BK NEHRU CAUTIONS GOV'T

DANGEROUS

From Our Political Correspondent

John Fitzgerald Kennedy had earned quite a John Fitzgerald Kennedy had earned quite a flutter in the exclusive dovecotes of New Delhi official-dom. They were preparing to swoon in true bobby-sox tradition at the very mention by him of a new "Marshall Plan" for underdeveloped countries. Then something happened—a top secret letter from B. K. Nahm to Manarithal B. K. Nehru to Morarjibhai.

THE hardheaded negotiator that he is, canny B.K. has warned that there should be no overoptimistic hopes of US bounty. He has even used the ominous phrase that the "climate was not at all favour-able" and that his task had become more difficult.

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He has been coldly caustic about the "economic ex-pense" of India's stand in the UN General Assembly where Nehru's approach was Mare Neuron's approach was far from appreciated by the US. He has gone on to say that it should not be taken for granted that the new Administration would neces-sarily take a kindlier atti-tude tude

He goes on to make a rather novel point. Hitherto we had been told that without proper US public investments, its pri-vate funds would not begin to vate funds would not begin to flow. Now we are told that it is the other way round. US busi-nessmen have to be assured that India is a good invest-ment bet and then the Gov-arnment will be more easy to cajole—this is our Economic Commissioner-General's latest line line

line. And the US tycoons, it seems, are far from being matisfied at the way in which India is being run. Most of them are quite nervous at the rather rapid "expansion" of the public sector. Others, being a triffe more uptodate, are

plugging the theme that New Delhi is "frittering" away its resources

The exact character of this "frittering" away that they object to is also made clear by B.K. The money spent on oil exploration, extraction, etc., they feel could easily have been saved by handing over the job to by handing over the job to one of the many oil com-panies that were just wait. ing in the wines.

The more astute of New Delhi's officials, however, are inclined to treat their Wash-ington-placed colleague's letter

ington-placed colleague's letter with a certain reserve. They point out that this so-called "reluctance" is just another form of pressure tactics: Their contention is that a special three-member task force on India which recently submitted its findings to Ken-nedy, has recommended a mas-sive increase in aid levels for the 1962 fiscal year. The comthe 1962 fiscal year. The com bined figure, according to their calculations, for credits from the Development Loan Fund and the Export-Import Bank would reach some \$500 million in the recommendations made by MIT Professor Max Millikan

should be provided in the shape of "circulating capital" and its dimension, under the Third Plan, should be around \$ one billion!

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Thus, these sage Indian offi-clals state that India can sit back and confidently expect something in the nature of \$500 million a year of US aid for the Third Plan from the DLF and Export-Import Bank alone.

The only snag that they forecast is the manner of pay-ment. As is now known to all; the US is facing acute balance-of-payments difficul-

With Kennedy's pledge to with Rennedy's pledge to make the dollar "as sound as a dollar" it is unlikely that the new Administration would like to be burdened with a huge accumulation of local currencies. It can be that along with increased aid will come the demand that the future US loans be repaid in dollars or some other hard currency.

Of course, even this hurdle Of course, even this further can be easily removed if India shows that she is a particu-larly good "investment risk" by an appropriate reoflenta-tion of her foreign and econo-mic policies. All eyes are now turned, therefore to the next meeting

All eyes are now turned, therefore, to the next meeting of the Ald India Club, which will be held in Washington-and not in Paris as scheduled-so that Kennedy can make the last minute decisions. It is time that the demo-cratic movement in India woke up to the guite real premarks

and his colleagues. Apart from long-term finan-cing, the Millikan-headed task force feels that the US should and to help the financing of raw material imports. This lose.



SAAL - Cer

DPTIMISM

ROW OVER COAL

STEPPING up of the coal production by the National Coal Develop-ment Corporation in recent months has added to the difficulties in the colliery areas and further high-lighted the lack of co-ordination between the coal producers and the railways.

As against the production target of 13 million tons a year, the NCDC is reported to have reached the production rate of 12.5 million tons last month. The Corporation authorities are understood to have planned to raise coal during the current month at a rate which works out at 13.5 millions tons; a year and 15 millions tons a year and 15 million tons in March.

However, the Railways are reported to have failed to pro-vide adequate, wagons, and vide adequate, wagons and hardly two-third of the cur-rent production is being lifted. The balance is accordingly lying on the railway skilings and the pitheads where huge coal hillocks have been built to stock the coal.

The mining engineers are stated to be greatly perturbed over this. Besides, extra ex-penditure as rehandling charges running into lakhs of rupees that this will entail, there is always the risk of coal stocks catching fire which will cause huge losses, it is pointed

The Corporation authorities, however, have decided to dis-regard these risks in order, it is stated, to show that the re-cent coal crisis which had caused such a furore, is not the responsibility of the Coal Corporation.

Sharp exchanges are known to have taken place between the NCDC and the Railways in which both the sides blamed each other for exchanges the inadequate supply of coal to the steel plants and other producers. Angry dis-cussions are understood to have been lately held be-tween the Managing Direc-tor and the Chief Mining tor and the Chief Mining Engineer of the Corporation on the one hand and the officials of the Ministries of Steel and Mines, Railways and the Planning Commis-sion on the other in this connection connection.

connection. The experts of the Corpora-tion, in these discussions, held that as the operations of the Corporation from cutting of the coal to the filling of wagons were largely mechanis-ed, inadequate or erratic sup-ply of wagons hampered the production rhythm. The step-ping up of production without achieving proper coordination achieving proper coordination

with the railways would prove both costly and dangerous. The view point of the Cor-poration is stated to have found little support in the course of discussions and the blame for inadequate supply of coal was largely placed on the NCDC.

NCDC. The NCDC, authorities, it is learnt, reviewed the position at the close of last year and decided to go ahead with pro-duction of the coal in dis-regard of the supply of wagons availability of regimers riding availability of railway siding factors

tactors. While this has shown appre-clable results in the last month, it is emphasized by experts, that the present position cannot be kept up for long.

cannot be kept up for long. The NCDC authorities are understood to have asked for a thorough study of the entire question. They are also keen on a Parliamentary delegation taking it up in order that the position is rightly assessed and appreciated and the vexed bottlenecks are promptly re-moved. (IPA)

Africa In Action

PRESIDENT Sekou Toure in a communique broadcast yesterday afternoon, announced the nationalisamast tion of the French-owned companies—the "Compagnie Africain d'ean" and the "Societe d'energie Electrique de Guinea".

The communique pointed out that the two companies "have become imperialist tools to undermine the development plan of the Guinean Republic." The communian Guinean Republic. The communique said that it was necessary to take them over in order to realise the Guinean Government's Three-Year Plan.

The two French com-panies, founded before Gul-nea's independence, monewater. and polised all the electricity supply in the big cities of Guinea, including Conakry, Kankan, Labe and

The communique also touched on the poor ser-vices provided by french common by the French companies after Guinea's independence. The French Water Company even deprived the popula-tion of their water supply for a long time, it said.

(SEE BACK PAGE ALSO)

KHRUSHCHOV'S MESSAGE TO world mealth Assembly

USSR and leader of the Soviet delegation to the World Health Assembly Dr. Sergei Kurashov read out on the opening day the following message of greetings from the Chair-man of the Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrush-chov to the Fourteenth World Health Assembly, New Delhi, India.

O N behalf of the Govern O ment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I greet the participants in the Fourteenth World Health Assembly.

The Assembly is begin-ning its work in an inter-national situation in which a tense struggle is taking place between the forces of reaction, defending im-perialism with its colonial plunder and destructive wars, and the constantly growing forces of progress, which seek to establish peace among all peoples and to ensure for all mankind to ensure for all mankind place between the forces of a healthy and happy life on

Health Minister of the overwhelming majority of strengthened if the peoples overwhelming majority of mankind is no longer will-ing to tolerate or accept poverty, hunger and mass disease. Ordinary people are striving towards peaceful labour and well-earned happiness. The great dis-coveries of science and technology and the level of production of material termology and the level of production of material goods now achieved can already fully provide man-kind with everything neces-sary for normal healthy life and civilized leisure.

The capitalist monopolies, however, are using the conporary achievements nce and technology for They temporary achievements of science and technology lor military purposes. They oppose the cessation of atomic tests, which are leading to increased radia-tion in the atmosphere and have a deleterious effect on human health. They design atomic weapons for the mass destruction of human beings, enter upon an armaments race, worsen the international situation and international situation and thus lead us towards a new world war, thus arousing the condemnation of world public opinion,

But war is not inevitable. kind. The present period shows War can be prevented. particularly clearly that the Peace can be defended and

of the world join those who are fighting actively for peace. The World Health Organisation must play an active role in this highly humane task.

The Soviet Government and the whole Soviet neonle doing, and will continue to do, everything possible to strengthen peace and the development of all-round among the co-operation peoples, including inter-national collaboration in matters of medicine and public health

I trust that the particl-pants in this Assembly, the medical scientists and pub-lic health workers, realise lic health workers, realise their responsibility and the situation which has arisen situation which has arisen and that they will not stand aside from the historic advance of the peoples in the struggle for peace and the granting of indepento all colonial coundence tries, but will make their own valuable contribution to this just cause.

With all my heart I wish you success in your noble work for the good of man-

(SEE PAGE 4)

2

THEY WANT

The Birla financed, Swatantraite De Costa-edited influ-ential weekly, the Eastern Economist. January 27 January 27, in its leading editorial wrote:

"It is obvious that the Prime er is not withdrawing mmediately. but the view being held in Delhi that he cannot continue in office for any very long period, and many believe, to use his own words, that his retirement would be good both for him self and for the country. The nly question now is: When?" Echoing the calculations and views of the rightwing circles agrees that Pandit Nehrn should stay on as the Prin Minister to help win the electhe Congress, besides handle the the "problem of finalisation of the. Third Plan', and 'internation' relations connected therew Third Plan', and 'international relations connected therewith', and especially dealing with the Kennedy administration.

"It would not be an advan-"It would not be an advan-tage if the Prime Minister remained in office for an indefinite time after 1962." If he did, then, "there are some Members of Parlia-ment who are canvassing a third term for the basi third term for the Presi

-democratic argun For example, in course of the above editorial Eastern Economist/further states: "It is hard for the people of India, for such a long period, to let major decisions—good and bad —be made by one man, for the capacity of decision-making grows upon by what it feeds upon, and is easily killed by a failure to tread the hard journey of trial and error

Its conclusion is, "all in all, therefore, while one should record with satisfaction that record with satisfaction that the transition is not to be immediate, one should, observe that this is time for preparation for a change in the most important office in the Indian ion.... It is good both for Union.... It is good both for the country and himself that the office of the Prime Minis-ter should; in a relatively short period, be transmitted to a be transmitted to a man who will have the oppor-tunity to show that leader-ship like so much else, is not a monolithic gift of God, re-served only for herces of a a mononthic gift of God, re-served only for herces of a revolution. For that, surely is the path to a revolution, with-out a herc and without destroin?

get Nehru out first. It also

PAGE TWO

Such and nothing else is India's future for which the **NEHRUTOGO** THE discussion in the press after the Prime Minister's "casual state-ment" to the Daily Herald Correspondent was short-lived but it was very reveal-ing so far as the political Nehru's own statement in the ing so far as the political Nehru's own statement in the ing so far as the political Nenrus own statement in the vision of the reactionary past, to the age of 70 as a monopoly groups in our good age to retire, and rubs in that he is now 71. "I sug-gest that there should be no

PRESIDENT'S POWERS AGAIN

INSIDE THE

THE Congress High Com-

In Kerala the Congress is

to accept business-like rules

CONGRESS

powerful President arrogates to himself powers which the framers of the Constitution did not intend him to have did not intend nim to nave there could be no check aga-inst that. No constitution could provide a guarantee against a coup." (Statesman, February 2) He also referred to the fear expressed by a British Professor that the President of India might turn into a dictator

The protagonists of extra screen the candidates for the provers for the President seek coming General Elections, third term for the Presi-dent." This is how-Indian reaction seeks to keep and till the balance, and exert Pandit Nehru into retire-ment. The indian reaction also presed the constitutional check on seeks to condition and influ-seeks to condition and influ-seeks to condition with point, seeds to the prostagonists of extra screen the candidates for the two parties, he did not rule out the states, clearly calls for sig together again and form-ing another coalition if nei-the states, clearly calls for states. The indian reaction also presed the correct constitu-states. point, "Even if the President Council of

"Even if the President In feels that his Council of the Ministers is violating the PSP Constitution he would lo the well not to dissent from any course of action the Cabinet rest may wish to pursue and folic thus throw the whole blame to so on the Council of Ministers, for the major partner but the PSP Chief Minister ignores the Congress, he has turned down the Congress demand to restore the education port-folio back to the Congress or thus throw the whole blame on the Council of Ministers. The people would then be able to judge the Cabinet's conduct and throw the rul-ing party out of office, if necessary." for the Cabinet functioning, so that the Congress Deputy Chief Minister may also have access to the files that are handled by the Chief Minister

That would be the group of the sure freely re-resentative Government, ed down by the PSP leader. presentative presentative Government. That would be the way of de-mocracy, with the people and not a lone President as the judge of Ministerial policies and deeds.

Indian reaction dare not arguments are being advanced disclose its hero who is to. in their favour, all this only succession. It seeks to achie-we maximum unity of the staging a constitutional coup Indian Rightist leaders to when the time is ripe to fish get Nehru out first. It also more boldy in the troubled more boldly in the troubled dare not disclose its own waters that constitute the "design", which is to sout Indian political scene and the economic planning and which they hope will become under its cover establish its muddler and muddler in



NOTES OF THE WEEK

why and if necessary, add at words all that he did was to the end 'Oh God!" i of sarcasm. Its columnist, Archer, under the feature 'On the Archer, under the feature 'On past, to the age of 70 as a good age to retire, and rubs in that the Tata weekly thinks forences and function united-ly as the elder Congressmen and strength acquired by the torgetnes on the face of Andhra congressmen nor if there was anyone bold enough to speak anyone bold enough to speak out that their selfish greedy interests. In Bihar, after the death of sermonise them that senior Andhra Congressmen should

A NOTTHER Indian jurist has joined the national debate against the Presiden-tial pretensions for greater powers. On February 1, the Dean of the Faculty of Law, Delhi University, Prof. Siva-subramaniam in a lecture stated: "The President of In-the British Monarchy....If a powerful President arrogates to himself powers which the framers of the Constitution did not intend him to have there could be no check agais split clean between the tr

In Orissa it has been declded to dissolve the Coalition Government and each party is to face the elections on its own. It is reported that the own. It is reported that the Ganatantra Parishad leader R. N. Singh Deo has stated

that "since there was no fun-damental differences in the ideological approach of the

It is noteworthy that the feudal chiefs of the Ganafeudal chiefs of the Gana-tantra have no complaint against the Chief Minister-ship of Dr. Mahatab and their coalition with the Con-gress, on ideological and po-licy issues. Again, they look forward to forming another coalition in case neither party wins a majority. It is common knowledge to

they are left to curse each other and indulge in mud-slinging in the press, and also intrigue and plot aga-inst each other but within the framework of the un-principled coalition which they have jointly built to keep the Communists out, at all costs. Congress was the major party in the coalition and had the in the coalition and had the democracy to put their own constitutional right to dis-solve the coalition and conti- should be obvious to all think-

under its cover establish its muddler and muddler in over. paradise of free enterprise future. working in collaboration Indian democratic opinion with foreign private capital! must go on record in every-seemly affair. In his own cracy. This is obviously a con-February 7.

Ganatantra Parishad, who did not desire the Congress minus selves to run the administra-tion and conduct the elections. This incidentally is also

demanded by the Swatantra Party which is campaigning that the Congress in all the States and at the Centre step down from office dur-ing the elections.

In U. P. all, the hitherto known limits have been cross-ed despite the High Com-mand's intervention, despite the unanimous election of the strong man C. B. Gupta, des-pite the installation of the dissident nominee Sri Negi as the UPPC chief, despite the artificial press publicity that unity and sanity were being restored inside the Congress, in the home State of Pandit Nehru and Pant. The latest is that one hundred and two dissident Congress MLAs boycotted the joint session of the U. P. Legislature on its open-ing day, during the Governor's address to the two houses. The High Command is reported deeply and duly concerned.

What is happening in U.P. has never happened in the Congress before. In the days of struggle against imperie lism U.P. used to set the example and the pace. In the days of Congress rule, U. P. is again setting the example in carrying factional struggle, based on power politics, to unprecedented and im-permissible limits.

What is happening inside a d to the Congress is of course bad for the Congress. It is already paying and will have to pay more and more the hard price, in terms of popular esteem and influence. All this is bad for Indian democracy as well for the democracy as well, for the Congress is the major nation-al party of the country. The misdeeds of its Ministries and unprincipled faction ders tend to demoralise and depoliticalise its vast mass following.

party wins a majority. It is common knowledge in So far the anti-Congress Orissa that Dr. Mahatab is discontent generated by the for another coalition with the failings of the Congress lea-ders used to be exploited by The Congressmen who for- the parties of the Left. Now alone at present. The Kerala PCC's demand has been turn-ed down by the PSP leader. The Kerala Congress is faced with the alternative of eating the humble pie and remaining content with playing the role of the juni-or partner or force the dis-solution of the coalition and face new elections. Neither atternative suits their nar-row party interests and so they are left to curse each allo atternative the parties of the Left. Now ced the dissolution of the congress men who for-the parties of the Left. Now ced the dissolution of the parties of the Right have coalition have yet to demons-also arisen and entered the the parties of the Right have coalition have yet to demons-and effective tactics to end fanfare. Their main political for good the shame of the congress again aligning itself sins of the Congress and the headed by princes and feudals, and the host of scandals as-rather than seek contact with sociated with the Congress the anti-feudal parties of the party of feudal reaction at the polls next time. Honest Congressmen with a

polls next time. The Mahatab Ministry in patriotic record, therefore, resigning has made another owe it not only to themselves ideological-political surrender and the good name of their to the Swatantra demand. The party but also to the future Congress was the major party and sound health of Indian democracy to put their own keep the Communists out, at all costs. In Andhra, the Congress stands badly split; the Chief Minister does not even sum-mon the meeting of the Con-gress Legislature Party. The dissidents are organising a to repeat the U.P. Congress example and stage a swing-over.

P. C. JOSHI

Contrast Of Two Systems And Ourselves

WHEN Senator Kennedy the first land of socialism, was elected as the Pre- which in the third year of its sident of the United States last November he pledged reach New Frontiers in adjusting the evils of his nation's economy. Judging from his State of the Union. Message last week it would seem that his task is by no means easy. For what he faces is not a loose end here or a shortfall there, but a general down-turn of economic acti-vity, born out of the crisis of capitalism on the world scale and his predecessor's failure to pursue realistic policies at its industry, is advancing home and abroad Here are the much faster than was slated relevant extracts from his by the Seven Year Plan tar-Message:

State 01 U.S.A.

"We take office in the wake of seven months of recession, three and a half years of slack, seven years of diminished economic growth and nine years of falling farm income. "Business bankruptcies have reached their highest level since the great depression. Since 1951 farm income has been squeezed down by 25 per cent. Save for a brief period in 1958 insured unemployment is at the highest peak in history Of some five and a half million Americans without jobs, more Americans without jobs, more than one million have been searching for work for more than four month. And during each month some 150,000 workers are exhausting their already meagre jobless benefit

rights. "Nearly one-eighths of those who are without jobs live almost without hope in nearly a hundred especially depressed and troubled

more to buy". This in short is the state of affairs of the first land of capitalism, a state which points to the uter incapacity of this system to utilise the riches which science and technology have placed in man's hands to nge the face of his planet. Contrasting with it is the ever ascending spiral of growth of

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growth. Here are a few ex-tracts from a Pravda article on the "Economic Pro and Budget for 1961". Programme ... And The U.S.S.R. "The prime result of the Supreme Soviet meeting which discussed the Budget is that the USSR's economy, firstly

much faster than was slated much laster than was stated by the Seven Year Plan tar-gets. Topping the 1960 pro-gramme by roughly 3 per cent, industry will give tens of thousand of millions of roubles worth of extra produce

"The workers in agriculture have done a good job, adding seven million hectares to areas inder this year's crop. Despite bad weather in some parts of the country, more grain was grown and purchased through-

grown and purchased through-out the USSR than in 1959. "Capital construction is assuming increasingly broader proportions. About 490,000 mil-lion roubles were invested in These two pictu

been completed. In the cur-rent year 1,400,000 new flats of the US and Soviet econo--roughly 11,000,000 s.m. mies, we too will be adding to more than last year-will be the Plan's uncertainties. erected in towns and work-How true it is seen in the

school graduates unable to use their talents, farmers forced to give up the part time jobs that had balanced their budgets, skilled and unskilled workers laid off in such important industries as metals, machinery, automo-biles and apparel". Further, "Our recovery from the 1958 recession, moreover, was anaemic and incomplete. Our Gross National Product never regained its full poten-tial. Unemployment Further, "Our recovery from greatly increase; the daily out- nign-power mission has also the 1958 recession, moreover, put today is 50 per cent more arrived in New Delhi to dis-was anaemic and incomplete. than was generated in the cuss the utilisation of the Our Gross National Product whole of 1920, the year Lenin's balance. That all these pro-never regained its full poten-historic GOELRO plan was tial. Unemployment never re-adopted. never regained its full poten-tial. Unemployment never re-turned to normal levels. Maxi-mum use of our industrial capacity was never restored. In short, the American econo-my is in trouble. The most re-sourceful industrialised econo-my on earth ranks among the last in economic growth". As a result of this failure, "Business investment is in a decline. Profits have fallen below predicted levels. Cons-truction is off. A million un-tory. Fewer people are working and the average work week has shrunk well below 40 hours. Yet prices have con-tinued to rise—stat acotte more to buy". This in short is the state of thistoric GOELRO plan was "Far more machines, espe-cially turbines, rolling, and the average acotte and automation devices and farm machinery, will be pro-duced. Large additional funds the development of the light "In comparison with this pelow predicted levels. Cons-truction is off. A million un-tory. Fewer people are working and the average work week has shrunk well below 40 common to ritems that cost them more to buy". This is nabort is the state of the state of the state of the to the state of the present day United States. The state contrast between the present day United States". This is the state of the to the state of the to the state of the present day United States". This is the state of the present day United States". This is the state of the present day United States". This is the state of the present day United States". This is the state of the present day United States". This is the state of the present day United States the present day United States and the USSR, between the the present day United States and fortune of pre-truction is the to the state of the state determines the present day United States. This is the state of the state determines the state of the state state the st progress and fortune of pre-bymen here to press for more Some important members of This retrenchment was sent day capitalism in one and incentives for themselves, and Socialism in the other. It has capital from abroad, and for its origin in the two philoso- dilution of the. Plan objec-messages of good wishes from rely responsible for the alarm-such origin of the set of a for the set of a for the set of a for the set. Socialism in the outer. its origin in the two philoso- dilution of the. Fight phies, ideologies and policies tives. The FICCI Chief A. M. M. Chettiar is one

phies, ideologies and policies tives. that flow from them. The FICCI Chief A. M. M. Vice-President Radhakrishnan, Institute. The captalist United Murugappa Chettlar is one Labour Minister G. L. Nanda, Workers' r States is the leader of a such lobbyman. In a speech at Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, PSP many occas crusade against socialism Annamalainagar last week he leader Asoka Mehta and and spends in one form or made a plea for "down-to- others. NEW AGE

Seven Yera Plan has budgeted for a still higher rate of

in pursuance of its peaceful policy on the other hand, has allocated only 11.9 per cent of its 1961 budget expenditure on Defence—a figure which has been pro-gressively reduced during the past few years. The United States refuses to

reduce defence allocations in fact Kennedy has only pro-mised to increase it—because armament earnings add to its tycons' profits. As Nobel laureate Linus Pauling said last month, these profits of upto 3,000 million dollars a year—"were a powerful motive for American industry to pro-long world tension" (Deccan Herald: January 23). The Soviets have no such class to mint profits out of the condition mint profits out of the people's blood. All they need is perpetual peace to enable them, and other peoples, to attain New Frontiers in economic prosperity.

lion roubles were invested in the economy in 1959 and 1960. This is more than was invested in all the 22 years before the war. In these two years more than 2,000 new large enter-prises were started. The national income has registered an appreciable tion of taxes exacted from the population has been started. The transfer of all factory and office workers to These two pictures, and sets factory and office workers to ment of our Plan. Otherwise a shorter working day has with the fast developing hiatus been completed. In the cur- between the rates of growth

another about 58 per cent of the country's budget on war-like preparations. The USSR in purport of the course, was a higher in 1958 to Rs. 61.3 course, was a higher in 1959. These, of course, was a higher in textiles alone acco-allication to his own sector in textiles alone accoentrepreneurs. To achieve crores), chemicals (Rs. 0.9 these ends "the investment crore) and jute (Rs. 0.8 crore). climate should be made more congenial" he said "and more inviting for the foreigner".

Big Business Сгу

The same cry is taken up by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (financed by the Ford Foundation) which has recently suggested that the inter-corporate divi-dend tax should be abolished in respect of foreign invest-ments. The Council has also recommended the waiving of the tax on bonus shares, and also certain other measures. which, even according to its Director-General, P. S. Lokanathan, would, if accepted, re-sult in an annual loss of about Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 crores to the Exchequer. The Chairman of the

Imperial Chemical Indus- to raise more funds to cover tries, S. P. Chambers is the cost of projects in the pub-another "adviser" who has lic sector. doled out advice to the Gov- Here is a further tale of doled out advice to the Gov-rennent to reduce taxation enormous profits which the which was "high" and to re-move certain other features which "discouraged the flow of capital to this country". "From the point of view of the original investor in the UK" he said in Calcutta last weak "it had hecome difficutt week "it had become difficult to get anything like a rea-sonable return out of invest-ments in India".

Chettiar's plea for tax incen-tives, as also that of Chambers and other spokesmen of private enterprise, is based on their notion of falling profits in industries. The Reserve in industries. The Reserve Bank has, however, given out a different story. In a study of finances of 460 public limited Inances of 460 public limited companies, whose accounting periods ended during the quarter October - December 1959, it shows that their pro-fits, before tax. showed a remarkable increase from Rs. 43 February 7.

INSIDE OUR NEWS & ECONOMY NOTES

allocation to his own sector unted for an increase of Rs, 7.7 of big business, and the other crores to Rs 13.3 crores. Other crores to Rs 13.3 crores. Other notable increases were in resmore collaboration between notable increases were in res-this sector and the foreign pect of tea plantations (Rs 1.9 crores), chemicals (Rs. 0.9

The profitability of these companies as measured by the two ratios, namely gross profits to sales and gross profits to total capital em-ployed, showed improvement during the year; the former moved from 7.7 per cent in 1958 to 9.5 per cent in 1959 and the latter from 8.5 per cent to 10.8 per cent. The profitability of equity

capital indicated by the ratio of profits after tax to net worth showed a marked im-provement from 5.8 per cent in 1958 to 10.4 per cent in 1959. The ratio of dividends to net worth also rose from 5.2 per cent to 6.9 per cent in 1959.

Not a bad spectacle, one would think of prosperity and plentitude which the private sector has been having under our Socialistic dispensation And yet it cries for more, even as Morarji pleads his inability to raise more funds to cover the cost of projects in the pub-

crores before taxation in 1959. The Punjab National Bank Ltd., (Dalmia's) made a profit of Rs. 1.21 crores in 1960

as against Rs. 88,69 lakhs in 1959

The United Commercial Bank (Birla's) made a net profit of Rs. 67.42 lakhs sub-ject to audit in 1960 as against Rs. 60.41 lakhs in 1959.

The Union Bank of India

ISI WORKERS CONVENTION

THE two-day session of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) Workers' organisation Institute (ISI) Workers' organisation explained the main issues before the Convention and Assistant Secretary Chitta Mitra presented the general renort. ranging from senior scientiworkers to durwans. helpers, etc., representing all levels and sections of the 2,000 employees of Delhi, Giridih, Calcutta and the Field Branch of the Institute.

Some important members of messages of good wishes from rely responsed such eminent personalities as ing state Vice-President Radhakrishnan, Institute.

He said that the workers were meeting under a seri-ous threat of large-scale retrenchment though only a year ago, the Indian Statis-tical Institute Act was pass-ed declaring this Institute as an institution of national importance.

This retrenchment rely responsible for the alarm-ing state of affairs in the

Workers' representatives on n had drawn

* SEE PAGE 14

PAGE THREE

INDIAN ATOMIC POWER



DR. BHABHA OF THE Indian Atomic Energy Commission deserves congratula-

ing India's determination to go ahead with the plans for development of atomic power for peaceful purposes and firmly rejecting the Western Nuclear Powers' demand, made through the International Atomic Agency, for inspection and safeguards which are not consistent with our national sovereignty.

India's Prime Minister and other spokesmen have repeatedly declared that India is firmly committed to using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only and will pever go in for the manufacture of atomic bombs though took in the interview of atomic bombs though technically India is in a position to produce an atomic bomb in two years time, and on its own.

Dr. Bhabha exposed as "entirely false" the Western propaganda that India refused to accept the system of inspection proposed by them because she might one day want to produce her own nuclear weapons.

Dr. Bhabha made it clear that at no time had India been against the system of safeguards, inspection, accounting and control which applied equally to all countries and was consistent with the honour and dig-nity of every nation to which it was made applicable. India's opposition was due to the fact that the system being pressed by the Western countries was discriminatory. It applied to under-developed countries like india but not to the nuclear powers themselves and was designed to keep and widen the gulf between the tech-nologically advanced and under-developed countries.

Dr. Bhabha announced that the draft of an agreement for cooperation between India and USSR in the peaceful uses of atomic energy was ready and would be duly signed. This has upset the Western powers.

India has invited global tenders for the proposed new 300 Megawatt Power Station. If the Western countries bid they will have to offer fair and honourable terms.

India in the atomic field is neither resourceless nor ignorant nor friendless. Indian Atomic Energy Commission has accumulated commendable experience and trained a whole team of young competent atomic scientists and technicians. India has unlimited atomic raw materials. India is in a position to build on its own small nuclear power Stations of 15 Megawatt capacity in three to four years. India has already planned a big expansion of isotope production in the Third Plan period in the interest of her industry, agriculture and medicine.

India's economic development needs a plentiful supply of power and fuel and with time atomic power will become cheap enough. India's sick and ailing as also the Indian peasants' crops in the field need the invigorating touch of the miraculous atom and its pro-

The day is not far off when India will be selfsufficient in atomic power and other useful products through the pioneering work of its own scientists and technicians and with the help of its real friends abroad. The day is gone when Western dictates worked or when they had the capacity to hold back Indian progress once India made up its own mind.

THE QUEEN IN PAKISTAN

M ANY of those who were enthusiastic about the British Queen while she was in India arc now en aback after her performance in Pakistan. The taken aback after her performance in Pakistan. The Indian press is disturbed and so it is reported is the Government of India.

Dictator Ayub greeted her with the statement that the forms of democracy might be different but the principles were the same and they united Pakistan with Britain! Queen Elizabeth duly responded and found Britain! Queen Elizapeth duly responded and found the new experiment of Basic Democracies "of absorbing interest not only to the people of Pakistan but to the whole free world". All the dangerous consequences of such a hypocritical statement can be easily imagined.

The British Queen did not hesitate to exploit the unfortunate refugees in such a manner as to paint India as their despoiler and President Ayub as their saviour.

It can all be read in black and white now and the It can all be read in black and white now and the necessary conclusions drawn. The British officials who wrote her speeches made her flatter India while in India, to create friendly feelings for the British ruling class. But in Pakistan they made her stir uo the anti-Indian sentiments besides anointing Pak dictatorship as a new type of democracy. It is the same old British tactic of divide and rule, under a new garb and with newer words. newer words.

PAGE FOUR

Parliament To Discuss Third Five-Year Plan

* From Our Correspondent

The crucial budget session of Parliament that opens on February 14 will discuss the final Draft of the Third Five-Year Plan. The President's address to the joint session of the two Houses on the first day is expected to touch upon the subject.

ofSexpected to touch upon the subject.Abolition of the double-
member constituencies will be
to the first item on the legislative
h will move the Bill for con-
sideration and passing on the
second day of this session
which is expected to last till
May 5.from inside the Sikh religious
shrines. The State Govern-
ment, which dealt with the
agitation with a strong hand
found itself helpless in face of
the use of Gurdwaras by the
Akalis.ofAccording to the programme
three days—February 20 to
February 22—have been allot-
a ted for the debate on the Fre-
the first portion of the
session, as usual, will be de-
to the 11 pending bills
out of the 11 pending bills
out of these bills are minor
Sones except for the Criminalfrom inside the Sikh religious
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ones except for the CriminalFirst for "frees".aMost of these bills are minor
Law Amendment BillSil Ahmed Mehdi, a Con-
gress member, has given indite
of a resolution seeking that
"trade between India and
China be stopped in view of
the present situation". Sti Ahmed Mehdi, a Con-gress member, has given notice of a resolution seeking that "trade between India and China be stopped in view of the present situation". As many as nine resolutions

Most of these bills are inter-ones except for the Criminal Law Amendment Bill. This bill, introduced on the last day of the Winter e Session in the background of a sustained anti-Communist campaign, creates some new offences pertaining to sub-rm tion with the country's bor-ble ders and empowers the Gov-ernment to effectively deal with such activities, parti-tors, from films to banking. Besides the resolutions and 130 bills, the members have also given notice of as many as 43 motions to seek discus-cal interest, particularly on the work of the various public the present situation. A HIPE AS IREMAIN

The Railway Budget will be resented on February 15 and he General Budget on Febr ary 28. While six days have been allotted for discussions on the Railway Budget in the Lok Sabha, four days will be taken up with General discus-sion on the Budget and another three days with the Finance Bill. The discussion and voting on Demands for Grants will take place in the Lok Sabha from March 16 to April 4, during which period the Rajya Sabha will have its recess

The new legislative measures which will come up before the Parliament, after it has disposed of the financial business, posed of the financial business, are not yet finalised. Among these, the draft legislation to establish the machinery for regulating industrial relations among Central Government employees that has been under discussion since the last strike is now believe is now being given the final ouches.

The main highlight of the session, it is hoped, will be the debate on the final draft of the Third Five Year Plan.

the Third Five Year Plan. The non-official business pending before both Houses, only a fraction of which will be actually taken up, is both impressive and interesting. There are about 139 resolu-tions from the members which have been admitted by the Speaker. Communist member, S. V. Paruleker has droup forth

NEW AGE

President's

Powers

Gupta intends to bring up the question—which has been the subject of so much contro-versy recently-of the Presi-dent's powers through three Amendme Bills. One of the bills seeks to Fills. One of the puls seeks to prevent any one person hold-ing the office of the President for more than two terms. Another bill seeks to re-

move vagueness in the Cons. titution about the binding nature of the advice of the Council of Ministers on the

VAST ABEAS BEMAIN EXCLUDED FROM WHO

From Our Correspondent

now meeting in New Delhi. The Somali delegate Mr. All Ginmale effectively turned the US argument against the US tiself. The delegate of Norway, which is a member of the NATO, put the matter in medi-cal terms when he said the absence of the true representa-tives of China was a deficiency disease from which the WHO was suffering. He asked the US to bow to the inevitable. The United States resolu-tion debarring unseating of Kugana and the sum of the Socialist countries' delegations also objected to the presence presentatives as delegates from Laos. **Czech Minister's Press Conference** Was suffering. He asked the was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the organisation for the ensuing year addressed

debate on it will be interesting Countries which voted in view of the recent Akali against the US resolution were agitation which was conducted Finland, Ghana, Guinea, India,

sector enterprises. In view of the strong advocacy by the sector enterprises. In view of the strong advocacy by the Speaker during the last session. of the need to find time for discussions of this nature, it is expected that most of these motions will figure in the pro-ceedings during the coming session

In the Rajya Sabha, Bhupesh

THE double-faced U.S. Indonesia, Iraq, Mali, Morocco, tactics of insisting on Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Ru-mania, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, is a purely technical, non-political organisation and yet keeping vast territories

is a purely technical, non-political organisation and yet keeping vast territories and huge populations ex-cluded from it purely on political grounds was ex-political grounds was ex-political model of the session of the 14th World Health Assembly now meeting in New Delhi.

tion debarring unseating of for the ensuing year addressed Kuomintang China for the a press conference in New duration of the session re-ceived the lowest positive poll since the inception of greetngs of all Cezchoslovak the WHO. The US resolution was a

tions from the members which have been admitted by the Speaker. Communist member, S. V. Parulekar has drawn first place in the ballot for private members' resolutions. Non-Official Business His resolution recommends that "the Government should bring forward suitable legisla, tion to prevent the use of places of religious worship and pligrimage for political pro-pacanda and agitation". The agitation which was conducted that wich was conducted

* SEE PAGE 13 FEBRUARY 12, 1961

Sundarlal's Impressions

Of Recent Visit

leader in the world is so popular amongst his own people today as Castro ...I think he is one of the simplest men moving contractive activity is ARDLY any other and new houses for the poor simplest men moving about," says Pandit Sun-takes and in some they may darlal, recently returned well, but their earnestness from Cuba, in an interview and enthusiasm is wonderwith renowned Gandhite ful." scholar and journalist Pan- Speaking of the new farms

with renowned Gananue scholar and journalist Pan-dit Banarsi Das Chaturvedi. Pt. Sundarlal, President of the All India Peace Council, working under the cooperative sustem. the All India Peace Council, had gone along with a delega-tion of the World Peace Coun-cil, to Cuba to participate in the Socied anniversary cole Second anniversary celebrations of the Cuban Revolu-

etc. It was really inspiring to note that all the money for Castro is basically a man of peace and construction," Sundarlal said, "While on the such fresh investment has one side he has armed almost



On Guard

every young boy and girl in Cuba with a rifle, this entire volunteer army or Free Cuba is being employed in constructive national activity. "All old military barracks

have been converted into schools or small factories. All these young Cubans-each armed with a gun-are

world. which "The Spanish rulers and, kept.

"We had the opportunity of visiting some of these coope-ratives_the sugar coopera-

come from the Cuban people

tives, the tomato cooperative

anation in Cuba. The process of integration," declared Pt. Sundarlal, "deserves study and admiration." "He organised a commation."



Barracks have been turned into schools in Cuba FEBRUARY 12. 1961





INSPIRING SAGA OF CUBAN LIBERATION



investing large amounts of if there was armed interven-money in Cuban enterprises tion by the USA in the inter-and thus controlling their nal affairs of Cuba, the USSR there first mango graft natural resources, their indus-stries and their trade. They Cuba. This created a stalemate also acquired an important and remained more or less the seaport for establishing their position at present." slices." naval base

A new humanity was being bets in their hands. Gradually born in Cuba, Pandit Sundar-lal declared. The three races— becole of European descent boliday merican taurists and people of European descent, holiday-makers. All forms Negroes and remnants of and types of gambling dens North American Indians—"are were established in Havana rapidly getting integrated as under American patronage. probably nowhere else in the Brothels were established in which young Cuban girls were

"The Spanish rulers and, kept. to an extent; even the Ame- "Naturally, men like Fidel rican exploiters, had tried to Castro felt that the Cuban keep them apart: for obvi- people could not be saved ex-ous reasons. Today there is cept by elimination of U. S. absolutely no racial discrimi- domination."

What did Castro do to eli-

"He organised a revolt each armed with a gun—are busy from morning till even-ing in teaching young Cu-ban children, in growing vegetables, in running or managing industrial enter-prises or in building roads Spanish rule the U.S. had in-prises or in building roads Spanish rule the U.S. had in-

"One of the first things he did was to nationalise all Ame rican enterprises—including the sugar enterprises....When Castro nationalised the sugar industry, the USA which wa the chief buyer of Cuban sugar retaliated by stopping to buy

"Naturally, the USA expected that that would bring Castro to his senses. But the latter remained adamant. In the meantime the USSR and China offered to buy Cuban sugar. There can be no doubt that one of the principal causes of Castro's success has been the support that he received and has been receiving from the USSR and from China.

"The next step that the USA probably proposed to take was military intervention from

NEW AGE

"the Cubans produce very good mangoes. I was told by Cuban friends that they got their first mango grafts from India. It was a joyful surprise for me to taste their mango mang

SIGNING THE MOSCOW STATEMENT



Ajoy Ghosh signs the New Charter of Peace and Free dom (Moscow, December 1960) as S. A. Dange (Left) (Moscow, December 1950) as S. A. Dange (Left) and Bhupesh Gupta look on.

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SUGAR WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

Recoil From

The Wage Board has dis-

The Pay Commission for

On dearness allowance, the

The Board has provided that.

Government emplo-

The Central Wage Board for the sugar industry, appointed on December 26, 1957, submitted its report to the Government of India on November 26, 1960. This was the first enquiry of its kind to be held for the whole industry on an all-India basis. The Wage Board though registering an advance in matters of raising the present wages of sugar workers, fixing a national minimum for the whole industry, standardising The index of profits, accord-

whole industry, standardising wages, jobs and nomenclature and linking dearness allow-ance with cost of living indi-ces; has belied the hopes of the sugar workers.

After textiles, sugar is the lggest organised industry in India, But unlike textiles the sugar industry did not have to face any "crisis" of closures and lay-offs and has progressed tremendously in the last decade. Up to 1953-54, we used to import white sugar to the tune of six lakh tons, but now we are exporting sugar.

Complete Protection

Developed on the basis of complete protection by the Government, the industry continues to have its support. The sugar mills that were granted a rebate of 50 per cent in the basic excise duty of Rs. 11.25 per cwt continue to enjoy the facility in the current season.

In the last three years, when sugar capital has continued to fatten, the exploitation of the cane-producing peasantry and the workers has increased. The rate of profit in this industry is only a little lower than that of the iron and engineering industry which holds first place in the all-India average.

For seven years the peasantry producing sugar-cane in U.P. and Bihar has been agitating for an increase in its price, but the Ministry of Food and Agriculture which Food and Agriculture which regulates the prices has re-fused to concede 'this de-mand, though the average all-India price of sugar has risen from Rs. 28.50 in 1949-50 to Rs. 46.00 in 1959-60.

Findings About The Industry

The Sugar Wage Board has discussed the progress of the indutry, its profitability and its findings

- That the sugar industry is the second largest industry in India employing nearly 188,721 workers in 171 working sugar mills.

— That the production of hite sugar in India has white sugar in India has increased nearly seven times in 25 years.

— That India's position in world sugar production is third, Cuba and Brazil coming first and second.

sugar within the country has grown despite sugar prices

PAGE STX

The index of profits, accord- reality and in the most insin-The index of profits, accord-ing to studies made by the Reserve Bank of India, has risen in the last decade to during this period the figure for all industries has risen only to 116.0. Sugar produc-tion has risen to over 2.4 mil-ion tons in the 1959 season as compared to 1 million tons compared to 1.1 million tons in 1950.

The conclusions of the Wage Realities Board -are quite clear: however, considering the over-all position, it is evident that with no outside competitor in the field, with a consuming cussed in detail the cost of clothing, housing and mis-cellaneous items and dealt public increasing with national income which with them in the same fashion rising, the industry has a as food cost. good future.

"In spite of high taxation, high Government imposts by way of cess, rise in price of raw material, rise in freight charges and in some re-gions higher labour charges owing to recent revision of wages, the demand for white sugar has been increasing sugar has been increasing and most of the existing sugar mills have been faring well. Many of them expand-ed their capacities and new units are fast coming into operation."

Surprising Rejection

After such findings the Board has surprisingly reject-ed the minimum demanded by out at present. the workers and recommended by Rs. 60-1-65 as the national the Central minimum for the entire indusyees, the Textile Wage Board. try.

the Sugar Wage Board, have all apparently followed different routes, but the conclusion is the same—denial of the mini-The INTUC had demanded a imum wage of Rs. 151.31 month and another Rs. mum demanded by the workfor light and fuel. The ers. HMS had wanted the mini mum to be placed at Rs. 154.80. The Committee of all Trade Unions in the sugar industry in Maharashtra had wanted a Board has recommended scheme in two parts—the first being the graduated rates of D.A. and the second being minimum of Rs. 155.00. The DA, and the AITUC had demanded a rates linked minimum of Rs. 110.00 and living index. considered this reasonable. rates linked to the cost of

Even employers' organisa-tions like the Indian Sugar Mills Association had cal-culated the minimum wage to be Rs. 67.50 excluding housing The Board has prov which they claimed was free. And to cap it all, the State Governments of Bihar, Madras for rises over 123 points of the all-India average consumer price-index numbers for workand West Bengal which cared to reply to the Wage Board's questionnaire, placed the minimum at Rs. 136.97, Rs. 92.70 and Rs. 109.44 respecti-vely. ing class or for fall below this level, the D.A. be adjusted—at the rate of 55 nP. per point of cost of living index in the case of comparative up-to-date skilled B Grade and clerks

The scheme of gratuity pro-vides for different scales for
 Still the Wage Board re-sugar within the country has grown despite sugar prices
 Still the Wage Board re-sugar within the country has grown despite sugar prices
 The scheme of gratuity pro-vides for different scales for
 The scheme of gratuity pro-permanent and seasonal em-ployees.
 The scheme of gratuity pro-vides for different scales for
 The scheme of gratuity pro-prices they have to champion
 The scheme of gratuity pro-permanent and seasonal em-ployees.
 The scheme of gratu

NEW AGE

or decrease in the period of 12 months over the all-India average of ten points that the Central Government standardising wages and to employees had employees had fought their glorious struggle and the

*************** Analysed by ************* **RAM ASREV**

workers in the sugar indus-try surely cannot accept it. The Board's recommenda-

jobs, nomenclatures and occupations, long overdue in the industry, will go a long way, if properly implemented, to rationalise the wage structure. But there is bound to be.

The minimum demanded by the workers' is denied by the Wage Board—though are several instances of arbi-nowhere in its studies it says trary decisions of reducing a that the industry has no skilled job to a semi-skilled capacity to pay Rs. 110.00— job and a semi-skilled job to

on the misconceived plea an unskilled job. that an adequate wage-rise "will adversely affect that are proposed fall far the economic development of the country and create fresh problems." So, it is not paying capacity, are bound to suffer for want of proper personel as the pro-posed scales will not attract so, it is not profitability, it is not or proper person. it is not profitability, it is not posed scales will even the strength of the qualified hands.

at the time of implementation of these proposals.

the Board has rejected it in the case of unskilled sea-sonal workmen who constisonal workmen who consti-tute 62.7 per cent of the entire employees. No person knowing the economy of the country would seriously sug-gest that these unskilled workmen can find any un-skilled work in the labour market including agricul-tural operations. Yet the tural operations. Yet the trade unionists belonging to the INTUC and HMS apnded their signatures the infamous statement that unskilled workmen in the

sugar factories can find avenues of alternate em-ployment in the off-season.

The Wage Board has given the unskilled workmen a wage rise, but robbed them of the retaining allowance due to them. And even in the case of the skilled and semi-skilled cane they have to take up.

ed and that a large number of workers will benefit from the same, but, in many cases, it falls short of existing awards or agreements arrived at factory or regional levels.

Heavy Blow

The Wage Board, while standardising wages and jobs has dealt a heavy blow to the employees who were enjoying

ommendations so easily and

Government of India

has not yet made up its mind

on these recommendations and

its decision is still awaited.

All unions have to press for

the Government's decision and

it has to be made clear that

though the wage-rise awarded

The 26th Session of the AITUC at Coimbatore has

called on the workers to

The

some kind of facilities, amenities and concessions with re-

gard to housing, fuel, light, subsidised food, etc. All these tions on standardisation of facilities had been won by the workers after continued and prolonged local and regiona struggles and the struggles and the workers will have to see that they are re-tained. Same is the case with

railway fare which has been decided against the workers. Experience of earlier Wage Boards confirms that the em-ployers will not accept these the workers will have to figh

every inch for implementation of the wage rise recommenda-Unions Must Press Gont.

even the strength of the industry that are taken into consideration, what bothers the Wage Board are "fresh groblems". So that the rural agricultural worker may not demand the raising of his scales of wages and fight hard wage, justice is denied even to those to whom it can be meted the taken into the workers and their unions will have to carefully nomenclatures, grades and to see that a large number of workers do not suffer injustice out at present

is below the norms agreed upon in the Delhi tripartite, it should be immediately im-As for retaining allowance, plemented with effect from December 1957 when the Wage Board was formed.

called on the workers to prepare for a struggle on an all India basis not only for the implementation of the Wage Board recommenda-tions but also for the defence of bard-won rights and facilities which are being threatened. The AITUC has appealed to unions affiliated to the INTUC and HMS to join hands with ATTUC

unions, for common struggle for realisation of

the skilled and semi-sailed calls date they have as their taining allowance awarded is far belaw expectations. The workers have as their ally the consumers whose demand for reduction of sugar The workers have as their The scheme of gratuity pro-vides for different scales for vides for different scales for permanent and seasonal em-ployees. It is true that for the first that the workers get their due,

FEBRUARY 12, 1981

Feudals Gain In Rajasthan **Panchayats**

From H. K. VYAS

The elections by adult franchise and secret ballot to the 7,500 Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads of Rajasthan held between November and January have been the biggest political event of the State since the General Elections of 1957 and have indicated a strengthening of Right reactionary forces inside the Congress

THESE elections assumed tions. State Swatantra chief a three-fold significance. Maharaval of Dungarpur made First, their results and the hurricane tours specially of Samitis were considered to be Bikaner Maharaja who makes Samitis were considered to be very important by the poli-tical parties for the General Elections to come a year ahead; But these reactionary ele-

Anead; Second, under the Pan-hayat Samiti and Zila Pari-shad Act of 1959, these bodies organised manner not only outside the Congress, they have assumed more import-ance than in the past, with sufficiently wide administra-tive powers and annual bud-gets running up to four to five lakhs of rupees; third, the re-organisation of Panchayats this year, making them smaller with each covering a total population of about 1,500, has made the Panchayat elechas made the Panchayat elecaid. tions something very much directly related to the electors.

These elections were an enormous affair—the States rural electorate elected 75,000 panches and 7,500 sarpanches by direct vote, these sar panches elected the Pradhans panches elected the Pradhans on their side, Chief Minister of the 232 Panchayat Samitis, Sukhadia, though not so open-who in their turn elected the ly was unmistakely inclined Pramukhs of the Zila Pari-shads. The 75,000 Panches also not to fight the elections on a elected 7,500, members to the various Nyaya Panchayats of the State.

Why No **Party Labels**

Except the Commu Party, none of the parties con-tested these elections on a party basis. Their ostensible reason was that they did not want to import a partisan spirit into these elections but their real reasons were diffe-

For the Congress, it was its own problem of internal diffe-rences. If the Congress had sought to give party tickets at Panchayat level it would have led to a large-scale revolt

For the reactionary and communal parties like the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Jan Sangh and the newly formed Swatantra Party, the reason was that any method was good enough to get elected and afterwards the Party label could be easily fixed on the elected candidate. This also made the task of mutual adjustments between these parties easier

The opportunism of all of using such methods against these parties became clear the democratic opposition in elections to the Dart the democratic toposition in these parties became clear the democratic opposition in enough when just after the the past and this time again elections to the Panchayats, used them, but in areas where they fought the elections to the feudal elements were the Pradhanships of the strong, they used it against Samitis on party basis. The two organised forces that mattered in these elec-tions were the Congress and the communia and reactionary forces. the Communist

FEBRUARY 12, 1961

Democratic methods were, of course, the first casualty in the elections and not only because jeeps, money and all kinds of pressure had been used to mobilise support. Sarpanches were pounced upon and kept together as under detention till the day of voting. The

rural areas came to the fore -the police touts, money lenders, bureaucrats and the

rest—and they donned the labels of the various poli-

tical parties.

tions were the Congress and the communal and reactionary forces, the Communist Party being a relatively weak force in the State, and the other left brought into the forefront a party, the Lohiaite Socialist Party, confined only to one district, Banswara. The feudal elements of the State, leading the Ram Rajya Parishad; the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party took the Swatantra Party took extraordinary interest and were most active in these elec-

placed at the disposal of these bodies and in general battled to defeat the feudal, usurer

and other anti-social elements

Hundreds of local confer-ences were held in these areas to take this program-me to the masses of the

peasantry. The Party con-tested in all about 800 to 1,000 Panchayats, and in

some areas formed united fronts like Janata Morcha, uniting progressive inde-

gressmen also, though not official ones.

The Socialist Party (Lohia)

contested less than half that number. The PSP did contest some seats but did not count

for much on a Statewide basis.

as far as these elections were

The results of the Pan-

chayat elections on the whole indicate a shift to the Right in

the political set-up of the State with the reactionary and communal parties improving their position and the feudal elements in the Congress also

improving their position in the

some Con

in the countryside

uniting progress pendents and se

concerned.

Samitis

hurricane tours specially of the Udaipur division. Even the

aid. Topmost Congress leaders of the Government openly assist-ed this group of Jagirdars, their only consideration was to weaken the group led by Kum-

weaken the group led by Kum-bharam Arya. Revenue Minis-ter Damodar Vyas was openly on their side, Chief Minister Sukhadia, though not so open-ly was unmistakbly inclined towards them. The decision not to fight the elections on a these elements to work as an organised force with their own centre and directions. With the elimination of the With the elemination of the was accom-Party basis, there was a com-plete relegation of political and programmatic issues to the background in these elec-tions and they naturally dege-

of inner-Congress conflicts managed to secure major posi-tions. In Udaipur division which was a virtual Congress stronghold combined Jan Sangh-Swatantra forces have made significant dents. In a district like Nagaur where the Congress had won all the output nerated into open communal and localist conflicts. This has had a very serious impact on the situa-tion in the countryside, for which the responsibility should be placed squarely on the shoulders of the leaders of the Congress and the other reactionary parties. The worst elements in the

Assembly seats, these forces have secured roughly 40 per cent of the seats in these Pan-chayat elections. Inside the Congress, while so far the Jagirdars held sway only over a small number of Samitis, they in combination with some dissident Congress-men have now managed to get about half of the total way be about half of the total won by

Congress had won all the eight

Assembly seats, these for

the Congress. The Communist Party has hot only retained its position but has slightly improved it. It has about 400 sarpanches It has about 400 sarpanches and has succeeded in winn-ing the Pradhanship in two Samitis — losing Pradhan-ships in eight to ten Samitis by three to four votes and in one case by a single vote. While this has great signi-ficance for the areas where the Party has influence, on a Statewide scale it does not count for a great deal.

to improve their position in the Banswara district, where they have won two Samitis and many more surpariches in the adjoining Samiti.



TICKET-DAN

ANTAR Mantar is rife with rumours which re worrying many a Conressmen. These rundurs oncern the vital problem of ticketdam—the proce-lure of selection of Condure of selection of Con- too many complaints had been gress candidate in the elec- received. With the invitation this this this the a all this is the repeated veiled-threat plea of the Con-gress President Sanjeeva Reddi for the retirement of mediate to undergo all this members who have already tasted the fruits of powers for ten years. The detailed

criteria for selection of candidates has not been declared till now. But whatever tid-bits have been leaked out here and there have already disturbed the peace of mind of many a sitting member belonging to the Congress both in State legislatures and in the Parliaent.

According to these rumours the Congress High Command will strictly check the lists of the Bridesh will strictly check the lists of the Pradesh Congress Com-mittee for the general elec-tions. This will be done by nomination. Now even the screening the records of indi-vidual members. While granting a ticket the While granting a ticket the Congress leaders will look into

while granting a ticket the Congress leaders will look into all complaints against a nomi-While granting a ticket the Congress leaders will look into all complaints against a nomi-inee. If Goenka's Indian Ex-their words is an art which complaints of the wives aga-inst erring husbands will be entertained. Charges of moral turnitude and corruption will urpitude and corruption will proper election.

What is more surprising is that the political conduct of the members will be looked into not only on the basis of organisational reports but "among the sources of infor-mation mentioned mation mentioned are CD

reports." These rumours have created scare among many a Con-

obviously, on the advice of the ex-rulers, been made provin-cial chief of the Swatantra Party. Minco Masani has come and gone and now Rajaji is planning a visit to Rajasthan next month.

If an ex-ruler like the Maharaja of Jaipur takes the lead, as indicated by the Maharani joining the Swatantra Party, then all the feudal, communal, re-actionary forces like the Ram Rajya Parishad and the Jan Sangh would join up in one front to challenge the Congress in the general elec-

All this has led to some rethe Party has infinence, on a Statewide scale it does not count for a great deal. The Lohiaites have been able be Banswara district where been able in the Revenue. Minister for befriending and appeasing the Jagirdars. But this sharp opinion is not

les in But this sharp opinion is not shared by many other Con-Pan-me as top it is still complacency mix-the ed with the hope that some of the compromise with the Maha-the raja of Jaipur can be struck a bid with some concessions

gressmen. Is it justified to us CID reports by a political party for its party purposes? Such a question, however, does not arise in the minds of ruling Congress circles.

Sources close to Congress headquarters reveal that even in the last general elections of complaints this time a worst situation is bound to be for Ticketdan will no prefer to undergo all humiliation too.

ENTRY BY BACKDOOR

T WICE-defeated in the elections (first in the ge-neral elections in 1957 and neral elections in 1957 and later in a by-election) U.P.'s Chief Minister C. B. Gupta has ultimately found a place through backdoor in the legislative Council. This was made possible by the resignation of Dr. Bir Bhan Bhatia. Mr. Gupta was nominated by the Governor to fill the seat vacated by Dr. Bhatla

FOR THE

PM's NOTICE

IN recent years Prime Minis ter Nehru has very often sharply reacted d against the like council of

the former Home Minister the former Home Minister, Mr. Kamlapati Tripathi, today decided to form a "council of action" to continue the "fight" against the group led by the Chief Minister Mr. C. B. Gupta..." (Indian Express, Feb. 5) Feb. 5)

The Congress politicians very often criticise students students commitfor forming "action commit-tees" and "council of actions" Here is a case of one hundred, Congress MLAs forming such a body to continue their factional fight.

Is not it examplary!

INFORMED sources have divulged that no audit has been undertaken of the accals, a public sector enterprise because, it is reported, the balance-sheet for the year. 1959-60 has not been prepared till now cals, a public ill now.

Another story current is akhs which has been accounted for in the books but not yet traced in the stock. En-quiry is already going on. The machinery was import-ed from U. K. The arrival of the machinery has hear trac

the machinery has been trac-ed upto Bombay. But further information is not available.

-AGBADOOT

PAGE SEVEN

movement is the campaign of movement is the campaign of assassinations directed against the Communists and demo-crats. More than a hundred patriots were assassinated in Baghdad, Musel and other parts of the country during the past year and a half. Every patriot who displays energetic activity in safe-guarding the National Re-publican Regime from the

publican Regime from the plots of imperialism and the reactionaries can in no way reactionaries can in no way feel secure and immune

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from assassination Even a person detained in the Baghdad Police Head-

An'extraordinary military tribunal pronounced a sentence of death on 38 Communists on December 26, 1960. (In case of 28 the sentence was later changed to imprisonment for life.) Two days later another 27 persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

All these are heroes who rose in defence of the Republic in its hour of acute peril and staked their lives to save it from being overturned when it was barely a year old. Many of them are now under threat of being executed any moment.

The Iraqi Revolution of July 1959 was a gain for the entire Afro-Asian people in which all of them rejoiced and in whose defence all of them rallied. The Iraqi Communists, brutally suppressed, tortured and killed for forty years cons-

tituted an integral part of the Revolution and had prepared the ground for its success over long years with innumerable sacrifices. Now for the last one-and-ahalf years the government of Premier Kassem, under heavy pressure from internal reaction and foreign imperialists and taking to a policy of balancing the Right against the Left has adopted a policy of persecuting the Communists. An attempt has been afoot to frame up Communists in connection with Mosul and Kirkuk events while it is a known fact admitted by Premier Kassem himself in a number of his speeches that it was the imperialists and reactionaries who were responsible for those events.

Here below we publish a background article from a Baghdad Correspondent written in November last on the recent trend of events in Iraq.

Revolution's gains threatened

T is well known that the National Revolution emerged victorious in Iraq on July 14, 1959, thanks to solidarity between masses and the army, between the and the united efforts of all the national forces united in the national front and to the resolute support and solidarity of the Soviet Union, the Socialist camp, world Afro-Asian and public opinion.

The Revolution continued its speedy progress. On the basis of the support. of the and the co-operation people and the co-operation of the national forces, parti-cularly the co-operation between the Government of General Abdul-Karim Kassim and the Communist Party of and the Communist Party of Iraq, it was possible to achieve important, successes in the struggle against imperialism and the local reactionaries alike in favour of democracy.

Iraq regained independence after destroying the shackles of Baghdad Pact, Eisenhower Anglo-Iraqi Treaty and the Sterling area membership agreement and other similar bondages, Diplomatic relations with the So viet Union and many other socialist and independent countries were restored and stablished Economic cultural agreements with the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries were concluded.

Achievements Through Struggle

In domestic affairs import-ant steps were taken. The agrarian Reform Law was enacted and enforced. Freedom of organisation in trade unions and other social orga-nisations for workers, peasants, women, youth, students and intellectuals was allowed. freedom of press for different political trends was permitted

These important achieveents were not realised easily. They were achieved amidst a continuous vigorous struggle against the imperialists, the local and Arab reactionaries and their successive conspiracles and intrigues, which were all defeated.

The more the revolution ses, the more the improgress the one hand and the more the class contradictions in-crease on the other.

As a result of this the Government in power became afraid of the revolutionary tide and the mass movement which spread all over the towns and in the far remote rural areas. It began to vaci-late under the imperialist and reactionary pressure on the one hand and the pressure of the mass movement

Government's Calculations

The Government considered that there was no more real threat from outside or from the local reactionary (the right) forces and that the real threat came from the people, "the left forces", to use their expression. Consequently, the Government of Kassim, under the pretext of keeping the balance between the right and the left forces, deviated from its previous original line and began using the reactionarie and the right forces against the left.

As a result of this policy the relations between the demo-cratic forces became very complicated and their unity disintegrated.

Thus the Government gra-dually inclined to the right, using means of terror and repression against the people and the progressive forces, and showing more and more tolerance towards the reactionaries.

During one and a half years of this assault, especially in the last period when negotiations between the Iraqi Government and the imperialist petroleum companies started, the democratic rights and achievements were either liquidatéd, or extremely cur-tailed or destroyed, and only some formal appearances were left.

Our people faced once more the methods of terror and dictatorial rule. The accomplishments of the national revolution faced a real danger.

Although the Iraqi Govern-ment has not lost its national and anti-imperialist characther, its attitude in respect to the internal affairs is of a reactionary, dictatorial, antipopular, and anti-democratic character which endangers national independence יונט The Communist Party and all the progressive forces exerted all possible efforts to make perialist pressure increases on the Government stop the the one hand and the more policy of terror, but all these the class contradictions in- efforts went in vain. The dictatorial and indivi-

dual methods show themselves prominently in the lack of normal constitutional life, Neither parliament, nor a constitution set up by the people in a democratic way, nor real party life exists. The Council of Ministers exists only in name since the ministers have no possibility of exerting their respective authority. In spite respective authority. In spite of this the most prominent democratic elements among the ministers were removed. General Kassim, the Prime Minister and the Commanding General of the armed for-ces, concentrates all powers, executive and legislative into his own hands.

TERROR IN IR

No Elections. Emergency **Prolonged**

In spite of the announcement he made on July 14, 1959, to the effect that the transition period will be ended on January 6, 1960, that a constitution will be promulgated and parliamen-tary elections will take place on July 14, 1960, nothing materialised and the transition period was prolonged without any justification. The Military Emergency ad-

ministration still exists and is directed against the people and the democratic movement. Many of the former royal laws are still in force. The State apparatus remained unchanged as it was under the former royal regime, including the diplomatic service and the Police and Public Security Administration.

In a word, all these important organs were left in the ant organs were left in the very same hands which ope-rated them during the former regime in the service of the Baghdad Pact. They are the same hands which displayed such bitter hatred of the peo-

ple. The Government, during one and a half years following the revolution, refused to acknowledge the political activities of parties. Afterwards a special parties. Afterwards a special law was promulgated concern-ing the organisation of positical parties and social associa-tions, but the Government tions, but the Government itself violated the very same law despite the undemocratic provisions it contains.

The Iraqi Communist Party, the biggest political party in Iraq, was denied the right of legal activity, despite the long the and persistent struggle it waged against imperialism and the reactionary forces, with great sacrifices. The Government formed an insignificant clique

which was licenced under the name of "The So-Called Com-munist Party", notwithstand ing the fact that it lacks the essential legal requirements. Another democratic party (the Republican Party) was also denied legal status. As for the other parties which were licensed, the Go-

vernment imposed or tried to impose specific leaderships on them; their field of activity was extremely curtailed. The Peasant Associations

Law was adversely amended to the detriment of th pea-sants. The Peasant Societies incorporated previously under the law were revoked. New societies controlled by the agents of the landlords were set up by the Police and administration authorities.

The elections for the Trade Unions, were falsified in a manner unprecedented in the history of Iraq. The struggie of the working class for the right of trade union organi-sation was drowned in blood. The assault was mainly direc-ted against the workers of the large State foreign and na-tional enterprises, such as oil; port, railways, cement, cigarettes, textile enterprises. More than 6,000 organised active workers were dismissed from work. Hundreds of them were imprisoned.

Many of the branches of the trade unions and other social societies were closed down by the police and the Crimina Investigation Department. The branches of the Democratic Union of the Iraqi Youth and later its head office were similarly closed down. The Government adopts

policy detrimental to the interests of the masses and the majority of the national bour-geoisie itself, and endangers seriouly the national regime. The Government exercises a policy of disintegrating the unity of the people and set-ting the national forces aga-inst one another. It denies the Kurdish people their legiti mate national rights and en courages some traitdrs, to carry out attacks against the Barazan tribe" who had been severely persecuted by the former royal regime. For more than a year the confinement centres and

concentration camps have been filled with thousands of patriots. Not a person was released without being perload by other the do replaced by others. The detainees remain in apprehen-sion for months or even a year. They are exiled to re-mote places without any charge, investigation or trial.

than fifty persons are crowded for months in a small room carried out after midnight in same methods against which young men are arrested amidst terror and intimidation of women and children and sent to exile. Inside the police centres torture of the detainees is exercised in the

most brutal manner. Even men of letters, scientists, and artists, not to mention workers; peasants and students, do not escape such torture. Great number of teachers in Diwanich region were subjected to feet flogging in a manner degrading to human dignity, and contravening all legal and human principles.

Among the detainees and exiled are prominent leaders of the Peace Movement. Taufik Munir, leading advocate and member of the bureau of the Iraqi Peace Council, who under the old regime was im-prisoned, deprived of the Iraqi nationality and banished to Turkey where he was forced in detention for two years; Abdul-jabbar Wahbe, the Communist journalist, who has been exiled to Ramadi rehas been exiled to Ramadi re-gion where he is facing the danger of assassination, Pro-fessors, rectors, the Secretary the prime minister himself of the Democratic Union of that the Kirkuk bloody events unions, peasant societies and other social organisations, lawyers, judges, doctors, writ-ers, journalists, women and many others—all of them are among the detainees.

The court martials sentenced to imprisonment a great number of patriols after formal trials based wholly on fabricated eviden-ce of policemen and provocateur agents. There are nov hundreds of political prison-ers whose cumulative terms of imprisonment amount to thousands of years, and whose number exceed twice the number of political prisoners before the July Revo-lution, many of whom spent years of imprise under the old royal feudal

imperialist regime. The democratic political prisoners are subjected to the same methods of treatment which were applied in the prisons of the former regime. They are deprived of reading books, and newspapers, of listening to radio, of being receiving clothes and food sault against the progressive visited by their families and

It often happens that more Besides, they suffer various kinds of humiliation and mentorture at same offital and physical the hands of the not exceeding few square me- the hands of the same offi-ters in area. Police raids are cials, who used to apply the political prisoners under th former regime.

Patriots Awaiting The Gallous

More than thirty patriots are now awaiting the gal-lows—workers, students, in-tellectuals and others who tellectuals and others who were sentenced to death by the Court Martials after sham trials.

It is feared that new death ntences will be pronounced ainst other democratic against[.] against other democratic fighters such as Adnan Jalmiran, Mahdi Hamid and others who heroically partici-pated in suppressing the counter-revolutionary mutiny in Musel, which had been er gineered by the imperialist and reactionary circles aga-inst the national regime and the prime minister personally during the first year of the revolution.

the Iraqi Youth, Nuri Abdur-(July 1959) were organised by razzaq, the Chairman of the the agents of imperialism and General Union of Iraqi Stu-the oil companies, a great dents Mahdi El-hafiz and number of patriots have been other leaders of youth and sentenced to death or impri-student organisations, trade somment on charges relating unions, peasant societies and to these events. Some of them have been apprehended for a year and a half without in-vestigation or trial, among whom are the Mayor of Kirkuk, Judges, lawyers, trade unionists and many others from different nationalities (Kurds, Turkmen, Arabs, As-

syrians). Never before in the his-tory of Iraq was such a huge number of patriots sentenced to death.

In the meantime the Prime Minister Major General Kas-sim commuted the death sentences passed in the first year of the revolution against no-torious traitors and pillars of torious traitors and pillars of the old royal regime, such as Fidal El-jamali, Ahmad Mukhtar Baban, Borhan Eddin Bash A'ayan and others who surrendered the independence of Iraq to the imperialists and inflicted on our people various kinds of deprivation, oppres-sion and massacres and for-ced on them the Baghdad Pact. the Eisenhower Doctrine. and other imperialist treaties

quarters, whose life was a trust in the hands of Government, could not escape assa-ssination. Teachers, lawyers, active trade unionists, leaders, cadres of social organisations. militant peasants and others were among the victims. Assaults and attempts at

murder were made against hundreds of patriots who escaped death by mere chan-ce; many of them being wounded. Against this wave of assa-

ssinations and assaults the Government has not taken any effective measures.

In many cases it did not arrest any of the murderers, while it arrested hundreds of the relatives and friends of the victims on the charge of taking part in their funerals. Facts proved beyond doubt that the Government authorities were behind the majo-

rity of these murders For many months the police authorities and the hired cliques have resorted to the methods of the former Royal Regime (the methods invent-ed by the so-called "Commit-tee of Combating Subversive Activity"; an organ of Baghdad Pact) to compel citizens to renounce their political and philosophical beliefs and declare their withdrawal fro political organ tions.

To achieve this purpose, the police authorities apply me-dieval methods of torture. The administrative authorities, the administrations of factories and other State and domestic main establishments employ intimidation and disemploy intimidation and dis-charge against the workers and employees in order to

* SEE OVERLEAF





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ADCRAFTS

FREE GOA IN 1961

The Santa Maria incident proclaimed to the century of the Christian era, Africans who attacked the lock-up in the Portuguese colony of Angola proclaimed: Portuguese colonialism has outlived itself. Here in our Goa, our Goan brethren have decided: Goa will be free in 1961. THE National Campaign tional Conference for Afro-Committee for the Goa Asian solidarity beld in Rom-

tion, has written in a message to the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council in Cairo.

The Goan Political Conven-tion is the united front of all the liberation forces working the freedom of Goa, lan and Diu, it comprises Within its ranks the major trader Goan political parties like the Asia." ration Council and the Fede-

The Convention is also pilots. The Convention is also puots. working in the closest colla-boration with the Indian As-guese spread was that they sociation for Afro-Asian Soli-darity in the National Cam-paign Committee for Goa, fifteen centuries before the sponsored by the Third Na-

Continued from Overleaf

ration rejecting Communism.

Since the beginning of the second year of the Rep Regime, suppression of the freedom of press has again accurred. It reached its climax

ration Council and the Fede-ration of Goan Clubs and re-presentatives from Daman and Phoenicians and Vasco De Diu and the liberated territo-ries. of Dadra and Nagar his logbook) was guided to Haveli. The Convention is also pilots Gama himself, as admitted in

THE National Campaign tional Conference for Afro-campaign and Goan leaders are visiting various States for Goa's Goa's Goa had been resisted right from the beginning. In 1510, their first invasion was re-freedom struggle "The National Campaign and Double's Solidarity with the people's "Solidarity with the people's "Solidarity with the people's "Solidarity with the people's first invasion was re-freedom struggle "The Mational Campaign and Double's Solidarity are visiting various States of the same year, they made their stru-gele to free the world of the message speaks of the Portuguese have observed the day as Reconquest of Goa parison and Diu"-Rev. Father Days pression of our native-the campaign and Duu"-Rev. Father Days pression of our native-the day as meand for Goa: "brutal but" the fore-dom of Goa within 1961 and the interdant," "The message speaks of colonial rule over Goa, Days pression of our native-the day as Reconquest of Goa people. The Goans never accepted the day as reconquest of Goa had but" the rest of India. Daman and Diu"-Rev. Father Days pression of our native-tion m Dadra and freedom," "a

Intermeter for Goar Partiessupression of our native-
cilture and freedom," "a
grim ordeal to our people."tory of the Goan people.THIRD, civil liberties are
a premium in these
tors over thirty daring at-
tempts to oust the Portuguese,
shootings and killings in pri-
son did not dampen their
son did not dampen their
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son did not dampen their
traders to come to Africa and
Asia.The Goan never accepted
foreign rule and history re-
cords over thirty daring at-
tempts to oust the Portuguese,
shootings and killings in pri-
son did not dampen their
son did not dampen their
is well-known—the cold-The Course and the Portu-
tures to course and the Portu-
tures tor political parties like the Asia. They claim to have discover-is well-known-the cold-blooded shooting of peaceful council and the Fede-of Goan Clubs and re-been circumnavigated by the ond the liberated territo-Gama bimself as a druited in the sea contraction of Goan Clubs and re-been circumnavigated by the ond the liberated territo-contraction of the sea contraction of the sea conscience of India and the world.

might of all the people of and fash. Asia and Africa will defeat Dr. Salazar, the dictator of drawal of the Portuguese from the machinations of the im-perialists and the conspiracy out that Portugal has no colo-against the freedom strug-gles being waged in Algeria, Mosambique constitute Por-* SEE PAGE 14

FOR INTEGRATION OF DADRA, NAGAR HAVELI

lic of India

THE population of Dadra the bidding of saukars. and Nagar Haveli libe-rated these areas long ago, land is in the hands of the but they still remain to be but they still remain to be rich and the saukars and the population of the saukars and integrated with the Repub- the poor cultivators are neither assured of work or

Laos, Congo and the Portu-guese colonies of Angola and Mosambique. Hailing the stand taken by the free countires of Asia and Africa in the U.N. demanding an end to the hated system of colonialism, the message says:

compel them to declare re-nunciation of their beliefs. In many factories and establish-ments no one is given employ-

Union of Trade Unions) and other newspapers were also suspended. Saut Al-furat was not allowed publication. Many of the editors and owners of these newspapers were either arrested or exiled to remote

Treadmin of press has again during the last free month in the efficience or solid to remote the avery for the order of the server of the server

tored. Problems of the pea-sants have multiplied, and stability has disappeared. Prices of commodities have soared up and unemploy-ment increased to such an extent that there are at pre-sent, according to official

agents to power. The Communist Party has supported and will always supported and will always support all that is progres-sive and in harmony with the interests of the people in Government policy; par-tionlosie its anti interview. So-called "transition period". In other words to get rid of the present abnormal un-democratic situation, includ-ing the Martial and Emer-

consolidate national indepen-dence and put an end to the so-called "transition period".

FEBRUARY 12, 1961

PORTENT FOR PORTUGAL

BY MOHIT SEN

above this is the

of spies and informers.

munism

T HE dramatic seizure of the luxury liner Santa Maria and its streak across the seas to Recife in Brazil, has jerked Portugal into the news. No longer can anybody pretend that the Portugal and its people lie quiescent under Salazar's theocratic absolutism.

The London special corres-pondent of the Hindustan Times—certainly not reputed for partiality to revolts and the like—noted: "Portuguese shaken as never before by the Santa Maria episode, accord-ing to diplomatic circles here to diplomatic circles here to diplomatic circles here the like accord and contrived solution of the soluti ing to diplomatic circles hereThe secrecy and contrived silence about Portugal and its colonies has been irrevocably broken. "The new look at Salazar has brought out the fact that based up by a fascist militia -the Legion Portuguesa with its green shirts—and the fas-cist youth organisation, the above this is the dreaded

has brought out the fact that Portugal is the most backward country in Europe: it has the highest mortality rate and the most oppressive regime. The conditions near slavery in Portuguese colonies have been ex-posed. The embers of revolt, as shown by the incident in Angola, have been lit in the entire Salazar land and Emnire"

Fascism

And Poverty

It would be useful at this stage to very briefly survey the conditions in Portugal today. A military coup d'etat in 1926 overthrew the legally elected Government, abolished all political parties and brought to power the most reactionary forces of the country. Dr. Salazar joined the new Government and has been the Frime Minister for been the Frime Minister for the last 28 years. What have 34 years of

fascism brought the Portu-guese? They have the lowest standard of living in Europe. The average wage of a Por-tuguese worker is a quarter that of the average European wage. The Lisbon National Institute of Statis-tics says that over the past decade real wages have fallen by $331/_3$ per cent. Infant mortality at 88 per 1,000 births is one of the highest in the world, while the ravages of tuberculosis

kill more Portuguese any other European. than even more revealing is that these figures of death were less in 1925, when fascism had not come to

power. Along with the dead, the profits of the biggest banks in stop the struggle of the peo-Portugal have also increased ple, either in Portugal or in in the past 20 years—eight her colonies. In the great times to be precise. Foreign strikes of the 1940s tens of in the past 20 years—eight times to be precise. Foreign monopolies have things their own way. The British Lisbon Electric' Railways - controlling public transport in Lisbon, the Anglo - Portuguese telephone company, which has the monopoly of telephonic communications in the same town. record increasing profits every

Salazar has made Portugal one of the staunchest suppor-ters of Nato. Military expendi-ture in the 1961 budget comes to about Rs. 700 millions. With a population of only eight millions this makes the Portu-

FEBRUARY 12, 1961

thousands of workers defied the police and security forces. All the pseudo-elections staged by the Government were forces into massive demons-tractions against Salazar. Vietnam authorities. According to the Phnom Penh press, the manifesto ex-collusion in their plot to keep Vietnam authorities. According to the Phnom Penh press, the manifesto ex-collusion in their plot to keep Vietnam permanently divid-ed At present, the manifesto

papers, the Avante and Mili-

Maria incident should be view

from where he escaped) were former supporters of Salazar and fervently believ-ed that he was the saviour

of their people. When even persons like them revolt, then certainly does the death-knell of the dictator-ship toll.

ship toll. Another pointer to the true state of affairs was provided by the attitude adopted by the U.S: and British Governments. At the start the governments.

above this is the dreaded secret police, the PIDE, which specialises in murder and tor-ture and has a wide network

Political leaders of the opposition are silenced by jailing or murder. Any poli-tical prisoner can be kept in prison for life, merely on the word of the PIDE and with-out any right of appeal. The workers have no right to strike and can be jailed for

power in Spain, were parti-cularly close. Indeed it has been his boast that the Iberian peninsula has been insulated from the "vulgar, atheistic creeds of liberalism and Com-

Nor is this vicious dictatorship confined to the metropo-litan country alone. Portugal has the largest direct colonial Angola, Mozambique and Goa in Reuter from Saigon. our country. In area this is equal to half the surface of after a period of preparation western Europe and is inha-bited by 11 million people, who live in conditions of quite forces onnosing the distatorial

 live in conditions of quite literal slavery.
 representatives of varicus forces opposing the dictatorial Ngo dinh Diem regime. Ac-cording to these sources, on December 20, 1960, it issued a political programme and ma-nifesto. These documents have been distributed in all the provinces of South Vietnam, to the local press, diplomatic delegations and foreign cor-ple, either in Portugal or in the conducts there as well as

 respondents there as well as to armymen and administra-tive personnel of the South Vietnam authorities. According to the Phnom

trations against Salazar. The valiant Portuguese ground for 30 years, has given its best sons to the cause of the liberation of the sands of Communists have been arrested, tortured and many murdered. Its illegal Vietnam permanently divid-ed. At present, the manifesto said, the Southern compa-triots were urgently demand-ing an end to the cruel dic-tatorial rule in South Viet-nar, demanding independence and democracy, welfare, and peaceful reunification of the country. It continued; to meet the

ountry. It continued: to meet the aspiration of our compatriots, the National Front for the

NEW AGE

te struggle against fascism. "an act of piracy" and under Spain, by four U.S. destroyers, It is against this entire international law any appeal a nuclear submarine and 18 ackground that the Santa for help against pirates has to U.S. warplanes. A verifable Maria incident should be view-ed not as an isolated episode but as an eruption of the narger of the Portuguese peo-ple. What is of special signi-ficance in this incident is that the opposition leaders are now be responded to on the high

anger of the Portuguese peo-ple. What is of special signi-ficance in this incident is that the opposition leaders are now being drawn from the upper strata of society, showing that the discontent has developed breadth as well as depth.
Indeed, both General Del-gado announced that it was to take over the Santa Maria as the first step in a new phase of struggle for Portu-gal's liberty.
Any intervention after this statement would be inter-gado, who won the Presi-ference in the internal affairs dential election in 1958 and s was subsequently obliged to escape from Portugal as well of the Santa Maria (a Soviet Union and the Commu-nists who had done the "mis-tenced to 16 years in prison from where he escaped) were former supporters of
Brazilian exile General Del-gado announced that it was to take over the Santa Maria as the first step in a new phase of struggle for Portu-gal's liberty.
Any intervention after this statement would be inter-ference in the internal affairs once, the U.S. and British Governments were quite un-as Captain Henrique Galvao, the Witer, ex-deputy to the National Assembly and sen-from where he escaped)
Were former supporters of

It was Salazar who showed them the way out—the Nato Constitution explicitly pro-vides for intervention by one

out any right of appeal. The state of affairs was provided by the attitude adopted by the status quo, even when this bappens to be a fascist turue dictatorship. Turbance"—a very vague in these countries were inclus. The state of affairs was provided by the status quo, even when this bappens to be a fascist dictator-ship, which is our common enemy." From our country a dictatorship. Turbance"—a very vague in these countries were inclus. The which can be inter- ed to treat the sizure of the "clean conscience". On Janu-its should be remembered realised their mistake and hat not only was Salazar one responded with alarity when for ealised to the salazar appealed for help. Lt should be remembered realised their mistake and that not only was Salazar one responded with alacrity when Silazar appealed for help. Command as "an impertinence in the world but that he open-ly sided with Hitler and with a pretext for interven-Mussolini in the last world tion? The first execuse was splanned to Recife in Brazil. A triumph hot of days but for-war. His ties with Franco, that what had taken place was cruiser belonging to Franco

friend"), that the intrepid Portuguese Commande rendered the ship and not to the American Admiral.

Thus did he display the defiance of his people not only to Salazar's repressive regime but also of the U.S. regime but also of the U.S. gendarme, who is ready to rush to the aid of each and every strangler of liberty. As Galvao said "we succeeded in showing that Portuguese dictator Salazar is not invulnerable".

In conclusion, it can be In conclusion, it can be pointed out that the oppo-nents of Portuguese colonial-ism expressed immediate fravides for intervention by one member country when "sub-version" of any kind takes place in another country. This clearly enough proves that Nato is a shield against even the most timid of liberal opponents against the status quo, even when this

National Front In S. Vietnam

gious communities and pairi-iem regme, vict personalities, without dis-tic personalities, without dis-vict personalities, without dis-tinction of their political be-giaces, and to provide jobs to those who want to stay back. (iv) "To carry out land rent vorthrow the rule of the clique in South Vietnam, and achieve independence, demo-cracy, peace and neutrality for of various e dictatorial egime. Ac-sources, on ot the Liberation of South tissued a ne and ma-it issued a ine and ma-it issued a ine and ma-it issued a ine and ma-it issued a interview the star of the country". Vietnam calls on the entre the starce interview the star of south vietnam calls on the entre timents have interview the star of the star of the star interview the star of th

Vietnam calls on the entire people to unite and heroically rise up to struggle in accord-ance with following program of action: (1) to overthrow the disguised colonial regime of the U. S. imperialists and the dictatorial administration, the dictatorial administration, and to form a national and democratic coalition adminisand to form a national and democratic coalition adminis-tration, (ii) to carry out a broad and progressive demo-cracy... promulgate the freedom of expression, of the press, of belief, reunion, asso-ciation, and of movement and other democratic freedoms, to the concentration camps.... the concentration camps... and 'resettlement centres' abolish the fascist law numand 'resettlement centres' (viii) "To carry out a fore-abolish the fascist law num-ber 10/59 and other anti-de-traity, to establish diploma-

millions this makes the Portu-gese per capita military ex-penditure one of the highest in the world. The US holds the big mili-tary base of Lajens, in the son an important victory was bases in Espinho and Tancos. Britain has a supporting base escaped from the most heavily in Montizo, near Libson. The Portugese army is equipped took their place in the front of

A "National Front, for the Liberation of South Vietnam" was recently formed in South Vietnam by various forces opposing the Ngo dinh Diem regme, according to the Vietnam

ber 10/59 and otner anti-ut mocratic laws. (iii) to abolish the economic tries which respect the inde-monopoly of the United States pendence and sovereignty of and its henchmen, protect Vietnam. home-made products, encou-laws (ix) "To reestablish normal

PAGE ELEVEN

Eight months ago, on May Day 1960, when the new Gujarat State came into being, new hopes were born in the hearts of the people, though subdued thecause the rulers of the new State were the same as those of the old bilingual Bombay State, the same Congress leaders who had opposed the formation of the linguistic State and had sought to crush ruthless ly the Maha Gujarat movement. There was sadness also be-crause the sacred memorial for the fihrty brave martyrs whose supreme sacrifice had movement was not permitted to be created ere hoy the new Gujarat Government. Anoter big mishap that Gujarat Soution of the new State was Gujarat Partshad. Gujarat Than an gains the sacred Gujarat to perform the discuttion of the Maha Gujarat may places the find expected Gujarat to be the discuttion of the hard further the adop tion of the bifurcation built towards the end of March 1960, He disruptive forces of the all of March 1960, He disruptive forces of the all sho the bifurcation built towards the end of March 1960, He disruptive forces of the disrations built they work-tion of the bifurcation built towards the end of March 1960, He disruptive forces of the all sho the the disruptive forces of the mark bing for and supported the end of March 1960, He disruptive forces of the mark bing for and supported the end of March 1960, He disruptive forces of the mark bing for and supported the for and supported the end of March 1960, He disruptive forces of the formation built the disruptive forces of the disration built for and supported the formation built for and supported the formations, but they work-tion of the bifurcation built for and supported the end for and supported the formations, but they work-tion of the bifurcation built for and supported the formations, but they work-tion of the bifurcation built for and supported the formations, but they work-tion of the bifurcation built for and supported the formations, but they work-tion of the bifurcation built for and supported the formation built for and supported the for

tion of the bifurcation bill towards the end of March 1960, the disruptive forces of the PSP and the Congress leaders who had left the Congress iuring the Maha Gujarat agitation, joined hands and conspired to dissolve the po-werful mass organisation under whose banners the po-pular forces had united, fought and won Maha Gujarat. The Communists and several others. esisted this disruptive move out the vacillations of President Indulal Yajnik made the dissolution possible, even though those who favoured lution were in a mino-

Disruptive Move

Thus the ground was cleared for the Congress. Ten Opposition MLAs of the old Janata Parishad went over to the Congress Fourteen others (of the Janata Parishad), some of them belonging to the excluding two Communist MLAs formed an "Opposition

demand for distribution of he Congress. Fourteen others of the Janata Parishad, ome of them belonging to the SP and the Swatantra Paksh, scluding two Communist Parset, amongst whom anaded a strength of 114 in a nanded a strength of 114 in a rouse of 132.
With such a steam-roller majority and the strong backing of the vested interest, particularly the mill-owners of Ahmedabad, the comgress maintained and strengthened its policy of riding roughshod over the devented are the the strong of the wested interest.
With such a steam-roller majority and the strong backing of the vested interest.
With such a steam-roller data the strong backing of the vested interest.
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Available with':

Indication expected Gujarat to behave thus! In many places the communists were not in the life of the people. Communists were not in the life of the people. Grant augment and improvement and in

Congress maintained and strengthened its policy of riding roughshod over the desires and demainds of the people. But the people, though weakened by disruptive forces and their machinations, kept up and began to develop mass movements. The glorious

sentenced to one month's im-prisonment at Bulsar on the very first day of the strike and several suspended. Brave struggle, brutal repression. The first session of the state Assembly opened on August 18 at Ahmedabad, Hundreds of harijan men and women, under the lea-took out a morcha to the Assembly house to voice the demand for distribution of land to landless harijans, They were stopped by the police, lathi-charged and 42 arrested, amongst whom were three Communist lea-ders also. A week later, the Commu-

Prospects

25 to 30 lakh tons and in five years it is likely to go above 60 lakh tons. Valuable oil fuel and gas fuel will be easily available to Gujarat to make up the deficiency in electri-city. At present most of the industries use coal which has to be brought from as far as Bihar, and yet there is fuel shortage.

here would be transported to broad-based Parlimentary Bombay through costly pipe-Board, for the selection of can-lines and the oil refined in the didates for the important for the advantage of the important

NEW AGE

THE NEW GUJARAT

won big popular r Another similar

southern end of the State A. K. Gopalan, who had under-taken recently such a march in Kerala, inaugurated it siasm and it is being led by Thakorebhai Shah. The march will pass through a 300-mile tract and reach Ahmedabad of ther weeks, where they will present a memorandum of kisan demands to the Go

riding roughshod over the desires and demainds of the manding the raising of the manding the raising of the manding the raising of the desires and demainds of the manding the raising of the desires and demainds of the manding the raising of the desires and their machinations, kept is by a batch of thirty (in mere fused to accede to the derives by a batch of thirty (in mere fused to accede to the derives by a batch of thirty (in mere fused to accede to the derives by a batch of thirty (in mere fused to accede to the derives by a batch of thirty (in mere fused to accede to the derives by a batch of thirty (in mere fused to accede to the derives by a batch of them, and they were released them, and they were released to the evening. A month later were integrated to the evening. A month later to the work in the evening. A month later to the work in the very near future, the dian technicians and workers. In the very near future, the dian technicians and work is to so alakh tons. Valuable oil fuel and gas fuel will be easily to go abave to gasants and agricuitural to the south will be easily to go abave to the description to the south to south the south to south the south to south the easily to go abave to south the south the south to south to south the easily to go abave to south the south to south the easily to go abave to south the south to south to south the easily to go abave to south the south to south the easily to go abave to south the south to south the easily to go abave to south the south to south the easily to go abave to south the south to south the easily to go abave to south the south to south the easily to go abave to south the south to south the south to south the south to south the south the south the south to south the south the south the south the south to south the sout The number of landless peasants and agricultural labourers is fast rising. The present sluggish tempo of development promises only prolonged misery for all of them.

Bihar, and yet there is fuel After the dissolution of the shortage. Great hopes had arisen in pular struggles had taken the minds of the people that place, their tempo and streng-tructed in Gujarat to refine learnt by their own experience this oil and also several other petro - chemical industries alone could be effect. After the dissolution of the tructed in Gujarat to refine this oil and also several other petro - chemical industries would develop, including fer-tiliser factories. But Central was disrupted by the PSP and Oil Minister K. D. Malaviya some portion of the oil from there would be transported to broad-based Parlimentary Bombay through costly pipe-

them

ledabad Mu-

From Our Correspondent

Three years after its last Conference in 1957, three years of heroic working class struggles when Jamshedpur workers were steeled anew fighting brutal repression, the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union (JMU) held its Annual Conference this year on Januaryy 28 and 29 on the Bari.

WO thousand delegates re-presenting a total member-ship of 27,000 came to the Conference from the different Conference from the different steel and engineering industries in the city-Tisco, Telco, Tin-plate, Tatanagar Foundry Co., Indian Steel and Wire Products, Tube Co., Jemco, etc.—as also fraternal delegates from other AITUC unions in the district the iron and manganese mines in Gua, Chiriya, Manoharpore and Jamda, cement and copper factories in Jhinkpani and Mou-bhandar, from the clay mines and lime-stone quarries, chro-mite and copper mines. To the Conference came in addition 2,000 women worker delegates from the different factories. one quarries, chro-

Steeled In Struggles

These delegates had all come with vivid memories of the great strike-struggles of 1957-58, of Tinplate, Telco, Kaiser, Tatanggar Foundry and specially of Tisco in 1958. They discussed the gains of these struggles, took stock of the prevailing situation and passed a number, of resolu-tions and problems of the working class in Jamshedpur. Ali Amjad placed the Gene-ral. Secretary's report before the Conference.

The report pointed out that pyers led by the all-Tatas had failed in h their objectives of resisting the just demands of the workers put forward by the JMU and of crushing the trade union movement under JMU leadership' despite Government repression and mass victimisa-

What had the Tisco strike gained? The report pointed

-Workers in all factories had gained an increase of eight rupees in dearness allowance; -Minimum basic ware was -Minimum basic wage was raised to Rs. 1.81 and increments in the grades of the Tisc workers ranged from eight to

36 per cent; —Weekly workers in Tisco became entitled to incentive bonus, they also became daily-rated and thus became entitled to more leave facilities and won the right to claim quarters;

-Some more temporary wor-kers were made permanent: -Rate of wages for casual workers was increased, a large number of them was absorbed

as permanent hands. There was also an increase in wages in certain categories in Telco. -Sick leave facilities were introduced for workmen in all factories

These were partial gains, but won through bitter struggle. The problem now in Telco and Tinplate is to secure a revision of basic wages and grades on the lines of those won in Tisco.

Describing some of the main features of the move-ment led by the JMU, the re-port pointed out to the all-embracing unity of the work-ers round the JMU, Workers of all political and religious beliefs, coming from all States, fought under the ban-ner of the JMU and among

FEBRUARY 12, 1981

the workers' interests called for it. Production And Profits

The report pointed out that during the Second Plan period, almost all the factories in Jam-shedpur had expanded their capacity and increased produc-tion

Tisco workers produced 12.37 Tisco workers produced 12.31 lakh tons of steel in 1960 as against 8.12 lakh tons in 1957. Tinplate workers rolled 79,000 tons in place of 64,000

ons. The sale proceeds of boilers, Products and the Tube Co. have also expanded their capacities. Tisco and other factories are

planning further expansion. Tisco Steel production will go up to two million tons. A strip plant is proposed to be set up to produce 60,000 tons of tin-

plate. The production of trucks will double to 24,000 per year. Agreements for the setting up of a pulp and paper-manufacturing machinery and excava-tors under the Telco have been reached with foreign firms.

The report said, "We are producing high quality steel, 90 per cent of the loco parts and 78 per cent of disel trucks. Workers have done their duty towards produc-tion and they will continue to strive for increased produc-tion, because these factories may today belong to the cap-italists. but they are in our country and to that extent they reduce our dependence upon foreign imperialists to-day, and tomorrow when power belongs to the people they shall belong to us." Where has all the increased The report said, "We are

Where has all the increased prosperity gone? The report pointed out-

-The gross profits of Tisco jumped up from Rs. 8.42 crores in 1959 to Rs. 13.97 crores in

Quarterly Rs. 3-0-0 Half-yearly Rs. 8-0-0. All cheques and drafts to be made payable to T. MADHAVAN and not to NEW AGE.

coming more serious and stronger. The Communist Party persistently works to strengthen the forces of unity and popular struggl The Congress is trying its best to regain its lost posi-tions, but its deeds and poli-cles are not such as to win the support of the people. southern end of the State A. at all inactive. The Swatantra

DINKAR MEHTA

nicipal Corporation elections The Board has Indulal Yajnik, M.P., as its President, Kar-sondas, M.P. (Republican Party), Dinkar Mehta (Com-

munist Party) and some other

prominent citiens who had taken leading part in the Maha Gujarat movement.

This Board will try to broad

agreements, to fight the Con-gress in the Ahmedabad elec-tions. This development has

been the effort to transform

the Nutan Janata Parishad, a

(Congress 38, Nagrik Samiti nine), the PSP getting none. This was contrary to the po-pular mood and desire that

the Congress should be redu-

Efforts for unity are be

ced to a minority this time.

ecessary by

response step has

en the unity, if



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Khrushchov's Speech of January 6 on Results

of Moscow Meeting of Workers' and

Communist Parties

COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

PAGE TWELVE

JANSHEDPUR WORKERS IN CONFERENCE Reported decision of the Bihar Government- to introduce the Bihar Scheme in Jamshedpur and de-manded exemption for Jam-

those discharged for partici-pating in the May 1958 strike were Communists, Jharkhan-dites and Congress cadres.

dites and Congress cadres. The report effectively ans-wered the slanders against the JMU of violence during the strike and of even attempting to blow up the blast furnace. Each one of these charges had been disproved in law courts. For two-and-a-half years JMU two-and-a-half years JMU workers had been detained in workers had been detained in jails on charges of burning post offices and other buildings and it was only towards the end that the Government withdrew the cases because there was no evidence to substantiate the charges. Despite the institution of 130 cases, no JMU leader

charges. Despite the institution of 130 cases, no JMU leader could be convicted for the smallest act of violence

correct policy of building working class unity under all circumstances without spurning joint action even with the INTUC whenever

operated without any fresh recruitment.

In Tatanagar Foundary Co., partly because of mismanage-ment and partly to force the workers to work on wages or as contract lab our, a whole department of sleeper foundry had been closed down rendering 1.600 workers idla ng 1,600 workers idle. The case is different with

Jenco where the machin for producing chilled roll standing idle because Indiar technicians were not trainer and the electrical arc furnace remains half finished since 1956. trained

From all the factories came the report that the encame the report that the en-tire process of rationalisa-and reduction of stand-ard force which has not yet been completed, is being achieved through some sort of agreement between the INTUC unions and the ma-nagement about which the workers know nothing workers know nothing.

ments of the workers, the same is not commensurate with the rise in production. Even if there had been no revision of wages and the old production bonus scheme had been conti-nued, the workers would have earned more.

nued, the workers would have earned more. —In Telco and Tinplate as well as ISWP, there has been no increase in the basic wages and grades. On the other hand, there has been a cut in bonus and grades. On the other hand, there has been a cut in bonus earnings—for instance, in the loco assembly, the cut in bonus in many cases amounts to from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.

could be convicted for the smallest act of violence. The JMU, said the report, could withstand the terrific repression of the last three years and the mass victimisa-tion and emerge stronger, more steeled and experi-enced, because it followed a correct policy of huilding

-In addition has been the withdrawal of the cheap coal

withdrawal of the cheap coal facility. Combined with this there has been a tremendous in-crease in the work-load and productivity of each worker. On this specially the dele-gates had plenty to say. A delegate from the blast furnace department narrated the story of his department. While four furnaces were ope-rated by 1,097 workers in February 1958, in 1960, five furnaces were being operated by 1,147 men — which meant that an additional production of 42,500 tons was being achieved with only 50 extra men.

The delegates had plenty of other things also to report to the Conference. In the Tinplate Co., an IBCOM study group is engaged in drawing up a scheme to effect a reduction in the standard force so that the new strip plant of 60,000 capacity can be operated without any force

in the real meaning

iniversal in the real meaning of the word. Those mations and States should take their legitimate place in the organisation, which have been prevented from doing so by the policy of discrimination practised by Western imperialist cir-cles. This concerns the Chinese People's Republic, the German Democratic Re-public, the Vietnamese De-mocratic Republic, the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic. Czechoslovakia made its ex-perience fully available last ter million of children were year and organised eight international medical events in the country which were stranded by the European and

in Jamshedpur and de-exemption for Jamshedpur because while the workers would have to make pay-ments under the scheme, there would be no increase in the facilities enjoyed by them at present.

Among some other important Among some other important questions raised by the Confer-ence were the introduction of free primary education, opening of more company and Govern-ment or Government-aided schools

The Conference demanded a scheme for rapid and large-scale construction of quarters and other civic and medical

The Conference decided to launch a movement for the amendment of the standing orders to curtail some of the drastic powers of the manage-ment under them and demand-ed that temporary workers be absorbed in the same designation in which they had been working and that casual or contract workers who are doing jobs of a permament nature be

absorbed. The Conference demanded that the taking over of the Tatanagar Foundry by the Gov-ernment be speeded up and the closed departments reopened immediately.

losed departments reopened mmediately. But, by far, the most im-portant resolution was the ringing call to Jamshedpur to support the hunger-strike of discharged Tisco workers led by Kedar Das. The Conference elected

led by Kedar Das. The Conference elected Kedar Das, MiA, as President of the JMU for the coming year and Ali Amjad as General Se-cretary. The open rally was addressed among others by The Conference discussed the Homi Daji, MLA from Indore.

No Polio Case In 1960 * FROM PAGE 4

influence are steadily increas-ing. To see for ourselves the life and work of the Indian people is for each of us an the whole of the State to offer to

countries. WHO must settle the problem of rendering medical aid to the countries liberating themselves. The Czechoslovak Delegation will naturally support all these that the WHO should become universal in the reel more than doubled as com-pared with 1937—from 3.3 per 4,000 inhabitants, to 6.8. A net. work of health institutions in industrial enterprises has been built. The great losses of medical personnel caused by the Nari

personnel caused by the Nazi occupation were successfully made up and the present state is better than ever before in Czechoslovakia. In

international medical events in the country which were atterded by the European and non-European member-States. The successes attained in the international health field are the expression of successes gained in the course of sociali-

1960—an increase of Rs. 5.55 crore in a year. —The gross profits of Telco went up from Rs. 2.67 lakhs in 1959 to Rs. 3.82 lakhs in 1960, an increase of Rs. 1.15 lakhs in one year. —The Indian Steel and Wire Products earned a gross profit of Rs. 92 lakhs in 1956-60 when its total wages and salaries bill was only Rs. 32 lakhs. And for the workers? —In Tisco, where there has been a rise in the total emolu-e in srot commensurate with the or rise in production. Even if h there had been no revision of m wages and the old production

Resolutions And Decisions

The most important demand raised by the Conference was for the introduction of a sliding scale of dearness allowance to compensate for the rise in prices on the lines won by tex-tile, cement and coal workers. The Conference decided to

The Conference decided to run a campaign for immediate revision of grades and increase in basic wages in Telco and Timplate where the basic wages are much lower than those won by Tisco workers.

Other demands were for no reduction in bonus earnings where production remained the where production remained the same, and no increase in work-load and reduction of standard force without a tripartile agree-ment including the representa-tives of all the registered tives union

NO ADULT FRANCHISE IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION ELECTIONS indices that they have failed to see that they have failed there with them on their own party. Unfortunately, neither from within the struggles of the people. It is the provide the demand the Bergel nor from the ranks are a united front with them in a united front with them in the struggles of the people. It is the provide the demand the Bergel nor from the ranks are a united front with them in a united front with the set of the people. It is the set of the people is a united front with them in a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with them in a united front with them in a united front with them in a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a united front with the set of the people. It is a uni

Elections to the Calcutta Corporation every three years constitute an important event in the political life of this metropolitan city.

where adult franchise in civic elections.

But, thanks to the benign years of independence! To cite dispensation of Dr. B. C. Roy's an instance, Calcutta has a Ministry, West Bengal is the population of about 30 lakhs, only State in the country but the total electorate for the majority of the Congress. Just the total electorate for the Lections does not exist 220,0001 ven after thirteen-and-a-half The Communication

IUTE WORKERS PROTEST

29, call on over two lakh jute workers of West Bengal to observe a day's token general strike on February 13 in protest against the decision of the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) to educe the weekly working nours in jute mills from 48

hours in jute mills from 45 to 424 from January 30. One of these conventions, organised by the AITUC-affiliated Bengal Chatkal Union (BCMU), Mazdoor was presided over by Bankim Mukherjee, MLA, President of the BCMU, and the other convention was held under the auspices of the National Union of Jute Workers, affiliated to the INTEC.

At both, the leaders and worker-delegates pointed out that the employers were reducing the working hours on the false plea of nonavailability of raw jute. The Working Committee Their real purpose was to of the BPTUC, create an artificial crisis in on February 2, e create an artificial crisis in on February 2, extended its the industry and thereby full support to the propos-influence the final recom- ed token strike and mendations of the the industry and thereby in support to the propos-influence the final recom- ed token strike and express-mendations of the Wage ed the hope that the jute Board and prepare the workers would firmly resist ground for the retrench- the offensive of the emploment of workers on a large yers.

protested against the viola- ported the just demands of tion of the Code of Dis- the just workers.

T WO special conventions cipline, adopted at the Tri-of jute workers' unions, partite Labour Conference, held in Calcutta on January by the LIMA's unilateral 29, call. on over two lakh decision to reduce the working hours, and called upon the workers to build a powerful movement to com-pel the employers to desist from the illegal action.

cannot exert pressure on the Councillors and Commissioners due to the extremely limited

Elections to the Calcutta

Corporation and the Howrah Municipality are being held on March 26 next.

A statement issued by the West Bengal State Executive Committee of the Communist Party emphasised that, even

now, these elections can be easily held on the basis of the

electoral rolls which were pre-pared in 1960 for the General

Elections. The people of Cal-cutta and Howrah should.

cutta and Howran should, therefore, raise this demand. As regards the crucial ques-tion of alliance in these elec-tions, the Executive Com-mittee has made an important

"The Communist Party of

India considers that all the democratic-minded people and parties should unite on a com-

mon programme to defeat the

Congress in the ensuing civic elections and create a new set-up. This is the desire of the people as well.

"We do not want to exclude

any organisation which has taken a principled, democratic

and anti-Government stand

can repose their confidence in

such parties and public figures

alone as have fought for the people consistently and have thereby assured them (the people) of their conduct in future.

"The PSP has failed to stand

this test. Its role in the food movement in West Bengal in

1959, its refusal to stand up in

Vidhan Parishad elections, the

people policies, the PSP has raised slogans to discredit and

NEW AGE

in their anti-Co

by the people es. The people

and has stood by the in their difficulties. The

policy statement. It says:

franchise.

Policy

Statement

The conventions further demanded immediate State trading in the purchase of raw jute to end black-marketing and speculation in the commodity.

The BCMU conventio warned the IJMA that if in spite of the united protest of all the jute workers, it still tried to impose its decision, it would be responsible for all consequences Government was asked to take immediate steps to force the IJMA to withdraw its decision and in case of any reduction of working hours, for full compensation to all workers:

The West Bengal branch

Both conventions strongly. of the INTUC has also sur

Free Goa In 1961 FROM PAGE 10 of the free countries of Asia

perialists through NATO permansus through NATO which is using Goa as a war-base that has delayed the peaceful solution of this pro-blem.

Prime Minister Nehru has clearly stated in the Indian Parliament that Goa must come to India and that India's patience is near exhaustion. The 66th Bhavnagar Session of the Indian National Conof the man in National Con-viction that Goa which is part of India at present under Por-tuguese domination must be freed and brought into the Indian Union." This stand of by all the democratic parties in India who have all demanded an early solution and effective measures to free Goa from imperialist occupation.

The message adds: The solidarity shown by all Afro-Asian countries which observed No-vember 25 as Freedom for Goa Day has enthused the Goan dom-fighters who feel one rica today. The united action action for Goa."

PAGE FOURTEEN

and Africa who are today awakened in a mighty solidarity movement to bring free. dom to all countries still stru-ggling to be free, will spell the doom of the colonial system decisively and definitely. The message charges the

Portuguese fascists with the the Assembly in memory of those killed by the police dur-ing the food movement, its hobnobbing with the Congress Party in the Rajya Sabha and "crimes of genocide in their African colonies as they did in Goa and the Indian colonies. They have thrown thousands behind barbed wire concentration camps, And even in this 20th cen-tury, they are selling into slavery the native populathe Calcuta Corporation, its direction in administration shameful role in refusing to without any result. He assured vote Sri Bejoy Kumar Baner-that the workers' were always jee as the Mayor and thus ready to do their share and defeat the Congress candidate, its alliance with the Congress and the Muslim League in the spirit of the Indian Statis-Kerple the role the PSP play. tions to international monopolies and slave-holders in South Africa." In conclusion the masseg

appeals;

"The Goan Political Con-vention calls upon the mem-ber countries of the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement to openly support the demand their illusions about this party. Asian Solidarity movement to openly support the demand for the freedom of Goa and its integration with India, through national declarations with the great struggle for to strengthen the hands of isolate the Communist Party, staff became irresistible, the freedom being waged in Af- India for effective and early The PSP leaders are so blind ISI Council at its last meeting

for adult franchise in civic

elections and campaigned for it. In the last session of the Assembly, the Party moved a resolution on the demand, but visible "The people feel that unity mon civic programme and an with such a party would agreed code of conduct, which amount to opportunism. Its is to be observed in the united disruptive activities are a front to maintain its unity. it was voted down by the brute deterrent to united front with The ruling party has

stubbornly resisted every attempt to extend the fran-"Unless the PSP gives up its front has to consist of demo-disruptive and anti-struggle cratic and progressive indivi-attitude, mends its ways in duals at the same time. It will relation to the ruling party strengthen the movement for and admits its past mistakes, the defeat of the Congress in the people cannot place their these elections. "Such a united front will the circumstances we expond more the way for a still greater chise with a view to retaining its control over the Calcutta Corporation and other municipalities. The Calcutta Corporation has become a byword for cornas become a byword for cor-ruption and ineffciency and it has been possible to perpetuate all this mainly because the common people of Calcutta and other municipal towns

elections. "With regard to other Left the people to defeat the Con-parties like the Forward Bloc, RSP and the Socialist Unity Elections in 1962."

Bengal nor from the ranks any a united front with them in change in their policy is the coming Corporation and municipal elections on a com-

"This conforms to the peo-ple's desire as well. This united front has to consist of demo-"Unless the PSP gives up its

the circumstances, we cannot pave the way for a still greater unite with it in the coming and wider unity of all progres-

SPOTLIGHT

and wider unity of all progres-

NATIONALISM JANATA published in its WAT does the Jan issue of January 1 a stink-ing article by its columnist Sangh mean when it talks of nationalism? King Mahendra's coup. We talks of nationalism? King Mahendra's coup. We Listen its pontiff Pandit exposed in these columns Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and this game of running with India.....If there is any Nepal for the injustice history that can inspire us done. And JANATA too has and strengthen our bonds it editorially come out with is Hindu History.....If what purports to be a re-there is any life which can pudiation of Vivek. "Vivek's remarks on what appear to him as justifiable actions of be called national it is Hindu life."! and the Jan Sangh leader the King are less than fair

decrees: "If there are people in and have apparently been this country outside the made on speculative re-pale of Hinduism, it is their ports, born out of malice, duty in the interest of not fact," writes the editor. nationalism (!) to emulate. and subscribe to the ways But was it fair on the

Unfortunately for the its columns for such re-marks. They conveniently omit to answer this gues omit to answer this ques-tion. Nor do they tender their lessons in nationalism to suit the wishes of selfconfessed commu friends in Nepal. The con Communalism cannot be-come nationalism just beclusion is obvious and inescapable: JANATA was a cause it belongs to the conscious accomplice in Vivek's mud-slinging. One majority community. cannot help exclaiming: Duplicity thy name is PSP

P.S.P. DUPLICITY

WHILE professing friend-ship for the dismissed Koirala Ministry, PSP's

tical Institute Act which sought to enable the smooth and stable functioning of the

resorted to delaying tactics and when the demands of the

mist pre- took certain decisions on pay

*** FROM PAGE 3**

Institute.

"In order to hide these anti- that the administration had

ties of the PSP Councillors in attention to the utter lack of the Calcutta Corporation, its direction in administration

Statistical Workers

apologies to their professed

structure which were completely unsatisfactory.

—Garuda

On the question of the attitude of the administration tude of the administration to the staff, the Assistant Secre-tary said that when workers began making demands the authorities threatened withdrawal of the recognition to the organisation and subsequently charge-sheeted seven workers.

Resolutions were passed by the Convention on threatened retrenchment, on service con-ditions of ISI workers, on the problem of work in the Insti tute and on the attitude of the administration to the worker and their union

Hammarskjoeld's INTERNATIONAL EVEN New Plot Against Congo

The latest Security Council debate on the Congo The latest Security Council debate on the Congo got off to a great start on February 3 but adjourned till February 7 to enable the new US Administration to work out its policy towards this crucial inter-national issue. But that one day's debate was reveal-

I T began with a long report ment to exercise its sovereign by UN Secretary-General functions, mandated by the Hammarskjoeld. This docu-Congolese Parliament,

by UN Secretary-General functions, mandated by the Hammarskjoeld. This docu-ment could not very well avoid He called for the immediate situation in the Congo was political prisoners, the dis-fast approaching the condi-tions of a full-scale civil war. the immediate convening of But it stopped there. It did not, the Congolese Parliament and go further to analyse why congo further to analyse why con- the immediate expulsion of ditions had reached this point the Belgian and other foreign of impasse. It whitewashed all adventurers who had clamber that the UN itself had done ed back to the Congo. and claimed, in the face of all the facts to the contrary, that the Belgian interventionits. the Belgian interventionists

K. ing ...

From this analysis, the solu-tions proposed are a natural corollary. The UN Command, the report insists, has to be re-

the report insists, has to be re-inforced with more combat troops, the troop withdrawals by the Afro-Asian States have to cease, and this force has to be the main element in restor-ing stability to the Congo. Further, the Secretary-General feels that the restora-sharper than that of Zorin's. tion of security requires the disarming of all Congolese firm and clear in demanding forces, including those of this proposal would suit the 5. this proposal would suit the ed out in New Age of February 5. this proposal would suit the imperialists and their puppets down to the ground. It is the pro-Lumumba Commit himself until after Commit himself until after

the state of the pro-Limitimba commit himself until after-forces, headed by General consultations over the week-Lundula, who are at the end with Kennedy. The US moment sweeping ahead and policy towards the Congo has against whom the UN Com- not been announced at the mand has hurled its forces, time of writing but certain with unaccustomed speed. hints are available of its likely Why, it can be asked, was shape. Dag Hammaskioeld consistently opposed to the dis-arming of Mobutu's troops when they were literally on the rampage and when the Soviet Union and so many Afro-Aslan States had demanded it? Why are they-along with others-to be disarmed only now when they are on the retreat and less able to do mischief?

Then comes the final piece insolence. The Report makes it clear that after all these invest and counter-moves, the UN is not to accept the least responsibility for the recon-vening of the Congolese Parliament or the re-establishment of the legal Government of Lumumba, which had called in the UN in the first place. It states that it is "not the tas of the UN to take political or constitutional initiative air ing at the establishment ent of Government in con- forces of African liberty. itutional and democratic forms."

The Report was quite correctly sharply assailed by the Soviet delegate, Valerian Zorin. He emphasised, in the strongest of phrases, that he debate was was opposed to the socalled treatment of the 'euual' forces of the legal Lumumha

Our Dubious

Mobutu."

A significant feature of the debate was the unity of views between the Soviet delegate and the new forma-tion of the Corpus tion of the Casablanca Powers-the UAR, Morocco, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Libya, Ceylon and the Provisional

the various forces in the Congo, including those under the command of General

Comment on these proposals would be premature prior to confirmation that they represent official US policy. It need only be said that, while they do represent a small departs do represent a small departure from the previous stand of total support to Kasavubu and Mobutu, they are not likely to be acceptable to the resurgent

ed by Mobutu. He went out of sident of Guinea, addressed to his way to express general the Soviet magazine New agreement with the Report of Times (No. 5 of 1961): the UN Secretary-General

It was duly noted by the Times of India UN Correspondent (February 5) that "India' represents the school of thought which says that if thought which says that there is to be any disarming must be without discrimina-tion. This implies that at pre-sent there is no 'legitimate Government' in the Congo.... the Secretary-General Dag Hammarskipeld of course here

the Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld, of course, has propounded a similar view". As a result, our stand has been paid the very dubious compliment of being called "truly neutral" by UN circles which are normally very cri-tical of our position, i.e., those close to the US and UK delegations. And India has had the grave misfortupe. had the grave misfortune, consequently, if finding her-self isolated not only from the Soviet Union but also from the advanced militant nations of Africa and Asia.

In India, both the Govern-ment and the democratic movement need to ponder over

Lundula and those command- the words of Sekou Toure, Pre-

Words

"In 1960, the African situa-tion evolved in two diametrically opposite directions. The winning of independence by many States was a very posi-tive element in the Continent's political evolution, but this trend was counteracted by the intervention of imperialist forces and the return of colo-nialism with its predatory

intalism with its predatory
intalism with its predatory
policy.
"We are, therefore, not
being deluded by the fact
that a number of States
have become independent.
Our judgment of the situation is based on a precise
assessment of the degree of
independence. If that is
t the increasing clarity of imperialist actions in Africa, it
should be obvious that the
astinggle of the African
astions must in 1961 assume



a more definite direction in order to resist the neo-colo-nialist forces and their order to resist the neo-colo-nialist forces and their attempts to re-establish their domination. "The Congo tragedy and the

inadmissible part the United Nations has played in it, have helped to reveal the true intentions of many states which while preaching independence for Africa, hope that it will be exercised in a way that suits their interests ...

"It can be said that each country's choice of path will determine the political orientation of that cnoice. The con-sequences of this will have an important bearing not only on Africa, but on the inter-



hints are available of its likely shape. A Reuter message from Washington (February 5) states: "The US is under-stood to favour in general a representative Federal Gov-ernment for the Congo, including the political forces led by Lumumba. The Ad-ministration is also believed of Dag Hammarskjoeld, UN Secretary-General, to bring about the disarmament of the various forces in the that interferes in Laos. Take the letter of the famous British novelist framous British novelist ther January 4: "For four fish witners, I was an unhappy from witners of January 4: "For four tish witners, I was an unhappy from witners of the distregation then played by the intrigues of then played by Germany and taly, and it is American wea-corres destroy Vientiane..." pons which have helped to destroy Vientiane...."

 Take the Washington Post (January 27) which stated "Whan somebody gets around to writing the inside story of the Laotian Civil story of the Laotian Civil war, the US is preordained to be the villain of the plece. It was the US that made civil war possible by giving gens to these gentle people to kill each other. It was the US that rejected a neutralist Laos and turned what had been a hit-and-run guerilla war into a fullfledged civil war".

Finally there is the testimony of Prince Souvanna juma who told Mahesh Phouma The stand of India in this Chandra (Statesr The stand of India in this Chandra (Statesman; Febru-debate was unfortunately am-ary 6): "The USA had always biguous. C. S. Jha did have the opposed the entry of the sharpest condemnation for the Pathet Lao and now the Neo sharpest condemnation for the Pathet Lao and now the treatment being meted out to Lao Haksat (into the Gov Lumumba. He did call for the ment). Till 1957 the USA forces of the legal Lumumba Government troops and the armed mob of Mobutu. He again stressed that all that was required was the honest implementation of the expulsion of the Belgian aggressors and for all help to enable the Lumumba Govern-tions, which had called for the expulsion of the Belgian aggressors and for all help to enable the Lumumba Govern-

On the same day the Assoclated Press of America correspondent filed a despatch from Bangkok which said that when the Seato Council met "it was clear that many American diplomats doubted the claims of their own Government that substantial numbers of outside Communist forces have inter-vened in Laos".

0 Finally, the whole game was given away by the Laotian agents of the US themselves. The New York Times of January 27 stated that at a press conference in Vientiane, where Boun Oum was present, an official spokesman had "acknowledged that it (the Nosavan-Boun Oum clique) had cried 'wolf' when it had charged that Com troops had invaded the country". He added that the

T HE turmoil in and over Laos continues. The search for a solution per-sists. And interest in India mounts after the publica-tion of the recent inter-views of Souvanna Phouma and Sihanouk with an Indian correspondent. The first fact that needs to be firmly fixed in the minds is the identification of the inter. Server the inter inte

He added that reports from Laos were "fragmentary". On January 5 Betram Jones, the Far East repor-ter of the Baily Express (a Rightwing Conservative Bri-tish paper) cabled to his paper from Bangkok after a visit to battallons of Communist troops from North Viet Nam. I have this on the most reliable ment by trying to draw Sou-authority available in Laos". And their stooges are thinking and their stooges are thinking of how to salvage their posl-tion. Massive intervention might prove too costly in view of the clear warnings from the Soviet Union. So from as early is a letter from Eisenhower to Nehru, they have started pushing the idea of "broaden-troops from North Viet Nam. I have this on the most reliable too the same day the Asso-

This was reiterated as the official policy of the UK Government in a press con-ference in New Delhi on January 11 by Duncan Sandys, who claimed that the Government of India had backed the idea. If this is thus the had backed the idea. If this is true then democratic opinion must demand that the Government of India change its position and that, too, immediately. The Sou-vanna Phouma Government vanna Phouma Gov has not been "derec as not been "derecognised" as far as we know and it is this Government that India must deal with and whose sovereign rights it must accept.

The next step forward at the The hext step forward at the international level would be to call a meeting of the 1954 Geneva Conference partici-pants and work out policies and methods to end the US country". He added that the appeals for help on the basis of this charge "had been intended only to serve as internal propaganda to assure the Laotian people that they had friends". And methods to end the US intervention in Laos and allow the Laotians to settle their internal affairs themselves. This Conference could appoint a new Commission with India as the Chairman to inspect and supervise. This is the

PAGE FIFTEEN



It is a secret document of the British Government, an It is a secret document of the British Government, an annexe to a Cabinet paper on policy in Africa that is going to prove that neo-colonialism is no idle charge Communists level against the Western imperialist Powers, that it is no invention of theirs that in Africa today, the USA is trying to bypass Britain, West Germany is trying to do the same to France and, meanwhile, Britain and France are feveri-shly thinking of something to do in return.

BUT there is a similarity of their imperialist interests, so they frequently resort to manoeuvres, compromises and, in the majority of cases, strike agreements on joint action against the growing national libe-ration movements in Africa,

The British Cabinet paper has not only shown up the contradictions between the imperialist Powers, it has exposed how trade union lead-ers of the free world, leaders of the International Confederation of Trade Unions (ICFTU) shamelessly work as their tools in their new colonialist strivings in Africa.

The secret document was first published as a pamphlet, Big Plot Against Africa, in Lagos, the capital of Nigeria, after it had found its way into the Big. hands of African trade union loadon

Dated December 21, 1959, the Dated December 21, 1959, the document bears a stamp indi-cating that it is intended ex-clusively for members of the British Cabinet. Most proba-bly, it was drawn up with the participation of the British In-telligence Service and the Cotelligence Service and the Co-lonial Office as a report to Prime Minister Macmillan on the eve of his African trip early in 1960.

The secret document starts off with the admission of "a serious conflict between our trade union delegation and the American representatives over. American representatives over, the future of the trade union movement. in Africa" at the Sixth Congress of the ICFTU held at Brussels at the beginning of December. Then comes the choice bit

about how the British trade union bosses in ICFTU func-tion at the bidding of the Brih Government. The policy of the British tish

trade union representatives in ICFTU is the result of confi-dential consultations over the years between officials and Labour Party and trade union leaders. Its primary aim is the protection of British interests.... "...for their part the trade union leaders have always

shown themselves willing accept official advice and to col-laborate with the Foreign, Co-lonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices and with certain experts of the Intelligence Serof the question have been clo-sely involved from the very be-ginning of ICFTU." The line laid down for British

TUC spokesmen at the Brussels Congres was: "The gra

gradual abdication of direct British and other Eu-ropean rule in Africa in-favour of measures to estabilsh local independence makes it all the more neces-sary to maintain our African connections by the developblish ment of non-political means. In these conditions the role of trade unionism and there fore; the role of ICFTU, have acquired a new and vital importance for us.... Trade union help will be needed to check irresponsible nationalisation and to maintain con-trol in the key sectors of the

economy in the newly created African States." The document then goes on

to a discussion of U.S. policy and aims in Africa:

"The aim of the USA seems to be to take advantage of the difficult situation in which the United Kingdom and other Euopean Powers find themselves and to replace their influence and interest by direct U.S. pe-netration in Africa using the machinery of ICFTU and American contacts that have been built up with African leaders for this purpose. ""The Western colonial crisis

in Africa is both a challenge to and opportunity for the exten-sion of direct American influence,' wrote Nixon, and in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee report we find greater opportunities for profitable operations (in Africa) exist than has been realised...'....

has been realised...' "Mr. Nixon continued: '.... American interests in the future are so great as to justify us in not hesitating even to assist the departure of the colonial Pow-ers from Africa. If we can win native opinion by this process the future of America in Africa will be assured."

"At the Lorenco Margues Conference.... the Assistance Secretary of State for African Affairs Joseph Ch. Sattert-whaite is reported to have put it even more blantly: We should do our best to influ-ence the African peoples. This could be suce cessfully done by exploiting the strug-gle against European cologle against European colo-nialism. It is difficult for you as Government officials open-ly to attack Powers which are our allies in NATO. But there are other usays of do-ing this and one of them is through the AFL-CIO con-tasts in the AFL-CIO con-tasts in the AFI-CIO con-tasts in the AFI-CIO condocument then conti-

nues "The grave point is that this is exactly what the American trade unionists, are doing in practice....

BRIBERY CHIEF WEAPON

"The American trade union leaders have therefore always sought to build up the trade union movement in Africa on on the basis of privileged lea-ders. Their chief weapon, following American lowing American practice, is the bribery of anti-Communist and anti-colonial elements in the trade union and nationalist movement. In agreement with the State Department and the CIA (Central Intelligence Ag-ency) the Americans have pro-

ency) the Americans have pro-vided secret undercover support for such leaders" Then comes the specific issues that came up at the Brussels that came up at the Brussels Congress — first, "the position of the African trade unions and their relations to ICFTU."

The document says this ques-

The document says this ques-tion has three aspects: The Actra Conference's plan to form an independent Pan-African Trade Union Federa-

tion tion ("a most serious threat which if implemented would undermine the whole position which if implemented would undermine the whole position of ICFTU and in the long run our whole position in Africa"). "In certain eventualities we know that they (the Americans) have considered using the Accra plan as a means of pres-sure against the so-called colonial Powers."

-The Lagos Conference's demand for a greater autonomy for the African trade unions (this possesses "an alarming (this possesses "an alarmin measure of independence.")

neasure of independence.") —Financial aid to, support the Lagos Plan and to help. African leaders. ("The diffi-culty from the U.S. point of view was that the Interna-tional Solidarity Fund is con-trolled by Sir Vincent Tew-son. The State Department and the CIA met this diffi-culty by promising Meany and Reuther that any funds necessary would be met from necessary would be met from secret, or, rather 'aid' sour-

The second issue-– "It was Americans would endeavour to change the existing structure and personnel of the Confederation in order to put their general policy across" and "This question also has three aspects." —Replacement of the Gene--Replacement of the Gene-ral Secretary--- "We knew that the Americans would seek to replace or restrict the power of the General Secretary Jacobus Oldenbrock whom they regard as the principal instrument of British predominance in the British predominance in the Confederation...."

-Reduction of the General Secretary's powers— "when in 1955, the U.S. failed to secure removal Oldenbrock's the shifted their line and sought to secure their purpose by a reduction in the powers of the General Secretary and by an increase in the powers of the President, Mr. Arne Geujer of Sweden." About the proposal to appoint permanent Assistant General Secretaries, the docu-ment says, "what was quite un-acceptable for us was that each acceptable for us was that each permanent Assistant Secretary abould be responsible for a cer-tain area and that the American permanent Assistant Secretary abould here about the Secretary should have charge of Africa.

-Increasing African repre-sentation on the central bodies of ICFTU-"We regard Afri-can representation at the centre as providing some safeguard against the measure of local autonomy we were forced to grant

The third issue-"We aware that complications would arise over the position of Gerarise over the position of Gen-many. Adenauer had been per-suaded to promise that the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) delegation Unions (DGB) delegation would support the Americans. But the State Department was not completely satisfied with not completely satisfied with this promise which contained a qualification about bearing in mind 'Germany's present and potential African interests'."

And then the document deals with some provisional results of the Brussels Congress.

"It will be only too clear rom the analysis of British and from the analysis of British and American policy given above that a clash was inevitable at the Congress. Since both dele-gations represented the views of their Governments it was unlikely that these very grave policy differences could be solved either at private meet-ings or still less in the open Congress.

"The U.S. went even further than had been expected in their attacks on colonialism designed to increase U.S. influence and gain her leadership in the Afri-

can unions.... "The possibility must not be excluded that the Americans will attempt to infiltrate the labour departments of the newly created States and place their own, trade union experts there."

The document then comes to The document men comes to its conclusions and recommen-dations: "the political issues in-volved are too great to be dealt with at trade union level.

"We believe that the time has now come to approach the American Government officially and endeavour to make the instruct the American trade union leaders not to undermine interests in Africa and to collaborate with us and the other members of Nato in ICFTU.

"We also suggest that we should secure the maximum support of other European countries and their trade union movement on the following points"—that the U.S. trade unions should "cease their at-tacks on colonialism," that "the AFL-CIO must be restrained from conducting propaganda through their own centres and from through their own centres and agents in Africa and must work duly through ICFTU," that "We must make it clear that is not in Western interests to allow the building of an independent. All-African Federation of Trade An-Alfrican recertation of trade Unions," take steps before it is too late "against the further, expansion of the autonomy of. African trade unions."

And then the final recommen-dation about the thief in the ship: "Measures should be taken about certain questions involving the leadership of our own trade unions. There are indications that somebody among our trusted trade union leaders maintains close contact with the CIA and forwards confidential information to it through the American Embassy in London."

So from the horse's mouth you have heard that the U.S.

and British imperialists are fighting for control over Afri-ca, that the trade union bosses in ICFTU in both countries in ICFTU in both countries take their orders from their Governments, that ICFTU is used as these Governments used as these Governments like for getting control over Africa

hiling

These are not very savoury facts, particularly when the are exposed to the world. S they So are exposed to the world. So British Foreign Office spokes-man hastened to explain to Press Correspondents what had happened but he had nothing better to offer than saying the document published in Lagos was a "gross fabrication."

If it is such a "gross fabri-If it is such a "gross fabri-cation", how does he ex-plain the fact that decisions of the Brussels Congress of ICFTU are almost fully on the lines of the document. An African re-gional organisation was set up in December 1960; the All-Afri-can Trade Union Conference at Casablanca was torredued Casablanca was torpedoed; Omar Becu, a Belgian, who, as Omar Becu, a Beigian, who, as seen from the document, is ser-ving at least three masters, has become ICFTU Secretary-Ge-neral; there are now four As-sistant Secretaries-General dis-tributed among the Western imperialist Powers. imperialist Powers.

imperialist Powers. How can he explain the fact the Géorge Meany, President of the AFL-CIO, early this January did what the authors of the secret document warned about—having come up against British resistance in ICFTU to implementation of his "African Programme" he held back AFL-CIO dues to ICFTU and decided to use this money in Africa behind the money in Africa behind the back of ICFTU. The Washington Post and Times Herald reported this on January 10.

The authors of the document had recommended that the issue be taken at Govthat the issue be taken at Gov-ernmental level. The French Paris-Jour reported that Prime Minister Macmillan made such a representation on January 10. The British Foreign Office

The British Foreign Office spokesman is wasting his breath calling the document a "fabri-cation" when these and more similar facts go to confirm it.

GHANA SCOTCHES IMPERIALIST PLOT

THE recently promulgated decree of the Govern-ment of the Republic of Ghana banning arbitrary closure of mines by any foreign firms without its permission is a measure designed to prevent foreign monopoly capital from sabotaging the mines and creating difficulties for Ghana's economy. It is disclosed in press re-

ports that foreign monopoly capital in Ghana is schem-ing to employ the most vicious means against the Ghanaian people who have won independence. It is attempting to illegally close the mines all of a sudden so as to throw large numbers of Ghanaian workers out of job and sabotage the min-ing facilities, thereby paralysing mining production in Ghana. This vicious means

employed by the imperial. ists against the people of Ghana is a customary tactic of theirs to undermine the independence of various Asian and African countries. Although the im-perialists have been com-pelled to agree to the independence of some African countries, they still retain a tight grip on them in varions fields

But this criminal plot of imperialism can never suc-ceed. On the contrary, the independent African peoindependent African peo-ples will learn from the im-perialists' acts of sabotage the pressing need of deve-loping further their national economy after independence and gaining complete freedom from im-perialist monomoly contin perialist monopoly capital. ist control. Ghana has shown how.