

Editorial

The acutely felt grievances and rapidly mounting campaign of the Central Government employees for an all-India strike from July 11 is frontpage news. A big crisis is ahead unless good sense prevails and soon enough.

The accredited representatives of the 22 lakh employees seek a negotiated settlement and their demands are fool-proof in terms of the Union Government's own declared policies and earlier decisions.

exempted the army cooks and

T HE Union Government re-fuses to talk unless its employees first agree to its dic-tation. This is a travesty of trade. unionism. The employees rightunionism. The employees right-ly refuse to yield. The Govern-ment is making preparations to unleash repression as if it will really work. This is no way to run the country thirteen years after independence.

The Central Government is gambling with the peace of the country and the produc-tion of the nation. It is an intolerable situation

Let there be no mistaking the mood of the mass of workers and employees. In the Eastern Reilway, out of 94,553, almost all, 94,511 voted for strike. In Northeast Railway out of 33,000, 98.4 per cent voted for. Right in Delhi, 48,669 voted for and a mere 713 against.

In the last Parliament ses the Government boasted that defence production had increased 24 per cent. And yet it re-fuses to listen to the very workers who did the magnificent job. In no defence estab-lishment is the vote for strike lishment is the vote for strike less than 92 per cent. In Cossi-pur Gun and Shell Factory it is 95.8 per cent, in Ichapur Ordnance Factory 94.03 per cent. In the Kanpur Small Arms Factory 966 voted for and 15 against. In the nearby IAF workshops at Chakeri where the near Arms is to be menuworkshops at Chakeri where the new Avro is to be manufactured, it was cent per cent. And strike ballot in the defence establishments is conducted under the supervision of the management.

When the leaders of the Central Government employees met in New Delhi on June 23 they declared with great confidence, "no amount of repressive measures will deter them from the chosen course of action.

They reflected the all-em-bracing unity and grim determination that is fast developing at the base where Joint Councils of Action are being set up.

Despite all provocations, the union leaders are acting very responsibly. They have ex-empted the operational area i.e. NEFA, Mizo Hills, Lalakh, Kashmir and Jammu from their strike action. They have also hospitals. Their one main demand is

that dearness allowance should be linked with the cost of living index. To deny it is plain injustice on all counts The textile workers and the

Tripartite Indian Labour Conference. Union Labour Minister Nanda gave the solenn assurance that the Govern-ment will implement this re-commendation and that it applied both to the public and

private sectors. The Pay Commission has not

T HE Joint Council of Action of Central Govof ernment employees, meet-ing on June 23, adopted the following resolution: The Joint Council of

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the following resolution: The Joint Council of Action carefully considered the reply dated June 10, 1960, received from the Secretariat of the Prime Minister to the letter Secretariat of the Prime Minister to the letter addressed by the Chairman of the JCA. The meeting deplores the attitude of the Prime Minister as reflected [960] in that letter declining to meet the representatives of in that letter declining to meet the representatives of the JCA. The Prime Min-ister's contention that the "recommendations of the Pay Commission amount to an award by a tribunal is untenable. The very fact that the Government has united the Government has that the Government has unilaterally modified the recommendations is proof in itself that it was never

an award. an award. The Council regrets very much that the Prime Min-ister should have taken ex-ception to the formation of a Joint Council, and is of the opinion that the creation of the Council was in exercise of the fundamen-tal rights of the workers to organise to safeguard their rights as a means of col-lective bargaining under the Constitution. The Prime Minister's anxiety for the well-being of the employees and the improvement of their living standard is wholly inconsistent with his refusal even to meet the representatives of the

employees to discuss their legitimate demands. It is not seriously dis-puted that the Govern-ment's failure to stabilise prices has made consider-

able inroads in the real wages of the employees. The Council, therefore, while sharing the Prime Minister's concern for the successful fulfilment of Plans and aware of other grave issues of both national and international importance fails to appre-ciate how a legitimate effort to prevent a further deterioration of admittedly

deterioration of admitteny low living standard is "un-becoming". Under these circumst-ances, therefore, the Coun-cil is compelled to reaffirm its carlier decision and calls its earlier decision and calls upon all Central Govern-ment employees to go on strike from the midnight of July 11 (sero hour of July 12) 1960. The Council very much regrets the in-convenience which would be caused to the public and wishes to emphasise that wishes to emphasise that it is the Government's un helpful and unreasonable attitude which has forced this course of action on the

employees. The Council appeals to the public for its sympathy and cooperation in the em-ployees' struggle for a fair

The Council urges the Central Government, em-ployees to stand united and determined to make this ployees to stand united and determined to make this historic struggle for justice a success. The Council is conscious of the ordeal through which the emplo-yees may have to pass in-cluding the banning of the strike by the Government strike by the Government and yet feels confident and yet feels confident that no amount of repres-sive measures will deter them from the chosen course of action.

Fet Govi. Justice!

bank employees of the country already get their dearness al-lowance on this very scale. The Central - Government-appointed Cement Wage and Boards have also recommended the adoption of this formula for these industries in the prifor these industries in the pri-vate sector. How can the Union Government, as the employer in the public sector, refuse to give dearness allowance on the which it recommends to the employers in the private sector to do?

Above all, the First Pay Commission recommended this very formula and the Government accepted its recommendation. Between the First and Second Pay Commissions, the employees were fibbed off with a paltry so-called interim relief. And now, after the Second Pay Commission Report and some years, the Government refuses to im-plement what it had once accepted.

For the implementation of this very demand, the Central Government employees went on strike in 1949, 1951 and 1957. The Government must imple-ment its own early pledge and not provoke its employees to go on strike again.

Another main demand is for a need-based minimum living wage as unanimously recommended by the 15th

opined against the earlier re of the 15th erence. It was commendation Labour Conference. It was misled and misguided by the Finance Ministry which wrote to it that the Government did not consider the recommendanot consider the recommenda-tion of 15th Labour Conference binding and mandatory. It is the Finance Minister who deserves the sack for un-

authorised and unfair inter-vention in affairs that rightly are the concern of the Labour Ministry.

A Secretary of Morarji's Ministry cannot be allowed to write off the unanimous recommendations of a Tripartite Conference, duly and solemnly endorsed and accepted by the Government representative, the Union Labour Minister.

If the Second Pay Commission is quoted against the 15th Tripartite Labour Conference, who will ever trust the word of the Government, what will happen to the whole tripartite machinery so laboriously built up and above all, what will ensue in the country's indus-

ensue in the country's indus-trial relations? This is no way to safeguard industrial peace, but the surest method of scuttling it.

The Central Government employees will not only be fight-ing for the most elementary ing for the most elementary right of a minimum living wage but they will also be fighting

to make the Indian Government honour its own pledges when they go on strike on July 11. The Indian people will support them not only because theirs is the demand based on elementary social justice but also because they expect the Gov-ernment not to function in a crooked but honourable way:

It is no use hoisting the tattered banner of national emergency to resist the just demands of the employees. Where is the national emergency with the Rashtrapati, Defence, Finance and Railway Ministers all out of the countru?

It is no use repeating the false argument that a wage-rise to the Central Government em-ployees will lead to inflation and endanger the Plan. There are Planning-cum-Labour Minister Nanda's own words against this falsehood. In the last session of the Parliament, he clearly stated that wage-rise was not sponsible for the inflationary pressure.

What should really stir national conscience is that during the whole course of the First and Second Five-Year' Plans the Central Government employees got nothing more than Rs. five during 1957.

It is no use relying on the INTUC to break workers' unity

and the coming strike. It is something like a broken reed. The experience of the Jamshedpur general strike and the textile strike in pounda, in 25, 1959 should be enough for Commont to realise the tile-strike in Bombay on July the Government to realise the grim truth. Again in Calcutta the local INTUC has been join-ing with the AITUC whenever the mass of workers have gone into action in a big way. The, Congress leaders do consider it undesirable but it is real and tells its own tale. The Govern-ment will be acting in a criminally irresponsible manner if it cannot read, these plain signs of the time.

The workers are preparing with all their might for their general strike but negotiated settlement - is their declared first choice. We earnestly hope good sense will prevail and the Indian Government will soon start talks with the leaders of the Joint Council of Action and before a situation goes out of hand. the

Indian public opinion cannot let the Government play with Indian peace, production and the Plan. It will give all sup-port to the Central Government employees who are only fighting for their just and minimum due and to make the Indian Government act honourably.





P.M.'s Spots: Various Shades

The Prime Minister's monthly Press Conference is always an event, dotted all over with spots, both dark and bright, and some colourless. Nehru's new slogan, announced in Surat "Aj kam, kal labh" (work now, gains later) may be new from Nehru but it is really the traditional capitalist slogan, perhaps as old as capitalism itself.

THE Press rightly asked

him whether after ap-pealing to labour not to press for higher wages, he had in nd "a similar appeal" to the bosses to put a ceiling on their profits. The Prime Min-ister stated that his Sural Surat logan was meant both for the workers and the capitalists.

Actually life, ho tells a different tale. Central Government employees are threatened with an Ordinance if they pro forward with their demands while the recalcitrance of the textile bosses is going unchallenged.

Nehru took a purely for-malist, legalist stand, the way he treated the Central Government employees' grow-ing mass campaign. In his view, a reopening of the issue after the Pay Commission's report could be "a very bad precedent." If a Government refuses to open an issue on the pressing demands of millons of its own employees, can it be called reasonable or mocratic?

also made the Nehru argument that his Government could not "just by-pass or ignore what a high-power Pay Commission has recommended." The dearness allowance the employees of his Government are demanding is according to the First Pay Commission's formula. The minimum wage they are de-manding is in strict accord with the unanimous recom-mendations of the 15th Trlpartite Labour Conference.

Does it make a sound ar-gument to say that the Second Pay Commission cannot be bypassed but the First can be and also the 15th Labour Conference. It is neither common sense nor justice but the old trick, heads I win, tails you lose. The Working Committee, The Working Committee, with due Press publicity, announced its Corruption Probe Plan. The constitutional pandits were upset, was not the Congress Party leadership usurping the functions of the Government. Pt. Nehru answered that "real corrup-tion" would be dealt with by the Government while the Congress leadership was concerned with "improper behavi-our verging on corruption." The subtle distinction is a new exercise set for the con-

stitutional experts. Nehru was happy that the World Court's decision on Nagar Havelli was in favour of India. Nobody, however, asked him, why the experiment was not being repeated in Goa as well. 🐂

Phizo came in for a series of questions and our fear expressed last week has come true. Pandit Nehru stated that his Government did not "pro-pose to ask for repatriation of Phizo". But he expected the British Government "not to his anti-Indian encourage activities. He, however nei-ther asked for nor got any such assurances from the

PAGE TWO

Something still more amaz-ing followed, Question: Is any foreign Power behind this independence movement in Naga-land? Prime Minister: "That I do not know. It would hardly be

proper for me to say so." Even the ordinary news paper reader of our country knows that the British im-

perialists began the Naga rebellion and now their American elder brothers are keeping it up. The Prime Minister's statement is an alibi for the Anglo-Am can gang provoking this separatist rebellion on Indian soil.

Greater faith in our country's policy of non-alignment and greater response for the same in other countries of the world was the "moral" drawn by the Prime Minister from the happenings in Turkey and similar developments in other countries

The real highlight of the Press Conference, however, was the Prime Minister's open-hearted and unqualified support for the latest Soviet disarmament proposals voiced in clear-cut words. "The Soviet proposals are

a constructive and helpful approach.... the broad ap-proach undoubtedly exhibits a desire to bring about disarmament, not to play about with it but to bring

it about with it but to pring it about.... "They have tried to meet several objections raised by other countries previously. They have gone out trying to

meet them "The Soviet proposals are an honest, straightforward and very helpful approach... They do indicate to me an earnestness on the part of the Soviets to achieve something in disarmament."

Such a forthright stand by India helps to unmask the imperialist hypocrites and pushes the struggle to achie-ve real disarmament one step ve real disarmament one step nearer the goal of a world witnout arms.

While the Prime Minister n New Delhi heightened India's contribution to the struggle for world peace, the Rashtrapati in Moscow, in his reception speech be-fore the Ambassadors of the Bandung Powers. ex plained our national aims and line of advance in the present world set-up.

He said: "Independence is no longer an issue either in Africa or in Asia. The question is one of consolidating freedom by giving it a broad economic base."

While welcoming assistance from all the developed countries of the world, he warmly expressed "appreciation of the generous assistance that the generous assistance that we in Asia and Africa have received from the Soviet Union." In the end he pro-posed the toast "in particular to cooperation between Asia, Africa and the Soviet Union." The above constitutes the had been sole good progressive aspect of last year, duri present-Jay Indian policy. ign exchange

But it is not all. The Indian Government pursues a dual policy, whose other aspects is tricky and slimy,

> Morarii In Bonn

WHILE the Rashtrapati was making these truthful statement in M Morarji Desai was visiting Bonn, soliciting West German "aid" for our country's eco-

Bonn was on Morarji's itinerary when he visited the West last but his West German double Erhard had no time to spare for him. This fascist-brand insolence caused umbrage in Indian official circles but it was played down in the Indian Press. Behind-the-scene contacts went on till the ground was prepared for the Indian Finance Minister's present visit.

Stefan Richard, New Delni Correspondent of Stuttgarter Zeitung (June 20) introduced Morarji Desai to its readers as "one of the Crown Princes of India". Deutsche Zeitung proclaimed, "one day he may be Nehru's successor."

Our readers will remember Erhard as the German repre-sentative to the World Bank Conference held in New Delhi, who went up and down our country preaching the virtues of private enterprise and the folly of huge public sector projects for rapid in-dustrialisation.

Erhard has not changed. The latest authentic evidence is his exclusive interview with Frank Moraes, editor of undian Express (June 18) who quotes his opinion that "the development of mammoth schemes such as hydro-electricity was not suited to countries like India where they were 'mere museums of psychological endeavour.' It was economically more sound to develop handicrafts and small industry."

He was "sincerely eager to He was "sincerely eager to help the progress" of coun-tries like ours, but "he sees this in terms of larger private enterprises and freer foreign investments." Frank Moraes also met the representatives of the Chem

representatives of the Chamber of Commerce in Berlin and his conclusion is, "I had the feeling that certain dou-bis and hesitations still afflict most German husinessmer in their economic approach to india. Their own views as to the proper relations between the State and business differ vastly from that of our Go vernment. They are nervy of nationalisation."

In plain words, they are not satisfied with the pre-sent policy of the Indian Government. They would Want it to move much more want it to move much more to the Right before _ they would think it really worth their while to "aid" India in a serious big way. With the above background the communique issued after the Morarji-Erhard negotia-

tions can be better understood in its true light

West Germany has granted India a thirty million-dollar credit to help finance the last year of our Second Five-Year Plan. This is nothing new. It had been solemnly promised last year, during India's foreWe Dip The Red Banner Harry Pollitt

O N June 27 died Harry Pollitt, Chairman of the Communist Party of Great Britain, Party of Great Britain, from a stroke on board the "Orion" while re-turning from his Austra-lian trip. The world working class, all who cherish and fight for peace and freedom lost a valued friend and an outstrouting loaden outstanding leader. The Political Com mit. tee of the Con

Party of Great Britain said in a tribute: "Harry Pollitt was one of the greatest leaders produced by the British

working class. Today the Communist Party and the Socialist movement owe him more than to any other individual. "He embodied in him-self the great qualities of the British working class from which he sprang: its fighting capacity, its tenacity, its ndomitable courage and

spirit of class solularity. "It was to the service of the working class that he devoted his en-tire life".

The Secretariat of the National Council of the

only the announcement of this year's instalment. The West German Govern-

ment has also agreed to extend two-thirds of the liabilities due on the Rourkela plant for an initial period of four years. This again is no new aid for any new project but only postponement of the date of Indian repayment.

On another page we publish the story of the mess, if not sabutage, that is on in Rour-kela. India ought to be demanding damages from the

For the extension of . the Rourkela steel works as visualised in the Third Plan, the German Government would "endeavour (not guarantee— "endeavour (not guarantee-PCJ) to grant long-term pay-ment possibilities." The Hin-dustan Times, June 28, is edi-torially misleading the Indianrublic opinion with its comment: "This is similar to the Soviet undertaking in respect to the expansion of Bhilai steel project."

Facts are otherwise. The Soviet Union built Bhilai on credit at 2.5 per cent, repayable in rapees, over 12 years. The West Germans built Rourkela on credit at 6.3 per cent, repayable in marks, over four years.

Are the above two proposiions the "same"? The West German Govern-

"sharing multilateral measures still to be decided in detail." In to commit themselves, unlike the Soviets, to any definite figure for the Third Plan. They will consider it together with the U. S. and other creditor nations of India ng India's fore- then face us with their collec-ctisis, and is tive terms.

Great Britain expressed its "heartfelt sorrow at the loss of an outstand-ing leader of the world Communist movement and a great friend of India. Please convey deep sympathy to Mrs. Pollitt and family." We dip the Red Flag in homage to our loved Harry Pollitt.

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S. Korea, Turkey And India

T HE Jan Saugh mouth-piece, The Organiser of June 6, analyses the latest South Korean and Turkish developments. Its main generalisation about these two countries is that "in both cases, the frustrations of the peoples found their effective expressions through a conscientious army."

It admits that the situation in our country is "not half as bad" but it lists the "explosive factors" as follows:

"We are launching all sorts uneconomic projects... Corruption is corroding our national life too.. We not able to feed ourselves. And we are not able to defend ourselves. Students are, if anything, even more dis-contented in Bharat than either in South Korea or in Turkey. Thimayya - Menon episode showed that the Indian army is not without a mind, a will, and a consciousness of its own."

Its vision of the future is, "Our restive students and our gallant soldiery, too, may have to do its duty for the Government, if it fails to do

Such is the standpoint and plan of action of Indian counter-revolution in its own words. The fact that one of the most reactionary organs of Indian reaction can so openly and loudly mouth its dreams shows how menacingly con-fident it has become.

The Jan Sangh endangers Indian democracy. It is the blackest of the black sheep. Its rantings should make all Indian patriots and demo-crats unitedly act to muzzle

> -P. C. JOSHI JULY 3 1960

(June 28)

INSIDE ROURKELA-I

two months.

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Breakdown

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01 No. 2

project.-EDITOR)

THE Rourkela Steel The daily-rated capacity of the furnace is 1,000 tons of pig-iron. But, whenever atstinking mess.

The material that I have collected from various expert sources reveal a shockng state of affairs.

The Rs. 178 crores steel lant bids fair to create a plant l record in bad workmanship, operational inefficiency, ad-ministrative bungling and colossal waste of our slender resources.

New Age of May 29 and June 19 had exposed the scandals about Blast Furnaces No. 1 and 2 respectively.

The third blast furnace, which is nearly complete, is scheduled to be put into com-mission some time in October next. But nobody in Rourkela believes that this furnace will live down the notoriety that the two previous ones have already to their credit.

The Steel Plant is being created by the Krupp-Demag Combine, which has distribu-ted contracts to about 50 other West German firms.

The component units of the blast furnaces have been built by the GHH, AEG and DIDIER-INTERNATION-AL These firms sent out 300 "specialists" to supervise the construction.

Formace No. 1

> Yet in April this year, less than 14 months after Blast Furnace No. 1 had been commissioned, its refrac-tory lining cracked. The appearance of a crack in so short a period is considered by experts to be a very un-usual thing. How did it happen then?

I had pointed out earlier that one of the causes of the crack was the defective carn bricks used in the refractory lining.

I have now learnt on the highest authority that one ROSENBAUM, a "specialist" foisted on us by the GHH, was mainly responsible for the accident.

He was made the Superintendent of Blast Furnace No. 1, although some Indian enneers working under him were much better equipped retically as well as practically.

Disregarding the warn-ings of his subordinates, he ordered a cold blast of air to be blown into the fur-nace. The accepted prac-tice is to send the cold blast to the "hot stoves", where it is heated up to 800°C-950°C. The hot blast is then injected into the furnace with the help of turbo-

As a result of the blowingin of the cold blast, the re-fractory lining which was already defective, cracked the furnace went out of com-

The crack has, no doubt been repaired; but Rosen-baum's ignorance has cost us dearly.

JULY 3. 1960



West Germans rather than plead for time to pay for the junk that is the German plant in Rourkela.

ment has also declared its "fundamental ' readiness" to contribute towards the carry-ing out of the Third Plan by all." In other words, the Vest Germans have refused

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tempts have been made since the accident to raise the output to the rated capacity, the notch or tap-hole for the molten pig-iron becomes red-hot, and it looks as if the entire refractory brickwork lining will burst out through the notch.

Hence, in order to ensure the safety of the furnace and the personnel working at it, production of pig-iron has had to be kept down to only 500 tons a day for the past

This grave defect cannot be rectified till the entire refractory lining is changed after four years and eight months fron now.

The curtailment of production by half is costing us Rs. 112,500 a day (the present price of one ton of pig-iron is Rs. 225). The total loss in four years and ten months will amount to a little over Rs. 191 crores! The figure is so stagger-

ing that it sounds incredible. But it is the reality. THE TAREE WEST GER-MAN FIRMS CHARGED US ABOUT RS. 16 CRORES TO BUILD THE FURNACE, AND, TO NOW, WE ARE BEING MADE TO PAY THROUGH. THE NOSE A MUCH BIGGER AMOUNT FOR THE SPLEN-DID TECHNICAL PERFOR-MANCE OF ONE OF THEIR

Blast Furnace No. 2 has a nuch more scandalous story

This furnace was comm sioned on January 11 this year. But it has stopped year. But it has stopped working as many as three times in the past five months, due to constructional defects as well as inefficient opera-

The most serious break-down occurred in the night of May 12, when the furnace As a result, it was completely chilled.

I am told by experts that in the history of modern steel-making, there is not a single instance of a furnace having been chilled due to flooding. Then, how did it happen at Rourkela? Here are the facts. At about

8-45 p.m. on May 12, tuyere No. 15 of the furnace was found to the burning. A tuyere is an inlet at the bottom of a blast furnace, through which the hot blast of air enters the furnace. Since the temperature of this hlast ranges betwen 800°C---

950°C, water-coolers are built round each tuyere to pre completely it from melting comp under the intense heat. Blast Furnace No. 2 has 18

such tuyeres built into its shell. Of these, Nos. 1 & 18, huilt into its iust above the notch for the pig-iron, `are kept plugged. They are opened only when a quicker flow of the molten metal through the tap-hole is

Blast Furnaces

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tent of the gas inside the furnace is two per cent. But at about 8-45 pm. on the day of the incident, the measuring instrument showed that the hydrogen content had shot up to six per cent. This unmistakably indicated that shot up to six per cent. This It is thus abundantly clear unmistakably indicated that some tuyere was burning. The fault was soon detected in tuyere No. 15. It was further noticed that a flame was shooting out of the "bleeder", made into this unusual accithat is the exhaust at the top of the furnace. It was a clear sign of an excessive accumulation of gas inside the furnace.

The situation now was very critical. Explosion of water gas in the furnace had algas in the furnace had al-ready started, because water leaking from the damaged tuyere was now trickling into the molten metal. Water was also coming out with the slag

Besides this, the daily loss in production was esti-mated at Rs. 225,000 or about Rs. 3,375,000 for the entire period of the closure. It is thus abundantly, clear

dent. I learn from knowledgeable sources that Dr. Kil-ner, Technical Adviser for the Project, visited the blast furnace shortly after the incident. He was reported to have categorically said that an enquiry should be made without any delay.

Need For Probe

Information was immedia- But it is very surprising tely sent to the top Indian that he did not pursue the technicians, who have been matter any further. Is it be-

desired. The rest are kept open. The normal hydrogen con-tent of the gas inside the t. its defective construction, which resulted in the choking of water.

* From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

The second major accident to Blast Furnace No. 2 hap-pened in the night of June 8 last. The MONKEY COOLER. the biggest unit of the cooling system of the furnace near the tap-hole of the slag, was severely damaged. Some iron, which had remained untao ped since the accident of May 12, fe.l on the wa'l of the furnace's shell and cut a hole through it. Some technical honda working at the site sustained burns.

of the The seriousness accident is underlined accident is underlined by the fact that the shell is made of welded steel plate, about 50 millimetres (or 20 inches) in thickness. The untapped iron penetrated even such a thick plate.

The furnace had to be shut down till the evening of May 12 for replacing the monkcy

We spent Rs. 16 crores to built Blast Furnace No. I and will lose Rs. 20 crores because production is curtailed

employed by the Hindustan cause some big people in the cooler and for repairing the Steel (Private) Ltd. to ope- Project are involved in this hole. rate the blast furnaces. cordid business? Again, another accident

The practice followed all over the world in d with such an emergency is to reduce the pressure of the hot blast, cut off the water supply to the coolers and to use hose pipes for the burning tuyeres.

one of the engineers in charge of the furnace ordered that the water supply should be kept fully although he knew that the pressure of water ce was four in the furna times that of air.

The casting of the furnace, which had to be prematurely started at about 9-20 was over two hours later 9-20 nm mediately after that, the furnace was shut down- and the tuyere caps were opened. Water from the cooling systems of all the tuyeres poured down into the furnace.

The most shocking part of the whole affair, however, was the conduct of the Superintendent of Blast Furnaces, who is the supreme boss so far as day-to-day operation of the furnaces is concerned.

Cost Of Repair

I reliably understand that he did not care to visit the blast furnace till midnight. By that time tuyere No. 15 had burnt out and the furnace was completely

For effecting necessary repairs, the furnace had to

NEW AGE

One is led to this concluhecause sion. the Project authorities took prompt mea-sures when there was a minor breakdown in Blast

The Superintendent, Blast But, curiously enough, Furnaces, reported the mat-me of the engineers in ter to M. Ganapati, Resident-Director of the Steel Project, and the latter immediately ordered an enquiry into the breakdown. The Shift Foreman was also suspended for cays.

But, why is it that no enquiry has been ordered till now into the major acci-dent that occurred on the night of May 12? The "masterly inactivity" of the au-the ities smacks of a deliberate attempt to hush up the scandal.

Accidents Galore

The Government of India

seems to be totally uncon-cerned about what is hap-pening to our steel plants at Rowrkela and Dungepur.

"ne least that the Government must do in this particular case is to order a thothat case is to there a tho-ro-gh probe by experts who are not connected in any way wall the Roarkela Project.

I am quite sure that it will reveal many a skeleton in the cuphoard. Such an enquiry has become all the m urgent, because there are afficient grounds for the apthat workmanship chensi the blast furnaces and

occurred on June 13, when poisonous carbon monoxide femes started coming out of Some present on the spot were in. jured. They are reported to he still under medical treatment.

It should be noted in this connection that the average cany output of pig-iron from the two furnaces since April 23 last has been less than 1,000 tons while their daily rated capacity is 2,000 tons.

This is not, however, the end of the sordid story that Rourkela is today.

Rest Of ₩£:

Steel smelting shop: Sometime ago, one of the oxygen pipes in the steel smelting shop suddenly burst. One cian was killed instan

teneously. It does not require much understand intelligence to that the accident was wholly due to defective piping.

Slabbing Mill: The produc-tion of slab ingots from pigiron had to be stopped for some time because the slatsome time because the sur-cutting machine broke down. One of the main parts of this found to be machine was found to be second-hand and, consequently, completely worn out.

All these facts make out an impeccable case for a sifting enquiry into the affairs of the project.

. Will the Government of India wake up even now?

PAGE THREE



Editorial

THE END OF JUNE 1960 has seen the bonfires of independence being lit in one country of Africa after

the other: in the West, in Mali; in the East, in Somalia and Malagasy; in the great big land of Congo stretching right across the central basin of tropical Africa. And the guns are booming with joy as Ghana becomes a Republic on July 1 with Kwame Nkrumah as first President.

India greets the new independent States and the new Republic of Ghana, hails the victorious struggle agaist imperialism and colonialism waged by their peoples for decades, salutes the memory of the countless martyrs who died in the battle for national freedom.

India greets the recent Addis Ababa Conference of African Foreign Ministers, where, through resolutions and speeches was proclaimed the renewed determination of independent African countries to throw their entire weight behind the struggles of the still enslaved peoples for liberty, justice and equality against domination and racialism, to resist imperialism's efforts to reimpose colonialism in new forms, to fight against military pacts and for the removal of imperialist bases and troops from African soil, to pursue a policy of peace and non-alignment.

The struggle for African freedom wins victory after victory. But the struggle is not yet over. Let the bonfires proclaiming independence not blind us to the desperate efforts being made by the imperialist Powers to retain their control, directly or indirectly, in countries which win their independence.

As long as Mali remains in the so-called French "community", French military bases continue on Mali's soil and Mali's sons continue to serve in the French army waging its colonial war against the Algerian people-so long is Mali's independence and sovereignty subject to severe limitations. There is a similar situation for Malagasy's 49 lakh people living in a territory by itself equal to France, Belgium and the Netherlands put together.

The British imperialists look upon Somaliland as a key point in their colonial sea-route between east and west, and are doing their utmost to prevent its achievement of real independence by continuing the stationing of military troops and other personnel.

On the frontiers of the Congo are massed imperialist troops threatening its freedom, while inside its vast territory, imperialism is using all its most notorious methols of "divide and rule" in an attempt to weaken the new independent State.

Neo-colonialism raises its ugly head again and again through the flames of the bonfires. Only the continuous, relentless and united struggle of the peoples can guarantee its defeat and destruction.

This is Africa's year—the year of African victories. These victories are the result of the struggles waged over the last half-century and more by the great African peoples. They are the results of the solidarity and unity of Africa, of the African people with their Asian brothers which grows with every day that passes, breaking through the imperialist manoeuvres to divide us.

The firm basis for this unity and solidarity is the MGKU to arrive at a negocommon struggle against imperialism and colonialism. It is this which It is this which binds us together. makes our joint actions on the battlefields of liberty invincible. To preserve Afro-Asian solidarity and strengthen it has become a sacred task of all peoples of the two continents, who value independence, peace and progress.

TEXTILE FRONT Token Strike In Bombay: July 12

General Strike In Madras From July 15

WHILE the Prime Minister goes about sermonising to the Central Government employees on the sanctity of awards, employers in the nation's leading organised industry cotton textiles - are busily engaged in systematically flouting them with impunitv.

The bulk of the nation's textile workers have been denied the wage increases awarded to them by the Wage Board and to crown it all, the millowners are now planning a most ferocious rationalisation. If the millowners' plans succeed, it is estimated that thirty to forty per cent of the workers will be thrown on the streets.

Bombay Call For Strike

It is in this light that the united union of Bombay's textile workers, the Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union (MGKU) has called for a token strike on July 12.

The decision on token strike was taken at a meeting of the General Council of the Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union held ombay on June 19.

Addressing a Press Conferce on June 20. S. A. Dange. M.P., General Secretary of the MGKU, said that the millowners had saved about Bs. 50 per month per worker, due to the introduction of various chemes of rationalisation.

In 14 out of 62 mills in Bombay, attempts are being made to impose four-loom work on a weaver and four-side work on a sider, instead of the customary two.

The first to fall victims to the millowners' rationalisa-tion offensive are the badh or substitute workers. Comprising nearly 30 per cent of the total labour force in the industry, these badli workers are termed "temporary" despite their continuous service ranging from five to ten years.

The millowners are in no mood to abide by the Delhi tripartite agreement on rationalisation, especially the provision relating to "no retrenchment".

A direct result of the millwners' rationalisation plans is the sharp fall in the employment of women workers. Compared to 35,000 in the year 1947, the number of women workers engaged in Bombay textiles is now hardly over 9.000. The millowners are now intent on completely eliminating the employment of women in the industry.

All efforts made by the tiated settlement on this question has failed. A deputathe Chief Minister of Maha-rashtra but the Government was unmoved.

Another important issue involved in the proposed token strike is the delay in the payment of bonus for

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Millowners' Association has implementation of the Wage formally withdrawn as a party to the dispute and has demanded that the dispute be taken up individualwith the 62 mills. The dilatory tactics of the millowners have further embittered the workers.

It will be recalled that the All-India Textile Workers' Conference held in Bombay on May 16 and 17 had outlined the following demands:

The Central Government should order suspension of all rationalisation schemes pending appointment of trimachinery; and partite

As recommended by the Joshi Committee, the Government should set up an all-India tripartite rationalisation body for the industry as a whole, for considering and laying down policies and principles govering ration-alisation from time to time and sub-committees on regional level working within the framework of such principles and dealing with indiidual schemes of rationalisation within their areas before they are implemented.

General Strike In Madras

N Madras State all efforts to reach a negotiated settlement on the Wage Board Report have failed and the trade unions affiliated to ATTUC and HMS have called for general strike from July

Notices of indefinite strike from July 15 to secure the implementation of the Wage Board's recommendations "in toto" were served, among others, by the Coimbatore District Mill Workers' Union (AITUC), Madurai Textile Union (AITUC), Workers' Madras Labour Union (HMS) and the Coimbatore District Workers' Union Textile (HMS).

RAJASTHAN: The Executive Committee of the Rajasthan Trade Union Congress which met on June 19 and 20. has demanded that the agreement entered into between the millowners and the minounions of the INTUC rity should be scrapped forthwith yal. and the workers paid an average wage increase of Rs. six per month from January 1, 1960, without any delay.

> The Committee pointed out that membership of INTUC unions in Rajasthan's textile industry was only a third of AITUC ership. The total strike which was observed on May 20 was convincing proof of the complete isolation of the INTUC.

The Committee also stated that no agreement with INTUC unions on workload etc., would be binding on AITUC unions.

The Committee directed affiliated unions in Rajasthan textiles to take a strike ballot the year 1958 and 1959. The on July 3 to press for proper

Board recommendations.

WEST BENGAL: It is reported that the millowners in West Bengal have made a conditional offer of Rs. six increase in wages, but this has not been acceptable to the trade unions

DELHI: Under the threat of an impending strike on June called by the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union (AITUC). the millowners in Delhi paid the wage-increases awarded by the Wage Board as from January 1, 1960.

The discussions which were going on to have a negotlated settlement had failed since the employers demanded absolute powers to carry forward their rationalisation plans.

The AITUC union had, therefore, called the strike on June 27. The strike was, however, deferred on the achievement of the wageincreases, but the union made it clear that it reserved the right to issue a new strike call if employers. tried to impose any rationalisation schemes on the workers.

Earlier the INTUC union which has hardly any follow-ing in Delhi textiles had signd an agreement as demanded by the millowners. The Kapra loor Ekta Union has made it clear that such an agreement will not be binding on Delhi textile workers.

U.P.: A tripartite conference has been called by the State Government on July 3 to consider the question of imple-mentation of Wage Board recommendations. Meanwhile, it is reported that the emplovers in the Modinagar textiles are attempting to bring Modinagar in Category II, so that they may pay a reduced amount of wage increase.

INTUC Betrayal

What is particularly significant in the fast-gathering momentum of the struggle of the country's textile workers to gain wage-rises and to defend their jobs is the INTUC's active role of betra-

> Except in West Bengal, where the local leadership was somewhat amenable to united action, the INTUC leadership has hastened to sign anti-working class agreements with the emlovers. The millowners in Bombay and in some other centres find in the INTUO unions a reliable handmaid carry through their rationalisation plans which will mean total ruin to a good chunk of textile workers.

July 12 in Bombay will, therefore, witnesses the broad unity of the textile workers against such a betrayal and this united action will be only the beginning-if the millowners and Government do not take heed. (June 29)

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PEKING SESSION OF WFTU

The Eleventh Session of the General Council of the 101-million-strong World Federation of Trade Unions, which concluded in Peking on June 9, and the important documents adopted by it are of great significance to the world working class movement, for they will enable workers in all lands to march forward with renewed vigour to win the general aim of the international working class—the common objective of peace, relaxation of international tension, peaceful coexistence, national independence and the emancipation of the workers from capitalist exploitation.

THE meeting began on June 5 in the magnificent Great Hall of the People, simply decorated with a huge emblem of the WFTU behind the platform.

Attending the session were 120 delegates and specially invited delegates from 58 countries representing forty trade union organisations belonging to the WFTU and 24 trade union organisations not affiliated to it. They had come from Europe and Asia, Africa and Latin America, symbolising the great sol darity of the international

working class. Agostino Novella, President of the WFTU, opening the session said, we shall begin our work in the atmosphere of confidence in our strength and "with this fidence and our great WFTU, we shall be always at the head of the struggle for the realisation of increasing solidarity and international fraternity among the workers of the world."

We must develop the struggle for easing of international tension, disarmament and peaceful competition among nations, with confidence because the forces of peace are invin-cible, said Novella and added: "This struggle is identified with the policy of peace pursued by the Socialist countries, with the heroic struggles wage by the people in all colonial countries for their national independence, with the struggle waged by all the workers of the capitalist countries against the policy of aggression asd exploita-

Li Chieh-po, Vice-President f the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, welcoming the WFTU General Council members and delegates to the session, assured that the Chinese working class and the rest of the Chinese pecple will do our best to give fraternal support to the workers and the people of all countries fighting for peace, mocracy, national and Socialism." liberation

Remarkable Progress

In the absence of General Secretary Louis Saillant, who was ill and so unable to attend the session, Secretary Marcel Bras, on behalf of the WFTU Executive Committee, made the main report on the development of the world. situation and the current activities and tasks of the working class movement.

The three years since the Fourth World Tra Congress, said the report, "have been distinguished by remarkable progress and by the untiring efforts of the Socialist camp and all the peace forces, but have

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a series of war provocations conducted by American imperialism The facts also show, he said, "that the forces of peace in the world, and in the first place the existence of the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries and their all-round strength are effectively opposing the war plans. Providing they act with increasing unity these forces are capable of defeating the forces of imperialist war." "It is by a ceaseless struggle," the report pointed out, "more power-ful and mathematical and united everyday,

-lasting peace in the



Agostino Novella



also been marked by many manoeuvres by the imperialist circles to place obstacles in the way of peaceful co-

plane over Soviet territory,

wrecking the Paris Summit

Conference, concluding the

U. S.-Japanese military pact, fostering the revival of West

German militarism, occupy-

ing by force of arms South

Korea and the Chinese terri-

tory of Taiwan, blatant inter-

ference in the affairs of

South Vietnam and Laos and



ernments for still obstinately continuing the feverish arms race. The Western Governments had sabotaged the disarmament negotiations. while the U.S. Government openly announced its intention to recommence its nuclear weapon

The Soviet Governme he continued, further defin-ing its plan for universal complete disarmament submitted to the U. N General Assembly, had just presented new proposals meeting certain objections of the Western Governments. Despite the sabotage of the Summit Conference by the American imperialists, the Soviet - Union had thus given new proof of its untiring efforts to prevent the scourge of atomic war. "The WFTU acclaims this new demarche by the Soviet Government and warmly supports these new pro-

The report expressed admiration and support for the workers and people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who are engaged in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. "The groundswell of

Increase in productivity as well as the growth in capi-talist production and the continued monopoly concentra-tion, pointed out the report, cannot be divorced from the militarisation of the economy which has been an essential aspect of Western policy.

Backward Reonomies

The repercussions of this general development have been particularly disastrous for a number of economically backward countries which are tled up with the world capi-talist economy. Despite their serious setbacks, the capitalist monopolies continued to exercise tremendous pressur on underdeveloped cou intries "This greatly impedes the development of these countries, except where drastic measures have been taken to do away with a colonial type

This had enabled American imperialism in particular to double its investments abroad - increasing them by 175 per cent in Africa, 197 per cent in the

WORLD

workers were also exposed to pressure as citizens and had hand over to the boargeois State a bigger and bigger proportion of their meagre purchasing power in the form of taxes.

Unemployment, after having reached very high levels in 1958, still remains very high despite the recovery in 1959-60. So capitalist economic recoveries which follow crises are no longer accompanied by a corresponding recovery in em-ployment but by continuing chronic mass anempioy ment.

Anti-Worker Offensive

The report denounced the offensive against the workers launched by the monopolists and the Governments serving them-in the form of ruthless persecution notably in Iran, Portugal, Spain and Greece, violent repression on strikers, banning of strikes, anti-labour laws, etc.

"Rarely have we seen," said the report. "clearer examples the aggressive character of the monopolies and of their coalition with the anthorities of the bourgeois States, in an attempt to increase exploitation and paralyse the power of organisation and action of the workers."

The experience which the working class has gained during the past few years has negated the theories of "people's neo-capitalism" and of class collaboration. said the report.

In all the capitalist countries the upsurge of the work-ers' struggles had been strengthened greatly in the recent period, both as regards the number of workers in action and the duration of struggles - significant among them being the strike movement in the United States.

"We are proud," the report said. "to salute these millions of brothers and sisters in the five continents belonging to all trade union organisations. They have shown great courage in making it clear that they are not prepared to ac-cept exploitation, and have given ample proof of unity and working class solidarity vis-a-vis the class enemy. They have also done much toward bringing about a general weakening of the monopolies' cosmopolitan alliance.

The report urged a decisive strengthening of unity of action and international working class solidarity between all workers and trade unions at all levels and that the struggle for peace, for the suspension of nuc-lear tests and for genuine universal and complete dis-armament would be difficult and long. It was obvious that cooperation, national and international unity of action and strong larity between all trade union organisations were urgently needed and indis-

In conclusion, the report aid, "while the imperialists aid. endeavouring by their

* SEE PAGE 14

the anti-colonial struggle is shattering the political and geographical framework of adent colonialism and is revolutionising the inter national political situation at a rate which is breathtaking the Western Governments.'

The report saluted the workers of the capitalist countries who are waging a heroic struggle against monopoly capital. "The very vigour of the working class struggle in the capitalist, countries and the important part played by the workers and trade unions in defending peace have' weakened imperialism considerably and created conditions

Marcel Bras stressed: "To gain and consolidate their national independence, to improve their living and working conditions, to maintain and increase their democratic and trade uni rights, the workers of Africa and Asia must not only unite throughout their con tinent but must also be able to count on the wider international solidarity of the trade unions and workers throughout the world. That is why, as in the past, the WFTU remains the main organiser of this international working class soli-

international economic situation, the report said: "The bourgeois Press likes to speak rosy. It is characterised by a Marcel Bras strongly de-nounced the Western Gov-crisis of capitalism."

NEW AGE

Far East and by one hu dred per cent in Latin America. It goes without saying that this brought fabulous profits to the perialists and made the countries receiving their aid devalue their currency and practise austerity. "To stand up to this pressure and to avoid putting off for many years any improve ment in the living conditions of the mass of the people, radical economic asures are indispensable even though political independence has been won."



Marcel Bras

Describing in detail the plight of workers in the capitalist countries, the report said, they are "exposed to the most cunning and disguised forms of exploitation."

Recent official figures reveal that at the most, average increases have been lower in 1959 than during the previous year and these again were below those won in 1957. are endeavouring by their During the past few years manoeuvres and provocations that the forces of peace about the sound basis of the will achieve their objective capitalist economy. But the —lasting peace in the actual situation is far less gone up in a considerable advance of the workers and number of countries.

The report said that the

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favourable for its isolation."

International Solidarity

darity."

On the development of the

KERALA SITUATION

The following is the text of the resolution adopted by the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party on the Congress-PSP Coalition Government's record at its recent session in Trichur (June 13 to 17).

IT is more than three months since the Ministry led by Pattom Thanu Pillai assumed office in Kerala State. Though it will not be correct to evaluate the policies and programmes of the Government on the basis of how far it has been able to find solutions in this short period to the burning pro-blems of Kerala; there have been enough indications of been how this Ministry approaches these problems and what at- rains and the consequent titude it adopts to various sections of the people.

Immediately after the Ministry assumed office, its spokesmen made a number of declarations which created lots of hope in the people, specially those who voted for the parties of the United Front. The Chief Minister proclaimed that his Government would give attention to "give relief to hungry stomachs and unemployed hands." He also said that every citizen would get the protection of the law without any discrimination.

It was announced that the of many departments work would be reorganised to make them more efficient and that effective.steps would be taken to eliminate corruption, inefficiency, delay, etc.

The Minister for Law gave the assurance that if any amendments were made to the Agrarian Relations Bill they would be in favour of the peasants. Statements also appeared that along with the new Government, the climate had been born in the State for the growth of industries.

Have matters been moving in the direction of these promises and the expectations they have created, in a direction which creates confidence that these promises will be fulfilled? What has been the experience of the people?

Food Problem

Soon after the new Government came into office, the price of rice distributed through fair-price shops was reduced by an average one anna per measure. Repeated assurances were given by spokesmen of both the State and Central Governments that there would be no difficulty in the matter of providing Kerala with the rice the State needed. Naturally the people believed that the miseries created by the rise in the price of foodgrains and other daily necessities would be less this year. But what is the actual situation?

During the last three the prices of rice, sugar and other essential articles have been shooting up rapidly. Compared with prices in the last three such an increase the price of riće only from taken place had when distribution iron Central Government has the talux which does not have the protection of the Malabar the supply at fair prices of Tenancy Act, jennis are evic-ting to adequate quantities to condition of the Malabar Tenancy Act, by utilising some pro-officially published statistics the price in the open visions of the Malabar Tenancy Act, by utilising some pro-

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in the Kerala Gazette, retail selling price of rice in various centres of the State was 56 to 69 nP per measure manding that Kerala should in the week ending Febrube supplied with 25.000 tons ary 26, 62 to 75 nP in the week ending April 22 and it

shot up to 90 nP in the first week of June. Nowhere can rice be got for less than Rs. 50 a bag. The scarcity months are still ahead. Because of the unseasonal and excessive damage to the crops, there is no reason to believe that the situation will improve even after the scarcity months. Last year's experience is before us when in August-Sep-

tember prices instead of going down as usual, shot up. The Government at first tried to satisfy itself by issuing Press-Notes saying that though prices had gone up a little it was nothing unusual that they were comparatively less than in previous years, that the price-increase had been checked, that prices had begun to fall. etc., statements which had nothing to do with

market and to ensure distribution through fair-price shops. For saying this when it was in office, the Communist Party was severely criticised by those who are in the seats of power today. They are the people who defeated a non-official resolution moved by a Communist mem-ber of the Opposition de-

of rice every month. And Their Stand Now

Those who vehemently argued in the days when Communists were in office that it was the responsibility of the State Government to give food to the people of Kerala, that there was no need for a Food Minister in the State just to distribute the rice supplied by the Centre and that the State Government should buy rice from wherever it can be got and give it to the people these same gentlemen are today trying to console the people say-ing they will check the ing they will price-rise by distributing from fair-price shops rice which they hope to get from the Centre.

ancy Act, landlords in Cannanore, Kozhikode and Palghat Districts have gone to the courts for getting rents increased and judgements have also been made in their

When the Bill to extend the term of the Anti-Eviction Act came before the Assembly during the last session, the Select Committee, which had a majority of its members from the ruling parties, unantmously recommended amendments to plug the loopholes in the Act which had been shown up by a judge-ment of the High Court. But in the Assembly, the ruling parties opposed these amendments and threw them out. These amendments would have helped to give more protection to occupants of home-steads. The ruling parties decided that they would not extend this protection.

Contrary to the decision of even the Adviser's regime, this Government was not only not prepared to give without auction toddy shops to cooperative societies of tappers, it is taking action to completely smash the tapper's cooperative movement. When some of these societies found they were not in a position to bid in auctions and take over

gement of these factories or to get the owners to reopen them and run them. The Government is searching for somebody to take the Sitaram Mill on lease, the question of taking over the Cannanore Commonwealth Mill is still under consideration.

As a result of the big increase in varn prices-from 20 to 40 per cent in the case of a number of varieties required by handloom weavers, workers in the handloom factories in Cannanore and ndloom weavers all over the State numbering tens of thousands and their families are on the brink of starvation. In the handloom factories in Cannanore, workers are only getting eight to ten days work in a month and that, too, not all the workers.

Protection To **Vested** Interests

Owners are in many places denying the legitimate rights of the workers, they are rerg to attend conciliation

conferences convened by the Labour Department and even when they attend, they take the most insolent attitude.

Organised efforts have begun everywhere to split the trade unions and strengthen the INTUC with the help of the police, the employers and church.

Thus as days pass by it is becoming evident that the declaration that relief ould be given to hungry stomachs and unemployed hands was not meant seriously, that, on the contrary, this Government is not seri-ous about taking steps to improve the living conditions of the people or even prevent their further deterioration. Simultaneously, every measure of this Government has proved that it is ever willing to give any is to the employ ers, big landowners, big contractors, private school managers and the other vested interests.

If the first Ordinance promulgated by the Communis Government was to ban all evictions, the first Ordinance of this Government was to suspend Section 11 of the Education Act. The Government which on some techni-.cal grounds retrenched craft teachers from Government schools and stopped the dearness allowance and special dearness allowance of the non-teaching staff in private schools, did not find any difficulty in handing over lakhs rupees as maintenance grant to managers even before they produced any accounts, etc

When this Government came to office, big landowners and forest kings celebrated their victory by encroaching on thousands of acres of forest land. There were brave pronouncements from the side of the Government that The Commonwealth Factory in Cannanore, the Sitaram Mill, some coir factories in the Sitaram occupied forest land would be evicted. But those who had illegally occupied forest land would be evicted. But those who were the were who tried to prevent these encroachments. After the forest kings who had organised the encroach-

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MORE THAN 10 YEARS BEHIND BARS

by M. R. VENKATARAMAN \bigstar SECRETARY, TAMILNAD COUNCIL OF C. P. I.

Fifteen long-term political prisoners are lan-guishing in the jails of Tamilnad. The appended list will show how almost all have already spent ten years and more behind prison bars. They all belong to the Communist Party.

satisfied.

policy of the Party.

Tas.

MONG them is K. Bala-A dandayutham well-known Party leader, speaker and writer. Twenty, years ago, when he headed the student movement in Annamalai University his was a name to conjure with among the youth throughout the length and breadth of the Province. Since then he has been repeately jailed by the British rulers and then by the Congress regime.

Leaders Of People

He led the Tirunelveli District Branch of the Party with distinction, rousing the toiling people to their just rights and exposing the anti-social profiteers in foodgrains who had the backing of the Government. He earned the love and esteem of the people. During his trial, when he was on ball he got married and within a few days, a life sentence took him away to cruel

jail custody. V. Meenakshinathan, who rose to party leadership as the tireless and indefatigable fighter for the cause of the Vitramasingapuram textile workers is also a well-known name in the Province and especially in his home district

of Tinnevelly. During his trial when he was on bail, the people of Vikramasingapuram him President of the Panchayat Board notwithstanding the machinations of the British-owned Harvey Textile Mill bosses and their hirelings. Today he is ill from

K. B. S. Mani, working class leader of Vikramasingapuram, R. Krishnan, leader of the salt workers of Tuticorin, Alagamuthu, kisan leader from Ambasamudram Taluk, are all among these longterm prisoners. So, too, are Vairavan, Veeraian and Sivaswami of the Kathalambatti Case (Ramnad District), Ma rudhai, Mottayyan, Rajamani, Joseph and Veerayya of the Shenbagam Servai Case (Madurai) and Natarajan of the Muthu Iver case (Madurai). Among them is C. A. Balan, beloved leader of the Coimbatore and Tiruppur working class. Himself a textile worker, he became an able Party functionary and earned the hostility of the exploiters of the people. He hails from Kerala and during the Communist regime there, was transferred at his request to a jail in Kerala. But when the Kerala Communist Government released all political prisoners the Madras State Government stood in the way of C. A. Balan benefiting by that re-

Changed Situation

It will be seen that almost all are in the prime of life between 30 and 40 years of age. They have been senand they have been in jail

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Communist Party State Council's Resolution 'As far as the peasants and

reality. Experience has shown that the decision to increase the quantum of rice distributed from fair-price shops to one-and-a-half measures had not been able to halt the price-rise. The latest Press-Note says

that the Government will in-crease the rice distributed through fair-price shops to two measures, that those who want it will get an additional measure of wheat, that the Government hopes, (only hopes) to continue this even during the months of scarcity and that the Government of India is making additional supplies to meet this need.

What They Said Then

Though the decision to supply two measures of rice a week from fair-price shops is welcome, there is no reason to believe that it will either check or bring down prices in the open market. Not only that; it has also to be remem-bered that card-holders are not getting the amount of rice promised by the Government, that there are lots of malpractices in the fair-price shops and that the authorities themselves have admitted this.

The Communist Party has tions Bill is not ye always emphasised that the Central Government has the

agricultural workers are concerned, evictions from land and homesteads are being made on a very big scale in many parts of the State. Whatever be the laws, the landlords behave as if they have won liberation from all of them.

Agrarian Lans

The present Government has not taken any steps to implement the Jenmikaram Abolition Bill which has been awaiting Presidential assent for over a year and the Agricultural Debt Relief Bill about which there were no serious differences among the political parties

This is also the fate of the Agrarian Relations Bill. It is said to be still under the consideration of the President. If the State Government had asked for assent to the Bill, it could have been easily got. Instead, what is happen according to Press reports is that consultations are goi on between the Central and State Cabinets about amend ing the Bill in favour of jenmies and big landowners and against the kisans.

Because the Agrarian Relaplemented, in Kasargode taluk which does not have

shops, they went into some industries to protect the investments of the tappers. This Government which says it wants to develop industries in the State, instead of encouraging the cooperatives in their efforts has begun proceed-ings through the Coopera-Department to liquidate these societies.

As for the toddy-tappers, the Government is not prepared to force the contractors to implement those conditions which it had itself. laid down before the shops were auctioned. Consequently, the tappers of Mukundapu-ram taluk/had to get ready for a strike. But this Govern ment did not press the contractors to accept the conditions it had laid down. Instead it got the police ready to launch repression on the tanners if they went on strike and forced the tappers to accept an agreement which gave them far less than what the Government declaration had promised.

Against Workers

have been closed for some months now and thousands of workers and their families have been thrown on the streets. But the Government' ments had cut the trees and has not taken any firm steps either to take over the mana-

police * SEE PAGE 12



Vindictice Policu

course of continuing their jail life.

Many are still treated as Class II. (or old Class 'C' pri-soners). They do not have any privileges as political prison-ers. At the same time special remissions through periodical review boards available to ordinary criminals" are not made available to them if at shown the utmost patience least that had been done, they and restraint in urging the would all have been released

by now. Recently it was reported that a person from Melur, their promise of early con-Madurai District, was given a sideration. But the attitude which on appeal was confirm- vernment is an obvious chaled by the Supreme Court. lenge to the democratic forces Later, it appears the Presi- in Taminad and elsewhere to Later, it appears the Presi- demond on and to the art dent commuted it to a life- ... demand an end to this crysentence. This person after serving only about four-anddes in the years 1948 or 1949 a-half years of his sentence fervent appeal to the Governhas been released and is now ment to release these com-

Sheer humanitarian considerations, if nothing else, should have moved the Madras Congress Government to make a gesture by releasing them all forth-with. But the Madras Government seems to prefer the petty and vindictive

tion and are living of charity.

In many cases they are the

custody for more than ten years. And yet the Madras State Government is not In a completely changed situation, when the Communist Party is the leading Opposition Party and is playing its due part in Parliament and the legislatures. it is ununderstandable why the Government refuses to release them. The Party as well as the prisoners themselves have made it clear to the Govern-

ment that they stand by the Time and again, representations have been made to the State Government but the Government only promises consideration but refuses to release them. It is pertinent to recall that of those originally sentenced with these comrades, Ponnu of Tuticorin died of a brain tumour while Velayudhan of Ambasamu-dram died of pulmonary

tuberculosis after vomitting blood in jail custody at Mad-Need it be said that long incarceration has affected seriously the health of one and all of them? Further, the families of every one of these prisoners face utter destitu-

(Name	Àge	Sentence	Total pe- riod in jail including remand	Suffering from
RUNELVELI CONS	SPIRAC	Y CASE		
V. Meenakshi	41	Life	7 yrs. & 9	Diabetes
nathan		an an an an Artain. Ann an Artain	months.	Intestinal ulcer
K. B. S. Mani	39	"	10 yrs.	Rheumatism
R. Krishnan	41	,,	9 yrs. & 8	Meumans
			months	Intestinal ulcer
V. Alagamuthu	34	"	9 yrs.	Eczema
K. Baladanda-	41	77	6 yrs.	Liczema
yutham				
ATHALAMBATTI	RAM	NAD) CASE	6	
			10 yrs. &	Rheumatism &
6. M. V. Sivasamy	41	77	3 months	suspected TB
	46		10 yrs. &	Rheumatism &
7. M. V. Vairavan	40	>>	3 months	Gastric Trouble
	41		10 yrs. &	Rheumatism
8. U. Veerannan	. 41	7 3	3 months	
	1.11			
IENBAGAM SERV	AI (N	IADURAI)	CASE	
K.Marudhai	42	,,,	10 yrs. &	Eye Trouble
U. ALIANA LINA			3 months	
10. C. Mottayan	35	,,	10 yrs. &	Asthma
			3 months	Tertenting Tranh
P. T. David Raja-	32	,,	10 yrs. &	Intestinal Troubl
manî.			3 months	Asthma
2. Joseph	39	Life	10 yrs.	Intestinal Ulcer
3. Veerayya	38 .		10 yrs. &	antestinai Offer
	t dia am		3 months	
IUTHU AYYAR (M	LADUR	AD CASE		
4. Natarajan	35	10 yrs	10 yrs.	
IRUPPUR CASE				
5 C A Balan	41	Life	8 yrs.	ore and Madurai jails i Kerala State

Release Of Tamilnad Long-Term Prisoners

a free man. It is freely being said that he had this privilege due to Congress intervention. If this be true, the Madras Government is adopting a discriminatory attitude to the political prisoners because they are Communists. This is sheer political perse-

cution: The charge of violence raised against their release is pointless. In this same State, two Congressmen-Kasinathan and Rajagopal -who were convicted for the murder of an Inspector in the Kulasekarapatnam case, were released after hardly two or three years in jail. At that time all Congressmen as well as Rajaji campaigned for their re-

Appeal To Democrats

The Communist Party has release of these comrades hoping that the Congress Ministers would duly carry out murder of the Madras Congress Goafter ing inhumanity. We would make a last and

NEW AGE

raise their voice against this vindictiveness. We seek the but of all democrats to whatthe Opposition political par- it is a question of fighting opties to secure the release of pression and injustice.

rades forthwith. We appeal to these long-term prisoners. Congressmen particularly to For, the issue is not only an issue of the Communist Party fraternal cooperation of all ever party they may belong,

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******* PAGE SEVEN

N. S. KHRUSHCHOV'S BUCHAREST SPEECH

On June 21, N. S. Khrushchov addressed the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers Party on behalf of the fraternal delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. We reproduce below some extracts from the speech.

SOCIALIST **TRIUMPHS**

born and matured in difficult struggle. As it developed, increasingly better conditions were created for further ad-

The building of Co society in the Soviet Union is a component part of the general advance of the Socia-list countries to Communism, a part of great revolutionary transformations signifying the triumph of Marxism-Leninism and shaking the entire old world. Communism will ac-complish its great historic nission of ridding mankind of poverty and war

Its triumph is being brought nearer by the creative labour of the Soviet people, the peo-ples of all countries of the world Socialist camp, closely rallied under the banner of Varvism-Leninism.

The signific great international ance of the achievements of the peoples of the Socialist countries lies precisely in that they strengthen the cause of Socialism by

C OMRADES, Socialism was their labour, glorify it in the eyes of all peoples, and inspire the working people of the the working people of the capitalist countries to struggle for their basic vital interests. for a free and happy life.

or a mee and happy life. Speaking figuratively, the achievements of the Socia-list countries are a multi-stage rocket which will un-failingly put all the peoples of the world into the orbit of Communism.

The economic and political scccesses of the Socialist coun-tries help to strengthen our unity, ensure the constant growth of the material and moral factors for the con-solidation of peace. When life in the Socialist, countries becomes even better, when we have mort metal, coal, oil and machines, new possibilities machines, new possibilities appear for helping and sup-porting each other, for stepping up Socialist construction in all fraternal countries. And all this immeasurably streng-thens the great Socialist camp -the mainstay of world peace

some States a nuclear war would be literally a catastrophe.

That is why the Marxist-Leninist Parties have always in their entire activity been consistent, champions of a reasonable peace-loving po-licy, of preventing another world war.

I hope you understand why I repeat some well-known truths. Such is the develop-ment of world history that two social systems now exist on earth: Socialism and capitalism. These social system are antagonistic. We, the peo ple of the Socialist camp, are convinced that the hour of capitalism has struck, that this is an outlived system.

Two World Systems

The proponents of capi-talism, embellishing and whitewashing their system, seek to extend its duration. You remember that I was accused in the United States of trying to almost physi-cally bury each capitalist. The Communists, under-standing the inevitability of the downfall of capitalisn and rejoicing in that such an hour will come, never-theless are not guided in their actions by naive sentiments and ideas and do no intend to bury every capi-talist for they understand that capitalism is its own grave-digger

The Communists are realists, they are aware that in the present conditions when there are two world systems it is imperative to build mutual relations between them in such a way as would preclude the possibility of an outbreak of war between States. Only madmen and maniacs can now call for another world war.

As for the men of sound mind—and those account for the majority even among the most deadly enemies of Communism—they cannot but be aware of the fatal consequ-ences of another war.

It is common knowledge that the Soviet Government the Governments of the other Socialist countries by deeds by their realistic policy have proved to all the peoples of the world their allegiance to the idea of peaceful coexist-ence between States. The proposals on general and com-plete disarmament, on the cessation of nuclear weapon tests and their complete prohibition, the reduction in the armed forces of the Socialist countries—I think there is no need to list here all the peace-able actions taken by our side -all this is concrete evidence of our desire to prevent war and really to strengthen the cause of peace.

We seriously prepared for we seriously prepared 107 the Paris Conference of the heads of Government of the four Powers. It will be recall-ed that the United States ad-ministration by the terminiministration by its provocations torpedoed the conference before it even began. The name of the spy pilot Powers, though this is only a small poisonous bug in

The events in Paris were lists, the capitalists, who wax not accidental. This is the tactics of imperialism. The working class, all the working imperialists headed by the people. imperialists headed by the aggressive circles of the United States of America have been opposed and are now opposed to the policy of peaceful coexistence between States.

Popular Pressure

The question might be ask-ed:-if the imperialists oppose peaceful coexistence, how did they agree to the meeting of the the heads of Government which was to have been held in Paris.

One must bear in mind that the attitude to the question of peaceful coexistence is not the same in the imperialist countries. During the conver-sations I had in Paris with President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan it seemed to me that they showed a certain understanding of the necessity of peaceful coexist-ence and even were persuad-ing me themselves that the policy of coexistence must be the guiding principle in future relations between States with differing social systems.

Not all representatives of the ruling circles of the United States of America have already learned to pronounce the words "peaceful coexist-ence", and some of them such as Dillon, allege that they do not understand the meaning a spirit of peaceful coexistence.

But time is the best tea-cher, it will also teach these diehards. Sooner or later they will understand that the alternative to peaceful coexistence is a bloody war. Let them make their choice. And victory will be on our side! As for the American people,

it must be expected that they will draw the appropriate con-clusions and will produce such leaders as understand the necessity of peaceful coexistnce between States with

liffering social systems One must also bear in mind that the imperialist countries are not monolithic, they have their internal contradictions. On the one hand, there is the working class, the labouring peasantry and the labouring intelligentsia, and on the other, there are the m

The peoples of those coun tries, especially the working class, the peasantry the labouring intelligentsia and even a part of the bourge want no war or are afraid of it. Some do not want it, others are afraid of it. The slogans of the struggle for peace against war are close to the earts of the peoples. And under the pressure of

these popular forces the Governments of the impe-rialist States were impelled to consent to a meeting between the heads of Government. But they planned in advance to wreck this meeting and to put the blame on the Soviet Union. The men who wrecked the conference are now shed-ding crocodile tears. They mourn as Judas did after betraying Christ.

the Soviet Union is to blame carrying out the will of the because it did not voluntarily imperialists... ere laid by the imperialist Powers.

Vigilance Necessary

We do not live in the time We do not live in the time when the legend of Christ was created, we live in the 20th century. Sober-minded re-presentatives of the capitalist world now admit that it. S impossible to halt the pre-gress of Socialism. And this dervices come gentlemen of deprives some gentlemen of their common sense, they rebluntly called provocative. They are getting nervous, they are raving. In such con-ditions even those who did not want to unleash war might get over-frightened, press a wrong button and the consequences will be irrevocable.

That is why it is necessary to awaken the conscience of the peoples, enhance their vigilance, organise and their viguance, organise and war is not inevitable has a strengthen the struggle direct bearing on the policy against colonialism, neces-of peaceful coexistence pro-sary to support and help the claimed at the 20th and 21st peoples who are fighting to Congresses of our Party. liberate themselves from im- Lemin's propositions about perialist, colonial oppression. It is necessary to assist those peoples who have already eained their political indepen- «practice. but are economically

dependent, to enable them to gain in strength and firmly pursue a policy which accords with the interests of peace. All this means that we must still more actively lay bare the ulcers of imperial-ism, its vices. To prevent war, including a local war social systems.

REITERATION OF PEACE POLICY

the

did not exist.

and political con

ing for peace.

American imperialism stag-gotten that Lenin's propos ed a provocation against the Soviet Union. However, the espionage, aggressive intrusion of an American plane has, so to say, its positive aspect too. This positive aspect less in the fact that the peoples of all countries who want no war and who honestly fight against it, now realise still more clearly that they must not entertain illusions, must not relax their efforts in the

The thing that has happened is another convulsion of imperialism. The aggressive quarters will continue their attempts to provoke us. This is why we, representatives of the Socialist world, representatives of the working class, representatives of the work-ing peasantry, must bravely and resolutely rebuff the militarists, foil their aggressive designs

We do not intend to yield to provocations and to deviate from the general line of our foreign policy, which was laid down by the 20th CPSU Con-gress and reaffirmed in the Declaration of the Commuupon as the colonial system which it had formerly. Besides, comrades, one can-not mechanically repeat now on this question what Vladinist Parties, adopted in 1957, during the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet October Socialist Revolution.

This is a policy of co-existence, a policy of con-solidating peace, relaxing international tension and doing away with the "cold

The thesis that in our time war is not inevitable has a direct bearing on the pollcy of peaceful coexistence pro-claimed at the 20th and 21st imperialism remain in force and are as before a lodestar for us in our theory and

But it should not be for-



Leninism.

LEFT: N. S. Khrushchov addressing the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party. RIGHT: A sectional view of the Presidium at the Congress: Ion Gheorgue Maurer, N. S. Khrushchov, Gh. Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secretary of manian Workers' Party, and Chivu Stoica.

COOPERATION OF SOCIALIST STATES

The leaders of the Commuist Parties have already held several meetings to discuss the development of economy and economic cooperation of the Socialist countries. Two years ago, a conference was held in Moscow on held in Moscow on questions of coordinating the national momy of the Socialist countries. At the beginning of this year a conference was held to exchange the experience is the development of agricul

Both these conferences have been of great benefit to the Socialist camp. I think that we shall continue to discuss together and settle the important questions of the deve-lopment of the world Socialist system. Is is necessary to strive for the maximum output with the minimal labour e within the framework of our entire system.

To this end it is necessar, to develop in each country the ranches which ensure the best results, drawing on the assistance of other Socialist countries to obtain the lacking oducts.

It is only natural that the imperialists should not like this cooperation of ours.

It is now clear to all that enly close economic and poli-tical cooperation will enable the countries of the world Socialist system to advance successfully to Socialism and

There is no other way. as shown specifically by the ex-ample of Yugoslavia. It is known that the leaders of the of Communists have

for a Socialist camp, likening. it to a military bloc. The Yugoslav leaders des-The Yugoslav leaders des-cribe their policy as one of non-alignment, even though it is known to all, the more so to the Yugoslav leaders themselves, that they belong to what is called the Balkan Noc. embracing Yugoslavia.

long been denying the need

bloc, embracing Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey. Con sequently, Yugoslavia's po-licy is anything but non-alignment. Through the Balkan bloc, Yugoslavia is linked to the aggressive military NATO and CENTO blos

OUESTION OF WAR & PEACE

questions of Comrades. international relations, ques-tions of war and peace have always deeply agitated the mass of the people. This is natural. More than once in history the anti-national po-licy of the imperialists, their desire for a redivision of the world, for the seizure of new colonies have subjected man-kind to the horrors of devastating wars.

But no matter how terrible wars were in the past, should the imperialist circles succeed in unleashing another world the imperialist circles succeed only a small poisonous bug in in unleashing another world the service of the Pentagon war, its calamities would be brass, will go down with dis-incomparably more terrible. grace in the history of the For, millions of people might United States, together with burn in the conflagration of the names of those who sent hydrogen explosions and for him on this piratical flight.



tions on imperialism were advanced and developed tens of development for the entire international situation. Some of Lenin's propositions on imperialism

back to the period when there was no Soviet. Ilnion, when other Socialist nations

The powerful Soviet Union, with it_s enormous economic and military potential, is now growing and gaining in strength; the great Socialist camp, which now numbers over 1,000,000,000 people, is growing and gaining in strength; the organisation and political consciousness of sness of the working class have grown and even in the capitalist countries it is actively fight-

Such factors are in opera-tion now as, for instance, the broad movement of peace champions, the increasing number of countries coming out for peace among nations. It should be also pointed out that imperialism no longer that imperialism no longer has such a rear to fall back

mir Ilyich Lenin said many decades ago on imperialism, and go on asserting that imperialist wars are inevitable until Socialism trium throughout the world. triumphs are now living in such a period when the forces of Socialism are increasingly

growing and strengthening, when ever broader masses of the working people tally be-hind the banner of Marxism.

History will possibly witness such a time when capitalism is preserved only in a small nber of States. maybe such

because it might grow into a world war, each people in their country must bring pressure to bear on their adhere to the principles of ween States with differing social systems able since capitalist countries exist?

Of course, the essence of capitalism, imperialism, does not change even if it is represented by small countries. It is common knowledge that a wolf is just as blood-thirsty a beast of prey as a lion or a tiger though he is much wea-ker. That is why man fears less to meet a wolf than a tiger or a lion. Of course, small beasts of prey can also years ago, when the world did tiger or a lion. Of course, not know many things that small beasts of prey can also are now decisive for historical bite, essentially they are the ntire same but they have different possibilities, they are not so posi- strong and it is easier to ren-date der them harmless.

Specific Situation

Therefore, one cannot ignore the specific situation, the changes in the correla-tion of forces in the world, and repeat what the great Lenin said in quite different historical conditions. If Lenin historical conditions. If Lenin could rise from his grave, he would take such people, as one says, to task and would teach them how one must understand the essence of the matter. We live in a time when we have neither May nor

have neither Marx, no Engels, nor Lenin with us. If we act like children who studying the alphabet, com-plie words from letters, we we shall not go very far. Marz, Engels and Lenin created their immortal works which will not fade away in centu-ries. They pointed to mankind the road to Commun

And we confidently follow this road. On the basis of the teaching of Marxism-Lenin-ism we must think ourselves, profoundly study life, analyse the present situation and draw the conclusions which benefit the common cause of Communism.

One must not only be able to read but also correctly understand what one has read and apply it in the specific conditions of the time in which we live, taking into consideration the obtaining situation, and the real balance

of forces. A political leader acting in this manner shows that he not only can read but also can creatively apply the revolucreatively apply the revolu-tionary teaching. If he does not do this, he resembles a man about whom people say: "He looks into a book but

All this gives ground to say

He who fails to understand this does not believe in the strength and creative abilities of the working class, under-estimates the power of the Socialist camp, does not believe in the great attractive force of Socialism, which has demonstrated its superiority over capitalism with utmost clarity

Is the nossibility of the imperialists unleashing war under present conditions ruled out? We have said several times and we repeat once again: No, it is not. But the imperialist coun-tries cannot but take into

whole. Naturally, the imperialists

do not want to trigger off war in order to perish in it. They would like to destroy the Socialist countries. Therefore today even the stupid, frenzied representatives of the im-perialist circles will think twice about our power before they start a military gamble.

Even if the crazy Hitler had believed that the war which he launched against the Soviet Union would end in the routing of his fascist hopdes and in his hiding in a Berlin shelter in the fifth year of the war and shooting a bullet into his head, he would not have taken such a mad the fe decision on war against our sion. country. This is quite clear! And if the imperialists do unleash a war, will our So cialist camp bet in a position to cut it short? Yes, it will. Let me cite an instance. When France, Britain and Israel attacked Egypt in 1956, our intervention put an end to this imperialist war which this imperialist war which had been started by the aggressive forces to deprive Egypt of her independence. We helped the people of Egypt who were heroically fighting for the freedom of their coun-try try.

Recent

Experience

Thus the Soviet Union and all Socialist camp countries fulfilled their duty and the war was ended. Was it not a demonstration of the strength of Socialism? And this haprened soon after the 20th Congress of our Party pro-claimed the thesis that under the present conditions war is not inevitable and that, in case it is unleashed, we have the possibility of thwarting the adventurist plans of the aggressors, to make the developments take the desired turn.

urn. It is to be remembered that this happened in 1956. Now, the Soviet Union has created such powerful means of war of which the imperialists have no full idea despite all their espionage flights.

Or let us take another example: in 1957 we prevented Syria from being attacked by Turkey which was incited to this adventure by the United States imperialists. And in 1958, after the revolution in Iraq, the Americans and Bri-tish concentrated their forces and were preparing to attack Irag. The American imperialists egged on Turkey, Iran and Pakistan to attack Iraq. All this gives ground to the Americans were in such with confidence that under The Americans were in such present conditions war is, not a hurry preparing for this attack that they even violatattack that they even viola-ed Austria's sovereignty by flying their troops stationed in Germany right over the territory of neutral Austria to Lebanon and Jordan.

But in that case as well they had to stop short and did not dare to start aggresison against Iraq in view of the resolute warning served by the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries. They flew there, stayed for a while and flew away with nothing to show for their efforts. And the Iraqi Republic continues to Iraqi Republic continues i exist-and gain in strength, It is to be emphasised that in the case of Syria as in the case of Syria as in the

account the power of the case of Iraq the point in ques-Soviet Union, the power of the tion was to beat off the the Socialist camp as a aggression which the United whole: Naturally, the imperialists gest imperialist State—was preparing against those coun-

tries The American imperialists and their adventurist policy discondited themselves have discredited themselves to such an extent that they have discredited came to be hated not only by the peoples of the Socialist countries, but also by the population. of their allied States The USSR pursued a policy

of peace even when it stood alone facing the powerful camp of imperialist States. We also pursue this policy now when the peace forces are undoubtedly superior to the forces of war and aggres-

This position of ours stems from our firm belief in the stability of the Socialist sys-tem, in our system, and, therefore, we are not warried about the future of Socialism

No world war is needed for the triumph of Socialist ideas throughout the world. These ideas will get the upper hand in the peaceful competition between the countries of Socialism and capitalism.

Fraternal Friendship

The report of Comrade Gheorghiu Dej highly assesses the role of our Party, the role of the Soviet peoples, in the struggle for the victory of Communism, for safeguarding world peace. Permit me to express gratitude for this high nt of our efforts on of our delegation, on behalf of our delegation, on behalf of the Central Com-mittee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, on behalf of the Soviet Govern ment and all the Soviet peo-ple. We declare with satisfac-

tion, dear comrades, that bonds of fraternal friendship between our Parties, between the peoples of our countries. are steadily developing and growing in strength.

Our Parties, our countries, have identical views on the domestic questions of the development of our countries and on all the international problems: guestions of the struggle for peace for the peaceful coexistence of States peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems, for the peaceful settlement of all dis uted issues between States, for disarmament and on all the other questions.

Our parties and our Socialist States never had a divergence of views a divergence or even a shade of difference in the understanding of vital international problems, ques-tions of the international re-volutionary workers' move-ment, about ensuring the viotory of the great cause of Communism.

We are convinced, and I assure you, dear friends, that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has always been and will be your most loyal dear friends, that friend in our common struggle, that we shall always march in step with all the fraternal Communist and Workers' Parties, together with the entire revolutionary working class in the struggle for, its great cause under the conquerable banner of Marxism-Leninism

STRUGGLE HANUMANGARH

Kisans fight Rajasthan Govt.'s plan to hand over fertile Bhakra area to ex-juairdars

For 'a month-and-a-half now, peasants of the Ganganagar district of Rajasthan State have been fighting a big struggle for land. During this period, the peasants have faced severe lathi-charges, teargas attacks, arrests and other forms of persecution and torture.

A and a number, of kisan leaders have already been Among them are arrested. Sheopat Singh and Joginder Handa, President and General Secretary of the District Kisan Sabha, Ram Kishan, MLA, and Balkrishan, Pleader. It is reported that after arrest, Ram Kishan and Balkishan were beaten in the police station.

This struggle of the peasants is going on around Hanumangarh—an area which is to be commanded by the Bhakra Irrigation Project.

Last year, the permanently settled peasants of this area launched a struggle against the imposition of betterment levy. The problem of betterment levy in Ganganagar district is quite similar to the problem in Punjab. As a matter of fact, the same Bhakra Project .extends its irrigation to the Punjab and Rajasthan areas.

Background To Demand

This year, the struggle is of the unsettled landless and land poor peasants against the decision of the Rajasthan Government to auction the Government lands to' be commanded by the Bhakra Irrigation Pro ject instead of allotting it to the poor peasants who have been demanding, it for vears. A few decades ago, a part

of the Ganganagar District was served by irrigation canals, but the rest of the land, especially in the Hanumangarh area, remained a desert and dry area. It was dependent upon very scanty rainfall. The peasants could reap only one crop after many years. The area was permanently visited by famines, and hence the peasants did not settle down on these lands.

Near about 1928, the Bikaner State authorities (of which Ganganagar was a part) completed land settlement. The peasants, already in occupation of land, were granted Khatedari rights and the rest of the land area was declared Raj Sirkar land (Government land). Khatedari rights were given only up to two. squares of land (nearly 32 acres), Raj Sirkar land amounted to nearly 3-1|2 lakh bighas (100 bighas=64 acres). Most of this land was granted on temporary lease basis in the years following this land settlement

So long as this area was dry, there was no demand for land and as this desert area was very sparsely populated, peasants from adjoining districts in Punjab also secured land for cultivation here from the Bikaner State.

After inclusion of the area in the Bhakra irrigation scheme, the land in Hanumangarh area became valuable, and the Rajasthan Government made its plans to

5

BOUT a hundred kisans speculate on this land. and a number. of kisan In 1955-56, the Government reserved nearly 1-12 lakh bighas (about a lakh acres) of land out of the Raj Sirkar land for the following purposes:

(a) 48,000 bighas for setting up a mechanised State Farm at Suratgarh.

(b) 30,000 bighas for allotment to the jagirdars whose jagirs were resumed by the State 9,000 bighas for the

(C) Kohla Forest Farm. (d) And the rest of the area for horse-breeding, poultry, for settling Gadaria lohers,

The same year the Rajasthan Government announced that the rest of the Raj Sirkar land would be allotted to landless and land-poor peasants, and invited applications from the peasants.

In response to this announcement, nearly twenty thoupeasants applied for sand land. Each applicant had to spend at least five rupees on stamps, etc. An applicant could be eligible for land only

if he could prove his cultivation on land or residence in this area through Girdawaris or Mal Shamari (Census of cattle, etc.) since 1951. In 1957, the Rajasthan Go-

vernment laid down more ditions (i) An applicant would be allotted 15 bighas of land ins-

tead of 25 as announced earlier. (ii) The land was categorised into four and valued accordingly: sandy-Rs. 200 per acre, sandy light—Rs. nali first-Rs. 400 and nali nd-Rs. 300.

(iii) That an applicant will have to pay the market price of the land for half the area allotted to him (iv) That in case of Pun-

jabi peasants, the applicant would be ineligible if he holds ame area of land in Punjab. Allotment Refused.

Accordingly the Government sorted out the appli-cations and selected only 5,000 as eligible for allotment. The remaining 15,000 applicants who had spent nearly Rs. 75,000 on stamps, etc., were refused allotment of any land. In pursuance of this, allot-

ment began. These applicants,

cants had been allotted land, and since then all further allotment has been stopped. It was decided to auction the remaining area of land, mainly of a superior quality which could take in about 12 to 15 thousand families of poor peasants, to pay back the cost of the Bhakra Project. Thus more than 16,000 fami-

by Jagiitsingh Lyallpuri JOINT, SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA

lies of landless and poor pea-sants have been denied any piece of land. They are mostly peasants who have since many years been residing in this area and earning their living through cultivation of land and breeding of animals.

Action Against Auction

Obviously no ordinary peasant can compete in this open auction of the land. Thus the most fertile area of land, to be commanded by our country's biggest irrigation project, will be handed over to former jagirdars and moneyed peo-This is how both the Rajasthan Government and the jagirdars and rich peasants intend to speculate in land at the cost of the common prosants. Immeditely after the an-

nouncement of the programme

****** Against Reactionary Congress Ganatantra Land Bill Utkal Kisan Sabha's Call For Unity And Struggle

rate

S TRUGGLE against the reactionary Land Reform Bill and against levy of multiple and exorbitant water-tax and the need to build a powerful kisan organisa-tion to lead this strugle were the keynotes of the Ninth Session of the Utkal Provincial Kisan Sabha held at Nilagiri in Balasore District from June 7 to 9.

Bankim Mukherjee, Vice-President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, addressing the eighty delegates and visitors from all over the State, emphasised the need to build village unity on the basis of tackling the problem of various strata of the peasantry.

The Conference discussed the Land Reform Bill passed by the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition. This is in reality a Bill giving the green signal for evictions. Many Congress members of the legislature had themselves spoprovisions of the Bill, though for reasons of party discipline they did not vote against it.

This Bill is more reactionary than the draft prepared by the Congress Government earlier which had given at least some

protection to the sharecroppers. The present Bill gives wide scope for evic-tions in the name of resumption. Moreover, for a family of more than five, ceiling is fixed at 50 standrate. ard acres to 200 acres, the of compensation is exorbitant and the landlords have been allowed to retain the surplus land. Exemptions given from the ceiling provision defeat

the very purpose of land reform. Considering all this, the Conference demanded the withdrawal of the Bill and requested the Rashtrapati to withhold his assent and send the Bill back to the legislature for amendments.

A special resolution of the Conference was on distribution of waste lands which amount to about 50 lakh acres in Orissa. As a result of the Kisan Sabha's agitation, former Chief Minister Nabakrushna Chaudhuri had decided to distribute fallow lands free to peasants owning less than five acres. The Coalition Government did not only not give effect to this order, but report is that it is planning to charge 20 per cent of the market value for these lands. The Conference demanded immediate distribution of waste lands free to the landless and poor peasants.

NEW AGE

the The resolution on Orissa Irrigation Tax Act demanded the repeal of this tax which makes three kinds of levies and its replacement by one water-

On the food situation, the Conference resolution. said that the exportable surplus of Orissa had already flown into West Bengal which is in the same food zone. Any further exports will extend scarcity conditions the which have already appeared in certain The major part of the profits accruing from this free flow of paddy has gone into the pockets of the traders and millown-The Government, in spite of its promises and claims, has not been able to check the rise in prices The Conference demanded a ban on further export. opening of grain shops in rural and urban areas and introduction of State trad-

ing in foodgrains. A new 51-member Provincial Kisan Council was elected by the Conference and Hrushikesha Pradhan as Vice-Presidents and kishore Patnaik as Joint ex-jagirdars , and Secretaries.

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as a general policy, were al-lotted inferior quality land. July 20, the District Kisan Up to 1959, only 3,500 appli-Sabha discussed the situation and decided to oppose the auction of land. A deputation met the Minister in charge on April 16 and demanded cancellation of the sale programme and allotment of the iand to the applicant pea-sonts. The Minister turned down this demand.

Kisan workers again met on May 16 and chalked out a Hogramme for struggle against the sale of the land. The programme included a public meeting at each place where. auction was to be held, demonstrations if the Government refused to cancel programme of auction and picketing in case any antipeasant element, came forward to bid in the auction.

May 23 was the first day of land auction in Hanuman-garh. About 2,000 peasants A single person can bid garh. About 2,000 por up to 32 acres of land. attended the Kisan Sabha's meeting and demonstrated. against the aurtion. The authorities could not bring forward anybody willing to purchase the land. Cne person was brought from cutside at 3 p. m., but he, too, came out and announced that in view of the peasants' demonstration he would not purchase the land.

Lathi-Charge And Tear-Gas

At 3 p. m., the suthorities made an attempt to disperse the peasants by a lathi-charge and tear-gas attack. But they could not auction the land on the first day of the programme. Kisan workers left for surrounding villages to mibilise more peasants for the next day. On the 24th, about 8,000 prusants gathcred. The au-thorities mobilised about 500

armed policemen. Despite the many obstacles riaced before them Kisan Satha workers held a public neeting. This time the police resorted to a much more brutel lathi-charge. Even the townspeople were beaten in their own shops and other Some leading public places. orkers were arrested.

May 25 was the third day of the auction at Hanumangath. In spite of the previous two days' sevcie repression and arrests, the peasants gathered on the third day als: In view of the mounting anger and determination of the peasants, the authorities dared not rescrt to lathicharge, etc., on the third day. On May 26 and 27, the pro-

gramme of auction was fixed of Redul Town. The peasants held meetings and demons-trations at this place also. On May 30 and 31 and June

1, about 1,500 peasants demonstrated in Suratgarh against the auction. They were lathi-charged and three kisan leaders were arrested. The Action Committee of

the peasants has decided to continue this demonstration during the entire period notified for auctioning of

Peasants who are already tled there and are affected ty as President, Ramchan- by the betterment levy, are dra Misra as General Se- also actively participating in cretary, Gobind Pradhan the struggle against the Rajasthan Government's plan to hand over the most fertile Biswanath Sahu and Braj- area of the Bhakra project to capitalist farmers.

cutta University. ACTS collected in course 35 per cent women. It also of the survey, together with an analysis of these comprises predominantly of adults. Of every seven permaterials, have been publish-

ed in the form of a book. entitled: City of Calcutta_A middle-aged or old. Socio-Economic Survey. Its author is Dr. S. N. Sen, head of the Department of Economics. Calcutta University.



lies behind.

Pattern

households earn Rs. 100 or less a month. Taking singlemember and multi-member households together, the together, earnings of 63 per cent families, who constitute 42.8 per cent of the total population. are less than Rs. 100 per

Growing concentration of wealth in fewer hands was evident during the period under review. Among the earners in 1954-55, employers comprised five per cent. In 1957-58, they constituted only 2.5 per cent. But, during the same period the percentage of those dependent on wages rose from 65.7 to 67.7 per

The most glaring facts re-

- 85.5 per cent. of single-

per cent of multi-member

member earners and 41

vealed in the report are:

Glarina

Facts

- About 70 per cent of the small-size households and more than 75 per cent of medium and large-size households live in over-crowded conditions (a floor space of 40 sq. ft. has been taken as the minimum requirement for every person).

About 30 per cent of the single-member households derneath the staircase or in a shop without any partieular room.

More than half the total number of households in the city are single-member units, and about 25 per cent of the city's population live a single life without their fami-The vast majority of them are male, married, and migrants.

Other important facts brought to light by the survey are given below.

Growth Of **Population**

According to the Census of 1951, the population of Calcutta excluding Tollygunge. was over 25 lakhs. Since the it has ben increasing at the rate of about five per cent , year. The ngu estimated at 36-38 lakhs, and And Karnings 40 lakhs if Tollygunge is included.

The city's population consists of 65 per cent men and JULY 3, 1960

The annual per capita income increased from Rs. 492 in 1954-55 to Rs. 560 in

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narried

the land,

JULY 3, 1960



The deplorable conditions in which the people of the metropolitan city of Calcutta have to live are brought out in a report of the socio-economic survey of the city, sponsored by the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission, and conducted jointly for four years (1954-55 to 1957-58) by the Economics and Statistics Departments of the Cal-

sons, four are adults, two children and one is either

Migrants constitute more than 40 per cent of the population. They have come from Uttar Pradesh, different districts of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. Inability to eke out even a precarious

1957-58 (i.e., Rs. 31.00 to Rs. 46.67 per month)—an in-crease of 30 per cent. But, the report points out, "the real incomes have actually declined on account of th greater rate of increase in the general price level." Per capita, real income has actually declined by about four per cent in three years.

The report further points out that seven per cent of the graduates in the, city earn less than Rs. 100 a month. Among the male earners, the Bengalis are outnumbered by non-Bengalis. About 87 per cent of migrant Bengalis 78. per cent of the permanent residents of the city and 75 per cent of the refugees are earners (a "migrant" has

have to be shared with a large number of other households or individuals.

About 40 per cent live in pucca or semi-pucca houses where conditions are a, little hetter. But in such cases also most of the amenities have to

In about 14 per cent of the households two married cou-ples have to live in one room.

Reactionary Conclusions

The above facts constitute a severe indictment of the Congress regime. But, instead of pinpointing this stark rea-



living from land in their home villages has driven them to Calcutta in search of employment. Most of them have left their fami-

About 17 per cent, of the total population are refugees from East Pakistan.

Occupational

The occupational distribution of the population shows that trading, which led to the establishment of the city more than two-and-a-half centuries ago, still continues to be the dominant occupa-tion of the citizens. About 40 per cent of all earners are engaged in distributive trades. 16 per cent in manufacturing

one who has come to Calcutta after 1935).

The position as regards employment among young speople is alarming. Over 20 per cent of the job-seekers have no employment, and as many as 22 per cent of these jobseekers are graduates and undergraduates. Among the refugee job-seekers, 12 per cent are unemployed.

Housing Conditions

There has been, it is true, some expansion in employment opportunities, but these have mostly taken place in the fields of domestic service and distributive trades. A of adolescents large number

been defined in the report as lity, Dr. S. N. Sen, the author of the report, has drawn certain reactionary conclusions.

> He says that the presence of a large proportion of single members who, though married, have been deprived of a normal family life, is "an important factor giving rise to the present instability in the social and political life of the city."

> But, are these people responsible in any way for the deprivation of a normal fami-

The report itself reveals that 87 per cent of these single-member households earn, on the average, about Rs. 73 a month. A single earner has to pay 15 per cent of this income as rent



operations, 14 per cent in public utility concerns, 12 per cent in domestic services, 12 per cent in construction.

Only ten per cent of those engaged in productive em-ployment are women. Of them, more than half are widows and 15 per cent un-

Among all women, 35 per cent are engaged in house-hold work, eight per cent in teaching and about five to six per cent in nursing and cle-

Employment

have, no doubt, entered the employment market. But nearly half of them have found jobs in hotels and res-

Apart from what has been pointed out above regarding housing conditions, the following facts show that Calcutta is a veritable paradise!

About 25 per cent of the city's population, that is. about eight lakh people are hustee-dwellers. They live kutcha houses where most of the amenities of life, like bathroom, water tap, kitchen, separate toilet, a large proportion of them.

for the hovel in which he lives. With what is left over. he has to keep his body and soul together and, at the same time, maintain dependents in his village home!

Now, with the acute housing shortage in Calcutta, exorbitant rates of house-rent. and high prices of all essential commodities, it is impos-sible for him to bring his family to the city.

It is a calumny to say that the people of Calcutta are spurred on to action because

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JNAN BIKASH MOITBA

etc., are either absent or have been deprived of a normal family life.

It is not frustration ... at being forced to live a single life but deep discontent over the mounting econo-mic distress that lies at the root of all democratic movements witnessed in this city. The people of Calcutta have always fought against attacks from employers and the other vested interests and against the effects of the anti-people policies of the Government.

These struggles show the vitality and sensitiveness of a great people. But the report considers them to be an indication of the "unsound" state of the "city's political and economic health.

The report makes some suggestions for solving the oblems of unemployment and housing.

It says that an investment of Rs. 29 crores a year or Rs. 125-145 crores in five years is necessary for creating emoloyment opportunities for the citizens. An investment of Rs. 150-175 crores is required to relieve the housing shortage.

But the report doubts whether investments of this order : are, feasible. So it suggests that the number of migrants should be reduced and that new employment opportunities should be created in the rural areas.

But is it possible to reduce the . number of migrants without building up industries in and around the areas from which they come? Is it possible to create new jobs in the country-side without implementing basic land reforms?

Significantly enough, the eport is silent on these vital issues.

But despite its shortcomings, the report has served a very important purpose_it has once again underlined the basic problems of India's economic reconstruction, problems that can only be solved in a democratic way by the democratic forces in the country.



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PAGE ELEVEN

NEW AGE

Philosophy For Socialists POOK REVIEW

PHILOSOPHY FOR SOCIALISTS by Mau-Cornforth. P.P.H. Bookstall, Bombay. Price Price Sents dialectical materialism as it should be-from the angles of method of analysis rice Cornforth. P.P.H. Bookstall, Bombay. Price R. 1.50.

L ENIN had long ago coined the aphorism-"there can be no revoluwithout tionary movement revolutionary theory." Seldom has a pointed remark packed so much of. in its compressed truth compass-truth that burst in the splendour of the October Revolution.

It is a significant fact that in the twentieth century no social revolution—we leave out the national revolutions which have, often enough, operated at a more raw and emotional level-has b complished save by those w had in their very bones the theory of scientific Socialism. theory Yet, even within the ranks of the Communist Party find all too often the fee that one can get along quite well by the rule of_the-thumb method, that any advance from empiricism will lead to dogmatism. When this feeling is criticised, then a grudging acceptance may be forth-coming for some "theories" rapid dash through Lenin's Imperialism or Mao's writings on the United Front.

This is to make a mockery of what Lenin meant by hi remark. The most fu mental aspect of our theory of scientific Socialism is its philosophical founda-tions-dialectical materialism. Without, at the least, hrint

Kerala

- FROM PAGE SIX

old the timber and collected huge amounts to lease these lands to land-hungry peasants. the Governm now suddenly begun to see "human problems" in this illegal occupation.

The much-trumpeted rubber cultivation programme which this Government is said to have framed will in practice be a clever move to elp the private owners to make more profits. If the idea is to expand rubber cultivation by clearing Government forests, the way to do it would be to take this up in the pub-lic sector and thus also im-prove the diminishing reve-nues of the Government and which a the the programme which a the Government has evolved will over the only help to hand increased income from n the expansion of rubber cultivation to the present monopo-list owners of the rubber niantations.

Reports have also appea ed in the Press saying that the Government has dethe cided to hand , over State-run leather factory in Thanganasseri to the Nair Service Society on the ex-cuse that it is running into

Thus on every front, the policies followed by the Go-vernment only go to more and more strengthen the vested interests.

Those in office today are the same people who had cri-ticised and opposed the Communist Government in the maintenance of law

PAGE TWELVE

and apply this philosophy can be made in no advance can be massed

revolution. As always practice confirms the truth of Lenin's remarks. In the case we are consider-ing the practice is a pamphlet! No one who reads through— and it has to be done at a stretch so absorbing is it— Maurice Cornforth's Philosophy for Socialists will ever again deny that a Socialist needs dialectical materialism. Cornforth achieves this re-

sult not by the usual method of repeating pat little for-mulas, reinforced by the same turgid examples. He credits his reader with seriousness of intent and capacity of understanding. So what he does is to reveal the complexities of grasping reality and in the revelation he gives us dialec-tics and materialism. It is a most refreshing approach. Another contribution to a

greater understanding of Marxist philosophy made by Cornforth is his stress on the mutual need for an dovetailing of dialectics an materialism. As he proceeds with his analysis he shows how dialectics without ma-terialism leads precisely to stem-building (Hegel is the best example), i.e., to metaphysics, while materia-lism without dialectics leads to imposition of mechani-calism on reality, i.e., to a variant of idealis

Political

Discrimination

Whatever be the declara-tions of the Ministers, never before has so much of politi-

cal pressure been exerted so nakedly on police officials. A member of the rilling PSP

has openly charged the mem-bers of the Home Minister's family with exerting such

pressure—an allegation which has not been denied so far.

has not been denied so fur-The real situation is that those who belong to the rul-

ing party and their followers

can do anything, they are be-yond all laws, they will not be hauled up whatever the

This political discrimina-

tion is now spreading to all

fronts. A very minor example of this is the banning first of

the entry of Communist jour-nals into jails and then of

Those who complained about the formation of com-mittees during the time of the Communist Ministry are

today reorganising these com-mittees and forming new ones with dozens of their own peo-ple. They are using these

not to give oppor-

crimes they commit.

certain other papers.

ole. They

which the approach is made. We are first introduced to the dialectics of nature and ociety.

Particularly illuminating for one reader, at any rate, was the author's treatment of processes and, things-the two fundamental categories of thought. He sums up his treatment of the theme thus: "To inderstand things and their properties it is always impor-tant to understand them as results of processes. Then we can understand their poten-tial of variation and change." In outlining the concept of

heart the very contradiction—the v and soul of Marxis and soul of Marxism—Corn-forth states that the existence and maintenance of any sys-tem of things "depends (a) on the maintenance of a cer-tain relationship between its parts and of a certain orga-nisation and quantitative balance of the processes constituting it and (b) on its continning to find in its surroundings the environment it re-cuiries." Thus does everything have within itself its poten-tal for growth and the tension for replacement.

ion for replacement. In the section on Material-ism, the author does well to start with an explanation on the relation between observa-tion and action. As he says, What we can find out about things must indeed be based on observation; but it consists mainly of conclusions drawn from observations in the This broad sweep apart, from observations in

course of practical activityWe gain knowledge thro-ugh our practical activity, by neans of an immensely com-plex process of observation, inference and checking con

clusions by fresh observation." In the course of further elaboration the pamphlet brings home another truthif a Socialist needs to be a philosopher, the philosopher today to be true to his name ("lover of wisdom" is a literal tronslation) has to be a Socialist.

"In social practice people are continually establishing are continually establishing fresh points of contact with the world they inhabit, dis-covering new things and new-ness of things. And as the scope of practical social acti-vity expands, so does the scope. vity expands, so does the score of human knowledge.... "These considerations about

the way we find out about the the way we find out about the world are the foundations of the materialist view of the world. Materialism rests on the foundation that we find out about things from our practical contact with them," with these remarks as his

"take-off" point Cornforth launches into brilliant polemics against the idealist views of nature and of social development. He makes magnificent thrust that id ist theories have no verifica--an idiot's rantion principle—an idiot's ran-tings have, thus, equal value as the subtleties of Einstein's sttempts at a Unified Field Theory.

It is when they get stuck on this point that the ideal-ists bring in God, the Holy Trinity and the whole caboodle. And preposterous-

ly anti-democratic this proedure is—truth can be ins-tituted only by Superior Beings. The mystic in his Beings. The myster in his tortured ecstacy and not the scientist with his reason and the human technique of ex-periment—which education can give to all—is the idealist.

But in his stress on the crucial role of practice and experiment the author does and fail to mention the specific form of a dialectical-materialist analysis of society. Here we have to adopt the method not of control periments but the force of abstraction. Marx himself had observed

that in the social sciences neutner microscopes nor che-mical reagents are of any use; the force of abstraction must replace both." Here, inciden-tally, is the all-too forgotten to the charge of persons like Karl Popper and others that in the social sciences the piecemeal approach. is the only valid one, since "social experimentation" is not pos

One could go on endlessly this pamphlet recommending this pamphiet and pointing to its many vir-tues. But to go on any longer might erect a barrier the purpose is to build a bridge. The sense-impressions and ratiocination of one reader should, at best, stimulate others to make a similar journey and find out fresh truth and virgin delight.

> -BOHIT SEN

June 27, 1960

taken to reopen the Can-nanore Commonwealth fac-tory and the Sitaram Mill and work them, if the rise and work them, it the rise in the price of yarn is not checked, if the price of rice goes on shooting up, if the Agrarian Relations Bill is amended in favour of the big ionnice and landown big jenmies and landown ers, if Section 11 of the Edu cation Act is suspended, it is not Communists or Communist sympathise alon whateve who will suffer. Whatev be their political opinion wever much their anti-Co all sec anti-Communism, tions of workers, peasant will suffer as a result of these anti-people policies

satisfaction will spread even among those sections of the people who voted for the rulpeople who voted for the An-ing parties, the leaders of these parties are trying to divert their attention by fairy-tales of Communist violence. But the people of Kerala will certainly understand that the issue is not one of Communism or anti-Com-munism, that what they urgently need is the finding of solutions to the problems of rising prices of foodgrains, evictions, the debt burden, burden, Whatunemployment, etc. ver statements some petty individuals bought or hired to become police agents might make, the Communist Party is sure the people will rip the curtain of anti-Communism and unite more and more in the endeavour to find solu tions to their burning pro-

The following is the text of the Communique on a meeting between rentatives of the Com munist and Workers' Par-ties of the Socialist countries:

Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist countries, attending the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party atten -the Albanian Party of Labour, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Work-ers' Party the Vietnamse Party of Labour, the Socia-Party of Labour, the Socia-list Unity Party of Ger-many, the Communist Party of China, the Ko-rean Party of Labour, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Polish United Workers' Party, the Rumanian Workers' Party, the Communis Party of the Soviet Union maint and the Communist of Czechoslovakia—res nist Party take advantage of their stay in Bucharest to ex-change opinions on topical is of the present proble nternational situation and

festo of Peace

trusted.

peace, d Socialism.

the Rumanian Workers' Party at the morning pession on June 22. Following are extracts from his meech: A T present the countries of

A our Socialist camp are vigorously marching forward. The great Soviet people have already made tremendous achievements in the extensive building of Communism and are successfully carrying out the Seven-Year Plan. Other Socialist countries in Europe and Asia have also won inspiring and important aphloyaments in building ents in achieveme Socialism.

Comrades! the situation of international struggle is most favourable to the cause of the peoples striving for world peace and human progress Ours is already an era in which the East wind prevails over the West wind. Things are getting daily better with us while the enemy rots with each passing day. Simulta-neously with this, the just struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples against imperialism and its against imperialism and its lackeys is surging vigorously with the sympathy and sup-port of the Socialist camp. It has become an irresistible

New **Battle-fronts**

historical current

The heroic Cuban people have set a brilliant example for the Latin Americans. The fighting Algerian people, fighting courageously, are inspiring with their tenacious militant spirit the national and dem cratic movements of all the African peoples.

New battlefronts against imperialism and its lackeys have been opened in South Korea, Turkey and Japan. the United States has maintained a tight grip....

U. S. imperialism, the JULY 3, 1960

If imperialism with the U. S. as its head, dares to provoke the countries of the Socialist camp, the Chinese people, standing together with other fraternal peoples, fatal delive will resolutely

Socialist camp.

Dozens of members have been nominated to these committees who have no other qualification than beand order, the rule of law, discrimination, utilisation of the administrative machinery for party ends, etc. What is the situation today? longing to the ruling parties, while the Communist Party which polled 45 per cent of the votes and is the Opposi-tion party is deliberately Out of 99 persons nomi-

nated to the various work-ing groups of the Third Five-Year Plan, only seven are Communists, while the PSP and the Muslim League which received less seats and votes than the Com-munist Party in the mid-term elections have been given bigger representa-tions. In many important groups there is not even Communist.

The suthorities of a school in Allepey District were asked for explanation for allowing the staging of Thoppil Bhasi's new play New Sky New rth which, all renowned Earth which, all renowned critics of Kerala have admit-ted, is an excellent art pro-duction without any parti-san politics. At the same time an obscene cultural programme justifying "liberation struggle" the freely allowed in another school.

The Government is implementing a systematic plan to dub all those whom they do not like in Governme vice as Communists and throw them out. The system of police verification of those police verification of those selected by the Public Service committees not to give oppor-tunities to various political opinions to participate in the formulation of policles but to distribute honours and positions to their followers. men who subscribe Commission has been rein troduced. Leave alone sympa-thisers of Communism, young to any

NEW AGE

progressive thoughts are kept out of Government ser-vice on this ground and those thoughts in high poistions are using it to settle personal scores.

The Home Department is making a big effort' to cow down those who are in ser-vice at present and get them to follow its wishes. Governent officials are totally demoralised by the spy-net cast around them.

Quite contrary to the prin-ciple that as long as an offi-cer works in accordance with the existing rules and regula-tions and follows the general directives of the Government, he has the right and respon-sibility to use his discretion to fulfil his duties honestly, this Government is victimis-ing through transfers, etc., all those Government officials who do not dance to the tune set by members of the ruling party. Numerous have been such transfers, etc., in this short period.

The Beal Problems

The people of this State are able to see from all this as to who really holds the reins of this Government. They are reactionary vested interests of this State, the big jen-mies and landowners, the big employers, planters, contractors etc.

Undoubtedly these policies of the ruling parties will create concern and dissatisfaction even among those who voted for these parties. If steps are not Knowing full well that dis

JULY 3, 1960

TWELVE PARTIES' COMMUNIQUE

the conclusions flowing from them for the frater-

nal narties.

The participants in the Conference unanimously noted that all international events and the develop-ment of the countries of the world Socialist system fully reaffirmed the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist theses of the De-claration and the Manifesto of Peace, adopted by the Communist and Work-ers' Parties in Moscow in November 1957.

The participants in the Conference reaffirmed their allegiance to the principles of the Declaration and the Manifesto of Peace which are a charter of the pre-sent-day Communist and Workers' Movement, a programme of its struggle peace, democracy

The representatives of the Communist and Work-ers' Parties of the Socialist countries believe that all the conclusions of the De-claration and the Manion and the Manion peaceful

most vicious enemy of the people of the world, is now more isolated than ever bemore isolated than ever be-fore. In trying to save itself from collapsing, it has, in the past few years, taken great pains to stage a "peace" fraud. It has work-ed in every way to use "peace" as a camouflage for its agrression and prenaraits aggression and prepara-tions for a new war.

However, it only serves as a good teacher by negative ex-ample. Its recent crimes in intruding into the Soviet airspace and sabotaging the four-nower Heads of Government Conference have strip-ped it and its head, Eisen-hower, of all their disguise and bared the ferocious U.S. mperialist features.

This has provided an instructive lesson to the people of the world. Imperialism, after all, is imperialism and words can never

The Chinese people fully support the just stand taken by Khrushchov at the preli-minary meeting of the Four-Power Heads of Government Conference towards the U.S. aggressors. They fully support the just struggle of the Soviet people against U. S. aggression. The Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people have always held that the Socialist camp is in an integrated whole, that aggression U. S. imperialism against any fraternal country is aga-inst China, against the entire

coexistence between coun-tries with differing social systems, on the possibility of preventing wars in the present era, on the neces-eity of people's vigilance sity of people's vigilance with regard to the danger of war since the existenc of imperialism retains the the present situation too

"The Communist Parties," the Declaration phasises, "regard the ses, "regard the struggle for peace as their para-mount task. Shoulder to shoulder with all peace-loving forces they will do utmost to prevent war."

The Declaration also draws an important conclusion on the forms of the transition of countries from capitalism to Socialism. "In present conditions in a number of capitalist coun vorking tries the work headed by its class vanguard. has the possibility of breaking the resistance of the reactionary forces and creating the necessary ons for the peacefu

accomplishment of the Socialist revolution." At the same time it is also necessary to proceed from the possibility of the working class gaining a victory the Socialist revolution by non-peaceful means.

The participants in the meeting note with pro-found satisfaction the tre-mendous successes of all countries of the Socialist system achieved in the advance of their economy and culture, in the con-solidation of the social and State system, in the further development of Socialist democracy. The great com-Socialist monwealth of nations is steadily gaining in strength and scope. The Socialist camp is in the prime of strength. It exerts a tremendous and everincreasing influence on the entire progress of mankind The successes of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies inspire the working class and all the working people of the capitalist countries in the struggle against the on-slaught by the exploiters on

their vital interests, in the struggle for peace and Socialism.

The participants in the Conference declare that the Communist and Workers' Parties will continue to strengthen the cohesion of the countries of the world Socialist system and will preserve like the apple of their eye unity in the struggle for peace and the security of all peoples, for the triumph of the great cause of Marxism-Leninism.

Signing the Communique in Bucharest on June 24 were representatives of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, **Bulgarian** Co ist Party Hungarian Socialist Work ers' Party, Vietnamese Party of Labour, Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Communist Party of China, Korean Party of Labour, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Polish Unit-ed Workers' Party, Ruma-nian Workers' Party, Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

SPEECH

Communist Party, addressed the Third Congress of the Rumanian Workers' Party at the morning pession on June 22. Following or at the morning AT

> counterblows at the aggressors.

Comrades! The development of the international situation has fully testified to the correctness of the Declaration of the Moscow meeting the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist countries two-and-a-half years ago.

Imperialism And War

The Declaration pointed out on the one hand that "so long as imperialism exists, there will always be soil fo there will always be soll for aggressive wars", that the aggressive circles of the United States are "the cen-tre of world reaction" and "the sworn enemies of the people", and that "all the nations must display the ut-most vigilance in regard to the war danger created by imperialism."

On the other hand, the De-claration pointed out that "the forces of peace have so grown that there is a great possibility of averting war." So long as there is unity among the Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the international working class and its vanguard, the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America struggling for their liberation the people of various capitalist countries fighting against monopoly capital and all peace-loving countries and peoples in the world, it is possible to check war and safeguard peace.

gressive and predatory nature

NEW AGE



of imperialism will never change. U. S. imperialism is the arch enemy of world peace. The people in the world must never have any unrealistic illusions about im-perialism, especially U. S. im-perialism. They must maintain great vigilance, carry on a persistent struggle against U. S. imperialism and its lackeys and maintain solidarivy and mutual support in the struggle. In other words, the forces of the masses of the people of various coun-tries and their struggle are the decisive factor in check-ing war and defending world peace.

War can be held at bay and world peace preserved. only by continually strengthenias the forces of the people in the countries of the Socialist comp, the liberation movement of Asia, Africa and Latin America and the revolutionary struggle in various capitalist countries and by relying on their alliance in the resolute struggle against U. S. imperialism and its lackeys so as to put U. S. imperialism in the most isolated position.

Strengthen Unity

In the face of the vigorous growth of the struggle waged by the people in the world against U. S. imperialism and its lackeys the sacred duty of This is to say that the ag- us Communists is to strengthen the unity of our Socialist camp and the international Communist movement on the basis of the Moscow munist movement Declaration.

At the same time, we must unite all the international forces that can be united to form the broadest est possible united front anti-imperialist with this great unity as its core. The unity of the Socia-list camp and the international Communist movement is the most reliable guarantee for the cause of world peace, liberation of the working class and all the oppressed nations.

Fight

Revisionism

Imperialism fears most our unity and is trying by every available means to disrupt it. 110dern revisionists, represented by the Tito group, exactly in keeping with the needs of imperialism, are trying their best to disrupt this great unity, thus serving imperialism and especially U. S. imperialism.

For the defence of the unity of the Socialist camp and the international Communist movement, we must carry on the struggle against modern revisionism to the end. We rust thoroughly expose the features of the renegades. completely wipe out their ideological poisons and smasn all their criminal sabotare activities.

PAGE THIRTEEFN

WFTU GENERAL COUNCIL =

people toward a lasting peace, toward the elimination of sm and of the excolonialism and or the ex-ploitation of man by man, the workers of the world are tightening their indestructible international class links of solidarity so as to overcome

the obstacles." Sudanese Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions Ibrahim Zakaria re-Unions for the second item on the agenda "The contribu-tions of the Trade Unions to the Struggle against Colonia-lism" declared: "No force in the world can stop the people's advance towards comte independence.'

The international situation, the report said, showed that imperialism had been deprived of its former strength and this provides favourable ground for the people's strugand gle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence.

Struggle Against Colonialism

The report said: "This great growth of the strug-gle against colonialism fills the heart of every sincers with confide the day is not far distant when colonialism will finally disappear from the earth and conditions will be even when col more favourable to elimi nate all forms of exploitation of man by man."

The growing national libe-ration struggles had brought pressure to bear on the colo-nialist Powers in recent years to carry out some "adminis-trative reforms" which were no more than a development of colonialism in new condi-tions with some modification tions with some interaction of its forms. "The strategy of the colonialist Powers is to make political concessions to do so, only when forced to do so, but to strive to maintain and even extend their economic domination," stressed Zaka-

ria. The report pointed out that particularly in Africa, the European colonisers still maintain considerable economic influence despite serious mic influence despite status political setbacks. The U. S. imperialists by using the slo-gan of "anti-colonialism", gan were exerting pressure on the West European colonisers and West European colonisers and force them into making intorce them into making in-creasing concessions to the U.S. monopolies which seek to strengthen and extend their position.

"The struggle of the peoples colonialism should against coloniansing and not have the character of driving out the colonialists of one imperialist Power and at the same time letting in those of any other Power.

those of any other Power." The report described the miserable living and working conditions of the workers in the colonies and the cruel persecution of of the workers' movement by the imperalists and colonialists

But despite the frenzied persecution and under very difficult conditions, the struggles of the workers in struggles of the working the colonies had spread through the colonial world. The African continent, considered to be the last stonghold of the colonialist empire, has also become the scene of this growing workers' movement

The report pointed out that one of the remarkable comfeatures of the national ration movements at the present stage was the broad-

and even patriotic tribal chiefs. But the national bourchiefs. But the national bour-geoiste was comparatively weak and the workers had longer experience in fighting colonialism and took a more consistent stand against it.

Broadness Of Participation

The report stressed that the working class of various countries should strengthen its unity.

The report said that international workers' solida-rity had always been a rity had always been a great support to the strug-gles of the peoples of the colonial countries. "Some people try to raise the question of international workers' solidarity as a ter-rifying monster with which to frighten the trade union organisations in the colo-nial countries. Their pur-pose in doing this is that they hope to isolate these trade unions from the po-werful force of the interwerful force of the inter-national workers and thereby expose them to further exploitation."



V. V. GRISHIN

Taking part in the discus-sion on the reports, V. V. Grishin, Chairman of the Soviet All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, hoped the General Council of the WFTU would call on all workers and trade unions to heighten their vigilance, strengthen the struggle to oppose U. S. aggressive provo-cations, abolish U. S. military cations, abolish U. S. military bases on other people's terri-tory and call on the trade unions to urge their Govern-ments to support the just and righteous foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries. "The Soviet Union upholds peaceful ge-the red peaceful gevistence and peaceful ne gotiations at present and in goutations at present and in future, striving for a reason-able solution that is mutually acceptable," he said.

Discussion On Benoris

us apandon all national struggles and the fight to rea-lise our demands" and added: "All this is intended to keep us in the so-called French Liu Chang-Sheng, Vice-President of the WFTU, in his speech pointed out that the main reliance in the fight for main reliance in the right for peace should be placed on struggles waged by the peo-ples of all countries. Conti-nuous efforts he said, should be made to increase the strength of the Socialist countries, the liberation movements in the colonies and dependencies, and the revo-lutionary forces of the people

the Federation of Trade Unions of Ceylon, pointed out. Unions of Ceylon, pointed out. that a few years ago, the American imperialists had shamelessly demanded from Ceylon such conditions for Point Four aid as curtailment of trade union rights and suppression of the progressive. movement. The aid was not accepted as a result of oppo-sition by the people. He added that "to strengthen peace we must struggle to take the must struggle to take countries away from American stranglehold the and influence."

Against War Bases

Vincent Toledano, President of the Confederation of Latin American Workers and Vice-President of the WFTU, said, President of the WFTU, said, "for us Latin American peo-ple, U. S. imperialism is the major enemy of our present normal and independent his-torical development." Andreas Zlartides, General Secretary of the Pan-Cypriot Federation of Labour, said,

Federat "we have always stood against

"the imperialists are employ-

ing all kinds of intrigues to isolate us, to push us into the reformist current and to make

community—a new formula invented by the French colo-nialists to delay our complete liberation and to shield the

imperialists who are continu-

Chabay Darakhchan Secre-

NEW AGE

abandon

all national



da about the "invincibility" of imperialism. Cuban Victory

"This has now become thoroughly bankrupt in the high tide of the national liberation movements in Latin America." The victories of the Cuban people, he said, "are making the backyard of the United States' more and more un tranquil". It was of the greatest interest to the workers' movement to help the Cuban people to carry their revolution to complete victory to throw their wei-ght behind the Cuban people. Eloy Torres, Organisational

Secretary of the Confedera-tion of Venezuelan Workers, added that Cuba, a small island only over sixty sea-miles from the United States, was still carrying forward its



E FROM PAGE 5

The Costa Rican Government, under U. S. pressure, also suppressed the trade union movement, he said and added, the struggle and added, the and against imperialism and demanding trade relations with the Socialist camp was growing-an instance of was the general which antation strike of banana plantation workers of the U. S. United Fruit Company.

Overthrow Imperialism

Leon Mauvais (CGT-Fran-ce) referring to the Algerian quesion said. "we should conquestion said "we should com-inue to strive for peace in Algeria and negotiations with the national liberation front the national interaction Alge-rian people's right to self-determination." He then des-cribed the development of the economic and social struggle waged by the French working class. the Alge-to self-



Trade Unions Luciano R noll said that in Italy and the imperialist countries other the struggle of the working class and the struggle against imperialism were inseparably inked with the class struggle against capitalism which was now in its monopoly stage.

Representatives from the Socialist countries pledged to intensify the struggle for peace and declared solidarity with freedom-fighters every while representatives where while from Colombia Chile, the Dominican Republic other Latin American and tries who spoke exposed fur-ther U. S. machinations in Latin America, and those from French Equatorial Africa. Portuguese Guinea, the Ivory Coast and other African countries described Africa's struggle against imperialism.

Vice-President of the National Metal Workers' Union of Japan Tonaka said that the Japanese peo-ple would resolutely carry on their struggle until the puppet Kishi Government was overthrown, the U. S. military bases were re-moved, the Japan-U.S. mili-tary alliance and other untary alliance and other unual treaties were abo equal treaties were abolish-ed, U. S. imperialist op-pression was wiped out and national independence was ochieved.

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age.

VERY fond were the hopes which the imperialists had attached in dressing the Eisenhower administration in the garb of a peace-dov Very humiliating, hence, for them must be the sight of this guise sheing torn to shreds, particularly by the events of the last two months.

The II-2 exposure, the Sumcle, the fiasco in the mit debacle, the fiasco in the Far East, and now the resolute stand of the Soviet Union at the Ten-Nation Disarmament Conference, in refusing to let them continue duping public opinion about their peaceful preped the mask off the aggressive facê of imperialism.

The Soviet Premier's messages to the heads of the three Western Powers, and the So-viet delegate's statements at the Ten-Nation disarmament talks on June 25 and 28. thoroughly expose the tactics adopted by the Western Powers during these talks.

It is a well-known fact that iet proposals for General and Complete Disarmament presented first by the Sovie Premier to the U.N. General Assembly Session in September 1959, met with worldwide apnroval.

Western **Obduracy**

An East-West Disarm Committee was set up to discuss these proposals an work out a disarmament and to gramme. But the work of the Committee came to a dead end because of Western obduracy, The Soviet Union, once again, made an initiative. Taking into count the wishes of the Westheir tern Powers, specifically wishes concerning the prohibi-tion and destruction of the means of nuclear delivery at the first stage, the Soviet Union presented fresh proposals to the Disarmament Committee. These were the proposals which the iet Union had prepared for the Paris Summit meet.

The substance of these new sals-as the Soviet -delegate has said-is that the Soviet Union, notwithstar Union, notwithstanding its uni-versally, recognised lead in the most modern and effective means of nuclear delivery, is prepared, already at the first stage of disarmament, to ban and destroy all means of delivery, including inter-cont ---ballistic rockets, with the establishment of appropriate international control

For the past three weeks als were before the these propo Committee. And yet, the Western representatives had neither formulated definitely their attitude towards the new proposals as a whole, nor have they answered the question whether they agreed with the general volume of measures of universal and complete disarmament.

As the Soviet delegate's statement points out, while paying lip service to the great importance of the Soviet Governient's new initiative, the Western representatives at the Com-

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IBRAHIM ZAKARIA LIU CHANG-SHENG revolution, which showed that neither geographical poistion nor the size of a country was important, what was important was the desire of the neople to be free the plans of the imperialists to make Cyprus a war-base". "We are systematically ex-plaining to the people that their lives are endangered by the existence of these bases and at every opportunity we of the people to be free. Edouard-Valentin Muth the existence of these bases and, at every opportunity, we mobilise the workers and the people against the imperialists and their intentions of turn-ing Cyprus into a base for war."

bo, observer and First Gene-ral Secretary of the National Congolese Workers' Union, said that the voice of Cong said that the voice of behavior was beginning to be heard after it had suffered colonial oppression for nearly a hun-dred years. Congo wanted to contribute to the worldwide contribute to the worldwide anti-imperialist struggle and anti-imperialist struggie and it was also keen to partici-pate in the political, economic, social and cultural changes in Africa and the world. Keita Nama, Secretary of the Federation of trade unions of the Mall Federation, an observer at the meeting said

Pak Sang Hong, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions Viceof Korea, strongly demanded that U. S. imperialism get out of South Korea imme and added, " the reunification of Korea has not been ach

ing their plunder of our wealth." Tyranny

Chabay Darakhchan Secre-tary of the Iranian Trade Union Council said the treaty concluded betwen the U.S. and Iran brought disaster to new for the ap-markets were flooded with

American

the Iranian people. He ap- .markets were flooded with pealed to the WFTU to extend U. S. goods. As a result Costa

ved because of the U.S. policy of aggression."

Secretary of the Italian

General Confederation of



continental ballistic rockets and earth satellites, which have meant legalisation of for-eign intelligence and espion-

Biting is the Soviet Pre- Only Same mier's remark in this connec U.S. President: "Some people in the United States would not be averse to using this plan of control without dis-armament as an addition to the practice of intruding into the air space of other countries on espionage assign-ments, recently proclaimed by the American Government as a national policy of the Unit-

ed States." Otherwise, why were the Western Powers always refusing to accept on different pre-texts, repeated Soviet offers to them concerning the banning and destruction of nuclear weapons' delivery, than their des armament programme? Indeed, when the Soviet

Union was offering the reduc-tion and disbandment of armed forces and conventional armaments at the first and second stages of the disarmament programme, the Western Powers bjected to it.

Now, when the Soviet Union, considering the wishes of the Western Powers themselves, suggested in its new proposals, that the realisation of these should be deferred to the second and third stages of

the programme, they raised of jections to this proposal also. Instead, the French delegate was now demanding priority rather to control-with no time pons' delivery, then their destruction. The U.S. delegate was urging the Committee centrate on partial to conmeasures

mittee were trying at the same which are only measures of time, to limit the issue to esta-blishing control over inter- and the imperialist Press was making a big noise about some would brand-new Western proposals that are brewing in the Forrestalian minds.

tion, in his message to the **Conclusion**

In such a situation, the only sane conclusion—to prevent the talks being used as a screen for sims other than peaceful—is, just what the Soviet delegate's ement draws:

"It is clear that if the Western Powers do not show any readiness to agree either to the prohibition and destrucf means of nuclear delivery and the liquidation foreign bases, or to the reduction and subsequent liquida-tion of the armed forces and conventional armaments, or to the prohibition and liquidaof the nuclear weapons are making the talk they are making the pointless."

The delegates of the Soviet Union and other Socialist coun-tries have, therefore, withdrawn from this Conference and the Soviet Government has decided to raise the issue at the next Sessio of the U.N. General Assembly, pointing out, at the same time, that the question of inviting other States, besides those already represented on the Committee, on the principle

ages of parity, must also be taken up. ages of The Soviet disarmament pro-posal enjoys the support of all peace-loving countries. It has the enthusiastic support of India's Prime Minister. One looks forward to India's active support to rally the uncommit-ted nations around the Soviet proposal, at the coming U.N. General Assembly Session, in the cause of disarmament and

DISABMAMENT - PEACE COUNCIL'S CALL TO ASIA-AFRICA

IN a statement on the obstruct any concrete discus-suspension of the Geneva sion of the issues involved, ten-nation disarmament talks, says the statement and adds: the Secretariat of the All-India Peace Council says there is bound to be great disappe intment all over the world. Hopes had been rous-ed by the unanimous adopd by the unanimous adop-on of a resolution in favour of general and complete dis-Committee on disarmament and by the start of its work in March last.

What aave these meetings special significance was that they had before them new proposals made by the Soviet Union which envisaged total ment by all countries within the space of a very few years

On June 2, a fortnight after the Summit failure, the statement continues, the So-viet Union placed before the world fresh proposals, which ment very largely the objec-tions raised by the Western Powers, and also incorporated im ortant nositive ions made by the French Government.

In India, Prime Minister Nehru reflected the senti-ments of our Government and our people at his Press Conference last week when he spoke of the Soviet pro-posals as showing a "conwing a "con-"a structive and helpful". straightforward and good" approach, "exhibiting the earnestness of the Soviet Union towards disarmament." Nehru rightly stressed the key importance- for us all of the elimination of carriers of nuclear weapons and of the liquidation of foreign bases. President Nasser has open-

ly hailed and supported the Soviet proposals, as have se-veral other Afro-Asian leaders.

sion of the issues involved, says the statement and adds: at the same time, the USA is rapidly proceeding with mea-sures to strengthen its mili-tary bases and pacts—the tour of President Eisenhower in the Far East being the most recent overt action in * this direction. It is in this * armament by the General As-background that the regret sembly of the U.N. on Nov-ember 20 last year, by the Nation Disarmament Com-setting up of the Ten-Nation mittee's work has taken background that the regretplace.

The All-India Peace Coun-cil is firmly of the opinion that the stage has come, when the peoples and Governments of all countries should take a hand in compelling agreement for general and plete disarmament.

Mentioning the vital role India and other Asian-African countries can play, the statement says Asian and African countries should be associated with all future disarmament negotiat - This can be very helpful

and even decisive. The Indian members of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace, who are proceeding next week to attend a meeting of the said Bureau at Stockholm, will put 3 forward this viewpoint before the world body and seek its support.

The All-India Peace Coun cil earnestly appeals to Prime Minister Nehru to internen at this critical stage positive suggestion placed before the suggestions to be comina , ine U.N. Ge assembly and before heads of all Governments uggestion session of the U.N. General suggestions to end the dead-lock, to ensure the earliest discussion of the new Soviet proposals and to help to bring bout complete and general disarmament so greatly desig ed by all the peoples of the world. The Prime Minister will have the support of the Council in any suggestions Unfortunately the Western he may make towards this Powers have continued to end, concludes the statement.

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Talks On Algeria

nearly five-and-a-half years the Algerian people have been waging a heroic armed struggle against the French imerialists. They have now for-ed the power-intoxicated rulers of France to talk peace.

For

The Algerian Farhat Abbas's state ment on de Gaulle's June 14 speech, notes that "the present posi-tion of the President of the French Republic, while con-stituting progress in relations to his past position, remains, however, far from its own."

From the demand for an un-conditional surrender, the French Government has now climbed down to reaffirming "in an explicit manner the right of the Algerian people to self-determination." From the bellicose declarations of converting Algeria into a department of France, it now grants that "the final

decision belongs to the Algerian

A T Melun, a town about 30 decision belongs to the Augustanian miles Southeast of Paris, people." In its desperate attempt to the Algeria, the de A miles Southeast OI Failer, talks are proceeding between In its desperate attempt French Government officials hold on the Algeria, the de and an emissary of the Algerian Gaulle Government has been following the three-fold policy tional surrender by the Algerian national army; second, negotia-tions; and third, an election farce under French control.

End of May saw such elec-tions in Algeria. It was a huge flop. Despite the attempts of the Premier. French authorities to escort the Algerians to the polling stations with troops and firearms more than half of the Algerians in the French-occupied areas boy-cottled the "elections" in res-ponse to the call of the Algerian Provisional Government.

> 1 alone, the Algerian nation-alist forces attacked 16 French military positions, laid 12 ambushes for the French military convoys, launched 38 ried out 24 successful sabo-

> > NEW AGE

three French military air-

crafts and one helicopter. That was the Algerian peo-ple's reply to de Gaullé's rigged "elections".

Behind French Move

With military suppression not the appeal of bearing the desired results, the visional Gover French imperialists are now increasingly resorting to the other two methods.

First, to create a so-called "third force" of the Algerians controlled by de Gaulle through political enticement, to stage elections against the people's will and to decide on the future political status of Algeria as desired by de Gaulle—i.e., to Between May 28 and June form a Government by these alone, the Algerian nation-list forces attacked 16 accept French colonial rule and to maintain French colonial in- Farhat Abbas and the French terests

Secondly, to intensify pluncommando attacks and car- der of the rich Algerian coastal areas and areas rich in oil and on a diplomatic plane as well. tage operations all over the natural gas through the so-country. They blew up one called "Constantine Plan"; to military train and shot down build cities in those areas in

which Europeans will predominate. The fundamental aim of this plan is to intensify the ex-ploitation of North Africa, using it at the same time, as a mean to deceive and lull the Algerian people by propagandising about French "construction"!

Such are the pitfalls which the Algerian Provisional Gov-ernment's Premier will look for, while meeting the French President. And it is the aware of this fact which is reflected in the appeal of the Algerian Provisional Government to the AL

It says that the Algerian Government is going "to seek or seize all occasions likely to faci litate the peaceful settlement of the problem", while "streng-thening the fighting arm."

It clearly tells the Algerians that "the fact of starting negotiations does not yet mean peace." It calls upon the Algerian people to "remain ed for the fight."

The impending talks between Covernment will take the struggle between the Algerian peo-ple and the French imperialists

-RAZA ALL

WITH THE RASHTRAPATI

MOSCOW, June 28.

In Moscow, Leningard, Kiev and Sochi, the President of the Indian Republic has been accorded a tumultuous welcome. It has become a thrilling demonstration of love, respect and deep friendship, which the Soviet people cherish in their hearts for India. It has been a sea of flowers and smiling faces all along. Thousands upon thousands greet the Indian guests with such sincere emotion, such fervour and warmth that even the stoniest hearts would melt.

I N Leningrad, about a million lined the route from the railway station. Rajendra Prasad and his worthy visited Smolny, the Rajendra Prasad and his party visited Smolny, the building where the head-quarters of the Bolsheviks was situated at the time of the October Revolution. The President saw Lenin's room and the hall where Soviet nower was preclaimed to 1000 power was proclaimed in 1917

power was proclaimed in 1917. Indian guests were present at the launching of the 40,000-ton tanker, Budapest, at the Baltic shipyards, saw the huge workshops, visited historical monuments and palaces and saw the great art collection of Hermitage. The President paid a visit

to the Institute of Oriental Studies in Leningrad and was very much impressed by the work being done there in the field of Indology. He was pre-sented with translations of Arthashastra, Mahabharat and other Indian classics and a set of publications on India. In the evening he saw a

In the evening he saw a ballet performance. The President has been very much impressed by all that he has seen and at the banquet given in his honour by the City Soviet of Lenin-grad he declared, what I have seen has exceeded all my expectations. What struck him most, he said, was the almost perfect

blend of different tradi-

tions, old and new. We, Indian journalists ac-companying the President saw for the first time in our saw for the first time in our lives the glorious white nights of Leningrad and on the banks of river Neva, people collected and gave improvis-ed concerts to please us.

ed concerts to please us. On Saturday, June 25, we arrived in Kiev, capital of Ukraine, and from the airport all along the route it was same picture. People stood three-four deep for miles to welcome the head of Indian State, they showered flowers and ran forward to the cars wherever we slowed down.

wherever we slowed down. Next day the President went to see the collective farm, Druzhba at Ksaverovka vil-lage in the Grebenka district of Ukraine. It is a big farm uniting about twelve hundred families and two villages. The Rashtrapati and journalists of his narty asked many ques. his party asked many ques-tions and acquainted them-selves with the working of the farm in great detail. The party saw a new club building and some houses of farmers.

The visitors were verv much impressed by the farm which has an income of ten million a year and has made million a year and has made astounding progress during the last five or six years. Addressing a meeting of collective farmers, Bajendra Prasad congratulated them Frasad congratulated them for their great achieve-ments. The President de-clared he was happy to see that science was being used to increase the stand and of living of the people and that farmers had plenty of food, good life and a high standard of living.

He could see from their faces that they lived a happy life and enjoyed good health. People need food to live, clothes to wear and education for development of mind. He could see that they had all this. He did not doubt that they would continue to pro-gress in the same way and their crops would continue to increase.

Yesterday, we arrived at the picturesque health resort of Sochi on the Black Sea. The

B by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN twenty-mile route along the

winding mountainside road from Adler Airport to Sochi was lined with waving, cheering crowds who gave an enthusiastic welcome to the enthusiastic welcome to the President and his party. Hundreds of bouquets of the beautiful fragrant flowers of the beautiful fragrant flowers of the south were showered upon us. Here, too people shouted slogans in Hindi, ran forward to shake hands and some even ran along with the cars and kissed members of party.

Today, the President visited two-sanatoria and saw the elaborate arrangements of sulphur baths available for patients. He was impressed by the excellent sanatorium built. for workers of the metallur-gical industry.

The whole Indian party went for a cruise on the Black Sea this morning and enjoyed the breath-taking panorama of Sochi with its mountains and beautiful sanatoria and bathing beaches.

The President today planted a Magnolia tree in the valley of Friendship in Rivieira Park.

ANGLE DELHI Constructive Straightforward

by OUR CORRESPONDENT

can I

P. M. COMMENDS SOVIET DISARM SCHEME

NEW DELHI: It was hot and dull in the Capital. Not so now. There is a break in the sizzling heat. With the disappearance of the loo is ending the lull in the political diplomatic activities.

t H E

Honest

Cabinet Ministers, Deputy Ministers and their official and domestic entourage slowly crawling back into the plain with the onset of the monsoon. Even onset of the monsoon. Even otherwise, their stay in the hills was made unpleasant by the Prime Minister's letter to his Gabinet collea-gues and States Chief Min-isters forbidding undue ex-ploitation of the J. & K. Government's hospitality

The immediate provoca-tion for Nehru's intervention was the latest conference in Srinagar on com-munity projects. Over hundred and fifty officials travelled up taking as many of their kith and kin. And the amasing thing was that all of them, officials, their wives and children, were carted from Pathankot at Kashmir Government's ex-pense. Their stay was also underwritten by the State Government. This is not to say there are no honourable exceptions among those who went.

An interesting point of this particular conference which lasted for several days was that it was held aays was that it was held only in the forenoons. Afternoons were free! Who says S. K. Dey does not know how to plan commu-nity living?

nity living? After a pretty long time, the Prime Minister met Delhi's Press corps last week. There was a backlog week. There was a backing of issues for clarification: talks in Peking, the latest about Tibet, Akali stir, hot news from Japan, Pay Commission and such rou-tine matters as the protocol

governing the Queen's visit But the highlight of the Press Conference was the information that the Prime Minister himself volunteered unasked. It was his re-action to the latest Soviet proposals on disarmament. He made repeated refer-He made repeated refer-ences and described them as "constructive", "honest", "helpful" and "straight-forward." The P.M. was certainly proud that one of the latest

disarm proposals which pertains to the destruction of weapon carriers was the one that India had the pri-vilege to suggest first some year ago.

viege to suggest inst some year ago. About other things the P.M. was not so explicit. U-2 incident? Old history. Developments in Japan? "I cannot discuss other coun-tries." All the same he made a remark which is clear enough. He said: "After all, what has hap-pened in Japan does indi-cate that some people there are not in favour of it. (the U.S.-Japan Security Trea-ty), and that itself reduces the value of it." Apart from this state-ment conditioned by dip-

ment conditioned by dip-lomacy, the Prime Minister is reported to have more explicitly stated his views on Japanese developments to his colleagues in Delhi and other State capitals. He disbelieves the view that the Communists or international Communism are behind the present upheaval in Japan. Official thinking is that

Official thinking is that a large section of people in Japan who cannot easily forget the horrors of Hiro-shima are behind the move-ment against the enslaving treaty. They are more afraid after the U-2 incl-dent of their country being made use of as an Ameri-

A little more light has also been shed on official thinking in Delhi on the U-2 flight and the Summit U-2 flight and the Summit failure. The Prime Minister seems to think that the Summit failed because of inept handling by America. The contradictions in the positions taken by the State Department since the first flash of news about the U-2 have complicated matters.

The scare stories in the millionaire Press about Chinese build-up and a second round of Tibetan second round of Tibetan rebellion are scaring less and less people in the Capi-tal. The P.M. himself said at the Press Conference that they "tend to get ex-argerated."

It was the Agence France Presse that first "started" Presse that first "starten the second round of rebel-lion in Tibet. Since this news agency cannot send anything about the geno-cide'taking place in Algeria it is concentrating on Tibet. it is concentrating on Tibet. It is said in very reliable circles that this agency's Correspondent who fired the first shot from Gang-tok is an official of the Sikkim Government. After the Press Confer-ence the Western Corres-pondents looked crestfallen. They were busy preparing

pontents looked crestitation. They were busy preparing to move up to the foothills to receive the Panchen Lama. But it has now been disclosed by Nehru him-self that there is another gentleman who styles him-

self as Panchen Lama! At any rate, it is Mas-ter Tara Singh and no Panchen Lama who is not is engaging official mind here. With the Akali agitation the anti-Kairon elements in Delhi are active. It is well known that Prime Minister Nehru is Kalron's staunchest supporter. Pant

is inimical to him. Others have been promoting Sardar Swaran Singh's trans-fer to Chandigarh. There dar Swaran Singh's trans-fer to Chandigarh. There are many, including Cabi-net Ministers, who think that Nehru is being misled by Kairon and the best course is to pamper Tara Singh by giving him every-thing short of Punjabi Suba Suba

Meanwhile, every one is upset over the use of Gurd-waras by the Akalis. And rightly so. But some people have no moral autho-rity to do so. They are the same people who encouraged use of the church against the Cormunist-led Kerala Ministry. I remem-ber listening in the Lok, Sabha during the last during

session Pant's deputy B. N. Datar, replying to a Com-munist motion for prevent-ing the church from inter-fering in political matters. What did he say then? He couldn't curtail the liberty of the church! The chicken is coming home to most to is coming home to roost to the detriment of the secu-lar fabric of the Indian Republic.

TAILPIECE: M. V. Ka-TAILPIECE: M. V. Ka-math of the Times of India reports from Bonn that Morarji Desai has made friends in West Germany and during his discussion with Dr. Adenauer, he (Morarji) made a favour-able impression on the Chancellor! Chancellor!

FANS

June 28

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