Edonat 3 THE MUSI CONVENTIO



SAAL te le

4060-4

THE PROPOSED CONvention of Muslim Legislators called by the Jamiat-ul Ullema has become a sub1961

ject matter of controversy. This is inevitable in view of the fact that the problems this Convention is expected to tackle are problems of a national demo-cratic nature which cannot be solved by representatives of any one community sitting in a Convention but by the united effort of all secular, democratic forces in the country regardless of religion, community or party affiliation.

The revival of communalism and the recrudescence of communal riots in recent years constitute a serious menace to our common democratic life. Parties and organisations like the Jan Sangh, RSS and Hindu Mahasabha are systematically sowing seeds of national disruption to serve their reactionary ends.

It is natural that against the background of what has happened in Jabalpur, Bhopal, Moradabad, Mubarakpur, Ferozabad and several other places, the Muslim minority should feel nervous and insecure about its own future.

Besides, there are certain real grievances of the Muslims, such as discrimination against them in service, trade and various other aspects of life, inadequate protection to Urdu, victimisation of many innocent Muslims by the administration during communal dis-turbances, etc., which in a democratic set-up cannot be tolerated and have got to be redressed.

In this situation a Convention of Muslim Legislators, even of those who believe in secularism and de-mocracy, cannot by itself serve much purpose. What is needed is a much bigger and wider democratic mobilisation. The protection of minorities cannot be treated as the concern of the minorities alone, but has to be taken up as a serious task by all healthy patriotic and secular elements in the national life.

Bearing in mind the seriousness of the menace posed by the growth of communal reaction, it is imperative that a united nationwide mobilisation should be brought about in opposition to it. To this end, it is essential that an all-India conference of all major secular parties and elements should be convened to, discuss the communal problem in all its aspects and to evolve ways and means to eradicate this evil.

The Congress as the ruling party and the premier political organisation in the country should take the initiative in the matter and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should lead a united nationwide mobilisation against the forces of communal disruption, obscurantism and reaction.

The proposed Convention of Muslim Legislators, now that it has been called, can help to promote that nationwide campaign if it gives a ringing call not only against communal elements in the majority community but also against the revival and growth of com-munal and separatist tendencies among a section of the minority community, as represented by the reor-ganisation and rehabilitation of the Muslim League in Kerala, Bombay, Madras and various other places and the systematic attempt to build in a clandestine manner the Jamaat-e-Islami with a diehard and fanatically reactionary outlook.

It is only on the basis of the unity of Hindu and Muslim masses and of all patriotic and democraticminded elements that the problems facing the Muslim minority can be solved. This should become the keynote of the deliberations and decisions of this Convention.

The Communist Party shall fully cooperate with all secular forces in the country in the struggle for strengthening national unity and for rooting out the evils of communalism, casteism and other forms of national disruption.

(May 24)

Vegotiate Settlement On Language

AJOY GHOSH CONDÉMNS CACHAR REPRESSION

Comrade Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, has issued the following statement to the Press in New Delhi on May 22, 1961:

The brutal firing in Silchar which caused the death of eleven persons and serious injuries to many has shocked the conscience of the people all over the country. It has shown once again the callous disregard of the Government for human lives and its policy of trying to solve problems not by methods of negotiations but by resort to terror.

The Government has announced that it will hold a judicial enquiry into the firing.

This, however, is not enough. The Government must immediately release all prisoners arrested in connection with the agitation, withdraw repressive measures and restore normal conditions so that a proper atmosphere is created in which discussions can take place to resolve the dispute that has arisen on the issue of language. We earnestly hope that false considerations of pres-tige will not stand in the way of the Government taking these measures.

Conveying sympathies to the families of those who have died and to those who have suffered injuries, the Communist Party appeals to all the people of Assam to make earnest efforts to come to a settlement and to put an end to the suspicion, hatred and animosities that have grown in the State.



O VER eighty lakh voters Vers eighty lash voters will be trekking to the polling booths from June 2 to 8 to elect the 140-strong Legislative Assembly of Orissa.

Of the 691 nominations filed, after scrutiny and withdrawals 533 are left in the field.

One hundred and thirty-eight Congress candidates are in the contest for the 140 constituencies. PCC President Bijoyanand Patnaik and a former Minister, Pabitra Mo-han Bradhan are each conhan Pradhan, are each con-testing from two constituencies.

The Ganatantra Parlshad (G.P.) has set up 121 candi-dates as against 108 in 1957.

In the last elections these two parties had secured 56 and 51 seats respectively. Both are making a desperate bid for an absolute majority this time.

this time. The PSP is contesting in 43 constituencies and the Com-munist Party in 35, the Jhar-khand Party in 20 and Lohia Socialists in seven. The Socia-list Unity Centre has entered the contest for the first time. with one candidate. A few Swatantraites have entered the fray in the guise of Independents and there

are a number of other Independents, though for all prac-tical purposes they are appen-dages of one political party or other, of this or that warring faction of the Congress. The naction of the Congress. The moment they are elected many of them will mount the block and get themselves auctioned to the highest bid-der. In the last Legislature, only one member survived as an Independent, but subsean independent but subse-quently he was also found to be an appendage of the PSP and sometimes, it is said, of

the G.P. the G.P. There are 85 candidates for the 25 Scheduled Castes re-served seats and 92 for the 29 scheduled tribes reserved seats.

seats. The Congress is facing straight fights with the G. P. In 20 constituencies with the Communist Party in one, with the PSP in one and two with independents. In the rest

independents. In the rest there will be multiple contests. The CPI is fighting most of the Congress stalwarts— Revenue Minister Satyapri-ya Mohanty in Bhubanes-war, former Minister Pabi-tri Pradhan in Talcher, for-mer PCC President Bana-mall Patnaik in Khurda, erstwhile Khadi Board Chairman V. Sitaramayya in Chitrapur, Mahatab's henchman S. Champatirai

in Begunia, Karunakar Pa In begunia, northanali a-nigrahi in Sora, Ratnamali Jema in Erasama. And in most of these seats the G.P. has also set up candidates.

Divided Congress

Though it is the foremost political party in Orissa, the Congress finds itself in a mess, being a house divided. The official group is led by PCC President Bijoyananda Pat-naik. The other group is led by former Chief Minister Dr. H. K. Mahatab. In spile of the best efforts

In spite of the best efforts of the central leadership In spite of the best enorms of the central leadership, these two groups are now at daggers drawn with each other. The rift is widening with each passing day. Maha-tab is not seeking election this tab is not seeking election this time. So also Radhanath Rath, Minister of development in the Coalition Government. That does not mean Mahatab

That does not mean Manatab is keeping quiet. He is deter-mined to see the Congress de-feated this time. Barety 20 of his nominees have found place in the official Congress list. So he has sponsored about 40 In-dependents, most of them Congressmen, who are fight-

Kairon Government Is Out To Supersede It-Whu?

NEW AGE has already reported the showcause notice served by the Punjab Government on the Chheharta Municipal Committee. Here below we print an interview with the Communist chairman of the Municipal Committee Satyapal Dang on the functioning of the committee and how the people of the town have benefited from the administration.

pura-a harijan basti-have

There was not a single

hand pump in any public place at the time of the Notified Area Committee.

Notified Area Committee. Now there are twelve. The

Notified Area Committee had got installed only 4

streetlight points-one them in front of the factor

The Notified Area Commit-

tee was running a high school

ted. A large number of stu-dents and children used to be

The Municipal Committee, resolved that no one seeking admission would be refused the same. The number of students shot up. To cope with that, more staff and more equipment were provid-ed.

The Committee has opened

Committee is running the social education centres—one for men and one for women.

The Committee has been

animals

able to do many other things

agreed to the proposal.

Functioning

General

two reading rooms and one Scales

already been made pucca.

streets have been or are go-ing to be declared public Government has alleged 0. the Chheharta Municipal Committee has per-sistently defaulted in the performance of its duties. ing to be declared public streets. Many kacha roads and streets have been improved considerably with keri, etc. Recently, the Committee started converting kacha streets into pucca ones. The two largest streets of Nanak-nurges bartian basti-baye what have you to say about

A. The charge is not founded on facts and is baseless. Any impartial per-son will admit that the Com-mittee has been performing its duties in a manner of which any committee can feel proud. Let facts speak for

Proud Record

n UT I A

The Notified Area Com-Chhebarta mittee, Chheharta was maintaining one outdoor dispensary. Now there are two outdoor dispensarie one ante-natal' centre and one family planning centre in this small town with a population of 14,000.

The Municipal Committee Chheharta has engaged train-ed dais who do delivery cases free of charge in cases of families whose monthly inome is less than Rs. 100 per come is less than its. No per month and who are not cover-ed by the Employees' State Insurance scheme. Only a nominal fee is charged from

Besides regular anti-larval measures, every house in the town is D.D.T. sprayed twice every ma the position regarding anti-fly measures. Intensive vacciation against smallpox is out regularly. Timely carried taken every year e outbreak of cholera, typhoid etc.

From the viewpoint of sanitation, Chheharta has changed beyond recognition. Before the Municipal Committee took over, there were ins in Chheharta and only four or five cesspools with one sullage cart to re-move the sullage water. In the of the town, sullage water used to accumulate right in front of the buildings and form stinking pools and

Improvement In Sanitation

The Municipal Committee got about 100 cesspools cons-tructed and eliminated these ponds. The number of sullage carts was increased to four. As soon as it became finan-As soon as it became man-cially possible, the Committee went over to the construction of drains instead of cesspools. Already drains have heen constructed in nearly half of Chheharta, »

The number of sweepers has en increased three times at least. Besides, there is now a malified Sanitary Inspector qualified Sanitary Inspector and a parttime Municipal Me-dical Officer of Health. Many mination centre for animals

PAGE TWO

etc. It is not necessary to give all that but certain import-ant features regarding the functioning of the Committee must be pointed out.

It is recognised on all hands that the Chheharta Municipal Committee is free from corruption of all types. There has not been a single case of embezzlement or any other serious irregularity.

All appointments are made strictly on merits.

Not a single resolution of the Committe has been suspended.

Unanimous Decisions

A remarkable feature of the functioning of the Com-mittee has been its unanimittee has been its mani-mity despite varied political affiliation of its members. There are in the present Committee five Commu-nists, two Congressmen and two non-party. Yet every single resolution has been adopted unanimously. Same was the position in the ear-lier Committee that funcuer Committee that func-tioned from July 1953 to March 1959.

Model Municipal

Committee

nave been installed where Local Bodies Inspector & its employees followed they were needed most, Local Bodies officers have Ambala: special attention being paid declared as satisfactory the to the harijan basti. functioning of the Committee. to illustrate the Committee

Committee to implement these

NEW AGE

per month. over in July 1953, all Class IV

employees were temporary despite long services and they enjoyed no provident fund benefit.

The Committee put an end to this unfair labour prac-rice, confirmed all the em-ployees and made them bene-ficiaries of the Provident

Likewise the Committee introduced paid weekly holiday for sweepers and cartmen eight years ago, while the Amritsar Committee, which is the biggest committee in the State, gave this right only two or three months ago and that, too,

after an award of the Industrial Tribunal. The Committee abolished the old system of sweepers buying their own brooms and askets and instead has been supplying them at the Com-

mittee's cost. All outdoor staff is now be-ing provided with two sum-mer uniforms every year and one winter three years. winter uniform every

Civil service rules have be made applicable to all the employees.

of its nominated Vice-Pre-. Such has been the record The Committee has been sident. Now there are 196 of this Committee. It is not the first in the State to instreet light points. They a small matter that even the troduce a gratuity scheme for

jointly with the Government, raised from Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 accord approval to this proposal.

when the Committee took over in July 1953, all Class IV employees were temporary are exempted from house tax. The Chheharta Committee has resolved to raise this limit to Rs. 25 but this decision of the Committee has yet to receive the approval of the State Government.

Meanwhile, the Committee has been exercising its powers to grant exemption on grounds of poverty to all to deserving cases.

On the other hand, the Committee has stopped evasion of house tax by landlords by insisting on imposing the tax on actual rents being charged by them from tenants

A licence fee at the rate of Rs. 50 has been imposed on registered factories.

Burdens On Rich

The professional tax on registered factories has been increased from Rs. 15 to Rs. 200. This has raised the Committee's income under the head professional tax from Rs. 1,657 in 1952-53 to Rs.

31,857 in 1960-61. Recently the Committee resolved to decrease this tax from Rs. 200 to Rs 50 in case of registered facto-ries employing less than 20 persons and increase it to Rs. 250 in case of factories employing more than 20

persons. Such in brief has been the taxation policy of our Committee.

Q. What are the specific allegations levelled by the Government against the Committee

A First, a few general remarks:

About half of the allegations relate to the Municipal Committee which functioned from July 1953 to March 1959. Legally they cannot be used against the present Comnittee

The important point, how-ever, is that the citizens of Chheharta gave their verdit on the work of the previous Committee during the elec-tions to the Committee in February 1959. Six of the sitting members contested and all were elected with thumping majorities. The three ne members who were elected, too, were Mazdoor Muhaz candidates and pledged to work in the Committee as the outgoing working. What Committee

right has anyone or even the Government to sit in judgment on matters on which the people have already given their social in

The specific allegations do not include any of a serious nature. Not that serious allegations have not been made but not one of them can stand a minute's examina-tion. The allegations that have been included in the notice, therefore, are extremely frivolous.

Here are some of the specific allegations and the correct

★ SEE PAGE 14

MAY 28, 1961

GROUND FOR MORARJI'S NO COUNSEL OF DESPAIR

This was contended by Sri of the National Deve-lopment Council deserves to be congratulated on stic-king to the view that it is feasible to raise apauth sa feasible to raise enough re-

feasible to raise enough re-sources to finance a public sector Third Plan outlay of The fact that it did so in face of dogged opposition by the Union Finance Ministry, which wanted the financial limit to be irrevocably fixed at 7,500 crores, should give limit to be irrevocably fixed at 7,500 crores, should give at 7,500 crores, should give cause for additional satisfaction, since anything to the contrary would have embold-ened Sri Morarji Desal and his team of advisers, who constitute the Economic Division, to devise further subterfuges to freeze the develop-ment of the public sector.

Different Estimates

> As it is they left no stone Committee that anything beyond Rs. 7,200 crores (which is even less than Rs. 7,453 crores postulated by them at the time of the last NDC meeting) would be impossible of achievement. The Committee, however, wisely decided to rely more on its own judgement, and on its own judgement, and on the estimates arrived at by more forward-looking agencies, than on the counsel of despair doled out to

One such agency was the. Perspective Planning Division of the Planning Commission, which, in a paper submitted to the Committee, had indicated the possibility of raising even more than the required Rs. 8,000 crores. It had based even more than the required used for furthering the Plan Rs. 8,000 crores. It had based aims. And yet the Finance its finding on the belief that Ministry wants the State to small savings, borrowings and the surpluses of public enter-prises could all be enlarged ple, to let the private sector to yield a much higher sum than allotted to them. than allotted to them.

the entire increase was reflec-ted in profits after tax as well. The two ratios of profit-ability, namely (1) gross profits as percentage of sales, and (2) gross profits as percentage of total capi-tal employed, rose from 9.2 and 8.4 respectively in 1958 to 9.9 and 9.3 in 1959. The ratio of profits after tax to ratio of profits after tax to net worth moved up from 7.8 per cent in 1958 to ten

the entire increase

deed to minister to the needs



he Notified Area Commit-was running a high school admissions were restric-A large number of stu-A large number of stu-Taxation refused admission every year. A. Here are a few ex-The Municipal Committee, ples: Policy Q. How has he Committee managed its finances? What has been its taxation The Committee was probably the first in the State to raise the minimum wage for Class

These examples are enough to,illustrate the Committee's

attitude towards its emplo

the first in the State to raise the minimum wage for Class IV employees to Rs, 60 per month. For a very long time the Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar, would not allow the policy? A. The financial position A. of the Committee has been improving constantly.

Annual income has risen from Rs. 44,609 in 1952-53 (including Rs. 16,738 as school fees, etc.,) to Rs. 81,480 in 1960-61 (without any school

municipalities in the whole

State, which has not impos-ed such unpopular taxes as octroi, cycle tax, rikshaw tax, cart tax, thara tax. chhappar tax, etc.

It has reduced the profes-

Committee to implement these from RS. 10 to No. 10. The Committee resolved to briefly: abolish the previously exist-only eight annas as annual ing profession tax of Rs. two did not ask the lady doctor

girls was added. The school along with other it would create unrest else-State was provincialised with effect from 1-10-1957. The Committee to implement its resolution on the ground that where. State was provincialised with effect from 1-10-1957. fees). fees). This improvement has been brought about without impos-ing any taxes on those who cannot afford to pay. The Chheharta Municipal Committee is one of the few was sanctioned only recently At present the minimum. and will be opened as soon as wage for sweepers and cart-suitable room for the same is men in the Municipal Com-found. Jointly with the State mittee is Rs. 67 per month

sion tax on cloth merchants from Rs. 15 to Rs. two and on small unregistered factories from Rs. 15 to Rs. 10.

Animal allowance has been State Government refused to

Government, the Municipal while many Congress-led committees are not paying even Rs. 65 per month which is the minimum fixed by the The Committee wanted to State Government. Some open one more for women but even now paying only Rs. The State Government has not The Chheharta Munic

even now paying only Rs. 35. The Chheharta Municipal It abolished the licence fee mittee fixed grades and on tongas and their drivers. scales for Class IV employees with Rs. two as annual in-crement. The Deputy Com-missioner has not allowed the

medium and large-sized pub-lic limited companies, whose lic limited companies, whose accounting period ended during the quarter April to June 1960. It reveals a rise of an order of Rs. 3.5 crores in fits before tax of these com-panies between 1958 and 1959. The rise in tax provision be-ing but Rs. 0.3 crore, almost as reflec

This was contended by Sri of the State whose instrument it is supposed to be.

The Perspective Planning Division's optimism about the resources position of the Third Plan has found corro-Third Fian has found corro-boration from an unexpected quarter. The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) is not an organisation known for any radica-lism. In fact, in all its studies so far it has shown a definite ings in the country it has shown that the Economic Division's figures grossly underestimate the position

Savings in India, according to this assessment, in-creased from about Rs. 320 crores in 1948-49 to Rs. 1,210 crores in 1957-58. This gives a rate of ten per cent of the national income as aga-inst the Planning Commis-sion's estimate of eight per cent. Since the latt forms the basis of the Com-mission's Plan investment of Bs. 8,000 crores there is no reason to doubt the more. The same conclusion can be

vast scope for raising ces from within the As such it gives the lie to Sri Desat and his prophets of wee, who have all, along been wee, who have all along been holding the country back from planning big in the name of scarcity of resources. The NCAER study is also notable for uncovering the country's savings pattern. Individuals, a term which

Individuals, a term which embraces non-corporate en-terprises and house-holds, held 80 per cent of the sav-ings in 1957-58, it says, while the rest was held by the Government and the corporate sectors in pro-portion of 15 and five res-mectively. pectively.

An analysis of the savings in the first sector indicates that while the share of phy-sical assets in them has decreased over the period that of investments has gone up. The first place in the latter is, however, held by building construction which is certain ly not a priority line. The share of financial assets in the form of bank deposits, small savings and provident funds has also increased, but most of these either lie idl or are directed into the private sector

The Government sector comes next in order of its contribution, but the contribution of State companies in its total is rather negligible-

NEW AGE



need for working them much other Western capitalist counworked at present. The corporate sector contributes the east to national savings, but that is because India is yet far from being an ind nation. Otherwise, with a saving propensity at 50 per cent. bias for the private sector. among all the sectors in terms Xet, in its assessment of sav- of the resources which it can yield for its own as well as national development.

The study has thus not only conclusively proved the exist-ence of untapped reservoirs of resources, but has also shown where they actually are. It is now for the Government to take a cue from its findings, and take steps to give India a plan which can meet her re-quirements.

NEFARIOUS TRADE PRACTICES

funds to meet it and even THE United States Govern-more. THE United States Govern-ment and the publicists of its "generosity" in India

This job has now been done by the Food and Agri-culture Organisation of the U.N. which has shown thro-"Commodity Review 1961" that the terms of trade of agricultural exporting coun-tries tonched a "new low in 1000" 1960", despite an increase in both the world agricul-tural production, and the value and volume of trade in agricultural commodities It has also made the pessi-mistic forecast that 1961, too, will not witness any major improvement in this respect.

"There is little prospect", it says "that agricultural prices as a whole will recover subsas a whole will recover subs-tantially, or even return to the level reached in 1959, still return to less that they will recoup the gound lost in recent years." Just what it means for In-

dia has been stated thus by the Statesman (May 17): "For India and other developin countries this will mean that

PAGE THREE





λ.,

fighter, a talented orga

leader

niser and an outstanding

union activists were meet

ing in a two-day session. The session was adjourned at once and Comrade

speech paying tribute to Comrade V. D. Chitale's

next morning sllently wended its way through the city of Poona and reached the burning ghat

at various points in the city

where various points in the cho tions and individuals plac ed flowers on the body

when the procession stop-ped at the office of the City Committee of the Communist Party, the Red Flag was placed on the body and workers raised the solemn cry, "Bhai Oblighe Zingdhead".

When the procession started from Chitale's

house, the first garland

was placed on the body by

cession arrived at the Tilak Smarak Mandir, the

official starting point of the procession, the Con-gress Mayor of Poona Kirad paid his homage and

Kirad presided over the meeting, Among the pro-minent leaders who pald their homage to the depar-ted leader were S. A. Dange, S. G. Sardesal, Dajiba Desai, T. R. Padale (Re-publican), Rajhansa (PSP), Vinayak Kulkarni (Social-ist), R. K. Khadilkar, Jayantrao Tilak (Editor, Kesari) and many others.

Kesari) and many others. Sincere tributes which were paid to the memory of Comrade Chitale by leaders of all parties show-

ed how he had endeared himself to all people by his selfiess, and untiring work in the struggles of workers,

primary teachers as well as

his leading role in the me

morable Goa struggle of 1955 August and in the Samyukta Maharashtra

Comrade Ajoy Ghosh has

When the procession

the solemn cry, Chitale Zindabad".

herriche

Comrade a short

The news of his death

NEW AGE with deep sorrow reports the death of Comrade V. D. Chitale, a member -of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. Death has cut short at

ru -

the age of 53 the active of an outstanding ind talented leader of the Party. After graduating from

the University of Bombay in philosophy, Comrade Chitale entered the national liberation move-ment in the 'thirties and came forward as an orgaof Youth Leagues in Maharashtra. He began his career as a convinced Communist. organising a lecture tour through many reached Bombay when parts of India, explaining about a hundred trade parts of India, explaining to nationalist youth and students the role of Socialism and the working class in the worldwide struggle against fascism and war and for national freedom. In 1934, he did active Dange made In 1934, he did active work among the press workers of Bombay, orga-nising their study groups and educating workers in Commade V. D. Chitale's memory. The funeral procession which began at 7-30 the menory silently commade v. D. Chitale's memory. minism In 1937 he Communism. In 1937 he with the city of Por kisan march and de-monstration at the Faiz-pur Congress. In 1940 he All the promine was a member of the All-in Port of the Allt the Faiz- at about 11 a.m. In 1940 he All the prominent lead-of the All- ers belonging to all parties s Committee in Poona accompanied the ery speech in procession. It had to stop was a member of the All-India Congress Committee and made a flery speech in the Ramgarh session of National Congress. After that he was arrested in the general round-up of Communist and Left leaders and was detained in Nasik jail from 1940 to

1942. But his outstanding merit as organiser and leader manifest in the memorable Goa liberation satyagraha of July-August 1955. He was the originator of the idea of a mass satyagraha across the Goasatyagraha across the Goat was platted patriot Sena-border. He fought doggedly the veteran patriot Sena-inside the All-Parties Goa pati Bapat. When the pro-cession arrived at the

Inside the All-Parties Goa Liberation Committee to get the idea accepted. He himself. led along-with others a batch of 1,000 satyagrahis at the Banda border. That memorable Alth satyagrahis a border. That memory of martyrs laid down their lives evoked throughout. India a surge of mighty indignation against the Portuguese colonialists and Portuguese colonialists and Portuguese colonialists and reas a shining chapter in reas

In the beginning of test when the great Samyukta Maharashtra struggle star-ted with the general strike in Bombay, Comrade Chitale started the satyagraha struggle in Poona. He played a leading role in the movement for the forma-Mahation of Samyukta rashtra and was one of the most active members of the Samvukta Maharashtra Samiti.

the 1957 General Elections he was elected to Bombay Assembly the from Poona.

rade Chitale was a staunch Communist and had full faith that Marxism-Leninism alone could solve the problems of

In his death the Com- struggle. munist Party and the Comrad democratic movement in sent the following tele-India has lost a staunch gram to the Secretary of

PAGE FOUR

the Maharashtra State Council of the Party on the death of Comrade V. D. "We deeply mourn death

of Comrade V. D. Chitale member of National Council of our Party, Co nist leader of great courand staunch devotion. He made outstanding con-tribution to development of struggle for liberation of Goa and movement for formation of Samyukta Jaharashtra. In his death Communist Party of India has suffered heavy loss. Please convey condolen to relatives and friends."



SULTANPUR VICTORY

THE victory of the Inde-pendent candidate, Sri Ganapat Sahai, supported by the Communist Party, over his Congress and Jan over his Congress and Jan over his Congress and Jan Sangh rivals represents a smashing triumph for the democratic movement in toral victory in Delhi. Uttar Pradesh.

The victorious candidate is Sangh played up the border widely respected as the foun-der of the Congress in Sul-Sri Sahai because he was tanpur some fortyfive years ago. But since he refused to line up behind either of the two giant Congress factions in U. P. he was unceremoni-ously refused the Congress ticket in the 1957 General Elections.

Srì Sahai is a leading lawyer of the district and has been the President of the Uttar Pradesh Kisan Sabha since 1958 Despite his eightyfive years, he often tours the district with the Kisan Sabha fiag on his car. He is a staunch opponent of castelsm and communalism. This has en-deared him to all democrats in the area, including a large sections of the members and supporters of the Congress.

Very strong pressure was put on Sri Sahai not to stand as the Kisan Sabha candidate. Congress, PSP and Jan Sangh leaders all tried to presuade him to give up Kisan Sabha Presidentship, upon which they promised to support him. But Sri Sahai stood firm in his loyalty.

It is understood that Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri had written to him saying that as a mark of respect to Sr Govind Ballabh Pant's me-. Sri nory, he should abstain from contesting against Pantill's son. It was also suggested that in case he withdrew from the contest, he would be given a Rajya Sabha seat. But Sri Sahai refused to budge in the face of such temptations.

During the election campaign, paractically the entire U.P. Cabinet encamped in the constituency. The Congress constituency. The Congress also mobilised a large number Congress of jeeps and cars, while the found it difficult to walk in large numbers to the booths the scorching sun of the

Both the Congress and Jan

backed by the Communist Party. But this did not pre-vent his victory. It was in this area that the Jan Sangh some time back had launched. a big campaign against the tory.

munist Party launched a counter-campaign and beat back the Jan Sangh. . It is significant that the

Congress margin over the Jan Sangh has been reduced from nearly twenty-three thousand in 1957 to just over eight thousand this time.

On behalf of the Comm Ajoy Ghosh has sent a tele-gram congratulating Sri Sahai and his supporters on their arduous work and great vic-

COMMUNIST MURDERED

COMRADE Rakhal Das, a popular leader of the Patharkandi — Ratabari area of Karimgunj Sub-Division of Cachar District, was brutally murdered in his sleep in the night of May 16 last, at his house. It is suspected to be a murder with political motive. Com. Rakhal, a young grabelonging to the man community, was duate fisherman com a prospective Party date for the coming Gene-ral Elections from that

It may be mentioned in this connection that in December last a murderous attempt was made on the life of Comrade Gopesh Namasudra, MLA of the same constituency. Com. Namasudra was at that time severely beaten.

area.

Com. Rakhal was one of the leaders of the move-ment against the eviction operation in the estate of the wife of the former Congress Miniser who was de-feated in the last General Election. Various attempts were than made to impli-cate him in criminal cases.

about 37 at the time of murder, was from his boy-hood keenly conscious of hood keenly conscious of the social indignities that the Hindu caste system imposes on people, of the so-called lower caste and from his early youth had been searching for a way out of these indignities. Extremely studious. Rakhal at last found a way in Marxism and eventually was drawn to the Communist Party. Born in the district of Sylhet, now in East Pakistan, as the son of a lawyer, Ra-khal gave up prospects of a lucrative career and pre-ferred the hard life of a Communist-he had too passionate a love for the down-trodden people to think of any personal comfort.

Com. Rakhal. who was

about 37 at the time of his

Communist Party's Cachar District Council has demanded an enquiry into his brutal murder and punishment of the guilty It has also demanded pro-tection of Communists and others from such assassing who have been carrying on their trade, it seems, with

MAY 28, 1961

SCRAP-BOOK

PORTIGUESE AGENTS

HE heroic struggle to liberate Goa from the colonial yoke of NATO-blessed fascist dictator Salazar has entered a new protests and angry tions in Parliament. stage. New guerilla actions right inside Goa have rock-ed the armed regime of the the exhibition. Portuguese Governor-Ge-neral. The first martyrdom in this new stage has already been recorded by Manohar Krishna Pednepur.

kar. Yet something is missing. The Government of India is keeping quiet. The In-dian nation has not yet risen to avenge the death of Goan patriots, to give a final blow to Portuguese imperialism.

All the while, Portuguese agents are infiltrating our country.

I have before me an open letter, written by one Bhu-varji of Handia Tehsil, Allahabad, addressed to the Hon'ble Home Minister of Uttar Pradesh which points out that Portuguese gents are active even in the home town of our Prime Minister.

The letter states: "Sir, you may not be knowing that some workers, 14 to 18 years of age, are misled and taken to Goa. These Apprentice Section from this incident: persons who tempt the workers promising them with jobs with Rs. 8 to 10 per day as wages belong to this province (U.P.) itself

....After reaching Goa the workers are not allowed to return to their homes for three years. Some of them perish there itself. Their parents die in desti-tution.... And when some of the workers come back they are negatives (1)? they are penniless (!)"

According to the open letter, these Portuguese agents visit Handia Tehsil letter, every year and they every year and they seem to be prosperring in their trod

However, it is a shame to know that such a trade has been going on uninterupted for several years. This, moreover, is only one form of activity of the Portuguese agents. There are others too-far more serious. It is high time the Government of India in-creased its vigilance aga-

nst them. More so now because the liberation movement in Goa has reached a new stage. Even if the Government of India chooses to maintain its "non-violence" on the its "non-violence" on the Goan problem at least it should not allow Portu-guese agents to use the very soil of India for anti-Indian activities.

RACIAL. ARROGANCE

S OME time ago, New Age focussed attention on the arrogant and insulting behaviour of a West Ger-man engineer towards an Indian worker in Rourkela. This had led to angry pro-tests from the Indian tests from the vorkers. It was soon followed by

MAY 28, 1961

AGRADOOT

Visits of American dignitaries to our country are proceeded by big Press build-ups. And when they go, something is invariably said about American "Aid" to India.

fits.

Some of the Indian Min-isters, too, are very enthu-slastic about American "aid". I remember Central Food Minister, S. K. Patil, was very pleased with the outcome of his U. S. viist last year-hadn't he contracted Rs. 600

FOR SADOBA

PATIL

agreement under P.L. 480 for supply of American wheat. Here is a piece for Sri Patil's considerations: According to recent re-ports of Dawn and Morn-ing News, many housewives of Karachi complained that inferior atta (flour)

Dawn had previously

ported that very foodstuffs imported

mals.



German Embassay sponsor-ed an exhibition of books in which an anti-Indian -India with or with out Miracles-was exhibit ed. This led to widespread ques-The was withdrawn from

And now it has happened again—this time in Tata's Steel City, Jamshed

The report is that H. A. Stoehr, Technical Director and Manager of the TEL-CO's Automobile Division kicked a worker of the loc division working in the tender and tank section. The workers were so indignant that there was a sno taneous stoppage of work The INTUC union held de. monstrations inside the factory the next day. The workers have demanded that the German Manager should publicly apologise before the workers.

There are also serious charges of the arrogant anti-Indian behaviour of K. Pflueger, Superintendent of Training, who is in char-ge of the 300 trainees sent for training in the Dealers' Two things are clear first

that the West Germans come to our country with contempt for Indians; secondly that the Indian monopolists do not care for national prestige. Every-thing is "frivolous" for them except their own pro-

But the question to be answered by the Govern-ment: how long would it like our countrymen to pocket these insults?

imported from the U.S. was so bad that chapattis could not be made out of it. The Pakistan Times and

often from the United States under American "aid" could in no way be eaten by men but could only be fed to ani-

JOHNSON VISIT -Balance-Sheet

The results of the Johnson visit to India, from the U. S. point of view, have been the most meagre indeed. If the joint Press Communique is to be taken as an index, the visit could not have been a worse flop. There are hardly any views expressed in the communique that could be described as being jointly held by the Prime Minister of India and the Vice-President of the United States. The communique reads like the record of a dialogue between two who hardly agreed on any point of substance.

On Laos, the Prime Minis- mass education. He outlined ter of India "expressed his full approval of the goal of a neutral and independent Laos" which was also the hypocritical wish of President Kennedy which Johnson

conveyed to Nehru. However, the communique is studiously silent about the Indian Prime Minister's reaction when "the Vice-President told (him) of President Kennedy's concern for assur-ing an effective cessation of ties in Laos.

Naturally the Prime Minister does not share the U.S. President's "concern" for something which for the rest of the world is already achieved. It is only the U.S. Government which believes that there is no effective cease-fire as yet in Laos, despite among others the reports of the International ommission.

 On the question of "the President's hope that American aid to (India's) new Alan will be both substan-in amount and effective in form," the Prime Minister has nothing more than "satisfac-tion to express at the Presi-dent's interest in India's de-velopment Plan." For the rest the communi-que records a conversation the two dignitaries on the two

for rural electrification, etc., which help only to increase the length of the communique.

Divergence Of Outlook

Even here the divergence of outlook is not insignificant. For instance, "the Prime Minister stressed the import-ance of effective land reform in many underdeveloped countries as a vital step countries as a vital step towards greater social equal-ity," which is but a thiny velled criticism of the con-tinuing U.S. policy of prop-ping up corrupt landford-ridden regimes in the underdeveloped regions which they dominate

The U.S. Vice-President while agreeing on "the im-portance of such reform", noted that the United States was a strong bellever in home ownership and in the distri-bution of land, particularly to those who work it"—an equal-ly thinly veiled opposition to the Prime Minister's ideas on

cooperative farming, etc. Finally, the communique enshrines the USA's stupendous ideas of a communica-tions satellite and the wea-ther satellite. The Vice-Pre-sident told the Prime Minister the imminent prospects for the development of a communications satellite with promise of a possible k-through in the field of its promise

NEW AGE

who was explaining his coun-try's policies but a magician displaying his wonderbag. And this becomes part of the joint some "self-criticism" and Press Communique which is break from its traditions of supposed to be a serious poli-tical document.

commentator "Surveyor" to denounce it as the "Banality tactics necessary or desira-ble," he asks. "Is the hard core of genuine regard and respect between the two countries to be overlaid incredible banalities? by such

incredible banalities? "There is no merit," he says, "in informality carried to the point of becoming a pose and carleature, and the singularly pointless references to ignorance, poverty and disease merely thicken the fog, of woolly platifuides in

Further, he says, "It would revuision be comic if it were not so it passes disturbing, disturbing be-cause diplomacy and leader-ship are being reduced to the level of banalities and joint statements and communiques are equated with achieve-ment."

One wonders not only as to how it was that the Indian side agreed to sign this con-glomeration of banalities and platitudes that is called a joint communique, but also why, if the U.S. side insisted on such a thing didn't the Indian side demand that the indian side demand that the communique mention some of India's basic tenets of policy, like opposition to military blocs and foreign interven-tion, the need for immediate end to colonialism in all its old and new forms, and so on Surely these could be men-tioned as India's views, not jointly held with the USA, nevertheless important for the Indian people and for of the world. Was it that "higher" considerations of negotiations regarding econo-mic aid intervene to prevent this? That would remain a strong suspicion in any case.

Unmistakable Words

Far from carrying any conviction to the Govern-ment of India about the correctness of U.S. policies or the sincerity of U.S. pro-clamations, Johnson's performance has served only

to harden hostility and suspicions.

The Vice-President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, in his speech at the banquet he gave in his honour on the eve of Johnson's departure put things in unmistakable terms when he said-

"The future of humanity is stake. In such conditions, it is essential for us to re-

mass education. He outlined also the prospects for, and potential value of, the wea-ther satellite. These develop-ments will be of benefit not alone to Americans but to all mankind." intents will be of benefit not alone to Americans but to all world to exercise some pati-ence, restraint, self-criticism. It would seem from this These are things which are that it was not a statesman who was explaining his coun-try's policies but a magician displaving his wonderbag And revise its "mast attitudes" do

militarism As for India tical document. It is this sort of thing that Tagore and the ancient scrip-has provoked Times of India tures had told her not to de-commentator "Surveyor" to viate from "the path of morality."

"We should not do a moral wrong even for attaining a material good....our attempt is to raise the material conditions of our country without breaking down the moral and spiritual values for which we

ed to come in the way of pur-suing "the path of morality." suing "the path of morality." That is where the weakness of the Indian position lies on which the U.S. bases itself. That is where all the ludi-crous buffoonery of a Texan let loose fits in. For all the revulsion that it has caused, it posses it passes.

Speaking

From inside accounts cir-culating in the capital it is clear that the personal meet-ings which Lyndon Johnson had with Indian leaders were not very pleasant. They were marked with marked with coldness and plain-speaking on the Indian side despite all effusiveness on the U.S. side.

It is reported that Mr. Johnson was told that In-dia's ideas of neutrality are not exactly the same as the U.S. is now trying to palm off under that label. There was no enthusiasm on the Indian side for the reported invitation for a meeting in Europe with the U.S. Pre-sident. There was plain dis-approval of the gunboat diplomacy against Cuba.

In all, it seems, the Indian alde has made it clear to the U.S. Vice-President that a definite change in overall U.S. policies has to take place be-fore all glib talk of a new approach can be taken seri-ously.

Usly. Under cover of the friendship talk, it is still possible that the subversive activities of U.S. organisations like the Peace Corps might yet be allowed to be organised in India. That is a serious which has to be met

> -ZIAUL HAO PAGE FIVE

Motilal Nehru's Speeches

THE VOIGE OF FREEDOM-Selected speeches of Pandit tion of Swarajya the people Motilal Nehru, Motilal Nehru Centenary Committee. Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Price Rs. 15. Asia Publishing House, Bombay. Price Rs. 15.

THE memory of the freedom struggle fades. The halo of its heroes dims. A bare few thousands assembled in Ramlila Grounds to honour Motilal Nehru on his centenary year, despite the pre-sence of the Prime Minister and the President. A generation has grown to whom the Congress is the Establishment and its leaders mere Minist-

Trate Service

This is because the past has not developed on to the present but, in many essential re been betrayed. The gl elan and the justice of the freedom fight which the Congress led has not lived on in the policies and the deeds of the first endent Government, The old who know the promises are dismayed at the performance and the young knowing only the performance do not hothose who made the pro-

It is useful, then, for all of us to turn to the volume under review to catch again the of Liberty as they came from the organ voice of Motilal Nehru. As Tagore wrote of Motilalji's son—he nan greater than his ndings and truer than his deeds.

Shortcoming

It is a shortcoming of this lume that we are not give life of the elder Nehru n the conditions in which he wrought for India's freedom. This would have given far more meaning to his speeches, which the valiant footnotes fail to do. which the wali As it is the speeches, for those unfamiliar with the times when they were spoken, could easily be taken for period This omission is no mall error but evidence of a laring lack of historical sense. Given the feel of history, reader can spot at once the driving development of a man. of the privileged class into

machinery and system of Government." Even after Jalianwalla Bagh Motilalji, speaking as the Co gress President, could say: is for us fellow delegates, National Pride is for us lenow upgates, on our behalf and on behalf of the people of India whom we represent to convey our sin-cere homage to His Majesty and our humble appreciation of his His Royal benevolence. I am sure you will discharge this loyal duty in a befitting manner...." (1 dress, 1919). (Presidential Ad-

Swaraj Party

It was this same over-charitable attitude to the British im-perialists that led him, along with Deshbhandhu Das, to form the Swaraj Party and to lead it into the Legislative Councils. The disillus nment was slow in coming. As the 1923 Mani-festo of the party drafted by him states: "The Swaraj Party believes

the guiding motive of the British in governing India is to serve its selfish interests, the so-called reforms are a mere blind to further the said interests.... It is daily becoming abundantly clear that the British, while professing equality of treat-ment, are in practice subjecting the whole Indian nation-to humiliation and insult...

".....Indians have no option but to continue to carry on a -policy of progressive non-vio-lent non-cooperation with the is to go back to the country for work." In February 1928 the voice present Government until it is radically changed in accordance with the will of the people ex-pressed through their chosen ernments which have not paid attention to the lessons of history have invariably come to grief, to an ignonim-ous end, and I have no doubt representatives

But the objective, despite this preamble, was not the securing of complete independence nor even the attainment of full doon status. The same mani-declares: "The immediate festo declares: "The immediate objective of the party must necesarily be something falling short of complete Swarajva and it is, therefore, referred to in the programme as the secur-ing of the 'right to frame a constitution' as distinguished whose love for his country's from the 'fully-evolved cons-freedom overcame the obstacles 'titution' itself....as a necestitution itself....as a neces-sary preliminary to the right to frame their own constitu-

SOCIALIST CONGRESSMAN

SOCIALIST CONCRESS- ed study of the Kerala expelaviya, 93, Jorbagh, New Delhi. Price: Single copy 25 nP

THE first three issues of the He first three issues of the could help orientate Socialist-fortnightly Socialist Con-minded Congressmen in the gressman hold promise of an right direction. Instructive, hard-hitting jour-nal. A journal of Congress the journal include Minister Socialist opinion, as it calls K. D. Malaviya and Sisir itself, it seeks to revive and Gupta. fortnightly Socialist Con-ssman hold promise of an restore and further to give expression and direction to what has suffered from long years of indifference and negect—the basic urge to fight for social justice that characterised the Congress move-r.ent at its grassroots in the here is no doubt that

he restless and indefatigable H. D. Malaviya is the most competent and qualified to undertake such a difficult and job, His consistent and thorough work on the agrarian question, his unbias.

PACE SIX

MAN – Editor: H. D. Ma- rience of a Communist-led laviya, 93, Jorbagh, New State Government and his Delhi. Price: Single.copy recent contact with the African struggle give him a depth and broadness of vision which could help orientate Socialist-

tions; we shall continue to work on those foundations until we drop down dead and

assure you that we shall drop down dead in the supreme Each issue carries good information material which will be useful to progressive political workers of all parties edifice of the freedom of India shall in the fulness of -the second issue, for ins-tance carrying material of the first hundred biggest compa-nies in India and the latest an article by H. D. Malaviya on the managing-agency systime rise on our bones." Communist's Liberties tem.

We hope the journal will attain the objectives it has set before itself and fill a serious gap in our journalism -ZIAUL HAQ A good third is devoted to the light the role of youth in

NEW AGE

One of the brightest fea-

tures of the present compila-tion is that it does not stop short only with the gathering

neeshe

together of natriotic

BOOK REVIEW

defence by Motilalji of the civil liberties and democratic rights of the people. The most significant as-society. So does Socialism but pect of this defence was the ken manner in which this great liberal aligned

In quite a number of

speeches it is this approach that is eloquently expressed. The underlying theme of

much of the outpouring of

splendidly chosen words is a particular type of national pride. It is the assertion of the fact that Indians could

do anything as well as the British, that the Indians,

too, had moved decisivel

into the modern age. Hence, Motilalji's rage at the arro-gant obstinacy of the British

who for long would not per-mit the Indianisation of the

top echelons of the services, civilian and armed. It was essentially the desire to control the administrative

machinery through a change

in composition of its per-

There was no stopping, how-

ever, at this stage. Only about a year later, he was saying with passionate abandon:

"We have no misgivings either about our fate or our deserts, and we go forth into the country to put it to the

touch to win or to loss it all.

We feel that we have no fur-

ther use for these sham insti-tutions, and the least we can

do to vindicate the honour

and self-respect of the nation

rose still stronger : "We now stand on our own legs. Gov-

that what has not been ac-

complished by the statesman-

ship of England will be

the Indian people will add one more to the long list of fallen

A little later in March of the

same year came this noble peroration which answered the insolence of the oppres-

sors and gave a new quality and tone to the freedom struggle itself:

ambition, sir, is—and let me say it in all humility—our

buried in the foundations of a

free India, and then sink into

obscurity to be thought of no more. Who can thwart that ambition, I ask? Can all the mechanised forces of the em-

pire thwart it? No, sir, the ambition to work for the in-

and to die for it cannot be thwarted by any human agency. We shall work on the foundations; I know we have

not gone beyond the founda

be buried in them. But I can

highest ambition is to

"Our ambition, our highest

be

empires

omplished by destiny and

this great internal anglies not yet outsive it. himself with the small Com-munist groups—while equal. temporary ring about Moti-ly outspokenly disagreeing lalif's criticism of the extrawith much of their work. In so doing he lashed out at those who made a living out of concocting anti-Soviet stories. His exposure of the infamous "Riga Correspon-dents" could well be read by some of the penpushers of our monopoly Press today. Boldly, Motilalii, in this connection. drew upon his own experience of a visit to the Soviet Union Oddly enough nothing was said of this particular attachment of our great patriot.

It was magnificent foresight that made the Pandit state that the attack on the Communists was only to be the precursor of the onslaught on Congress itself. It was in the re cognition of this fact that the greatness of the man lay, far transcending the limi-ted benevolence of liberalism ted benevolence of liberalism. It is not usual for a liberal to declare, as he did in Feb-ruary 1929: "I would also like to clear the ground by trying to remove some con-mon misapprehensions about Communism, Bolshevism and nationalism.

"Now, the fact is that anything which militates against our well ordered sociey is natu-rally unacceptable to us, but

Communism has

ordinary and arbitrary pow-ers that the British rulers ers that the British rulers were seeking. With devastat-ing effect he hammers home-the point that to curb and destroy "subversive" activities there was enough force in the ordinary laws of the land. With equal emphasis he in-sists that the rule of law and adherence to democraci meant that no action of th executive should be may yond judicial scrutiny. points could be told again and again to the Congress leaders today.

In these days of the gathering offensive of the forces of communalism and dis-ruption, it would have done all of us good to have read the writings and speeches of Motilalji on the need for national unity and communal harmony. Unfortunately we shall have to go else. where for this than the present compilation. A strange and glaring omis. sion, indeed!

Yet enough has been gath-ered in the volume to estab-lish Motilal Nehru as one of the greats of modern India preconceived notion of and as one of the founts of well ordered society is natu-all the health and energy and rally unacceptable to us, but nobility that yet is abroad in ever since the advent of Com- our country and which will,

A JOURNAL OF

NEW GENERATION: Journal of the All-India Youth Federation, 14, Munshi Ni-ketan, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. Subscription rates: yearly Rs. 3, single copy 30 nP.

A JOURNAL devoted to the problems and activities of the youth and students can play an important role by bringing before the people and especially before the national leaders the issues that agitate the minds of the younger generation. More so in our county where the leaders of the ruling party endlessly go on "advising" the youth without caring to know their views on problems which concern them most.

Besides acting as a spokesman of the younger generation, such a journal can also help to unite the youth and promote friendly feelings bet-ween the youth of different States. New Generation's in-augural issue gives us this hope.

Brought out by the All-India Youth Federation, New Generation, which is proposed to be a monthly journal, sets before itself the task of "reflecting the true aspirations and problems of all sections of our youth." The inaugural editorial states : "By popularising the activities of our youth and youth all over the world, New Generation will seek to high-

contemplates a radical change in society, i.e., the existing society. So does Socialism but Socialism has outlived that change, Communism not yet outlived it." There is a distinctly

THE YOUTH solving the burning problems of our times and in building a better future for themselves.

New Generation will seek to provide information on every-thing that interests youth. By featuring writings on various subjects of interest it will try to respond to the quest fo knowledge of our generation. "Being the organ of the All-India Youth Federation, it is natural that New Gene. ration will bear the imprint of its views and activities But that in no case will stand in the way of featuring impor-tant activities of any section of our youh or printing of views on interesting subjects which do not strictly pond to those of the Fede

In its first issue, New Generation carries a report on "Two years of the All-India Youth Federation" by its Ge-Youth Federation" by its Ge-neral Secretary Sarda Mitra. It also introduces its readers to the preparations now on for the Eighth World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in July 1962 in Helsinki Other reports include a world-wide coverage of the struggle against imperialism after the murder of Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba

· The April issue also includes an educative article on Tagore as a patriot by Prof. Hiren Mukerjee.

The printing of the maga-zine is good, but get-up and editing require toning up. - O. P. MEHROTRA

MAY 28, 1961

******* WE PUBLISH BELOW THE LEADING ARTICLE OF THE FEBRUARY 1961 ISSUE OF RINASCITA ********

The swing towards the Left that had slowly taken The swing towards the Left that had slowly taken place in the past years, became stronger, in 1960, in the working class and in the rising generations, leading to bit-ter, united mass struggles. The basis of such a swing to the Left is to be found in the sharpening of social and political contradictions, as a result of the impetuous development of the monopolies

N OT only the traditional Christian Democratic Left at the Florence Congress. and South, between rural and urban areas have been empha-sised, but class contradictions have become deeper in the very part of the country in which a more marked economic developmore marked economic develop-ment has been registered, through the creation of new forms of exploitation and op-pression of the working class and working people

in our country the develop-ment of the monopolies assumes a particularly oppressive nature, for it takes place through an alliance with the Christian Democratic Party, that is to say with a force sul jected to the church hierarchie and strongly influenced by cle-rical and clerico-fascist groups. All the issues connected with freedom, civil progress, deve-lopment, of a modern culture, suffer-from this situation.

The growing despotism of the monopoly groups and cle-rical forces has clashed against a working class and popular revival, a fresh impetus in the anti-fascist movement and a new effort of the intellectuals in the struggle for a modern culture and for a renewal of society. The value of this popular and working class revival lies not only in the increased mili-tancy of the masses, but in tancy of the masses, but in the content of the claims it expresses, even though without sufficient clearness and the necessary coordination in the struggles, yet.

Generally speaking, there is eral demand for Leftward turn in the political course of the co ountry. In th amework of this general de-and, there is a more acutelyfelt need for an anti-monopo listic struggle and anti-non-po-listic struggle and anti-capi-talist push, tending to increase the weight of the working class and of the workers in the factory and in society.

Vanguard Role

Of paramount importance i the vanguard role of the work-ing class in the recent struggles for political and eco demands, in the more highly industrial areas. It proves that the struggle against the monopolies becomes stronger in the more developed capitalist economy

The mass's pressure and struggle made it difficult for Christian Democracy to go ahead with its policy of expan-sion of the monopolies and cle-ricalisation, through an open alliance with extreme Rightwing forces and a direct attack against the working class

In the past years already, Christian Democracy had to face the development of splits, and disintegration within its minor allied parties. The Milazzo split had to be tackled, as well as the pressure of the popular and working class rank and file of the Christian Democratic Party itself. Such a pressure had been confusedly re-flected in the emergence of a tical autonomy. This, however, flected in the emergence

the hope, or rather the illusion of succeding, through an entente with the Socialist Party, in iso-lating the most reactionary groups and in exercising a role of mediation vis a vis the ruling capitalist groups, safeguarding

tic Party's attempt to establish an openly reactionar regime (Tambroni's Govern ment) was foiled. was foiled. It must be kept in mind that Concrete Alternatice

This means that Christian Democracy, although still main-taining the monopoly of power, has not succeeded in silencin the protests and revolts gendered at all levels and on schulered at all levels and on new grounds, by the expansion of the monopolies, together with the clericalisation of the State. The Communist and the Socialist Parties, together led 40 per cent of the electoral votes. United, they represent votes. United, they represent and show a concrete alternative to the monopoly system and to the despotism of Christian Democracy.

The swing towards the Left registered in the country, pro-ves the capacity of develop-ment of the Socialist and de-mocratic forces, particularly in an international situation regisan international structure 1950 tering the advance. of the So-cialist world, the collapse of colonialism and the sharpening of contradicti within the Atlantic bloc

The Christian Democratic The Christian Democratic leading group, pressed by such a situation, is trying to modify its tactics in order to check the renovating urge of the masses. The new trend is encouraged by the strongest and most dy-namic monopolies. The divinamic monopolies. The Christ tian Democratic leaders after their failure to win over to their policy a decisive section of the working class and of the masses, are now manoeuvring towards the Socialist Party; to drive it to social-d positions urging it to split the working class movement and to take up an active anti-Com-

munist position. By these manoeuvres, the Christian Democratic leaders are trying to "include" in the current system of monopoly and clerical domination, a part of the advanced popular masses, through the help of a social-democratic party having a mass This does not mean that the Christian Down

Christian Democratic

Struggle

poly.

At the same time small bourgeois groups took more radical positions, coming closer to the Left-wing parties. In 1958, for the second time since the fraudulent electoral law, the Christian Democra-

group is only concerned with maintaining its political mono-Weakening Of

It may well be that in the Christian Democratic leading group someone might cherish

does not alter the fact that the meaning of these manoeuvres is the one we pointed out before.

This manoeuvre has been ipening for a long time, through ups and downs, con-trasts and attempts. It was envisaged even by De Gasperi, was openly discussed in the Florence Christian Democratic Congress, became object of con-crete negotiations during the crete negotiations: during the crisis of the last Segni's Gov-renment, whilst the first signs of its realisation are the recently formed Centre-Left councils "giunte". It corresponded to a contemporary gradual shift in the position of the Socialist Party.

In the ideological sphere, the turn of the Socialist Party found its expression in the abandonment of the Marxist and class concept of democracy hip between deof the relation nocracy and Socialism.

In the political sphere, it corresponded to a weakening of the struggle against the Christo a weakening of tian Democratic monopoly, to a partial acceptance and inctif cation of discriminations against the Communist Party, to the so-called position of equidist-ance between the Socialist and the imperialist blocs and to a tendency towards an atten tion of the struggle against impeople, and to the entry into the productive world of fresh forces, having no experience in cracy in the European West class struggle; at the same and, in general, by the develop time a general growth of tertiary services took place.

STRUGGLE FOR

LEFTWARD TURN

It was complex the formation of class Gasperi, din the of workers. The working class mocratic and the democratic movement was not ready to grasp then at once: hence the talist groups found a favo ground to strengthen power in the factory and to carry out their paternalistic policy aimed at dividing the working class on a corp basis.

Offensive -

The monopolies and the forces linked with them took ad-vantage of such a situation and of their initial successes, to present themselves as the adgress and of the "welfare State" and to spread the vocates of technological and to spread the neo-capita-list doctrine; briefly they tried to impress on the masses and on the popular forces the conviction of the "lasting charac ter" of capitalism and of its revival, so as to dim their re-volutionary perspective and to



to splitting the action for a democratic renewal into a series of partial and fragmentary claims, losing, thus, the conclaims, losing, thus, the con-necting thread of a programme of renewal.

Passive Positions

Within the Socialist Party. the cadres of social-democr tic leanings have merged and the methods of organisation and leadership adopted tend to transform the Socialist Party from a revolutionan class party into a party 'opinions', to the detriment 'opinions', to the detriment of an effective democratic life in the party and encouraging passive positions and lack of trust in an organised strug-gle. Thus, even the political groups which had come cloproups which had come clo-er to the Socialist Party as a result of the Leftward shift in the country, have not been won over to a consequent democratic struggle and they have remained on Left-wing social-democratic positions.

The increased influence of social-democratic views in the leadership and within the Socialist Party, must be viewed in the framework of a number of social and political develop-ment, beginning from 1953-55. During those years the deve-lopment of European and Ita-lian capitalism led to the stepping up of technological modernisation of certain industrial sectors, on a number of changes the factory, to an emphasis of Party and the working class the differentiations within the movement, by the tactical ma

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rialism and its bases in Italy, revive in certain groups of in-splitting the action for a tellectuals and middle class mocratic renewal into a series strata the illusion of a "chang-working" Working ¢d" capi ϵ d" capitalism, whose very na-ture had been transformed.

The neo cupitalist offensive k place at a time when the took place at a time when the Communist movement was go-ing through a difficult period in 1956. This is also use of the reasons why fit succeeded in making an impact on a part of the Socialist leading group, bringing to light revisionist inging to light revisionist and reformist views which had been dormant but not elin ted during the united demo-cratic and anti-fascist struggle.

Revisionism Of Socialists

Briefly, confronted by a capitalism in full development moving along an articulated tactical line; and by the vanished prospect of an immediate collapse of capitalism on a world scale, a part of the So-cialist leading group lost sight of the perspective. They made a mistaken analysis of of these changes and drew from it a mistaken tactical line, without understanding that such chan-ges left unaltered the funda-mental contradictions of Italian society, or rather emphasised them, them, whilst favouring the growth of new ones.

Revisionist and reformist the Christian Democratic lea-ders and by the more clear-sighted capitalist groups, have been hampered by the opposi-tion met within the Socialist working class and working noeuvring of the bourgeois poli-

in the European West cracy in the European West and, in general, by the develop-ments of the Italian and international situation

It can be stated that such trends have become openly prevalent in the Socialist prevalent in the Socialist leading group when the social changes under way, the ex-periences made by the mas-ses, the elaboration of new forms of struggles by the working class movement, and by our Party particularly, had already contributed to the ripening of a new class consciousness, given rise to a consciousness, given rise to a new capitalist push and led a new generati a new generation to join in the struggle. From this situation springs the contradiction between the swing towards the Left existing in the country and the current policy of the Socialist leading group the Socialist leading group, which favours and helps the Christian Democratic leaders anoeuvres.

To evaluate the significance the possible consequence if rapprochement between us Socialist Party and Christian Democracy, one must analyse on what basis such an opera-tion tends to take place. The aim of the Christian Democratic leading group is the inclu-sion of the Socialist Party in the present mono tem; on the basis of a policy of "rationalisation" "rationalisation" of capitalism: it aims, hence, at winning over the masses influenced by the Socialist Party (or a section of them) to a neocapitalist policy

Working Class

In exchange for it, the Chris-tian Democratic leading group ding group seems to be ready to accept the existence of a mass - social-democratic party, supporting, from a position of subordination, its political monopoly. It pledges itself to isolate the openly fascist and reactionary groups and to guarantee cer-tain forms of political freedom. implies to be ready to modify its reactionary foreign policy, envisaging new relations with the East, to be used by Italian capitalism for its economic expansion.

It is significant that the Christian Democratic leading group wants to follow this line in connection with the stre est monopoly groups and in t with the church full agree hierarchies. They understand that a policy of "rationalisation" of the monopoly system and the manoeuvre towards the Socialist Party are bound to create difficulties with certain create difficulties with certain Right-wing groups, both within and outside the Christian De-mocratic Party. They do not want, however, the differ ences to go beyond a certain point: typical examples of this policy are Mr. Moro's tactics, the manoeuvres towards the Socialist Party, together with Socialist Party, together with the "neo-centre" policy, the policy followed in the formation of the "giunte" in municipal and provincial councils, where Christian Democracy has tho-sen its allies according to its sen its allies according to needs from place to place, The

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PAGE SEVEN

Wanton... SILCHAR

From MADHUSUDAN BHATT ACHARYYA

With bitter indignation, the people of Assam heard the shocking news of outright killing of eleven persons, including a young woman and a child, in Silchar on May 19 by police firing. Cachar was obser-tring of general strike and the days of the strongly condemned the firing as "brutal". People in general general strike and hartal on the day at the ving a call of the Sangram Parishad (Council of Action) to press the demand for recognition of Bengali as one of the State languages of Assam, along with Assa-mese. All the victims were killed at the railway sta-tion compound of Silchar; the district headquarters of Cachar. The dead bodies were removed after about one hour.

S many as 32 persons, in-cluding four girls, receiv-bullet injuries "on the tha, (3) Sunil Sarkar, (9) ed bullet injuries "on the tha, (8) Sunil Sarkar, (9) upper parts of their body" in Hitesh Biswas. The same the same incident. All the in- paper reported that the conjured were admitted in hos-jured were admitted in hos-pital and the condition of was and Manik Mia Laskar some of them is reported to who also received bullet inbe very serious. In addition to juries had been "causing this incident, police also tear- serious anxiety". Fortyseven gassed and lathi-charged others were lying in the Sil-satzagrahis at several other char hospital alone with butplaces including Karimgunj, Badarpur, an important railjunction, Patharkand, Hartal was being observed other places of Silchar all over the district in res-

Over five hundred persons were arrested before the satyagraha commenced. were arrested before the estyagraha commenced. Among the arrested are Go-Pesh Namasudra, Communist MLA, Janjeswar Das, Communist leader of Karim gunj; Nishit Das, a student Bhushan Ridhn leader, Bidhu Bhusnan Choudhury, editor of a loca weekly, besides all the top of the Sangram Parishad. While some of the leaders were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act, some of the Communist leaders as well as Sri Chouand threats of the Governall available accounts. com dhury were arrested under cording to official accounts of the hartal, only one train 107 Cr. P. C A round-the-clock curfew was the hartal, only one train clamped after police firing for seven days in Silchar. of the district and no train According to unconfirmed till the time of writing this, the death roll is more than eleven and the number of injured no less than 150, if not ore. While according to the official Press-note, seven per-sons were killed in the police firing, Calcutta daily Hindusthan Standard published the following names of persons killed by police firing: 1. Chandicharan Sutradhar. (2) Chandicharan Sutradhar, Kumudranjan Das, (3) njan Das, (3) Miss Bhattacharyya, (4) Kanailal Neogi, a railway employee, (5) Tarani Chan-



NLAND: Yearly Rs. 12.00; Half-yearly Rs. 6:00 and Half-yearly Rs. 6.00 Quarterly Rs. 3.00. FOREIGN: Yearly Rs. 20.00 Half-yearly Rs. 10.00. All cheques and drafts to be

nade payable to T. MADHAVAN and not to NEW AGE.

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paper reported that the con-dition of Krishna Kanta Bis-

let injuries and eleven with lathi and bayonet injuries.

ponse to the call of the San-

gram Parishad and notwith-standing all the intimidations

ment the hartal, according to

pletely paralysed the normal life of the district. Even ac-

of the district and no train could enter it. None of the Government offices could fun-

ction on that day as the em-

ployees could not report for duty; postal and telegraph services were also dislocated

Private and Government ser-

ply, all rickshaws were off the

road, so were the other private

transport. According to information received till the time of writing this, the hartal was

by and large peaceful and if the police had not taken an "aggressive attitude" many here are inclined to to believe that the day

would have passed off pea-cefully. As batches of satya-

grahis were picketing, squa-tting on the railway track, the police, it is learnt, tried

to drag them out and phy-

sical force was allegedly ap-plied even on girl volunteers which, it is said, was stron-gly resented by the volun-teers who stubbornly re-

sisted the attempt of the

lathi-charge, followed by a teargas attack which resulted in injuries to several volun-teers. After this the police

opened fire. The Government

as usual maintains that the

as usual maintains and one police had to resort to firing "in self-defence" when a vio-

Not even the Congressmen

Government.

of Gauhati

Committee

escort.

Not even of the State seem to have been convinced by this expla-

the police.

nation of the

The President

District Congress

police to remove them.

vice mo

tor vehicles could r

hateooleih oele

is also reported to have said that the firing was "criminal" SHILLONG, May 20 and that the Government had as "brutal". People in general have 'expressed their indigna-tion at this massacre which few consider to be warranted. Many here contrast this with the perfectly peaceful hartal in the State capital in October last when the State Assembly was passing the Official Language Bill and point out that it was because

Parishad to call the general by negotiation, though some strike was announced, ela- of the important Congress

taken and Cachar Joked like a semi-military base. Armed police and regular troops began parading the streets of Silchar with ma-

chine-guns to terrorise the

people, Armed pickets were posted in every important centre of the district. The Inspector-General of Police Armed pickets were

personally went to supervise the security arrangements

and one D.I.G. was station.

ed in the district with com-mand over the armed police

It was pointed out by many

that half as much armed pre-paration was not noticed even at the time of the Pakistani

firing on the border in this

sector. Evidently the Congress

people more dangerous than even the Pakistani soldiers

armed with American wea-

Nearly a week before the

Government considered

force.

pons.

borate police measures were leaders of the district made

taken and Cachar looked an attempt till the eleventh



came forward to undertake any of the "emergency work" like construction of sheds inside prisons or fitting electric connections in the army and police camps. This showed how the entire people stood behind the movement.

point out that it was because What was essentially an the police exercised restraint issue that called for settle-on that occasion that nothing ment at a political level was untoward happened. They thus converted from the be-believe that if the police ginning by the Government maintained the same kind of into an issue of "law and restraint on this occasion also, these precious human lives would not have been lost. The Government only provok-protection of the armed might of the Government only provok-ed the proper who here all But this time the Govern- ed the people who became all ment, it seems, had made the more determind to face preparations for repression this "challenge". On the other long before. As soon as the hand, no attempt whatsoever decision of the Sangram was made to settle the issue

hour for a settlement through

cretary of Cachar Congress in a letter to the Chief Minister

appealed for a round-table discussion with the leaders of

But evidently, this good

counsel found no favour with the Chief Minister who

preferred to rely on the State machinery of repres-

sion. Observers, hence feel that it is by making a pro-

negotiations. The former S cretary of Cachar Congress

the Sangram Parishad thus save the situation.

of a higher rate, no contractor meeting of Mahakuma Parishad and Municipal Boards to declare Assamese as the language of the district of Ca-char and if they would not declare this, Bengali would what was essentially an the delegation that Cachar issue that called for settle-ment at a political level was thus converted from the bebe the official language at

samese replaced English Almost similar indic were perhaps given by the Prime Minister when a dele-Prime Minister when a dele-gation of Cachar Congress-men met him recently at New Delhi. But this assurance could satisfy very few. Even at the time of the adoption of the Language Act, Commu-nists had warned against re-taining this Mahakuma Pari-shad clause in the Bill which they pointed out would only bring disruption and discord and create suspicion in the minds of the people of the district. But no heed was paid to that warning then. Now the people of the district have become so agitated that ob-servers doubt whether this assurance alone could now

satisfy them.

satisfy them. It is felt here that if the Chief Minister had met the leaders of the Sangram Parishad with a similar proposal of amendment of the Language Act before taking extreme measures, events might have taken a different course. After hudifferent course. After human lives have already been lost, one can easily realise the depth of indignation among the people of the district. And in such a situation it is difficult to say how and where a solu-tion of the problem can be found.

vocative show of armed strength of the Govern-ment, by refusing to nego-tiate with leaders of the Sangram Parishad and by The Prime Minister addressing the Gauhati public meet-ing in the evening of the 19th similar other provocative actions that the Governreferred to the Cachar agita tion and advised the people of the district to call off the of the district ment procinitated the crisis leading to the present situa-tion when one does not find agitation. He is reported to have said hat though Assais reported to mese had been accepted

a way out. mese had been ad The Prime Minister who the official langua Murderous

errived at Gaubati on the State Bengali would not be 19th, the day of the satya- suppressed. graha, was apprised of the The Prime Minister State Government's view of Gauhati for NEFA in the situation in Cachar. Besides a fourteen-member deed to have told the delegation situation on the spot that the Government of As-sam was willing to delete the into the police firing has been clause of the Assam Language demanded by the Chairman Act that provides for two- of the Silchar Municipality as Notwithstanding the offer thirds majority of a joint also by others.

morning of May 20 and was to come from there to Shilsons. Government employees legation of the Cachar Con- long on the 21st. There is had been warned that no gress, led by former Congress up till now no indication that casual leave would be granted Minister B. N. Mukherjee, he would visit Cachar, though on the 19th, the day of the placed a memorandum before the Chairman of Silchar Muup till now no indication that he would visit Cachar, though the Chairman of Silchar Muthe Prime Minister demand- nicipality has invited him. ing recognition of Bengali as The Chief Minister, accompa-an additional State language nied by the Food Minister or in the alternative separa-tion of Cachar from Assam. to the curfew-clamped Silchar The Prime Minister is report- on the 20th to study the

FOR WORKER-PEASANT UNITY **COMMUNIST STUDENTS GO OUT TO VILLAGES**

A BOUT 650 Communist Students, organised in 67 squads, are leaving for the rural areas of West Bengal with a view to bringing about closer coordination between the democratic movement in the urban areas with the kisan move-ment in the villages.

Another important nuris to enable # dents to gain first-hand knowledge of the economic, social and political conditions in the countryside and also of the problems of land reforms.

Five squads have aleady gone out, the rest are leaving in two or three days' time. Six of the squads are composed en-tirely of girl students. The ents of Calcutta colas well as capable artistes in each squad. The idea is to combine political agitation propaganda with the singing of folk songs and staging of one-act plays on political themes. This ideological-political

There are good speakers

nised 27 squads.

Parganas district

taking 16 squads.

campaign, organised and initiated by the West Ben-gal State Council of the Communist Party, is the first concrete step to build

many years has been no more

than ten million gallons, and

in one of the cholera-affec

ted areas

From JNAN BIKASH MOFTRA

Cholera is now raging in an epidemic form in Calcutta. The disease was officially declared an epidemic on May 16-a step taken when the weekly mortality figure reaches 30 or more in three consecutiv weeks.

EATHS from the disease water for Calcutta's popula-Detween January 1 and thon is estimated at 60 million April 23 this year totalled 254. gallons per day at adequate gallons per day at adequate pressure. But the supply for But during the three weeks ending May 16, it shot up to over 152.

This is not the first time that the disease has broken out in an epidemic form. It assumes a virulent form at in-24-hour service. tervals of two to three years.

A consultant team of the World Health Organisation (WHO) which came here in 1959 at the request of the West Bengal Government to review the environmental sanitary conditions in Greater review sanitary conditions in Greater Calcutta (this is, the city pro-per and the vast industrial and urban area around it), nointed out:

"In India, the region of endemic cholera falls mainly within the State of West Ben-gal, with its nucleus in greater Calcutta and dominantly in bustee population, ill-provided with even elementary sail-some are beyond repair! More-tary facilities. The cholera over, tube-well water is hard-situation, therefore, has great ly ever tested to find out whe-significance not only to West ther it is contaminated or not. Bengal and all of India, but. to the world at large."

This year. 41 out of the city's 80 wards have been affected by cholera, accord-ing to the State Govern-ment's estimate. The worst germs. ment's estimate. The worst victims are naturally the bustee dwellers, who consti-tate more than a quarter of the city's population of nearly 30 lakhs.

Arrangements for the supply of safe drinking water in ost of the bustees are either non-existent or extremely inadequate. Little wonder that acute scarcity of filtered water and the horrible filth and squalor that surround them make these bustees veritable death-pits during the hot summer months. According to the estimate of the WHO team, referred to above, bus-tee dwellers form nearly 26.6 ing suffering per cent of the city's popula-tion, but cholera cases among The Calcutta. them are as high as 43.8 per cent of the total!

of filtered or otherwise safe scarcity. It is so efficient that

MAY 28. 1961

hem are as high as 43.8 per has done practically nothing, ent of the total! except sinking some tube-The minimum requirement wells, to relieve the water

concerned

which has been

control of the Congre over thirty years, and

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estyggraha day all the pri-

the

sons in the district were clear-ed of the ordinary convicts who were sent away to other police to remove them. jails and new sheds were The police then resorted to constructed inside the pri-athi-charge, followed by a sons. Government employees satvagraha. To forestall students' participation in the police had to resort to firing movement, all schools and "in self-defence" when a vio-lent crowd began brickbatting mer vacation on May 18, two

days before schedule. Owners of private motor vehicles were told that they must ply their vehicles on the day of the hartal with armed police

the alliance of the working class and the peasantry, which is the most essential leges have formed 40 squads and college students in the districts have orgacondition for carrying out the unfulfilled tasks of the All the 16 districts of the national democratic revo State are being covered by these squads for a period of ten to fifteen days, 24 lution in our country.

The decision to launch this campaign was taken by the Ninth State Conference of the Party at Burdwan in January his year, which emphasised that the most emphasised that the most important task before the West Bengal unit of the Party was to win over the masses of peasantry from the influence of the Con-gress and to take effective neasures to build the alliance of the working class and the peasantry. The Conference, therefore, ad-vanced the slogan: "Turn the face of the Party towards the villages."

The very idea of going to villages with a definite po-litical mission aroused tremendous enthusiasm among large sections of students. The response from them far exceeded what had been expected initially.

By way of preparations, a convention of leading Communist students from almost all the districts was held on May 13 and 14 under the auspices of the State Council of the Party.

Promode Das Gupta, Samar Mukherjee, Ranen Sen and Abdula Rasool, leaders of the Party, ex-plained to the student lea-ders the implications of the ideological-political campaign and the code of con-duct they would have to follow during their stay in

the villages. Classes were then held May 15, 16 and 17 to put the leaders and some other members of the squads through an intensive course of training to give them a general idea of the situa-tion in the countryside and to equip them with mate-rial for the ideological-political campaign. Preparations were round-

ed off on May 19 with a convention of all the students participating in the Next day, the squads. squads left. one for the famous Kakdwip area in 24 Parganas district and the other, a squad of girl students, for Balluk (Midnapore district), where the State Kisan Sabha Conference is beind held.

Govt.'s Irresponsibility Causes CHOLERA DEATHS IN CALCUTTA

it could not even utilise the money given by the Union Government during the Se cond Plan period for augment ing the supply of drinking water! Its bungling has been responsible for delaying the execution of a scheme for the laving of a 72 inch pipe-line.

A majority of the city's tube-wells are out of order and some of them are beyond repair. But the Cor-

never bothered about re- Calcutta's pairing or replacing them A decision was taken las vas taken last all these years? year to sink 661 new wells; but so far only 50 have been sunk!

The primary responsibility for the present state of onsibility affairs, however, rests squarely on the shoulders of the West Bengal Government, because it has the over-riding

poration authorities have authority in the matter of But, what has it been doing

> Even since 1947, it has drawn up one "Master Plan' after another for "tackling" the most urgent problems of Calcutta, viz., adequate supply of filtered water, improvement of drainage and disposal of garbage. But, till now, not more than five per cent of these grandiose schemes has been implemented!

Only a couple of years ago the WHO team drew the State. Government's attention to the urgent necessity of "providing safe water in ample guantity to all persons by the rapid extension of filtered water or tube-wells in all areas now unprovided."

The team further emphasis-ed that the extension of filtered water supply must not be postponed for another six ved: "This delay would be tragic for the people, particularly since money for these improvements has been available for several years."

But the Government has done precious little since then. There is, of course, a proposal to set np a Metro-politan District Water Board for Greater Calcutta, as suggested by the WHO team. But the scheme is still in the blue-print stage.

The Government could have surely done something in the course of the past two years. to increase the supply of fil-tered water. But it preferred tered water. But it preferred to toy with the impractical project of building a satellite town near Calcutta. And now, when the epidemic is raging in the city, the Government thinks that its responsibility has ended with the issuing o mandatory directives to the Corporation to undertake inoculation on a mass scale in 25 vulnerable wards and to sink two tube-wells in each buster in seriously affected areas

PAGE NINE

T. U. Leader Murdered. Body Left In Idrain

kravarty, member of Communist Party and the Com Assistant Secretary of the Cossipore Plywood Work-ers' Union, was brutally murdered in a suburb of Calcutta on May 10. His dead body was found in a drain at a secluded spot.

It appears that he was this movement. attacked on his way home from work. An Employee's State Insurance Scheme State Insurance Scheme card, a napkin and a re-fugee certificate were found near the spot.

Paresh was an employee of the Andaman Timber of the Co., a plywood factory, As soon as the news of the murder spread, workers of the factory, rushed to the scene of occurrence. Prof. Hiren Mukherjee, M.P., also arrived there and asked the police to use their trained dogs. He as well as the workers demanded prompt asures to apprehend the

Paresh was the unques-

NEW AGE

ARESH Chandra Cha- mitted their charter of dematted their charter of de-mands to the management. On May 13, the manage-ment served charge-sheets on Paresh and 15 other workers. This action was strongly resented by the workers, and a strike ed imminent on May 16 and 17.

Paresh was the leader of

He has left behind or aged mother, a sister, wife and three minor children all of whom were wholly dependent on him

A funeral procession with his dead body was taken out on May 20. Ganesh Ghosh, Communist MLA local Communist and trade union leaders and workers of the plywood factory wer the mourners

As the procession passed along different streets wreaths were placed on the bier on behalf of various units . of the Communist units of the Communist Party and trade unions. Muzaffar Ahmed placed a wreath on behalf of the tioned leader of the work- State Council when the ers. It is learnt that some dead body was taken to the time ago the workers sub- cremation ground.

that, too, at low pressure for most of the time. Moreover, the supply is not a continuous This is not however, the end of the sordid story. Fil-tered water supply in one or the other area is often con-taminated because of leak-ages in underground pipes. Recently, such leakages were detected at five points

Tube-wells have, no doubt, been sunk in different parts of the city, specially in the bustee areas, to augment the supply of drinking water. But a recent survey showed that a large percentage of these tube-wells are defunct and Rotting garbage, an ugly but common sight in Calbut common sight in Cal-cutta's streets, is another breeding-ground for cholera

The daily accumulation of times garbage in one or the other area is not removed for two to three days at a stretch The rotting heaps of refuse foul the air of the localities

The Calcutta Corporation under the g for Congress Government in this State must bear the entire responsibility for the harrowsufferings of the people

The Calcutta Corporation

FROM PAGE 7 =

TT E

Christian Democratic in fact, do not want to lose on their Right and above all 'hey want to safeguard at all costs the "catholic multi-classist party", on which their political nopoly is based.

It would be a mistake to state that the present Socialist 'eadas a whole, has acing group cepted this plan. On the cor trary, the open revelation (such a plan has created differ entiations and concern within autonomist" majority itself. The Socialist "autor group itself. The Socialis leaders nevertheless have consented in actual fact to slow down their struggle against the Christian 'Democratic monopoly und mass action to impos e progra democratic renewal.

Moreover, it made serious concessions to a policy aim ed at splitting the working class movement. The more obvious expression of such a position is the acceptance of and support to Fanfani's Government against which the Socialist Party is not waging a struggle.

Our evaluation on the rap prochement between the So-cialist Party and Christian Democracy and on the newly formed centre-Left "giunte" springs from the above consi-

The Communists understand that cooperation between the working class Left and the democratic Catholic forces can be calised gradually and articu-itedly. The Communists criticise the rapprochement be-tween the Socialist Party and Christian Democracy as it is today, for the meaning and the content such operation acquires in the actual situation. It is true enough that such an tente, even in its prese contrasts and differen creates liations within the bourgeoisi and the Catholic world and entails some minor concessions b Christian Democracy. All thi ons by however, does not alter th that, as far as the general poli lical situation is concerned. this operation is detrimental, because of the price paid for it, the consequences of which are already felt, the trend and rs it entails.

Threat To Democracy

An operation such as the one envisaged by the Christian De-mocratic leaders provides a screen for the policy of mono-polistic expansion and clerica-lization of the State, et the very time when the develop-ments of this policy are having grave consequences on fundagrave consequences on funda-mental-issues (the educational reform plan, the green plan, etc.).

It prevents the Christian Democratic crisis and the crisis of multi-classism from becom ing deeper, it encourages the Christian Democratic Left to Christian Democratic Left to shelve many of their claims, reducing them to tactical expediency, it provides an ilibi for the policy of cooperation, foled by the intermediate political groups and prevents their shift towards the Left. It gives a backing to anti-Communist political discrimination, favours the split of the working class and popular. forces, hence it slows down the development of an organised struggle against the monopolies on a new level. A Centre-Left > manoeuvre having such characteristics not only is in contrast with a policy

of reforms of structures, but

leaders, new authoritarian attempts. safeguard the party's class, since it accepts the concentra Marxist tion of effective power in the hands of the monopolies and of es and of clerical forces, which are shaping the State apparatus, ac-cording to their needs, threatening to make the parliament-ary regime itself become mean-ingless. These threats concern the future of the democratic forces within the Catholic movement. too

It is essential to grasp fully what the so-called Centre-Left operation is meant to be in the plans of the Christian Democratic leaders, and to under-stand that Christian Democracy is ready to make only such concessions as leave "unaltered" the present system. This understanding is essential. not so much for the sake of de of "seeing the fundamental issues on the basis of which it

is possible and necessary to oppose this operation, and to change its content modifying it.

taking place. On the one har

and internationalist r. The Socialist milicharacter. tants and electors join in the claim for a democratic renewal. springing from the struggles of past years. A strong united trade union organisation exists this being an outstandingly important fact. In other mass organisations and in the local elected assemblies, the tradi-tion of united action is still alive. In the course of the years the consciousness of the need for unity has become

Strategy Of Revolution

Also concerning the strategy of the democratic and Socialist revolution, Leninist positions have become rooted in the So-cialist Party and it will not be easy to eliminate them. Above all, the acceptance by the So-icalist Party of a neo-capitachange its content monitying in The Christian Democratic icalist Party of a neo-capine manouevre to conquer the So-icalist Party to a neo-capitalist a reformist ideology, clashes against the anti-capitalist and far from being ended. against the anti-capitalist and rule far from being ended. against the anti-capitalist and is far non-a process under way, anu-more a process under way, anu-nd which a struggle is from the working class and on the one hand, rising generations, particularly the areas of economic exthere is the opposition of the in the areas of economic ex-

tion", for the political and soa "modernisation" can be over-come by the fundamental bourgeois forces, ready as they are to sacrifice the interests of the and more backward bourgeois groups, as long as they can split the working class ent and go ahead with monopolistic expansion. Nor is nough to exploit without rentiations, the contrasts protests engendered by a process of "modernisaand such tion". The monopolies must be opposed by an anti-monopobe opposed by an anti-monopo-listic struggle, proposing a dif-ferent kind of "modernisation". of the country, a true democratic renewal. consequent action around

a programme of democratic alternative is essential to establish a link with the social forces that (within and outside Socialist Party) are today Democratic in a position of opposition against the ruling bloc, not only for an elementary defence of bread, work and freedom, but as a result of the oppression and exploitation engendered by an advanced and articulat monopolistic expansion.

A consequent action is essen-

strength of the efforts made in this se

This does not exclude but rather calls for the capacity to take even partial demands as a starting point and those rations for a democratic cratic reg neration expressed confu and contradictorily in the third force parties, too, and in the Catholic party itself. partial demands, though, Catholic itself. Thes partial demands, though, must represent the lever from which new consciousness must spring of the need for a general programme of renewal and for the struggle for its realisation. A partial or local con-quest acquires a different value, according to whether the price paid for it, has meant a loss for the for the general struggle, or whether class consciousness and the general struggle for rebirth have been strengthened by it.

Unity

For this reason, the action to influence positively the Centre-Left policy, even when starting from partial developments, must be acdevelopmen companied companied by our open criticism of the content that -such manoeuvre intended to have and of the meaning it takes on to-day. It must be accompanied, therefore, by the struggle to eliminate anti-Communist and anti-Socialist discriminations. It must be clearly affirmed that the creation of democratic unity and a cor-rect position vis-a-vis the working class movement are an organic part of any action or programme aiming really at a renewal.

elopment; this means that the establishment of contacts and cooperation between the Soialist and the Communist Paries-the two Marxist parties its relations with the masse is indispensable if from th Left-ward swing in the country is to stem ideological and poliogical and poli tical progress and an increased capacity to create a general organised movement, briefly if the shortcomings due to sectarian positions, and to primitive forms of organisations still felt in the movement for a Leftward swing, are to be eliminated.

This struggle for the political unity of the working class, against the splitting manoeuv-res and the undervaluation of such manoeuvres, is to waged determinedly. The action for a Socialist and dem renewal in our country can't be leveloped only on the ground of programmes, but also by enhancing the consciousne the forces necessary for the realisation of such programme and taking action to bring about the cooperation of these forces in the political sphere, on the domestic and internationa scale. This demands from the Party the development of an ideological campaign on the deological campaign on the uestions of perspective to decampaign on the feat revisionist and reformist views, which hide and fayou the acceptance of policy of subordination to and to the m nopolies, as well as a campaign to eliminate sec-tarian positions, which fail to understand the link between

ITALIAN SITUATION * FROM FACING PAGE

democratic renewal and adince towards Sociali

The struggle for an organic programme of democratic alternative; the capacity, in this frame work, to take demands as the starting point; the struggle for unity these are the three insepara ble elements of our political action. They must be developed throughout the country. They represent the basis for a correct and successful action, even where "Centre-Left giunte" have been set set up.

Communist Initiative

All this calls for a determin-ed Communist initiative, not confining the Party's role to a search for limited confluences of interests with other forces but capable of proposing a pro-gramme of democratic alterna-tive and of promoting around such a programme the unity of the necessary social and poli-tical forces. A policy for unity does not lie in the fusion with other democratic forces, nor in the pretension that these forces should be the same as the Communist Party; it lies in the ca-pacity of the Party to elabo-rate independently—that is to say on the ground of its ideo logy and of a correct Marxist analysis—a platform for the re-generation of the country that can be shared by other forces, and in organising the struggle around such a platform.

The Party fought well; it made an outstanding contribu-tion to important struggles; it achieved some successes. There are signs, however, of obvious are signs, however, of obvious shortcomings in the necessary development, coordination and scope of our political initiative, in taking full advantage of the possibilities offered by the pre-sent situation, and also in sent situation, and also in facing the existing objective difficulties.

This is the result of ideolocal weakness, scarce elabora-on and confused orientation, which must be rapidly elimina ted.

In the first place, it is wrong o subordinate in any case our to subordinate in any case our initiative to our relations with the Socialist Party. This view might lead some of our organiaccommodating positions, with-out understanding that it is indeed through our correct ini-tiative that it will be possible to achieve a new unity, to eli-minate surrender, to realise the need for unity which is acutely t in the country.

Another tendency to be fought is that leading to frag-mentary or sectorial action, which shows how widespread the influence of reformist views are even in our own ranks. The Party must be called to take action in accordance with programme which an articulated, but its organic global line of democratic alternative to the present ruling

All sectarian positions of recriminations towards the So-cialist Party are to be rejected as evidence of lack of trust-in the party and favouring the in the party and favouring the tical and organisational expres-splitting manoeuvres of the sion depend to a great extent enemy. Every Communist must on our correct line and initia-bear in mind that our Party, in tive, on the ideological and the first place, bears the poli- political progress of our Party. MAY 28, 1961

A NGOLA (official name: Portuguese West Africa) is Portugal's biggest colony. Officially it became Portu-gal's colony in 1885. Admi-

Angola is rich in minerals of which the most important are diamonds, gold, copper, tungsten, manganese, mica, etc. Angola ranks fourth in the capitalist morth in the extraction of diamonds s proved oil deposits. An refinery with a capacity of one million tons a year is being built at Luanda.

Economically Angola is an extremely backward agra-rian country. The main crop is coffee (70,000 to 80,000 tons a year). Manufacturing is embryonic

Angola's important geographical situation and naural resources have attracted the attention of the big capitalist powers. Before mid-1948, British capital was nvested in enterprises mining diamonds, and in electric. oil, railway, rubber, mala chite, and other com nanies In 1948, the Portuguese Gov-ernment abrogated the con-

T ILL recently the imperialists had fondly imagined that Angola was suitably insulated against political change and the most modest of social advance. But now Salazar's theocratic now Salazar's theocratic fascist tyranny is under heavy attack and the only question that can be asked is how long it will last.

The new and strongest ffensive against Portuguese offensive against Fortuguese colonialism began in February this year. Its new feature was that it started off at the highest level of popular action-armed struggle. Some of the insurgents corried rifles and machin but their main weapon was the *Katana*, the local name for a bush knife.

Barbarous Repression

Not only was the form of action the most militant. The

other spectacular feature about it was that the campaign was concerted and planned. Several targets were attacked simultaneously and and bridges were destroyed and roads cut to delay the

irrival of the relief forces. As the Economist, London (May 6), pointed out, "the ex-tent of the struggle and the wide popular support suggest that the Portuguese now have a national uprising on their hands."

In the same issue this true-Tory journal points out

tical responsibility of fostering the cause of unity in our cour This must never be foren in the form, content, and arguments of our criticism of the Socialist comrades. The de velopment of the Leftward swing and its successful poli-tical and organisational expres-

independent united organisa-tions. The respect of the au-tonomy of united organisations —that is to say their actual capacity to express independ-ently the needs out of which they were born—is, of para-mount importance for the ausplit the working class forces. We will not recall here the mount importance for the suc cess of a correct policy for ... **Programme For** Regeneration

for an anti-monopolistic course. for the rebirth of the South fo an agrarian reform eliminating obsolete structures and making the peasants pioneers of a modern agriculture based on associations among the pea-sants; the movement for the associations among the pea-sants; the movement for the setting up of the regional Gov-ernment; the battle for the educational reform and freedom of culture, the struggle for relaxation of international tensions, against the imperialist stons, against the imperialist bases in our country and against colonialism—all these are issues against which the neocapita-list operation clashes and all attempts at corruption fail. All these issues taken as a whole form an organic programme for a democratic regeneration; they represent the concrete ground on which democracy advances preventing any authoritarian venture, on which a new unity can be built, and the political consciousness and struggle of the masses can be developed. The Communist initiative, the

cannot be undermined by sup-porting capitalist "modernisa-

Right-wing forces, which re- pansion and development, that tial to lead these forces to the fuse even minor concessions is to say, in the very areas struggle, to make more solid ******* TASK OF ITALIAN WORKING CLASS ******* **Fight The Policy Of** Monopolist Expansion,

Clericalisation Of State

and think they can win by at-tacking directly the working class movement or by resorting to a solution based on force. where the strongest capitalist groups hoped to find more fav-ourable ground for their man-oeuvres tending to corrupt and Undoubtedly within the church, too, there is some opposition to this operation, owing to the close bonds linking the more reactionary groups of the bour-geoisie to the church hierarchies. The latter are reluctant to accept even a mass social-democratic party and even less a party such as the Socialist Party still is today, in the prece of a strong Comm movement, capable of develop-ing a constructive political ini-tiative, fostering the unity of

Left-Wing Socialists

the democratic forces.

The task of the working class movement is to take into account these contrasts, not to wait passively for their development nor to supp the more enlightened capi list forces, but to intens support the attack against the sub stance of the policy of monopolistic expansion and of clericalisation of the State.

the third force parties and in the Socialist Party as a whole, as well as within its autonomist majority, there is some tion against the inclus present ruling bloc (Christian Democracy-monopol es). It would be a mistake, therefor that the Socialist Party as a whole has been con-verted to neo-capitalist views or even to a reformist persp

existing international situation. Starting Point Hence both the position of passive recrimination and of acceptance of the Centre-Left policy are mistaken. Both these positions fail to consider the situation in all its aspects and

selves

and

and Socialists.

Democracy-monop

NEW AGE

On the other hand, even in ruling bloc.

does not give any assurance as tive. Within the Socialist Party to the safeguard of political there is a strong Left-wing liberties and the prevention of minority actively fighting to

The struggle for the bargain-ing power of the working class, the cuestion of our relations with the Socialist Party (conceived statically as summit re-lations) without taking into account the actual developments problems, programmes, the for-ces in movement, which deter-mine in the end the prospect of unity and the relations them-

between Communists To oppose effectively all manoeuvres to split the working class movement and to include a section of it in the ruling bloc (Christian lies), it is necessary, therefore, to take the real problems in their present development' as our starting point. From the ana-lysis of such problems, an organic programme of democratic alternative must be drawn and carried ahead, choosing clearly the objec-tives and class alliances, deci-sive to deal a blow to the The current political system

Catholic multi-classism . Party's autonomy and at the ot be undermined by sup- same time its capacity to foster unity can be measured on the

The struggle for political unity is an essential aspect of a Socialist and democratic deunity, corresponding to the new tasks to be faced, to create new ding to the new in Italy—is an objective that must clearly be pursued. This struggle, which concerns the role of the proletarian vangu-ard, its forms of organisation,

* SEE FACING PAGE

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rative centre-Imanda econo

nith British companies under the pretext of a "new political directive" providing for "expansion of national control over the mic activities in Afri-

Actually, most of these companies fell to the U.S. monopolies. The oil compa-nies in Angola-Cumbusti-vesis de Lobitu and Petrolos de Angola-are closely alli-ed with the Chase National Bank and the National City Bank of New York, This ha resulted in geologists of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey prospecting for oil over the entire territory of Angola.

The American monopolies also have a firm footing in the mining industry. In particular, they control the diamond trusts Companhia dos Diamentos de Angola and Companhia de Pesquizes de Angola Besides pentret de Angola. Besides penetrating into the enterprises processing and prospecting minerals in Angola, Am can companies are financing the construction of ports, highways and hydro-electric power stations.

Africa \$ Cocon . Coffee Animal hushmat ∫[™] ∰ Area(sq. km)-1,247,000 ¥ ion - 4,550,000 0 150 450 km. ment for the Liberation of The development of the Angola and the African Party of Independence set national-liberation nent in Africa has had dinating centre, the up'a co

beneficial effect on the growth of the movement for freedom in the Portuguese colonies, especially in An gola, where the forces fight-ing colonial oppression, racial discrimination and the rule of foreign monopolies are being rapidly consolidated

The Communist Party of Angola was set up in Octo-ber 1955. In December 1956. Party, Com ty of Joint Struggle of Africans of Angola, and other patriotic forces joined together in the Popular Movement for the Liberatio of Angola.

In 1959, the Popular Move-

African Revolutionary Front of Struggle for National In dependence of Portuguese Colonies. It also included the Anti-Colonial Movement Party.

Y Tobacco

Sugar cane

* Diamonde

The Union of the People of Northern Angola was form-ed in 1954. In 1958, it was renamed the Union of the People of Angola. Its pro-gramme demands full and immediate. inde strengthening of the solide rity of the peoples of Africa and Asia; liquidation of ra-cial discrimination and inhuman exploitation

The religious Simao Toko, also stands for independence.

Death-Blows To Portuguese Fascism

that the Portuguese Govern-ment are doing all that is in their power to drown the uprising in blood. Paratroops were immediately flown in an a hattalion of infantry by sea. Four more shiploads were on the way. It estimates that 15,000 Portuguese troops and police were at present in Angola.

It goes on to say that the Portuguese "methods of reprisal are known to be severe to the point of barbarity.... The military plan is quite simple. The air force goes in first, to bomb and destroy any village suspected of harbouring rebels. Then the army moves i 'pacify' what what is left.'

Struggle Goes On

Despite this repression, the struggle continues unabated. M. Gilmore, the President of the Union of the People of Angola, said on May 6 at Tunis that "The Union would guide the Angola people to-wards the final goal-inde-mendence" pendence.

He stressed that "even if the main headquatrers of the Union of the people of Angola is esta-blished in Leopoldville, certain leaders of the Union will stay in Angola together with the people who are carrying out an armed struggle.'

Asked about the source of arms used by the Angola peo-ple, Gilmore said, "the main part of the arms are seized by the nationalists from the enemy but it is necessary, of cours to consider the material ai provided to us by certain African countries. However, what I want to stress is that we should first of all rely on ourselves."

The centre of the armed The centre of the armed struggle is in north Angloa and rages particularly fiercely some two hundred miles from Lu-anda, the capital. According to the reports circulated by British news American and agencies on May 2, thousands of armed Angolese patriots who beseiged Mucaba continued to attack the Portuguese post for three successive days in de-fiance of the frantic strafing by the imperialist planes.

The Cape Times of South Africa reported recently that the Angolese patriots control-led "vast areas" of the northern part of their homeland, stretch-ing from the Congo border to the Luanda-Malange Railway. It reported that at least four Bantu tribes were fighting colonial troops, of whom o 500 had been destroyed. whom over

Armed

Attacks

In the past few days, Hsin-hua reports that the Angolese people have still further in-tensified their attacks. Armed Angolese on May 13 attacked two farms run by Portuguese cclonialists near Cormona and assaulted Santo Domingos and Santa Muria, 1100 Portuguese posts more than

200 miles northeast and north of Luanda.

Angolese patriots were reportack on the post of the Portu-guese colonialist troops in Sao Salvador six kilometres from the border with the Republic of the Conge the Congo.

A Western news-agency said that the armed Angole ple "have intensified their offensives."

More Troops Rushed

Meanwhile, at the end of the rainy season in northern An-gola, the Portuguese colonialist authorities were rushing more troops and police for scale suppression of the Ango-lese people. The Portuguese Lusitania news-agency revealed that Portuguese planes raided the Sanza Bombo area in the Congo Province, attacking An-golese patriots and destroying a building.

Large numbers of the Portuguese colonialist troops including mechanised army columns were reported to have left Luanda on their way to the northern region.

Portuguese Colonial Minister Adriano Moreira on May 12, clamoured that a similar "emergency measure" would be adopted by the Portuguese authorities in Cabinda, separated from Angola by the Republic of the Congo

COMMONWEALTH TILE STRIKE

Unity & Action Against British Monopolists

THE arrogance of a British monopoly is being met with dogged united action by the workers and people of North Kerala. The total strike of 1,400 workers in the British-owned

Commonwealth Trust in three tile factories at Keroke, Puthiyara and Olavakote began on April 10 workers demanded

nus for 1959-60. The management refused.

Violation Of Agreement

It was not just a refusal of demand on plant-level. The British monopoly, who t31 British monopoly, whose the factories made the highest profits, had the insolence to refuse to implement the agreement reached at the tripartite Industrial Relati Committee set up by the State Government that the THE three-day confer-ence of the U.P. Trade Union Congress, held at Firozabad from May 5 to 7, workers would be paid a minimum bonus of four per cent. Most of the Indian-owned factories have in fact, paid this bonus.

in the presence of S. A. Dange, General Secretary When a foreign monopoly ses to implement tripar tite agreements resulting in one of the longest strikes in recent years, the State Goved that the work and activi-ties of the UPTUC have ernment does nothing. The Union Labour Minister who swears by the Code of Discibeen slowly but steadily growing in all sectors of the State's industrial life. pline day in and day out, also sits with folded hands. The last conference of the UPTUC was held more than

But the people of Puthiyara, Feroke and Olavakote have to four years ago in January 1957 with a view to bringing together all unions which owed allegiance to the AFTUC. man rallied behind the vorkers striking against the foreign monopolit

On May 12, the entire acti-On May 12, the entire acti-vity in the busy commercial ings of AITUC workers were and industrial centre of Fe-held at Saharanpur, Barelliy, roke came to a complete Barange Barelliy, roke came to a complete Banaras, etc., in the begin-standstill. The workers in all ning of 1958 to reorganise the factories went on a day's work of the UPTUC.

general strike in solidarity. All shops, offices and establi-shments remained closed. The hartal was called by

the Strike Aid Committee consisting of representa-tives of AITUC, INTUC and DATE and leadance of the AMS and leaders of the Congress, Communist Party, PSP, Muslim League, Jan Sangh, ISP, Progressive Muslim League and Harijan Samai.

of the All-India Trade

Union Congress, has reveal-

In neighbouring Mangalore In neighbouring Mangalore in Mysore State, where the Commonwealth Trust has another tile factory, 800 work-ers struck work in sympathy with their Kerala' comrades on April 21. The AITUC has sent Rs. 300

The unity forged in action was reflected in the presence of an INTUC representative, for the first time attending an ATTUC conference, when the Kerala Committee of the ATTUC held its session at Quilon on May 13 and 14.

been 70,000

The allars of the com-monwealth Trust which some Britishers managed to esta-blish, after acquiring a Ger-man concern, during the days of the First World War, have been a good deal shady in the recent past. The attention of the Government of India, including the personal attention of Prime Minister Nehru, was drawn to the shady activities of the Trust by senior Kerala Congressmen themselves. The very manner in which the Trust acquired the German concern, the Basel Mission Trading Co., in 1920 has been challenged as unlawful.

Popular committees have Workers' Unions, Pootheri The Commonwealth Trust-been set up to support the Buildings, Kozhikode 4 (Ke-striking workers and to ren-der relief. The affairs of the Com-workers had to go on 97 days' bonus and there was another getting prolonged strike for 47 days in 1957 for realisation of certain other pressing de

ish-owned In another B factory, the cashew-processing plant of Pierce Leslie & Co., at Karaparamba, the workers

The rapacious foreign mono-polisis should be made to quit-the workers who are leading the action in North. Kerala should have the sup-port of all.

Ram Nayan Upadhyaya, Nizamuddin and K. N. Bhatt. The conference passed a number of resolutions, such as on the commu which had taken communal riots, the need to appoint an

seen a number of important struggles in the State such as the 1958 textile workers' he said he was largely still a kisan. He also pointed out that the workers had lots of the 1958 textile workers struggle in Kanpur, the strug-gle of nearly 40,000 workers assembled trade union leaders to constitute industrial comwages (1958), the 24-day long mittees to study industries and to work out concrete slogans.

wages (1953), the 24-day long strike struggle of the Naini Swadeshi Cotton Mills work-ers, the heroic struggle in early 1960 of the workers of the Rihand dam (in Mirza-pur district) during which police firing killed many workers, the struggle of the Kanpur. Modine.co

Kanpur, Modinagar, Saharanworkers who follow the INTUC and organising a Statewide movement for wages, bonus and dearness allowance were some of the important tasks outlined by Board, the nationwide 19-day long strike of the employees of the State Bank in March 1960 and the July 1960 strike of the Central Government

It has also been said that themselves. If even after this, the Govern-ment does not intervene and persuade the pampered own. ers of Kanpur to play fair Anand Agnihotri provided a general strike may have to be given by the Sabha. Meanwhile, a broad-based Relief Committee has been formed in Kanpur to collect It has also been said that themselves. The reports presented by Ram Asrey, General Secre-solid basis for these discus-sions. Over 30 delegates parti-cipated in the discussion of which was later adopted. The work of the confirmed in Kanpur to collect It has also been said that themselves. S. A. Dange, addressing the workers, described the pro-gress which the country, had in the industrial field and solid basis for these discus-sid that though all this was cipated in the discussion of which was later adopted. The work of the confirmed in Kanpur to collect

was conducted by a presidium consisting of Baba Khan, -RAMESH SINHA

MAY 28, 1981

FROM FRONT PAGE

ing official Congress candi- yanand Patnaik's utterances dates. In places, where he has failed to find a nominee of his own choice, ne is either supporting the PSP tain. When they pulled down or G.P. candidates. Most of the Coalition Ministry they had hoped that they would relief as herces by the the PSP candidates. Most of the PSP candidates have his backing, it is said, both financial and moral. It is widely rumoured in the they assumed, would win for them the mid-term election.

there is a sort of tacit understanding between Mahatab and R. N. Singh Deo, the G.P. to have a Coalition again in case the princely order from the wrath alls to gain an ab- of the people in 1948, that it fority in the mid- was the very same Congress ctions. Mahatab's which had assured the feudal Ministry again in case the Congress fails to gain an ab-solute majority in the midelected nominees will leave the Congress and join hands with the G.P. for that purpose and in case more help is need-ed the PSP is there, always ready to join this gang-up And herein lies the greatest danger to the State of Orissa, danger to the State of Orissa, for the revival of the Coali-Orissa, tion will let lose the floodgates of reaction and whatever little the people have gained during the course of their struggle in the last 15 years will be set at nought.

But Mahatab's nominees are also not going unchal-lenged from the other side. Bijoyananda Patnaik has

come so intense that one of the PCC members who is contesting the PCC President. himself has declared in his manifesto that the Congress is dead and that the honest elements in that organisation are out to bury the corpse of the Congress and erect a suitable memorial for it.

It is because of this battle royal that there is such a large number of independents

in the field this time. The defection of Surendra Mohanty, M.P., and his fol-lowers has also given a jolt to the Ganatantra Parishad But as it is mainly entrenched in the former State areas there is always the blood-tie which will give it a facade of unity. The princely families that lead the G.P. will crumble without this show of unity mehow or other they are

olding out together. The PSP which last time was willing to help the Parishad form an alternate Ministry is willing this time also to go whole hog with the G.P.

The Jharkhand Party last time helped the Congress to form the Ministry. This time, too, it has agreed to help the Congress to form the Govern-

Industrialisation, both urban and rural, is the main plank of the Congress cam-paign. The Election Manifesto of the Congress promises at least one industrial unit in every district. Expansion of cottage industries is another of its main slogans. But it is conspicuously silent about the much-needed agrarian re-forms which are indispensable for such industrialisation. Hence the hollowness of Congress promises is becoming obvious to the people.

This time the Congress is not laying much emphasis on a stable Ministry. Official Congress leaders have already begun talking of Congress preto remain in the opposition in case it fails to ure an absolute majority Some of them are even talk-ing of another mid-term elec-

The over-confident tone that was discernible in Blia-

SWADESHI MILLS LOCK-OUT

Token General Strike The second seco Called On June 5

DESPITE all efforts of the Wages Act. Twentythree of ly just. Nor can their demand leaders of the united Suti their leading men have been for an assurance against vic-timisation be questioned. of Kanpur to avert an indusor kanpur to avert an indus-trial crisis and spreading of ment suggested that the the Swadeshi Cotton Mills' whole question be referred to strike to other mills in the the Minister for Labour, Smt. city, a token general strike Sucheta Kripalani, for arbicity, a token general strike suchets in all the eleven textile mills tration, of Kanpur on June 5 seems Smt. become inevitable

As a result of lock-out by he management of the

day they are forced to work that there would be no victido not want to work more than eight hours. For daring ings are en masse fined eleven days' wages_even though this is illegal under the Payment of

PAGE TWELVE

At one stage the manage-

Smt Kripalani had made a number of public statements against the workers and was, As a result of lock-out by against the workers and was, the resource rightly regarded Swadeshi Cotton Mills from suspect by many a worker. Still, to help a solution of the suspect by many a worker. Still, to help a solution of the ed jobless for the last nearly SMMS agreed to this sugges. They have not tion. On May 16 S. S. Yusuf received wages for the last nearly SMMS agreed to this sugges. They have not tion. On May 16 S. S. Yusuf two-and-a-half months and Vimal Mehrotra, Maqbool Anmad (General Secretary of the Sabha) and Ganga Sahai The dispute originally arose as a result of forced overtime that the management has a result of forced overtime that the management has also has no victi-

Since arbitration proceed-

But the management's stubborn opposition to these interim demands has created a deadlock. The SMMS he served a strike notic informed the eleven textile mills of Kanpur that the workers will go on a token strike for one day on June 5 for their demands.

The proposed strike, if it The proposed strike, If it comes about, will effect about 50,000 workers. On a rough estimate, it will result in a loss of production worth Rs. 25 lakhs

It has also been said that

Since arbitration proceed-ings are bound to take a long formed in Kanpur to collect time, the demand of the and distribute help to the workers' representatives that workers of the Swadeshi Cot-at least the earned wages ton Mills and their families should be given was eminent- who are in great distress.



not enough attention had part of the been given to the nearly thus still 70,000 workers of the State's among the

by the four -the AITUC.

sugar mills. In December 1959, a meeting to plan out

work among sugar workers was held at Masurpur in Muzaffarnagar District.

since to organise sugar and other workers in the west-

In U.P. there are nearly 275,000 workers in all, of whom 146,488 have been claimed to be organised in vertices unions by the four

INTUC, HMS, and UTUC,

ern part of the State.

claimed to be various unions

all-India centres

though Governm

Conference The AITUC, in U.P. had ed membership of all the remainly worked among the cognised unions in the State textile and other workers and comes to only 77,490. A large

took active part in all these

struggles. They have also been parti-

cipating in the struggles with which 1961 has begun in the

As a result of all this

patient work, when the 100 delegates to the UPTUC

delegates to the UPTUC conference represent-ing some 30,000 organised workers met in the workers' town of Firozabad, the big-gest bangle-making centre in the country, they had much experience to convey to one another and many problems to discuss among

problems to discuss among

The work of the conference,

by K. G. Srives

themselves.

inaugurate

State.

which had taken place in Firozabad also, on the ques-tion of nationalisation of banks, on the demands of secondary school teachers, on State's workers is thus still unorganised and among the organised workers, the INTUC occupies the leading position, mainly because enquiry committee for the of its work among the sugar glass industry, etc.

159, a meeting to plan out ork among sugar workers as held at Masurpur in luzaffarnagar District. A regional centre of the UPTUC was opened at and it has been working since to organise sugar and seen a number of important and it workers. In position, mainty because of its work among the sugar The UPTUC has been trying belows registered. S. A. Dange in his address. S. A. Dange in his address to the delegates mentioned the changes that have taken place in the industrial set-up of the country during the faring to the "new worker," he said he was largely still a

After reviewing the needs of the growing the needs the conference decided to open another regional office in Barelly.

Strengthening of UPTUC, working to bring about joint actions with the morters who follow the the conference for the guid-ance of its workers. The UPTUC and its workers

There are three united organisations of workers in the State, namely the United Suti Mill Mazdoor Sabha, Kanpur, the United Sugar Federation, and the United Bank Employees' Union. The conference de-cided that efforts should be made to organise more such united organisations of workers and employees to strengthen trade unity.

The conference ended with a 5,000-strong rally, Ansarl, leader of Firozabad workers, presiding. Ram Asrey explain-ed the decisions of the conference

the capitalists were becoming fat on their earnings. He said the workers must struggle to tava, Secretary of the AITUC, get their share.

deeds of the. Congress, the people still note with a sense of relief that the new leader-ship of the State Congress has come out in full force against feudal reaction. They welcome its efforts to dislodge the Ga-natantra Parishad from its

feudal nrinces

COMMUNIST

strongly entrenched position in the political life of the State, But, as yet, these plous de-clarations of the State Con-gress are confined to mere

levying the notorio

words. A glance at the list of Congress candidates at once the hold that the feu-

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- 2. Dasarath Deb, M.P. 50 3. K. T. K. Thanga-
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- 5. Renu Chakrabarty,
- MP.

Satyanarayan Bhar-

dwaj (U.P.)

7. G. Gopal Navar

(Mysore) 8. Kamroop D.C.,

(Assam) 9. T. Nagi Reddi, M.P. 50 10 U. Ramam, M.P. 50 27. Gujerat State

10. U. Ramam, M.P. 11. K. L. Narasimham,

12. P. Kunhan, M.P. 13. Andhra P.C. 14 Virajpet Branch

(Mysore)

MAY 28. 1961

after he succeeded in pulling down the Coalition Ministry has by now become less cer-tain. When they pulled down But, in reckoning thus, they conveniently forgot the fact that it was the very same Congress which had saved the

which had assured the reugat princess fat privy purses and special privileges, that it was again the very same Congress which betrayed the people and formed the Coalition with the

dal elements still have over the Congress organisation. A score of jamindars and former rulers still adorn the Congress list. The Raja of Khali-kote, the Raja of Kanika, the Zamindar of Bangomudia and the former: rulers of Nayagarh, Khandanara, Hirdol and others are Congress candi-dates. In spite of this fact the people of Orissa have enough words of the Congress leader-ship translated into deeds. The G. P. in its manifesto

has promised a clean administration and the sanctity of private property. It has ex-pressed itself against the On the basis of innumerable public sector and the policy mass struggles led by the of nationalisation. As such the words but by their deeds. ward people in the States They still remember that it

the congress which has understanding with the local betrayed all its promises one Swatantraites. by one, it is the Congress The FSP promises a lot of which pigeonholed the things provided the reigns of Tenants' Protection Act Government fall into its

PARTY'S

It has pledged itself to the task of achieving progressive land reforms and rapid industrialisation, democratisation of political life, extension of democracy to the countryside and thus ensure the fullest development of a united and democratic TItkal

It is the only party which has pledged itself to fight for the just rights of the working class both urban and rural and the economic upliftment of the starving peasantry by of the starving peasantry by distributing lands and a fair wage for the agricultural labourers.

abourers. These are not vain promises. Party on these issues and on the basis of the struggle that the Party has been able to carry on inside the Legisla-ture, the Party hopes to carry forward these struggles to a successful conclusion and in the process achieve the much cherished unity of the demo-cratic forces of the State.

And this again is not a vain hope. For any stray visitor to this State who chances to come across the election campaign of our party will at once discern that our election campaign that our election campa

E. M. S. Namboodiripad add ressed a meeting, there was a record gathering of ten thousand people. None of the Congress meetings could gather so many.

Congress candidates move in the dark, carry on their whispering campaigns and indulge in such filthy pro-paganda as the Communist will destroy all temples and monasteries, will kill all the old and the disabled, and sell the country to the Chinese. And in the dark could be heard the rustling of new currency notes

The Congress has also organised goonda squads to break-up our meetings and they have even assaulted our candidate in Ranapur and our comrades in Kakatpur The have pressed into servic many nployees of the Khadi organisations, municipal em-ployees, community development and social welfare em-ployees to help the Congress campaign. And above all the police is always there to help them. The G.P. is also being helped by a section of Government servants

Bijoyananda Patnaik has seen to it that there is an independent rival to each of Mahatab's nominees who has succeeded in finding a place in the official Congress liet. is nothing less than a huge of people are rallying round

VISITIAN

passed earlier under the pressure of the people, and it is again the Congress which tamely acquiesced in the restoration of the cut made in the allowances of the feudal families and in

taxes on edibles and other articles of daily consumption. In spite of all these mis-

reveal

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hands. Otherwise it assumes mo obligations towards the MASS people. The PSP manifesto is cons-

picuous by its silence about the rising menace of the G.P. and the Swatantra Party. Its and the Swatantra Party, its main fire is directed against the CPI and the official group of the Congress. It has lulled itself into a dreamy stupor with the thought that its battle is being fought by the Mahatab group and the G.P. And, of course, all these parties have pledged themsel-ves to fight for the merger of Saraikella and Kharswan with Orissa. As against this the CPI

manifesto has come out with a clarion call to the people of Orissa to wipe out the remnants of feudalism from the State and for this purpose to give a crushing blow to the G.P. the party of feudal reaction and its allies in the ensuing polls.

M.P. 16. S. Mohan Kumara-

mangalam 17. A. B. Palanichamy,

18. District Council,

Bangalore 19. C. Lakshni Reddi.

20. Tamilnad Council,

Party 100 22. A. K. Gopalan, M.P. 100 23. Raj Bahadur Gour,

5 M.P. 50 5 24. S. V. Parulekar, M.P 50

Committee, CPI

28. Surat DC, CPI

29. N. Nagi Reddi

30. West Bengal Com-

mittee, CPI

25. T. B. Vithal Rao,

Cuddanah

. 100 CPI 21. Delhi Communist

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mass movement.

In Aska, where Comrade harmar was is defending his seat against the Congress and an Independent candidate, the whole constituency is see-thing with mass activity un-precedented in scale Where. Rut the arthusian of the sector of the plous professions of their leaders are demonstrating us. Harihar Das is defending his precedented in scale. Wherever Com. Das is scheduled to speak or attend a meeting hundreds of peasants from the neighbouring villages flock to the place with red banners flying and conch shells blowing. They come with their folk dancers, their singers, their drummers and their women folk, attired in their best and singing and dancing all the way.

And they come not with empty hands, they bring whatever they can be it a pie or an anna, be it a rupee or a fiver, be it a handful of rice or a maund of paddy-all for the Party election fund of the And they come with their hearts laden with good wishes, for they have known from their experience that wherever a peasant is ousted from automobile in the scorching his land, or whenever he is sun and all laden with dust his land, or whenever he is dragged to the court or wherever an agricultural labourer is thrown out of employment or a clerk or a peon victimis-ed, or a worker retrenched, ed, or a worker retrenched, they are sure to find Comrade they are sure to find Comrade there is time. The elections Das there pleading for them, are due to start on June 2

amongst them, and who lives like them with nothing more than a shirt on his back as his only and entire asset.

It is not only in Aska that such scenes are to be wit-

In Digapahandi, in Bhanianagar, in Ersama, Khurda, Kakatpur, Begunia, Nilgiri and other constituencies, the Party's campaign is run on * the basis of such mass mobi-

its meetings. Even a section of Congressmen who are honest and who are sceptical of the plous professions of their

MOVEMENT

people is not enough. The Party needs more money, more and yet more money and a few and a few jeeps, and microphones. bievel The few that the thousand rupees party has been able to col-lect from Orissa and the other few thousands that have come as donations from other States are but a drop in the ocean as compared to the lakhs and crores that are being spent by the Congress and the G.P.

It is with a heavy heart that we watched our beloved leaders like EMS., Jyoti Basu and Biswanath Mukherji and Biswanath Muslicky touring our constituencies on foot. occasionally riding in foot, occasionally riding in hoodless antedeluvian model and dirt. With a sence of shame we confess that we could not provide them with even good vehicles. And it is all for lack of money! Yet there is time. The elections Las there pleading for them, helping and end on June 8. Send all them in all possible ways. you can to help smash the And they also know that the Communist candidate is a man who is born and bred more seats for the CPI mean

seats for the CPI mean a lot!

It means that the rising tide of reaction will be stemmed. It means the peo-Die will acquire more stren. th to fight for a progressive Government. It means a blow at the combined strength of obscurantism and reaction. It means openin the path for radical reforms and rapid trialisation

NEW AGE

KISAN NEWS

Successful Padyatras In Mysore

THE pad yatras, organi-sed by the Raitha San-gha (Kisan Sabha) in the Haveri and Sirsa taluks of Mysore State, have come to a successful end after their campaign against the reactionary - provisions of the Mysore Land Reform Bill

The pad yatra in Haveri taluk, inaugurated in the taluk, inaugurated in the morning of April 30 by All-India Kisan Sabha President A. K. Gopalan, covered 27 vil-lages in eleven days. A. Krishna Shetty, President of the Karnataka Prantha Raitha Sangha, accompanied the squad from May 4 to 6 and B. V. Kakkilaya, Secretary of the Sangha, from May 7 to 12. Meetings were held in all

the villages and in all over 5,000 people were covered by these meetings. In several villages Panchayat Presidents and members comed the squad and ar-ranged for their food and meetings. Evident everywhere was the

growing discontent among the poorer sections of the people and through the pad yatra the basis has been laid for a broad, strong kisan organisa-

broad, strong Risan organisa-tion in this area. In Sirsi, where also the pad yatra was inaugurated by A. K. Gopalan on April 30, the squad covered 23 villages from May 1 to 15. M. S. Dha-reshwar and T. C. Bhat can reshwar and T. C. Bhat ac-companied the squad for three days. Among the members of the squad were 75-year-old Dyava Kalla Naik and 60-year-old Mable Yarka

in the pad yatra and actively Gopalan visited Nurpur, Jo-helped it in Haveri taluk were gendranagar, Mandi, Moran-to meet on May 19 to chalk da, Dharamsala, Jawalamukhi to meet on May 19 to chalk out their future programme of work

Reactionary Provisions

to a Joint Select Committee of the Legislature in August 1958 and the report of the Committee was published on March 25, 1961. The inordi-nately long time taken up by this process is itself an indi-cation of the delaying tactics of the ruling party in the matter of land reforms. It laso gave sufficient time to sible arrangements to escape the provisions of the Bill. The Bill, as modified by the Joint Select Committee, is a comprehensive piece of legis-lation s, conferment of owner-ship on tenants, ceiling on landholdings, co-operative farming socleties, etc. Though this Bill is based The forest area is divided the farming socleties, etc. Though this Bill is based The forest area is divided the farming socleties, etc. Though this Bill is based The forest area is divided the farming socleties, etc. Though this Bill is based the socleta the socleta to the socleta

Though this Bill is based mainly on the Bombay Ten-

PAGE FOURTEEN

tions of the Planning Com-mission, it is riddled with numerous loopholes and reactionary provisions. To cite only a few of them___

On the question of ceiling, the Joint Select Committee has modified the provisions in such a way that the entire scheme of imposing ceilings on landholding has been re-duced to a farce. Land holdings have been acres.

divided into seven categories, depending on available irriga-tion facilities and average annual rainfall.

The ceiling area for a the ceiling area for a family of five members (family being defined as a person, and if married, the wife or husband, and the dependent children or grand children of the per-son) is fixed at 27 standard sions of the Bill that the acres of first class land or Raitha Sangha decided to 36 acres of second class, or organise a campaign and 45 acres of third class, or 54 stage a mass demonstration

tically high that it is doubt-ful whether even a handful of landlords will be affected by it.

The Bill provides for land-lords residing anywhere to lords residing anywhere to resume land for personal cul-tivation. Neither contribution dence within's specified dis-tance from the holding has been made compulsory.

The Bill provides for small landlords to resume the entire land leased out to tenants, and big landlords half the land allotted to each tenant to the extent of 18 standard areas.

also given the right to evic tenants for alleged non-payment of rent on or be-fore the due date in two consecutive years and on various other flimsy grounds.

36 acres of second class, or organise a campaign and 45 acres of third class, or 54 stage a mass demonstration acres of fourth class, or 108 in Bangalore demanding mo-acres of fifth class or 162 diffication of the Bill in a pro-acres of sixth class or 216 gractive direction in the proacres of sixth class or 216 gressive direction of the Bill in a pro-acres of seventh class land. cess of the pad yatras in The ceiling limit, which will be twice this in the case of large families, is so fantasin

A.I.K.S. PRESIDENT **TOURS HIMACHAL**

The tremendous possi-bilities of broadening the major portion is village and strengthening the common land in Kangra dis-Kisan Sabha in Himachal Pradesh were emphasised again and again by A. K. Gopalan, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha. and 60-year-old Mathematic Frances and again by A. K. In this taluk also, over 5,000 again and again by A. K. people were covered by the Gopalan; President of the squad and about 150 members All-India Kisan Sabha, enrolled in the Raitha San-sha. The pad yatra came to a there after a week's tour from the village common land and even the Government

and Mougwa, addressed large-ly-attended meetings and held discussions on the proboth work. Both the squads explained to held discussions on the pro-the peasantry whom they con-tacted during the yatra, the sections of the people. Enlist-anti-peasant provisions of the Mysore Land Reform Bill. Sabha will begin in right earnest now and very soon Himachal Pradesh will have a strong unit of the All-India Kisan Sabha, he said.

The Bill which was intro-luced in the legislature in November 1957, was referred to a Joint Select Committee Nurpur, the first place Go-palan visited, is in Kangra district, a district which suf-fers under many difficulties. Only one metre gauge railway

attended by over forty peo-ple-industrialists, businessmen, traders, doctors, lawyers and others, Gopalan discuss-Their main demand was for good drinking water apart from demands for more wagon facilities and less freight charges for bringing in fooddomestic servations to and cities. The forest area is divided between reserve forests and

ties with them.

NEW AGE

stuffs, more industries etc.

lan summed up after at-tending the rally and speak-ing to the kisans: if there is at least one worker in every tahsil, a very good or-ganisation can be built up within a year. Next day's rally was at

Next days rany was at Dharamsala, the seat of the Dalai Lama, where except for the upper-class Tibetans who have been rehabilitated with the lakhs spent by the Govthe lakes spent by the Gov-ernment, the rest of the Tibe-tans are wandering around and begging. In the small village of Jwalamukhi the next day, the rally was attended by over 2,000 people including many

2,000 people including many who had come from neighbouring villages.

Acres. A 6,000 strong gathering waited for the President of resume land for personal cultivation, the landlord is also given the stated also given the stated cultivation, the landlord is also given the stated also given the stated cultivation, the landlord is also given the stated cultivation, the landlord is cultivation the stated cultivation the st waited for the President of gress leaders have rejected the AIKS at Mougwal, 35 miles the appeal and are trying to away from Jwalamukhi. The sow disruption in the pea-eagerness of the peasants to santry.

************** * FROM PAGE 2 *************

to deposit in the municipal fund one-third of her income from the Employees' State Insurance scheme.

Facts: The Committee did ask her. She denied any net income. The Assistant Director of Health Services told the Committee that it could not ask the doctor for any part of her income (as she part of her income was not being given any nonwas not being given any non-practicising allowance). The Examiner, Local Fund Acco-unts, Punjab, examined the case and found nothing that the Committee should be superseded and wrong.

Allegation: The Committee

drains constructed in the re-maining part of the ahata also but the Deputy Commisand even the Government forest area. Above all, the demand is for a democratic set-up in Himachal Pradesh which alone the people think can develop industries in the area and give employment to its people also but the Deputy Commis-sioner, Amritsar, has stayed implementation of Com-mittee's resolutions in this respect without any justifi-able reasons.

to its people. In Jogendranagar in Mundi District, as backward as Kan-gra industrially, the kisans complained of large-scale

ed within sixty days as re-quired by the Punjab Muni-cipal Act. evictions, an offensive for which landlords and bureau-

wards the evening, the meet- case, a major part of the con-ing at night was largely at-tended, mainly by peasants. deviations in the rest were ing at night was largely at-tended, mainly by peasants. An equally good meeting was held next day despite rain in Mundi. At Moranda, at a tea party ettended by over forth new forth new

Under the circumstances, to charge the same amount as penalty would have been un-just and real discrimination. It may be mentioned that neither of the three persons ed local problems and difficul-Their main demand was for in question is in any way connected with any Municipal in mesti connected with any Municipal Commissioner. However, all the three belonged to an organisation of some shop keepers which was hostile to the Committee.

The kisan rally in the be present in such large num-evening showed the awak-ening in the peasantry in this backward area. Gopa-this command area after at bers at the rally could easily be understood when one heard the acute problem they are facing. A dam is to be built on

the river here which will submerge over a hundred villages affecting about 10,000 families. The work on this Rs. 179-crore power and irrigation project will begin in October 1962. The people here who know that the 10,000 families. The work on here who know that the villagers displaced by the Bhakra Dam have not yet been rehabilitated, are alar-med about their future. Gopalan asked the peasants to hold conferences in all the hundred affected villages, en-rol volunteers and then hold a central conference to work out their demands. The Kisan Sabha here had appealed to the Congress to join in the campaign but the local Con-

*********** CHHEHARTA

Allegation: One person was

Allegation: One person was issued a wrong notice. Facts: This was due to a bona fide mistake on the part of an employee of the Com-t mittee. As soon as it was brought to the notice of the Committee that the notice had been issued wrongly, the mistake was rectified. There are a few other allegations mistake was rectified. There are a few other allegations equally baseless and frivolous.

how do you assess

Allegation: The Committee has delayed the construction of drains in one particular private ahata. Facts: Despite the delay caused by a stay order issued by a civil court, about 1,000-feet long drains have been

Facts: Despite caused by a stay order issued by a civil court, about 1,000-feet long drains have been constructed in this ahata. Action was taken to get in the rehave been making get the Committee supersed-

ed. The Committee has been accepting all reasonable gestions made by the Deputy Commissioner but it has firmly opposed all illegal in-terference and incorrect proable reasons. Allegation: The Committee unnecessarily delayed the sanctioning of two or three plans firmly opposed in incorrect pro-posals. Innumerable instances of such interference have been submitted by the Committee of the Urban Local

which landlords and bureau-crats have combined. Though jagirdari has been abolished, the holdings of the inggirdars are not being dis-tributed to the peasants while the holdings of the small owners are being taken away and distributed by the bure-aucracy. Despite storm and rain toon the democratic rights of the people and on local autonomy. It has rightly pointed out that supersespointed out that supers sion of the Committee w undermine confidence the declarations of t State Government th they wish to give mo ir the that they wish to give more powers to people at the local level. In fact, it reveals a tend-

ncy in the ruling party not o tolerate an elected body just because it has the courage to pursue independent That is why the Chheharta

ublic has strongly against the attempt, Virtually mously.

MAY 28, 1961

It is good news for the world that Khrushchov and Kennedy are to meet in Vienna. The world situation in recent weeks has seen a sharp alternation between the eruption of crises, engendered by U. S. aggressive deeds and the beginning of negotia-

fresh from their get-together

of this seemingly self-contra-dictory stand? In certain res-pects, it can be traced back to the inaugural address of

the U.S. President where he

conjured up the image of his nation advancing with an olive branch in one hand and a shaft of arrows in the other.

the Vienna Summit in a burst

pect is one of unrelieved

Washington

ceeding crisis.

Western

Weakness

What then is the meaning

at. Oslo.

Let the

tions. The same pattern reproduces itself with re-gard to the scheduled Summit. TT is scarcely an accident give an impression of limpthat the proposal to get to-gether with the Soviet Pre-

Thus, it is out of weaker coincided with the tour ness, as the result of a suc-cession of failures that the of Lyndon Johnson around the military bases of the U.S. in Asia (with the solitary excep-tion of India). Nor is it forcession of failures that the U.S. President proceeds to the Summit. But it would be too much to expect that as a result of this weakness the /U.S. will become so the /U.S. will become so tuitous that the decision to confer at the highest level was announced almost on the same day that Dean Rusk was doing his utmost to stall, if the U.S. will become so reasonable and peaceable that the Summit will pro-duce miraculous solutions to all the problems that produce a taut internation-al situation. Conference on Laos. It is equally an integral part of the al situation. cheme that before Kennedy goes to Vienna he will confer his NATO allies just

The same Correspondent noted another aspect of the U.S. mood: "Militarily, today, Mr. Kennedy is in a stronger Mr. Kennedy is in a stronger position. A number of Polaris position. A number of Polaris submarines each carrying 17 submarines each carrying in hydrogen bombs, lurk in the Arctic. The missile gap has narrowed: Congress has sanc-tioned a bigger military budget."

Absurd What he wished to con- Idea

vey by this image was that the U.S. would pursue a dual policy of negotiations and of "strong" the U.S. would pursue a dual policy of negotiations and of "strong" arm methods. The truth of the matter is that up-to-date the U.S. has hurled-its shafts only to find them fly off at a tangent. Then, and only then, has it been forced to extend in an uncertain leave Mr Khruybeher in as not, after Cuba and Laos, en-tertain the dangerous illusion that a disoriented American administration can now be pushed around."

of idealism and with the light pushed around. of peace shining in his eyes. This same absurd idea that Equally we need to guard the U.S. President should against the unnecessary and "talk tough" to the Soviet nassive pessimism that noth- Premier, lest the Soviet Union ling can be achieved, no set-tlement can be reached with th" was proclaimed by Dean the U. S. and that the pros-Rusk on May 20 in Washington.

gloom, of a deeper crisis suc- "Mr. Rusk said in a television interview last night that he believed Soviet policy had undergone a far-reaching de-velopment in the past year. velopment in the past year. "They are now insisting upon Weakness the veto to protect their in-terests, not just in the secu-The very fact that the riy Council but in every form Vienna Summit is to take of international organisation, place shows the tremendous he said. It bodes no good for

place shows the tremendous he said. 'It bodes no good for change in the balance of world forces even from last May. Then it was a regular crusade by the Soviet Union and the world peace forces that brought the western lea-ders to Paris. Even at that time, the U.S. had the arro-gance and insolence to per-petrate the U-2 incident. The stans had made progress, 'but the u.S. President will talk to Khrushchov, it can be em-Khrushchov, it can be em-phatically stated that he will This time, as the Times of Corres not only make no gain but that the international atmos-

pondent noted (May 20): "The fact, however, is that in the fact, however, is that in the phere will be further worsen-western camp there is little ed. western camp there is not the ed. joy and much fear at the for-thcoming confrontation. The reason for the misgivings is Mr. Kennedy's weak hand.... But his friendly overtures and remarks when he met a party of Soviet journalists in Mr. Kennedy's inept moves Mashington on May 22 show have brought him little luck He had threatened to Solt if year M and the solution of the solution of the solution Mark Mark Solution of the solution of the solution of the solution mark Solution of the solu fight in Laos. He had not done

TASS reports that the U.S. so. His speeches on Cuba gave President said so. His speeches on Cuba gave President said "he desired the impression that he was good, friendly relations with about to invade it. He has, the Soviet Union whose peoabout to invade it. He has, the Soviet Union whose peo-instead, left it alone. U. S. ple he respects. The President Policies in South Vietnam said further that he was look-

THE VIENNA SUMMIT INTERNATIONAL EVEN

ing forward hopefully to his meeting with Nikita Khrush- area and the Sahara region chow in Vienna. In his opi- remaining with France, while nion, not only establishment. of better mutual understand. ing between him and the head of the Soviet Government, but mutual understanding between the two countries in understanding general, would depend on this meeting."

There are grounds for the belief that the realities of the world situation will compel the U. S. President to adopt this commonsense approach. In that event the Vienna Summit will become a landmark in the world's journey to peace.

EVIAN

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TALKS

IT is a great victory for the Algerian people, in the first place, that the de Gaulle Govfor negotiations at Evian. Through tremendous sacrifice and great victories the lead-are today in a position to talk not only as equals but even as victors, with the representa-countries negotiational regional trust" which could draw the trust" which could trust trust" ernment has had to sit down not only as equals but even as trust" which could draw the victors, with the representa- countries neighbouring on the tives of the once mighty Sahara to join in the working French empire.

For quite some time de Gaulle had preached that once he came to the helm of affairs, Algeria would be pacified. It should not be forgotten that it was the so-called weakness of the Fourth Berubilie its insplitty to as-Republic, its inability to as-sert the "grandeur" of France that made the Algerian "ultras" and the most extreme Soon enough experience, taught even the absurdly ar-rogant French President that no amount of armed terror would cow the Algerian spirit. It was this realisation that impelled him to make the first "peace" move—an offer to negotiate provided the Algerians first laid down their arms.

This bluff was called and the Algerian FLN army scored further successes. World support for Algerian freedom steadily grew until this year the U. N. General Assembly need of Assembly passed a resolu-tion for Algerian self-deter-mination with a huge majo-rity. Within France itself, the movement for peace reached new dim and the extreme Right found itself totally isolated. No doubt with illusions the majority majority of Frenchmen gave de Gaulle the mandate to bring about a settlement in Algeria.

Problem Of Sahara

De Gaulle began his con-

tacts with the Algerian Pro-visional Government through Tunisian President Bourguiba and tried another manoeuvre.

This had three aspects. First, there was the demagocluse of a new slogan "Alge-rian Algeria" in place of "Al-geria is French". Second, there was the search for "rea-sonable Moslems" who were to be accorded equal status with the Algerian Provisional Government. Third, there was and externally. The question the new plan for the partition before the Algerian people is

NEW AGE

of Algeria with the coastal the following the poorest part of the coun-try would be turned over to the Algerian Government.

This manoeuvre has been aptly termed by Pierre Courtade, member of the Central Communist Party as the "Congolese variant of neo-colonialism" in which the Sahara is to play the role of Katanga.

The same commentator remarks that the entire policy of de Gaulle on the Algerian question "can be understood from one single sentence in his speech made on Septemhis speech made on Septem-ber 16, 1959: 'It goes without saying that regardless of what happens, every measure will be taken to ensure the production, transportation and shipment of Sahara oll'." The Sahara's natural re-

sources are at present handled by the Joint Organisation

Sahara to join in the working of its natural wealth. And on this basis the French imperialists hope to win to their side Tunisia, Morocco, the Chad and Niger, isolate the Alexien Governisolate the Algerian Govern-ment and even get the Afri-cans to fight one another.

First

Victory

The Provisional Government of Algeria was well aware of this manoeuvre and while agreeing to negotiate, insisted on two points-that it alone could represent Alge-ria and that the integrity of Algeria was to remain unimpaired.

Due to the defeat of the French forces and the com-plete failure to find an Algerian Tshombe or Kasavubu or even Bao Dai, de Gaulle has had to agree to the first point. At Evian, it is the Algerian Government alone that negotiates with the French and that, too, without a prior cease-fire. What is more, it is the

French who have unilaterally declared a truce and 6,000 prisoners. This is to be welcomed as fresh evidence of the decline of French power. its anti-democratic nature by But it is clearly a ruse to get the wide scale arrests and the banning of all popular orga-nisations. It had declared that there would be no change tall an easy prey should the in its foreign policy. that the Algerian freedom fighters cannot lay down their arms, even if they should de-cide upon some sort of temporary cease-fire after a settlement

There is, however, no evi-dence that the French impe-rialists are reconciled to the emergence of an independent and integral Algeria. In a Press Conference at Evian on May 20 (the same day that the above-mentioned dramatic gestures were announced) the chief French negotiator Louis Joxe declared that:

"Charles de Gaulle was prepared to accept an Algerian sovereignty, internally cople is (May 23)

your sovereignty, yes or no? If the answer is yes, then two

association with France complete sovereignty. This paths are open: the vote of the Algerian plation themselves.

"If the solution chosen is sovereignty without associa-tion with France, then France s prepared to accept this. However, in this event, naturally, France will take all the legitimate precautions neces-sary for the defence of her interests as a nation and for the defence of her nationals." (The Hindu, May 22)

The snags are clear. Who is to organise the voting-the U. N. as the Algerians had proposed or the French as de Gaulle insists? And what are "these legitimate precaritore" and here precautions" and how are they to be taken?

It is very likely that these will prove the main stumbling blocks to the success of the iscussions at Evian

F ROM the material avail-able—which is uncomfor-tably scanty—only rather broad conclusions can be drawn about the recent upheaval in South Korea.

FIRST, its background is provided by the growing un-rest in South Korea at the failure of the Chang Government to improve the situation after the overthrow of Syngafter the overthrow of Syng-man Rhee. There was every danger that this unrest would have taken quite radical and militant forms. The first visi-ble signs were the student demonstrations in Secul.

SECOND, what made this SECOND, what made this unrest doubly dangerous for the U. S. and Korean reaction was that it was combined with a deep urge, ever more openly manifested, for unification with the Korean People's Democratic Republic.

THIRD, the U.S. authorities were not pleased with the manner in which the coup was effected—without prior consultations. Moreover, any violent change of this kind violent change of this kind sharply lowers U.S. prestige.

FOURTH, the new Government has openly and loudly declared that it is as anti-Communist as the

FIFTH, a new element, how ever, seems to be Government's de the new Government's declaration that it would abandon Syngman Rhee's plan to unify Korea by force. The only way to unity then lies thr rough negotiations with gotiations with the Korean People's Democratic Govern-ment. It could be that, given further popular pressure and a still higher level of the mass movement, that some attempt at negotiations might be made.

The South Korean situation is still far too volatile low any final conclusions to be drawn.

-MOHIT SEN

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REGD. NO. D594

GOA WEEK

JUNE II-IR

Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, Chairman, National Campaign Committe for Goa, ins issued the following statement to the Press in New Delhi on May 17:

SINCE the holding of the National Convention for the Liberation of Goa, Daman and Din and Against Portuguese Colonialism and Fascism in New Delhi in March this year, there have been important interna-tional gatherings where the cause of Goan liberation has been fully supported. The World Feace Council session in Delhi, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council meeting in Bandung and more recently the Casablanca Conference of the patriots from all the Portuguese colonies have underlined the importance Casablanca Conference of the struggle against the most hateful of surviving colonialisms in the world. The accredited representatives of twelve million people of Angola, Mozam-bique, St. Tome and Principe, Cape Verdo, Guinea and Goa, who met in Casa-blanca on the Sixth Anni-versary of Bandung, have unitedly resolved to over-

Asaf All, operation between the nationalist parties and orga-nisations struggling against Portuguese colonialism and endorse their appeal to all endorse their appeal to all the independent States of Asia and Africa for support.

> The Committee also rel-The Committee also rel-terates full sympathy and solidarity with the brave and courageous people of Angola who are engaged in a life and death struggle against the faselst regime of Salevar of Salazar.

We appeal to all the in-dependent States of Asia and Africa that maintain diplomatic relations. with the Portuguese Govern-ment to sever all their re-lations with this colonialist Power.

In order to rally the forces of unity and solida-rity with the people of Goa, Daman and Diu in their struggle to over-throw Portugal's hateful domination, we appeal to all patriotic Indians irres-metive of their politics. pective of their political affiliations to observe a GOA WEEK from June 11 unitedly resolved to over-throw the yoke of Portu-guese imperialism. The Na-tional Campaign Commit-supports their call for unity, solidarity and co-diastould come forward to 18, 1961. During this week, the entire people of and express its determina-tion through public meet-tions to free and unite Goa, Daman and Din.

s. d. s. for cash

N. Lawande, President of the Azad Gomantak Dal. has made the following urgent appeal for funds to help the Goa liberation struggle:

struggle: **B** Y seizing the oppor- **b** tunity created by the upsurge in Angola and elsewhere in the Portu-guese empire, the Goa mill-tant forcies have struck in Goa at a right moment under the banner of the AVC Coa Communda A.V.C. Goa Commando

Their first attack on the military post of Kerin was a warning shot to the adaa warning shot to the ada-mant Salazar Government that Goans have launched upon a decisive struggle and that they are deter-mined to free Goa by the end of 1961 or die in the

Then came the lightning daring attack on the Betim post which has driven the Goa Government into park Government into panic and the people into admiration for the Commando. More and better plans are to follow and it is the earnest desire of the lea-ders of the Commando to speed up the activities be-

fore the monsoon sets in as a part of the strategy to spread the movement spread the movement throughout Goa. But the financial position

But the unarcial position of the Goa Commando is unfortunately very poor. No activities of any kind could be run without enough funds. Underground activifunds. Underground activi-ties particularly require more such funds. THE VOLUNTEERS OF THE GOA COMMANDO LIVE A VERY HARD LIFE TODAY, ARE POORLY CLAD BUT WORST OF ALL, THEIR MOVE THEIR

ACTIVITIES ARE HAM-PERED FOR WANT OF MONEY AND MATERIAL. Let us not forget that the Commando has to face a formidable enemy equip-ped with most modern weapons.

The Azad Gomantak Dal has established contacts with the leaders of the with the leaders of the Commando inside Goa and is in a position to reach safely all help sent to them through the Dai. With this view, a fund to aid the Goa Commando is sponsored by this organisation and I, therefore an its help? therefore, on its behalf, earnestly appeal to all sec-tions particularly the rich-er section of the popula-tion, all organisations and institutions, Goan and In-dian alike, to kindly come forward and donate liberally as in the past by re-rally as in the past by re-mittances or cheque to make the fund a success. I am confident the en-tire Indian people who tire Indian people who have always regarded Goans as their brethern and the Goan freedom struggle as their own, will realise the nreency and in-tensity of the help to be rushed to the Gean patri-ots and will respond en-thusiastically to the hum-ble anneal

ble appeal. All help should be sent All new should be sent addressed to the Treasurer, Azad Gomantak Dal, B. C. 138, Camp, Belgaum, My-sore State.

A letter we have receiv-ed from friends in Goa savs every donation will be welcome—and not only money, but also clothes, shoes, medicine, etc.

U. S. Obstruction-India's Effective Answer

Liby of Eng

A CALL AND A CALL

The United States continues its game, both at Geneva and at Na Mon, of obstructing and delaying the solution of the Laotian problem.

N Geneva they continue to question the truth of the International Commission's report that a de facto cease-fire was effective fire was effective in Laos. Despite a formula on Laotian nre was effective in Laos. Despite a formula on Laothan representation being agreed to by all, a formula which was satisfactory enough to enable the U.S. itself to par-ticipate, the Boun Oum clique has persisted in its refusal to join and the USA instead of persuading them to come in continues to complain on their behalf. At Na Mon, at the tripar-tite conference of Laotians, the Boun Oum rebel clique, after having agreed to the order of agenda as proposed by the Souvanna Phouma Government and the Néo Lao Haksat delegations, has re-

Haksat delegations, has re-siled from that position and has refused to discuss the question of the creation of coalition Government first. ofa

desition of the creation of a coalition Government first. Thus in accord with Kennedy's formula of "Nei-ther peace nor war", while the Geneva Conference is sought to be dragged out, inside Laos under cover of extravagant charges of breach of cease-fire, inces-sant provocations are being staged with the aim of stabilising the shaky mili-tary positions of the Boun Oum-Nesavan clique. Even the forthcoming Khrush-chov-Kennedy meeting is sought to be used as part of these delaying tactics by arguing that after all no-thing very substantial can be decided at Geneva till after the results of the Vienna meeting are known.

Isolation 0f U. s.

With all its tactics, the USA which had been opposed to the holding of the Geneva Conference as such seeks now to create an atmosphere of futility around that Conference. In this atmosphere the heads of a number of delega-tions have left Geneva, pro-mising to return at a later date.

Nevertheless, by May 23, the first round of the general defirst round of the general de-bate on the Laotian problems was concluded at Geneva, and it did bring out the differenthe state of the second and puppets—Thailand South Vietnam—they none to support them. and had Here we have space to contrast only the U.S. and Indian positions. Apart from making the withdrawal of the U.S. armed withdrawal of the U.S. armed forces from Laos conditional on the withdrawal of non-existent North Vietnam troops there, Dean Rusk, the U.S. Secretary of State paid lip-service to the need for a "neutral" Laos, promising magnanimously that the U.S. delegation would try to dismagnanimously that the U.S. delegation would try to dis-cover whether it was possible for the Conference to agree on the establishment of a

neutral Laos free from interference and pressures from outside. He demanded that the Conference adopt a defini-tion of neutrality which goes "beyond the classical concept

of non-alignment." Further the USA's chief delegate insisted on the need to develop "an international machinery for maintaining and safeguarding that neu-trality against all threats to it from within as well as with-out."

out." Finally, he demanded the administration of economic and technical aid to Laos (contributed by "many States and agencies") through ano-ther outside accurate composed outside agency composed ther outside agency composed of those who might qualify according to the U.S. defini-tion as "neutral nations of the area"

Attack On Commission

With all this there was the persistent suggestion about the worthlessness of the existing International Commission and the need to enlarge it and vest it with greater powers.

One of the U.S. puppet gations, the one from T de. legations, the one from Thai-land, expressly demanded on May 23 that the Commission be enlarged by addition of "two Southeast Asian countries

tries". Dean Rusk tried to make out as if there had been no Geneva Conference in 1954 and it had taken no decisions on preserving the indepen-

and it had taken no decisions on preserving the indepen-dence and neutrality of Laos. Regarding criticism of SEATO as the source of in-security and instability in Southeast Asia, Dean, Rusk trotted out the old Dullesian arguments. The threat the arguments. The threat to Southeast' Asia according to him came "from the North and not the South". "If these threats were removed," he de-clared, "SEATO tiself. would wither away for it has no pur-pose but to maintain peace in Southeast Asia." All this adds up to a dishe

outheast Asia." All this adds up to a diabolical plan of rein lical plan of reimposing the colonialist militarist strangle-

colonialist multarist strangle-hold on Laos. An effective reply to all this was given, among others, by India's V. K. Krishna Menon. He empha-sised that the present Con-ference was a reconvening ference was a reconvening of the 1954 Conference. India looked npon the 1954 agreement as the sheet India looked npon the 1954 agreement as the sheet anchor for the peaceful solution of problems in the Indo-China region, he said. He quoted the earlier spee-ohes at the present con-ference of the Chinese, writigh and Soviet delega-British and Soviet delega-Bittish and Soviet delega-tion leaders and said he was glad to note that several speakers before him had taken a similar line. The present Conference like the last one, Menon said, was

t one, Menon said. was with only the external to deal aspects of the Latian pro-blem. In sharp opposition to the U.S. position he said that aspects of the Laotian the Conference should not in any way interfere with the

internal affairs of the country. It must help Laos to velop in accordance with her own genius. It must respect her sovereignty and integrity, create conditions for making: Laos neutral conditions Laos neutral, conditions which should enable her to be non-aligned with major world groups or major world Powers Powers.

IN GENEVA

Menon rejected the idea of Menon rejected the idea of particular type of neutrality-"Austrian", as the U.S. insists --on Laos. "What we should really think of is to have a Laotian type of neutrality taking into consideration its factors of geography and other local aspects," he said. As for the function

As for the functioning of the Control Commission, V.K. the Control Commission, V.K. Krishna Menon said, "We be-lieve that the Commission has lieve that the Commission has done its duties very effective-ly. So long as it was allowed to function in Laos, there was no civil war. Whatever im-passe that country has reach-ed has happened after the commission was made to commission was made to commission was made to leave Laos. If the Commission had been allowed to continue, we might not have reached the present situation."

Through the Commission's Through the Commission's machinery, however, they must not create what might be called a "State within State," said the chief Indian delegate, refuting U.S. sug-gestions on that score.

He said that the Govern-ment of India felt strongly on one matter—that was that one matter—that was that the Commission was integral to the 1954 agreement. "It is to the 1954 agreement. "It is built into it," he said He op-posed any substantial altera-tion in the composition of the Commission Commission

He refuted U.S. aspersions egarding the cease-fire aos. "India takes the vic -fire in Laos. "India takes the view that de facto cease-fire in Laos exists," said Krishna Menon

Mischievous Attempts

The U.S. agencies have since been particularly active to distort India's position. Shel-vankar in his despatch ap-pearing in The Hindu of May writes:

"It should be mentioned also that there have been some mischlevous attempts in the Press and in some Con-ference circles to distort. In-ference been been dia's position. She has been represented for instance, as having 'attacked' the Soviet having 'attacked' the Soviet Union on the veto question. There has also been a curious story that 'the Indians' are worried by a supposed 'Chi-nese move' to oust them from the Control Commission and bring in Burne and Car nese move to oust them from the Control Commission and bring in Burma and Cambo-dia—a very strange story in-deed, considering that the suggestion about Burma and Cambodia originally emanat-, ed from American sources. This kind of trouble-making is perhaps to be expected in the present state of world politics, but it is nonetheless deplorable for that." Batris .

-ZIAUL HAQ (May 24)