserted enough safeguards in the Agree-ment to see that the coun-try's interests did not suffer.

The logic of this surrender has now come home to roost in the form of the India Limited delegating its authority for negotiating contracts to another member of the Shell grouping, the Burmah Oil Pipe-line Limited. The latter later entered into a deal with another British firm for supplying and laying the pipeline from new Assam oilfields to the two public sector refineries to be set up at Nunmati and Barauni. The Government it seems was not consulted in respect of subsequent negotiations, which had to be conducted, because the initial estimates submitted by the supplying firm were inflated.

According to the Hindustan Times (June 20), the Government has questioned the conduct of the Oil India Limited in delegat-ing this authority. It is not, however, known whether its protests have borne any June 21, 1960

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

not certain that such clea-vages will not recur. Surely, it is not easy to make a foreign oil monopoly behave later if initially it is allow-ed to have it its own way

#### POLISH AID FOR OUR PLAN

technical mission head-ed by the Chair-man, Central Water and Power Commission, M. Ha-yath, has left for Warsaw this week to hold talks with the Polish Government on utilisation of Rs. 14.3 crore credit offered by Poland to India

According to W. Mosto-wicz, a director of the Polish Foreign Trade Agency, CEKOP, the entire credit will be used to sup-ply complete industrial ply complete industrial plants to India during the Third Plan period. It will be paid for in rupees which will be spent on purchase of Indian goods. Poland is already a good customer of India's so also is India a good customer of Poland. Their turnover of trade with each other increased by more than 40 per cent last year.

With new opportunities opening out of Poland's new Five-Year Plan the scope for intake of India's raw materials and other goods will be vastly enhanced. Similarly, India's need for industrial goods, which the new Polish credit will finance, will increase fur-ther. This, however, is not surprising since the Socialist way is to help raise a two-way trade, unlike the capitalist way which only helps to worsens the aided country's balance of payments position.

#### PLUS AND MINUS

TNDIA had a favourable trade balance of Rs. 14.42 crores last year with countries with whom she has rupee payment agree-ments, said NAFEN on ments, said NAFEN on June 12. The countries concerned were USSR, China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Hungary, North Vietnam, Bulgaria and North Korea.

During 1959 India had an unfavourable balance of trade of Rs. 100.02 crores with the USA, of Rs. 5.5 crores with the U.K., Rs. 99.11 crores with West Ger-many, Rs. 10.83 crores with Frome and Ps. 6 51 crores France and Rs. 6.51 crores with Japan said the East-ern Economist on April 22. Comment is unnecessary.

-ESSEN

TTINE 26, 1960

# **CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES** GIVEN A RAW DEAL

The discontentment of the Central Government employees over the Pay Commission Report is well-known. It is all in the Press. The Prime Minister has refused to meet their representatives and this has precipitated a first rate crisis. The facts are simple and justice is on the side of the employees.

THERE are 2,000,000 em- P. M. would like to meet them ployees in the Central Government and they are well-organised, whether in the Railways, or in the Post and Telegraph, or Audit, or Income-Tax or C. P. W. D. or Defence or Civil Aviation and

On April 2, the trade union organisations of all sections of the employees formed a joint Council of Action with P & T leader Dalvi as Chairman and PSP leader Peter Alvares of the Railways as Secretary. Deben Sen, Presi-dent of the HMS and S. M. Joshi are also there. It is a really representative body with Congressmen, PSPers, Communists and independents, all united within it. Neither the monopoly Pres nor the Union Government spokesmen have been able to dub it as Communist and all

They decided for a general strike on June 19 and also to eet the Prime Minister and ask for his intenvention.

At that time the Prime Minister was going away to the Commonwealth Conference. His Principal Private Se-cretary wrote back that the

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China, its people society by one wh

has refused to meet the accredited leaders of the emplo-yees, he met INTUC leader Vasavada over the same issue. This is open partisanship of a type which bodes ill for the peaceful development of de-mocracy in our country, on the basis of reason and mutual discussion.

Strike Ballot

Thus driven to the wall. the Joint Council of Action has ordered strike ballot from June 15. The reports in the Press reveal that 80 to 90 per cent and even more are for the strike. The strike notices will be served on June 22 or 23. The issues are big indeed—the word of the Government, the rights of its employees, and the peace of the country. There is yet a month to go before the all-India strike action materialises and this is time enough for all democratic

elements to act. Government publicity is blugging the argument that the Fay Commission has awarded a minimum wage of Rs. 80 when the employees of the States Governments and many other workers get much. less. The very strong argument of the employees is that the Pay Commission, under reactionary pressure from within the Central Government itself, has refused to recommend the minimum wage as agreed to in the 15th Tripartite Labour Conference and which comes to Rs. 125 per month.

The Pay Commission has substituted Dr. Ackroyd's well-known formula of 47 oz by 32

after he came back from abroad

They held another meeting of the Council, May end, in Bombay and as a gesture of good-will changed the dateline for strike ballot from June 19 to July 11. Nothing could be more rea-sonable and a bigger evidence of the employees' desire for a negotiated settle-ment. Now the Prime Minister has gone back on his word and refused to meet them because in his lates opinion, "it will serve no useful purpose". There is a whole story behind the shift in Pandit Nehru's own stand, to which we will come later.

The question of questions, however, is, is it morally con-stitutional and politically worthy of the Prime Minister of our country to refuse to meet the representatives of country to refuse to the employees of the very Government which he heads. His refusal has come as a "rude shock" to the mass of employees and public opinion at large, who never thought Pandit Nehru capable of such blunt bureaucratic behaviour. Again, while Pandit Nehru

ed, during the parliamentary intervene. This is just not debate, by Morarji Desai with true. The Government deci-the statement that since he sion has taken away the be-himself can live on 1,500 calo- nefits which the employees ries why cannot the rest of the people live on 2,400 callo-ries. He was dead set against any reference to the Ackroyd formula which all these years has been the scientific basis for the calculation of the minimum food necessary for a healthy life in our country. According to Morarji, "in dian conditions", the peo can live on 2,400 calories. "in In the people

#### Fantastic Calculations

This is not the end of the cut-throat calcuations made by the Pay Commission, Ac-cording to Dr. Patwardhan, 32 oz could be bought in New Delhi, in 1958, for 56 nP., that is mine annas. This includes 15 oz of cereals, three oz of pulse, six oz of vegetable, 1½ oz of ghee or butter, 1¼ oz of sugar or gur and one oz of ground-nut

Dange challenged in Parliament, let the above items be Paise!

oz as recommended by its new has accepted the Pay Commis-find, Dr. Patwardhan. This sion recommendations as an atrocity was solemnly back- award and hence he cannot have so far enjoyed. For example, 15 days' casual leave has been reduced to 12, holi-days have been reduced from 23 to 16. Saturdays' half days have been stopped, pass and other facilities for railwaymen are gone.

> The employees' stand-point is eminently just. They de-mand that the benefits they already enjoy should not be touched. They agree that if the nation's finances do not permit the grant of the minimum wage, let the Prime Minister say so, that their delet the Prime mand for a minimum wage as accepted by the Tripartite Labour Conference is just but it is not possible to implemen it right now. They want the justice of their demands accepted and wage rise given as and when possible. They are prepared, to accept Prize Bonds and National Savings Certificates but they do not want to accept that they can live on 36 oz or that these can be bought for 56 naya

\*\*\*\*\* "no useful purpose" will be served by such a meeting.

\*\*\*\*\*\*

By P. C. JOSHI

#### Chaos In Govt.

Transport Minister Dr. Subbaroyan has, however, started negotiations with the employees of his own depart-ment and appointed a Special Officer for the job.

Labour Minister personally responsible for the Fifteenth Tripartite Labour Conference, has been stating all over the country that its decisions will be duly implemented.

The Pay Commission wrote a letter to the Finance Minis-try asking whether it had ratified the 15th Tripartite Labour Conference One Secretary of Morarji's Ministry wrote back in reply:

"The Government desire me to make it clear that the recommendations of the Lab-our Conference should not be regarded as decisions of the Government and have not been formally ratified by the Central Government. They should be regarded as what they are, namely, the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference which is tripartite in character. Go-



purchased and produced any-where in New Delhi for 56 naya Paise, with no answer by Morarii, Even the Speaker was surprised and wanted to know how the Government made the calculation. Again, there was no answer the Treasury

#### **Playing With** Fire

The employees rightly refuse to accept the fairness of the calculations made by the Pay Commission. They insist that minimum wage as re-commended by the 15th Tripartite Labour Conference be accepted as the basis. The Go-vernment is pledged to implement its recommendations and they have been accepted by the Textile and Cement Wage Boards. The Govern-ment of India is refusing to implement vis-a-vis its own employees what the private sector is being called upon to dol

A retreat by Government from the unanimous Tri-partite decisions will lead to the repudiation of its obligations by the private sector as well, break the faith of the workers in peaceful negotiations and provoke a strike wave the like of which our country has rarely known before.

Under the Pay Cor Under the Pay Commis-sion award the mass of the lower grade employees will get a smaller pay packet by Rs. two to three, in some cases Rs. five to six, after the deductions for Provident Fund. The compositio of these employees should be remembered to under-stand the significance of the above and the sweep of dis-content. Government em-ployees getting Rs. 250 and ove are 43,000. Those who are getting Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 are 264,000. Those who get Rs. 100 and less are 1,576,000.

#### Employees Reasonable

The hungry are very angry but they are being very rea-sonable. They are out to talk soberly and listen to reason. They only seek a negotiated settlement of their just grievances. How can any Govern-ment refuse to meet their re-presentatives and come to a peaceful and just settlement?

What has happened to the Union Government that it is playing with fire, going back on its own pledges, and defy-ing all canons of democracy?

The Prime Minister has been pressed not to meet the union chiefs because Finance Minister Morarji Desai, speaking on behalf of the Govern-The Prime Minister has also stated that the Government the floor of the House, that

vernment have, at no time, committed themselves to tak-ing executive action to en-force the recommendations."

Labour leaders have been personally assured by Labour Minister Nanda that he does not agree with the Finance Ministry's interpretation,

It is all chaos inside the Government of India with arch-reactionary Morarji Desai seizing the leading strings.

Who is the Prime Minis-ter of the country, Pandit Nehru or Morarji Desai?

Should a callous and irresponsible statement by Morarji Desai be made a prestige issue by the whole Government?

Who is entitled to authoritatively represent and in-terpret the Labour Policy of the Government, the Labour Minister or the Finance Minister?

Morarji Desai is a menace, his role that of a bull in a china shop. He cannot be allowed to usurp functions not his own.

The country looks to the Prime Minister to act and save the situation.

The paralysis of the Government of India will go the sooner our parliamentarians, the Press and the popular organisations move and act before the two million Central Government employees act and strike for their just

PAGE FIVE

NEW AGE

# 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 s holding its Eleventh Session n Peking, notes that since the Fourth Congress, the orces of Socialism and world beace have increased con-iderably and have won un-precedented successes. States and other Western Powers, notably in West Gér-many and Japan. Thanks to the policy of the Socialist camp and the soviet Union, it has become really possible to avoid the is holding its Eleventh Session in Peking, notes that since the Fourth Congress, the forces of Socialism and world peace have increased con-siderably and have won un-

#### Struggle For Peace

This progress, as well as the upsurge and the successes of the anti-colo-nialist and anti-imperialist struggle, and the strength of the movement for de-mands in the capitalist countries, create objective and favour the conditions that favour the ent of the united reinforcement of the united struggle of the workers to force the imperialists to enter into serious negotia-tions and to accept dis-armament and peaceful coexistence so as to elimi-nate the menace of a world

atomic war. Hostile to this progress, Hostile to this progress, the imperialists, faced with the worsening of the general crisis of their system, pay crisis of their system, lip service to peace, yet multiplying their acts of vocation and continue preparations for war. By sending a military plane over Soviet territory and cynically boasting that later this was deliberate policy, Ame-rican imperialism has given further confirmation of the

fact that it is the worst fact that it is the worse enemy of peace and of the peoples. It bears full respon-sibility for the sabotage of the Summit Conference. Thus the hopes of the peoples were once again dashed. The WFTU General Coun-cil as well as the workers of 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

viet Union on June 2, 1960, developing and giving details of its plan for universal and complete disarmament, and thus offering further proof of the tireless efforts in the better than ever the imperative need to increase their nce in the face of the aggressive policy of the rul-ing circles of the United

menace of an atomic war that would prove devasta-ting, to impose on the im-perialists disarmament and the use of the enormous irces that are at preresources that are at pre-sent being wasted on the arms race for the econo-mic, social and cultural. progress of all the people: But it is necessary to make the situation clear to the that they workers so hould have no illusions about the willingness of the imperialists to accept disarmament.

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All workers must be con-

vinced that only by the untir-ing ever-strong and more united struggles of the peo-

ples throughout the world, and by the isolation of im-

of war and aggression, can the imperialist war policy

be thwarted. The General Council warm-

ly welcomes the new propo-sals put forward by the So-viet Union on June 2, 1960,

service of peace, despite the

provocations by United Stat-

leaders.

These proposals



#### AGESTINO NOVELLA WFTU President

particular the banning in and destruction under inter-national control, of all means of delivering nuclear weapons to their tar-gets, linked with the elimi-nation of all military bases

Preserve & Consolidate

Peace ?

SUPPORT NATIONAL LIBERATION

on foreign soil, the banning of atomic, chemical and bac-teriological weapons, the dis-solution of armed forces and

elimination of military bud

gets. The General Council recommends - to the trade unions to make these propo-sals widely known to the workers, so that the latter will actively support them.

The General Council

considers that under these

conditions the preservation and consolidation of

struggle of the interna-tional trade union move-

ment. Thus, it considers it is essential to unmask

peace remains among fundamental aims of

gets. The General

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ty.

Council

the the

to work constantly for common action: of

For the relaxation international tension and ceful coexistence:

G For universal and complete disarmament; • For the elimination of

military bases on foreion soil. For a cessation of nuc-lear tests and a ban on

nuclear arms; For national liberation

and independence of the peoples; • For democracy;

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, de-

militarised city; Against the rebirth of Japanese militarism and for the abrogation of the

Japanese-U.S. Military Trea-

Conscious of the close bonds

that link the struggle for the relaxation in international tension to the anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle for independence, the General

Council salutes and supports the heroic fight of the Alge-rian people for independence. It calls upon all workers and

trade unions to strengthen their active solidarity in favour of the struggle of

their Algerian brothers, and

to demand that, the French

Government stop the colonial war in Algeria. It greets and warmly sup-

ports the struggle of the peo-ple of Turkey and the popu-lar uprising in South Korea

that led to the downfall of Syngman Rhee. The struggle of the Korean people, which continues, will force the with-drawal 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

It expresses its warm soli-darity with the workers and all, with the people of Cuba who are courageously and unitedly defending the economic and social cor of the popular and conquests nd 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 milita-risation of the economy, increased monopoly con-centration and a considerable increase in producti-vity due to speed-up and automation to the sele profit of the monopolies. A certain recovery followed the crisis of 1958 to 1959. It proved incapable of reabsorbing unemployment which in some countries became chronic and in general remained at a bigh level, particularly in cer-tain 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 strikers have been victims of police repres-sion 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 racist

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 viola-tion of fundamental rights, among them the right to strike, inscribed in the char-ter of, the workers' trade union rights, adopted by the WFTU in 1954.

#### Deepening Crisis

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 be-come the masters of their own country. These deve-\* SEE FACING PAGE

JUNE 26, 1960

opments, which free the productive forces of society, permit continuous and re-markable increase in purmarkable infrata improve-ment in working conditions, social advantages and in the general living stand-ards of the mass of the people in these countries. The workers of the world appreciate the full import-ance of the most recent measures of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, annoof the Soviet Union, amo uncing the generalisation of the seven and six-hour workthe seven and six-hour work-ing 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 suc-cesses in the economic and social field. Thanks to their this creative enthusiasm this social system is yearly win-ning 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 rkers and trade unions workers and trade unions in the capitalist countries who are carrying on ex-ceptionally strong united struggles for wages, shorter working hours and the defence of trade union rights. The strike moverights. ment which reached an exment which reached an ex-tent rarely known since the last world war was remark-able 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 mili-tancy of the working class. duction of working hours in

ders spread continuously among the workers, trying to divert them from their strugaivert them from their st gles. The workers I denounce and reject attempts to win over trade positions of class collabora-tion, increasing their common ctions for :

The reduction of work-ing hours without loss of

pay; A general increase in The right to work, the

defence of employment and assistance to the unemployed;

The creation, protection and widening of socia of social The defence of trade union rights and libersecurity systems; G The

The limitation of the ത power of the monopolies These demands should per-mit fresh progress in united

action. The General Council re-The General Council re-commends to all workers and trade unions to intensify their action for trade union rights and democratic liber-tiles, and for the liberation of all imprisoned trade unionall imprisoned trade union-

sts. 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 ins-

TTINE 26, 1960

议理事会会放 ÷.

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





This development gives a ategoric refutation to the

theories" of class collabora-tion which the monopolies and certain trade union leamust

win over the movement to

put forward by various orga-nisations. These demands correspond to an essential and increasingly urgent re-quirement of the working class. on this basis and in order to assist the bringing toge-ther of trade union and



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 Frantisak (Czechoslovakia), Vice-President V. V. Grishin (USSR), Vice-President Herbert Warnke (GDR), 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 Vice-President S. A. Dange (India), Secretary Sugiri (Indonesia) and Secretary Elena Teo-dorescu (Rumania).

riat to craining view of an inter-organisations concerned the setting-up of an inter-national trade union com-mission for the defence and safeguarding of vic-tims of repression against the trade unions. The General Council notes into the demand for a rethat the demand for a re-

tructs the WFTU Secreta-riat to examine with all organisations concerned the setting-up of an inter-mission for the defence and safeguarding of vic-Conference on the forty-hour week in the first quar-ter of 1961. Trade union cen-tres from other continents should be invited to this to this later to Conference, so as

be to stimulate new developments in united action and international solidarity on

n this question. The General Council notes with satisfaction that notes with satisfaction that the upsurge of the strug-gle for demands has re-cently been accompanied by considerable progress in unity of action in the dif-ferent capitalist countries.

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

# tries have been unanimously put forward by various orga-

general and the demand for a forty-hour week in highly industrialised capitalist coun-taken here here to an actual so of the ottacks on social social social attacks on social security systems in many capitalist countries and of the necescountries and of the neces-sity to improve existing sys-tems, the General Council resolves to call a meeting of a broad international trade union commission of action for social security: The pur-pose of this commission will

On the basis of their ex-perience the workers are increasingly coming to understand that their struggle is more effective to the extent that the rank-and-file is united in common action for clearly-defined common aims. Disdefined common aims. Dis cussion with the workers themselves at local, region-al and national levels, and the formulation of demands

At the banquet given by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai in honour of the delegates and invitees to the WFTU General Council Session.

which are closest to their needs in the given situa-tion, is a necessary condi-tion for the achievement of united action, which requires more and more initiatives by all organisa-

tions. Unity is consolidated in Unity is consumated in action and by action on a class basis. It must be brought about in a clear manner, exposing constantly. through the facts the pre-texts and manoeuvres of

through the flacts the flacts of texts and manoeuvres of those opposed to unity. As a result of the progress in unity of action in different ord in in unity of action in different capitalist countries and in order to oppose the coalition of the monopolies, positive developments in favour of

of the monopolies, positive developments in favour of unity are appearing at the international level. In spite of the stubborn opposition of certain ICFTU leaders, the idea is gaining ground among more and 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 orga-nisations of all trends are today possible and indispens able.. In bilateral and multilate-

ral contacts, trade union organisations are seeking the ral best methods of dealing in common with the main prob-lems facing the workers in their struggle against the im perialists and the monopo-

lies; \_\_\_\_\_The preservation

peace; —The anti-colonial strug-

gle; \_\_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 parti-cular 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 Alge-ria. The exchanges of trade

\* SEE PAGE 14

PAGE SEVEN

NEW AGE

# PEACE COUNCIL'S NEW CAMPAIGN Forms It Will Take -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 the new high. And one of the main regions for the intensification of these efforts is Asia.

inspired campaign, slandering People's China, is again part this new emphasis on Asia. The announced decision to extend the fights 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, un the threat of H-bomb attacks these round-the-clock igilance" fleets of planes. The recent SEATO meeting

at Washington, at which war pact, directly or indirec-Nixon brazenly scoffed at the tly; value of Summit meeting, Support to the demand prepared new plans for un- for the creation of coning U. S. bases in Asia and increasing U. S. military power in Asia. Eonally

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 dan-gerous, but it constantly ows simultaneously weaker the face of the growth of the forces of peace, national independence and Socialist

#### 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. and people.

For our country, the chal-lenge 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 Scalolity countries towards Socialist countries towards increasing entanglement with

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 units

E ISENHOWER'S tour of The new campaign launch-ed by the All-India Peace no accident but part of the special emphasis which U.S. imperialism is laying on its war preparations in Asia. The worldwide imperialistimperialism and the cold war" round the following

Support to the Nehru-Nasser appeal "to all lea-ders and nations of the world to stand firm against any deip terioration 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-align-ment and opposition to all efforts to drag India into any

value of Summit meeting, Support to the demand prepared new plans for un-dermining the sovereignty of Asian countries, strengthen-ing U. S. bases in Asia and U. S. bases in Asia and tions-with the active parti-lism and racialism, particutions with the active parti-cipation of leading Afro-Asian

Support to the demand for the ending of all fore-ign military bases and mili-tary pacts, particularly the U. S. bases in Pakistan and other parts of Asia, which directly threaten India's sove-

tic Lawyers' Association and the Delhi Students' Federa-

tion, the meeting's main ob-

jective was to demonstrate

solidarity with the Japanese

people's struggle against the U. S.-Japan "Security" Pact.

The resolution adopted unanimously by the m<sup>eet</sup>-

ing was an inspiring message

of support to all Japanese organisations fighting aga-inst U. S. imperialism's

domination over their coun-

try through the "Security" pact and military bases.

Identifying the Indian peo-

ple with the Japanese strug-gle, the resolution said:

"The courageous and self-

unitedly by all sections of

sacrificing movement launch-

stand for peace and nation-al independence, against the

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN DELHI

for Asian independence

world peace following the ex-posure of the use of Asian

reignty and draw us closer to war-dangers;

What pot is boiling over now?

Support to steps towards general and complete disarmament;

1133

against imperialism, colonia-lism and racialism, particu-larly in the countries of brothers and sisters in Asia,

arry in the countries of Africa and in our own Gos. The issues otlined are the most vital ones for India. Collectively and individual-ly, they can and should serve to unite all those who stand for neces and andian

imperialists and their agents inside this country. A full-throated united cam-

9

A rull-throated united cam-paign round these issues can rouse our people to the dan-gers of today and draw us into the front ranks of the battle for peace and contained Africa, Latin America and all

over the world. The campaign against im-perialism and the cold war is of urgent significance for ou country. There is a place in it for all patriots, whatever their political views.



and conferences in near-ly all the States which will discuss and adon

# PEACE COUNCIL-SPECIAL SESSION

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

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

paign against imperia-lism 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.

S. ARMY! QUIT S. KOREA world's demand on tenth anniversary of war

the tenth anniversary of the Korean war, and those who stand for peace and indepen-dence are preparing to obser-

ve the day, June 25, as a "Day

of Common Struggle for the Withdrawal of U. S. Troops

This call, first given by the

Second Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference at Co-nakry, has been supported by the World Council of Peace

and by numerous other inter-

national and national orga-nisations. In India, both the

Indian Association for Afro-

Asian Solidarity and the All-India Peace Council have called for the observance of

In India we need no detail-ed explanation of the mean-

ing of an army of occupa-tion. For, we know it ,-cil through the bitterness of our

own experience. And the U.S.

S. Korea Cries

the day.

Aloud

from South Korea."

#### \* by BOMESH 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 fight-ers circling above him, the "goodwill" visitor sailed from one "bastion of freedom" to another.

A LL Kishi's horses and all Kishi's men could not put the nuclear and U-2 bases on Japanese soil that go on Japanese soil that go with it, for the people of South Korea the visit of Eisenhower symbolised the 15 years of occupation by together again the pieces of the crashed Humpty Dumpty of U.S. prestige in Japan; and for all his bravado and the U.S. army and all the horrors this has meant for them, the beastialities and inhumanities inflicted on 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", them during the Korean fast becoming a stronghold of the freedom of the peoples. war and after it. And today it is the eve of

On June 19, Eisenhower was not in Tokyo as he and his advisers had planned. Inss had planned. Ins-e was in Seoul in South tead, he was in Seoul in South Korea. The imperialist newsagencies paint the "recep-tion" 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 p ple 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 occupa-tion to ensure that the roads of Seoul were "prepared" for the advance of the U-2 brandd President, Already news is trickling through of anti-U.S. demonstrations in Pusan and other places. The U. S. guns cannot gag all the Sout Korean people all the time, South

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

army in South Korea has been all that and worse.

I will not speak of the "little" things which are "little" in the lives of the American soldiers but so big in the lives of their victims; the looting and burning down of villages; the indiscriminate killings of innocent villagers and citizens. The Jallianwalla

Baghs of Korea cry aloud for the punishment of the guilty. The assaults on Korean women, who cannot walk safely in the streets of Seoul after dark (remember Cal-cutta during the war, when the Yanks had come to our "aid" and were billeted in the city of Rabindranath Tagore); the killing of innocent pedestrains under the wheels of the jeeps and trucks, driven madly and recklessly by the white con-querors; 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. Skin. The wounds are deeper. During the 15 years of U.S. mittary cocupation, the in-dustrial output of South Ko-rea has shrunk to about onerea has shirink to about one-half; the grain output by 40. per cent. There are millions of unemployed and semi-em-ployed. Wages of the employ-ed are less than one-third of the minimum living expenses and are cftern unpaid for months at a time For many months at a time. For many peasants, even grassroots and tree bark are no longer avail-able to eat.

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

#### SOLIDABITY WITH JAPANESE STRUGGLE T HE Campaign Against the Japanese people has al-Imperialism and the ready won its first momen-Cold War was launched in Delhi at a well-attended the announcement that hun-treent history; it has com-dreds of U. S. and British Delhi at a well-attended pelled the U.S. and Japanese meeting of representatives of mass organisations pre-sided over by Pandit Sun-Governments to cancel the projected visit to Japan of President Eisenhower—a visit

derial at the Maharashtra Bhavan on Friday, June 17. Convened by the All-India Peace' Council, the Delhi State Peace Council, the Delhi State Peace Council, the Na-loving peoples of the world dation tional Federation of Indian Women, the Delhi Democra-tic Lawyers' Association and

Japanese brothers and sisters unlons and all other organi-In their demand for the end-sations in Japan participating ing of the so-called 'security' in the struggle against the pact with the USA, which has resulted in the creation of its firm confidence in their a network of American mili-early victory over the form early victory over the forces of imperialism and war, and tary basees all over Japanese of imperialism and war, and soil, undermining the sover-eignty of the Japanese peo-ple and constituting a threat in defence of their national to the security and peace of the entire continent. "The struggle against im-meriolist military needs and

the participation of represen-tatives of all the organisa-tions which had convened the meeting.

"This meeting sends its fra-

perialist military pacts and a Delhi State Committee to military bases on Asian soil carry forward the Campaign is the common struggle of all against Imperialism and the Asian peoples. This struggle Cold War was formed with has assumed a new urgency the participation of represen-

bombers armed with hydrogen bombs will be constantly fly-ing all the 24 hours from all bases. The consequent new perils to the security and freedom of each and every Asian country demand a united struggle for the liqui-dation of all military pacts and foreign bases on Asian

"The peoples of Asia stand ternal solidarity greetings to

The rally will also be a solidarity demonstra-tion 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 oppo-nents of the policy will be features of the destration

T HE 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 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 organisa-tions. \*

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

-A conference against military pacts and foreign bases in Asia; —A conference round the issue of Goan inde-pendence; ign bas

-An appeal to all Afro-Asian heads of Govern-

ments on the issue of a new Summit Conference with Afro-Asian participation; -An appeal in support of the new Soviet proposals on disarmament.

reans describe as the "great-est difficultics" encountered by them "in four thousand years."

Eisenhower is reported to Eisenhower is reported to have been greeted in Tai-peh with placards describ-ing him as a "defender of liberty." For the South Ko-reans, the rule of this "defender of liberty" has meant a tighter police network than probably anywhere else in the world and prisons overflowing with pri-soners. In 1959 alone, 247000 innocent people were thrown into prison and many of them murdered there.

Political parties which dared to question the U.S. 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 Ameri-can occupation has been shut down peremptorily.

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, win-ning their first victory in en-suring the removal of Syng-man Rhee.

Key Slogan

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

bending before the gale of bending before the gale of Korean patriotic fervour, had cleverly replaced their pup-pet-in-chief Rhee with ano-ther of their placemen-hoping desperately thus to retain their stranglehold over South Korea. But the gale sweeps on relentlessly. New demonstrations, new demands -all centering more and more round the key slogans: U. S. ARMY, QUIT SOUTH KO-REA! Pluck out the root of dis-

tress, of misery, of Korean partition, of war danger. That is the call of the Korean peo-

#### **Violation** Of Agreement -

And the peace and freedom loving peoples of Asia, Africa, the whole world understand and respond. It is not only that we stand resolutely for the independence of all peo-ples and, therefore, knowing ples and, therefore, knowing that an army of occupation means a denial of that independence, support the call for this army to quit.

It is not only that we stand for the unification of the Korean people, and, knowing that the U.S. army is the barrier which keeps them divided, demand that it quits.

The battle for the removal of the U.S. army is part of the battle for neace in Asia and the world and for the independence and soverei-gnty of all Asian peoples.

With the U.S. army have come now guided missiles-"Hawk"—destroyers, subma-rines, the latest jets. All of South Korea is dotted with U.S. air and naval bases, and everyday new bases are

and there have been threats that the puppet army of South Korea may be soon equipped also to make it "capable of atomic warfare". The puppet army has recently been forthly increased in size been forcibly increased in size from 16 divisions to 21 divisions. Remember that all this is

in gross violation of the terms of the Korean Armistice Agreement, which bans the introduction of new war materials into Korea. When the Chinese volunteers with-drew a year-and-a-half ago, the last excuse for the U.S. army to stay disappeared. Instead of quitting, the U.S. army was strengthened and it conducted repeated provocative exercises with atomic weapons and rockets on the weapons and rockets on the border claiming that the 38th Parallel is the "defence line" of the USA !

#### Let Us Raise Our Voice

Thus the presence of the U.S. army in South Korea which means the continued existence of U.S. nuclear bases on Korean soil, is frau-ght with danger to the peace and independence of all Asian peoples. Part of the network of U. S. bases in the Far East. the South Korean bases can at any time result in plunging the world into war.

Let the voice of the Indian workers and peasants, of the entire people ring out demanding, on this day when the Korean war broke out ten years ago, that the U. S. army pack up its bags, nuclear weapons, rockets, missiles, etc.—and go home leaving the Korean cide their own future. FOUR MONTHS OF KERALA COALITION 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 acclemation of not only the the previous Communist-led Government—poincies which had won the acclamation of not only the people in Kerala but of democratic opinion outside Kerala, too. Four months, the Ministers and supporters of the Congress-PSP Coalition will say, are short a period to judge the record of a Government. That may be true. But when in four months, the Inat may be true. But when in four months, the Ministry has made such important policy changes, the conclusion is inevitable that the Ministry is set on a path which bodes no good for the people of the State.

N February 22, 1960 the Congress - PSP Coalition eame to office in Kerala with Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai's proclamation that he had formed the Government to give relief to hungry hungry give relief to and work to un-

employed hands. The Chief Minister declared in the Assembly that all citizens would get the protec-tion of the law without polltical or other considerations. Other leaders of the Coaliclaimed they were gearing up the administration which had fallen into disorder as a result of Commu-

But even as these declarations were being made and promises being held out to the people of glori-ous days ahead, the Government was engaged in taking away all the gains they had made during 28 months of the Communist-

#### **Police** Policy Changed

The Communist Govern-The Communist Government's police policy was among the first casualties to the new Coalition's efforts to obey the bidding of the vest-ed 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. Just a few days ago, we saw the latest instance of this policy when the Congress Government of the Punjab sent the police to help a landlord evict tenants in Mohangarh village. with the result that 17 tenants

were massacred. Every Government in Ke-rala which had preceded the Communist Government had followed this same policy but the Namboodiripad Ministry changed it all.

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

own perpetrators of crimes, It was a policy announ-cement. which brought a great amount of relief to the working people. No lon-ger would they be beaten up in the picket lines or tortured in lock-ups. No longer would their women and homes become targets of police attacks. The police would no more curtail their freedom to orga-nise and fight.

PAGE TEN

Congress and PSP leaders had already been talking that the police had lost their morale and there was an urgent need to revitalis In Chavara, a clash between (Congress) INTUC and RSP workers ended in a regular street fight a month ago. One or two workers were killed them. The new policy statement came very soon. Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai said that his

## \*\*\*\*\*IN REVERSE GEAR\*\*\*\* The Congress-PSP Coalition Government has

- in just four months-
- Increased Ministers' salaries and allowances;
- Promised to bring down prices, but refused to do anything when prices con-
- tinued to rise;
- Attacked cooperatives to please contractors;
- Suspended Section 11 of the Education Act at the command of the Catho-lic Church and the NSS;

Replaced Plan consci Allowed land - greedy ousness with anti-Com Moneybags to grab

ousne munism; \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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 terro-rised the State in the years before 1957. hefore 1957.

mbold. new police policy embold-ened the landed gentry and the rich in the countrys and Congress and PSP men to take the law into their own hands. They had direct access to police officials and even Ministers and could get the police to act at their behest.

#### **Evictions** With **Police** Aid

Landowners in many places resorted to evictions, violat-ing the anti-eviction law. In Ing the anti-evident faw and the anti-evident faw and the faw and the congress is very strong; a reign of terror was established by the police and landlords' men. There they evicted hundreds of they evicted hundreds of tenants, oppressed the poor Harijan agricultural labourers and attacked their orgaers and attacked their orga-nisations. Many of their huts were demolished and their families thrown out of the villages. Local

Congress leaders directly assisted this terror campaign and the police failthis, terror

O Placed the police at the service of landlords and employers; 🕲 Banned Communis

even murdered. In Malabar, in a place call-

- newspapers in prisons; Terrorised the services \* with a witch-hunt of \*
- Communists Increased prices of
- toxt-hooks:
- Withdrew cases against their friends with scant regard for the judiciary and rule of law:

forest lands.

#### The declaration of this 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 of a person, and injuries to many. During the period of 'the Communist Government this religious festival was without breach of the peace.

The anti-social elements in the State are taking full advantage of the lawlessanyantage of the lawless-ness created by the present Government. The number of murders, thefts, robbery and other crimes has increased enormously as can be seen from Press reports. Congress leaders and com-nittees are increasingly Congress teaters are increasingly to pressure from or com-interfering in the day-to-day and PSP leaders or com-mittees, a campaign begins against him in the Press and Govindan Nair, President of against him in the Press and the Pradesh Congress Com-mittee, himself was reported to how said that he had seen Tragic indeed has become to have said that he had seen Tr. many Congressmen rushing the

# From P. K. KUNHANANDAN

sonal favours at the highest level. to Trivandrum to solicit per-

level. A crass example of this interference in administra-tion is the Congress Primary Court conducted by the Vattamon Primary Congress Committee near Punalur. The Secretary of the Committee, K. Pankajakshan, issued a

ed to give the people the protection of the law which the Chief Minister had prosummons to Puthuvayil Padsummons to Puthuvayil Pad-manabhan ordering him to appear before the Committee at the residence of a Congress leader. It was a summons calling the 'accused' to trial in a complaint filed by one Yohannan against Pad-manabhan. A photostat copy mised every citizen. Communists and sympa-thisers were attacked and In Malapar, in a place call-ed Panoor, political opponents of the local Praja-Socialist MLA are being persecuted, they are even denied the freedom to walk freely on the roads. Any complaint to the police against the tyrants are manabhan. A photostat copy

manabhan. A photostat copy of the summons appeared in the Press and created a flut-ter in the State capital. The trial was conducted by st the tyrants are the Committee at the end of le as false, since which the accused was asked brushed aside as false, since which the accused was asked brushed aside as false, since which the accused was asked the police themselves are act-by the Congress Secretary to sign on a blank paper. He refused and complained to the police. The police should have arrested the person who (Congress) INTUC and RSP have arrested the person whe illegally conducted the court. But they did not do this because the person guilty belonged to the ruling party. The KPCC, it seems, enquir-

ed into the case and has now admitted the existence of the Congress Primary Court and suspended the Committee concerned. Recently there were com- IBule of

plaints from PSP workers that Congress leaders and MLAs were interfering with the normal police work of tracking down crimes because

they wanted to extricate their relatives and friends.

#### Witch-Munt Begins

A member of the Vazhoor (Kottayam) PSP Mandal Committee, in a statement on May 19, charged that P. T. Thomas, a Congress 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. The complaint was lodged by a PSP worker, and the police were reported to have said that they were helpless and could not proceed with the case because the Minister's brother was on the oppo-

site side. In his policy statement on March 10, the Chief Minister also hinted at the witch-hunt in the Government services. The Chief Minister warned the officers and men who the officers and men who allowed themselves to be used as tools of the Commu-nist Party that unless they mended their ways, they would be severely dealt with. Following this declaration, vindictive measures are being taken against those officials who carried out the orders of who carried out the orders of which it was their duty to do

The policy of the Coalition Ministry is to exert pressure on the officials, badger them,

plight of numero

honest Government employees who are by no means Communists, but who refuse to toe the line of the Congress-PSP-League bosses. Congress-PSP-League bosses. Any Government employee can now be given the bad name of a "tool of the Communist Party" and action taken against him. Congress leaders have an excellent opportunity to sonal Scores example is the plight of a University professor now under suspension for he dared to expose the corruption of a top Congress leader in the University Syndicate.

About 30 suspensions have About 30 suspension already been ordered from police and other departments. Among such suspen cials are police Sub-Inspecto Sadasivan Pillai (against whom the charge is that he had filed a case against a liberation leader); DSP Hussain (charge: partook in elec-tion work taking leave) and

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

# Law

The Congress which had attacked the Communist Government for the jail delivery it ordered to celebrate the installation of the first elected Govern-ment in the new Kerala State, has in its regime released more prisoners than under the Communist Ministry, or in Andhra when the new State was formed there. These prisoners were there. These prisoners were mostly convicted in cases of violence connected with the "liberation" struggle. TO-

During the Adviser's gime, nearly 2,700 cases involving about 10,000 per-sons were dropped. After the formation of the Coalition Government, 273 more cases in respect of offences against persons and property were withdrawn. There are instances in which the prosecuances in which the prosecu-tion was asked to withdraw the case, but the complainant persisted and the court had to resume the trial. There are instances in which the court refused to give leave to the prosecution to withdraw These withdrawals iase were ordered purely on partisan grounds in order to liberate the ruling party's followers from the grip of law and justice.

At the same time, cases against Communists are continued. In Alleppey, for instance, a Communist was arrested recently and seve-rely tortured in the lock-up. The present Government is employing double standards: one for the ruling aros: one for the runng party's supporters and the other for the Communists. Equility before the law which the Chief Minister promised has remained a worthless scrap of paper.

Before the Communist-led lovernment assumed office in 1957, all cooperatives were generally packed with repre-sentatives of the vested interests, traders and contrac-

\* SEE PAGE 12 TUNE 26, 1960



been a diplomat, a lawyer and a participant in a numnotorious German Schroder Bank, one of the centres of inter-national capital which had encouraged Hitler and financed Himmler.

Mimmler<sup>9</sup>8 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 headquarters of Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler, the chief butcher of the peoples of Europe.

One of the men was Himmler himself, the other was SS Brigadenfuhrer Walter Schellenberg, Chief of the SS Intelligence Service. The contents of this eye-to-eye conversation became known only after the war from the memoirs of Schellenberg.

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. They were already aware that Hitler would be unable to defeat the Soviet Army. They realised that sooner or later retribu-tion would come and that it would be difficult to avoid it. That is why on that day the two SS chiefs cast about fearfully for a means of escape.

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

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

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

#### Arrives In Smitzerland

Mr. Allen W. Dulles had been engaged in German affairs for some time already -ostentatiously as a diplounofficially as a spy. As magazine Der Spiegel mat unofficially

More, the American participants in the talks regarded Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union as being quite justified. On March 21, 1943, an SS agent known as "Bauer" talked with an aide of Dulles whose identity was concealed under the nickname of "Roberts."

al-Socialism.'

Common

Language

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

**JUNE 26, 1960** 



then.

threaten them with a witch-hunt, break their resistance and convert them into obedient yes-men of the ruling

clique. The moment an official with a sense of responsibility to his office refuses to yield to pressure from Congress and PSP leaders or comtory war against the great Socialist State. The "blitz-Socialist State. The krieg" had failed ignomini-

ously at the walls of Moscow and the Nazi leaders ber of international confer-were making every effort ences. But, most important, to achieve success: their he was a director of the cow and the Nazi leaders armoured hordes were pushing on to Stalingrad and the Caucasus. Battles of unprecedented force raged in lines thousands of

kilometres long.

A

Intelligence Service.

moirs that SS agents im-



mediately reacted to Dul-les' arrival in Switzerland and did everything to con-tact him. For what reason? "The German secret ser-vice," Hettl explains, "knew Dulles' ideas on the basic political issues. These ideas .... indicated that he was unconditionally and un-equivocally opposed to Bol-

As the saying goes, birds of a feather flock together: the SS agents speedily establish-

At first the participants in the secret meeting carefully felt one another out. But

then the SS emissaries sud-

denly realised that they had before them not a represen-tative of the anti-Hitler

oglition, but a fellow

traveller. According to a secret report, Dulles declared that he favoured the basic

deas and actions of "Nation-

ed contact with Dulles.

felt one another out.



By 1942 Dulles had already Anglo-American-

Dulles' arrival in Switzerland did not pass unnoticed: the SS Intelligence Service kept constant track of all who could become part-ners in implementing Himmler's sinister plan. Unequivocal testimony to this is given by SS Sturmban-ntahrer' Wilhelm Hettl, a department chief in the SS

Hettl recalls in his me-

peaceful methods in Western Europe thus "making it easier to wage a war against Russia on one front." This was a case of direct incitement! - N

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." A reactionary restoration." A reactionary "factor," of course, and a "restoration" of a slightly modified Hitler type. The reactionary regime in Bonn is a sufficiently graphic illustration of this,

#### «New Order»

#### In Europe

During their meeting in the winter and spring of 1943, Dulles and his SS partners drew up a detail-ed plan of the "new order" in Europe. It is possible to

rate negotiations with the West

Wolf contacted Aller 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. Only the resolute stand of the Soviet Union forced the ruling circles of the West-ern Powers to reject the Dulles-Wolf deal. But the fact remains that Allen Dulles "ended the war" in the company of Hein-rich Himmler's personal aide-de-camp.

These are but some pages of Allen Dulles' shameful war-time activities. He was unable to knock together a of new anti-Soviet bloc. But his hands remain stained with the blood from the handshakes he exchanged with the envoys of Himmler. This makes it possible for us to understand

WHEN a Soviet rocket W grounded the U-2 along with its pilot Powers, it did not just bring down a spy-plane, it also floored Allen Dul-les and the gangsters of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Now that the Soviet Union has brought the CIA's smelly activities. into the open, this notofind it hard to live. It lives on what it eter-nally seeks to create and perpetuate — the cold war. While that goes on Allen Dulles will not only be tolerated by the U.S. Government — he will he the U.S. Govern ment as far as some of its most important decisions on war and peace are concerned. Allen are c Dulles Dulles is already visiting Britain busy and West Germany and conferring with the Chiefs of the Secret Services of these countries - plan ning how to coordinate intelligence operations now that U-2s are out of . the picture. Allen Dulles' notoriety has reached all countries. Here we print an article by L. BEZYMENSKY by L. BEZYMENSKY which gives some hit-herto unpublished epi-sodes from the life of this gangster chief.

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

Dulles' role today. During the war he was Himmler's con-federate; after the war he has continued Himmler's work of anti-Soviet provoca-

A man who once made deals with Himmler's agents now occupies an exceptional position in the United States ntional All threads of secret service and espionage-run from his office

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, the secret services of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Atomic nergy Con Department and finally, the

He is a member of the National Security Council.

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

#### Unsavoury Politics

Allen Dulles' Agency makes "big politics," and makes "big politics," and unsavoury politics at that. It organised the overthrow of the democratic Govern-ment in Guatemala. It had a hand in the ousting of the Mossadeq Government in Iran in 1953. It financed

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

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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

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reconstruct this plan from a number of reports by German agents. Thus it was agreed to build up "a Great Federal Germany (similar to the USA)." Dulles readily agreed to this State gaining "indus-trial hegemony" over En-rope. He assured Himmler's agents that there could not be any talk of separating Austria, while "an accept-able solution of the Czech problem could well be found within the framework of the Reich." Thus in 1943 Dulles agreed to the annexation of Czec vakia and Austria by the German militarists

#### Anti-Soviet Propocations

The Dulles-Himmler deal, we know, failed to material-ise. The mighty blows of the Soviet army shattered the "Third Reich." These victories served to bolster the re-solve of the freedom-loving neoples to do away with Hitlerism. And so they did.

Towards the close of the war, none other than Him-mler's personal aide-de-camp, SS Obergruppenfuhrer Karl Wolf, called on Dulles. The with Wolf have long since become common knowledge. But the following scandalous matter is less known: Wolf was sent to Italy on a special mission by Hitler, who per-sonally instructed him on April 15, 1944, to start sepa-

NEW AGE

## STUDENT INDISCIPLINE -IS THE UGC RIGHT ?

"As we claim to be a civilised people, we must regard to which any corrupting influ-the higher education of the rising generation as one of our ence from outside should not principal concerns," stated the Radhakrishnan Committee in its generation as a construction of the rising generation as one of our society, away from be allowed to enter." In fact the ruling party itself is factional struggle reflects itself into surgness through pallia-into surgness through palliain its report in 1948. Many recommendations were made to overhaul the system of education

sent system of higher education in India is both "inadequate and sub-standard" as compared with the system of higher education in other countries. In the face of this fact how far is it justifiable to dub the student community as a pack of indis-ciplined rowdies which, unfor-tunately, is becoming the theme of all talk and concern about Struggle Indian education

Having utterly failed to introduc reforms in the sysand adjusting it to the needs of the nation after independence, the men in authority have adopted the deceitful course of shifting the responsibility to political parties and students' unions None can doubt that the stu-

dent community is restive, that sometimes they resort to irresponsible activities and that the standards of education are falling, But the analyses and con-

T WELVE years after that clusions given by the Commit-the Chairman of the Uni- tee of the UGC and approved versity Grants Commission by the Conference of Vice-(UGC) declares that the pre- Chancellors at Khadakvasla, are deceptive and should cause serious concern to all those who have the interest of the nation's democratic develop ment dear to their heart and who really seek a princ solution of the problem.

## Factional

The Committee has put the major portion of the blame on political parties, students' unions and newspapers. Suggesting the desirability of all political parties in the country coming to "a gentleman's agreement" that they would keep their politics outside the campuses of the universities, it states: "It should be a strictly honoured code . amongst Our public men that they would look upon universities and colleges as temples of learning in-

The Bombay news-weekly, Blitz, also has suffered at

POLICE SCREENING

In Kerala today, even if

be screened by the police and

and abolished the police veri-

fication system of the poli-tical leanings of the candi-

Today, this 'rule is brought back and used extensively to prevent the selection of candidates who

are able but do not have the backing of a Congress or PSP leader. If a leader of the ruling party has any

personal grudge against a selected candidate, he has only to tell the police and the police will pass the

traveller", to the ruin of

the career of an able young

Even a former Con-

candidate

"fellow

remark that the

is a Comm

date.

Chacko's hands.

How can one reconcile one self with this embargo when on the other hand the demand is being made by the Government that the universities develop "flexibility" in order to adjustments with needs of the Government. "There should be no occasion for conflict between the Government and the universities if both respect each other and work for a common purpose, i.e., service to society," says the Union Minister for Education In other words the politics of the Government is not politics and autonomy remains intact so long as they carry it out. But as soon as some policies are cri-ticised, it becomes unhealthy indulgence in politics.

We agree whole-heartedly with Dr. Shrimali when he says, "The concept of university as an ivory tower is not applicable in our times and in our society where rapid social and econos make numerou nds on the intelligentsia." It is surprising how the same ntleman endorses the view gentleman endorses the view that politics should not be allowed to enter the universities.

refused jobs. The Coalition Government

has suspended Section 11 of Kerala Education

protection to the backward

communities and teachers in

the matter of appointment. This suspension of Section 11 was the result of tremendous

pressure put on the Cabinet by the vested interests in the field of education headed by the Catholic Church and the

Nair Service Society --- both

bent on giving a free run to appointment of teachers.

Paravoor and the NSS at Changanasserry had earlier

passed resolutions demanding

that the Government do away

with Section 11 and other clauses that give benefit to teachers and backward com-

The Coalition Government has failed to check the on-

slaught of land-greedy rich

peasants on the forest lands

in the High Ranges. The

Government was powerless in preventing the illegal

land in Udumanchola and other places because the

occupants were rich peasants

relations with the leaders of

the present Government. When P. T. Chacko was

NEW AGE

tion of vast tracts of

planters who have close

munities.

The Catholic Congress at

framed to give

in the universities. The persons

noil the students. Our struggle for national independence inspired the students for is the consciousness that they have to build up the nation, our freedom and democracy and to keep it away from the universities will not help.

### Failure Of

The fact of the matter is that the leaders of the ruling party

into smugness through pallia-tives. If the Government and are situated so that they may become alive to the needs of the society in which they live."

What we need is not less of politics, but more of politics scientifically conceived and well applied. Universities are the nome of intellectual adventure Let there be free contention of political opinion so that the students can think freely and choose responsibly.

University students are at the hreshold of life. They should be encouraged to have open and free discussions on politics so that they learn to argue dispassionately and take decisions on the basis of facts. Free discussion will also help them to develop tolerance for the other man's point of view. Here it is that they can learn the first les sons in democratic behaviour. They will also, then, be better equipped to sift right politics from wrong and be safe from the "vendors of glib slogans and factional go-getters.

Malady

The real cause of indiscipline cannot be politics which, taken seriously, can be the most potent force to ensure and strengthen discipline, as it would re-late day-to-day activity to a goal, an ideal. The most serious malady is the wide-spread in-difference of students to national problems. They lack the ennobling thrill that comes from a sense of participation in a great human endeavour. The Radhakrishnan Committe port had pointed out that "this aimlessness, this indifference to basic issues, is to no small extent, responsible for the decline of standards, for the fading of.

ideals, for the defeat of human endeavour. Even the Sri Prakasa Committee set up to go into the question of moral and spiritual instruction was of the opinion that "The sense of cohesion and national purpose which was created by the experience of a common strug-gle for freedom has largely ceased to operate and individuals and aroups are more concerned with sharing in the rewards of power and patron-age than with facing the challenge of national reconstruction and enriching the national heritage. All this has reacted adversely on the minds, and attitudes of youth and undermined their discipline and morale."

How then are we going to whip up the enthusiasm of the younger generation? What are we going to put up as an ideal that should grip them and discipline their energies? The "no-politics-for-students" enthusiasts in fact suggest that their eyes should be shut. That is

\* SEE PAGE 14

# KERALA NEWS-LETTER Kisan March To

Trivandrum A jatha of thirty, led by A. K. Gopalan, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, and organised by the Kerala Karshaka Sangham, will begin its march from Kasargode on June 28. Pandalam P. R. Madhavan Pillai, Vice-President, and C H. Kanaran, General Se-

cretary of the Kerala Karshaka Sangham, will be the d puty leaders of the Jatha.

nendments?

Amen

anothe

Chacko's

Amtica

order.

W EARING brown shorts and blue shirts and raincoats and the palm-leaf "topees" of Malabar kisans to protect them from rain and sun, the members of the jatha will march about four hun-dred miles in twenty-seven days and reach Trivandrum July 24.

The Working Committee of the Kerala Karshaka of the Kerala harshand Sangham, meeting in Tri-chur on June 2, decided to organise this jatha to create public opinion be-hind the demand to be presented to the Ministry and the Legislative Assembly that no changes harmful to the interests of the kisans should be made in the Ke-rala Agrarian Relations Bill.

The Congress has for long talked about land reforms. At Nagpur it even mandated the State Governments run by it' to get through land legislawithin the year 1959. But there are States which have yet to put such legisla-tions on their Statute Books while in those where this has already been done land re-forms have been reduced to a

Only in Kerala under the Communist-led Government was an Agrarian Relations Bill adopted which effectively prohibits evictions and provides for distribution of sur plus land. It is in line with what the Congress has always declared to be its aim. Yet the Bill has not been given Presidential assent. And the report now is that the Bill will be sent back to the Ke-rala Assembly for amend-

Right from the moment the Communist-led Government promulgated the Ordinance banning evictions and de-clared that it would frame a comprehensive land reforms bill the landlords and other ed interests had been up in arms against it.

But the Communist Government was not to be brow-beaten by such tactics. The Bill was adopted by the Legislature on June 10, fulfilling a long-standing demand of the peasantry. On June 12, the liberation struggle was launched. The day after the Bill was sent to the Centre for Presidential assent, the Communist-led Government was dismissed by the Centre.

The landlords and the vested interests celebrated their victory. They rushed to New Delhi to make representat to the President for amend-

ing the Bill. The kisans also did not sit quiet. Eight lakh signatures vere collected on a memorandum demanding imme-diate Presidential assent to the Agrarian Relations Bill and its implementation.

JUNE 26, 1960

BY OUR TEACHER CORRESPONDENT before the nation and are now at pains to wean the students, the most vitally conscious sec

from outside, about whom the the UGC are really honest let UGC Committee has found them heed what the Radha-"clear evidence" that they act krishnan report stated: "We as "agents-provocateur", are cannot teach the lessons of free-really these factionalists. dom by the methods of servially these factionalists. dom by the methods of servi-The Committee has failed tude. Students should be ento make a distinction be-tween politics and factional social and cultural activities of rivalries and has indulged in the areas in which the colleges cynical assertion that politics

heroic action, not indiscipline. What can enthuse them now raise the academic and intel-. lectual standards and make reality. All this is politics

## Leaders

have failed to keep up in prac-tice the political ideals that they set before themselves and

FROM PAGE 10

interests, they have yielded gress MLA, K. R. Narayanan has complained in public that Ezhavas are dubbed as Communists and

Act

to pressure of the land- Serious greedy capitalists The Coalition Government Malady promised to bring down prices of essential commodities to give relief to hungry sto-machs. The Governor, in his essential Address to the inaugural session of the Kerala Assembly, reiterated the Ministry's decision to take effec-tive measures to bring down the spiralling prices of food-

#### PRICES GO UP

months of the Govern-ment, the prices have have further gone up. In Trivandrum now, one measure of drum now, one-measure of rice costs Rs. 1.6 in the open market, whereas in the same month last year, it was only 0.86 nP. In a n submitted to the Chief Minister by the President of the Ma Kisan Panchavat (PSP). K Kuningama Kurun com plained that in the three districts of Malabar, distribution of rice through fairprice shops are not at all satisfactory.

ties have all gone up still higher. In Alleppey, the price for sugar in the open market is Rs. 1.50 a pound. The working class cost of living index also indicates that the

the leader of the Opposi-tion, he had led a move-ment in 1958 of the forest ernment. Some leaders of the Kottayam District Con-gress Committee were, and gress Committee were, and still are, deadly against still are, deally against become hungher still, un-ejection of those who have employed hands will never encroached the forest lands. find employment, and rule of Because the leaders of the Coalition Government are fit of handpicked followers of subservient to the vested the ruling parties.

stuffs.

But during the four

Prices of sugar, gram, chil-

toiling people are put to un-told suffering in the State. ment in 1958 of the forest told suffering in the State. I and occupants against which the Coalition Govern-their ejection by the Gov- ment is moving. The promises ernment. Some leaders of given by the Chief Minister the Kottavam District Content of the State. given by the Chief Minister are never gong to be realised. The hungry stomachs will become hungrier still, un-



**KERALA COALITION** 

tors and other middlemen.ed. But he did not ban the The cooperatives had become entry of papers like Mathru

The leaders of the present. Government, when they were in the Opposition, propagated Kerala eratives were all ruined by the Comnunists

Now, the new Government is reversing the cooperative policy of the Communist-led Government, giving all the the Public Service Commis-Government, giving all the the Fublic Service commis-benefits of cooperation back sion decides that a person is to those upper classes who qualified for a particular job, had been enjoying it before it is the police who will ulti-April 1957. April 1957.

bresent the candidate. After he is back selected by the PSC, he will The decision of the present Government to give toddy shops to the contracbe screened by the police and the has to produce a certifi-cate that he has not been associated with any subser-sive activities. This rule was there in Kerala before the Communists took office. The Communist-led Government totally changed this pattern and cholished the police veritors has by now become notorious. The contractors oppressed the tappers and exploited them. Under the Communist-led Government the toddy shops were given to tappers' cooperatives on the basis of negotiated contracts. As a result of this measure, the economic lot of the tapsustained some losses. By an executive order

d within a fortnight of the new Government's assumption of office, the contractors have been given back all toddy shops and the cooperatives have been subjected to heavy losses. Home Minister P. T. Chacko's anti-Com nist crusade has spread to the jails, He has banned the entry into igils of all Communist newspapers and journals hitherto given to the prisoners. His reason was that direct political propaganda among the had to be prevent-



But the representation of 200 landlords seems to have weighed more with the Congress overnment at the Centre than the demand of eight lakh kisans. How else could it have decided to send the Bill back for

In Kerala itself, Mannath Padmanabhan and the Na Service Society have demanded that the Bill should be en tirely scrapped. Sitting in the Treasury Benches in the present Kerala Assembly are many who, when the Assem-bly was debating the Bill, had moved amendments with the only purpose of torpedoeing the entire Bill.

One can imagine how safe the Bill will be in their hands when it goes back to them. ents will be made to increase rent and the rate of compensation, to enable the landlords to evict tenants and escape the ceiling provi-

sion. It is to prevent this b mobilising public opinion that the Karshaka Sangham defrom one end of the State to

ready to begin its march, small jathas have already gone into action at the vil-lage and block level. These jathas are going round the villages explaining the dan-ger that threatens the Ag-rarian Relations Bill, popularising the kisan march to Trivandrum and collecting funds for it. The whole of Kerala will be covered by these small jathas—even places which will not be covered by the main Jatha

There is a new stir in the presantry after the announce-ment of the jatha. And that is precisely what is not to the liking of the strong-man of the Pattom Cabinet, Police Minister P. T. Chacko.

Addressing a meeting in Kottayam on June 10 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the "liberation strug-gle", Chacko said the kisan jatha was planning to enter the Assembly and create dis-

From the man who found insurrection in the study classes which the Communis the study Party is conducting, this was not such a surprising state-ment.

Responsible leaders of the Communist Party have again and again declared that unlike the present ruling parties who while in Opposition organised the subversive and violent "liberation · struggle", the Communist Party will be-have as a responsible Oppo-

sition party. And by its action in the last four months, it has proved this in practice. But as far as the Police Minister is concerned, all this has been like casting pearls before swine.

Not that the Police Minis ter has not heard these de-clarations and seen the Communist Party's activities. There are many, pro-blems of the people which his Government, pledged as it is to protect the vested interests, cannot solve. Like anti - Communists every-where P. T. Chacko hopes to anti - Con divert the attention of the people from these pressing problems by talking about Communist subversion and violence. Poor Chacko, these are days when even Eisen hower does not succeed in uch anti-Communist

#### Workers' Jatha In Capital

M EANWHILE, another jatha has already reached 'Trivandrum and receiv-ed a warm welcome from the working population of the

capital city of the State. This 21-member jatha, re-presenting 800 workers of the Commonwealth Weaving Mill, left Cannanore on May 29 and walked 330 miles to reach Trivandrum on June 22. The demand of the 800

workers is simple: the

# the Karshaka Sangham de-cided to organise the jatha IROURKELA

As the main jatha gets ously. Through the crack one

It took about two days to plug this hole and the fact that even Germans were not allowed to take photo-graphs of the crack shows how desperately efforts. were being made to keep the country from knowing that Blast Furnace No. 2 had become a deathtrap for the workers.

There have been other defects, too, and plenty of them.

A couple of months ago, the oxygen pipe in the steel smelting shop burst killing a technician on the spot. The slab-cutting machine in shop casting pig iron is also defective. One of its key parts is said to be second-hand and work on this machine had to be suspended for few days.

All this has happened before the West German erectors of the steel plant have left our shores. Nobody knows how many more de-fects lie hidden behind the glittering white facade of the Rourkela Steel Plant, nobody dares guess how many of the parts used in this crucial project are second-hand junk.

The prevalent feeling here the structural defects treat the structural in Rourkela as some isolated incident Structural defects have also been found in the Durgapur Steel Plant built by a British consortium.

NEW AGE

reopened. If the manage-ment refuses to reopen it, the Government should take over the management for the time being. And till such time as the Government takes it over, the workers should be helped with free rations, etc.

By closing down the mill, the management has the management has con-demned to starvation the 800 workers and their familles who were receiving an annual wage of Rs. eight lakhs.

By its closure, the country incurs a loss in production of sixty lakh yards of cloth and the Government loses about the Government loses abo Rs. four lakhs in revenue.

Thus it is not an issue which concerns only the 800 workers. It is an issue of vital importance to the State. Yet the Government kept its mouth tightly closed all the time the workers were de-manding the reopening of the mill or the taking over of its. management by the Government.

Only a week after the jatha had begun its march from Cannanore did the Government issue a statement. And even then all it had to say was that it was considering the possibilities of taking over the mill's management. No categoric statement that the Govern-ment will take over the management though every circumstance - connected circumstance connected with the closing of the mill would have justified such an action long ago without all this delay and procrastination. The British owners of the

Commonwealth Weaving Mill have exported crores of rupes . in profit. They did not hold any consultations with

weaving mill which was the Government before de-closed on April 26 should be reopened. If the manage-this affront, the Government is still only "considering the question of taking over the anagement."

The spinelessness Pattom Cabinet before the vested interests is becoming Cabinet before the notorious. Right at this moment, the cashew bosses are threatening to close down their factories because they do not propose to implement the Government's Minimum Wages notification.

#### Tripartite Decision

The Nainital Labour Tripartite has provided for pre-cisely such eventualities as the Commonwealth closure The Government is supposed to take over such establish-ments and run them. But the Pattom Government seems to be influenced more, by Finance Minister Morarji Finance Minister Desai who thinks that Tripartite decisions are not binding on the Government. that they are meant only to be violated. Otherwise, why should the Kerala Government be still considering the question, two months the management has closed the factory?

The Commonwealth work-ers' jatha to Trivandrum has raised their struggle to a new level and they are gathering more and more support.

C. H. Kanaran, General Secretary of the Kerala Karshaka Sangham, has in a statement called on the peasants to give full support to the Commonwealth workers saying their action is part of the struggle against unemployment in Kerala.

#### ····· ★ FROM FRONT PAGE

the West German and British monopolist circles.

The callousness of the Government of India was such that it did not even appoint a technical expert to supervise the erection. Nor did it insist on the implementation of the safety clause which had pro-vided for purchase of all machinery through world tenders. In the event, all this was purchased from the erec-tors themselves and we were cheated all along the line.

The West German contractors charge about ele-ven per cent extra on actual cost of erection. All the defective structures are being mended at our cost-the mended at our cost-the West Germans getting ele-ven per cent profits on that also. The more their mistakes the more does it cost us and the more it puts into the pockets of the West German monopolies.

Vet it is not too late to get the West Germans to honour their commitments. They can yet be made to rectify mistakes at their cost. The Government of India can yet resort to the safety clause for calling world tenders for the rest of the work.

And it is high time the Go-vernment appointed a com-mittee composed of Members mittee composed of intermet-of Parliament belonging to all parties and highly-skilled technicians to check upon the construction of the steel plants in Durgapur and Rour-

PAGE THIRTEEN

ously. Through the crack one could easily see the defective construction. Both the British and Ger-man monopolies were against India building steel plants in the public sector. Only after the Soviet Union had offered to build the Bhilai Steel Plant and the Government of India had accepted the offer and when there were similar when there were similar offers for steel plants from Czechoslovakia and Poland. did these monopolies hastily agree to build Durgapur and Rourkela.

> When against this background, serious structural defects are detected in both the plants one wonders what these imperialist cirthe plants cles are up to. Were they only interested in seeing that India did not · accept the Polish and Czech offers which would have meant two real good steel, plants for the country? And had they planned right from the beginning to build such plants as they have built in Durgapur and Rourkela-plants which, because of plants which, because of their structural defects, would never be able to work to capacity and would be dogged all the time by one miskap or another?

And all the time we are paying through our nose-paying with funds which could have been utilised for excellent steel plants like Bhilai if only we had accep-ted the Polish and Czech offers.

This conspiracy could been easily defeated if the Government of India had not been so complacent, if it had not placed such implicit trust

# THE WAY TO SOLVE PROBLEM OF STUDENT INDISCIPLINE

#### \* FROM PAGE 10

practical nor desirable. noither With a defective system of edu-cation, with far from satisfactory conditions of living and inadequate facilities for health and education continuing to prevail, this is absolutely sible, nay irresponsible.

Students have to be taken into confidence. Their opinion must be respected and given due importance. Here again the report of the Radhakrishnan Committee is explicit. It states: "A restless youth, disco with its older generation, conscious of talents and cramped by lack of opportunity, which draws simultaneously towards and away from the Indian pattern of life, eager, thoughtful, suspicious, requires to be treated with understanding by the colleges and universities

By way of filling up the ideological vacuum, the Govern-ment is trying to perpetuate another fraud and once again. with the wholehearted approval of "pure educationalists" of the HGC A scheme is being chalked out for "imparting moral and spiritual" instruction in the moral universities and colleges. The rding is very clear and is used to surreptitiously introdu religious education and under nine the secular character of our State. Even the Constitution is being bypassed in this sinis

The truth has come out of the horse's mouth. The Committee set up for the purpose states in its report: "In order to avoid constitutional difficul arising out of Article 28 of in Paragraph 3, the terms of reference laid down for us speak of 'moral and spiritual institutions' and not religious educa-

the Constitution is safe in the book. The letter is safe, let the spirit perish. Politics should not it is controversial.

What a travesty of secularism and of university edu-cation! One fails to understand how a spirit of scientific enquiry and objective thinking will go hand in hand with inculcation of reverence for authority through religious obscuran-

In the opinion of the above Committee, the main thing is that some great ideal of life should be placed before our young people and this should sink into them and become a part and parcel of their being they complete the education al process.

It was more clearly stated by Dr. Radhakrishnan while writing on the aims of University education. He wrote: "We mu have a conception of the social nave a conception of the social order for which we are educat-ing our youth... societies like men need a clear purpose to keep them stable in a world of And he bewildering change." And he suggested that this ideal, this conception, can be the directive principles of our Constitution

One wonders why our educationalists did not take the sug-gestion and work it out instead of running for this kind of obscurantism. Have they lost faith in its fundamentals or do they not find them worthy of enthusiastic espousal? It is legitimate to ask the Union Minister for Education whether he is serious about maintaining the secular nature of our constitution.

Surely if non-secular ideals "sink into" the students, their nation into secularism

cation seems to be bent upon undermining the secular nature the universities because of our State but let them rer that the nation would rot allow this sabotage.

#### Attack On Democracy

The cynicism of the authorities does not stop at the political parties. It covers and touches the students' unions, too. The UGC Committee says, "Univer-sity unions are another extra-curricular activity which take a great deal of the time of the students and in India they have become a peculiar type of trad union and a forum for voicing grievances." They want the iniversity unions to become what G. C. Chatterjee says "a **The Scheme** subordinate wing of the institution as a whole."

It is an attack on the democratic right of the student community to organise itself and collectively demand a redress of its genuine grievan ces. Mass action on genuine issues cannot be condemned by any honest Government. For example, can any demo-cratic-minded and peaceloving person condem ...hat lents of Japan are do

#### **Utilise** The **Unions**

We have our independence but our struggle to consolidate it and give it a content is not Colossal problems face of which de us the solution mands collective effort on the part of the entire nation, including the students. Instead of condemning the unions or try-

tion as such." So, the sanctity of will not come about by any ing to reduce them to depart-the Constitution is safe in the miracle. The Ministry of Edu- ments of colleges and universiments of colleges and universi-ties, we should use them as inents for creating an atstrum mosphere in which can achieve the aims we have set before our nation and enshrined in our Constitution.

> Even the problem of indiscippline can be best solved through the unions. Here again the advice of the Radhakrishnan Committee would be useful. It had suggested: "Indiscipline should be terminated by the good sense of the students." Instead of of the students." Instead of curbing the initiative of the unions, they should be made to shoulder the responsibility. Only that would make them act responsible way.

# Danger In

The scheme conceived osten-sibly "to inculcate in students the values of discipline, social service, dignity of manual la-bour and dedication to the country." can go a long way in country," can go a long way in solving the problem but only if 'it is saved from bureaucratic and authoritarian handling. Th association of students this with their organisations heme can make it really use-

The danger is that its plan and execution will be left entirely in the hands of officials and the students will work in it just as they work to pass the siasm, it will generate boredom and then, there will be anothe problem of tackling indiscipline in national service camps.

If, on the other hand, students are actively associated with its planning and execution, it will not only help the students to identify themselves with the task of national reconstruction but also give them the thrill of contributing to the building up of a strong nation.

From the way Dr. Shrimali has expressed himself regarding the scheme, much hope cannot be placed on it. He considers it merely a way of postponing the evil day of unemployment and keeping the boys and girls busy with something. "It is true." says he, "that the scheme of national service will provide of only a temporary palliative but we should not forget that from the nsychological point of view seventeen plus is. the age of most crucial importance and if we can keep the youth at this age engaged in productive and constructive work for one year, it may change their whole outlook and may make them more self-reliant and better equipped to face the realities of life." With this half-heartedness beand it, the scheme is doomed to failure.

It is no use blaming the students or political parties when the men responsible for education are not serious either about national ideas or about the schemes they pilot. The really serious problem of student indiscipline cannot be solved unless:

An atmosphere of open and free political and intellec-tual discussion is created in universities:

🛠 Student unions are taken into confidence and given proper responsibility and freedom of action:

- The students and their organisations are actively associated in projects and cerning them.

# WFTU RESOLUTION

#### \* FROM PAGE 7

union delegations between capitalist and Socialist coun-tries and also among capi-talist countries, the bilateral and multilateral agreements among organisations of various affiliations advoca Trad Union Congress, have increas-ed remarkably in the last few Vears.

The General Council welcomes the fact that the trend toward trade union unity is growing stronger. t the entire conthroughout the entire con-tinents, such as Africa and Latin America, in spite of the considerable obstacles raised by certain leaders of the ICFTU. It denounces the stubborn refusal of the ICFTU leadership to reply to the many proposals made to it over a period of the movement for national independence and to win independence and to win satisfaction for the workvital economic ers'

The General Council calls on all workers and trade unions to pursue and inten-sify exchanges of delegations and bilteral and multilateral individual unions, national trade unions and centres, in order to increase common action for peace, for demands, for trade union freedoms and for the eradication of colonialism.

In this year of the WFTU's 15th anniversary, the General Council invites them to celebrate this event by meetings conferences recalling and in what conditions, World Federation of the Trade Unions was born in 1945 from the common struggle of the workers and peo-ple throughout the world against fascism and for a lasting peace.

The General Council of the World Federation of Trade Unions is convinced that this ession will help to strengthen unity in the struggle waged by the working class and trade unions in all countriog

#### (June 9, 1960)

# 

nationalism."

the

HIS week has seen the ever, was fired by Eisenhower biggest Asian victory for in his notorious Manila speech. Т and freedom since nock-out blow of Dien Bien Phu. The U.S. imperialists have not yet been knocked out but they have been sent reeling and battered. The staid London Economist ne 18 has starkly summed it up: "The defeat that the United States has sustained... is direct and undisguised.

The U.S. rulers and their Kishi henchmen had till the very last resisted the popular universal demand that and universal demand Eisenhower should stay away. erally engulfed the Japanese reactionaries, who had not hesitated to institute a ood-bath in the streets of Tokyo.

#### Shattering Defeat

At last the Japanese Secu-rity Chief had to declare that he could not guarantee Eisenhower's safety. It is now 1'erealed that before he set the American President had been bombarded with letters from all over the United States urging him to keep away from

It is a humiliating and shattering defeat equally for the U.S. imperialists and the aggressive monopolist-ba ed politicians of Japan. It is ictory of all the peoples of Asia and of the world—a victory of tremendous di-mensions and import. aporld-a

Above all, it is a rebuff to ance only para-American arrogance only illeled, in recent times, shooting down of the U-2. Khrushchov had recomm at the Paris Summit that a cat stealing milk should ose rubbed in the dirt to teach it to behave. This is precisely the medicine that the militant Japanese people have administered. This standing up to and answering back of American threats contains many a rich lesson for us all.

Nor was the humiliation Japan alone. In Manila, the President's motorcade was 'greeted" with placard-carrying students asking for the removal of U.S. bases. Stones were hurled to express popuindignation. In Okinawa, huge demonstration demanded the end of U.S. domination this largest base in th Pacific and for the return of the island to Japan. And the booming guns of the Chinese people warned the U.S. President that the Taiwan Straits ere not Lake Michigan. The decline in U.S. prestige

following the fiasco-ridden tour will play an important and beneficial role in the days

#### Anti-Communism Didn't Work

The second aspect of the Ike to which attention nee to be drawn is the defeat of the "anti-Commu American will be recal that Kishi constantly ha on this theme. It will be harped membered that Hagerty used all the resources of his imagi-nation to dub the demonstrators as consisting only of "Internationale" singers. The biggest cannonade, how-

JUNE 26, 1960

has as vet been no basic cl well illustrated by the attitude to Japan. Writing on the Japanes cene on the eve of Ikes' tour, Robert Trumbull of the New York Times, polemising against Hagerty, wrote: "It is odd that the Americans who only a few years ago sold the Japanese on ept of their island the con country as a sort of Switzer-



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made to it over a period of nearly ten years by the WFTU for joint action at the international level for the preservation of peace, to support more effectively

social demands.

in his notorious Manila speech. He painted a picture of "Communist menace" to peace as represented by the growing trength of China. He tried hi best to draw a gruesome picture of a vast international "subversive campaign" directed by Moscow and Peking. And the final absurdity was, against the background of all that happening right at that very moment, his declaration that Communism "trampled

All this at a time when even the New York Times (June 12) had stated, "the President's journey is essentially a tour of U.S. bases (on other's territory-M.S.)" Its Tokyo Correspondent had warned against the "minority Communist deinstrators" argument thus It seems fair to say that when Japanese demonstrat against the treaty, most of them are really demonstrating against war." The almost prophetic utterance had also been made, again by the same paper, that "when President

senhower comes to the Orient he will stand as the symbol of all that Asians consider wrong with U.S. policy." It is essential to m that not a single Indian paper, including a

paper, including the doughty anti-Communist Hindustan Times, in their comments on

land in Anie, should now dis count the prevalence of neutration in Japan .... This is neutralism of the variety that pervades India..., in the case of a majority of the demonstrators, the real motivation is likely to be neutralism.

It is against this neutralism—another name for foreign policy of indepen ence and peaceful coexist--that Eisenhou and the American Governm have decided to do battle And it is precisely this very same neutralism that the Soviet and Chinese Governwith the ments, consistent principles of a Socialis foreign policy, have hailed and supported. This difference in attitude is surely worth pondering over.

#### Danger Is Not Over

Fourthly, it has to be pointed ahead with its demands out that despite the heavy the scrapping of the treaty, knocks and the isolation, the the resignation of Kishi and American imperialists are far from abandoning their plans. The communique in Manila talked of continuing close military collaboration. It went on menacingly to talk of "furthering Phillipine defensive capacity in the light of modern re- tic Party is at sixes and sevens quirements." arlier the Phillipine's Chief of Ikes' tour swallowed this Staff, Manuel Cabal, had an- The Communist I bait. Everyone of them nounced that U.S. missiles of Japan has come out

Calcutta Greets Japanese People

A PUBLIC meeting to nese people against U. S. greet the people of imperialism and its agent, Japan on their heroic the Kishi Governmet. struggle against the U. S.-Janan Security Tréaty was eld in Calcutta on June 18 under the joint au 18 under the joint auspices of the Communist. Party and the Marxist Forward Bloc (MFB).

Amar Basu, MLA, leader of the MFB, presided and Jyoti Basu addressed the gathering.

The resolution adopted at the meeting pledged the support and solidarity of the people of India to the just struggle of the Japa-

for the scrapping of the treaty, for the resignation of Kishi and the dissolution of the Diet.

The powerful Sohyo combi-nation of trade unions and the National Council Against the Security Treaty have issued

imilar statements. The ruling Liberal-Democranght of modern re- ut raity is at sites and seven " Only a few days and there is open talk of Kishi Phillipine's Chief of himself being thrust aside. nimself being thrust aside. The Communist Party of

Pointing out that the Japanese people's struggle against the Security Treaty strengthened the battle for peace, the resolution deanded the liquidation of U. S. military bases in and the withdrawal of American troops from all coun-tries, especially in Asia, and expressed the hope that "the Governnment of India will come forward to lend its moral support to the people of Japan in the interest of world peace."

In addition help is to be provided for the construction of various industrial enterprises and for the development of Cuba's electrification.

It has been reported that Khrushchov and Castro will exchange visits to further consolidate the friendship that this agreement has symbolised.

And this is help to a Government whose foreign policy was enunciated by one of its top leaders, Jimenez, thus: "the Revolutionary Government of

# FOR NEW VICTORIES AGAINST U. S. IMPERIALISM

all the trouble to subversive activity was a ludicrous method of analysis. This failure to play up the Communist represents .uet another serious set-back for

#### U. S. Against Neutralism '

America.

The third point of importance in connection with this debacle is the revelation of the true meaning of neutralism and its relationship with American policy. During Eisenhower's tour of India it had been glibly asserted by some that the U.S. was coming to terms with neutralism, that U.S. policy had undergone a sea-change.

No doubt there was a change. No doubt the same blind opposition to India's foreign policy was no longer to be observed. What was looked, however, was that this was part of the new American "diplomacy in depth"—infiltrate where frontal assault is too difficult. The fact that there

ted out that to put down the Side-winder variety were forthcoming.

At Taipeh, the communique reiterated the American posi-tion with regard to the Chiang clique. It was promised all protection and help. It was praised for its "forthright na-tionalism." It was told that "all its efforts" would find Ameri-can backing, shortly after Chiang had engaged in anothe ad outburst about "liberating the mainland.

At Seoul the American President and another of his puppets talked about the unification of Korea and the "menace from the North" and said not a word about the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea or the dismantling of a single base.

#### People Will **Press** Ahead

It is this American obduracy, however shortsighted, that has inspired the Kishi clique to disregard all the niceties of democracy and parliamentary procedure and go ahead with ratifying the Security Treaty. Evidently it honed that the calling off of the Eisenhower tour was con cession enough to outraged Japanese national sentiment. But the people are not to be put off, especially when so fine a first victory has been theirs. The Japanese Socialist Party has declared that it will p

ringing call hailing the "great victory" and urging that it was sary to "broadly develop of the vario struggle strata of the Japanese people, with the workers' general strike as the core." The ere is no doubt that this call will evoke an even mighter response than typhonic Eighteenth Wave. the

#### AND IN CUBA

## T is not only in Asia that

one witnesses this erosion of the American position, the thrust forward of independence and the bellicose desperation of the U.S. imperialists. Right at its doorstep Cuba teaches the same lesson.

On June 18, an important greement was signed in Mosbetween the Soviet Union and the Revolutionary Go ment of the fiery patriot Fide Castro. This is a follow-up of the Mikoyan visit to Cuba, which sent shivers down spine of the Wall Street tycoons

้อาาาริสิติสอง The agreement significant Soviet assistance to Cuba's economy, which is sought to be held under duress by the U.S. The Soniet Ilnion is to buy one million tons of Cuban sugar in 1960. At the same time it will supply crude oil and oil products—both to break the U.S. blockade.

#### 🛥 🌳 by hohit sev

Cube holds that Cube's geo graphic proximity to the Unit-ed States puts her under no obligation to maintain a political alliance with that country and that Cuba should not enter into a bloc with the USA spearheaded against any Euro-pean nation. Similarly it must not enter into a bloc with any aime European country

against any European nation. "The Revolutionary Government has declared that it would follow a policy of peace and friendship with all nations would develop trade and diplomatic relations with all countries on terms of respect for Cuba's sovereignty and equality."

In contrast to Soviet aid has been the American attitude of economic pressure and outright military provobeen more including cation. There have b than 60 air-raids the hombardment of Havana Recently there has heen frenzied talk that the U.S must act quickly before the Soviet Union establishes its base in Cuba!

Here again we have a example of the U.S. attitude to neutralism, whenever this is an expression of a desire for independence and against agpressive grounings. Here again we are likely to witness serious conflict and even worse, until the U.S. imperialists are humbled and cornered even more than they are today.

June 21.

REGD. NO. D597 🗠

5



HE elusive Phizo has popped up in London. Not only the diehard British Press but the London Cor-respondents 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 however, no room to any romantic nonsense. With Phizo as their pawn, the im-perialist 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 rehellion tartice 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 prohis paganda war against India.

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

The African people are rising against colonialism and seek international supknow 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 itine-rary. He went from Dacca to Manila where he secured 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 pre-sence, 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 Special Representative of Goenka's Indian Express on June 17, tries a different ap-proach 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-Indián 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<sup>®</sup>propaganda gunner.

The Political Correspondent of the Statesman, June 18, has put out the following: "As a reput out the following: "As a re-sult of conversations, with U.K. representatives, the Govern-ment of India, at present, has no reason to believe that Phizo who is a second sec who is now in London will be allowed to abuse his hospitality and start anti-Indian propa-ganda from Britain. For that reason, little thought is now be-ing 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-



ort, above all Indian: When the Indian representative would condemn imperialists' would condemn imperialisis atrocities and support the claim for their self-determi-nation, Phizo would come handy for a counter-blast. His propaganda role would be to denounce Indian atro-pites in the Naga Land and be to denounce Indian atro-cities in the Naga Land and howl against the denial of of self-determination to the Nagas. India would look double-faced, appear hypo-critical. Just as Dalai Lama one 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 am azing and shocking is the soft attitude of our External Affairs Ministry. It is yet "studying" the problem whether to de-mand his extradition or not, while the British legal experts deny any such possibility and this is being leaked out to the and 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 fan-tastic statement, "As far as I are a Commonwealth naam aware a Commonwealth na-tional cannot be refused ad-mission into the U.K. even if he arrives on a forged pass-port." All newspaper readers

The first to admit his pre-sence was the Commonwealth Relations Office, while the Bri-tish Home Ministry went on denying it till it all became too hot and the British High Com-missioner 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 Correspond-ents of the leading Right-wing papers are being used to soften up Indian public opinion.

G. K. Reddy of the Times of India, June 13, 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 asy-lum 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 in good work from there. Indian national opinion is not so naive as to swallow all this for it is widely known that for it is wheely known that the British imperialist agen-cies 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 Lon-don Correspondent of the Times of India, concludes, "It will not an easy thing for the British Government to either deport or hand over the Naga rebel lea-

ing equally considerate and there being no problem at all. and

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 in-stead of sending him back to India, we will next be faced main, we will next be faced with the argument that Bri-tain 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 con-dition" 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 an ti-In dian bombardment through the Fact-Finding Combombardment mission. His real Mecca is the USA, as of all such reactionary refugee personalities. The Times of India's London Corres-The pondent, G. K. Reddy, cabled on June 17, after getting all the needed dope from the pro-Phizo sources, "There are indi-cations that Mr. Phizo's final final destination is New York where he probably wants to explore personally the prospect of rais-ing the Naga question before the United Nations."

#### NEW AGE

# **Rousing Welcome** To Rashtrapati

• by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, June 21 ed by the cheering crowds 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 warm-ly welcomed at Vnukov airly welcomed at Vnukov an-port by Leonid Brezhnev President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, members of Government and of the Pre-sidium of the Soviet Com-munist Party. Members of munist Party. Members of diplomatic corps were pre-sent and Muscovites in big numbers had come all the way to the airport to greet the Rashtrapati who was garlanded by Moscow's In-dian colony which was present in full force. When the Indian President appresent in full force, when the Indian President ap-proached 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 main thoroughfare in the newly built southwest of Moscow which leads into the centre of the city, crowds had started gather-ing an hour or two before the Indian President was the Indian President was due to arrive. As the car with the two Presidents cntered 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 gally decora-tid and the people of Mosc

buildings were gaily decora-ted and the people of Mos-cow 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

uniforms and took their salute as the young sol-diers smartly marched past

Many doves were releas-

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. Commission The scheme of operation is the same because the patrons who master-mind the moves of their stooges like Phizo nd 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 coun-try and the future of unity and life of peaceful labour of our people.

Indian public opinion can-not let the Government of India drift over the Phizo affair. It must sharply demand from the U.K. Government that Phizo be u.s. Government that Fnizo 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.

and some people tied In-dian 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 friend-ship of Soviet and Indian peoples: Hindi-Rusi Bhai-Bhai! were written on red cloth in Hindi and Russian

cloth in Hindi and Russian and hung across the route. Today is the second day of the visit. In the morning Dr. Rajendra Prasad call-ed on Leonid Brezhnev, Soviet President. Later he laid a wreath at the Maulaid a wreath at the Mau-soleum of Lenin and Stalin on Red Square and paid homage to the Soviet lea-ders. After seeing the Mau-soleum, the President ex-pressed astonishment at the fact that bodies of the

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 apart-ment and his cabinet in Kremlin and called it an "inspiring experience." He also visited the Kremlin Museum where old regalls also visited the Kremun Museum where old regalla of tsars, their crowns, jewels, robes and carriages are on show. The Rashtra-pati showed interest in the long leather boots of Peter the Great mode by that the Great made by that unconventional monarch with his own hands. The Indian President also visit-ed historical cathedrais 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 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.

The other part of the prob-lem, having claimed Phizo, is that we must reclaim Phizo to work peacefully, and democra-tically 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 po-licy that will win the confidence licy that will win the con of the Nagas and wean them away from the path of rebel-lion to which they were pro-voked by the imperialist agencies who exploited their wellknown and justified grievances. India's honour must be vin-dicated and the best of Indian

humanism come into play over the problem. The struggle to claim Phizo

is a struggle against the impe-rialists' conspirators, slanderers and provocateurs.

The struggle to reclaim the Nagas is a struggle to strengthen national unity on sound de-mocratic foundations.

The Phizo affair must make us rethink in more ways than