4060-6 1 JAN 3 1 1961 12/11

GENTO MÜBELISATION IN ARABIAN SEA



VOL. VIII, NO. 46

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1960

CHITTAGONG TRAGEDY

T HE Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India sends its heart-felt sympathies to the victims of the terrible floods that have devastated East Pakistan for the second time.

On October 31, a tremendous cyclone and numerous tidal bores swept down upon the districts of Chittagong and Noakhali. All reports indicate that the havoc wrought by these natural forces was even natural forces was even worse than that of October 10.

Unofficial estimates put the number of dead at over 10,000—of which 6,000 are from the single district of Chittagong. The tragic toll of lives is greatest among the women and children. Some four million dwelling places have been either destroyed or badly damaged. The loss in monetary terms is estimated at some crores of rupees.

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India earnestly hopes that all public and humanitarian organisations would send the maximum possible help organisations to our stricken brothers and sisters in East Pakistan. We all must give them urgently needed succour in their hour of disaster.

November 9, 1960.

It was right for the Prime Minister not to get provoked by President Ayub's patently bellicose statements on Kashmir but it would be wrong if India failed to grasp their true significance and lagged behind in vigilance.

"revolution", aping Iraq and UAR. Kassem and Nasser did lead their revolutions against imperialism and its puppets. Ayub's was a pro-American military coup and no anti-imperialist revolution. This stands proved not by the methods he came to power, not only by the policies he subsequently followed

unconcealed. He had the gab and swagger of old-time Syng-man Rhee, He said, "If it goes

on like this, it will inevitably aggravate the problems of In-

aggravate the problems of India which already are not inconsiderable. A weak India will be no solace or strength to Pakistan." In his opinion, India can never be strong by having to raise "twice the army it needs" and having to incur "about Rs. 150 crores of additional expenditure per year."

His audience, of course, knew that Pakistan got all the military equipment it needed and more, free from the USA. It is the unlimited U.S. equip-

ment and all the dollars needed to run the Ayub regime that give this Pak brasshat

his real strength.

IT has been a nationally acknowledged thesis in In-

The Pak President summa-rily rejected Pandit Nehru's characterisation of the Kash-

What Ayub

We know who created the problem. We also know who problem. We also know who can explode it like a time-bomb. We are, therefore, called upon by the Pak Pre-sident "to defuse it as quick-ly as possible and that can-not be done without touch ing it." In plain words, we are asked to hand over Kash. mir on the plate and thus save Indo-Pak peace or he will explode it like a time-bomb at the time that suits him, that is when his U. S. masters order him to go into action

conclusion but follows straight from what he said further. According to him, the Kash-mir problem "apart from vitiating the relations be-tween India and Pakistan was also sappling the vitals of Inalso sapping the vitals of India first and then Pakistan."

He annotated it in the lan-

guage of his U.S. masters'
"position of strength" formula. His impudent threat is

With U.S. At

Pakistan has taken to celebrating October 26 as the anniversary day of the but also by his stand on Kashmir.

acknowledged thesis in India that Kashmir is the American pressure-point against India and it is set in motion according to U. S. needs through the Pak agency. This has been our experience ever since the birth of the Kashmir problem and this stands confirmated once again through the ed once again through the mouth of the Pak President himself.

It is worthwhile recalling what Ayub said and its sinister implications become obvious.

mir problem as a "pandora's box" and that "if it was touched and status quo changed, all sorts of weird consequen-ces would follow."

The Pak President went on to state, "It will be more correct to call it a time bomb, never very far removed from flash point."

Demands

Source Of Danger The danger to India is not from the people of Pakistan, nor from a Pakistan Government that relied on its own resources and drew its man-date from its own people but from U. S. aid and advice to from U. S. aid and advice to puppets like Ayub who are dutifully rehearsing the diplomacy of brinkmanship and the tactic of exploding the time-bomb if we refuse to listen, not to common reason, but to U. S. dictates that are passed on to us via Ayub as the mouth-piece.

When the U. S.-Pak Military

When the U.S.-Pak Military Alliance was first announced there was a wave of national

protest.

It is evidence of the grip

that U.S. agencies, operating within our country, have acquired over the Indian Press that they either kept completely silent or glossed over the significance of the new rising threat facing India over the Kashmir problem with Ayub as the sabre-rattler for the USA

AYUB AT KASHI

The significance of Ayub's threatening words stands highlighted by the danger-

by P.C. JOSHI

activities of CENTO, ous activities of CENTO, with Pakistan as the base. Ayub spoke the above on October 26. A day earlier, as if to add glory to the celebrations of his 'revolution', CENTO began its maritime exercises from Karachi as the port, to be concluded on Nov. exercises from Karachi as the port, to be concluded on November 10. Pak Naval Chief A. R. Khan bragged, "This is the largest naval exercise ever held in this part." According to the Pakistan Press, the naval forces participating in these "exercises" consisted of more than 10,000 officers and men and 35 warships ten of men and 35 warships, ten of which are from the U.S. Navy.

To puff up Pak pride, the Pak Naval Commander-in-

Chief was given the honour to "lead" the exercise.

CENTO Powers collectively have nothing to do with the Arabian Sea. Theirs is an unwanted intrusion. CENTO is an aggressive U. S.-controlled military grouping. This is India's national stand as announced by the Prime Min-

morale and make a show of strength and threaten and bully India, was virtually blacked out by the mono-poly-controlled Indian Press. These CENTO exercises are

no isolated incident. New Age alone had made a documented exposure of the U. S. plans to have the U. S. Polaris missile submarine bases in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Ben-

plan sea and the Bay of Bengal. They are soon coming.

On the same inauspicious
October 26, the U. S. Defence
Department announced a further appropriation of 181 million dollars to step up the development of submarine-fired Polaris missiles bringing the total to nearly \$ 3,000

GOI Must Speak Up

According to existing plans, Polaris with a 1,200-mile range will go into operation abroad submarines by the end of this year. Thus the days of a real and great danger are not far off and the Government of off and the Government of India must speak up and warn the U. S. that their Polaris. submarines in the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal will be considered a hostile act.

New Age was also the only paper to expose the U. S. plans to build a major naval base

in Pakistan.

The Commander of the S. Navy in the Middle The Commander of the U.S. Navy in the Middle East, Rear-Admiral Andrew M. Jackson, after fixing up things in Chittagong had the temerity to visit India and, worse still, tell the recomed and talked to in India

The Buck

Some sort of a cue is supplied as usual by a Correspondent of the foreign Press. William Stevenson, the New Delhi Correspondent of Globe and Mail in his article warning against factless statements from the Pakistan side, wrote, "This manifestation of ill-"This manifestation of ill-will set back the efforts of high-ranking Defence Ser-vices' officials in both coun-tries who feel there is urgent need for joint plans to pro-tect the sub-continent against

threats from the north."

It is very important in the coming days to keep a sharp eye on U. S. doings and plots from within Pakistan. The more critical the world stuation becomes, the sharper the struggle for disarmament and against colonialism develops and the bolder the stand that India takes cannot but provoke retaliatory U. S. action, through Pakistan as the base, Kashmir as the issue, and Ayub as the voice to threaten and blackmail us to remain quiet and passive, for the Americans know that India cannot and will not directly the line up behind them.

Pandit Nehru is right. We should have a friendly goodneighbourly attitude to-wards Pakistan and real fraternal spirit towards its people who are the flesh of our own flesh and blood of our own blood but this does our own blood but this does not mean that we should turn the blind eye to U. S. aggressive moves emanating from within Pakistan.

ister himself. CENTO is alien to the Arabian Sea.

o the Arabian Sea.

It is a matter of deep concern to us that neither the official spokesmen of the Government of India nor Prime Minister Nehru denounced the holding of these exercises in the Arabian Sea. The news of these exercises whose patent purexercises whose patent pur-pose was to boost Pakistan

porters at Calcutta airport that the "Indian Ocean was a huge water-front and the United States need more force in this area." This Jackson is reported to have held a series of talks with the Indian Government and naval officials. He left for Ceylon on October 18. It passes our comprehension how and why he was wel-

THE GREAT DAY-THE RICH

HARVEST AND THE HOVERING LOCUSTS

T HIS week on November 7, the 43rd Annically reduce the transport cost of iron ore supply. volution and the birth of Soviet power has been celebrated. The Rashtrapati and the Prime Minister have sent India's greetings and expressed our nation's ardent desire for further desire for further Indo-Soviet strengthening cooperation in the cause of world peace.

such an asset for world peace and against colonialism that the pro-Western Indian reaction concentrates its main fire against it, seeks to dis-rupt it under the banner of anti-Communism, under the inspiration and more of the U. S. imperialists.

cooperation Indo-Soviet to strengthen India it self in every possible way and enhances our national capaenhances our national tapa-city to step up our contribu-tion to the world struggle. Just because Soviet help in Indian reconstruction helps to strengthen Indian indepenience and leads to the greatdence and leads to the great-er welfare of our people, all the reactionary attacks aganot and cannot succeed.

The news of the week is enough to realise how Indo-Soviet cooperation is really strengthening

"The Modern Temple"

Despite all difficulties the Soviet Chief Engineer of Bhi-lai has confidently declared that the giant project with its full capacity of one million tons would stand completed by March 31, 1961. During the Third Plan, this steel plant would be further expanded to a capacity of 2.5 million tons.

Indian engineers whom their Soviet doubles helped to construct and run the plant are now learning the difficult and highly specia-lised job of designing also and are closely associated and are closely associated with Soviet specialists and they are working together to see the expansion plan through. Bhilai has begun manufacturing its own spares and the Soviet chief announced that more and more will be manufactured in the coming year.

Congress President Sanjiva Reddy visited the plant after the Raipur AICC session and the Raipur AICC session wrote, "this is my first visit to this modern temple of Indian prosperity. Wonderful achievement indeed."

Pandit Nehru also went to what he hailed as "a symbol of the new India. May it prosper and help in bringing pros-perity to the people of India."

Best And Most Mechanised

PAGE TWO

Further good news came when on October 31, Railway Minister Jagjivan Ram inau-Reighara Tron Ore Mines, just 55 miles away from

The Soviet Chief Engineer could be found nowhere in the world. It will supply 7,000 tons of iron ore daily to the Bhilai Steel Works and the mine can maintain the needed supply of Indo-Soviet cooperation is iron ore for 100 years at least.

It will be India's most mechanised iron ore highly mechanised iron ore mine, with 7,000 tons of Soviet equipment. The whole erection work was carried out by Indians themselves under Soviet technical guidance. A new township is rapidly growing. Bhilai has produced a new industrial satellite already and more

Stronger In Oil Rate War

Soviet aid in oil has brought about a virtual upheaval, en-abling India to put the West-ern oil companies in their

The Hindustan Times, November 8, reports that the twelve thousand-ton Russian tanker, Molodechno, carrying over 35 lakhs gallons of the best quality kerosene reached Bombay on November 7. It is not a question of this consignment alone.

On November 7, the State-owned Indian Oil Company announced its plan to import about 30 crore gallons annual-ly for the next three years from the USSR, "of the beat from the particleum products" quality petroleum products"
"at the lowest world prices The deal will involve no foreign exdeal will involve no foreign ex-change as all payments will be made in rupees only. In-dia will thus get not only cheaper and better oil but also a ramming rod in its hands against the Western monopolists who have so far exploited the Indian market unbindered. unhindered.

New Big Discoveries

industry.

The Times of India, on November 4, announced that the Cambay oil-field alone was likely to yield 20 million tons, about the same amount as from Nahorkatiya in Assam.

On October 28, the Special Correspondent of the Hindus-tan Times announced that the "first lucky well" at Ankleshwar would supply about 300 tons of oil a day. More wells are being dug. "Ankleshwar are being dug. "Ankleshwar will easily be the biggest oil discovery in India, including the rich oil-fields of Assam." More another striking feature of Ankleshwar oil is that it is of "very good density and free from impurities." Soviet aid to help India discover its own oil has helped India to get started with its national oil

NOTESOFITHE WEEK

chain, beginning from ex-India's

Soviet Aircrafts, Helicopters

An Indian team headed by Dr. D. S. Kothari of the Ministry of Defence has successfully finalised in Moscow a big deal of 150 million rupees for the purchase of Soviet transport aircrafts, helicopters and engineering equipment. The Eastern Economist, October 21, adds, "Russia is prepared to set up a helicopter manu-facturing factory in India." Indian reaction did all it

could to sabotage the deal. New Delhi Correspondent of Toronto's Globe and Mail, Stevenson, on October 18, wrote, "there has been a sharp criticism in Delhi of the trust-ing way in which the Defence Ministry seems to be leaping at the Russian offers of cheap military aid." Foreign Corresmilitary and. Follegis Correspondents tried to work up a big campaign, through the powerful Western Press, to pressurise India. For example, Paul Grimes of the New York Times wrote that the deal with the Soviets would have "the effect of placing India in a position of foreign military aid for the first time."

The Prime Minister himself had to explain that it was a purely commercial transac-

The plain but not well-known facts are that India first tried to buy its needs from the Western countries but they were either unwilling or incapable of supplying the equipment needed. The advantage to India from the Soviet deal is that it gets the equipment it needs and on the cheapest possible terms. The Soviet equipment is reported Soviet equipment is reported to be at least 25 per cent cheaper. Even the Guardian's Taya Zinkin concedes, "be-tween 15 to ten per cent below the American quotations." The Soivets are accepting payment in rupees while the West de-manded it in foreign exchange knowing very well that we do not have any. They thought that because of this it will be possible to impose further political conditions. USSR supplying us our needs has saved us from the pressure of Jestern demands.

The great strategic advantages that India gains thro-ugh selfless Soviet aid stand in danger because in danger because of the selfish greed big Indian capital which wants to have it all its own way, in its mar-row sectional interests, unrow sectional interest, — mindful of the interests of

AGAINST THE PUBLIC SECTOR

ATA'S Commerce, Nov. ATA'S Commerce, Nov. 5, commenting editorially under the caption, "Congress Debate on Third Plan," wrote,
"this Nehruvian Socialism repeatedly described by its author as anything but dogmatic, war path against the credit

are being speeded up and heavy industries going a they will complete the thereby bring about industr thereby bring about industria- campaign against it. lisation."

> say that the private sector say that the private sector does not have the mental approach to set up heavy industries would also be less than fair. By all accounts, this just not true. sector is willing to play its part if only it is allowed to do so in collaboration with foreign private enterprise which will bring in the required technical know-how and foreign exchange resources. Only the dogma that heavy industries should belong to socialised sector stands in the way. Since this dogma has been laid down emphatically by Mr. Nehru himself, it is not sursector is willing to play its part if only it is allowed to do so in collaboration with fore-Nehru himself, it is not sur-prising that no member of the A.I.C.C. chose to criticise

Let us cut out all "dogma" and talk in terms of stark realities. Prime Minister Nehru has not eliminated the pre-independence foreign capital nor is his Government averse to banning all foreign capital, even in the private sector, in even in the private sector, in post-independence India. All that his Government is attempting to do is to set up some major heavy industry units in the public sector, as the nation's own property, to have industrialise the country help industrialise the country and enable the Indian private sector itself to grow.

Even this is opposed by the Tata mouthpiece. It shame-lessly announces the willing-ness of Indian Big Business to act as the Indian agents of the U. S.-controlled World Bank, and willingness to become the junior partners of the foreign giant Western monopolists. The Indian people, however, think that they did not fight for Sw to pamper the Tatas and let them mortgage the economy of the country to the foreign

The Commerce also happily notes the "significance" of some of the "omissions" in the AICC resolution on the Third Plan, that it did not contain any specific reference to cooperative joint farming that it ruled out massive and wholesale intervention in the sector of the food trade and

THEIR HANDS-OFF CAMPAIGN

S recently as in August the Government loans used to get oversubscribed. Latest reports from the Cal-cutta, Bombay and Madras markets reveal that the fall rities is three per cent for most scrips in a fortnight. In an editorial entitled "The Bleak Outlook for Government Securities", The Capital, November 3, stresses that this fall has been gathering momentum for some time and adds that "the pressure has stem-med mainly from the banks."

started with its national oil thor as anything but dogmatic, has at least one major dogma

The project report for in it—the dogma that the pubsoret-aided oil refineries lic sector alone could get and inflation. They are run-November 8

and ning a systematic planned

Birlas' Hindustan Times, in Answering Nehru's speech at the AICC on the historic role of the public sector as contrasted with that of the private sector, it writes, "To but investors' confidence...

Birlas Hindustan Thics, "List November 4 editorial entitled "Too Dear Money" writes, "It is not the speculation that has been checked but investors' confidence... investors' confidence.... the authorities through

> mazimdar said that his 1,000 crores had been invested in joint stock companies in 1958-59 against Rs. 989 crores in 1954-55. The figures for 1955-56-57, and 57-58 were Rs. 1,024 crores, Rs. 1,077 crores and Rs. 1,300 crores.

Similarly registration companies has also been rising for several years.

They are out to sabotage all Government loans if their selfish demand is not accepted. In the typically "polite" and round-about British way, Capital, November 3, threatens, "There seems any chance of more "There seems scarcely borrowing this year. At the same time the importance of official borrowing for obtaining resources cannot be dis-regarded. In fact, an impres-sive target of Rs. 850 crores has been set during the Third

conclusion which this organ of British monopoly capital in India seeks to drive is, "as expen-sive official borrowing is not likely to contribute long-term interests of the eco-nomy, it is expected that moves will be made at the appropriate time to softppropriate time to soft-edal the structure of interest rates by introducing credit relaxation measures."

Birla's Eastern Econo 4, however, takes and its confident the palm insolence knows no bounds.

> "At the present time, the Reserve Bank of India must lend its support to the capi-tal market in moderation to see if its intervention can stave off the immediate loss of confidence in Govern-ment papers. Thereafter if it failed both the Plan and the interest rate will need revision." It leaves no room for any doubt and is blatantly specific: "It may even be the Plan which needs to be

Fraternal Soviet aid helps us build up our national eco-nomy. The anti-national greed of Indian monopolists disrupts and endangers its planned development. ost urgent task before the Indian people, irrespective of all party differences is to beat back this big bourgeois offensive against India's Plan and people's livelihood.

- P. C. JOSHI

From Our Special

Correspondent

A SANSOL: It is hard to believe that such sordid conditions exist in organised But it has happened in the collieries, in Raniganj, which feeds the steel plants which feeds the steel plants and the railway and the expansion of State sector colindustries in different parts lieries; of our country.

- On October 17, the agent of the Modern Satgram Colliery, Raniganj, ordered that the underground fan be stopped in the first shift for few hours "to teach the oaders a lesson." Four work-Baldeo Singh and Sitaram Kahar fell down unconscious. smother the growing movewere removed to the No arrangements were made to give them medical atten-
- Only a few months ago, a worker, Abdul Hug, was assaulted by the agent of the Modern Satgram colliery and was later put into a room in a semi-conscious stage and burning red chillies were placed before his nose.
- In August, Mitlal Sirdar, wagon loader, in this col-liery, was so badly assaulted by the agent himself that he was confined to bed for nearly a month.

Again, in this colliery, find that their attendance is not properly recorded. They are not issued with letters appointment, as a result which nobody knows who is permanent or who is temporary. Workers who spent their whole lives in this colliery are now being told that they never worked there.

Such outrageous deeds of the coal barons were designed primarily to serve one purto smash their trade union organisation!

never paid any compensation:
they were just chased out of the colliery. The owners refused to implement the provisions of the Mines Act, denied them their dues under the concerned.

initiative, has helped to improve industrial relations. This claim is nothing more than a myth as far as the coal belt, Raniganj specially, is concerned. Formerly the workers innied them their dues under The partisan role of the the Arbitrator's Award and to central Labour Relations crown it all, armed pathans machinery is clearly seen from and goondas were brought the fact that not a single discrown it all, armed pathans machinery is clearly seen from and goondas were brought the fact that not a single distinto the collieries to teach the pute raised by ATTUC unions workers a "lesson" if they in the Bengal-Bihar coal area

Domands Denied

Undaunted, the workers decided to organise under the banner of the Colliery Mazdor Sabha (AITUC). They demanded through their union the correct implementation of enquiry demanded." awards, safety laws and improved working conditions.

The coal barons would have **Role Of**

none of it. What is significant, how-

ever, is that the mad fury against the workers is not solely to smash their trade union organisation: the coal for maintenance of law and

NOVEMBER, 13, 1960

On October 24, early in the

LIVES AND RIGHTS OF

MINERS AT STAKE

-They want to put pressure on Government to sancences, is becoming irresistible. lathi-charge The coal barons attempt to gas shells.

unions.
Thus the three-pronged

ment for this

sure on Government to sanction a higher price for coal. ing. Finding the police inactive and gangsters marching sent numerous representations the collieries for an upward to the quarters and the union to Government authorities, revision of wages, fixing wages as per norms laid down by the as per norms laid down by the to defend themselves. The the deteriorating law and police thereupon resorted to a corder situation, following the police posted there did nothpolice thereupon resorted to a lathi-charge and fired tear-Some workers who went to

demand by see the police officer were nilitant trade arrested. And, some of the outsiders who were also arrestsmashing the militant trade

the colliery areas, shouting Jharia to supplement the force and brandishing weapons of hired anti-social elements.

Bast Nimcha Colliery: For the last six months, the import of large number of anti-social elements. The hired gangsters were abusing and threatening the workers

On October 16, when the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha held a

—They are angry at the morning, gangs imported by management has brought in When the C.I., Ranigani, an provisions for increasing the management from outside truckloads of pathans from came later, union leaders re-When the C.I., Raniganj, ported this incident to him. He thereupon ordered the arrest of the workers and those who attacked them but released the gangsters on bail at night.

> Similar reports have been received from Sri Amrit-nagar Selected colliery, Real Jambad colliery, Mahabir colliery and Chapui Khas colliery

At a Press Conference in Calcutta, recently Dr. Ranen Sen, MLA, Vice-President of the AITUC. Renu Chakravartty, M.P., and Kalyan Roy, General Secretary, IMWF, drew the attention of the Government and the public to the serious situation in the Ranigani coal belt. They demanded immediate interventions of the Central and State Governments to restore order and ensure trade union rights to the coalminers.

The lawless deeds of the coal barons have put the lives of our miners in peril. These brave workers descend into the deep dark pits, facing all risks, day in and day out, to light the hearths and homes of millions, to keep the wheels of industry moving. They demand justice. And they will the coal barons. And if the towering shafts at pit tops go dead, the blame will only be the loser. Let it not happen!

whelp the suffering workers: ASAVE NATION'S COAL PRODUCTION!

offensive of the coal barons is ed, were later allowed to public meeting, a

But what is the most disturbing factor in the indus-trial relations in the coal in-dustry is the almost total inaction of the Government authorities charged with res-ponsibilities of law and order and labour relations.

Influential elements in the central Labour Relations machinery with Union Deputy Labour Minister Abid Ali playing a dominant role, are more concerned in foisting INTUC unions on the coalminers and to smash all activities of AITUC-affiliated unions.

Union Labour Minister G. L. Nanda has claimed that the Code of Discipline, adopted by tripartite agreement ur

after a visit to the Ranigani coal belt, wired on October 28 to Union Labour Minister G. L. Nanda: "Surprised find Re-Nanda: "Surprised find Regional Labour Commissioner who visited Modern Satgram Colliery 27th evening, refused to meet Union representatives, spent time exclusively in Agent's Bungalow.

Police

Plan target for coal.

The country is badly short of coal and the steel plants are starved of metallurgical coal. But the coal barons are keen to sabotage.

the dominant factor in the escape.

coalmining industry in India Kalyan Roy, General Secre
B. Das, was assaulted by the mine manager, in front of the police posted in the colliery. This was reported to the O.C.,

tary of the Indian Mine Workers' Federation (IMWF), reported the matter to the Additional Superintendent of ers. but no action was taken. Police personally as well as to S.D.O. gangsters assaulted a worker, But the police soon after Jhallar Rajbhar and others

the departure of the S.D.O., made mass arrests. Workers out food, were arrested, even on October 26 and 27. Kalyan Roy, IMWF General quarters.
Secretary, was also arrested. The police posted there did Secretary, was also arrested. The policy in the policy in

who were standing near the office to draw their wages. Later the Manager and Under-Manager of the colliery themselves led the gangster ele-

Ranigani by the union lead-

On October 29,

ments to attack the workers'

GOONDAS ON RAMPAGE

---- IN ORISSA MINES -----

EONJHAR District in Orissa is one of the richest mining regions in our country; the workers in these vast iron ore and

of the tribal stock and large number of tribal women are employed in these mines or a miserable wage of less

than a rupee a day. None of the labour legislations are implemented in these mining regions pro-perly. Living far remote in jungle country, these work-ers raise thousands of tons of iron ore and manganese ore and the raising con-tractors have made themselves fabulously rich

On October 20, Prananath Patnaik, member of the Orissa State Assembly, addressed a Press Conference at Cuttack after a visit to

ference were three women workers, Junai Dei, Budhni a shocking story of molesta-tion and criminal assault by the the thousand the thousand the public meeting which was held later in the the police and goondas.

Prananath Patnaik referred to the incidents in the Gurda mining region, near Barbil, which place on September 22 and

The workers of this area. To avoid any clash the started organising them-selves under the Keonjhar Mines and Forest Workers' Union (AITUC) recently. As a counter-measure, the employers, Serajuddin & Co. sponsored a rival union with the help of goodas.

These efforts did not succeed and angered at this, they retrenched about 500

The second and angered at this, they retrenched about 500

The second and angered at this, they retrenched about 500

The second and angered at this, they retrenched about 500 workers. They also brought in a professional union-buster, Mohammed Idris, from Calcutta.

workers and the union leaders squatted there peacefully throughout the night. Only after the Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police arrived could the union leaders and the jeep Such provocations con-tinued and in the clash which took place on Sep-tember 26, one person was

Following this, there was

from Calcutta.

On September 22, when workers' settlements in the leaders of the Keonjhar Talapani and Thakurani

Women Workers Raned

Union (KMFWU) were going in a jeep, a heavy truck belonging to Serajuddin & protection and security of Co., attempted to dash against the jeep. Due to the dexterity of the driver of that he was also threatened

which was held later in the day by the union, a band of goondas organised disturbance and the meeting had to be abandoned. After that when workers were return-

Workers with their families

the union's jeep, no acci- and insulted by the goondas when he visited the area. So far 44 persons, includ-

some goondas and police ing, attempts were made by constables entered their quarters and raped them.

NEW AGE

PAGE THREE

NEW AGE

NOVEMBER 13, 1950

serious havoc and industrial chaos in their narrow interests, unmindful of the needs of the national economy and the just rights and due interests of lakhs of workers

On another page we give the story of unbelievable brutalities that are being perpetrated by the big bosses of the coal, iron ore and manganese mines, with the obvious full support of the local authorities. Industrial peace and uninterrupted production in the vast mining regions of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa are at stake Union and State Governments continue to turn the blind eye towards the sufferings of the workers.

Jute is one of our major industries and a big foreign exchange earner. Roughly one in every five looms in the jute mills are now voluntarily 'sealed'. The jute bosses want Government permission to seal an additional ten per cent over and above the nine per cent already sealed.
The Government has already been pressed to concede another five per cent, with option to seal another 2.5 per cent. Meanwhile, more than 10,000 jute workers have been retrenched and more face the axe. Negotiations be tween the Union Government and the representatives of the powerful Indian Jute Mills Association have reached a deadlock. The bosses are refusing to listen to the Government advice, soft and compromising enough as it is

The main argument of the jute magnates is that supply of raw jute is scarce and the prices high. Government does not concede this point and states that more supplies are shortly due from Pakistan.

official bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee itself helps to expose the shameful deals of the jute bosses. It firmly states that "over-speculation" was driving the jute trade to rack and ruin and the so-called "self-regulatory steps" which the trade had pledged to implement to control the market had failed. The reveals that this artificial rise in jute prices had adversely affected jute exports, the figures for October being the lowest for many years past. "The resultant foreign exchange loss to the country was staggering and its effects on the economy, now passing through the throes of a payments crisis, was easy to guess." It concludes, "these dangerous developments in the jute trade were entirely man made" and called for "to little form handling entirely man-made" and called for "a little firm handling of men by men." The men who own and control the jute industry are only out to speculate and profiteer. The men who run the Government of the country must pull them up sharp and soon in the interests of the nation's jute production, workers' livelihood and dire foreign exchange need.

The uncontrolled profiteering and racketeering by the sugar magnates is another national scandal. The Central Wage Board for the sugar industry was appointed in December 1957 but it has been drifting.

The report has been finalised only now and instead

of calling upon the Government to speed up its recom-mendations, the *Hindustan Times* has already begun the campaign against "new burdens" upon the industry.
There are 170 sugar factories, employing 190,000

workers and the Wage Board is reported to have recommended a total wage increase of Rs. two crores a year, ranging from Rs. five to 20 a month for various catego-

The first tactic of the sugar bosses is to delay the announcement of the Government decision on wage-increase during this season and, meanwhile, organise a pressure campaign.

The second and vital tactical aim is to compel the Government to concede increase in the price of sugar inside the country, both in the name of meeting the increased wage-bill and stepping up exports. Let the bitter experience of tension and strikes that followed the delay and the drift over the Textile Wage Board not be lost upon the Government this time, in the case of the sugar workers.

There is no room for any arguments. Facts speak for themselves. In coal, jute and sugar the bosses are impudently flouting declared Government policies and repeated official advice, playing with industrial peace, sabotaging national production and trampling underfoot workers' elementary rights and demands that are just

This and the next few months are a testing time for the Central and State Governments concerned. They must act or the workers supported by the people at large will have to teach them, the hard and bitter way, how to act in the interests of the nation and for the welfare of the workers, in terms of commonly accepted policies of Indian democracy.

PAGE FOUR

(November 9)

Right Plans New Assault On Nationally-Accepted Policies

on the nationally-accepted internal and international policies of the country. The Lok Sabha begins its Winter Session on November 14 and the Rajya Sabha on November 28. Both Houses are scheduled to sit till December 24.

Besides the build-up in the monopoly-controlled Press, the Right-wing Socialists, the Right-wing Socialists, the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra and their Congress and non-Congress ("independent"), the open and not-so-open, allies have recently been confabu-lating about their strategy for the Winter Session of Parlia-

On the basis of recent experience they would like to use it to their maximum advantage. Running down the vantage. Talling to a control of the Indian delegation at the U. N. dian delegation at the U. N. General Assembly seems to be the foremost concern of these

THEIR LINE

While the final touches to while the limit that the this strategy still await the impact of certain pending big events in the international ected to be tentatively neid expected to be tentatively known by the time Parliament opens, the general line and objectives of the strategy are fairly clear and well laid-out.

While for the rest of the country India's part in the General Assembly of the United Nations has been unworthy, the Right-wing oders of the PSP have been as unhappy about it as the imperialists themselves.

The Prime Minister's personal participation in the General Assembly checked certain rai Assembly checked in Indian foreign policy which, if continued, would have isolated and discredited this country in Asian-African eyes, especially among the emergent nations of Africa. These policy correctives have been the tar get of unconcealed hostility and active opposition of the Western Powers.

While a beginning has been made and things still remain in the balance—whether it be on the issue of the Congo, or the broader issues of the im-mediate liquidation of colo-telies of securing an adsecuring an advance on disarmament, and that of the organisation of the U. N. structure to reflect the present-day realities in the world—the imperialists are striving might and main to reverse this process and revert to the old position both as regards the international situation as a whole as well as in regard to India's policy on

The Right-wing Opposition in Parliament, out to please and serve their imperialist

vements of India's foreign policy but also to decry and discredit it through a big diversionary manoeuvre.

They plan to raise a big howl over the Prime Minis-ter's use of the word "con-troversy" to describe India's dispute over the border question with China, twist the Chinese Premier Chou -lai's recent television interview to a British Correspondent, make as much noise as possible over India's announced refusal to support the Thai-Malaya resolution in the U. N. over Tibet and thus prepare the ground to charge the Govnment with preparing a sell-out to China.

On the internal issues they seek to seize upon the known failings, bunglings and cor-ruption in public sector undertakings to demand mainly, besides certain necessary besides certain necessary
checks, the introduction of
the private sector into these
undertakings. The State
Trading Corporation is also
listed for attack. As a first step towards scuttling the corporation altogether, the demand is to be raised that no more items should be added to the list of exports being handled by it.

The Government is to bring forward some 21 Bills for con-sideration. Fireworks are ex-pected over the Constitution t Bill which would enable the Government of India to transfer some territories to Pakistan in imple-mentation of the Nehru-Noon agreement.

The Assam situation is sure to figure in a big way. The occasion, it is thought, will be provided by the discussion that is scheduled on the reon the linguistic minorities. Government's failure to date to appoint the promised will come up for sharp criti-

BORDER BILL

The hated Preventive Detention Act, already extended thrice, is sought to be extended again for three years. Government sp men will be kept wondering as to what is temporary about this measure, for it was already become a permanent blot on democracy.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the Gothis connection that the vernment is having second thoughts over the Home Minister's proposal to enact legislation to "curb anti-national" activities" on the India-China border. The Press blames the Prime Minister's softness to-wards the Communist Party for the hesitation to go ahea with the proposal in spite of the keen desire of State Gov-ernments and certain Union Ministers to do so. Only the session as it progresses will show where the matter really stands.

The same seems to be the position about the proposed

P LANS are now reported to be complete for a maintain a sullen and sulking Government employees. Renew assault in Parliament silence over the recent achievement employees. Renew assault in Parliament not abandoned it is not com-ing up in this session. Mean-while, the question of reinstatement of victimised workers remains a burning issue.

A Communist resolution Vittal Rao demands nationa lisation of General Insurance. It has secured first place in the ballot for non-official motions and is to be debated on November 18.

Another motion seeking to e abnormal rise in the prices of commodities" has been tabled by members belonging to all parties.

The situation created by rate war against the Gov-ernment's plans for distribution of Soviet-imported oil as well as the Government's failure to solve the coal crisis which has already resulted in closure of factories and continues to affect steel production, will also be raised.

TRADE

The Finance Minister's latest trip abroad and its results—rather the lack of them will also come up for discussion. The heavily adverse balance of trade with West Germany and the latter's refusal to do anything about it fusal to do anything about it as was recently pinpointed by Commerce Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri will be a hot issue. This is linked with the broader question of the European Common Market, its adverse effects, India's trade and Government's failure to underake even a serious study of lic fully into confid

The necessity for Punjab's reorganisation on linguistic basis and for conceding the Assemblies and responsible Governments in the centrallydministered territories of Manipur, Tripura and Hima-chal Pradesh are also scheduled to come up.

Manifestations of the revival of Muslim commu organisations and their active return to political life active return to political life
which are being belatedly
recognised by elements responsible for this development will also not escape
notice of Parliament. It is
hoped that while taking the warning in all seriousness, the issue will not be reduced to hate-mongering.

While generally welcoming the Canal Waters Agreement with Pakistan and emphasis-ing the need to continue the policy of friendship towards
Pakistan, members are sure to
point out the pulls being exercised by U. S. imperialism
over our neighbour. Apart from sabre-rattling over "time-bombs", reports of new bases—now a naval base in Chittagong—and big naval exercises in India's neighbourhood cannot be taken

-ZIAUL HAQ

NOVEMBER 13, 1960

PSP EXECUTIVE'S

WARNING AGAINST

COMMUNALISM

UNLIMITED HYPOCRISY

On World Problems. Support To Imperialists

DEVELOPMENTS in whose setting the last meeting of the National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party was held in Delhi from October 28 to 31 were not so unimportant.

India's active participation along with other non-aligned Afro-Asian Powers in the U.N. wide attention. Imperialist Powers had taken a certain stand and played a certain role vis-a-vis the move of India and other non-aligned Powers' to bring about an

Their Hobby-Horse

Developments in the Congo where all Afro-Asia is engaged in a life-and-death struggle the wreckage that imperi has wrought and where India and Indians are deeply involved had also attracted the world's attention.

None of these developments, None of these developments, however, were considered im-portant enough by the PSP National Executive to deserve notice. What attracted their attention most was one word in Prime Minister Nehru's speech in the general debate at the U. N. Assembly. Why did Nehru describe as a "controversy" what had been happening over the India-China border?

Believe it or not, this was the biggest worry and the biggest sign of danger in the present situation that the PSP Executive felt the nation must be alerted to! It is not the U. S. brasshats and the British Tories alone who re-British Tories alone who refuse to move with the times.
The PSP Executive also feels it cannot afford to be left

The most important resolu-tion before the U. N. General Assembly from the PSP Executive's point of view is the one brought forward by Thai-land and Malaya, the two doughty Asian Powers out to defend "freedom."

The Executive prefers to pretend blissful ignorance of the fact that there are certain which the II. N. and its Gene ral Assembly are already seized. For instance, there is a resolution before the General Assembly calling for the immediate independence of all colonies, trust territories, etc. geria and the bloody colonia et war there which has now

Not A Word On Algeria

The PSP Executive never thought these important enough to be supported, perhaps because the first is sponsored by the Sovie Union and the second namely support for Algeria's war of independence, is

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strongly advocated by Peo-China besides

Despite the exposure by their characteristically dis-New Age of J. J. Singh's let-ters to Jaya Prakash Narain which clearly shows whose hand is really behind the Algeria. Even so, it is clear Maisyan-That resolution on from Press reports that Algeria. Even so, it is clear from Press reports that Algeria was not even mentioned at the meeting. of that exposure, to demand of the Government of India that it support that resolution.

found worthy of being brought before the public after the National Executive was on Tibet. A public meeting was organised in the Constitution Club on November 1, addressed by both Asoka Mehta and Acharya Kripalani besides Dr. Raghuvira and Prof. Balraj Madhok of the Jan Sangh.

It is also interesting to note

RETURNS

YOU will remember the

relief that decent peo-ple felt when M. O. Mathal

was removed from his stra-

tegic post near—all-too-near—the Prime Minister.

One of the charges against him was rather dubious

dealings with a trust named

Licking his wounds and

swearing vengeance, he went off for junketings in Europe, indulging all his desires. Now this is not

enough to satisfy his vora-cious appetite for power and pleasure. So he is try-

ing a come-back in a big

Lately, he was in Bombay

where a friend picked him out emerging from one of the hotter nightspots of

that gay city. When both had recovered from their mutual dislike, Mathai rea-

dily volunteered informa-

He is now more or less in

charge of the collections for the Edwina Mountbat-

ten Fund. Everybody knows

that this Fund is a semi-

official affair and has benevolent backing by the Prime Minister. Naturally, Mathai

is fully utilising this fact to rehabilitate himself with

the powerful moneybags, who had been his closest

What makes matters

worse is that he bragged to

my friend that handling

friends earlier.

about himself.

after his mother.

directly of the PSP but of heir so-called "Committee of the Afro-Asian Council". In Nehru is nothing but tacit

Abetment Of West

Both by the discreet silence on the most burning inter-national issues with which India is as much concerned as others, and even more sometimes, as well as by the noise on the selected issues of their choice the leaders of the PSI choice the leaders of the PSP gathered in their conclave showed where they stood. Silence on the role in the current U. N. session of U. S., Britain, Australia, etc., parti-

SCRAP-BOOK

Let us hope Pandit Nehru

will put the bounder in his place and contradict his

SELLING THE

PUBLIC SECTOR

WE had pointed out some

W months ago in these columns that B. K. Nehru

and his pals were mounting

a powerful campaign to persuade the Government to put our public sector

The Planning Commis

sion had practically en-

dorsed this view by cau-tiously tucking in a small para about this idea in the

Draft Plan outline. Now the

stage has been reached of rather concrete proposals which can be implemented

as soon as the ground is

Sindri Fertilisers, Hin-

dustan Machine-Tools and State Road Transport Cor-

porations are to be thrown

onen to the public in the

form of a limited number of equity capital shares. If these sell well, then other

public sector projects could

similarly be put up for sale.

Of course, all sorts of "checks and safeguards" have been provided. The State is to hold 75 per cent

of the equity capital, the shares to be sold in limited numbers to individual buy-ers, the shares are first of

all to be sold to the em-

NEW AGE

the Edwina Funds was ployees and so on.

small change. He claims that he is back again in the Prime Minister's house and

finally prepared.

projects up for sale.

The auspices were not those cularly in regard to the resosupport and enc to the imperialist.

On the internal issues the choicest piece of wisdom de-livered by the PSP leadership is the one on the new dange arising from the recrude cence of communalism and the "burgeoning of commu-nalist political organisations in different States.

Coming from the great national political party which has been responsible which has been responsible more than even the Congress Party itself for the resurrection and revival of the Muslim League first in Kerala and thus starting a chain reaction all over the Kerala and thus starting a chain reaction all over the country, this is the biggest single piece of hypocrisy ever produced. For a party which has been supporting the Punjabi Suba demand

without daring to oppose the communalism foisted on that demand by the Akalis and others it is nothing but an eyewash on the people to talk at this stage of "bargeoning of communal political organisations."

It is an obvious attempt to sidetrack the attention of the country from their own dirty doings. After having been caught red-handed in Assam, it is very much necessary for the PSP leadership to extricate itself from that mess. Instead of owning up their own resnonsibility they decide to pass the nation against the revival

Negative Approach

None of its organisational decisions—if any were taken by the Executive—have been made public. It was announced fairly in advance of the meeting that it would "peg" its position before formulating its position before formulating its strategy for the General Elections of 1962. Considerable attention seems to have been paid to this aspect by the last meeting.

The only thing known is the solution of the Mehta-Kripalani controversy that the Exeya's resignation; on the other it has elevated him to the position of a super-leader now completely independent of party discipline, free to oppose industrialisation and the struggles of the working class. Asoka Mehta with his emphasis on macro-planning in which big monopoly capital, both Indian and foreign, plays an increasingly dominant role and where workers' struggles are not always openly oppos-ed but effectively sabotaged under-cover manoeuvres, will now play the leading role nisation as well as in the sphere of idealor

anti-imperialist moves in the external field, and for work-ing as a Rightist pressure on

It is not only the sterility of its policies and the hypo-crisy of its stand on various

issues that emerge out once again from the PSP Execu-tive's latest decisions. It is, in that emerge out once

clamation that has been made

to stick to and press still more vigorously their whole nega-

MAKE MORE MONEY

-ZIAUL HAQ

Kripalani's services will be available and welcome to op-pose democratic unity in the internal sphere, progressive

Now it is the turn of the recognised themselves ong the Nazi thugs and

The strongest argument it is reported, used by these not-so-ex-Nazis was that Theodor Huess' (ex-President of the Federal Repub lic) visit to Delhi would be spoilt and this could spoil many other things, "aid" for example. So an anti-Nazi film cannot be shown.

- Onlooker

handling his personal cor- ership of public sector pro us for doubting their bona fides. We have been told abso-

campaign for auctioning the public sector will be pressed home to its logical end by these very gentle-

NATI DICTATION

S OME months ago, the U.S. Embassy had stepped in and got the manage-ment of a New Delhi cinemahouse to take off its screen a muck-raking film about U.S. journalists made in Hollywood.

West Germans. The film— "Conspiracy of Héarts"— was about Italian nuns saving Jewish children from German diplor are said to have got cracking. So without any notice, the film was taken off the screen mid-week.

You can use more money Part time or full time work

will bring to you more mone; which you can use. Write Post Box 6513, Bombay 26.

PAGE FIVE

SILTING OF CALCUTTA PORT

WARNINGS GOVT. DIDN'T HEED DANGER TO HOOGHLY'S NAVIGABILITY

T is not unknown today that the life of Calcutta Port is facing a crisis. The navigability of the Hooghly river for sea-going vessels has been killed on account of certain stupid mistakes committed when the Damodar Valley Project was designed and implemented.

But persons at the helm of But persons at the field of affairs in New Delhi will not always openly own up the mistake and take correct scientific measures to save Calcutta Port. Thus it is no wonder that Port. Thus it is no woman.

Dr. P. Subbarayan, Union Minister of Transport and Communications, in his inaugural address to the ninth session of the National Harbour Board at Hombay on August 11, 1963, has been unable to announce any scientific step that his Government is going to implement to save the navigamity and drainage capacity of the Hooghly. Instead, he attempt-ed to shift the responsibility to the poor Commissioners for to the poor Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta and prea-ched the sermon—"The Commissioners must try to anticipate crisis rather than allow the crisis to overtake them."

Hydraulics Of River System

Not the Calcutta Port Not the Calcutta Port
Commissioners but the
scientific advisers of the
Government of India failed
to anticipate this crisis of
the navigability of the
Hooghly because they failed
to appreciate in time the
very special hydraulics of
the Rupnarayan - Hooghly
liver system vis-a-vis the the Rupnarayan - Hooghly river system vis-a-vis the effect of slurry silt from the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal creeping up the estuary with flood-tides. Dr. Subbarayan's Ministry, in spite of my timely warnings, failed to appreciate the role of the momentum of Damodar-Rupnarayan floods on dar-Rupnarayan floods on the navigable channel to the Port of Calcutta.

When the Damodar Valley Project began to be implemented I tried my best to draw the attention of the authorities concerned to the special aspect of the Hooghly-Rupnarayan river hydraulics. At first I wrote letters to Central Government Ministers (including the Prime Minister, was extremely keen to who was better implementation of the Damodar Valley Project), to the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the Chairman of the DVC and

last 12 years I have been inces-santly and repeatedly writing in newspapers and writing books and pamphlets and addressing public meetings drawing attention of all to the fact that if alternative suitable scientific steps are not amother two years, and Dr. taken, then the Lower Hooghly would be choked up by silt and Commissioners for not antisea-going vessels of even cipating the "crisis."

The Statesman, on August

30, 1958, reported: "Calcutta able to visit Calcutta Port by 1960 if flood-stopping dams of the DVC be completed by 1955. Port faces a crisis because of rapid deterioration in the navigability of the Hooghly during the past few months. The river is silting up at points at far greater strides than the port authorities' deadling energiting can And these vehement protests could not be ignored for a long time. The Lower Damodar Investigation Committee was

up by the Damodar Valley Corporation on February 24, 1955, and I had an opportunity to submit my views most emphatically to it at the Anderson House, Calcutta, on January 7, 1956, that the navigability of the Rooghly would be killed by 1960. On the map hung on the wall I pointed the Balary bar and the estuary which would be choked up.

dredging operations can cope with."
Dredging is a terribly costly affair though for preservation of depth of water in harbours it is unavoidable to a certain extent. For the Calcutta Port Commissioners it entails a

* SEE PAGE 10

The author of this article is an eminent engineer who has been drawing attention through Press and other media, since independence, to the urgency of the problems of irrigation and drainage in West Bengal. Recent experiences of floods and silting up of the Calcutta Port have borne out some of his worst prophecies. As a result, the Governments, both of the Centre and the State, have been forced to take increasing cognisance of the warnings of this patriotic engineer. He was called as witness to give evidence before the Lower Damodar Investigation Commission, the High Level Flood Committee and the West Bengal Flood Enquiry Committee.

* * by Kapil Bhattacharya=

E CALCUTTA GARDEN SKETCH SHOWING THE LOWER HOOGHLY RIVER Sugar Light House ... 7842 Nowtheal Miles From CALCUTTA Balari 48 1/2 n Diamond Hartour 42 Hooghly Point ... 34 30 " Fulla Uluberia ... 161/2 # Budge-Budge ... 13 A CONTINENTAL . SHELF BAY OF BENGAL

After Flood In 1956

When in the year 1958, only partially the flood-controlling dams of Damodar Valley Project had been completed, signs were there that the navigability of the Hooghly was getting killed very rapidly. Already the October flood of 1956 showed how the bars at the prevented discharge through the Lower Hooghly. On June 13, 1958, the Statesman of Calcutta flashed the news that Esplanade moorings of the Port of Calcutta had silted up and vessels would no more be allowed to berth there. "Changes occurring in the estuary in Balari and Ranga-

fala reach, about 50 miles south of Calcutta, are also south of Calcutta, are also worrying the authorities. It has been admitted that present restrictions on the admissible draft were due to these changes. The Balari bar, a crossing from the left bank on to the right bank, has been navigable for many years. But, for the last ten years, the bar progressively detehas been progressively deteriorating. The adjacent Rangafala channel improved till 1954-55 when the navigable

nodar flood stopping dan at Maithon had been completed-K.E.) and the process has continued. Despite inter dredging the navigable depth is only 10 ft. 6 in. Many feel that dredging alone cannot remedy the situation."

Port Faces Crisis

devastating flood occurred in Lower West Bengal showing further choking up of the mouth of the Hooghly reducing by 40 per cent the Chairman of the DVC and to others.

Then I began to try to publish my views in the newspapers and magazines and had to meet great hurdles as so-called "nationalist" newspapers would not easily publish them. However, for the last 12 years I have been incessantly and repeatedly writing sent the navigable of the mouth. This shows how my analysis of the problem of navigability of the Lower-Hooghly (which led me to forecast more than twelve years ago that the navigability will be killed by 1960, if flood-stopping dams of DVC becompleted by 1955) is proved to be correct. In 1960 a hue ed to be correct. In 1960 a hue and cry has been raised by shipping concerns that seagoing vessels will not be able to come to Calcutta Port in amother two years, and Dr. Subberayon is rebuking the

WEW AGE

NOVEMBER 13, 1960

CONFERENCE **TAMILNAD**

THE Sixth Tamilnad State Conference of the Communist Party India was held at Coimbatore from October 12 to 16, 209 delegates attending.

With the hoisting of the Red Flag, brought from Sinnaiam-palayam, ten miles away, the village of the four martyrs of Coimbatore who were hanged in 1946 the Conference began its proceedings with a Presidium composed of P. Manickam, A. K. Subbiah, R. Ramarai, K. Rajapathi and Somu.

After the Communist Chair-man of the Coimbatore Municipality, Bhoopathy, welcomed the delegates, the Conference stood up and adopted the re-solution paying homage to Wilhelm Pieck, Harry Pollitt and martyrs of the Communist Party.
P. Ramamurti then made

the report on the international situation and explained the views of the Central Executive Committee and this was followed by a discussion.

The Conference next took up the political and organisation reports reviewing the work of the Party in the State since kudi. These reports dealt with the present political situation in Tamilnad and outlined the tasks of the Party in the next year before the General Elections On behalf of the Provincial Council, M. R. Van-kataraman presented the political - organisational reort. P. Ramamurti the report trade unions and Manali Kandasamy the kisan report.
About 50 delegates participated in the discuss which the Conference adopted

Partu's Tasks

The Conference then pro-eeded to the discussion and approval of the main politicalout of these reports and the several resolutions placing the conclusions of the Conference before the public.

efore the public.

The most important resolution was the one on the next General Elections, appealing for unity of the Opposition parties on a democratic basis to fight the

The resolution pointed out growing among the people as a result of Congress policies, that the Congress Government was resorting to repression on the working people who strug-gled against these policies and that the machinery of the nent and its resources Government and its resources were being used for the narrow interests of the Congress

e resolution continued: "Because of the steamroller majority that the Congress Party enjoys in the State slature, the Congress Govern ment contemptuously dis-regards all just criticisms by the Opposition parties. "In this situation in Tamil-

nad, parties such as the Com-munist Party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), the Socialist Party, the PSP, the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam-

"In recent years, on many concrete issues such as rise in price, land reforms, land ceiling, increasing the role of the public sector and decreasing that of the pri-vate sector, democratic

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rights, workers' demands, more powers for the States, etc., the CPI, DMK and these other parties have stood together in the Legislature

as well as outside.
"It is well known that on the "This well known that on the objective of a separate independent State urged by the DMK, there is no agreement between it and the other parties. Still, this difference did not stand in the way of finding a united stand on the above-mentioned concrete issues. It is also our experience that people's interests were safeguarded because we conducted such united movements.

"This Conference appeals to the DMK, the Socialist Party the Socialist Party the PSP, the Tamil Arasu the PSP, the Tamil Arasu the PSP, the Tamil PSP, the Tamil

"Therefore, this Conference is of the opinion that for the CPI and the DMK as well as the Socialist Party, PSP, Tamil Arasu Kazhagam and the Republican Party opposing the Congress unitedly in the electory is officials and the taxes paid by Congress Men.

"The Congress Government in Tamilnad," says the resolution, "in utter disregard of democratic principles is using the Government machinery, who had been elected by the Congress Party to the Legisla-

diate democratic programme, a situation in which the sepa-

ratist slogan of the DMK comes in the way should not

be there.
"This does not mean that

the DMK is asked to give up its separate State objective. The object behind our suggestion is to assert emphatically the

urgency of unity for the elec-tions on the basis of a pro-

gramme accepted by all.

"It is only on the basis of such a united front taking shape that the Tamil people can get the confidence that

there is a way out for them from the untold miseries and

sufferings under Congress rule. This Conference con-

siders that the creation of

PRC AND

SECRETARIAT

HE Conference elected

Council which later elected M. R. Venkataraman as it

Secretary and elected the following 25 members to

the Executive Committee (the first nine have been elected to the Secretariat):

Executive Committee: (1) M. R. Venkataraman, (2) P. Ramamurti, (3) P. Jee-

vanandam, (4) M. Kalyapa-sundaram, (5) B. Srinivasa Rao, (6) Manali Kandasami, (7) N. Sankaraiah, (8) V. P.

Chintan, (9) A. Balasubra-manlam, (10) K. Muthiah, (11) T. R. Ganesan, (12) K. T. K. Tangamani, (13)

K. T. K. Tangamani, (13) A. S. K. Ayyangar, (14) G. Samuel, (15) K. Ramani,

(16) N. K. Krishnan, (17) K. T. Raju, (18) R. Uma-nath, (19) V. Subbiah, (20)

B. Jayaraman, (21) M. Kathamuthu, (22) A. K. Subbiah, (23) R. H. Nathan,

(24) P. Manickam and (25)

G. S. Mani.

The Control Commission
of five consists of M. Rathinam, P. K. Ramasamy,
N. Krishnasamy, S. Balavinayagam and K. S. Parthasarathy.

S Mani.

can get the confidence

such confidence is necessary not only for the next Gene-ral Elections but for the very development of the demo-cratic movement in Tamil-

the DMK, the Socialist Party, the PSP, the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam, the Republic Party

sections of the Tamil people irrespective of party affiliations, is the one calling for opposition to Congress attacks on democratic rights.

"The Congress County of the Government is utilised to oppose the trade unions conducted by non-Congressmen and to encourage the trade unions conducted by Congressmen.

Call For Unity To Fight

Congress In Elections

tions on the basis of an immethe people for the advancetive Council and another diate democratic programme, ment of its party interests and son who is a defeated

for suppressing the Opposition parties."

The resolution then gives details of how this attack on democratic rights is being car-

ried on by the Congress Gov-

"1. The police is used in all ways to prevent the growth of Opposition parties and the moments conducted by them.

moments conducted by them. Security cases are filed against those taking part in such movements and they are put to difficulties for months and years. It is significant that

many of these cases are rejected by the courts.

"The complaints given by the Opposition parties against

Congressmen are not enquired

into But when Congressmen

party men are arrested.

Attack On

Democracy

PARTY NEWS

"This Conference appeals to district police official who put public workers to such dif

son who is a defeated Congress candidate in the last General Elections have been appointed as members.

"Appointments in the Judicial Department like Public

cial Department like Public Prosecutors or Assistant Public

Prosecutors are given to Con-

gressmen or to their relatives "4. Many Government offi-cers including District Collec-tors are transferred according to the likes and dislikes of

"5. The Congress enjoys a monopoly of the membership in selection boards to colleges.

training schools, Harijan Wel-fare Board, Community Deve-lopment Boards, etc. No place is given in these bodies to

non-Congressmen.

"6. In disregard of all rules

and regulations, bus permits are issued to Congress MLAs, Congressmen defeated in elec-

the Congress Party and as an instrument for getting funds

"The entire administra-tion has become an instru-ment working for the good of the Congress Party," says the resolution in con-clusion and warns: "If thi says the resolution in con-clusion and warns: "If this situation continues, there is not only danger to public life and democratic growth in Tamilnad, but dictatorial tendencies will also develop.

The Conference has appealed to all Opposition par "unite and mobilise the peo-ple to arrest this tendency and for ensuring an impartial administration."

Diller Resolutions

Other resolutions adopted by the Conference are on price-control, campaign for Tamilnad's Third Plan, naming Madras State as Tamilnad, release of political prisoners, disarmament, greetings to freedom struggles of the colonial countries, Central Gov-ernment employees' strike, de jure transfer of Pondicherry,

Public meetings were organised in the evenings on all days of the Conference in Coimbatore town and other

Besides, special hall meetings were organised with admission by tickets where leading Party comrades spoke on subjects like "Communism and Patriotism", "Land Reform", "The Duty of the Working Class to the Country", "The Third Five-Year Plan," "Democracy and the Indian Constitution", "The Language Problem in India", "Progressive Literature" and so on.

There were also programmes of plays, folk art, music, etc.,

every night.

During the days of the Conference, the whole town was decked with flags and banners and posters with slogans on disarmament, land reform, democratic development, wortions or important persons in the Congress organisation. The sanctioning of contracts and king class unity, etc.

On the concluding day, despite heavy rains, there was a 10,000-strong demonstration which culminated in a mam-moth mass rally addressed by Rammurti, Jeevanandam and Manali Kandasamy.

Oppose Congress Misuse Of Govt. Machineru

give complaints against men of the Opposition parties even without any basis, Opposition instrument for getting funds

for the party.

"Many bans and restrictions are imposed on the propaganda of the Opposition parties. The Congress Governties The Congress Governties The Congress Governties of Responses Which ment permits Congressmen intervening in the day-to-day are administered to activities of the police.

"When the leaders of an of benefiting Congressmen, for the of benefiting Congressmen, for the congressment of the cong

Opposition party complained about a police official, the District Police Superintendent instead of enquiring into the complaint had a case launchinstead of enquiring into the complaint had a case launched against the complainants have been returned. themselves. The District Sesthemselves. The District Sessions Judge strongly condemnded the conduct of the district considerably through giving advertisements to newspapers any proper action against the Party.

"7. The Congress Governcils and Panchayats which are administered by non-Congressmen, for the purpos

"8. There is partiality shown in accepting development plans and sanctioning of funds

"9. The tax-payers' money in

A RDITOR : P. C. Joshi

NEW AGE PRINTING PRES Jhandewallan Estate, M. B New Delhi

> Phone : 25794 Telegraphic Address: MARXBADI

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

INLAND: Yearly R. 12-0-0 Quarterly Rs. 3-0-0.

OREIGN: Yearly Rs. 16-0-0; Half-yearly Rs. 8-0-0.

All cheques and drafts to be nade payable to T. MADHAVAI and not to NEW AGE.

PAGE SEVEN

THE PRESENT BROCH

M ARXISM-LENINISM is teaching which is constantly being developed and enrich ed in connection with new henomena, new process of life itself. Our Communist Party and the fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties are holding high aloft the banner of creative Marxism: by in time social changes as they take place, they are making their contribution to the great treasure-house of revolutionary ideas.

Not only past history, but also the experience of recent years show that Marxism, inseparably bound up with the revolutionary practical activi-ties of the masses is developed in the course of sharp struggle against revisionist distortions of Marxist-Leninist views and by overcoming a dogmatic attitude to revolutionary

Or War?

theory.
Criticism of dogmatism and sectarianism, just as the exposure of revisionism, is a vitally important task because the propagation and entrench-ment of dogmatic views, the policy are fraught with serious

Conference of Representatives of the Communist and Parties of the Socialist Countries, "hamper ence of States with different the development of the social systems and the forms theory of Marxism-Leninism of transition of various counand its creative application tries to Socialism

Communist movement, is

the problem of the distinctive

features, the nature of our

"Only on this basis, i.e., taking into account in the first place the basic distinc-

of separate countries) can we properly build our tac-

ties; and only knowledge of the main features of the

given epoch can serve as a basis for an account of the

rate epis

features of different hs' (and not of sepa-episodes in the history

by A. BUTENKO and

V. POWELIN

cal epoch.
The epoch of the transition

volution, likewise has its stages with their distinctive features. Thus, when Social-ism was being built only in the USSR, Marxist-Leninists

Printed on this page are the first two parts of an article from the Kommunist, Moscow, No. 12, 1960, dealing with the Content of the Present Epoch, and the question of Peaceful Coexistence or War. The rest of the article deals with the forms of transition from capitalism to Socialism, and the unity of the Socialist camp.

in the concrete changing and ushered in a new historiconditions; they replace a study of the concrete situafrom capitalism to Socialism opened by the October Retion by quotation-mongering and dogmatism and lead to the separation of the Party from the masses. A Party circumscribed by sectarianism and divorced from the masses can in no circumst-ances lead the working class

es for Marxism, for Parties, look back, and not mist movement. "Dogmatism and sectari- xist-Leninist conclusions are represented by the proposi-tions about the nature of our epoch, the possibility of preventing war in present-day conditions, peaceful coexist-

forces takes shape, which lays its imprint on the entire atmosphere of the respective stage, exerting an influence on

all aspects of the historica

According to the Leninist

approach to the characterisa-tion of an epoch, all big events of current history can be pro-

perly understood only when taking into account two move-ments: first, examining them

from the aspect of the struggle of the two fundamental historical tendencies — capitalism and Socialism — and,

second, only taking into account the definite historical

Marxist-Leninist

The victory of the Great

tions."

formulated the thesis on the possibility of the victory of Socialism in the Soviet Union to victory." These meaningful words of the Declaration are directed against those who, refusing to accept a number of new conclusions made by the collection of forces between Social-tive effort of the Communist ism and capitalism at that Tremendous Changes

then tremendous Since changes have taken place in the world. A number of countries in Europe and Asia have fallen away from the capitalist system and, together with the Soviet Union, they have formed the mighty family of Socialist States. This basic change in the correlation of Peaceful Coexistence forces in favour of Socialism has laid its indelible imprint on all aspects of social deve-lopment, on the course of the loss struggle. It has put on the agenda new problems, has opened up before the working cal questions, on an answer to which depends the correctness of the strategy and treaties. people new, unprecedented

Under the direct influence of the successes of Socialism the colonial system of imperialism is disintegrating: the number of countries opposing the im-perialist aggressors is growing; the Communist and working class movement has developed: the might of all progresive movements of our time is

increasing.
In this new situation the revolutionary movement has been confronted with a most been confronted with a most vital task: to give a scientific appraisal of the changes that have taken place, to define the nature of the epoch in which

we are living.

Present-day revisionists, rejecting a class approach, have started to talk about a "new epoch," in which allegedly the problems of struggle between the imperialist bourgeoisie and the revolutionary proletariat ohvisted

They assert that "the capitalist social system in its classical form is a thing of the past" (Programme of of the past" (Programme of the League, of Communists of Yugoslavia) that now it is necessary to speak of the development of "post-capi-talist" society, in which the problems of struggle be-tween the forces of capital-ism and Socialism, the ism and Socialism, the forces of peace are no longer so

"when new questions have appeared on the agenda These are not questions of war and peace, but questions of cooperation, of economics, etc." (Speech of J. Tito in Zagreb on December 12,

In contrast to the opportu-nist approach which glosses over the main contradictions of our time and tries to lull the vigilance of the peoples, revolutionary Marxism pro-ceeds from the only correct class assessment of the epoch and urges to see the continu-ing struggle of two forces: the proletariat and the imperial-ist bourgeoisie. But this offers no grounds for repeating in the new situation old pro-positions put forward in entirely different conditions.

Analysis Of New Situation

Guided by the creative spirit of Leninism and applying
Marxist dialectics to an analysis of the new situation, the
20th Congres of the CPSU, to the essential hanges which have occurred in the world.

"The emergence of Social-ism from within the bounds of a single country and its transformation into a world system is the main feature of our era," it was stated in the report of N. S. Khrushehov to the Congress. "Capitalism has proved powerless to prevent this process of world-historic significance. The simultaneous existence of two oppo-site world systems, the capitalist and the Socialist, developing according to different laws and in opposite directions, has become an indisputable fact."

The given characteristic meant that in the new conditions the old Marxist formula about the "capitalist encircle-ment" has already lost its significance because it was drawn up for a situation when the Soviet Union was the only Socialist State in the world. That is why in order not to come in conflict with changed reality it was necessary to abandon the formula about "capitalist encirclement" as obsolete which leads in the prevailing conditions to an underestimation of the gain tion of the gain achieved by the masses. It was replaced by a new formula about the simultaneous existence of two world systems, t capitalist and the Socialit.

Main Content Of Our Epoch

Developing the Marxisteninist propositions, put forward by the 20th Congress of the CPSU, the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist countries gave the following appraisal of the present

epoch," it is said in the De-claration, "Is the transition from capitalism to Socialism which was begun by the which was begin by the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia ... In our epoch world development is determined by the course and results of the competition between the two diametrically opposite social systems."

This assessment fully con-

och," J. Tito asserts, forms to the Leninist approach and represents a development of the Leninist characteristic of the epoch as applied to the tic centains the point that the present epoch is not simply the epoch of imperialism and wars, but the epoch of the dis-integration of imperialism, the

epoch of revolutions, the epoch of transition from capitalism to Socialism, the formation and consolidation of the world Socialist system. Only those who do not wish to notice the changes that have occurred can, as hitherto, keep on repeating that we are living in the "epoch of imperialism, wars and revolutions."

But what would it mean to assess the present epoch this in the world and are of paramount significance for our Understanding

It would mean to break with the method of Marxism, with its revolutionary dialectics, which demands that we proceed from the facts, base ourselves on reality and not on separate, arbitrarily culled formulas and quotations; it the entire situation. This is revolutionary dialectics, logic obligates us to admit that ed, peace can be preserved and made secure."

More than that, the further consolidation of the world socialist system will necessation.

the monopolies and the re-volutionary masses continues to be the pivot of social life, that, as before, revolutions are oping within imperialism serves as confirmation of this scientific characteristic of the that the essential changes changing it, relying on the which have occurred in the objective laws of social deveworld, the emergence of lopment, in the interest of the

present epoch. To speak of the present epoch only as the "epoch of epoch only as the "epoch of imperialism, wars and re-volutions" would mean to characterise incorrectly the dominating force of the epoch. For the proper understanding of the nature of an epoch, the distinction of one epoch from another it is especially impor-tant to know, V. I. Lenin pointed out, what class stands in the centre of one or another epoch, determining its main content, the main trend of its situation of the given epoch etc." (Works, Russ. Ed., Vol.

Wrong

If we limit ourselves to the old characteristic of the epoch, logic obligates us to admit that

Present Epoch The fundamentally new con- classes in all countries will a

Content Of The

Socialism beyond the bounds

of one country and its trans-formation into a world system

The fundamentally new conclasses in all countries will a clusion on questions of war possibility of eliminating war and peace, made by Marxistariast or the basis of an bility of war in the present analysis of the present epoch, by referring to the boils down to the point that in existence of the capitalist the present conditions there is system, means to confuse the no fatal inevitability of war.

"War is not inevitable," it see the essential difference being stated in the Peace Mani-

are powerful forces and objecthe strength of capitalism, as

conclusions associated with such an understanding of the epoch.

In contrast to this, creative Marxists, being loyal to dialectics, proceed from the premise that the essential changes which have occurred in the objective laws of social deveworld, the emergence of looment in the interest of the such as a new point of departure for a theogetive f peace ever more feasible. The neans that world war must already no longer be regarded

> have creatively developed and elaborated in greater detail the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence. The theoretical the Leninist idea of peaceful coexistence. The theoretical elaboration and active application of the principles of peaceful coexistence have struck a huge echo throughout the world, have won for the Community new ellies new triends. munists new allies, new friends way any longer."
> way any longer."
> way any longer."
> way any longer."
> works, Russ. Ed.

see the essential difference between the tendencies to war engendered by imperialism ends, have started to interpret and the inevitability of its of the world ocialist system.

True enough parts of the world.

Present - day revisionists, seeking to make use of the existing situation for their own ends, have started to interpret the steadfast policy of the Communication of the world ocialist system. True enough, present-day implementing the principle of capitalism, imperialism, is peaceful coexistence of opporaught with wars, within it systems as recognition of

Socialist and the capitalist working people, in the interest of a real possibility of States: war or peace. Inas-of the liberation struggle of preventing wars in our time much as in the Socialist comtries there are no social groups interested in war, the foreign menon.

The CPSU and all the Communist and Workers' Parties have rendered an historic service: taking into account all these new circumstances the alien in principle to Marxism. Marxists know that revolutions in other countries cannot be caused by outside influence Works, Russ, Ed.,

In other words, the simultaneous existence of Socialist and capitalist States and the consequent policy of prolonged peaceful coexistence are a natural sequel of the uneven maturing of the Socialist re-volution in different countries, an inevitable result of the non-simultaneous revolution-ary transition of all countries from capitalism to Socialism.
The policy of peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems has been, and remains, the general Leninist line of foreign policy of the Socialist States.

Nor can we agree with the attempt to picture the preimplement the principles of peaceful coexistence, as sheet matically but only in definite revisionist P. Herve has asser conditions. The existence of ted that if favourable conditions or groundless pacifism. Some publicists, for the world Socialist system, a powerful working class and national - liberation movements of the movement of the social street, as sheer propaganda or groundless pacifism. Some publicists, for example, consider the propagand or groundless pacific conditions. The existence of ted that if favourable conditions arise in France for a powerful working class and national - liberation move— taking of power by the pro-"diplomatic manoeuvre." To believe in the feasibility of dis armament, let it be even a result of a quite prolonged and stubborn struggle, means, in their opinion, to share the "illusions of pacifism."

Such arguments ignore the changes in the world Account must be taken of the fact that the demand for disarma is approved and supported by the masses, millions strong, throughout the world. Nor can we fail to see that today imperialism is compelled to rec-kon with the might of the world Socialist camp, that today even many bourgeois lea-

Marxists proceed from the premise that whether there is a new war or it is prevented, capitalism will perish just the same, it will inevitably be replaced by Socialism. But the placed by Socialism. Due working people are by no means indifferent as to the price at which the victory of Socialism will be won. Of course, if the imperialists nonetheless succeed in unleashing another world war, this will lead to the total debacle of the aggress to the destruction of the canitalist system. But in the fire of an atomic and thermonuclear war mankind would suffer immeasurable losses, centres of modern industry

and the creative development

of Marxism-Leninism

as applied to entirely different conditions. V. I. Lenin has always scathingly derided such a method of reasoning in solv-ing concrete problems. He said that "only hopeless pedants could set about solving the peculiar and complex problems arising merely by quoting this or that opinion of Marx about a different historical (Works, Russ. Ed.,

Dominating Force

To assess the present epoch only as the "epoch of imperialism, wars and revolutions" would mean to wipe off the greatest revolutionary gains of the working people embodied first of all in the world Socialist system. Gone long ago is the stage of historical development when imperialism un leashed wars with impunity and had to deal not with Socialism which struck firm root, not with a system of Socialist States, but only with revolutions which flared up against it.

Today the revolutions have already triumphed in a num-ber of countries, the era of the all-embracive system of im-perialism has vanished forever. Its place has been taken

But such an understanding runs counter to reality because runs counter to reality because today imperialism has ceased to be not only an all-embracive system, but also the dominating force in the world, its positions have been deeply undermined by the Socialist and the national-liberation movements: today it is not imperialism, but the Socialist system that is the dominating factor in international relations determining the course and trend of social development It is in our time that the Leninist prediction is coming true about the advent of an enoch when Socialism will turn into a force "capable of exerting a decisive influence on all world politics." (Works, Russ, Ed., Vol. 31, P. 126)

Lastly, to insist on the old characteristic of the epoch means to recognise the in-evitability of wars, to overperialism and to underestimate the strength of the peace

Different Conclusions

The difference in understanding the main content of the present epoch is of a fundamental nature because

This conclusion, falsely interpreted by revisionists and challenged by dogmatists, has been formulated by Marxists as a result of a concretely hisas a result of a concretely historical approach to a solution of the question of war and peace, as a result of a thorough study of the basic changes which have taken place in the international arena. The 20th Congress of the CPSU has stressed that the selution of this problem the solution of this problem must not be reduced to an analysis of only the economic prerequisites for the outbreak of war, that in view of the struggle of the two historical tendencies two aspects, two sides should be seen on the question of the outbreak of

Tendencies

One speaks of the economic basis of war which is rooted in imperialism and an aggres policy conforming to it: the other speaks of advanced social and political forces opposed to war. The question whether a war is to be or not to be is in reality decided by the struggle of these two ten-dencies and, therefore, theoretically too a proper solution is possible only if account is taken of these two sides.

This is forgotten by people who ignore the powerful fac-tors of peace which have arisen for the first time and

would mean to block living the view of some who state facts by abstract schemes, that the growing aggressive new questions by old decisions ness of imperialism is the basic formulated many decades ago factor of the present situation.

This conclusion, falsely interpreted by revisionists and interpreted by revisionists. tendencies operate not automatically but only in definite conditions. The existence of ments, of the peace movement, makes it possible to curb the war-makers and to strengthen

> Of course, present-day imperialism; unfortunately, is still sufficiently strong to threaten the peoples with a world conflict, sufficiently strong to unleash local wars in a corresponding situation.
> It is a characteristic of the present epoch that alongside the real possibility of avert-ing, preventing another world war, another possibility is preserved owing to the existence of imperialism and reaction, the possibility of such a war breaking out. In conditions of the arms race the danger of another war is particularly great, because miscalculation of the imperialists in apprais ing the correlation of forces is sible: account must also be taken of the reckless provocaof all kinds of accidents. This must not be forgotten the peoples must be put more on their guard against the aggressors.

Bitter Struggle

renunciation of the Socialist ideals for the sake of preserv-ing peace. Thus, the French letariat, the working people must give it up for the sake of peaceful coexistence. It goes opportunist understanding of peaceful coexistence has nothwithout saving that such an ing in common with creative Marxism-Leninism and represents surrender to the bour geois conception of coexist-

Only Alternative

But does the incorrectness of this conception mean that a right view is advocated by right view is advocated by those who propose the aband-onment of peaceful coexistence who do not believe that the masses by their active struggle are capable of making the ruling circles of the imperialist countries observe the principles of peaceful coexist-ence? With this we cannot agree.

Mention should also be made of the complete insolvency of allegations that the slogan of peaceful coexistence did not belong to V. I. Lenin and is a time-serving, tactical slogan.
Only people who ignore the
nature of Socialism can reason this way.

by a new epoch of the dis-integration of imperialism and the existence of two systems, the capitalist and the Socialfrom a different definition of The idea of peaceful co-A bitter struggle is being fought between these two tenan epoch follow different conclusions on basic questions of arisen for the first time and social development. He who social development the who maintain that as long as thinks that the character of the imperialist system exists the epoch has remained the same naturally seeks to preserve intact also all the former the abolition of exploiting existence of States with different social systems follows already from the Leninist theory of Socialist revolution. dencies, two possibilities, in the world today. Struggle, ist, the epoch of transition from capitalism to Socialism. The fact that in the capitalist world, the struggle between only struggle can decide which of these two possibilities will be realised, will gain the upper Considering it impossible for * SEE PAGE 14 the Socialist revolution to win

more detailed specific fea-tures of one or another country" (V. I. Lenin, Works, Russ. Ed., Vol. 21, correlation of forces between them, that is, the natural growth and consolidation of the positions of Socialism. At the beginning of the 20th century capitalism was the sole, all-embracive system; it The long history of the development of Marxismwas not the working class but the imperialist bourgeosie that determined State policy everywhere, dominated un-dividedly on the international arena, unleashed wars and caused revolutionary outbursts of Marxism. At the same

eninism shows that an incorrect understanding of the sub-stance of a definite epoch has always led to various distortime it is the proper assess-ment of the given stage of historical development that has every time comprised the basis for new creative concludirected against it; in these rightly spoke of the "epoch of imperialism, wars and revolu-

The scientific approach to epoch has been elaborated by Lenin. He took interest in. He took into account October Socialist the fact that at different broke the chain of capitalism

Ganga Barrage

It is not difficult to under stand that the navigability of the Lower Hooghly will be totally killed in another two r three years. By that tir the bars in the estuary will be cemented and become com-pact and form a natural barrage and convert the Hooghly at Calcutta as a Western Salt Lake of Calcutta. No sea-going vessel will be able to approach even Haldia Port from Bay of Bengal.

In 1958 questions were asked by Prof. H. N. Mukherjee and others in the Lok Sabha when Minister S. K. Patil had to admit that, the navigability and drainage capacity of the Hooghly was deteriorating on t of the deterioration of the Rupnarayan. Dr. Sub-barayan, in his aforesaid address at Bombay, failed to ention this vital fact.

Nevertheless I am pained to see that an intensive propa-ganda has been let loose aiming that by building the Ganga barrage at Farakka (at a capital cost of fiftysix crores of rupees) and injecting fresh head water of 20 to 30 thousand cusecs only into the Bhagirathi, the navigability of the Lower Hooghly can be improved. I cannot reconcile my imble knowledge of laws o humble knowledge of laws of river hydraulics with this claim. If the entire Ganga-Brahmaputra water cannot cut a navigable channel at the estuary of the Padma for season reseason rese going vessels in East Pakistan, how can a few thousand cusecs of water help the Lower Hooghly to improve its navigability?

Adverse Rffect

The opposing flood tides Further are of the magnitude of 14 Meterioration to 20 lakh cusecs near Calcutta Port. They bring an Thus the immediate effect a few thousand cusecs of prove it. additional Bhagirathi water contend with this opposition quent freshets failed to open continuous dredgings also be more than four inches per which are worsening the situation showing deterioration of the Ninan, Nurpur and E. Gut bars!)

Bhagirathi the slope cannot the slope cannot the slope cannot the beginning of this century the beginning of this century when the railway bridge was built on the Damodar that built on the Damodar that a slope of one foot per mile, Damodar began to deteriorate the Darkeshwar-Rupnarayan in its Amta reach and bars river has been proposed for Rupnarayan at Kolaghat to carry the Calcutta-Bombay Highway. To build the bridge at an estimated cost of Rs.

112.22 lakhs, diversion of the existing Orissa Trunk Road

reach of the Ganga where mighty Himalayan rivers like the Gogra, Kosi and Maha-ananda meet the former at right angles and discharge their immense volume of flood water.

Near the Ganga Bridge at oh the maximum discharge of the Ganga has been observed to be of the order of 30 lakh cusecs. Hence evidof 30 lakh cusecs. Hence evidently near the Rajmahal reach, the maximum flood discharge of the Ganga should be of the order of 50 lakh cusecs. The Farakka Barrage Project, as far as I know, did the conditions remain constant and velocity is doubled, are size nower is increased by cusecs. The Farakka Barrage other conditions remain consciusers. The Farakka Barrage other conditions remain consciusion and subject of the condition and subject of th discharge. Moreover, during heavy floods the Ganga scours her bed to a depth of 50 ft. to 150 ft.

It is impossible to put the sill of the barrage at such a low depth. Hence by the Farakka barrage, the heavy Farakka barrage, the heavy flood discharge of the Ganga at this reach will be considerably retarded with consequent severe adverse effect of inun-

Drainage Capacity

When Hooghly Loses Its

"there was no reason why people should be over-optimistic about the actual effect of so efficient in its the barrage". I appreciate very highly the discreet silence of other bars as formerly. barrage in Address.

When we know that the momentum of flood discharge is a function of slope and mean hydraulic radius, we can or Damodar and Rupharayan have been partially stopped, the Lower Hooghly is getting rapidly choked up for lack of flushing action which Bhagirathi floods cannot provide. As for improving the navigabi-lity of the Lower Hooghly, the Farakka Barrage can be of no

heavy recurring annual cost.

A few years ago, the yearly of river hydraulics, with the cost was nearly Rs. 80 lakhs.

Now the Port Commissioners are trying to add to their fleet of suction dredgers and the receipt of a barrage at this of suction dredgers and the receipt of the cost of the cos able near Balari. Rupnarayan also deteriorated after its was built and in spite of its large share of flood discharge from the Damodar for the last 40 years, it has not been

Correct Remedy

Today, after stoppage of floods in the Damodar Valley Project, the ebb-tides in the Hooghly have lost their velo-Hooghly have lost their velo-city. Even in August-September the Lower Hoogh-ly no more becomes uniflow and flood tides and bores occur with formidable force rapidly killing the navigabi-lity and drainage capacity everyday. If the Hooghly everyday. If the Hooghly-dies in this way, it is an evil time for Eastern India be-cause Calcutta with its harcause Calcutta with its nar-bour and port is the basis of our prosperity. If the Hoogh-ly's navigability is lost, it will not take long for Calcutta to become a decadent city. If the drainage capacity

(which is the Calcutta-Bombay National Highway in this part) over large areas of valuable agr has been undertaken

Wasteful And Harmful

Surprisingly enough the bridge provides for a water-way for six lakh cusecs, almost equal to the discharge when the Rupnarayan, before the DVC Project's flood stoppings, was meant to carry. Obviously with the DVC's and Kangsabati Projects' flood stopping dams, a one-third waterway for the present Rupnarayan for the present Rupnarayan should be sufficient and the bridge should be accordingly designed. Such a bridge will not require any diverson of road or acquisition of land as it can be built along the Orissa Trunk Road and both at the Kolaghat and Laupala sides, large tracts of valuable river-lands will be reclaimed.

Actually the river Rupnarayan up to its sea-month must be narrowed and deepen-ed and measures should be taken to control tides and slurry silt from the continen-tal shelf of the Bay of Bengal to conserve the navigability of Lower Hooghly and save Calcutta from ruin.

It is the "head-water" via the Rupnarayan which can normalise and save the navigi-bility of the Lower Hooghly

Any heavy expenditure on dredging operation without first assuring this Rupnarayan THE REPORT WILL FACE dredging operation without first assuring this Rupnarayan head-water will' be not only wasteful but harmful just as wasterul but harmful just as surgical operation on a dying patient without blood infusion may be fatal. Intensive dredging operation in the present tion when there head-water supply, at the estuary of the Hooghly will only help to bring more slurry silt from the storehouse of the ontinental shelf of the Bay

Moreover, irrigation projects in U.P. and Bihar have taken the dryweather disjects in UP and Bihar have taken the dryweather discharge of the Ganga, and it is extremely doubtful floods are helpless. Bhagirathi fi the Farakka Barrage will he able to supply forming river and great science. will be able to supply forming river and great science 20 to 30 thousand cusees of tific skill is necessary to conwater into the Bhagirathi at serve it. I have been wonder-

all during dry months. Even enters the Bhagiif water enters the Bhagi-rathi, the latter's bed scours will be carried down to the Hooghly where the sit will be tide-locked and deposited in the Hooghly bed.

immense quantity of silt of the Farakka barrage will be from the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal. How can of the Hooghly than to im-

The meandering Bhagirathicontend with this opposition specially as the Balari bar is now acting as a strong lock which even the floods of 1956 and 1959 and subsequent freshets failed to open quent freshets failed to open flood discharge through the up? (And there have been Bhagirathi the slope cannot

dation in North Bihar and the Malda District of West Bengal. Even Patna, the capital of Bihar, will be facing Ganga

As a matter of fact the upgrading of the bed of the Bhagirathi at its upper reach and subsequent tendency of the matter of the control of the matter of the control of the con its getting beheaded at the off-take from Ganga during the last several centuries is ing if in bygone days King Bhagirath deliberately divert-ed the Damodar at a right angle near Jamalpur village to pour its floods into the Lower Hooghly to keep the mouth clean of silt.

If Hooghly. Dies...

In solving river hydraulic problems, a good scientific practice is to take measures from the lowest end of the river and perhaps King Bhagi-rath utilised the momenta of Damodar floods to keep the navigability of the Hooghly in efficient condition. If no bars be allowed to form at the mouth of the Hooghly, the silt from the upper reaches can easily be flushed out into the

Bengal will be threatened with flood havoes every year, it will become a very un-healthy place to live in.

For a correct remedy of the be taken. Just as in the case of a diseased person, if correct diagnosis of disease has been made, treatment for cure cannot be difficult, so also if a correct analysis is made of the cause of deterioration of the Hooghly, the correct solution should present itself. Thus we see the experts of the Lower Damodar Investigation Committee are found to be in agreement with my views.
They say (according to the statement of Jaisukhlal Hathi, Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power in the Lok Sabha on August 28, 1958) in reply to questions by Prof. H. N. Mukherjee and Sri Tridib Chow-dhury), "Concentrated flushing doses should be occasionally released down the river (Damodar and Rupnarayan".)

I have, of course, been demanding perennial and rapid discharges through a narrow-ed and deepened Rupmarayan into the Lower Hooghly and to Kubera are the vainglorious do that irrigation by DVC canals must be cancelled and alternative lift irrigation introduced. But to my great regret I find a road-bridge with several piers in the bed of the river has been proposed for Rupnarayan at Kolaghat to

KUNCHAN NAMBIAR

cene; but it is the healthy Chaucerean ribaldry and has nothing to do with the morbid pornography of modern West-ern writing which comes to us masquerading as Freudian psycho-analysis.

One of the reasons of the popularity of Nambiar s poetry is that we find Kerala and its people in every one of his lines. To him Kallash and and Trivandrum. Urvasi, Menaka and other apsaras are all keepers at Dwaraka and the Ravana, Duryodhana and Kubera are the vainglorious feudal chieftains of Kerala. The devas and asuras re the favourite dishes of Malayalis. This results in atrocious anachronisms, but adds unanachronisms, but adds un-surpassed native charm to his

[The author is grateful to Prof. Sathyavageeswara Iyer, Trivandrum for his rendering of the Malayalam verses into English]

KUNCHAN NAMBIAR

popular by virtue of his warm jovial humour and his sharp lashing satire. He has reflected the contemporary social reality with a penetrating insight not shown by any other ancient Malayalam poet.

Immovator Of New Form

He is the innovator of a new and unique form in Malayalam poetry—the thullalpattu. The thullal is a rapid moving dance-form where the dancer himself recites verse-stories. It might be thought that the deceptively easy form of thul-lal yields to imitation; but no imitator has attained anywhere near the high standard set by Nambiar.

When Nambiar lived and wrote, Kerala was ruled by numerous petty feudal chieftains. From the south of Kerala the ruler of Venad (which comprised the present Kanyakumari District and a part of Trivandrum District) was making successful attempts at annexing the neighouring teritories to his king-

The French, the Dutch and the English imperialists were fighting one another on Indian soil for supremacy. The disintegration of feudalism had begun, though imperceptibly as a result of the increasing importance of the commercial

The characteristic Indian indifference to record blogra-phical details of great men has obscured the facts of the poet's life. Much of his life is shrouded in legends. However a comparatively not unsatisfactory biography has been construct-ed from the meagre facts available by the literary histo-

The Poet's Career

Kunchan Nambiar was born in 1705 at Killikkuris-simangalam in Cochin. Though his family was poor he seems to have had a fairdecent education on the traditional lines. After his education he travelled widely decent education on the vels helped him to acquire wide knowledge about men and manners and a shrewd

After his travels he settled down at Ambalapuzha (now in Aleppey District) under the patronage of the ruler Deva-narayana who was earnestly devoted to art and literature. In his early youth Nambiar composed a number of poems such as Bhagavad-dut, Bhaga-vatam, Sheelavati, Nalacharitam, and Chanakyasutram. These were either translations or adaptations. These were exercises of his youthful intellect before evolving a special art form most suited to the on of his poetic genius.

It is said that once Mar-thandavarma took Nambian and some other court poets to have a look at a deepastham-In 1748, Marthandavarma, the founder of Travancore, conquered and annexed Chembha (a huge column of lamps) which was, newly constructed in the temple in Trivandrum. nakasseri which was being uled by Devanarayana. And When the king asked them to Nambiar was absorbed into the compose verses about it the poets began to praise it absurdly and extravagantly in a

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MONG all the ancient puzha and Trivandrum that he highly artificial and ornate Malayalam poets Kunchan Nambiar is the most years spent in Trivandrum turn came he said:

The Deepasthambham is a his poetic life. But Ramavarma who succeeded Mathandavar-ma as the ruler of Travancore was an enthusiastic patron of

> However when he expressed his desire to retire to Ambala-puzha the ruler presented him with a "chain of valour", the mark of highest honour shown to distinguished persons in different walks of life. He was given a pension too. He died in 1770, a victim to the bite of a

Kathakali and Nambiar must

of the fact that he drew largely upon ancient Sans-

have felt discouraged.

Namhiar has written about seventy thullals. His poetry is a veritable mirror of Kerala's civilisation. In spite

krit classics like the Rama-yana and Mahabharata for his material, all his charac-

ters are typical maisyans.
Though in a way, every great
poet is a people's poet,
among ancient Malayalam
poets, we cannot find another who consciously strove
to please and reform the

In those days the most common poetic forms were Kilippattu and Kathakali. Compositions in Sanskrit were

not rare. Nambiar, though a

competent Sanskrit scholar, was not interested in compos-

ing poetry in a language not understood by the majority of

the people. He tried his hand at Kilippattu, but was not satisfied with his achievement

in that form. He could no

choose the medium of Katha-kali because it was a highly evolved representational art even then and its appreciation

required special training and a refined sensibility which could

not be expected from the com-

mon masses. Nambiar wanted to create a flexible poetic form

which would appeal to the tastes of every stratum of society and which would en-

able him to reflect the social

He was a sworn enemy of all formalism and artificiality in

poetry. Many of his contemporaries merely imitated the stale and obsolete imageries

and techniques of the medieval

Sanskrit poets. Nambiar wrote

his poetry in the ordinary

stand and enjoy his poetry.

realities around him.

Enemy Of

Formalism

The Deepasthambham is a great wonder, no doubt, But I also want money; This alone is all these High-flown verses are

In this stanza he effectively attacked the avarice of the court poets and at the same time ridiculed their ornate and

Decaying Nobility

feudal era Nambiar also depended on feudal rulers for his livelihood. In this sense his status was feudal. But he had the perspicacity

JOVIAL HUMOUR

was in the decaying stage. He was quite aware of the disintegration taking place

in society. To placate the

nobility was the last thing he wanted to do in his life In his work he boldly sati-

rised this decaying nobility. The evils prevalent in the

courtly circles, particularly the vanity, conceit and false pride of the members of the dying aristocracy were the re-peated targets of his trenchant

criticism. The Bhima of Kalyanasaugandhikam, Rava-

na of Karthaveeryarjunavi-jayam, Arjuna of Kiratham, Duryodhana of Sabhaprave-

sam are all portraits of self-willed, arrogant and vainglori-ous feudal lords of Kerala.

It seems that Nambiar favoured a centralised admin-istration for Kerala. He was

Beating officials for bullying kings, Killing officials for beat-

ing kings,
Eating officials for killing kings.

Changing Fortunes

matised penal code in those ys. Punishment was meted days. Punishment was meted out to culprits according to the whims of the executive officials. Very often innocent people were victimised. Naturally Nambiar's biting sarcasm earned him numerous enemies among the bureaucrats. But their fortunes also were sub-ject to sudden changes. Fre-quently they were reduced to the level of obsequious serthe level of obsequious servants to the Chettis, the

traders and usurers.

Truth About

Money

With damsels sweet in

amorous dalliance toyed; But now they go to the us dalliance toved:

opportunity Nambiar bitterly attacks their insatiable greed.

These fellows sell for panams eighteen What costs panams eight; If you become their dehtors

G. B. MOHAN

In a trice, you lose your hearth and home. There was no regular sys- In one of his poems there is a

scene where a shameless brahmin suggests to the wife of his debtor that she might conabi-tate with him and thus 'repay'

The Nair Community

The nairs, the most influential community in those days are not spared. They are re-peatedly ridiculed in his poepeatedly ridiculed in his poe-try. The matriarchal system had begun to disintegrate owing to the worthlessness of the karanavars (the heads of families) and the indisciplin-ed young wastrels. Nambiar's nairs are all addicted to drinking toddy and taking of and other intoxicants. So them even pawn their muskets in order to buy some opium. The cowardice of nairs is made fun of in many places. The following passage is to realise that the nobility Tamils who came to Kerala as These royal stewards once in noble mansions joyed

from the thullal Ghoshayatra. The gandharva king Chitra-sena attacks Duryodhana. Nambiar describes the panic Just for a crumb of bread or two if they will be so rava king's soldiers. There we

> On a jungle-path, where the careless dear roam The forest hunters set their traps to lure the victim hor Of a sudden a luckless fool

walks into the snare,
The waiting hunter sees the net move and tear, Out he jumps and sends the arrow whistling, Straight and sure of aim it goes, hot and sizzling; The hunter surveys the who, think

too sensitive a witness to bear He says: LASHING SATIRE

Nambiar had grasped the essential truth about money, as a force which thwarts the

as a force which thwarts the noblest aspirations of man. The commercial clases were beginning to influence the course of events and Nambiar had realised that money was

the bitterest enemy of all tender human relationships.

from the quarrels among the petty egoistic rulers and the subsequent dislocation in the affairs of the people. He says:

When too many kings rule They go about squabbling And turn it into waste land.

Matred For Bureaucracy

In those days, too, the officonversational language of the common people. He struck a new path in Malayalam poetry by his fresh diction and by his bold and original imageries taken from everyday life. Even children and illiterates undertand enjoy his poetry. cials were corrupt to the core.
They were a ruthless and unscrupulous set. Most offices were held by nair Most of the suglity, bribery and cruelty were rampant among them. How passionate was Nambiar's hatred for this bureaucrac can be seen from the follow ing lines:

They bow low at the king's In another place he has the ing words for them:

NEW AGE

Ensuared in Almighty money's stranglehold Love stands baffled and There is no other Malayalam

poet who has interspersed so many proverbs and popular sayings in his poetry. And many of his lines have per-colated among the masses as the most apt expressions of ertain ideas and moods. Man of his expressions have been assimilated into the common speech and actually they have attained the status of prolar:

The twin woes of man woman and gold,
Fertile source of all the
fends in the world.

Nambiar had great respect do we find the violent misanthropy of Swift in Nambiar's poetry. He delighted in the was apalled at the revolting sight of brahmins engaged in the conductor. They had Lie and swindle and cheat; All for which they toil trade and usury. They had ls nothing but 'palm-oil'.

None else than a huge fellow from Kerala neck

The laxity in sexual morally also was symptomatic of the decay of feudalism. Sexual promiscuity was frowned upon by Nambiar. It seems that in those days . marriage was as flexible an institution as it is in the present-day USA.

Poet Of Kerala And Its People

It must be remembered that Nambiar's satire is not at all venomous, as, for example Pope's. Individuals are not satirised. It is the follies and foibles of men around him which are under fire. Neither

In fact there are some passages which, by modern standards, may appear to be obs-

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NOVEMBER 13, 1960

Greet Liberation Struggle As It Enters 7th Year

ALGERIA WILL BE FREE!

HE Seventh Anniver- tracted armed struggle. He sary of the Algerian Liberation War on November 1 was celebrated by the Algerians and freedom-fighters the world over in a new spirit of confidence and great expectations. While we offer our warmest greetings to our Algerian brothers who face death for liberty, we need to note certain particularly relevant aspects and trends of development of that strug-

Increasing Sweed

FIRST, the situation inside Algeria itself continues to be marked by the increasing sweep of the war of liberation. sweep of the war of liberation.
Six years ago in a sandy and rocky area, 3,000 partisans started their armed struggle to re-establish the Algerian personality. Now there is a regular army 150,000-strong, which is using with deadly effectiveness semi-heavy arms. Except for a few big cities ment by the Soviet Union. Except for a few big cities and sections of the coastal area the entire country is liberated and divided into six

stated that basing on their past successes, the Algerian lian Communist daily Unita people were prepared for pro-

characterised the type of armed struggle conducted by the Liberation Army as mobile warfare or mainly guerrilla warfare. It was quite impossible for the French, despite all the armed aid from the United the armed aid from the United States, to make use of these tactics or evolve effective counter-tactics. Their mopping-up operations have produced their toll of innocent deaths and atrocities but made no material difference to the war situation.

Ferhat Abbas, the Algerian Premier, graphically summed up the situation by summed up the situation by saying that oil from the Sahara would be far more expensive for the French than oil from Venezuelathe oceans are easier to cross than the harricades of cross than the barrica aroused popular hatred.

The SECOND striking feature of the struggle in Algeria is the closer and still more

The Socialist countries had consistently and to their capacity supported the just cause administration.

In an interview a spokesman of the General Staff of the Algerian Liberation Army stated that basing on their past successor.

French were receiving arms worthy feature of and other material help from greetings that most the U. S. imperialists, so why were sharply critical of the should the Algerians be de- U. S. attitude to the Algerian nied similar help? "We need allies. We have found them in strong denunciation of French allies. We have found them in strong denum Moscow and Peking," were his imperialism.

Western Press Raises Scare

A regular scare has been raised by the imperialists about this strengthened alliance—dutifully echoed by our right, one supposes! But why object when the persecuted also get some fraternal help?

hasten the French ruling class accepting Algerian realities, it will be the knowledge that the Algerian fighters have most powerful allies. It will bring a negotiated settlement nearer. Aid from the Socialist world to the freedom struggle in to the freedom struggle in any part of the globe is a part and parcel of the great peace offensive that it has launched.

THIRDLY, the anniversary celebrations were marked by the strongest ever manifesta-

Premier stressed that the main poured in from the peoples thing was "multiform help and Governments of almost from the Soviet Union and every important State of the He added that the two continents. It was greetings that most of th

Most significant, however, was the proposal made by Bourguiba of Tunisia, accepted by Ferhat Abbas and echoed by the ruler of Morocco.

This was for an immediate This was for an immediate union of the three countries into a North African Maghraeb State. What this means is that the French troops might well have to face a

Besides, if anything will hasten the French ruling these are the different levels and experiences of the demo-cratic movement in the three countries as well as the far from stable position of Bourguiba-vis-a-vis U.S. and even French imperialism. It could be that the prospect of in-creased Socialist aid has led to a certain manoeuvre by those nationalist leaders of Africa who are more oriented to the West. This particular suggestion, therefore, needs watching and weighing.

While the heart is exhilarated by the mighty expre-

ssion of Afrasian solidarity, one is also somewhat angered by the fact that the Government of India has not, as yet, thought fit to rethe Algerian Govcognise the Algerian devicement. No doubt Nehru was eloquent in the United Nations on the Algerian question but no announcement was made that this ment was made that this ment was made that this sympathy would be reinfor-ced by the establishment of dipolmatic relations. This is a demand that the demo-

cratic movement in our country could well take up.

Upsurge In France

ance—dutifully echoed by our pro-West monopoly Press. The allegation is that the Socialist countries are "interfering", that the cold war is being brought to Algeria. It was quite all right for the NATO Powers to back France all these years to kill the Algerian: It was their god-given right, one supposes! But why object when the persecuted also get some fraternal help?

Is that the French troops in the france to face a concerted offensive from the average in the States and that legally Tunisia and Morocco would have a fool-proof case of aggression against that the French troops in the food and the very and the concerted offensive from the average in France over the Algerian war and around the demand for negotiations on the basis of the principle of self-determination. The authoritative Legally this move is excellent, making possible as it does more material forms of help allowed the struction is closely object when the persecuted also get some fraternal help? Geneva Conference will ended the war in Vietnam.

The manifesto of the most important French intellectuals, headed by Sartre, calling for open help to the Algerian Liberation Army sparked off tremendous agitation which embraced the most representative organisations of the students and teachers.

On October 27, this move with the massive dem trations of the workers in all the cities and towns of France. In many factories there were lightning strikes, while the dockers in Dun-kirk and Marseilles came demonstrations had not been seen in France in the past five years and mark, as Sartre has observed, the re-generation of that country, dominated by the reactionary ultras for the past two

De Gaulle is vacillating in the face of the Algerian re-sistance, the French demonstrations and the pressure from the extreme Right. He has made a new offer of negotiations but on terms which the Algerians are unlikely to accept. He wants the setting up of an autonomous Govern-ment, linked to France, com-posed of nominees from the Ferhat Abbas Cabinet plus other Muslim representatives as well as the European set-tiers. All this is to be decided by a vote, while the French This is his army remains. This is his scheme for an "Algerian Algethe Algerians them: it. This is obviously not going to advance the situation at all. The war in Algeria will continue as will the crisis in

France itself. Ferhat Abbas, in his Se venth Anniversary broadcast, has hailed the popular move-ment in France and asked for its further help to win peace between the two counits further help tries. He has suggested that this could be realised on the acceptance by the French Government of the proposal of a free referendum in Algeria on the question of its future identity, supervised by the United Nations.

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USA THREATENS "SUEZ" IN CUBA

A MOST dangerous state direct military intervention of tension has developed in the Carribean area. Khrushchov put it in his address to the U. N. General Assembly on September 15, "Courageous Cuba has become the object of all sorts of attacks, intrigues, subversion, economic aggression and finally of thinly disguised attempts at intervention."

In the recent debate in the General Assembly on November 1 (when the American - manipulated major managed to prevent a dismajority sion there of Cuba's complaint of aggression) Soviet representative Zorin underlined these words and declared that the U. N. in all its 15 years of tence had "hardly faced a situation more dangerous in its consequences than that now confronting the Republic of Cuba'

delegates from the So-The delegates from the Socialist countries as well as Raul Roa of Cuba again and again drew the parallel with the 1956 Suez adventure which brought the world to the very edge of war. There is much more in the parallel, however, than the mere danger to our

The United States, just as Britain and France earlier, plotting and planning

against the Republic of Cuba which is merely asserting its right to independence. The Gauntanamo naval base in Cuba lies ready to hand and 1,500 American Marines suddenly landed there on "shore leave". Cuban vigilance and worldwide protest compelled them to leave. But they could come again. In many ways this remaining American base represents the same danger to world peace as the American occupation of Taiwan.

The United States, just as Britain and France in 1956, is plotting and planning to combine with direct intervention a probe by their Latin American satellites. On October 28, the U. S. State
Department sent a letter to
the Organisation of American
States Committee to "investigate" so-called armed support "extra-continental

PREPARATIONS

In the meantime, the U.S. is gathering together the Cuban counter-revolutionary forces at selected points in Guatemala and in Florida. The London Times (October 23) reported that 30 U.S. warplanes had landed in Guatemala with Batista followers. U. S. Secretary of its monoculture economy Defence Thomas Gates de- (sugar-cane) and the depen-

Miami that Cuba was planning aggression against
other Latin American Reother Latin Guate
dence on a substitution of Cuba Blas Roca put it,
of Cuba Blas Roca put it, publics (especially Guate-mala) and also against Florida! And there have been cases of U. S. dropping of arms and equipment in the mountainous areas of Cuba to strengthen counter-

in the country.

The United States, just as Britain and France over Egypt, is plotting and planning this aggression both because of the Cuban expropriation of American companies tion of American compacts (analogous to Nasser's Suez nationalisation) and because of what to it is the danger of the spread of the Cuban contagion. Latin America is astir and if Cuba cannot be crushed the U.S. feels that its himterland may erupt into inde-pendence—El Salvador's recent coup was not to U. S. liking.

coup was not to U. S. liking.
Cuba, as a measure of retaliation against the U. S.
economic embargo, on October
25, nationalised 127 remaining U. S. enterprises valued at 1,200 million dollars. Guevara, President of the National Bank explained this was necessary to lay the basis for independent national development. He declared that Cuba was determined to end

October 22 at dence on a single market (the

of Cuba Bias Roca put it, the Castro Government has adopted the correct line of meeting U. S. aggression by advancing the Cuban revo-lution. And there can be no doubt that the Havana Declaration, endorsed by the Cuban people after their delegates' return from the OAS Conference (September 2) is a most radical democratic document with a clarity of aim and analysis indeed, for any na-

SHAMEFUL

Cuba's mass mobilisation, world democratic support and the protection of Soviet rocket-power might avert a crisis in the Carribean, which could engulf the world. But the dan-ger is immense and imminent. In this situation it is a shame that the Government of India has decided to offer the U. S. our sugar for sale in place of the banned Cuban crop. And even worse was Krishna Menon's declaring, on November 1 in the debate on Cuba's complaint, that India

question of the danger to Cuba and as to who was the

ASSAM: IMPACT OF

LANGUAGE BILL

From MADHUSUDAN BHATTACHARYYA

ress MLAs and all PSP mem

bers but one were in favour of them, the Chief Minister would be left with no alterna-

But the situation was changed and the Chief Minister

shook off his vacillation and

threw in his lot with the APCC stand when a Congress member from Cachar moving an am-

which was considered highly provocative and all the Cachar

Congress members afterward

walked out with the exception

of one. Even the Bengali-speaking Minister Huque Chowdhury was a party to it

walk out, he had left the House immediately after ques-tion hour and did not return

were thus left alone to fight against the inclusion of the

disruptive provision of the "Mahakuma Parishad" deci-ding the language of the dis-trict administration of Ca-

Consistent with the resolu-

tion of the State Council of the

Party (published earlier in New Age), Communist members demanded acceptance of

Assamese as the official langu-

age of Assam with free choice of language to the Autonomous Hill State and unconditional recognition of Bengali for the

district administration of Ca-

char together with other rights to the minorities guaranteed by the Constitution. While the

other parties got divided lan-guage-wise, the Communists alone remanied united in their principled stand. But with the

sheer strength of their over-

whelming majority, the Cong-ress members had their way.

Assamese as State language

opted leaving unresolved many

of the problems that the lan-guage issue has brought in its trial.

Though the language was the main issue before the Autumn Session of the State

Assembly and it naturally ecli-

psed almost everything else, yet the wounds inflicted by the

recent deplorable fratricide in

the State were still too fresh to

be ignored by the House and a

discussion took place on the basis of a statement made by the Chief Minister which was

the first comprehensive official assessment, though not neces-

and even many Congress me

voice their opposition.

Communists as well as PSP

endment made a state

-though he did not for

for the rest of the day.

tive but to resign.

Amidst scenes of great excitement, the stormiest ever session of the Legislative Assembly of Assam adopted the much controversial Language Bill late in the evening of HE Bill underwent consi-

HE Bill underwent considerable change after it ed, as they were bound to be since a major chunk of Cong-Minister. As adopted now, it makes Assamese the official language of the State but gives to the District Councils of the Autonomous Hills Districts of the State to choose the language for their official purpose and provides for the use of Bengali for the district Hills administration of the predom nantly Bengali-speaking dis-trict of Cachar unless the formed under the Panchayat Act) and the Municipal Board in a joint sitting decides by two-thirds majority for using the official language of the State, Assamese, for purposes of district administration. At the Secretariat level, English to be replaced later by Hindi will be used along with Assa-

Centering round this Bill, eignificant political changes took place in the State. On the day the Bill was introduced in Lone Fight the Assembly, Hill Tribal members who had till then been functioning as "associate" functioning as "associate" members of the Congress in the Parliamentary sphere, crossed the floor to the Opposition. Even Congress MLAs from the Hills Districts except from the Mikir Hills, in no uncertain terms, opposed the Pill though they did not quit the Congress.

On the crucial day of Oct-ober 24, the Council of Action of the Hills Leaders' Conference called for a harthat enge observed in all ters except the Mikir Hills. The State capital, situated in - United Khasi-Jaintia the Ministers had to come to the Assembly chamber in police vans. Later, Shillong police vans. Later, Shittong witnessed the biggest-ever procession and mass rally in protest against the Bill. A hartal was organised in Ca-

Congress Amendments

Earlier in face of the mounting opposition to the original Bill from the Assamese-speak-ing people, the Pradesh Cong-ress Committee adopted a resolution suggesting ame the final shape of the Bill is the resut of these

A major amendment which there were sharp differences inside the ruling party was the one providing for the use of Assamese for the district administration of Cachar if the "Mahakuma Parishad ided in favour of it. The Chief Minister was not prepared to accept this amendment.

Due, above all, to these con-Assembly session began on October 24 in a state of great uncertainty. There were even indications of a Cabinet crisis. If the APCC ame the Chief Minister

During the two-day debate several members from both sides took part and condemned

for the future.

lengthy speech seemed to be an alibi for the perpetrators of the dark deeds, though he repeatedly empha ned all that had hap-

both Central and State, of their guilt.

of Parliament, the Assam Gov-

nists who almost single-handed fought the battle for the freedom of the Press. They fought it at every stage, reminding the House Press.

still-long what had happened. But except for the Chief Minister, all the Congress members from Assam Valley were very much adopted the ill-at-ease, and they tried to cover this up with chuvinist outbursts and naturally they could neither go deep into the

It was left to the Communists again to put the issue in its proper perspective. They emphasised that what had happened could not just be explained away and, no amount of explanation would exonerate the Govern

It was no issue between Assamese and Bengalis, they emphasised. The Communist members demanded an imme-diate probe to find out the real engineers of the trouble

of the Assamese people.

Taking advantage of the prevailing situation, and evidently inspired by the report of the Jain Commission of members ernment has pushed a Bill through the Assembly arming itself with new powers to gag

lier waxed eloquent over free-dom of the Press, later felt no qualms of conscience in joining the ruling party when the Bill was slightly modified by the Select Committee.

The PSP leader's

ing them to book.

refuted slanders against the Assamese as such, unleashed by certain chauvinists generalfrom outside the State, and narrated innumerable shining examples of the heroic conduct

the Press. . PSP members who had ear-

Again, it was the Commuthat the Communist-led Government of Kerala, in But the brute majority of

the Congress was again pressed into service to carry the anti-

~ ★ VICTORY CELEBRATION *~



The employees of the Times of India in Delhi celebrating their victory after the management agreed to continue the job section which they had threatened to close down, give an eight-rupee increase in dearness allowance from January 1, 1960, and give two to three months' wages as bonus for 1960. Employees of all newspapers in Delhi are celebrating this as their own victory. Full story next week.

MOSCOW PARADE

* FROM BACK PAGE

houses and then happy surprised stir on the tribunes. A whole new flat furnished and with happy inhabitants cheering from doors and windows glides along on a

big platform.
In the end comes the sports demonstration, healthy youth of the land, led by the victors games who top in Rome.

Children come out of the miniature train and rush to the tribune with flowers. They get presents there and then and how proud they are this day. 'Peace' this word in hundreds of languages is carried on the flags and banners of the Muscovites.
On the eve of Revolution

Anniversary. on the evening of November 6, a huge mass world Communist movement, mighty roars of applause and shouts of welcome greet them. Next to Khrushchov in the first row of the Presidium sit Liu Shao-chi and Gomulka. There is Novotny, Envar Hoja, There is music, dancing and griefy all round. What a grand world Communist movement.

row, third from the left.

Frol Kozlov in his long report gives a detailed picmighty advance of the Communist construction of the Soviet land and reviews the international views the international scene. Kozlov explains why the 21st Congress of the CPSU came to the conclusion that even before complete victory of So war can be banished from the human society. Imperialism today is not free decide for they can be for ced to give up aggressive

On the 7th, after the demonstration, a huge reception is given by the Soviet Govern gievsky Hall of the Kremli where under thousands of lights of crystal chandelie a great feast is laid. It is a happy occasion and everybody is in a gay mood except per-haps some diplomats.

Khrushchov proposes toasts the occasion. As Khrushchov and Liu Shao-chi enter side by side and appear on the platform followed by Solvet leaders and leaders of the world Communication of the workers and peasants to the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution under Lenin. He adds amidst leaguest the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution under Lenin. He adds amidst leaguest the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution under Lenin. He adds amidst leaguest the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution under Lenin. He adds amidst leaguest the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution under Lenin. He adds amidst leaguest the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution under Lenin. He adds amidst leaguest the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution under Lenin. He adds amidst leaguest the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution under Lenin. He adds amidst leaguest the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution the workers and peasants who took banner of revolution the workers and the workers are wor

There is Novotny, Envar Hoja,
Ho Chi Minh. I can immediately spot out our General Secretary Ajoy Ghosh as he is led to his seat in the front

There is music, dancing and galety all round. What a grand holiday this has been. And now you know why I wish you were all here.

Foul Assassination Of Cameroons' Leader

NEW AGE expresses its dastardly deed was the get of h utmost shock and anger at work of the Red Hand, a rialists. the foul assassination of band of racist assassins in the pay of the Western NEW sincere

President of the Cameroons.

People of the Cameroons.

Moumie was admitted to a hospital in Geneva on October 16, three days after he had arrived in Switzerland. The Swiss papers report that he had been port that the head that the hea port that he had been poisoned with thallium, during a reception given in his honour in Geneva. It is further reported that this

was the get of hatred for the impe-

NEW AGE sends its most the pay of the western sincere sympathies to the Sincere sympathies to the The Union of the People bereaved family and the of the Cameroons, the larpeople will only their struggle for and unity for

NOVEMBER 13, 1960

NEW AGE

PAGE THIRTEEN

PAGE TWELVE

Delhi Bureaucrat Visits Calcutta To Plan New Attack Feverish activity began the moment R L Mehta left Cal-On Central Govt. Employees

★ From J. B. MOITRA

istry of Labour, on a socalled "fact-finding mission" to Calcutta to study into the causes and aftermath of the Central Government employees' strike, a new offensive has begun against the employees.

The "fact-finding" of this official was confined to closed-door confabulations with heads of the different Government establishments in Calcutta, the same gentlemen responsible for the most ruthrepression against the necessary to meet either prominent citizens or representatives of employees.

K. G. Basu, President of the Contraction Committee of Central Government Employees' Associations in West Bengal, has in a statement protested against this "enquiry" and expressed apprehensions about its "findings".

After the general strike was withdrawn the bosses of the Central Government offices in West Bengal had seized on what they thought was a godrtunity to settle old

Many have been reinstated since then, but the toll still remains heavy—disciplinary action has till now been taken against 1,000 employees of whom 31 have been discharged, 80 demoted, 136 have suffered cumulative stoppage of increments, 155 are still under suspension, and 250 remain charge-sheeted. Cases pending in courts against 17 and the threat of discharge hangs like Damocles' sword over a large number of em-

But R. L. Mehta does not seem to have been satisfied, he is reported to have sharply pulled up the local bosses for being "lenient". Many departments, it is said, were asked to explain why "adequate action" had not been taken against the employees when the strike had been most widespread in the strike had had been most widespread in West Bengal. Orders went out for fresh disciplinary action on a big scale before the session of Parliament

The official has threatened to visit Calcutta again in a From eight districts, 103 month's time to check up on delegates came to the Conhow his instructions are being vention—49 agricultural work—

him not to intervene in the matter of disciplinary mea-sures which were being pro-

moment R. L. Mehta left Cal-cutta. Moth-eaten files were taken out of shelves to find "material" to bolster up cases against the employees.

The Superintendent of the Jalpaiguri Postal Division has gone to the length of seeking permission to "re-" the cases of employees have been reinstated

Pant recently addressed a and the fourth had stayed "loyal" employees.

letter to Dr. B. C. Roy asking away from work only for a

• Eight increments of two employees of Calcutta Telephones and the Presidency Postal Division have been stopped—the two em-ployees will lose in all about

Another employee with 24 years' service has been told that his salary will now be the same as when he en-tered service 24 years ago. While this devilish treat-

ment goes on on one side, cash rewards and costly presents A FTER the recent visit ployees into abject submiscond for R. L. Mehta, Joint Secretary of the Union Minson of Labour on a so
Secretary of Labour on a so-Accountant-General's offi- the Union Government ha Government employees here ce have already been dissanctioned Rs. 25,000 to the are saying. In fact, a report charged. Three of them had Post and Telegraph depart-current here is that Pandit ten to twelve years' service ment alone to reward the

Agricultural Workers' Convention

Agricultural Convention on October 31 has decided to organise agricultural workers all over the State. Organised by the State Kisan Sabha, the Convention was held in Bara-Kamalapur in Hoogh-ly District, which has seen heroic struggles and is hal-lowed by the memory of kisan martyrs.

that exactly is what Central

netition of the two systems will

THE West Bengal State ers and the rest leading orgaland should be distributed Agricultural Workers' nisers of the kisan movement. among sharecroppers, poor Biswanath Mukherjee, President of the State Kisan Sabha,

Hare Krishna Konar, Secretary of the State Kisan Sabha, said that the Convention had been organised according to the decision of the last conference of the Kisan Sabha and was the first step in the formation

He emphasised that in orgacare should be taken to see that they did not lose the sympathy and cooperation of other sections of the peasan-

A report presented to the Convention by Sunil Sen, Vice-President of the State Kisan Sabha, narrated with a mass of facts and figures the conditions of the agricultural workers and the problems

The report demanded that surplus land vested in the State and cultivable waste

BRITAIN

in Britain. All these sugges-

tions were turned down by

. They were aided in their

steamrolling by the shocking

behaviour of Gaitskell, R. A.

Butler, the Tory Home Minister, was able to claim that

a debate after full consultation with the Leader of the

ter, was able to claim that the Government was refusing

The Labour M.P.s

* FROM PAGE 15

among sharecroppers, poor peasants and agricultural lopment work on a big scale and daily wages to agricultufixed under the Minimum Wages Act, whichever is high-er; labour cooperatives in villages to provide employment; enforcement of the provisions unemployment dole to those agricultural workers who are steads and land and financial assistance to build houses to and exemption from paying monthly subscription of 25 nP.

The urgent task of the day, stressed the report, was to build the movement and organisation of agricultural

Several delegates took part in the discussions after which the report was adopted by the Convention with some addi-Convention with son tions and alterations.

PRESENT EPOCH

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* FROM CENTRE PAGES

ments of science and technogreatest creations of the human genius would perish irretrievably.

The death of millions of people, the unprecedented des-truction of material and spiritual treasures would inescap-ably hurl back mankind so much that although capitalism as a system would perish peaceful coexistence, it might so happen that the scale of destruction would make the road of society to Communism

ful coexistence of the two policy of coexistence and comsystems. Of course, Communists do not lull themselves with the hope that aggressive

mass peace movement. Relying on the growing force er than in conditions of of the Socialist camp and the powerful peace movement, it is possible to preserve peace, to possible to preserve peace, to make the imperialists abandon the policy of war. This is a difficult task but Communist

imperialist circles will voluntarily accept the principles of peaceful coexistence. The nature of imperialism is such that it breeds wars. But that it breeds wars. But account must be taken of the changes under way every-where, one must not ignore the

That is why the Communists must not lose patience. In so in their actions proceed from another prospect, from the possibility of prolonged peace-

sooner or later bring about the victory of Socialism over capitalism on a world scale. Championing peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems, Mar-xist-Leninists by no means

renounce ideological struggle with capitalism, they recog-nise the lawfulness of just wars of liberation against the colonialists and support them in every way; they do not at all intend to apply peaceful coexistence to relations be-tween exploiters and the exploited, oppressors and the oppressed—their struggle can-not be eliminated by any policy, by any agreement be-cause this is an objective law of antagonistic society leading to the inevitable revolution and oppression.

More than that, the imperialists are afraid of peaceful coexistence because in its con-ditions, with the policy of a detente pursued by the Socialist countries making headway the internal contradictions are growing stronger in the mili-tary-political blocs of capitalism and centrifugal forces within them are increasing With tension being reduced and the struggle for disarmament gaining in strength, the positions of the aggressive military groups of monopoly capital are weakened, and this facilitates the struggle of the masses against it within the

within the complexities of A tremendous protest move-

theless that they would press their amendment to the Queen's address to the vote of Macmillan. In the van are trade unions, more parti-arly the Scottish Trades Union Congress. In Parliament proposing unilateral nuclear those Labour M.P.s who are disarmament by Britain. Their strategy is to compel Gaits-kell to declare himself. If he lovel to the Scarborough decisions intervened time and again during the debate on the Queen's address. They defight the Scarborough decimanded a special debate on sions he will have against this amendment and with the Tories. plebiscite be taken on the issue

This could touch off a far more serious revolt against his leadership and bring about a split in the Parliamentar ment of a Left trend in the Labour Party with a measure decisively split from the Right wine devoutly to be wished for.

-MOHIT SRN were furious but powerless November 8.

TRUTH ABOUT

and had "inhibited peacetal political activity and, therefore, the possibility of an eventual return to constitutional Government and the re-establishment of the unity

and integrity of the country.

These Are The

It is perfectly evident that

inal in the Congo is

the criminal in the Congo.

Belgian imperialism, backed
up by the other NATO Powers. Readers will recall that

was certainly not the im-pression conveyed by Ham-marskjoeld in his earlier re-

ports and speeches at the U. N. Then the attempt was

other Socialist countries were trying to push themselves into the Congo and by-pass the U. N. And as a small footnote mention was

made of Belgian activities.

What an utter travesty of truth this is now shown to

to depict Prime Minister Lumumba as an un-reasonable and chaotic indi-

Criminals

CONGO

THE Dayal report on the Belgians had increased the intransigence of the Congo-lese Army Command as well as the Katanga authorities and had "inhibited peaceful Congo has torn aside the yeil of half-truths and lies that had shrouded Congo reality. It is at once dawning sense of objectivity of the U. N. representative at Leopoldville and a revealing commentary on what the U. N. Secretary-General had been up to all these days.

It supports to the hilt the much-maligned proposal of Khrushchov that in today's world it is wrong and wors to have the representative of only one trend in international politics at the pinnacle of U.N. cutive authority. Rajesw Dayal has presented the truth about Congo, above all, because he is not at the beck and call

Violation Of U. N. Directive

of the Nato grouping.

The report, first and foremost, nails down the Bel-gians as the come-back imrialists par exceller The 63-page document men the startling fact that the Belgian imperialists have callously and crudely violated the U. N. directive that they quit the Congo Republic. It mentions them as being "omnipresent" in Katanga and as holding numerous positions of "con-siderable influence" in Kasai the two biggest trouble spots and the centres of ents aiming at the

movements aiming at the Congo's disintegration.

It goes on to state that there is an organised recruitment campaign going on in Belgium for military and civi-lian officials to be sent to the Congo. It quotes the false and pathetic pleading of Ham narskjoeld in October that the Belgians comply with the U. N. directive—and it angers one to read the truculent Bel-

gian replies.

The report makes it clear that the present mob led by Mobutu are under Belgian tutelage. The military adviser to Mobutu is a Belgian and Congolese officers are being sent to Brussels for "training". The so-called College of Con missioners set up by Mobutu, is tied to the apron-strings of Belgian officials, who are often enough their former teachers.

Separatist Forces

The report then declares: The inevitable consequence was that the Commissioners were more inclined to listen to their own mentors than to act in cooperation with U. N. consultants, who in many Ministries found a wall of opposition building up against them."

Nor is this the only evil consequence of the Belgian bid for recapture. The report es that the return of stresses that the Belgian officials had meant the incursion of elements which seemed to want to obstruct the application of U. N. technical assistance and influence.'

Belgian officers had directed and led separatist Congolese forces which had been "res-ponsible for brutal and op-pressive acts of violence." The

NOVEMBER 13, 1960

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

Dayal's Indictment Makes Imperialists Furious

necessary. There can be no peace in the Congo, not to speak of progress, till this is done—which was the primary eason for the U. N. moving in

Additionally, it recommends that it is essential to control "Congolese army and other less elements." If this could be done then normal political life could be reacti-vated, by which is meant a free Press, Radio, speech and itical association. As a repointest assured the such reactivisation the "two institutions which still stood—the chief of State and Parliament" could begin to function and lead to the for-mation of a "single Govern-ment of conciliation".

Reactions To vidual who had tried to "sell" his country to the "Communist bloc". Then the Report attempt was made to show that the Soviet Union and

It is most rewarding to study the reactions to the report. Mobutu's spokesman had not the least compunction in rushing in with a statement condemning it. He went on to which was being imposed on the Congo with the aid of Ghana, Guinea and India! Kasavubu, the President who ordered the arrest of Luminuba and India!

The report also contains a interesting sugges-Lumumba and who rejects all tions as to the cure for these attempts at conci lashed out at the report while the very first step is to rethe Relgian incubus by

under U.N. auspices.

The Belgians are naturally

furious.

But what is more damming is the U. S. official statement virtually repudiating the report and reaffirming its belief in Belgian good faith. Here was the impe-

rialist gangster coming to the protection of his stooges. The Hindu Correspondent has called this talk of Bel-gian good faith "an ecto-plasmic apparition which ems to have materialised in Western eyes alone"
(November 7). Such endorsement, he adds, "has also quite shocked" the members of the U. N.

the view was prevalent in the

the Parliament function was premature and that the U. N. The first point of contention Conciliation Commission will be as to who will represent the Congo. India, Ceylon, Sent the Congo. India, Ceylon, Ghana and Guinea are among the congo. Ghana and Guinea are among the sponsors of a resolution that the representative of the from the Congo.

Only Lumumba backs the Report and has asked for a referendum in the Congo be duly accredited. This obviously would be Lumumba's representative and it is to-dispute this that Kasavubu has flown to New York.

The other point of dispute is whether and when the U.N.
Conciliation Committee should
go to the Congo. The Hindu
Correspondent at the U.N. Correspondent at the (November 7) reports there is strong pressure build-ing up against their going on the ground that this would further complicate The suspicious point is that the pressure is coming from An earlier AFP despatch the same source from which (November 5) had stated that has come opposition to the

stated that has come of statement of the Afrasian nations with the N. Secretary- Socialist countries can adannot get U. S. support if the puts too much pressure on the Belgians on the basis of Dayal's report."

At the time of writing no reports have reached of the

BRITAIN: TREMENDOUS PROTEST AGAINST MISSILE BASE

THE stirrings in the British Labour movement have not ceased after the moment of triumph at Scarborough. It has gone on to a large muster of votes of Labour M.P.s for Wilson who challenged Gaitskell for the post of Parlia-mentary leader, amounting to full one-third of the total votes cast.

This is only a very pale re-flection of the real feeling of the rank-and-file British worker and the militants who are the backbone of the British Labour Party. It is signifi-cant that Gaitskell has had a most rough passage when-ever he has been fool-hardy ough to address constituency party meetings, The States-man (November 6) carried re-ports of the hissing and booing that greeted him when he ated a defence of his position in Wales-it was a typical reaction.

The revolt against Gaitsskell is not a matter of re-

plans abroad. This fact was plans auroau. This fact was underlined by the convul-sion within the Labour Party

Danger To Meridain

Some ten days ago, the British Communist paper Daily Worker had warned that an agreement was in the offing between the Tories and the U.S. for the stationing of the U. S. atom-powered subma-rines equipped with the Polaris missile. Now it has been an-nounced that a base is to built in the Holy Loch estuary in West Scotland to accommodate this infernal machine.

The New Statesman (Nov-ember 5) reported that the Polaris missile is, above all, a weapon of mass destruction. It is not all accurate and, there-fore, useless against any parti-cular target. What it can do is to destroy large tions of houses, i.e., it is a m killer par excellence. Naturalskell is not a matter of revulsion against a personality, however-dessicated and calculating. It is, essentially a protest against the Rightwing policy of conciliation with the monopolies at home and bondage to U. S. war

What makes it all the worse is the fact that the British themselves will have no con-trol over "Operation Polaris." In the beginning Macmillan claimed that the finger on the button would wait for his approval. The U.S. officials bluntly repudiated him and bluntly repudiated him and his Foreign Secretary, Lord Home, had to declare the next day that the U. S. had promised to consult the British "to the extent possible" and had explicitly stated that in an emergency this may not be possible

The New Statesman (November 5) underlined

danger by pointing out that in actual fact it was quite possible that neither Washpossible that neither washington nor London could be consulted. The commander of the submarine on receiving a particular report might decide that the Polaris should be fired and much later he would be able to later he would be able to communicate his decision to the higher This means that the peril of war triggered off by acciden or by a war-crazy increased.

* SEE PAGE 14



NEW AGE

PAGE FOURTEEN

NOVEMBER 13, 1960

THE GRAND HOLIDAY

by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, Nov. 7

Dear friends, I wish all of you were here to see this and live, feel and experience with us this great happiness, this great joy which fills our hearts here in Moscow. What a holiday this has been, what an inspiring experience to see the Soviet people cele-brate the anniversary of their Great Revolution and their great victories in peaceful construction of Com-

What happiness and inspiration to see representatives of the whole of the Socialist world and leaders of the international Communist and working class movement and resurgent liberation forces gathered here to join this holiday and rejoice, all to-gether, on this historic day which marks the birth of a new era for the whole of mankind.

R ED Square was under a haze of light mist this morning and the sky was cloudy but all the colour, all the flowers, banners and flags, all the smiling faces of the people with happiness in their hearts, the music in the air, the laughter of youth all around with the light of hope and confidence in their eyes all this brought back the sea-son of spring to this great

city.

Opposite the Mausoleum, on
the other side of Square, hangs
a huge portrait of Lenin with
the slogan: "Forward To Victory of Communism". Detachments of armed forces smartly ments of armed forces smartly line up for the parade with the thousand-member military band in front. Twenty-one television cameras and six mobile television stations are ready to bring the gaiety of this occasion to millions of homes. Hundreds of Moscow's best workers, foreign guests, observers and diplomats are on the tribunes all round the square.

Leaders Arrive

Four minutes to tenKhrushchov and Liu Shaochi climb up the stairs of the Mausoleum followed by Soviet Party and Government leaders and guests, leaders of the Socialist camp with the leaders of the Cuban Government delegation among them. The Red Square resounds with applause and joyous slogans. Khrushchov and Liu Shaochi standing side by side on the tribune take off their hats and greet the thousands assembled all round. I can easily spot Ho Chi Minh next to veteran of the revolution Voroshilov. Now the murmur subsides a little the murmur subsides a little as everyone waits for the clock of the famous Spassky clock of the famous Spassky Tower to strike ten. The silvery chimes ring out in the cool air and are heard by the whole of expectant Soviet Land. We all wait with bated breath for the parade to begin. How many times I have seen this ceremony and every time its triumphant grandeur thrills the heart. the heart. Minister of Defence of the

winister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal Malinovsky drives out of Spassky Gate and is greeted by the Commander of the Parade, General Krylov. Then their two cars make the council. make the round of the Square and Malinovsky greets each detachment lined up for the parade and they shout a mighty Hurrah in reply as the band plays the happy lively

melody of a march. The Mar-shal returns to the centre of Square and mounts the tri-

Speaking from the tribune of the Mausoleum of Lenin and Stalin, Malinovsky mentions the great victories the Soviet people have achieved this year in building Commu-

the words: "Long Live the Communist Party of the USSR, inspirer and organiser of all our victories." His words are drowned in thunderous ap-plause and the salute of twenty guns booms out and the triumphant anthem of the Land of Soviets is played. Now soldiers with little Red Flags on the bayonets of their rifles line the route of the march-past and the parade of the mighty Soviet Armed Forces

begins.

According to the established tradition, columns of the military academies open the mag-nificent parade. Young stu-dents of the Frunze Military Academy are in front. They march excellently and are cheered again and again. There comes the army column headed by Generals and Mar-shals, heroes of the last war who broke the back of Ger-man fascism at Stalingrad and hoisted the Red Flag on the Reichstag of Berlin. There

This is a mighty shield of the Soviet Union and the Socialist world; indeed of whole freedom-loving huma-nity. Look, here come the Marines, some one says. With their white and blue flag with the Red Star come sailors of the Black Sea Fleet, descendants of those who raised the flag of dewho raised the flag of de-flance on the legendary Battleship Potemkin and those who fired the first shot of Great October Socia-list Revolution from the Cruiser Aurora and stormed the Winter Palace. I some-how think of those who rais-ed the flag of revolt on the ships of the Indian Navy, those who rose against the British enslavers for the freedom of their motherland.

Here come "Pogranichniki," vigilant defenders of the Soviet borders from the Polar regions to the Caspian and to the shores of the Pacific Ocean. They are followed by

colours, heavy enormous ones are being dragged by big caterpillar machines. Now the rocket forces have become the main force of Soviet army and they have them all, from small and middle range to big

small and middle range to big ICBMs.

We all hope and wish that these terrible weapons will never be used and that is the only wish of the Soviet people—to scrap all this, to beat swords into plough—shares and rockets and tanks into tractors and combines. into tractors and combines. And to remind us of the Into tractors and combines.
And to remind us of the
mighty peaceful construction of Soviet Union's
mighty upsurge of her economy and culture comes the
gay rainbow-coloured demonstration of the working
people of Moscow.

People March

Slowly a huge portrait of Lenin moves forward. It looks as if it is carved out of granite. Comes the Red Flag, like a huge burning flame, with words which today come from the heart of millions, "Lenin is with us." Forty-three Red Flags with dates of each year in the history of the Soviet Land from 1917 to 1960. Then come the gigantic books and on their open pages illus-

each year in the history of the Soviet Land from 1917 to 1960. Then come the gigantic books and on their open pages illustrations reminding us of the Revolution's legendary days of Civil War, first steps of reconstruction, industrialisation and Five-Year Plans; the Order of Victory which tells us of the Great Patriotic War against fascism; atomic Ice-breaker Lenin, cosmic ships some even with the now famous dogs, Strelka and Belka, shown as passengers.

All colours under the sky blossom out on the Red Square in Moscow, flags of all the Soviet Republics float by and the youth in the multi-coloured costumes of all the nationalities sing and dance—and flowers and more flowers. There mighty sea of human beings fills and overflows. There go the young boys and girls of all Socialist countries and many other lands in their gay costumes. Everybody waves, cheers, smiles, the Soviet leaders wave from the tribune. Maurice Thorez replies to the greetings, the Cuban delegates wave and cheer. There are guests from Iraq and many other lands. Leaders of the Indian Communist Party greetings, the Cuban delegates wave and cheer. There are guests from Iraq and many other lands. Leaders of the Indian Communist Party watch and cheer this happy cavalcade. Indian journalists and writers are present. A delegation of Indian youth is here and many tourists have come from our country. Some feel the cold a little but all are happy and forget the weather surrounded by the warmth of thousands of friendly hearts.

Huge photo panoramas of great contructions of the Seven-Year Plan now pass the Square. They have target figures written on them but soon these figures will be surpassed and tagets overfulfilled. Moscow has grown out of its boundaries. A big map of the new Greater Moscow glides nest.

the new Greater Moscow glides

Come building materials, prefabricated parts

* SEE PAGE 13



On the tribune of the Mausoleum-Voroshilov, Malinovsky, Khrushchov, Liu Sha-chi, Brezhnev.

nism and in the field of science and space research. Soviet people are realising the age-old dream of humanity, he declared, by building Communist society. The world Socialist system is becoming mightier with every day that passes but with every day that passes but the Soviet Union true to Le-nin's behest consistently pur-sues the policy of peaceful co-existence and exposes the schemes of warmongers.

The aggressive imperialist forces headed by the U. S. oppose the peace-loving policies of the Soviet Union policies of the Soviet Union and she is forced to strengthen her armed might and keep her forces at the latest level of scientific and technical progress. "We do not want to attack anybody but the committee of scientific and technical progress." want to attack anybody but if aggressive forces disturbed our peace they shall get such a lesson no aggressor got before," Malinovsky said. Soviet forces are vigilant and ready at any moment to defend the honour, freedom and independence of the Soviet Union.

The Parade

The Minister of Defence of USSR finishes his speech with

is no end to the marching columns of soldiers of steel. I can see famous aircraft designers marching, the creator of world famous TU jets Tupo-lev, Yakovlev and Mikoyan, brother of Anastas Mikoyan.

More and more columns of soldiers with the latest wea-pons marching with a steady step, smart and fresh in their step, smart and fresh in their shining uniforms. It is nice to see the working class march like that. What a terrific unconquerable force this army of Soviets is, it is the creation of Socialism plus science and it is of the people, that is why the people cheer them so.

Applause, mighty cheers resound and echo from the age-old walls of the historic Kremlin and the Church of St. Basil built five hundred years ago by Ivan the Terrible in thanks-giving for his victory over the Tatars of Kazan. Yes, a long way has this nation come since. Gone are the tsars, the terribles and not so terribles, gone are the days of oppression and today Tatars, Uzbeks, Armenians, Georgians Uzbeks, Armenians, Georgians and all others march in happiness and in echo of their steps you can hear the mighty tread of history itself.

giant heavy machines. The clatter and rattle of cater-pillars on the old stones of the Red Square gradually becomes a mighty roar as armoured-cars, steel amphibians, tanks and yet bigger tanks pass in

and yet bigger tanks pass in formation.

Now comes the artillery. Huge anti-aircraft guns dragged by iron monsters. Bigger guns, enormous guns on mighty tanks pass by as the earth trembles under them. Beware of these, you hot and cold warriors of the West, beware of the wrath of the peonles.

The Rockets

Now there is a stir on the tribunes all around. The faces of Muscovites and foreign guests alike light up and the military attaches of some countries don't look very hapcountries don't look very happy. Here come rockets, small at first, they become bigger and bigger. We think of the black U-2 plane and Powers' trial and the RB-47 of July 1. Soviet rockets will get them at any height even on the moon. There are rockets of different shapes, sizes and