

We all felt proud when the report came from Bhilai on June 14 that a unique record in steel-making had been set up at the Soviet-built steel plant for the first time in the history of the steel industry in India. There, in Bhilai, steel had been made in six hours and thirtyfive minutes in an open hearth furnace as against the normal time of eleven to twelve hours- a remarkable achievement for a large-size furnace of 250-ton capacity. The young Indian steelmen- K. P. Pillai, foreman, B. C. Bandopadhyaya, melter, and S. K. Srivastava, assistant melter were congratulated on their excellent performance by officials of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., and N. V. Goldin, Soviet Chief Engineer at Bhilai.

W E did feel elated: The Indian steel industry was forging ahead, Indian technicians were showing their worth. But within three days, something hap-pened in another steel plant, the West-Germanplant, the West-German-built Rourkela—though we were not told about it for another eight days—to wake us up to other realities.

The Rourkela plant had

The Rourkela plant had again broken down on June 17 --this time with some trouble in its slabbing mill. The first reports of this appeared in the Press on June 27. The Hindustan' Times Special Correspon-dent from New Delhi re-ported that the close-down

was the "result of what was described here as a imajor tragedy!" Accord-ing to the Correspon-dent, the blooming and slabbing mill of the plant needed a major repair "which may cost a few crores of rupes." PTI reported the same day from New Delhi: the break-down "If not repaired in time might affect the whole plant, official sources said here to-

might affect the whole plant, official sources said here to-day... It is feared that it might take three to four weeks before the slabbing mill is repaired. "The breakdown, it is learnt, "The breakdown, it is learnt,

may not affect for the pre-sent the production of ingots at the plant. But if the slab-bing mill takes a longer time to repair, the production of ingots may have to be curtall-

ed. In that event, the whole plant may have to be shut down."

And, later, "It was learnt that if the damage to the slabbing mill was found to be of a serious nature, it would take several months before it

take several months before it was set right." Only The Hindu, perhaps because its Correspondent was reporting from Calcutta and had the advantage of some special briefing, report-ed that the story of produc-tion being suspended in Rourkela for two months was unfounded.

Rourkela for two months was unfounded. The Hindu Correspondent reported that a West German expert had flown to Rourkela from Berlin, immediately opened up the motor and

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### **NEW PROVOCATION** IN MIDDLE EAST THE MASSIVE BUILD UP Editorial of British armed force that

goes on in Kuwait has re-vealed the dirty imperialist plot that is once again taking shape in the Middle East. plot that is once again taking shape in the Middle East. By July 4 Britain had concentrated as many as 5,000 troops in the 5,800 square miles area of Kuwait, and more were still pouring in. British troops are deployed within five miles of the Iraqi border. "The whole of the Kuwait-Iraqi border," says the *Hindustan Times* Special Correspondent in London, "is now manned by British troops, supported by aircraft artillery. An in-fantry brigade headquarters has been established in Kuwait and a parachute battalion is in position." Naval reinforcements including aircraft carriers and mine-sweepers are reported to be on the way. weepers are reported to be on the way.

The U.S. imperialists, not to be left behind in

The U. S. imperialists, not to be left behind in this show of forces, are also reported to have sent five of their warships into Kuwait territorial waters. While so far these moves kept the appearance of being directed only against Iraq, now with Britain's threat to route her naval vessels through the Suez Canal, the danger to the UAR's dignity and prestige in the Arab world as well as to her security has also become appearent. become apparent.

It is obvious that the Kuwait-Iraq dispute is but a pretext for the British and U. S. imperialists to carry out these massive military movements. The real aim of the military build-up and the threat posed by them is to overawe the anti-imperialist liberation movement in the Arabian peninsula and in Iran. Both in the coastal Shiekhdoms and principalities of the Arab peninsula that are under British domination like Oman, etc., as well as in Iran, the anti-imperialist strug beights. It is to stem this advance, and to drown it in blood if possible, that the British, supported by the U. S. imperialists, have launched on their latest de-monstration of force in this area.

No conclusive evidence has been produced to this day, despite loud imperialist propaganda, that Iraq was contemplating the use of arms to enforce its claim on Kuwait. On the contrary, while refusing to recog-nise Britain's new treaty with Kuwait that based itself on the contrary dupper program is a second to be the second to b on the secret, illegal and unrecognised treaty of 1899, Iraq has all along proclaimed its resolve to settle the dispute through peaceful means. It is Britain alone that is responsible for creating the threat to peace and security in the area.

While it might be claimed by some to be an ad-vance of some sort for Kuwait to be transformed from an undisguised protectorate into a nominally indepen-dent State, the fact remains that its oil wealth that earns a revenue at the rate of £400 per minute is controlled half-and-half by the British Petroleum and the American Gulf Oil Companies and the Sheikh, entirely dependent on them, remains as much of a prisoner or puppet in their hands as before. The im-peralists' attempt to use the ruler of Kuwait as a cover to give a garb of legality to their aggressive build-up will deceive no one.

It is extremely unfortunate that instead of opposing and protesting against the British troops coming in force to Kuwait and posing a threat to Iraq and other Arab lands, the Government of India has preferred to approve of and acquiesce in these aggressive moves. India must bring her full moral weight to bear moves india must oring her full moral weight to bear upon the British imperialists to withdraw forthwith all their military, naval and air force from Kuwait and the surrounding regions. Left to themselves, the Arab people will certainly settle their dispute and compose their differences peacefully and amicably. (July 5)

### **Chinese Communist Party Celebrates 40th Anniversary**

A GEAND rally in the Great Hall of the People in Peking in the A evening of June 30 cele-brated the fortieth anni-

evening of June 30 cele-brated the fortieth anni-versary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party. Over ten thousand people were present. In the solemnly decorat-ed anditorium, at the back of the rostrum hung huge red banners with golden characters — "Celebration of the Fortieth Annivercharacters — "Celebration of the Fortieth Anniver-sary of the Communist Party of China" and "1921-1961".

When Chairman Mao Tso-tung along with other leaders arrived at the rally and mounted the rostrum, the hall rose in a stormy ovation.

Chon En-lai declared the rally open and the Interrany open and the Inter-nationale was played. Amidst applause Liu Shao-chi then stepped. to the rostrum and made the re-port (see summary on pages 14 and 15). Liu Shao-chi's one-hour spec-ch was frequently ambau chao-chrs one-hour spec-ch was frequently applau-ded and there was pro-longed ovation when he concluded.

Ho Hsiang-ning, Chair-man of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomin-

tang, then read out a joint message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Party and Mao Tse-tung. The joint message was signed by the leaders of the Revolutionary Com-mittee of the Knomintang, the China Democratio the China Demo-League, the China Demo-cratic National Construc-tion Association, non-partisan democrats of the China People's Political Consultative Conference, the China Association for Promoting Democracy, the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, Workers' Democratic Law, the China Chih kung tang, the Chin San Society, the Taiwan Democratic Self-Taiwan Democratic Government League anđ the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce After the message was

read, these leaders went forward to Mao Tse-tung and other leaders of the Party and warmly shook hands with them. The hall rose in thunderous ap-plause amidst the lively music of "Socialism is good".

Chou En-lai then made a brief speech. He thank-ed the friends of the Chinese Communist Party for the message of greetings just presented and thank-

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ed the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and other Communist and other Communist and Workers' Parties for their cables and letters of greet-ings, and the many com-rades of fraternal Parties and the diplomatic envoys of the Socialist countries to China for their presence at the rally.

sence at the rally. He said: "The people of our country and foreign friends have put earnest expectations on our Party, which is a great inspira-tion to us. We must con-tinue to unite with the people of various nationa-lities in our country and with the people of the world and forge ahead to-gether to strive for new and greater successes in the cause of Socialism, Communism, world peace and the progress of man-kind." kind."

A group of Young Pion-eers in six rows, amidst the blowing of trampets and beatings of drums, marched towards the rostrum and presented bou-quets to the leaders of the Party and the State.

The band then struck up the Chinese National Anthem to conclude the meeting.

# **NEST OF CORRUPTION** IN KERRALA decency in our public life. Sri Janardanan said he was pre-pared to prove these and many other charges if a com-mission was appointed. decency in our public life. Sri found that he was an objec-tionable member to the party had found that he was an objec-tionable member to the party party would be harmful not Minister should

The Kerala Assembly has rejected by a majority of 86 votes to 30 the no-confidence motion moved by ex-PSPer C. G. Janaradanan against the Patton Thanu Pillai Ministry. But it is doubtful whether anybody in the State genuinely believes that the Alliance Ministry has won a triumph. And if the Times of India comment is any indication it is equally doubtful whether people outside the State think so either.

WRITING editorially on wife or son-in-law. June 30, the Times of India said more annarent than That the Government would muster a large majority to reject the no-confidence was certain. The real estion was how well the ministerial benches would fare in the debate on the motion; and it must be conthat they have fared rather poorly.

Only the 29-member Communist Opposition and the mover of the no-confidence motion voted for it. Another ex-PSPer, M. Nafayana Kurup, remained neutral, the lone RSP member Baby John was not in the House at the time of voting. This was nothing unexpected. Even when the motion was being moved, it was not done with the hope that it would suc-

As a member and Legislator of the PSP till recently, C. G. Janardanan was of the horrifying of corruption for which the **PSP** Ministers were responsible. All that he wanted to do was to put these PSP Ministers in the dock for their corrupt practices and his original re-solution, in fact, only expressed no confidence in the PSP Ministers But Assembly rules did permit a motion against

not permit a mo only a few Ministers, he had to move another resolution of no-confide against the whole Ministry. Many of these charges of corruption had been earlier raised by Sri Janardanan and leaders themselves including the Kerala Pradesh Congress Chief had then said that the charges were serious enough to merit an enquiry; But the Chief Minister and his Cabinet were not prepared to face it

Speaking on the present resolution Sri Janardanan has added to the list of his charges and also produced stat copies of some leters to substantiate some of Marks & Meight

#### Charge Against was one from a PSP leader to Pattom

Sri-Janardanan charged Chief Minister Thanu Pillai of conniving at the corrupt practices of his Private Secretary, his son-in-law and his wife

Like the canvassing on behalf of priests in centres of pilgrimage, Sri Janardanan said, there were regular said, there were regular agents in Trivandrum to meet people visiting the State Capital'to tell them that any business with the Govern-ment could be done only if they met the Chief Minister's

the Times of Among the charges Sri "The victory is Janardanan made against wit than real. this private scoret this private-secretary-30n-inlaw-wife combine were:

 Rs. 25,000 was taken as bribe in connection with the demolition of a wall in Trivandrum. A leader of the **Prize Bonds**. a representation about this and it must still be in the files of the Union Home Min-

istry, Sri Janardanan said. : had formed a trust in the name of Indira Priyadarshini and collections were being made through top Govern-ment officials — Sri Janardanan named one of them the Inspector - General of Police. Turning to Revenue Minis-

ter Chandrasekharan,

Janardanan produced

photostat of a letter written

by the Minister to an indus trialist saying that some PS

leaders including its Kerala

unit Secretary would meet

him and that their demands should be met. It is said that

what the industrialist wanted

was the establishment of a

distillery and what was being demanded was Rs. 10,000 for

Sri Janardanan said that

the Minister was perhaps showing his gratitude to the

PSP Secretary who had him included in the Cabinet.

Another letter he produced

the Minister asking for more

marks for a student, the sor

PSP leader had written to another PSP leader asking him to meet a District Superintendent of Police to

give two inches more to a

person who had been re-jected in selection as sub-inspector because of this

two inch shortness in his

When the Chief Minister

asked him where he got the letters from, Sri Janardanan answered: from those who

height

Increasing

granting it

the

the

He appealed to the Congress members to recognise that there was a prima facie case for enquiry and give him the opportunity to present the evidence he had to a commis-

He told the PSP members: If you stand for rooting out corruption, you should accept the demand for an enquiry commission even if it is to prove that the charges are

He offered to resign his seat and fight for it again. But if he won, would the Chief Minister accept it as a verdict of the people against the Government and resign?

### Not Moneu

accepting bribes

Communist Member N. Gopala Kurup, speaking in support of the resolution, also added some more charges to those he had levelled in the last session of the Assembly. One of these related to the Kerala Janata Press, run by the Chief Minister's son-in-law, obtaining some machinerv to the Government Press. Even in the matter of

**Ex-PSPer's Indictment** 

of **PSP** Ministers

tactics were being evolved.

notes, Prize Bonds bought from outside the State wero

He cited the case of a PSPer

who had been appointed as Government Pleader and another person who was

appointed Secretary of the Trivandrum City Improve-ment Trust Board because he

cutive meeting in Madras and

Pressmen. It was an obvious

misuse of Government pro-

These were serious charges

NEW AGE

longed to the PSP.

for the

Himself

of a contractor. In yet another case, one **Pattom Lauds** 

he said: instead of currenc

being used now.

cleverer

only, to the party but to politics in general and to public life in particular.

Sri Thanu Pillai, did stop with drawing this picture of Sri Janardanan. He drew the other side of it also: he and his wife were the ideal persons in the public life of the State.

His service, the Chief Min-ister said without a blush, was immensely more valuable to the State than Sri Janardanan's service—"The Chief Minister's service is neces-Chief sary for the people of the State

The Chief Minister added: the people of the State knew who Mr. Thanu Pillai was and who Mr. Janandanan was. It was not out of fear that he was not prepared to resign. Even if he resigned he would win the elections not only on one occasion but would be returned to the

Assembly on a number of Occosion Then about his wife Chief Minister said: she was doing excellent public service. He wanted the members to go and see the institution which she was

conducting so efficiently. There was no use merely making allegations about

Agrarian Relations Act and Education Act solved amica-bly, the financial position of the Government was better the Government was planning to make the State cient in food in the next ten

Even the Deputy Chief Minister should know that the people of the State will not concede these claims. The situation in Kerala has rarely been in such a mess as it is now, sixteen months after the Coalition Ministry assumed office.

between Conflicts parties of the alliance have only become more inten in this period and the Ministers are so involved in them that they have no time for the work of the administration. Pressure is exerted on officials by all the three parties of the alliance and there have been cases of officials who have become victims of the conflicts inside the ruling alliance. How can administration improve under such conditions?

#### Law And Order

The law and order situa-tion is better left undescrib-ed. The same week as the Assembly was discussing the Minister P. T. Chacko ans-wering a short-notice question in the Assembly was saying that fension in the Panoor area in Malabar had not subsided and armed police were still in the area. The Minister said that rivalry be tween various political pa ties-to be truthful, he shou have said rivalry between the PSP and the Congress—had led to the tension in the area. There have been 74 suspi-cious deaths in this period in the State, 309 cases of mur-der der

In the regime of those who came to office promising food to hungry stomachs and work unemployed hands, ten tories have been closed, factories 4,500 workers have been rendered jobless. The crisis in the coir, cashew, bandle and other industries is deep-

ening. Backward communities who constitute 75 per cent of the State's population are con-vinced this Government is betraying their interests. Cultural workers in the State are dissatisfied—the vast library movement is on the brink of

a struggle. The doubling of basic land tax on land over two acres has embittered the middle

This Government has broken all records in political discrimination

had the unique distinction of imposing sales-tax on rice and vegetables.

### Communist

In his attempt to sidetrack attention from the corruption charges by glorifying non-existent achievements of his Government, the Deputy Chief Minister failed miserably. The no-confidence motion has been defeated by the majority of the ruling alliance, but the charges that have been levelled remain. Some of the ruling alliance

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Like every other party, the Praja Socialist Party in U.P. has recently been busy working out its election tactics for the forthcoming general elections.

The leadership of the party, both at the State and the all-India level, has been deeply worried on this count this time. PSP, and his come on top inside the State Admittedly their stock is low PSP. Genda Singh, one of the among the people. Even the middle classes which often saw few men in the PSP with some mass following, who was till an alternative to the Congress then leader of the PSP in the In it have now cooled off in Assembly, was brusquely re-their attitude. Moved from that position and The birth of the Swatantra Triloki Singh was installed in

The birth of the Swatantra Party and the growth of the his place. n Sangh have taken away ich of its thunder and deprived it of considerable support. Many of the things that were being done by the **P.S.P.** can be done much better by these parties-and more ardently. The country-side zamindars and lars and the urban seths and merchants need no longer go to it to give them a ticket Singh had hoped that the two and the backing of a party for contesting the election trol and rule over Lucknow. And if they controlled and

Internal

#### Dissensions

The internal dissensions. which are naturally now more acute than ever, have further weakened its position and made inroads into the naining morale of the

Some time ago, it was being discussed publicly that if the Sampurnanand Ministry had lasted a little longer, then to lasted a little longer, then to protect themselves from their own ranks led by the peasant leader, Genda Singh as also to their future at least for ensure t some time more, some of the leaders of the U.P. PSP would have crossed the floor and joinhave crossed the floor and join-ed the Sampurnanand group. The names of Triloki Singh, Leader, and Narain Dutt Te-wari, Deputy Leader of the PSP Assembly Party, were being mentioned freely in this con-nection. These are two of the most Rightist leaders of the

PSP in U.P. The name of Dr. A.J. Faridi. who was for some time leader of the Opposition in the State's Legislative Council as a PSP man, is still linked with continuous rumours of his impend-ing crossing over to the Con-

\* FROM PAGE 2

tion had done so.

resolution.

tion, it was Triloki Singh, prop-

support. He has been connect-ed with a number of religious bodies for a long time. There was a time when this group had ambitions of making Faridi the Mayor of the capital.

support anywhere is the Muslim

Now the tables have been

completely turned. The Tri-loki Singh-Narain Dutt-Faridi

themselves, too. After Faridi had joined the

PSP for fear of being denoun-ced as a communalist, 'Triloki

of them would be able to con-

ruled over Lucknow, the

capital of the State, they would be able to do a lot in the State as a whole. Faridi's only

But it did not take long for the followers of Triloki Singh and Faridi to come to conflict, because Triloki Singh's main base has also been the city of Lucknow. It would be remembered that at a distance of only

a few miles from Lucknow, at Malihabad, Triloki Singh had lost his deposit in the last General Election and had helped the Congress candidate to win against the popular leader of the Communist Part Therefore, the two t Party ther After the last General Elec- Lucknow soon found themselves

against each other.

**NO-CONFIDENCE DEBATE** tic process, they had resorted to an illegal and unconstitutional subversive struggle and got the Central Government to dismiss the Communist Ministry. The Communist Party, said Achutha Menon, would not resort to such methods. It would try to change the Government by democratic means The Communis Party, he

dded, was not satisfied with

Muslim Leaguer Hassan Gani said that if the Com-. munist Party believed in de-mocracy, it would not have are not simple, solutions cansupported the motion Congress member Rahim was surprised · A A.

Rahim was surprised to see the Communist Party which was steeped in corruption during its regime supporting the reso

Deputy Leader of the Communist Party in the Assem-bly C. Achutha Menon answered them effectively. He said that the then

Opposition had not dared to move a no-confidence motion against the Com-munist Ministry. Instead of resorting to this democra-

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members who spoke in the debate referred to the Com-munist Party's attitude to the PSPer P. R. Kurup said that Comm ist Party was in office, the then Oppo sition did not seek the help of an Independent to move a no-confidence motion but the

present Communist Opposithe record of the Government

not be found to all of them overnight. But what had the Government's activities gain-ed for the State? Nothing. Poverty, unemployment, star-

Narain Dutt Tewari, ambitivation all continue and grow worse. Nothing had been ous leader of the PSP, also did not go to the hated RSS camp done regarding industrialisato deliver those praises such as tion. The tax burdens on the have often been showered by people have become unbearhis ilk in Other countries fascist youth and their equally The Communist leader held or more impressive rallies, by that the charges that had 'mistake", as some of the PSI been levelled were full of leaders are to substance and he demanded He went that an enquiry should be deliberately leaders are trying to make out. He went there knowingly, deliberately and purposefully just as Faridi had done in the

held into it.

And finally, a threat to Pressmen: newspaper report-ers had been given accommodation inside the Assembly chamber including those from outside. Some outside papers at Madras and Bombay wrote gating false news.

the collection of money

But all this self-patting on e party's National Exe

Janardanan's speech as "a deliberate drama of malicious ges were made outside the House, Minister Chandra-sekharan also had no satisfactory answers to Sri Janar-

danan's charges. Deputy Chief Minister R. and the minimum that was needed was the institution of an enquiry into them. But that was not the way Chief Minister Thanu Pillai and his colleagues faced it. The Chief Minister launched on a tirade against Sri letters from, Sri Janardanan Janardanan: he was a person answered: from those who who had been sent out of the want to see democracy and PSP for indiscipline and miscontroversies in regard to the

all sorts of things and the Chief Minister warned them not to abuse the privileges granted to them by propa-Sankar's

Another charge levelled against Revenue Minister Chandrashekharan was that Defence he had used the Government

Press to print 150 copies of a pamphlet on the Coalition Government's achievements the back was no answer to the charges of corruption that which was for circulation among PSP leaders assembled

had been raised. Apart from describing Sri blackmailing" and brave words like he new what he would have done if the char-

Sankar replied on behalf of the Congress Ministers and unable to put up any defence against the charges he used the occasion to describe the achievements of the Government-the law and order situation had improved, irre-gularities in the cooperative sector had been rectified,

Stand

\* SEE FACING PAGE

And the same Finance Minister who was making claims for his Government



in their party elections also. After Shibban Lal Saxena and his group joined the PSP, about a year ago, the quarrels in the PSP became more widespread.

#### group has been isolated and reduced to a minority in the party. Faridi and Triloki Singh have fallen out among Against Struggles

Flirtations begin

There has been no struggle in U.P. in the last two or three years in which the PSP' has taken any worthwhile part They took part, jointly with the Jan Sanghis and some Con-gressmen, only in attacking the offices and workers of the Communist Party under the pretext of the border question! Having to work out election

After this they were beaten case of the Dini Talim Conference. People do not see "the future of the country" safe in the hands of fascist or semifascist youth by mistake, or due to misunderstanding! Perhaps only last year Tewari had paid a prolonged visit to some of the European countries and had been, I believe, properly groom-ed up for this role by people more experienced in this art.

> So he was doing what Fa-ridi had done in the Muslim camp earlier, in the camp where he could do it—among the most rabid Hindu comm nalists.

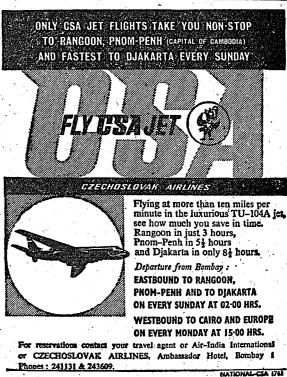
. The communalists and such reactionary elements are now becoming the natural allies of Age know, and among them, those few who still retain some of their Socialist fervour have been shocked by these latest performances of their leaders. But, it must be clearly understood, these are in a desperate minority in the PSP today. Their voice hardly matters Much of the hullabaloo that has been made therefore in the name of asking for explanation, etc., is merely factional.

Nothing much will come out of it either. Even with factional motivations they had been able to pass only a harmless milk and water resolution against Faridi when he had participate and helped in organising that communal gathering. What they will be able to achieve now will be no more and may be even less, for Tewari is r tial than Faridi in the State PSP.

Further, all indications are that even if such resolutions are passed by some commit-tees of the PSP in the State, efforts to forge links with communal and other rabidly reactionary elements in U.P. for the purposes of the comfor the purposes of the com-ing elections will be conti-nued. And why not? If the League in Kerala is good enough, what is wrong with it in UP? If the Akalis or the Jan Sanohis in the Punjab are good enough allies, what is so wrong with them in UP?

Hence what they are doing by sending their trusted men into these communal organisa-tions to address their meetings and rallies is a sort of prelimi nary probingng to find out and create bigger possibili-ties for their common battle against the forces of progress, democracy and Socialism. They are rehearsing and working out election strategy a tics in the background of the new situation in the country.

RAMESH SINHA





#### strategy in this setting is certhe PSP. It is not fortuitous that tainly not an easy thing. The wooing of the communal Hindu and Muslim elements by the

That is how Faridi acted as the Chairman of the so-called Dini Talimi Conference held at Lucknow in the first week of June. The Conference was held to conside ference was held to consider ways and means to impart religious education to the sons and daughters of "one and a quarter crore Muslims of Ut-tar Pradesh," as Faridi said in his address; but, as gene-rally happens in such gather-ings, it turned out to be a thorowohlu communal show. thoroughly communal show. Faridi, the Socialist, was not just the Chairman of its Re-ception Committee, he was also its theoretician and phi-

Besides the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, he also wrote and circulated a pamphlet entitled, The Cause and Cure of Commu nalism. In it he said what a Jan Sanghi would have said if he wrote similar dissertation from the opposite point of view. And perhaps he would not have been a true PSPer if he had not found an occasion in it to exto the democratic way in which the Americans have solved the problem of their Negro mino rity!

losopher.

Therefore, nobody should try to create the impression, as is being sought to be done b some of the PSP men now, that Faridi was in this Dini Talim racket only in the capacity of an "important Muslim citizen of Lucknow where the confer-ence was being held."

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the PSP

all the communal and reaction-ary parties of the country have offered to form alliance with the PSP in the next General Elections. The Jan Sangh, the Akalis, the Swatantraites all are willing to have united front with this party. The Muslim Leaguers have not yet announ ced this but there should be no doubt that they, too, would be most willing to forge this alli-ance with them. The PSP is the only party in India which is equally dear to all these groups and parties. All these parties are united on two things: their hatred of the Communist Party and their deep and truly abiding love of

The ranks of the PSP even in U.P. have been steadily thinning, as the readers of Net

# with communalists leaders of the PSP, specially its Right-wing leaders, has to be understood in this context.

### W. Germans Themselves was done was to repair the lower spindle and restart work in haste. It is not only the frequent breakdowns and such danger-Admit Their Goods Are Of Poor Quality

#### =\* From front page

though some of the bolts connecting the shaft to the rotor were broken, "there was absolutely no damage to the bearing nor any mechanical or electrical damage to the motor itself."

Instructions had been sent to Berlin to fly all the 16 bolts and 16 sleeves, meanwhile arrangements had already been made for the normal working of the plate and strip mill as also the tube mill by supplying them steel direct the soaking pit, said the Correspondent.

The report concluded with the hope that "the blooming and slabbing mill would be restored to normal working in a month" and the assurance that "the cost of the replacement was not expected to go beyond a sum of Rupees one

#### Conscience Not Clean

This was also to be the official refrain later on. A Press Note, for instance, said that there had been damage to the main mill or the rotor or the shaft and only the bolts on the coupling had been broken and it suggested that. interruptions in production were not unusual in steel works

we would all be happy if this were true. But there is hardly any ground to The mere fact that the breakdow kept a secret from the people for nearly ten days makes the official version suspect in their eyes. As a Times of India editorial later said, "they do not have a clean conscience in

e matter." ore than that, this is not the first breakdown in Rourkela, nor even the first serious

The very building of the plant was delayed and the West Germans overcharged us for it, and ever since operations began in the plant, one unit or other has gone out of commission. A blast furnace had to reptain idle for a long time, an open-hearth had to be relined because the bricks made at the plant were not up to specifications, some units of the oxygen plant did not work because of the lack of necessary spare parts. A West German executive himself said some time ago that the repair shop that was being repair shop that was being built at Rourkela was much smaller than what the plant needed. It is more than a suspicion that the Indian needed. people have that we have been cheated all along the line and that the West Germans have palmed off shoddy goods to us.

With this as the background, it is difficult to believe the official version that what was at first re-ported as a serious break-down is just a usual interruption in production. And facts have now ture and its report is to be

PAGE FOUR

ecome available which go to confirm the first reports that the breakdown indeed serious. The slabbing mill forms an

important part of the rolling mills and the West German who have erected the rolling mills at Rourkela have claim ed it to be the largest and most modern in Asia Yet within about a year of com-missioning, it has broken down.

It is in the slabbing mill that red hot steel ingots are flattened into slabs, some of which then go to the plate mill to be rolled into plates. Co ently, a breakdown in the slabbing mill is bound to affect the production of plates, lead to accumulation of steel ingots received from the steel melting shop and ultimately block this entire chain of production.

#### Why Did Bolts Break?

The authorities are mainning the utmost secrecy as to the cause of the breakdown. All that can be gather-ed from official versions is that 13 out of the 16 bolts connecting the shaft to the rotor have broken and that the insulation of the bottom motor has also been some-what damaged. But those who know say that some of the gears must also have been the gears must also nave been damaged and that the con-cerned motor must have sustained serious damage.

An agreement was signed

Tools Corporation and the Employees' Union. The signa-

tories were Sri Venkat Ra-man, the General Manager of

man, the General Manager of the concern, and Sri N. Sat-yanarayan Reddy and Sri Parthasarthy, President and General Secretary of the

Praga Tools Corporation Em-

ployees' Union. Sri Ram Reddy, the Labour Commis-

sioner, is also a signatory to the agreement as a witness.

According to this agree-

been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40 per month with effect

from January 1, 1961, in the case of those who were draw-

1961, in the case of those whose salary was Rs. 250 or more on that date.

A night shift allowance of

for work in the night shift.

nP per night will be paid

Two sets of uniforms will

be given to the employees

An expert committee will be appointed to standardise work norms and wage struc-

wage on April 1, 1961, with effect from April 1,

ing less than Rs. 250 as mon thly wage on April 1 100

and

every year.

ment, dearness allowance has

AGREEMENT IN

**PRAGA TOOLS** 

sioner.

Indian and West German experts. If they are found to be below specifications, will the Government of India ask the West German firms to compensate us for all the loss? What is equally alarming as the breakdown is the efforts of some officials of Hindustan Steel to save their face. They want to show that there

It is very strange that 13

of the 16 bolts have broken so soon. Each of these bolts is 58 m thick and is made

of special Steel. The only

reason one can think of is that the West Germans

had supplied us with bolts

of a very weak type

The broken bolts have be

sent for examination by both

serious breakdown and that production has not come to a standstill. But what they are doing to show this is likely to harm the long-term interests of the plant more than closing it down for a thorough check-up. At least on one occasion earlier they had behaved in

this fashion which has per-haps contributed to the present breakdown. There is liable information that signs some defects were noticed in the lower spindle as early as October last when the was a breakdown due to some faulty hantiling and putting on of a cold ingot for slab-bing. The entire damage was hot gauged at that time because there was no thorough check-up. All that

available within six months.

#### Dangerous Practice

Now again to show that the chain of production is not being broken, it is learnt that slabs are being made on the plate mills

This is a harmful practice. First, the plate mills are intended to roll slabs much thinner than the ingots. Secondly, the ingots rolled in the plate mills have to cover a longer distance from the soaking pit and its heat is naturally reduced and when the slab goes to be rolled into plate with this reduced heat, a greater strain is put on the shears which cut it

The plate mill thus gets led even if the shears do not break down comple tely. It is better to cut out the last links in the chain of production for the time eign than take such risks just to save the face of the West German experts and some officials of Hindustan Steel

concern about Rourkela.

Pig iron production in Rourkela is far below that of Bhilai—580 thousand tons against 980 thousand—though both the plants were con missioned at the same time. Steel pipes produced in Rour-kela for the oil pipe-line from Assam' to Barauni were re-jected after 25 to 50 per cent of them were found to be defective.

After selling us shoddy goods, the West German engineers have been trying to throw the blame on Indian operators for the breakdown. We have already seen what Indian operators are capable of, their record is there for all to see in Bhilai. What is wrong is with the West German firms, their experts and the wares they have sold us. A thorough probe into Rour-kela will prove this any day. about

### **BEVEALING** ADMISSIONS different embassies and

constantly.

the 'high

who accepted that the quan-tity of rubbish (goods which

do not conform to the requir-

ed standard of quality) pro-duced by the West German industry and the number of

complaints by customers had

As is to be expected, the

preakdowns in Rourkela are

not an isolated example of

manship and technique' of

West Germany, Burma's only

steel mill, built by DEMAG

near Rangoon, lay idle for months. And at long last when

production began-the plan-

ned capacity could not be

The State-owned Huetten

standard of work-

attained an all-time peak.

T HE local Press today " quotes the Statesman in reporting the latest breakdown in Rourkela, According to this report, it will take about fourteen days to repair the damage and the loss due to interruption of production runs into lakhs of rupees.

Peter Schmid has quoted West German technicians in his book, India With and Without Miracles, to say that Indians can never learn how to run a steel mill and that even if one explains some-thing to an Indian five times, he does it again in the wrong way. Listening to West Ger-man 'experts' who have been in an underdeveloped country, one gets the impression that the inhabitants of these countries are bloody fools whom the Germans are trying to civilise. What sort of help they have rendered to India is no common knowledge.

What kind of equipment is being exported to the underdeveloped countries? The heading of this article is the answer.

"Rubbish made in West Germany" is not a remark of my own. Nor have I borrowed it from some Commurowed it from some commu-nist agitator. It has been borrowed from Chancellor Adenauer. I quote his own words: "The phrase Made in Germany' has lost its There is glance. There is a danger that the fame of German products, once renowned for their quality, will be lost for West Germany to a still greater extent because the indus-try of the Federal Republic is no more particular about the quality of its products." Straight from the horse's mouth! He was speaking before 300 members of the German Atlantic Society in Stuttgart on June 22.

A year ago, Erhard, Min-ister of Economic Affairs, had criticised the West German industry for ex-porting goods of poor qua-ility. He added that in the

Here below we give a des-patch from our Berlin Correspondent containing some re-West German products.

The struggle for the preservation of world peace and the creation of a broad-based anti-monopoly people's movement with the organised working class as its main force, for high living standards nocracy—such in short, is the keynote of the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Australia which was recently held in Sydney from June 9 to June 12. In the words of Comrade L. L. Sharkey, General Secretary of the CPA and one who has held the Party card with unfailing loyalty for 38 years, this was a nderful Congress, with complete unity of thought and purpose.

tightening grip of the Ameri-cans over Australia and the

resultant economic, political

Session of the U.N General

Assembly last year the Austra-lian Prime Minister, Mr. Men-

zies, behaved so scandalously

oeuvres against Prime Minis-

visit Australia to fully realise

ter Nehru !

free run.

BHP

being one of them.

Y all accounts, the 19th / also meant the constantly Congress which took place in the hall of massive building of the Waterside Workers' Union was a remarkable demonstration of unity, militancy and proletarian resolve o face the tasks ahead. The Statement of the 81 Com nist and Workers' Parties was, of course, the compass to guide its deliberations.

It was a disappointment for the Congress that the fraternal delegations from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Communist Parties of China, Czechoslo-vakia, Italy and Indonesia could not attend the Congress, having been refused visas by the Australian Fede refused ral Government, Messages of eetings, however, came from ese and other fraternal gre parties.

The developments in the political and economic life of Australia today under the Menzies Government invested this 19th Party Congress of the Australian Communists with particular urgency and significance. It is by building a truly people's movement against monopoly domination of which the Menzies Government is a political expression that the working class and nunist Party COT take Australia out of the SEATO and ANZUS and the the imperialist camp and build a

Though thousands of miles away from the main centres of war plots such as NATO, Australia has been formed into a veritable outpost of aggressive impe-rialism, threatening the security and independence of Asian nations. Two thousand four hundred million nounds have already spent on armaments and war preparations and military bases, including some for the American U-2. are coming up. The bulk of this spen

Australian troops are alism's obedient hirelings. T Australian Government The colonial subjection. The naturies are shamelessly plunder-

exploit the small and middle farmers in more ways than one. "Today there is not a

The union and the manage-ment are to discuss this re-port and if they do not come to an agreement within two months, the disputeed points are to be referred to arbitration by the Labour Commis-The union undertakes not to resort to any strike or work stoppage for a period of three years. The management under-

takes to consider favourably another increase of Rs. five in the dearness allowance. after seeing the performance of the concern in 1961-62 They have agreed to tackle all grievances by mutual

negotiations between the union and the manager This agreement is a great andmark in the history of

the trade union movement in this public sector engineer-ing concern—the pride of Andhra Pradesh. The union. affiliated to the AITUC, had submitted a memorar demands about eighteen months ago.

This agreement is expected to stabilise industrial re-lations in the concern which is embarking on an ambitious plan of expansion.

west Germany, mainly in underdeveloped countries, the number of complaints against bad quality and late deliveries was increasi Bild-Zeitung of Hamburg has recently quoted directors of famous industrial firms

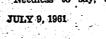
peace-loving, democratic Aus-tralia.

Outpost Of Imperialism

> Monopoly Control ing has, however, gone to feed SEATO.

eady in Malaya as imperialis holding New Guinea and other Pacific territories in ral resources of these territoed—in the case of New Guinea under the cover of the "UN. trusteeship". The Menzies Government supports Dutch imperialism in its occupa-tion of West Irian and this remains a constant provocation against a peace-loving

neighbour. Needless to say, this has



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something

werke Salazgitter assured the Phillipine authorities every help to industrialise the country. And old-fashioned rolling mill, which could not be otherwise disposed of, was sent to Manila: Real help indeed!

Friedrich Uhde GmbH Dort-mund, a daughter concern of the notorious IG-Farben, erected an oil refinery in Yugoslavia. It had to be re-built a number of times and prouverlop began after greet production began after great delay. Tito's 'thanks' for such help' was his recognition of the German Democratic Re-public and establishment of diplomatic relations. West Germany broke off diplomatic relations but dared not break

The Government of India

about the way West Germany

off economic relations

also do

bluods

A year ago, Erhard, Minhas gone about in the matte of the Rourkela plant.

# FOR A BROAD-BASED ANTI-MONOPOLY PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

the large financial interests which do economy.' ominate the entire

#### 50 Ruling Families

Behind the facade of the Menzies Government, Australia is today ruled by some 50 millionaire families such as Darling, Baillieu, Myer, Fairfax, Knox, before whose lust and cultural degradation of the continent. One can well understand why at the 15th and caprices the criminal, cords of the convicts were once shipped to this continent would look like mere misdemeanour. But these monopolists are no panal servitude, they are as a play-boy of Washington and indulged in his crude the ostentations all-nowerful ruling oligarchy! On top of it, there is an invasion of U.S. antics and provocative manfinance capital. Automobile manufacture has already passed into the hands of t General Motors and Ford. the It is perhaps necessary to

Huge tax-free profits run-ning into over ten millions are remitted to the USA every year by the General Motors, the vicious grip monopoly capital has established over Australia's economy -- and, indeed, in every sphere of its national life. Ever since the Australia produces no oil and First World War, monopoly is wholly dependent on the

the Congress puts it, "which is not under monopoly con-trol and all agrarian mono-polies are tied directly to Party Opposition, Dr. H. V. and was thoroughly exposed. The leader of the Labour Party Opposition, Dr. H. V. Evatt, made a public statement comparing the Petrov provocation with the "Zinoviev letter" and the "Riechstag fire." Traitor Petroy and his wife. I am told, are maintained as parasites on Australia's public exchequer, but they now live in ignominy and oblivion

The Menzies Government is armed with the notorious Crimes Act which enables it to inflict heavy jail sentences and even capital punishment for suppressing the democratic movement For example, refusal to load ships for despatching arms

for aggression against a nation may be met with such punishment under this Act. Similarly, demonstrations against imperialist aggressions by any Power, as long as it is declared friendly to the Menzies regime, may be made similarly punishable Then there are the so-called "Courts of Pains and Penal-ties" whose object is to inti-midate and attack working class rights and practically ban strike actions. Apart

Social Democracy. Even today the ALP controls the Govern ments of New South-Wales and Tasmania. In New South Wales, which is the most industrialised and advanced state of the Federation, the Labour Party has held the reins of Government continually for 21 years now. Queensland, another State of the Federation, was until re-cently under the control of this party for over 40 years. Such is how the Australian Labour Party has been given the support and mandate of the working class.

he working class. These grand opportuni-ties to advance the cause of labour and build a peace-loving, truly people's Aus-tralia were, however, not only lost but in some ways grossiv abused. The record grossly abused. The record of the ALP, as Comrade Sharkey puts it, is one of "failure and collapse".

To catalogue its unending betrayals would require much greater space. Only to cite a few here :

Although there has been three national Governments of the Labour Party as well as Labour Governments in all States, nothing has, however, been done in the direction of Socialism. On the contrary, the Labour Governments the Labour Governments adopted measures to bolster the monopolies. For example, they spent millions for building harbours, ports, railways, ing harbours, ports, fallways, roads, etc., in the service of B.H.P. and other monopoly concerns. Today they have all but dropped even the policy of capitalist nationalisation and the top Labour Party leaders openly assure the monopolists that they need have no fear of nation-alisation. At the same time, they are for nationalisation of those concerns which do not yield profits or would fetch very little to the capi-talists. The New South Wales Labour Government refused the miners' very legitimate demands for nationalisation of the coal industry and the transport workers' demand for a wage-increase. When in office in Queensland, the ALP refused even to provide for three weeks' annual leave for workers. The ALP supports SEATO and the occu-pation of Taiwan. It does not support Indonesia's claim to West Irian and is at one with Menzies in annexing Papua and the "trusteeship territory" of New Guinea. On the broad issues of peace and disarmament, the AL lukewarm and inactive. ALP The ALP Right wing is in favour of the racialist "white Austra-lia" policy and the Labour Government did not hesitate even to deport Asians and Negroes from the country

Some of the extreme Rightwing elements, called Groupers, have split away from the Labour Party and they have formed in some places the so-called Democratic Labour Party, Violent antitheir main job Communists now is to defend the Mer Government. Some other Groupers, however, remain within the ALP to push it in the ultra-reactionary direc-tion. The ALP leadership is, of course, the major stumbling

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## AUSTBALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

which brought no losses to Australia—and the postwar years saw a phenomena growth of the monopolies. Small undertakings were eaten up one after another and concentration of economic power, take-overs, interlocking of companies and directorates and all the rest of this hideous process got a

Steel (production nearly two million tons) glass, banking, insurance, transport sugar, coal, oil, chemicals, automative, electronics, cements, brinks, timber, paper, breweries, flour, bread -these and others are con--these and others are con-trolled by monopolies some of which are giant ones like the Wholesale and retail trade, which normally pro-vides avocations for small and medium businessmen are in 

Australia's main primary industry is wool production (160 million sheep in a population of ten million) and this, again, has been grabbed by a few companies and big families. Half-a-dozen big stock and station companie

capital has been steadily U.S. oil monopolies. Her growing in that country. But the Second World War— trolled by British and U.S. capital. The Australian Government openly pursues "an open door" policy and that, too, with heavy concessions to foreign exploiters. Its borrowings from the USA, Canada, Switzerland and Bri-tain over the last few years total £250 million. Australia's balance of payment is going

down. It is again these monopolists who control the radio, tele-vision and newspapers which under American influence, put out a mass of pornographic material plus crime stories.

Obviously democracy can-not be expected to escape constant provocations and attacks under such brazen monopoly rule. In 1950-51 there was an attempt to outlaw the Australian Communist Party but Menzies was snubbed by a negative vote when he went for an anti-Communist referendum, And the occasion saw one of Aus-tralia's mightiest democratic upsurges and the Party came out with flying colours. The dirty plot was foiled.

Menzies, however, returned to his game again and laun-ched on the so-called "Petrov case" in 1954. But this pro-vocation based on fabrica- Party and its ideology of

from these nakedly repres-sive measures, there are sive measures, there are countless other curbs on democratic rights and liberties The Communist Party is, of course, singled out for persecution

#### **Bole Of Labour** Party 1.1

The picture of present-day Australia would not be com-plete unless one takes into account the role of the Australian Labour especially its ruling Party, Rightwing leadership. Out of the total ten million neople who inhahit that vag aontinont of about eight million sq. kilo meters the working class makes 58 per cent of the population, lower middle class another 30 per cent. The in-dustrial workers alone number nearly two million Besides the Australian workers have fine traditions of militant trade unionism as well as internationalism This provides a massive social base for the growth of a revolutionary working class movement in Australia.

But over the nast decades what has stood in the way of such a development is preci-

BHUPESH GUPTA

who attended the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Australia as fraternal delegate from the Communist Party of India. single farm commodity," as a the communist raty of india.

NEW AGE

WEST BERLIN

Agreement.

decisions

"fifth

by any territorial com

a "fifth occupation zone". They consisted in-The treatment of Ger-

principles of international law agreed upon by the major Powers of the anti-Hitler

coalition and summarised and clearly defined in the Pots-

The Berlin four-Power

Inter-Allied Kommandantur

began to function in July

from the premise that there would be the necessary unity among the Allies in the ad-ministration of the city.

"Only unanimous decisions

taken by the representative

of all Four Powers, are valid," it was stated in the statute. of the Inter-Allied Komman-

The Western Powers, however, pursued a course aimed at disrupting the

Potsdam Agreement and

splitting Germany, and did

1945. The agreements dete mining its status proceed

Violation Of

Agreements

dom Agreement.

many as a unit accord-

nenso

Single Biggest

DANGER SPOT

seat in the German capital; City Council on February 13, and finally. 1947, and a law passed by the

eeded

them.

many (now the German

mocratic Republic) and for stationing in its Western sectors of American, British

and French troops was that Berlin had been chosen as the seat of the Control Coun-

In the continuation of the West's cold war and its preparations for a hot war against the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries, West Berlin has come to occupy, over a number of years; a key position. Situated in the heart of the German Democratic Republic-160 miles from the nearest point of its border with West Germany-West Berlin has been designated by cold war experts as the "front-line city".

W EST Berlin today is the single biggest danger spot for sparking off a ther-mo-nuclear world war

Hence, it is that the Soviet Union, the German Democratic Republic and other Socialist countries have insistently demanded year after year the liquida-tion of it as a possible source of war provocation while most reactionary cir. cles in the West, particu-larly in the USA and West Germany, have insisted on its retention as such, as "a trump card" and an "aded strategic position."

#### Added Urgency

With every passing day the problem acquires added ur-gency. That is why, having raised it year after year, the Soviet Union has now de-clared that the West Berlin question as well as the question of a peace treaty with Germany should now be settled before the current year is out. To take the record only of the last two years: The problem was to be discussed last year at the

1 ing to the occupation law; 2 The guarantee of united Paris Summit which . Fisen torpedoed with the

The joint Soviet-American communique of Sep-tember 1959, after the Camp David talks had stated-

With respect to the snecific question of Berlin, an understanding was reach-ed, subject to the approval of the other parties directly concerned, that negotia-tions would be reopened with a view to achieving a solution which would be in of all concerned accordan 3 In the striving to apply throughout the whole of Germany the fundamental and in the interests of the

maintenance of peace? Earlier in the same year the four-Power Foreign Ministers had held prolonged discussions on the subject along with representatives of the GDR and West Germany at Geneva, anu had promise to hold further talks.

Hence, to suggest that Khrushchov has now raised the problem "suddenly 'to heighten tension' "to intensify the cold war" is a most dishonest attempt at diversion. The problem is "over Tipe" for solution as Khrushchov says. In fact. hrushchov says. In fact, le USA is committed, as the Camp David commu shows, nique quoted abo reopen negotiations.

#### Genesis Of The Problem

dantur for Berlin, which was confirmed by the four com-How did the West Berlin problem arise and what is mandants on January 18, 1946. s substanc

During the first years of Germany's occupation, Ber-lin's status under interal law was defined by a number of agreements sign-ed by the erstwhile Allies of the anti-Hitler coalition These .. were to serve the

PAGE STX

convert the Western sectors of the German capital into their own private domain, into an advanced spring-board for their subversive activity. Soon after the troops of the

Western Powers entered Berlin, German anti-fascists were relieved of their posts in the local self-Government bodies in the Western sectors and replaced by former Nazi offilated in greater detail in the replaced by former Naza uni-cials. Separate economic bodies, whose activity ran counter to the decisions of the Magistracy of Greater decisions of the Crimea Con-ference and in the Potsdam The basis for establishing a Berlin, were already func-tioning towards the end of four-Power administration in Berlin, which is situated in the territory of East Ger-1945

In defiance of the Potsdam decisions, employers' unions were re-established in West Berlin and the property of Berlin and the proper the dissolved Nazi "ecor groups" was handed back to them.

cil, the supreme authority for The Western sectors estabthe whole of Germany, whose lished their own courts and their own police forces, which duty was to ensure the prac-tical implementation of a single coordinated policy for were released from subordination to the single Police the period of occupation in accordance with the Potsdam Presidium of Berlin The key posts in the police of West Berlin fell into the hands of former Nazis, The The actual preconditions and the basis for the partibroadcasting station, built by the American military autho-rities in West Berlin in 1946, cipation of the Western Powers in the occupation of started a violent propaganda campaign against the Pots-Berlin were neither governed dam principles. tion nor by the formation of

The Western Powers blocked democratic reforms in West Berlin. For example, the Commandants of the Western sectors of Berlin "vetoed" the law "On the Transfer of Conaction on the part of cerns and Other Economic the Four Powers, above all in the Control Council, with its ship" passed by the Berlin

same body on March 27, 1947.

on the confiscation of the

on the confiscation of the property of war criminals and active Nazis. They did this in spite of the fact that both laws were in full accord with the Potsdam principles.

At the same time, the

Western Powers gradually disorganised the work of the

Inter-Allied Kommandantur

in Berlin. The number of questions on which the com-mandants did not reach

agreement increased month

mandants did not reach agreement on nine of the 217

questions examined by them,

but in 1946 there was dis-agreement on 129 of the 199 questions brought before

Lastly, in 1948, simultane-

ously with the dissolution of the four-Power administra-

tion of Germany, the Western Powers steered towards the complete splitting of Berlin.

The Control Council ceased

rency reform, which was ex-tended to West Berlin as well,

was carried into effect in West Germany. It is charac-

NEW AGE

by month, In 1945, the Con

## **Background To A Problem Over-Ripe** For Solution

Rostock

ßN WESTDEUTSCHLAND BERLIN 5 DDR <u>e</u> Leipzig Dresden Erfurt ČSSR 50 :201 BERLIN 15 km

> BERLIN-Capital of the German Democratic Republic. An occupation regime is still main-tained by the United States (iv), Great Britain (iii) and France (ii) in the western part of the city which has been turned into a centre of on the territory of the German provocation on the Democratic Republic.

Powers that the Western mark would not be introduced into West Berlin.

Currency Reform

The separate currency reform was a grave blow to the unity of Germany and of her capital. It broke the historical bonds betwee the different parts of Ger-many and threatened to unbalance the economy in unbalance the economy in the eastern part of the country. To safeguard the economy of East Germany against the pernicious in-fluence of separate Western acts, the Soviet Military administration in Germany took a number of counter measures to prevent the Western mark from pene-trating into East Germany, including Greater Berlin. including Greater Berlin. In effect, the Western

In Powers thus themselves bloc kaded West Berlin. They themselves created the so-called "Berlin problem."

functioning in March 1948, and three months later, in June 1948, a separate cur-In spite of the fact that the Soviet military administra-tion declared its readiness to supply the population of West supply the population of West Berlin with all necessary goods, the Western Powers organised the air lift of food and even of coal to Berlin from the Western zones, establishing what they called an "air bridge " splitting Germany, and did West Germany. It is charac-organised the a everything to prevent the teristic that this was done in and even of c principles of a four-Power spite of the written assur-policy from being put into ance given by the Comman-establishing whi practice in Berlin and to ders-in-Chief of the Three an "air bridge."

The noisy propaganda rais-ed around the "Berlin prob-lem" by the Western Powers was intended at that moment particularly to divert work ublic opinion from their olicy of building the aggrespublic on sive North Atlantic bloc. In the wake of an artificially created tension the North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949.

The Soviet military administration proposed to the western military administra-tion bodies that free de-mocratic elections be held in the whole of Berlin without any interference on the part of the occupation suthoria the occupation authorities. The Western Powers turned down this proposa and began to make arrange-pients for separate elections to the West Berlin City Counwhich were held on ember 5, 1948 in condicil. ions of terror, intimidation and unrestrained anti-So propaganda, without the par-ticipation of democratic organisations; whose activity had been banned in the sectors. The result was that a separate West Berlin Magistracy was created.

At the same time, the Three Powers completely disrupted the work of the Inter-Allied Kommandantur in Berlin. It stopped functioning on July 16, 1948, after the American

> \* ON PAGE 15 JULY 9, 1961

FOR WHOM THEY SPEAK

O RGANISER, in its last issue, has devoted more than a page to New Age. Its columnist, Satiricus, has tried to answer the criticism levelled against it and the policies of the Jan San communalists in this and other columns of New Age. Finding no arguments, it advises us to make "a better use" of our columns and thanks us for giving free publicity to the Jan

why the Organiser is so disturbed by our writings. We have consistently d the anti-national and undemocratic outpour-ings of this tabloid. And it needs no reiteration that e shall continue to do it. Here let us see for whom

It is difficult to say, and yet not so difficult to understand, who controls the financial-political strings of this tabloid. Its press-line shows that the Bharat Prakashan (Delhi) Ltd. are its owners while D. R. Malkani is its editor.

Anyone who cares to go through its pages, full of infamous repetition of a rape story or continuous hammering that the Muslims in India are not a

country. These sections are, of course, linked with international reaction and get all the moral material support from them. If one goes through the file of the Organiser, it becomes easy to see the running thread in its propaganda line: abandon the present the present foreign policy, ally with the Western military circles, take arms aid and thus make the country "stronger". Occa-sionally one finds some criticism of the Western Powers for supporting Pakistan's claims on Kash mir, etc., but this is mat-

trends of opinion that are being nurtured in this

ched with rage against in-competence of the Gov-ernment for not "securernment for not "secur-ing" what Pakistan has

### PATNA DISTRICT KISAN SABHA CONFERENCE

T HE Seventh Conference of the Patna District Kisan Sabha has supported the proposed Third Five-Year Plan of Rs. 28 crores. formulated by the Patna District Development Committee, and demanded that the Government approve and execute it. The conference was held at Mana from June 20 to 22, Ramavtar Shastri, Vice-Presi-dent, Bihar State Kisan Sabha, presiding, Delegates and visitors from eleven thanas attended the conference.

Patna District is deficit in patha District is denote in grain production and hence the conference demanded that the Government pass the land ceiling legislation with the amendments prowith the amendments pro-posed by the Bihar State Risan Sabha and execute major irrigation schemes. The Kisan Sabha is agitating for extension of canals, sinking of tube-wells in non-canal and Diara areas and taming the Panchana, Ghora Katora Dhoba, Poonpun and other rivers of the district for irrigation purposes. The Kisan Sabha has also demanded the gation nedlate execution of the Badshahi Pain in Phulwari and the Dansiva. Scheme in nu so as to provide irrigation facilities to about a hundred villages.

of resolutions de- Singh and Ramavtar Shastri. JULY 9, 1961



minority or calling them Pakistani agents, etc., and above all, its indecent, un-fair and sordid attacks on Prime Minister Nehrn can guess that this rag is the mouthpiece of the most reactionary, rabidly communal and fascistic

It is not difficult to see the Organiser speaks.

cratic provisions from the proposed Panchayat Samiti and District Council Bill, end to social oppression and in-equalities, construction of a pacca bundh on both the sides of river Poonpun, rehabilitation of the erosion sufferers of Manu and Moka-mah, grant of adequate compensation and alternative livelihood to the peasants whose lands are being acquir-ed for developmental work, completion of the Bivharat work and extension of the period of rent collection from March to June 30 every year, etc.

The conference elected a new District Kisan Council consisting of 21 members. Ramavatar Shastri was re elected President and Ran nand Singh Secretary of the Patna District Kisan Sabha.

On June 22, a mass meet-

ing was held in Manu Gan-dhi Hat, Ramavtar Shastri. presiding. Bhogendra Jha, Secretary, Bihar State Kisan Sabha, addressing the rally stressed the need of a strong Kisan Sabha consisting of . all shades of oninion. The meeting was also addressed by Sushila Yadav, Rama-nand Singh, Ram Narain Singh, Singh, Ram Sujan undred villages. Bhigh, tahi Shigh, Bhiyaneshwar Sharma, Tej-The conference passed a narain Vidyarthi, Narain

And it is this link with the pro-imperialist and anti-Communist forces headed by the U.S. which inspires the political writings of this rag. The editor of Organiser should be happy (and so its pen-pushers) that for serving the interest of the impe rialists, he is being offered a scholarship for study in the United States. Let him come back with at least some new techniques of fighting Communism But let him also remember what history has so often shown---hired pen-pushers cannot stop the advance of a revolutionary idea.

#### PLOTTERS OUTSIDE

P UNJAB Chief Minister Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon has made sensa-tional disclosures in a Press Conference recently According to him, the Pun-jab Government had "re-liable information" that reading matter meant to create bad blood among the various communities of India was being smuggled on a very large scale by Pakistan into this country.

According to the Chief Minister, such literature was either anti-Hindu o anti-Sikh or anti-Muslim with Sikh authors writing against Hindus and vice versa and Hindu writers writing against Muslims

and vice versa. All this-sometimes under fictitious names, "but they could be real even"-was being don sions in India.

The activities of Pak. istani agents in this cou try have come to light not for the first time. But this time one thing is very clear from the Punjab Chief Minister's statement -foreign Powers are interested in whipping ested in whipping up imunal tension in In-

But communal tension and riots are being en-gineered not only in India but also in Pakistan. It may be that there is some plan to stir up communal hysteria in both the countries. India and Pakistan have suffered the most from communal strife and bloodshed as a result of the British policy of mak-ing the two Indian com-munities fight each other.

The British are no more directly present on the scene in our two countries but the imperialist plotters are still alive. The esent masters of dictato Ayub may be plotting to encourage the communal elements in both the coun-

I feel that the Government of India, despite its declarations not to allow the emergence of communal forces in the country,

is still moving very slowly The danger of communal strife is both from plotters from outside as well as within. The Home Ministry should not forget this

### OIL

#### PIRATES

N OW it is no more a question of specula-tion. Oil has fabulous prospects in this country. But the discovery of the new oil belts has ade possible by the "in-strious" Western oil dustrious' companies. It is the fruit of joint labour of Indian technicians and friends from the Socialist countries.

Eager to corner the fruits of this labour, oil politics has taken a don gerous trend. News come that some oil maps have been stolen from Dehra Dun. Who has done it? It is difficult to say but once again it is not so difficult to guess.

The thieves are inside the house and they are too th active!

In the last issue of New Age, in this column, writ-ing under the caption, FSP Flirts with Communalists, it was mentioned that Dr. Farid Ansari helped the Jamat-e-Islami in holding the Deeni Taleemi conference. The gentleman con-eerned is not Dr. Farid Ansari but Dr. Faridi, leader of the PSP Group in the U.P. Legislative Council. The error is regretted.

-AGRADOOT

MEET

## industries, construction of industries, removal of anti-demo-

S IX hundred delegates attended the Miners' Conference in the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore State which was inaugu rated by Parvati Krishnan, M.P., on June 23 last. M. C. Narasimhan, MLA, presided.

S. A. Dange, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, addressing the gathering, exhorted the workers to fight communa. lism and castelsm and to unite in defence of their rights and interests and to win better conditions of work and life.

He dwelt at length on the working of the public sector industries and criticised the way in which they were ing run with particular reference to the treatment of workers, their work condi-tions and demands. He said that workers should put in their best to successfully run these industries and unite to win and defend their interests.

The delegates sess the conference were held on June 24 and 25. V. M. Govindan and B. R. Gembeeram, trade union leaders presided over the sessions. A number

NEW AGE

of worker delegates partici- castelsm and all other forms pated in the discussions. of disruption.

MINERS

Among the resolutions passed by the conference those demanding:

Better conditions of life and work, recognition of trade union activity in the Hutti Gold Mines and other manganese mines in the State

Repeal of prohibition;

End to victimisation re lease of all persons impri-soned for political and trade union activities and withdrawal of prosecutions:

Adequate welfare, sanitary and hospital facilities for miners:

Better housing facilities;

Adequate compensation for underground workers who contract tuberculosis;

Revision of dearness allowance scheme to compensate adequately the abnormal rise in the cost of living.

Resolutions were also adop-ted demanding land reforms and calling on the workers. to fight communalism and people in

S. S. Miraikar, President of the AITUC, addressing the delegates and other activists of the trade union movement, appealed to workers to close their ranks against commu-nalism and casteism and disruption and resist all attacks on their rights and interests He called on the Government, to run the industry in the best interests of the nation and the workers employed in it. He called on the workers to agitate and, if necessary, fight for their dearness allowance demand.

K. T. Raju and Smt. Pappa, leaders of the railway work-ers of the Southern Railway, ers of the conclusion addressed the conclusion rally of the conference on June 25th. They appealed an unity, better organisation for unity, better organisation and for united struggle to re-sist all attacks on their rights and interests and to defend the country, the people and the trade union movement from the vicious attacks of communal elements reactionaries

There were cultural shows every evening which were at-tended by a large number of

PAGE SEVEN

The peoples of South and Southeast Asia entered the decisive battle against the colonialists earlier than many other peoples. More than ten years have passed since the colonial regimes in India, Indonesia, Burma and Ceylon collapsed under the blows of the national-liberation revolutions, and their peoples obtained the liberation revolutions, and their peoples obtained the right to independent Statchood. These countries have made palpable economic progress. The productive forces have developed at a faster pace, the founda-tion has been laid for a national industry, and agricultural output has gone up. Stable economic rela-tions have been established with the Socialist world.

countries with the capitalist

world market has appreciably dwindled. This process has gone espe-

cially far in Indonesia. As late as 1957 the Big Five of Dutch firms controlled as much as 80 per cent of that country's im-

Burma, where before the war foreign companies controlled all of its foreign trade, today

they account for only 20-30

per cent of the export and import operations.

The State sector plays

the biggest part in pushing foreign capital out of fore-

ign trade, and today State

organisations play a pro-minent role in the foreign

trade of many of the South-east Asia countries. In Indonesia, State organisa-tions handle 90 per cent of

the country's foreign trade, in India and Pakistan 40 to 50 per cent of the import operations, in Burma,

roughly one-third of that country's import and two-thirds of its export opera-tions, and in Ceylon some 25 per cent of the imports.

\*Concentration of imports and exports in the hands of

WHAT, then, has changed in that area, even in those enmeshed in the web of mili-capitalist world market? What has their conquest of inde-pendent Statehood yielded them in this respect?

10

#### What Is Being Changed?

In answering these ques-tions it should be borne in mind that probably in no sector of colonial economy did the omnipotence of colonics with the outside world. Imports and exports of the Southeast Asia coun-tries before their liberation were almost completely in the bonds of foreign firms. and native companies, where they did crop up (as in India and Thailand, for example), dragged out a miserable existence. Control of imports and ex-

ports had but one purpose. ports had but one purpose, namely, to ensure parent-State capital privileged.con-ditions for buying up raw material and foodstuffs and State Sector selling their manufactures in the markets of a particular colony from among the coun-tries of Southeast Asia. As a result, a limited group of . States could establish ties with those countries, and among these States the parent State always held a lominant position

As far as customs duties were concerned, the borders of those countries were nractically nothing but sym as the foreign importers and exporters carried on trade not with India, Indonesia or Burma, for example, but strictly speaking, in India, Indonesia and Burma, independently buying up raw material and foodstuffs in renote areas in those countries directly from producers, and selling their manufactured articles in the countries' home market through their own sales network.

Thus, the right to repre-sent the Southeast Asla counries in the external market was usurped by the colonialists in that period to the same extent as the right to represent those countries in inter-national relations generally.

#### Access To World Market

Consequently, the present position of the Southeast Asia countries in the capitalist world market cannot be pro-perly assessed without taking into consideration how the conditions of those countries' very access to the world market have changed in the past

The collapse of the colonial regimes was the beginning of the end of the unchecked the end of the unchecked the southeast and the Southeast Asia countries' jute articles (from 29.3 to 31.8 per cent). Indicative in this

sense is the admission by Burma's Minister of Com-merce U Twin that though, since the country has won its independence, Burma nation als had wide access to the im-port business "there were still very few prospering Burmes

#### Past History

The former one-sided ori-entation of Southeast Asia's foreign trade on the parent States has become past his-tory, and the rate at which this process has gone on can be seen from the table given below, which has been in up from United Nations up from Unite tistical data :

the big the of build			
firms controlled as much as 80 per cent of that country's im-	THE SHARE OF BRITAIN, U.S.A., FRANCE & IN THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THEIR F	OPM	LAND
port and export operations.	COLONIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA	U.L.	
Today the Dutch foreign	(in per cent of total trade)	1.1	
trade companies are national-	DRITAIN	1938	1959
ised, and Indonesia is con-	in foreign trade of India and Pakistan	32.9	22.9
ducting its foreign trade it- self.	in foreign trade of Ceylon UNITED STATES	36.9	18.0 26.3
In India, according to the	in foreign trade of the Philippines	75.9	50.4
latest official data, in 1958	FRANCE		
foreign companies retained	in foreign trade of Laos Cambodia		3.8
only 30 per cent of their ex- port and 17 per cent of their	South Vietnam	50.0	30.5 21.4
import operations, and in	HOLLAND		<i>6</i> 1.2
Burma, where before the war	in foreign trade of Indonesia	20.7	1.9

have the opportunity of mak-ing use of the competition and contradictions in the market between the principal imperialist countries with which they do business and thereby obtain more favourable terms in their economic relations with the capitalist world

creasingly patent the striving to subordinate their ties with the foreign market to the solution of the pressing problems of their economic development. Characteristic fea-tures of this policy are the protectionist measures taken to protect the national industry coupled with measures to foster exports, a rigid foreign the import of commodities of secondary importance, the exchange policy to restrict secondary importance, the attempts to make foreign trade operations more efficient, and so on

#### New Trends

State organisations, practice has shown, has become the most reliable barrier to the penetration of foreign capital The results of this policy can be seen in the new trends that are characterisin the sphere of foreign trade Private native companies often find themselves power-less to stand up against the tic, for example, of their import development: Ma-, chinery and other equip-ment have become the competition of the foreign monopolies, and in some cases, counteracting the deve-lopment of the State sector, chief import items of many they willingly let foreign capital participate in their activities. It is noteworthy that private Indian firms countries in that area. To illustrate, during the course of its Second Five-Year Plan. India spent 550 million have in recent years partly yielded their position to foreign companies in the import and export of a numdollars a year on the aver-age on the import of ma-chinery, and today equip-ment makes up more than 30 per cent of her imports as against 21 per cent in 1950-51. And in the Third ber of important commodities. Especially appreciable is the rise in the per cent of import by foreign firms in India of metals (from 9.9 per Five-Year Plan period, it is expected that her imports of equipment will average 800 million dollars a year. cent in 1956 to 16.8 in/ 1958 electrical equipment (from 52.4 to 57.9 per cent), and cotton (from 9 to 12 per cent), In Ceylon the imports of equipment in 1959 made up 17 per cent of total imports and in private exports of cot-ton (from 17.3 to 22.7 per cent), cotton yarn and fabrics (from 6.4 to 8.9 per cent), and that year against 7.5 per cent in 1950; in Burma it was 27 per cent in 1956 against 12 per cent in 1950,

It would, however, be premature to overestimate the importance of the changes that have taken place. The former complete dominion of the colonialists in the foreign commerce of South-east Asia has, of course, been seriously undermined. but at the same time mono poly capital of the develop ed imperialist States is doing everything it can to keep this key lever of eco-nomic influence, and, in the final analysis, of plun-

E & HOLLAND R FORMER SIA	nomic relati Socialist con Indonesia, C
1938 1959	and Cambodi taken the roa
	cooperation y
32.9 <sup>22.9</sup> 18.0	list States.
36.9 26.3	
75.9 50.4	have those comercial relation
3.8 50.0 30.5	loping in the c market? And

The countries in that area ture today remind one of the ave the opportunity of mak-ag use of the competition and held full sway. In a number of countries

foreign companies are as active in the field of foreign trade as before. Until very

recently those companies retained practically all foreign trade in petroleum and pet-roleum products. Even in Indonesia, which has gone further than the other countries in the area to free itself from foreign dependence, the oil companies enjoy to this day the benefits of complete foreign exchange autonomy Foreign companies retain the bulk of trade in rubber, tea, tin, sugar, jute and articles made of jute, and certain other commodities which

determine the physiognomy of that area's countries in the world market. Foreign banks dealing in foreign exchange finance a good part of those countries' foreign trade operations. The 16 foreign banks functioning in India to this day have con-centrated in their hands more than four-fifths of the total financing of the country's foreign trade. As to marine shipping, the mono-poly of the big foreign shipping companies remains firm and they make big profits from handling cargo ship-ments to and from the South-east Asia countries.

#### Greater Independence

And yet there can be no doubt that the shift of State power to national Govern-ments has given the coun-tries of Southeast Asia, for the first time since they have been drawn into the system of controllet world montrol and capitalist world market rela tions, the objective no

#### \* by M. PANKIN

Southeast Asia.

POSITION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

of independently determining the nature and main directions of their foreign trade relations. And though opportunities are being le use of far from fully, distinct trends can be seen in those countries towards grea-ter independence in develop-ing their economic and commercial ties with the outside

#### **Relations** With Socialist Camp

The most striking mani-festation of this trend is the establishment by them of increasingly broader eco-nomic relations with the untries, India. Ceylon, Burma lia have firmly

market? And what are the chief results of the developper cent). ment of those relations in the past decade?

As we know, since the war the situation in the capitalist world market as a whole has been developing unfavourably for the less developed coun-tries. In the World Economic Survey for 1958, put out by the United Nations, we read the

Two main conclusio ns can be drawn from this table.

FIRST. Southeast Asia is, in point of fact, the only group of less developed coun-tries whose share in the capitalist world trade is less today than before the war. In 1957, the countries of Southeast Asia accounted for 7.3 per cent of total world trade, and in 1959 to 5.8. Latin America's share, on the other hand, went up from 7.7 per cent to 9.4, the Near and Middle East's from 1.2 to 3.3 per cent, and Africa's from 55 to 64 per cent. Moreover, the trend noted is characteristic of all the principal countries of

#### Export Trade

A decline in their share of the capitalist world trade is noted for India and Pakistan oad of economic with the Socia-with the Socia-the case, how lons been deve-capitalist world i what are the of the develop-ing from 2.7 per cent in 1937 to 1.8 in 1959), Indonesia from 1.6 to 0.6 per cent), and Burma (from 0.5 to 0.2 per cent). Only Malaya showed a slight rise in its share of world trade (from 0.9 to one of the develop-per cent). What are the reasons for it? As we know, the develop-ment of export trade can be impeded if there is a shortage of export resources or if there is difficulty in marketing exis difficulty in marketing ex-port goods. And indeed; the countries of Southeast Asia have in recent years been up against a limited supply, and even a shortage of some of the commodities they export. Owing to the increase in home consumption, India's export resources of restable SECOND, the trend to a decline in the share of all countries in that area in world trade is especially

manifest in exports. According to United Nations statistics, while world exports be-tween 1950 and 1959 went up from 57,000 million dollars to

export resources of vegetable oils and wool are growing smaller, as do Pakistan's cotton resources. Indonesia's ex-port base for a number of

that foreign trade in raw materials and foodstuffs has declined in respect of total world trade, and this has pri-marily affected the interests of the underdeveloped coun- rise has been purely nominal. tries. The Southeast Asia countries are typical expor-ters of raw materials and foodstuffs.

In 1955-57 eight commodi-ties (rubber, petroleum and Malaya's receipts rose altoge-petroleum products, tea, rice, ther by nine per cent (from coconuts and its products, ites, rice, cocton, and jute) accounted for three-quarters of the value of those countries' exports. This makes the position of those countries in the capitalist world market parti-cularly unfavourable. Testifying to this, among other things, are the calculations given below on the basis of statistical data compiled by the International Bank for astruction and Development.

plantation crops, primarily rubber, has been seriously undermined as a result of the rapacious exploitation of the plantations by the Dutch colonialists in their effort in

In the period under review, Pakistan's receipts from ex-ports declined by 34 per cent (from 439 million dollars to 321 million), Indonesia's and IMPERIALIST COUNTRIES' PU COMMODITIES IN SO (in thousand USA Britain FRG Holland

FRG

FRG Bolland

Japan COPRA USA

ther by nine per cent (from 800 million dollars to 872 million and from 1,311 million dollars to 1,435 million res-Hollan. Japan TEA USA Britz pectively), India's by 13 per cent (from 1,146 million dol-lars to 1,308 million), and so on. -Japan RICE USA Britain

Of special interest are the figures for Southeast Asia's exports to the capitalist mar ket, from which a trend to stagnation and even to a decline can be seen particularly clearly.

THE SHARE OF SOUTHEAST AS WORLD TRA	IA IN T DE	HE CA	APITA	LIST	Britain FRG Holland
(in per cen	t)			• •	Japan JUTE
WORLD EXPORTS Total of which :	1937 100	1950 100	1955 100	1959 100	USA Britain FRG Holland
Southeast Asia Near and Middle East Africa Latin America	9,2 1.3 5.3 8.3	9.0 3.2 6.6 13.4	6.8 3.6 6.4 10.9	5.8 3.9 5.9 9.5	Japan JUTE ARTICLES USA Britain
WORLD IMPORTS Total of which :	100	100		109 -	FRG Holland Japan
Southeast Asia Near and Middle East Africa Latin America	5.7 1.1 5.7 6.2	7.1 2.4 7.3 11.3	6.3 2.6 7.1 10.3	5.9 2.8 6.9 9.9	HARD FIBRES, EXCEPT JUTE USA Britain FRG
-International					Holland Janan

#### DEVELOPMENT OF EXPORTS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA (in million dollars)

in the last decade. Its receipts from exports in the last eight years—1952 to 1959 inclusive —have averaged 5,323 million dollars a year, with maximum divergences from the average ranging between plus and minus 7-75 per cent. In other words, Southeast Asia's ex-port trade in the capitalist

port trade in the capitalist market has got into a blind

world

dering those countries. In analysing the foreign trade of any Southeast Asia country we find no few "birth-

given made sta-	marks" of the colonial era and in some cases it is hard to notice any changes for the better: so much does the pic-	1
IN SO	S.A., FRANCE & HOLLAND E OF THEIR FORMER UTHEAST ASIA	
ent of	total trade) 1938 1959	
ndia	2000 2000	

Total 1950 1955 1958 1959 5,171 5,762 5,258 5,881 of which to capitalist countries 5,027 5,590 4,960 5,455 -Direction of International Trade

The position of Southeast Asia's countries as exporters to the world capitalist market has appreciably deteriorated in the last decade. Its receipts to squeeze out the maximum possible profit from the pro-perty that was slipping away from them. That, however, is not

from them. That, however, is not what has determined the development of the export trade of those countries by and large. The main reason for the unsatisfactory state of exports in that area should be sought in the deterioration of the marketing conditions of the goods they traditionally sell in the capitalist world mar-ket. This is manifested in various ways.

FIRST, imports to the bigger imperialist countries of a number of commodities ex-ported by Southeast Asia have in recent years remain-ed at one and the same level. or have gone down. An idea of this is furnished by the following indexes based on data compiled from customs statistics of the respective conutries. (See table below): Thus with respect to the enumerated - commodities the

five big importing countries, among them the relatively rapidly developing FRG and Japan, the only item they bought more in 1959 than in bought more in 1959 than in 1955 was jute, and at that the increase was altogether seven per cent. per cent, and jute articles close to 20 per cent. The com-parisons given are especially indicative because after 1955 the year 1959 was the most successful year for Southeast Asia in respect of the deve-lopment of their exports. SECOND, the deterioration

SECOND, the deterioration of the area's selling condi-tions in the capitalist world market is shown by the de-clining prices of the commo-dities those countries export. According to data compiled by International Financial Statistics the two selections of the selection of the selection. by International Financial Statistics, the average export prices level in 1959 in per cent of 1950 was 63 for Pakistan, 92 for Indonesia, and 97 for the Philippiness and Thailand

export problems, explaining Far East.

dentedly aggravated. This is due to the contraction of the sphere of imperialist rule, the general increasing instability of the capitalist deepening of the capitalist tions of capitalism nation-ally and internationally.

Contributing in no small gree to the aggravation of marketing problem is the degree to the the break-up of the colonial sys-tem and the independent appearance of yesterday's colonies in the capitalist world market.

If we analyse the condition for selling their goods in the capitalist market that have developed in the last decade Thanana. The explanation generally Asia, we shall find that with respect to many of their export commodities those counfor the countries of Southeast The explanation generally given by bourgeois economists for the difficulties experienc-ed by the less developed countries in selling their the growing competition from commodities in the world capitalist market is the rela-tive drop in the demand for natural raw materials due to this viewpoint in their detail-ed study of Southeast Asia's export problems, explaining

SOUTHEAST ASIA'S SHARE IN THE WORLD'S EXPORTS OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES (in per cent of total world exports)

				-ia cap	0103)	
Rubber	•				1934-38 92.8	1955-57 90.8
Cotton Hard Fibr	oc (ovel	neive of			21.6	8.3
Tobacco	CS (CAU	Terve OI	Jute)		48.8 16.4	23.3 8.9
Coffee Tin		9			6.0 63.2	3.7 58.1
-Economic	Survey	of Asia	and the	Far Es	st. 1959_6	0 - 50



-Ec

and tea the purchases re-mained at the same level, and as regards the rest of the commodities, purchases of rubber dropped nearly colonialists in their effort in rubber dropped nearly ten the final period of their rule per cent, of rice and copra 30

CHASES THEAST CONS)	' ASI/		anatina ≹
1955	1957	1958	1959
600	510	422	512
279	253	257	180
157	139	134	139
18	18	11	11
95	148	138	172
40 199 5 7 2	39 234 6 8 1	39 235 6 1	39 202 6 1
0	0	0	0
55	35	24	22
29	30	37	45
104	43	38	32
277	221	96	102
46	. 54	45	50
207	320	235	131
99	177	86	49
51	46	48	55
52	60	38	68
132	151	132	150
90	94	77	72
11	13	9	11
31	38	33	38
359 74 	232 51 97	222 56 6 1	268 68 5 1
46	62	54	52
57	54	43	45
16	20	21	23
17	17	11	11
65	80	71	74

As to the other hard fibres the difficulties encountered in selling those countries' pro-ducts in the foreign market by "technical changes," in the consumer countries, "in-elastic proposals," and so on; moreover, they class these reasons with the decisive factors making for deterioration of the area's marketing con-ditions in the capitalist countries (Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959,

Bangkok, 1960). It is perfectly obvious that underlying all these argu-ment, is the unexpressed thought that the less deve-loped countries, those of Southeost Asia Southeast Asia among them, are in the present instance "objectively" victims of gene-ral human progress and not of the processes associated with a particular social system. That these arguments of the bourgeois economists are theoretically unsound hoe been shown in a special article carried by this journal. (A. Frumkin, Bourgeois Economists on "Trading Condi-tions" of Underdeveloped tions" of Underdeveloped Countries, Vneshnyaya Tor-govlya, No. 7, 1960). All that might be added to this is the following

#### Market Problem

At the present stage of the general crisis of capi-talism, as is stated in the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties, the market prob-

It might appear that South-east Asia's commodities have been pushed out of the mar-ket by competitor countries ket by competitor countries of Latin America (which ex-port tin, cotton, coffee, manganese ore, mica and hard fibres), of Africa (which export rubber, cotton, tobacco, vegetable oil and oil seed), and of the Near and Middle East (which export cotton and tobacco). Actually because East (which export cotton and tobacco). Actually, however, it is not Latin America, Africa and the Arab East that are Southeast Asia's competitors but the monopolies of the big imperialist States which con-trol the chief resources of Bollvia's tin, Brazil's coffee and manganese ore, Rhode and manganese, ore, Rhode-sia's tobacco, and many other

#### Sharper Competition

This kind of competition between the countries in the East that are struggling for economic independence and the monopolies of the imperialist Powers which are operating in the world market is a new thing in international economic relations. And the more the countries of the East free the sharper the competition

When a monopoly appears in the market it strives not just to buy a commodity pro-duced in one or another underdeveloped country. In present-day conditions the mechanics of a commercial transaction materially limits the possibility of deriving maximum profit from it. The important thing for a mono-poly is to get access to the

A ON PAGE 12

### SIBERIAN JOURNEY-I

It was actually the month of March, but it is still winter in this part of the world. All our journalist friends were surprised. Not that nobody had visited Siberia before; there had been quite a few western journalists there lately as the East is unanimously con-sidered to be the future of the Soviet Union, but that wanted to go there in winter, as the dread of the Siberian winter was still there, with all the associations of the sufferings of old exiles and revolutionaries in tsarist Russia that we had read so much about.

**B** UT we (and we means We were pampered again Denis Ogden, the Daily with more good food (includ-ing the famous Omul, the fish L), decided "to do" Siberia from lake Baikal) and soon

winter". Afted all, declared, Siberia and er have been associated with each other since any body knew anything about Russia. And what will Sibe-ria be without winter anyway? "Especially for an Inmy friend Ogden add. dian ed. Of course, in spite of our brave journalistic front we both hoped in our heart of hearts that it would not be so cold in Siberia, now in March

And another reason we had decided to go "far from Moscow" was the remark we had often heard from eptical foreigners and even from some Soviet citizens: "Moscow after all is NOT the Soviet Union", we had heard this times without number. And so we decided to go so far from Moscow that nobody could dare say it was near that we went.

so we took a map of the Soviet Union and looked for a place really far away. And found Khabarovsk, it was really "at the other end". And why Khabarovsk of all places? Why not Khabarovsk of all places? Why not Khabarov-sk?—was our reply. So it was. decided that we were to begin with Khabarovsk on the Amur, and then ."go backwards" and "do those remote areas". like Chita, Irkutsk, Bratsk, lake Baikal, some gold mines if possible and some Buryat-Mongol places thrown wards" and "do those in. That was our plan and thus began our "explora-tions".

#### THE JOURNEY

So at 12.25, midday, our jet liner TU-104 on its regula light promptly took off dead on time. There were the usual passengers, including a wo-nah with a brand new baby flight pror and a man with two pups in zipper bags, who were a bit uneasy for the first part of the burner of the first part of the journey. And we started with sweets and mineral water and fruit drinks not the good glassware—had an excellent lunch in stratosexcellent lunch in stratos-phere-boullion, steak, rice, black caviare, oranges, grape juice-at the speed of 500 miles per hour. We had been told, again by our foreign journalist friends, that the service in boot foreign service in local Soviet lines was "not so good". I note the details to show that the flight was just as comfortable as on any Western aif-line betweer European capitals.

At 3.15 we had arrived at far away Omsk. The airport was well equipped with a radar scanner in operation, we had a little "rest" after the "rigours of the first lap" of our Siberian journey, the crew of the aircraft was crew or the aircraft was changed. The sky began to turn red at 3.30, our time, getting ready. for sunset, which actually happened at

We were up with the gods again for our two-hour-and-forty-minutes hop to Irkutsk. PAGE TEN

down, the big and impressive Lenin Square with its fine buildings (and Kostelyov's remark as we drove hotel; "Five years ago bears used to roam here"), And our hotel the FAR EAST on the main street, a smart four-floor pink building picked out with white, with huge glass doors and shining metal, woodwork and furniture local with made in semi-contem style. Everything looked like near Moscow, only our yawns reminded us of the distance were going down over the broad river and neon lights of Irkutsk: There was the characteristic swift braking of the TU after touching ground, and again asked to rest in the airport lounge where the sign was in Te

#### OUT-OF-DATE

we had covered.

to

orary

I must mention here, by the way, that account of the air-journey is already out-of-date as the world's biggest airliner, the TU-114, which took Khrushchov to America and made a record breaking non-stop run, now flies between Moscow and Khabarovsk non-ston in nine hours, the longest air route in the Soviet Union, as the advertise-ments says, seven thousand kilometres. London to New York is nearer.

still fuesday in Moscow, but here in our plane it was already Wednesday according to schedule. Tea and biscuits at 9.10 and soon our plane was making its full circle over the great Amur before landing. Soon after breakfast we started work and soon Dimi-tri Chepelenko, Chairman of the Khabarovsk Regional Economic Council, was telling-Soon after breakfast We saw beautiful reflections of the moon on its broad ice-fields and the town stretching along one bank for some 45 kilometres. Soon after eleven (p.m. acus in his large office room with the help of big maps what this huge area was like and what were its ambitious plans for the near future. In the excitement of all that we As we drove to town with

gines. agricultural gines, agricultural machi-nes, high voltage cables..." and a long list followed. "But we shall make ma-chines that are economical so as not to duplicate what is being done in the neigh-houring regions". machibouring regions".

A number of power stations are being built and there is a perspective plan to build a giant one-and-a-half million Kw hydroelectric station on' the Amur. Overall production by 1980 will be increased fivefold as compared with targets for 1965 at the end of the current plan.

All this expansion is going on without any large-scale influx of workers from the West. Mechanisation and automation is the way to increased productivity of labour. "The factories of today can-"The factories of today can-not be compared with the old ones we used to have". A new fully-automated coke en-richment plant just built in the city employed only 83 workers instead of the 400 in the old plant the old plant ....

We asked about housing. New factories were producing big-panel ferro-concrete prefabricated housing. Of course the old method brick building is also continuing. Today on the average people have six square metres of housing space per person but by 1965 this will be increased to nine. New construction is in the form of four-storey small blocks.

What of the living standard, what about

Average wage in factories is 120 new roubles (five rupees equal to one rouble), in mines, iron and steel

and machine building most people earn 300 to 400 rou-bles per month. Those who

work in Northern Regions

get 80 per cent bonus for the cold climate.

BLACK DRAGON

We learnt the interesting

of the Academies of Sciences

you can't put an oar in with-out hitting a fish". A sort

out hitting a fish". A sort called Kaluga weighs up to 600 kilograms. There is a lot of the precious Keta which comes up the river from the sea to produce red caviare.

We were impatient to have

two countries studying

of the

# FAR FROM MOSCOW

Dimitry Kostelyov, deputy chief of TASS in the Khabarovsk Region, it was twilight and morning, the clock in our Pobeda car showed 7 o'clock The night which began at 3.45 pm. had ended before it really got going. The time. difference between here and Moscow is seven hours, this was the only thing which gave us the feeling that we had come a long way. And as our friend Kostelyov

And as our friend Kostelyòv started telling us the things we could do and the people expected us "after breakfast" (we had informed them ear-lier of our needs) our dreams of a night's sleep faded, this night we had really-lost on the way.

where the signs were in Ko-rean and Chinese, besides Russian, we were immediately

convinced that this was the

far-away East, in all other respects we could be still in Europe.

We crossed the

Baikal in darkness. It was

still Tuesday in Moscow

cording to us) we landed.

lake

#### EAST AND WEST

"Well, here we are in Khabarovsk, in real cold Sibe-ria", we said contentedly rubbing our hands, but to our surprise we were told em-phatically that this was NOT Siberia. We had over-shot it and landed in the Soviet Far East. "Over there in the West people tend to think that everything east of the Urals is Siberia." The "Far East"? Well, the farther the better for our purpose. "Over there in the West"-we heard there in the west —we heard this repeated many times that day and soon realised that it meant Russia here and not "the West" in our sense. And we started to ad-just our thinking to the new

Both of us were pleasantly surprised by the town. Clean houses, colour washed, yei-low, light pink and green. Clean streets mostly up and discovered, our sleep was long, forgotten and wide awake we saw a new world opening up before our eyes.

Khabarovsk celebrated its centenary in 1958, it was founded by a Russian mer-Khabarov chant-explorer whose monument we saw later in the town. But it remained a small place, and before 1917 the largest enter-prise was a cigarette making factory employing 50 people. Now there are 146 industrial-undertakings, 28 branches of industry supplied for fact that there is a joint Soviet-Chinese Commission industry, supplying 70 per cent of the machinery used cent of the machinery used in the area and even export-ing compressors and power equipment to India, China, UAR and Cuba. "Our aim," Chepelenko was saying, "is to build up a new iron, steel and engineering control in the water resources of Amur and flood regulation. China has long suffered from widespread floods of this giant river and the Chinese call it the River of the Black Dragon. Draft recommendations will be ready this year. And there is a engineering centre in the Far East, We want to be indepen-dent of the West." And "West." as I said earlier, was Moscow and everything West of the Urals. long-term plan to build canal links between the Amur, Yellow Sea and Gulf of Peter, the Great. China in Khaba-rovsk is "just on the other side" about forty miles up the river.

of the Urals. Apart from heavy industry, food and light industry is also developing, furniture-making is being expanded ("people from Riga helped in this"), there is enough timber, coal and iron ore. "We are independent in this respect". There is some gold also.

During the Seven-Year Plan the aim is to develop all the resources to the full —this means paper and cellulose, fisheries. Enough cellulose, fisheries. Enough vegetables are produced in spite of the harsh cold cli-mate. And, of course, ma-chine-building is to be ex-panded. "We are already producing radiators, heat-ing equipment. direct en-We were impatient to nave a close look at the river and after our talk went to see the Amur. As we stood on the high bank that cold and sun-ny day a sight opened before our eyes which I shall never forest. It was a fantastic equipment, diesel en- forget. It was a fantastic

NEW AGE

¥ From MASOOD ALI KHAN

view of a weird and strange beauty. Here was this mighty river in its white armour of solid ice, spread out before us for miles and miles. The opposite bank was some two miles away scarcely visible.

#### ROAD ON ICE

Hundreds of black dots on the white ice were moving one after the other across the Amur. Countless fully loaded trucks were crossing the icebound river, bringing sand from the other bank for construction sites, and others, empty ones, were hurrying back for more. There were many "roads" on the ice and one way traffic with signs, as we saw later. And here and there near small holes, behind small manmade walls of ice to break the wind, people sat like Eskimoes fishing in the cold water below the two-metre thick layer of ice. They were amateurs enjoying a day's SDort!

Later we drove in the car to the middle of the river and saw the h eavy trucks rumbling past, it was difficult to believe that difficult to believe that there was a huge river flowing under our feet. We were told that even huge excavators cross the river like that and trains could be made to go over the ice if required. if required.

One of the interesting per-One of the interesting per-sons we met in far off Kha-barovsk was the 36-year-old mayor of the town, Nikolai Putintsev. He had been a Putnessey. He had been a metal worker, who later be-came a history teacher after graduating from the Teach-ers Training Institute. He is at the Mayor's post for the last two years. A real enthu-slast for his work the facts and information he gave us could fill fifty pages. Here is some of it to give you an idea of the progress Khaba-rovsk has made:

Before the revolution the Before the revolution the population was 50,000 now it is 3,52,000. About a hundred factories of all kinds have been built. In 1917, there were only 11 primary and one secondary school, now there are 104 of which 24 are even-ing or shift schools. There are five higher educational institutes with ebut 12 thous institutes with about 12 thousand students. Only last year six new schools and boarding schools with places have been completed. places have been completed. During last two years 270,000 square metres of living space nearly 10,000 average flats were built in which 35,000 people moved in. This year, the figure will be much big-ger. There are thirty hospi-tals with 12,000 doctors and 22,000 para-medical nerson-22,000 para-medical personnel. Five hundred new hosnel. Five nunarea new nus-pital beds were. added last year and 20 new nurseries and kindergartens. built. There are three theatres, countless cinemas and clubs

There is a twenty-five-year development plan of the Mayor spoke in great de-tail and with a great deal of enthusiasm. And then he took us in his car to show miles and miles of construc-tion sights and new buildings "to prove that my propaganda is based on facts". He was quite thrilled with the idea that I was from India, and declared that I was the first Indian to visit his beloved Khabarovsk on the Amur.

(To be continued)

JULY 9, 1961



ABOVE : A four-storeyed hostel newly built in Ulan Bator. More residential buildings will be built during Mongolia's Third Plan. RIGHT : New living quarters for herdsmen of the Kazakh nationality.

**O**<sup>N</sup> this July 11, the Mongolian People's Republic celebrates its fortieth anniversary. Forty years is a short period in the history of a country but in this Is a short period in the history of a country but in this period Mongolia has traversed a long path—from a stage when the sole occupation of the people was nomadic animal husbandry, it has now reached the stage where the social and economic foundations for the extensive building of Socialsm have already been hundred thousand

Six square miles in area, with a population of one million. ongolia lies in the heart of Asia bordering on the Soviet Union in the north and the People's Republic of China in the south, east and west.

#### Struggle For Freedom

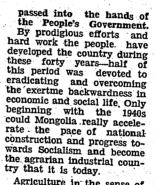
One of the ancient coun-tries of the world with a rich and distinctive culture, Mongolia lost its independence at the end of the 17th century when it was invaded by the when it was invaded by the Manchu conquerors. Then began one of the most difficult and darkest periods of its history and two centuries of this alien yoke was one of the factors that hampered the country's development. Mongolia entered the twentieth century as one of the

most backward countries of Asia-feudal despotism reigning supreme and the ed even of their basic human rights.

Heroic struggles were fought against the foreign oppressors till at last the hated Manchu regime was overthrown in 1911. A Mongolian State was established with a monarch at its head but the country could not then achieve full independence.

Mongolia was again occupied by foreign aggres-sors in 1919. The reign of savage terror that followed, instead of forcing the peo-ple to their knees, kindled their wrath and the mighty struggle that they waged ended in victory when in the wake of the Great October Socialist Revolu-tion in neighbouring Russia, the Mongolian people carried out the anti-impe-rialist and anti-feudal re-volution in 1921 and power

JULY 9, 1961



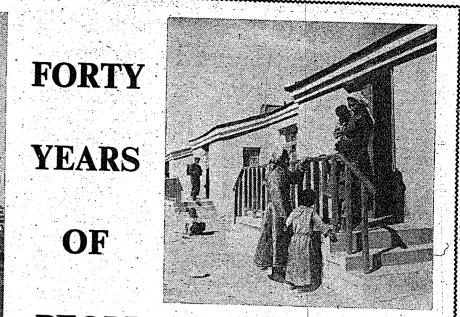
important range of industries in Mongolia such as coal and ore-mining, oil, power, metal working and building mate-rial plants, as well as light and food industries. Agriculture in the sense of rural economy consists of two main branches-traditional livestock-breeding so far pre-dominant in the national economy and newly-develop-ed land cultivation which has enormous potentialities

The number of livestock has increased by 2.5 times and Mongolia occupies first place in the world for the number of animals per capita.

#### Agricultural **Cooperatives**

The whole rural population has joined agricultural coops organised on the principle of organised on the principle of pooling certain proportion of animals and labour imple-ments but not the land which is nationalised. Over 80 per cent of the coops are engag-ed in land cultivation in addition to traditional live-stock-breeding.

Highly efficient State farms and machine-and-livestock stations play an important part in this branch of the rural economy and in these enterprises practically the whole operation from plough-ing and hav molitors to the ing and hay-making to cleaning the grain is being in-creasingly mechanised. From 1957 Mongolia embarked on large-scale reclamation of virgin soil



#### **PEOPLE'S** MONGOLIA

During the last three years the sown area has in-creased three-fold while

cereals output has grown

lia will accomplish the task of meeting the country's requirement for flour with

home-made grain. At pre-sent the country is produc-ing 268.5 kg of cereals in-cluding 226 kg of wheat

per capita and during the Third Five-Year Plan (1961-

65) the area under food-grains will increase three times and the yield will re-

cord a further steep rise.

There were no industrial

enterprises of any national importance whatsoever be-fore 1921 but now there is an

Industrial output increased

Industrial output increased by 63.8 per cent between 1957 and 1960, and in 1961-65, more than 70 new large and medium size industrial enter-prises will be commissioned with a number of well-shap-ed industrial enter-

ed industrial complex centres

coming out on the map. In-dustrial production will make up 55 per cent of the coun-

try's gross output and in terms of value it will be double that of 1960.

Side by side with the de-

velopment of national indus-try, modern means of trans-

port and communication are

progressing in the Mongolian

Industrial

Advance

5.5 times. This year Mo

Higher Incomes

Striking successes have been scored in the field of cultural advancement. Illiteracy among adults has been eliminated, free and compul-sory education of school-age children has been successfully implemented.

. Mongolia has dozens of well-developed theatres and in India for their study.

NEW AGE

cinemas, hundreds of clubs and mobile movie units. The people have the hene-

fit of free medical service including free hospitalisation. During 1957-60, the real

wages of workers and of all employees rose by 30 per cent, while retail prices of a great number of indus-trial and consumer goods as well as medicines have been significantly reduced. Income-tax was r an average of 20 per cent.

The outlay for social main-tenance has been increased twice in the last five years.

Ever since its creation the Mongolian People's Republic has unsweringly followed a policy of peace, friendship and coexistence among nations.

Its peaceful foreign policy, sincere friendly relations with all peace-loving countries especially with those of the Socialist system and with the socialist system and with the newly-independent countries of Asia and Africa and its unqualified support to the national liberation move-ments of the colonial and ments of the colonial and dependent nations are earn-ing for Mongolia steadily in-creasing prestige and ever-wider international recogni-

#### Ties With India

India and Mongolia have had cultural ties from times immemorial. Indian authors of the second half of the fifth century B.C. often re-ferred to the Huns who inferred to the Huns who in-habited the territory of an-cient Mongolia then. The in-fluence of Indian culture was reflected at that time in religious worship in Mongolia, in the art and literature of its neon

Buddhism started to penetrate into Mongolia in very early times and later archi-tecture of Indian temples and buildings was introduced into Mongolia

Fandits used to go out from India to teach Mongols Sanskrit and their students came to Nalanda and other high educational institutions

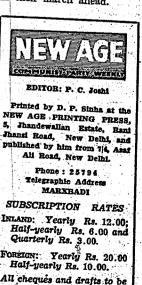
Indian authors had been translated widely in Mongo-lia and Mongolian versions of the translations of Panchatantra and other Indian stories enjoy such popularity that many people there are hardly aware that these sto-ries have an Indian origin.

ies have an indian origin. For many years these relations between the two countries were interrupted by foreign oppressors and only after Mongolia and India had regained inde-pendence were they re-established and since then imnortant. developments developments important have taken place in this field.

Our Vice-President Radha Krishnan visited Mongolia three years ago and Chair-man of the Council of Minis-ters of the Mongolian Peo-ple's Republic Tsedenbal visited India in 1959.

These relations are growing further with the exchange of scholars, students and publications.

On the fortieth anniversary of their Republic, the Indian people have the greatest happiness in congratulating the people of Mongolia for their achievements proud and wishing them greater speed in their march ahead.



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

PAGE ELEVEN

### AUSTRALIAN PARTY CONGRESS

1

all this, of course; does not at all mean that the ALP is "a an mean that the ALP is "a solid reactionary mass". Quite apart from rank and file workers, there are growing contradictions in the leading contradictions in the leading circles of the party including its federal parliamentary wing. Despite Right-wing domination, there are both Left and middle-of-the roaders within the party. For the working class movement this IReformist differentiation is, of course, o utmost political and practical significance and Australian Communists take full account f this in evolving their tactics and tasks. The Communists always sincerely seek cooperation with workers and Labour Party officials with Leftist views and Socialist leanings as well as with Centrists and the like, with the

#### Major Problem

The influence of Social Democracy and reformism on the Australian workers is both deep-seated and widespread. This is a major problem the Australian Communists are facing. The majority of the workers' unions including such foremost unions as that of the iron workers are under the influence of the Right-wing Labour leadership. The Aus-Workers' Union. tralian numerically the largest, is controlled by rabidly re-actionary officials. It is largely through the union rships that the rightwing exerts its pernici collaborationist influover the Australian working class Of course there is a large nur unions in which Communists occupy leading posi-

Many of the workers who Communists and, in fact, vote them to high union

SOUTHEAST ASIA ......

raw-material source itself, where it can make huge pro-fits either by exploiting the fabulously cheap labour in mines, and on plantations, or by buying the small produ-cers products for next, to nothing.

It is perfectly obvious that the bigger the struggle for economic independence in a. particular country the less favourable from the point of view of the monopolies become conditions for economic relations with that country and the more doggedly will the monopolies seek new sources of the commodities they need, where conditions of exploitation suiting the monopolists can still exist.

pay for imports has become one of the most pressing Isn't this the explanation for the fact that being the first to break the chains of colonial slavery, the Southeast Asia countries have come up in the capitalist world market against a particularly fierce competition with respect to their traditional export com-modities, and that this hard competitive struggle does not yet, as can be seen today, run. in their favour.

with respect to a number odities the Southeast Asia countries are being push-ed out of the capitalist market by goods produced by the developed imperialist coun-

block to militant, united offices do not, however, vote other things to raise their working class actions. for them in parliamentary living standards. working class actions. One can understand why elections. Despite their great then this Labour Party is confidence in Communists as called "the second party of selfless, loyal trade with "Australian capitalism" But ference of these workers goes to the Labour candidates. One of the reasons for this is, of course, that the Australian working class does not see any other alternative to the pre other alternative to the pre-sent regime than a Labour Government or even the urgent need for a strong Communist team in Parliament. But this is not all.

### Illusions

### Spells of relative prosperity the working people have enjoyed and their living con-

ditions help in no small mea-sure the fostering of reformist illusions. Average wage for the unskilled labour comes to £16 per week; that of the skilled is between £20 and £22. But the actual earnings of many have been even more on account of "over-time". The family earnings rose due to employment of women but this source is now getting drastically reduced. Women workers are losing jobs in many places. Tens of thousands of workers (some say it is one-third of the working class) own their own automobiles. The yards of the steel plant and factory areas I visited in Wollongong and New Castle were packed with unending rows of cars - almost all belonging to workers. Here it should be mentioned that there are 2.5 million motor vehicles in Australia for its population of ten million-that is one autom on an average for every four Australians, Besides, mar working class homes, qui manv good a number of which again are owned by their occupants, with radio, tele are equipped with radio, tele-vision, frigidaries and other modern domestic appliances The hire-purchase system enables the working people to go in for these and many

tries themselves. A good illus-

tration of such competition is

Japan's supplanting of India in the cotton fabrics market or the growing deliveries of

American "surplus" grain and

cotton to the detriment of the

interests of Burma, Thalland and Pakistan. India, too, is coming up against fierce com-petition in her attempts to

sell the products of her young

national industry in the capi-talist market.

tailst market. The progressive deteriora-tion of the export trade of the Southeast Asia countries in the capitalist world market

creates increasingly bigger

obstacles in the way of their

The shortage of means to

economic problems for many of the countries in that area.

India's receipts from her ex-

ports in the Third Five-Year Plan period, according to the most optimistic estimates, will

not be enough to pay even for

the current import of machi-

nery, semi-finished goods and

raw material to keep existing

industry working. And apart from this she will have to pay for the imports she needs to carry out the capital construc-

tion plans, to buy grain to prevent famine, and to make

payments against her foreign

indebtedness. India's mini-

nic problems for many

economic develop

### **Palmy Days** Almost Over

But then the indebtednes of the workers on account of such hire-purchase is already of the order of £500 million-and this is going to prove a great burden for the workers with the growth of unemployment and instability. In fact the palmy days are already on the way out. The army of registered unemployed has swelled to 90,000 and retrenchment specially women workers now f of take place almost on every day. Overtime is cut. The immioversime is cut. The immi-gration policy of the Men-zies Government intensifies competition in the labour market and all this threatens the existing standards

of living. In these difficult conditions, Australian Communists have to carry on their tasks The 19th Congress of the Communist Party came to grips with the realities of Australian Society and pointedly laid down the immediate

The deliberations of the Congress which was attend by about 150 full delegates centred round the Political Report by Comrade L. L. Sharkey and another important report on the struggle for the united front of the working class by Con L. A. Aaron, member of the Political Committee and Secretariat of the Party's Central Cor

Except one, all the spee-ches delivered at the Congress were well-pre and written out and well-prepared contained concrete accounts of the struggle against the rule of monopoly capi-tal in different spheres and for improving the living standards of the working standards of the working people. Some of them posed problems and made sugges-tions—all of which, how-ever, fitted into the two

mum requirements to meet all

these needs for the 1960-61-1965-66 period have been cal-culated to be 5,500-6,000 mil-

lion dollars, and Pakistan for

official estimates, will be

short roughly of 1,600 million

In the West they are taking

into account Southeast Asia's

growing dependence on fore-ign financial assistance and

are striving to make use of it

for exerting fresh pressure on

the Governments in that area

to get them to make conces-sions in home and foreign

It is quite logical, there-

fore, that under these con-ditions there should be a

growing desire in the coun-

trade and other economic relations with the Socialist

countries rose from 172 million dollars in 1955 to 426 million in 1959, and the

number of agreements signed very recently have

opened the way for the fur-

profitable trade between the

countries in that area and the Socialist countries.

NEW AGE

ther extens

on of mutually

dollars, and so on.

policy

main reports. The deliberations were eminently con-crete and business-like and there was none of the abstract. academic flair about them. All decisions were, of course, arrived at in solid unanimity. The Australian Communists are firmly united around their leadership.

Basing itself on an objective analysis of the situation, the Party Congress decided to improve and extend its activities in developing the peace movement and popular struggles against the SEATO alliance in particular. slogans on international iss are set forth in the Political Resolution. The Australian Communists stand as the most loyal fighters for world peace and equally loyal fri-ends of all peoples who have won their freedom like us and the Indonesians or struggling to win it. They are the greatest champions of equal for the aboriginal people. It is in the ranks of the Australian Communists that India can find friends in common struggles for peace and against racialism and colonialism. Every positive stand of Prime Minister Nehru in support o such cause is popularised by the Australian Communists, monwealth

while his Commonwe partner Menzies decries it. On the domestic front, the main blow of the Australian people is to be directed against the monopolies and Menzies. With this immediate objective in view, the Con-gress has given the call to rally together in an anti monopoly people's movement workers, intellectuals, farworkers, mers, small and medium talists all of whom suffer under monopoly domination. "Defeat the Menzies Government in the Federal in next December"—has been put forward as the central rallying slogan of all antimonopoly forces. In the context of this

struggle which the Austra-lian Communists are pledg-ed to develop, the greatest emphasis is, of course, laid

Under the Soviet-Indian

agreement, trade between the

two countries will double in the next three years, and under the Soviet-Indonesian

the China-Burma agreement

the People's Republic of China will become a big importer of

Burma's rice (up to 300,000 tons a year), which will make it possible to sharply increase

trade between those countries.

The Socialist countries'

policy for the development of trade and other economic re-lations with all countries in

Asia, Africa and Latin Ame-

rica was clearly formulated in the historic Statement of the Moscow Conference of Com-munist and Workers' Parties.

"The Socialist countries", the Statement reads, "are sincere

.....FROM CENTRE PAGES

the same period, according to agreement it will triple. Under

tries in that area to extend and true friends of the peo-

trade and other economic ples fighting for liberation relations with the Socialist and of those who have thrown world. There is an upgrade off the imperialist yoke. They in the development of the give those countries every

relations. According to U.N. assistance and support in statistics, Southeast Asia's achieving progress, building exports to the Socialist up a national industry, deve-

FROM PAGE 5

on the unity of the working class. The Communist Party will enter the elections with its own policy and seek the . support and vote of the working people. "We will tell the workers that voting Communist," said Comrade L. A. Aaron, "is the best way to show that the working people want a decisive change". Thus the defeat of the Menzies Government as well as such a positive ionstration of the urge for a decisive change cons-titutes the two main aspects of the Party's election stra-

#### Working Class Unity

Consistent with this ap-proach, the Party will direct its preferential vote to Labour cand

The Party's general line towards the Australian Labour Party remains one of unity in action and of struggles on

ideological questions. While adhering to the basic stand for nationalisation and Socialism as the only way forward, the Party has put forward the demand for "restrictions and curbs on the monopolies" as immediate monopolies" as immediate slogan. This and other immediate slogans plus varied forms of activity are expected to unite the broad masses in growing anti-monopoly people's movement.

Comrade L. A. Aaron in his report said: "What is our aim doing this? To unite with all those who believe action is needed, those broad masses who are still entangled in egalism and reformist theories."

The expansion and building of the Party, numeri-cally and in every other respect, is set forth as a major task. The Party is to be task The Party is to be built "all-sidedly" but with special concentration in factories and work places. Party-building is viewed "as an absolute prerequisite for uniting the working class" Despite the tremendous pull of reformism and Social Democracy over A working class, the Australia's working class, the Commu-nist Party, too, is an influential force and what is more. a steadily growing force. In many important centres, it is closely connected

with the workers, almost all its leading cadres coming from the militant working class. The Party has played an outstanding role in build-ing Australia's massive, mili-tant trade union movement and it has a distinguished record of courageous fight in the finest traditions of Mar-prism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. That is why the Australian Commu-nist Party is under the constant fire of monopoly capital and its political representative\_the Menzies Govern

ment. These factors and the great. revolutionising influence the Socialist system, especially the breath-taking achievements of the Soviet Union are exerting on the the workers on the one hand and the crisis and instability into which monopoly capital is plunging Australia today considerably enhance the possibilities of building a truly mass Communist Party in that country.

The Australian Communists have set out to carry out this decisive task with gi fidence and profound nce and profound faith in Maryism-Leninism.

#### JULY 9, 1961

## **Retirement Rule Creates** New Problems In **Gujarat Congress**

The decision of the Election Panel of the Gujarat any outsider for Assembly or desh Congress Committee involving the retirement Parliament seats in their Pradesh Congress Committee involving the retirement of those Congress Legislators and M.P.s who had put in more than ten years service and infusion of to make up one-third of the candidates for the coming General Election has touched off a series of conflicting reactions inside the Congress camp. The aggrieved and the happy, those who are reluctant to retire and those who are eager to rush in, have all rallied to face the situation with remarkable celerity.

WHILE the importance of the decision of the Election Panel is admitted all round, political observers oint out that this has actu made things more difficult for the Gujarat PCC leaders who have their hands already full with claims for seats at the Centre and in the State Assembly. The fact that Gujarat has got important Union Ministers and new aspirants to go to Delhi makes the situation more complicated.

#### **Doubts** About **Practicability**

Doubts are being expressed about the practicability of the decision to retire those leaders who have been in the Assembly or Parliament for ten years. Thus, considerable interest has been caused by the reported request of Chief Minister Dr. Jivraj Menta for a ticket for the Assembly from his home constituency, Amreli. Earlier, it was believed in political cir-cles that Dr. Mehta would not contest again for the Assembly, as he was reported to be keen on retiring. In fact, he himself had told the public on more than one occasion that he wanted to retire.

With Dr. Jivraj Mehta seeking re-election, the question has been raised about who should be the next Chief Minister. While Dr. Mehta himself has claim to a post which he is currently holding, another equally, or even more important name that has come up is of Sri Balwant-rai Mehta, M.P. The latter's friends have given out that Sri Balwantrai Mehta is preferred by the Prime Minister for the Chief Minitsersbip of Gujerat. The reason adduced is that Sri Mehta who was the aritect of the famous Mehta Committee Report on democratic decentralisation ad Gujerat when the State implements the scheme of Panchavat Rai after the General Elections

Sri Balwantrai Mehta has become active in Gujarat politics after a long spell of seclusion, almost ten years. Though he has been in Parliament and has figured in all-India issues, he had kept aloof from the State politics all-India issues, he had kept aloof from the State politics Minister for Public Works, ever since he resigned as Deputy Chief Minister of Deputy Minister for Finance, Sarmother in 1970 urashtra in 1950.

Along with the Chief Minsome of the tank commu-ister, the Home Minister Sri tees are also reported to have Rasikial Parikh is also re- plainly told the leadership ported to be seeking re-elec- that they would not welcome

#### Like this, almost all the important personalities in-cluding Ministers at the Cen-tre and in the State are exnected to be returned to their posts even though the retire-ment rule, if strictly applied, would go against them Morarii Desai, Sri Gulzarilal Nanda, Sri Manubhai Shah and Sri Jaisukhlal Hatti are all to be returned to Parliament and the Union Cabinet

Rank-And-File Questions

tion to the Assembly. Despite the ten years rule, the Exe-

cutive of the Surendranagor

District Congress Committee recently decided in the pre-sence of Sri Parikh himself

to sponsor him from the Dasada-Lakhtar constituency

The same meeting also de-cided to put up again Sri Ghanshyamlal Oza, M.P., for

the Lok Sabha from Suren-

dranagar district.

This has given rise to confusion in the rank and file of the organisation who question the organisation who question the raison d'etre for adopting a rule which cannot be applied to one and all alike and from which the leaders are exempted. The reply to this has been that while the has been that while the rule is necessary and justi-fied, it cannot be applied mechanically, irrespective of the requirements of ad-ministration and the comparative merits of candidates. However, it has failed to carry much convic-tion with the lower rung. If the rule of retiring oldtimers is strictly applied to the Legislature Congress Party, 41 out of 102 have to retire.

Meanwhile, a number of district and taluk Congress Committees have expressed their concern at the difficult problem posed by the dec sion of the Election Panel. deci-

The Junagarh District Congress Committee has approa-ched the PCC with a plea that only talent, and not the tenure, should be the crite-rion for selection of candidates. The reason is that if the rule regarding tenure was to be applied. all the nine sitting MLAs and one M.P. from Junagadh district will have to retire and make room Sri Maldeoii Odedra.

Some of the taluk commit

area.

The decision of the PCC President Sri Thakoreh Desai to accompany the 17 district observers in their tour of the districts has caused resentment and surprise in certain sections. The observers appointed by the Election Panel of the PCC are to help and guide the District Congress Committees in the selection of candidates.

#### New Controversies

It is contended that the PCC President by accompanying the observer would be able to influence observers their decisions and that in the presence of the PCC Chief the observers would

### SALAZAR TIGHTENS **GRIP ON DIU**

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The people in the Por-tuguese settlement of Diu, on the borders of Saurashtra, are being subjected to increasing barassme by the alien rulers, accord ing to reports reaching here. With the rising tempo of liberation mov Goa and other Portuguese settlements on Indian soil. the Salazar regime has tightened its grip on the subject population.

Now the Indian runee is no more allowed to circu-late in the island. People are forced to transact all business in Portuguese currency. As a result, the Indian rupee has deprecia-ted in value so much that one hundred Indian rupees

fetch only 60 Portuguese rupees.

As Indian entering Dir is permitted to carry with him only Rs. 50, which when converted would fetch him only Rs. 30 in e currency.

This. in turn, has created opportunities for smug-glers who collect Indian rupees in Diu and smuggle them across the border into Saurashtra Woman are employed to do this business as they would be less scrupulously checked at the border-posts. It is also alleged that some of the border police personnel have been conniving at this smuggling.

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The directives given to the observers have also sparked off a controversy. One of the important directives is not to go into the personal life of the candidates, not to solicit

not be able to discharge their duty in fairness to the prospective candidates. sonal life and not to take into consideration any hearsay brought before the observers while considering the claims of rival candidates. Many Many h this are not happy with this directive which, they think, reduces the role of observers to mere formality. (IPA)



NEW AGE

PAGE THIRTEEN

# LIU SHAO-CHI: Forty Years Of

#### PEKING, June 30.

practice of the Chinese

Liu Shao-chi nointed out:

"In every historical period of our Party it has been the

leader of our Party. Comrade

Mao Tse-tung, who has stood

in integrating the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism

with the concrete practice of

Comrade Mao Tse-tung, he

added, correctly resolved the most fundamental problems of China's democratic revolu-

tion-the problems of the

present movement, armed struggle, the united front and the building of the Party.

"Guided by the General

Line and the various specific policies for the period of transition to Socialism which

were laid down by the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, our

Socialist Revolution may be

said to have proceeded com-paratively rapidly and smoo-thly," Liu Shao-chi said.

Transformation

He spoke on China's expe-

rience in the Socialist trans-formation of agriculture and the industry and commerce

of the national bourgeoisie

"The result was that the more

than five hundred million peasants led by the working

class took the road to Socia-

Liu Shao-chi pointed out

that the struggle between

the Socialist and the capi-

talist road had not ended

with the basic completion of the Socialist Revolution

in the ownership of the means of production, and especially on the political and ideological fronts this

struggle would go on for a

long time.

STATES STREET, STRE

Socialist

no has been the most able

very forefront and

revolution

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Leadership

"The forty years since the founding of the Com- the direction of Comrade munist Party of China have been years during which our Party has led the people of the whole country in heroic struggles and in achieving great victories, years during which Marxism-Leninism has been spread widely in China and has won great victories," Liu Shao-chi, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, declared here this evening.

E was delivering an im-portant speech at the Peking Rally in celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary of the founding of the Com-munist Party of China.

#### Victory Of The Recolution

Liu Shao-chi said that during the forty years, the Chi-nese Communist Party, together with the Chinese people, had accomplished mainly

two important things FIRST, the People's Demo cratic Revolution was carried out in China, the reactionary rule of imperialism, feudalis bureaucrat-capitalism overthrown and the People's Republic of China established SECONDLY, the Socialist Revolution and Socialist construction was being carried out in China. The Socialist lution had been basically completed and immense suces achieved in Socialist construction.

"It is a great event in of the develo the his ment of Marxism-Leninism that in a large country with a population of six hundred and fifty million under the leadership of the unist Party of China, the People's Democratic Revolution has won com plete victory, the Socialist Revolution has won deci-sive victory and Socialist construction has won ini-tial, victory," Liu Shao-chi

He continued, "Undoubtedly, the victory of the Chinese Revolution has changed to a certain degree the interna-tional balance of forces in of forces in favour of the people of the world and against imperia lism and all the reactionaries "This victory has, there-fore, been welcomed by the working people and peace-loving people the world over. It has also incurred the en-mity of the imperialists, the aries of various countries and the Yugoslav revisionist group. "The imperialists, the reac-

tionaries of various countries and the Yugoslav revisionist group have been and are cur sing us venom sing us venomously and will go on doing so. This is inevi-table and not surprising. But it will not harm us in the

#### Still Greater Victories

lism in not too long period of time. and in circumstances where agriculture was not yet mechanised. Moreover, this promoted the Socialist trans-The Chinese Communist Party, he added, would surely lead the Chinese people to formation of individual handicrafts and of capitalist in-dustry and commerce," he still greater victorie said

Recalling the forty years' history of the Chinese Com-munist Party, Liu Shao-chi, said, "the historical facts of forty years have proved that the Communist Party of China is a great glorious and correct Marxist-Leninist poli-

tical party." "The history of the Com-munist Party of China," he said, "is the history of the

PAGE FOIRTEEN

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He said that in this aspect, lowed to "draw a sharp line between two fundamentally different kinds of contradictions - those between the enemy and ourselves and those within the ranks of the people-and adopt differ-ent methods for resolving continuously the two differ-ent kinds of contradictions that arise in the course of ever-closer integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese Revolution." He the struggle between the two Chinese Revolution." He added that the ideological roads.

#### lowed by the Party was to link closely the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the General Line

Speaking on the General Line for China's Socialist construction, Liu Shao-chi said that Comrade Mao Tsetung and the Central Committee of the Party applied the Marxist-Leninist theory Socialist construction drew on the experiences of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries in cons-truction and on the basis of Socialist countries China's experience in carry ing out the First Five-Year Plan formulated the General Line for China's Socialist construction-the General Line of going all out, aiming high and achieving more faster, better and more ecoachieving more, nomical results in building Socialism

tiality of

of 'walking on two legs', to develop our national eco-nomy in a planned and

proportionate way and at

high speed so that our country can change at a comparatively fast rate from a backward into an

Guided by the Party's General Line for building Socialism, he added, China had made big leaps forward

NEW AGE

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advanced country".

**Bia** Leans

Forward

creativeness in the construction.

Liu Shao-chi said: "During the three years of the big leap forward, the key target set for industry in cond Five-Veer Blo th cond Five-Year Plan have been fulfilled ahead of schedule, a fairly large modern industrial base had been built and consequently the productive capacity of the basic industries has increas ed two or more times. In agriculture, water conservancy projects have been undertaken extensively and thus conditions essential for the future development of agricultural production have been created. In the fields of culture and education there has also been great progress over the last three years.

New Life. New History

"Inspired by the three red banners-the General Line, the Big Leap Forward, and the People's Commune—the broad masses of workers, peasants and intellectuals have displayed great enthusiasm and creativeness on every front of construction During the big leap forward movement the masses of the people have brought their mighty strength into play to

industry and other deve ments concerned to go all out in support of agriculture. Party Committees and People's Governments' at all levels should conscientiously, thoroughly and completely carry out the series of policies and measures concerning the rural People's Communes, and the superiority of the People's Commune system in promoting agricultural pro duction should be brough into full play, he added. be brought

Liu Shao-chi called upon

Liu Shao-chi said that the intellectuals were an important force insenarable the success of Socialist cons-truction. "We should continue to enlarge the ranks of intellectuals and continue the policy of 'a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought content'. so that the cause of Socialist science and culture may flourish still more in our country"

The great unity of the people of China, the Peo-ple's Democratic United Front of China, he conti-nued, comprised two alli-ances—one was the alliance of the working class with the peasants and other was the alliance between the working people and non-working people whom cooperation those non-working with was possible.

Liu Shao-chi said: "We hould continue to carry out the policy of "long-term co-existence and mutual supervision" with the democratic parties, unite with all the forces that can be united with and mobilise all positive factors that can be mobilized so as to serve the cause of Socialism." Help should be given to the members of the national bourgeoisie in con tinuing their fundamental remoulding so that they would become conscious Socialist working people, he nointed out.

#### Task Before Party

Liu Shao-chi said that the Communist Party of China was the core around which the people of the whole coun-try were united for socialist construction. He called on all members of the Party to political level further. He pointed out that the Chinese Communist Party now had more than 17 mil lion members and all Party members, whether old or new, and all Party members, whether old or new, had a serious task before them, that is, they must learn Socialist construction, conscientiously and systema-tically. At present, the most important task was to unfold a new campaign of study throughout the Party.

The primary purpose of this campaign of study, he added, was to help all Party cadres further to understand and grasp the objective law of China's Socialist construction, so that Socialism could be build in China with more, faster, better and more eco-nomical results.

Liu Shao-chi stated: "Our Party not only shares the life and lot of the Chinese people, but has always held that China's revolution and construction are a part of the

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The Communist Party Of China

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\* FROM PAGE 6

December 21, 1948.

question included.

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Soviet

Efforts

people's revolutionary movement throughout the world ment throughout the world and a part of the world So-cialist cause. Our Party and our people consistently up-hold the principle of linking proletarian internationalism with patriotism and are firmly united with the people of the whole world.

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#### International Support

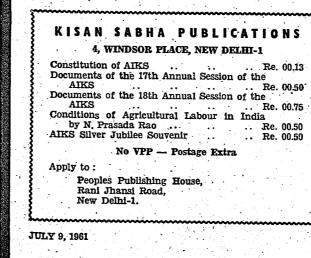
"In our revolution and construction we have re-ceived assistance from the Soviet Union and other So-Soviet Union and other So-cialist countries, and we also have received sympa-thy and support from the working people of the world and the progressive forces of all countries. At the same time, the Chinese people too, by their exer-tions and struggles, support all the progressive and just cause of the people of the world. Such internationalist mutual support and solidarity is of extremely great importance for the triumph

of our common cause." He paid high tribute to the great Soviet people and the Communist Party of the So-viet Union, and to the people the fraternal Parties of the other Socialist countrie to the Communist and Workers' Parties of all countries, nd to the people of all countries now engaged in strug-

Liu Shao-chi pointed out: "Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the basic policy of our international relations has been: to develop relations of friend-ship, mutual assistance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal Socialist countries; to strive for peaceful coexistence with countries of different social systems on the basis of the Five Principles and to oppose the imperialist policy of ag-gression and war; to support the revolutionary struggles o oppressed peoples and ions against imperialism nations and colonialism. This is the general line of our foreign policy.'

He pointed out that the foreign policy which China practised conformed to the interests of the Chinese neo ple and conformed also the interests of the people of the world. It was beneficial to the unity of the Socialist camp, to the national liberation movements and revolu-tionary struggles of the people of all countries and to the cause of world peace

established China has diplomatic relations with forty States and had frien-



Speech At Celebration **Rally In Peking** create a new life and make The basic significance of the General Line, he said, "is to utilise to the maxia new history. "The facts have proved that it is absolutely right and entirely necessary for the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people to hold high the three red bannum the enormous potenthe Socialist system for developing the productive forces of socie-ty, to mobilise all the positive factors, to unite with ners of the General Line, the all the forces that can be united with, to put into effect the series of policies Big Leap Forward and the

China's firmest kind of unity."

#### for three consecutive years from 1948. Meanwhile, in the countryside there had emer-ged the People's Communes

formed by agricultural co-Liu Shao-chi said that the operatives joining together. "Thus the General Line, the Big Leap Forward and the orking class was the leading force in forging the great. unity of the whole nation. The worker-peasant alliance was the foundation of the great unity of the people of People's Commune have become the three red hanners that are leading the Chinese people forward," he pointed out, the whole country. He pointed out that the basic policy put forward by Comrade Mao Tse-tung that agriculture Lin Shao-chi stressed that great advances had been scored during the three years should be the foundation and of the big leap forward in in-dustry, agriculture and cul-ture, and the masses had dis-played high initiative and firmly carried out.

eople's Commune." Recalling the progress of China's revolution and construction Liu Shao-chi pointed out that it was inseparably linked with the great unity of the whole people. "In all our under-takings the fundamental guarantee for victory is this great unity under the leadership of the Communis Party of China. The great unity of the Chinese peo-

### ple has been forged in the course of prolonged strug-gle for revolution and construction. It has stood all tests and it is, therefore, the

Working Class Leadership

and

dly economic and cultural relations with more than one hundred countries and regions in the world, he added. The U.S. imperialist

scheme to isolate China internationally had be shattered, he declared. Liu Shao-chi condemned

Lill Shao-chi condemned U. S. imperialism for still occupying China's territory of Taiwan by force, main-taining military bases with huge forces at many places near China, pursuing a policy of aggression and war ord developing."

of aggression and war, and gravely menacing peace in the East and the world. "We must maintain our vigilance and continue to wage a titfor-tat struggle against U.S. imperialism," he said, adding that justice was entirely on the side of the Chinese people. The people of the whole world sympathised with and supported the Chinese peo-ple. The Chinese people's aim of liberating Taiwan would definitely be attained, he de-

Liu Shao-chi pointed out that imperialism and colo-

nialism were heading towards was the chief bulwark of world reaction, the number one enemy of the people of the whole world. Since the Kennedy administration took office, it had done its utmost

"The people of all countries engaged in struggle under-stand that Kennedy is more dangerous than Eisenhower," he said. "However", he point-ed out, "no matter what tricks U. S. imperialism may play, it cannot prevent the people of the world from awakening and the national liberation movements from

#### Great Unity

Liu Shao-chi said, "the situation of the East wind prevailing over the West wind is already perfectly clear. The victory of Socia-lism, of nationalist liberation, of democracy and of world peace is irresistible.

Liu Shao-chi said that the Moscow meeting of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in November 1960 had further strength. ened the unity of the So-cialist camp and the international Communist move-ment. "This great unity under the banner of Marx-ism-Leninism and proleta-rian internationalism is the fundamental guarantee of victory for the people of whole world," he declared. All the countries of the Socialist camp, he continued, were constantly achieving new successes in their work office, it has to push: a counter-revolu-tionary policy of "two tac- were constant, tics"; on the one hand it new successes in their work was cunningly using "peace" of construction. The success-tactics and on the other it ful launching of a manned was intensifying its policy of spaceship by the Soviet Union most strikingly demons-

trated the superiority of the Socialist system. The Socialist countries had

en making ceaseless efforts to safeguard world peace. Their foreign policy of peace was exerting an ever-increasing influence on a world scale. The peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union and other Socialist countries for universal disarmament, the stopping of nuclear tests and the conclusion of a German peace treaty had gained widespread support among peace-loving peoples countries of the whole and world. that Liu Shao-chi said the peoples of various coun-tries in Asia, Africa and Latin America were unfolding ever-deeper and wider revolutionary struggles agaand wider nst imperialism and its running dogs. He cited as exam ples the victorious struggles carried out by the people of Laos, Japan, Algeria, the Congo, Angola and Cuba.

He said that in the major capitalist countries, more and more people were joining the ranks to fight the oppression of monopoly capital, to strive to improve their living con-ditions and to defend their democratic rights. "To safeguard world peace

"To safeguard world peace and to oppose the war policy of imperialism," Liu Shao-chi said, "is the most urgent de-mand of the people of the whole world. The struggle in defence of world peace has become the broadest and most powerful mass struggle of our time of our time.

"In this struggle, the peo ple of the whole world are becoming more and more united and have formed a broad interantional sunited front, with the forces of Socialism as its core, and embracing the forces of national iberation, the forces of de mocracy and the forces of Teaco

"So long as the people of the world strengthen their unity and persist in their struggle, they will surely win new victories in the cause of world peace and human nr PTASS

#### Truth Of Marxism-Leninism

In conclusion, Lin Shaochi pointed out, "interna-tional experience and the experience of China are continually proving this truth of Marxism-Leninism: the forces of the people are the really great force that makes the history of mankind.

"In the last analysis, the forces of the people are in-vincible, the will of the people is irresistible With the forces of the united as one and correct leadership, people 1 under there are no difficulties that can-not be surmounted, no obstacle that can h nder our

## BERLIN PROBLEM

Commandant refused to discuss the questions on the agenda. A separate West Ber-lin Anglo-Franco-American Kommandantur was set up in

In spite of the Western Powers' policy of dissolving the four-Power adminis-tration of Berlin, the Soviet Union, in an effort to implement the Potsdam prin-ciples sought to restore slike cooperation between the Four Powers on questions, the Berlin

At the Paris meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council in May 1949, the Soviet Union, with a view to ensuring the

of Berlin, proposed that the Berlin Inter-Allied Kommandantur be restored in order to tion of Berlin and guarantee normal life in the city as a whole. The Soviet Union fur-ther proposed restoring the Magistracy of Greater Berlin by entrusting the four Allied Commandants with the con duct of free citywide elections

The Western Powers, however, rejected these proposals, showing once again that the opposed a peaceful settle of the German problem as a whole and of the Berlin question in particular. Thstead in September 1949, a separate West German State, in Federal Republic, was brought into existence. Only after this irrevocable step in splitting Germany had been taken, the German Democratic Republic was proclaimed on October 7 1949

In the six years that follow-ed, the Western Powers took advantage of their occupa-tion status to continue their policy of converting West Berlin into a hotbed of un-rest and tension

#### Espionage Centre

The Paris agreements fully sorbing West Germany in the Western aggressive bloc came into force in May 1955 and deepened the division of Germany. Article II of the so called "German Treaty", a component of the above-mentioned agreements, was agreements, was aimed directly at perpetuating the occupation of West Berlin by the troops of the USA, Great Britain and France. This article states: "The Three Powers retain... ore exer cised or held by them, relating to... Berlin ..."

The results of the occupation of West Berlin by the USA, Great Britain and France, which has lasted now for 16 years, are Militarist, revanchist and fascist forces are active in West Berlin under protection of the occupation re-gime. More than 70 old fascist and militarist organisations, such as the "Stahl-heim", "Kyffhauserbund", "Deutscher Soldatenhund" and the "Bund jemaliger deutscher Fallschirmjager" and the and others, have been re-vived and are operating without hindrance. By 1959, over twenty thousand West rliners had been recruit-

In West Berlin there are numerous espionage organisa-tions of the imperialist powers, chiefly of the USA and the FRG. One of the most active of these is a West German espionage organisa-tion headed by the former Nazi General Gehlen. Moreover, there are numeron espionage centres camouflag-ed as "committees", "bureaus" and so forth. All of them are used as instruments of su versive activity against the German Democratic Republic with a view to disrupting its normal economic and nolitical life. Hostile against the Soviet Union and

other Socialist countries i directed from West Berlin and the espionage centres there smuggle <sup>c</sup>their agents into those countries.

A war industry supplying NATO has been organised in West Berlin. This was facili-West Berlin. This was tated, in particular, by Jassed by the West Berlin City Council on February 25, 1957. According to paragraph I of this law, West Berlin must contribute to the "fulfil-ment of the interaction ment of the international law nents" of West Germany and to her "defence tasks This law giv FRG Government wide powers and enables it to effect economic measures aimed at the utilisation of West Berlin's economic poten-tial in the interests of the aggressive North Atlantic bloc.

#### Springboard ed into the West German, For Aggression

It is obvious that the occupation regime in West Berlin has long since outworn By their violation of basic Inter-Allied agreements on Germany, the Western wers have demolished the political grounds for the retention of their troops in **Dolitical** Berlin. The refusal of certain circles in the West to tiate a new status for West Berlin as a free city as pro-posed by the USSR only serves to expose their intention to keep West Berlin as a hotbed of unrest and a springboard aggression and subversive activity against Socialist conintri

PAGE FIFTEEN

## Major Shift In Bihar Congress Alignments

tive of all sections in the party. At the same time, they proposed to set up a three-man committee consisting of Sri M. P. Sinha, Sri K. B. Sahay and the BPCC Chief, Sri A. Q. Ansari—all of them dissident leaders—to conduct on behalf of the party the affairs of the General Elec-tions in Bihar. Both the moves were designed to wea-ken and finally isolate the

ken and finally isolate the

But the Congress High Command reacted sharply to the dissidents' activities. Be-

the dissidents' activities. Be-sides the feeling in New Delhi that any upsetting of the present Ministry at this stage would harm the Congress in the coming General Elec-tions, the High Command was also anxious to put an end to the impression in Bihar dissident circles that they could count on the sup-

Bihar dissident circles that they could count on the sup-port of certain of the all-India leaders. The dissidents here had never made it a secret that they were pinning their hopes on the support of Sri Morarji Desai who, some of them claimed, had blessed their moves.

The BPCC President, Sri A. Q. Ansari and Sri K. B. Sahay, who were summoned to have talks with the Prime

Minister and the Congress President in New Delhi are understood to have been told

plainly that they could not expect any support from the

High Command. The Frime Minister is reported to have told Sri Sahay that he was against expansion of the Bihar Cabinet before the General Elections.

While the blunt exposition of the High Command's stand

of the High Command's stand scotched any illusions that the dissidents had earlier en-tertained, the Union Minister of Railways, Sri Jagjiwan Ram, had already done neces-sary spadework beforehand to break up the dissidents' united front.

Immediately after the visit of Dr Ram Subhag Singh, Sri Jagjivan Ram

Singh, Sri Jagjivan Ram came to Bihar and devoted himself to rearrange the Congress affairs here. It was largely due to his efforts that preliminary steps had been taken, be-fore Sri Sahay went to New Delhi, to bring about ra-purochement batmeen Sat

pprochement between Sri K. B. Sahay and the Chief Minister, Sri Jha. A meet-

ing between the two was arranged in Calcutta by Sri

their moves.

Plain

Chief Minister.

#### PATNA. July 4

A major shift in group alignment within the Pra-desh Congress is indicated following the visit of dissident leaders to New Delhi. The new trend is clearly sident leaders to New Deini. The new trend is clearly reflected in the declaration of K. B. Sahay after his return from New Delhi that "we have accepted him (the Chief Minister, Sri B. N. Jha) as our leader and we shall fully cooperate with him." He is reported to have told some of his colleagues that even after the next General Elections he would accept Sri Jha as the leader of the next. the leader of the party.

W ITH Sri K. B. Sahay going back to his old loyalties, the powerful com-bination of dissidents led by Sri Sahay and Sri M. P. Sinha which had made the position of the Chief Minister shaky, of the Chief Minister shaky, appears to be breaking up. The alignment that is now taking shape will be more in line with the traditional set-up in the Bihar Congress. The Chief Minister, Sri B. N. The online minister, or B. r. Jha, accordingly emerges stronger and secure as a re-sult of the latest developments

#### New Delhi's Firm Line

Besides the firm line taken by the Congress High Com-mand and the Prime Minis-ter, a major role is reported to have been played by the Union Railway Minister, Sri Jagjiwan Ram, in breaking up the Sahay-Sinha united front.

The united front came into being as a consequence of the feeling of frustration in Sri K. B. Sahay and his support-ers after Sri Jha assumed leadership of the Congress Legislature Party.

Prior to the setting up of **Talking** the new Bihar Cabinet, there were two groups in the Pradesh Congress, one led by Sri K. B. Sahay and the other by Sri M. P. Sinha. When Sri M. P. Sinha decided to contest P. Sinha decided to contest the leadership of the Con-gress Legislature Party after the death of Dr. S. K. Sinha, it was the Sahay group which opposed him tooth and nall and backed the election of Sri Jha. Sri Jha.

The grievance of Sri Sahay has been that after assumption of Chief Min-istership, Sri Jha had ignored him completely and in fact he had tried to strike a deal with his rival, Sri M. P. Sinha, in an at-tempt to isolate Sri Sahay.

#### Dissident -Demands

Since the old rivalries be Since the old rivalries be-tween the supporters of Sri Jha and Sri Sinha were too strong, the attempted deal between the two failed to materialise and Sri Sahay quickly moved to form the Sahay-Sinha united front against the Chief Minister. Soon thereafter, the dissi-dents launched a two-prong-ed attack on the Ministeria-lists. They demanded expan-sion of the Cabinet to make

it composite, and representa

Jagjiwan Ram, at the end of which, Sri K. B. Sahay made the significant state-ment that "groupism would end soon in Bihar con-gress".

Though nobody here is in-clined to agree with Sri Sahay that "groupism" in the Bihar Congress—which is too Congress—which is too old and deeprooted—would come to an end, the dissident forces here are in a disarray for the time being at least and the Chief Minister, Sri Jha, can congratulate himself for escaping from much too weak a position.

#### The Man Who Lost

Meanwhile, one man who has suffered a big loss in prestige in the course of this tortuous drama is Dr. Ram Subhag Singh. Dr. Singh came to Bihar at a time when the war between the prival groups was at its height. rival groups was at its height. nyai groups was at its height. More, it was the first time that he was attempting to intervene in the Congress affairs in the State. By his conduct and utterances, the Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Party tended Parliamentary Party tended to raise hopes among the dissidents that at least two of their nominees would be included in the Ministry. But since then the dissidents have found out that Dr. Ram Subhag Singh's assurances did not have backing of the powers-that-be.

powers-that-be. Dr. Singh, at the same time, opened himself to the charge that his intrusion into the high politics of the State was motivated by his desire to emerge as a force balancing the influence of Sri Jagjiwan Ram in Bihar. A leading member of the Ministerial group here accu-sed Dr Singh of attempting to strengthen such forces in the Bihar Congress, which had been working against the State Ministry as well as Sri Jagjiwan Ram.

Though attention of late has been focussed mainly on the group rivalries in the Pradesh Congress, the prepa-rations for the 67th session of the Congress which is to be held here in the month of January 1962, have been taken up with all seriousness. Congressmen here are unani-mous that the session should would help them to win the General Elections.

#### Fund

the

#### **Collection**

The Reception Committee, under the guidance of Sri Jagjiwan Ram, has decided to collect Rs. 20 lakhs throto collect Rs. 20 lakhs thro-ugh the sale of coupons. Sri Jagjiwan Ram has set the target of collecting one rupee "for every twentyfive persons of the State" which "would help the Congress in building up mass contacts, which was necessary for General Elec-tions". tions".

## **ERNEST** HEMINGWAY

Famous American nove list Ernest Hemingway died in a gun accident at his home in Sun Valley, Ida-ho, on July 2. He would have been 63 on July 21,

It was only five days ago that Hemingway had been discharged from the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, where he had un-dergone treatment for hypertension.

Hemingway won international renown as an author in 1929 with the publication of his Farewell to Arms, a powerful novel of the First World War.

He followed this with a succession of novels, in-cluding For whom the Bell Tolls. Then in 1953 came Tolls. Then in 1953 came his Old Man and the Sea, the simple study of an old fisherman's victory and defeat, for which he was awarded the Pulitzer Prize and the Nobel Prize for Literature.

The American authoritles rejected him for mili-tary service in the First World War because of an eye injury, but he joined the Red Cross and served on the Italian front and returned home with two

But the local Congress leaders appear to take a more realistic view of the fund collections campaign. Against Sri Jagjiwan Ram's sugges-tion that Rs. 16 lakhs should tion that RS. 16 lakins should come from mass collections, the Finance Committee of the Pradesh Congress has de-cided to collect only Rupees four lakins by this method. Most of the Congress leaders: Most of the Congress leaders: here are inclined to collect a major portion of the funds from the industrialists of the State. The Finance Commit-tee is learnt to have also decided to save a considerable amount of the money collec-ted for the election fund. According to sources close to the BPCC, at least Rs. ten lakhs would be kept or alection nurvees for election purposes.

#### SWATANTRA'S HOPES

Meanwhile, the Bihar Swatantra Party has come out with the declaration that it would contest 270 Assembly and 45 Lok Sabha seats.

While announcing the party's decision, Bihar Swa-tantra Party Chief, Rajaba-hadur K. N. Singh said that hadur K. N. Singh said that he very much hoped that his "party would form the Gov-ernment in Bihar after the 1962 General Elections". Ac-cording to the Rajabahadur rush for the Swatantra tic-kets was extraordinary. He told Pressmen that about three thousand candidates had already applied.

After the experience of the After the experience of the recent Orissa elections, how-ever, even the ardent sup-porters of the Swatantra Party are not inclined to be-lieve the ambitious claims of the Rajabahadur. At the same time the Swatantra Italian military decora-tions for valour.

He covered the Spanish Civil War and was a War Correspondent in China in 1941.

In World War II he sail-ed his yacht around the carribean as a U-boat Carribean as a U-boat chaser, served as a War Correspondent, and aga-inst orders as a journalist, led a French Resistance group in the attack on Paris Paris.

In 1954, he was involved in two air crashes in East Africa when he and his wife were on safari. They crashed in bush country near Murchison Falls, escaped, boarded a search plane, and crashed again.

The first and greatest of our literary "tough guys", Hemingway had a pro-found effect on a generation of writers in the English language.

His writings at their best caught the courage of the human spirit, the dig-nity of man, but they mis-sed the purpose which can put that courage, that dig-nity to work successfully for works successfully for worthy ends.

Party Chief's efforts-to-forga. a united front with the Jhar-khand Party have not met with any success.

#### **RIFT IN JHARKHAND**

Meanwhile, the rift bet-ween an influential section of the Jharkhand Party and its leader, Sri Jaipal Singh, M.P., is now reported to be too wide is now reported to be too wide to be bridged. The dissidents at a recent meeting decided to form a new organisation of tribals under the name "Adivasi Samaj". It will set up its own candidates to fight the coming General Elections. Sri C. S. Munda was elected President and Sri J. C. Nag General Secretary J. C. Nag General Sect of the new body. (IPA) retary

