

SAAZ - Per

DANGEROUS OPTIMISM

BK NEHRU CAUTIONS GOV'T

● From Our Political Correspondent

John Fitzgerald Kennedy had earned quite a flutter in the exclusive dovescotes of New Delhi officialdom. They were preparing to swoon in true hobnob 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. 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 favourable" and that his task had become more difficult.

He has been coldly caustic about the "economic expense" of India's stand in the UN General Assembly where Nehru'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 necessarily take a kinder attitude.

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

And the US tycoons, it seems, are far from being satisfied 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 trifle 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 one of the many oil companies that were just waiting in the wings.

The more astute of New Delhi's officials, however, are inclined to treat their Washington-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 Kennedy, has recommended a massive increase in aid levels for the 1962 fiscal year. The combined 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 and his colleagues.

Apart from long-term financing, the Millikan-headed task force feels that the US should be far more forthcoming with aid to help the financing of raw material imports. This

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

Thus, these sage Indian officials 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 payment. As is now known to all, the US is facing acute balance-of-payments difficulties.

With Kennedy'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 can be easily removed if India shows that she is a particularly good "investment risk" by an appropriate reorientation of her foreign and economic policies.

All eyes are now turned, therefore, to the next meeting of the Aid 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 democratic movement in India woke up to the quite real prospects of US loan-induced changes in nationally accepted policies and prevented any further retreat on the part of the Government. There is little time to lose.



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ROW OVER COAL

STEPPING up of the coal production by the National Coal Development Corporation in recent months has added to the difficulties in the colliery areas and further highlighted 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 million tons a year and 15 million tons in March.

However, the Railways are reported to have failed to provide adequate wagons and hardly two-third of the current production is being lifted. The balance is accordingly lying on the railway sidings 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 expenditure 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 out.

The Corporation authorities, however, have decided to disregard these risks in order, it is stated, to show that the recent 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 the inadequate supply of coal to the steel plants and other producers. Angry discussions are understood to have been lately held between the Managing Director 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 Commission on the other in this connection.

The experts of the Corporation, in these discussions, held that as the operations of the Corporation from cutting of the coal to the filling of wagons were largely mechanised, inadequate or erratic supply of wagons hampered the production rhythm. The stepping up of production without achieving proper coordination

with the railways would prove both costly and dangerous.

The view point of the Corporation 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.

The NCDC, authorities, it is learnt, reviewed the position at the close of last year and decided to go ahead with production of the coal in disregard of the supply of wagons availability of railway siding facilities and similar other factors.

While this has shown appreciable results in the last month, it is emphasised by experts, that the present position 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 removed. (IPA)

Africa In Action

PRESIDENT Sekou Toure, in a communique broadcast yesterday afternoon, announced the nationalisation of the French-owned companies—the "Compagnie Africain d'eau" 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 communique said that it was necessary to take them over in order to realise the Guinean Government's Three-Year Plan.

The two French companies, founded before Guinea's independence, monopolised all the water and electricity supply in the big cities of Guinea, including Conakry, Kankan, Labe and Momou.

The communique also touched on the poor services provided by the French companies after Guinea's independence. The French Water Company even deprived the population of their water supply for a long time, it said.

(SEE BACK PAGE ALSO)

KHRUSHCHOV'S MESSAGE TO WORLD HEALTH ASSEMBLY

Health Minister of the 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 Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. S. Khrushchov to the Fourteenth World Health Assembly, New Delhi, India.

ON behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I greet the participants in the Fourteenth World Health Assembly.

The Assembly is beginning its work in an international situation in which a tense struggle is taking place between the forces of reaction, defending imperialism 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 a healthy and happy life on earth.

The present period shows particularly clearly that the

overwhelming majority of mankind is no longer willing to tolerate or accept poverty, hunger and mass disease. Ordinary people are striving towards peaceful labour and well-earned happiness. The great discoveries of science and technology and the level of production of material goods now achieved can already fully provide mankind with everything necessary for normal healthy life and civilized leisure.

The capitalist monopolies, however, are using the contemporary achievements of science and technology for military purposes. They oppose the cessation of atomic tests, which are leading to increased radiation 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 thus lead us towards a new world war, thus arousing the condemnation of world public opinion.

But war is not inevitable. War can be prevented. Peace can be defended and

strengthened if the peoples 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 people are doing, and will continue to do, everything possible to strengthen peace and the development of all-round co-operation among the peoples, including international collaboration in matters of medicine and public health.

I trust that the participants in this Assembly, the medical scientists and public health workers, realise their responsibility and the 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 independence to all colonial countries, 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 mankind.

(SEE PAGE 4)

TERROUR IN IRAQ

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 con-

stituted 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-a-half 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

IT is well known that the National Revolution emerged victorious in Iraq on July 14, 1959, thanks to solidarity between the masses and the army, 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, Afro-Asian and world public opinion.

The Revolution continued its speedy progress. On the basis of the support of the people and the co-operation of the national forces, particularly the co-operation between the Government of General Abdul-Karim Kassim 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 Doctrine, the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty and the Sterling area membership agreement and other similar bondages. Diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and many other socialist and independent countries were restored and established. Economic and cultural agreements with the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries were concluded.

Achievements Through Struggle

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

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

The more the revolution progresses, the more the imperialist pressure increases on the one hand and the more the class contradictions increase 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 vacillate under the imperialist and reactionary pressure on the one hand and the pressure of the mass movement on the other.

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 reactionaries and the right forces against the left.

As a result of this policy the relations between the democratic forces became very complicated and their unity disintegrated. Thus the Government gradually 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 liquidated, or extremely curtailed 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 Government has not lost its national and anti-imperialist character, its attitude in respect to the internal affairs is of a reactionary, dictatorial, anti-popular and anti-democratic character which endangers our national independence. The Communist Party and all the progressive forces exerted all possible efforts to make the Government stop the policy of terror, but all these 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 of this the most prominent democratic elements among the ministers were removed. General Kassim, the Prime Minister and the Commanding General of the armed forces, concentrates all powers, executive and legislative into his own hands.

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 parliamentary elections will take place on July 14, 1960, nothing materialised and the transition period was prolonged without any justification. The Military Emergency administration 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 very same hands which operated them during the former regime in the service of the Baghdad Pact. They are the same hands which displayed such bitter hatred of the people.

The Government, during one and a half years following the revolution, refused to acknowledge the political activities of parties. Afterwards a special law was promulgated concerning the organisation of political parties and social associations, 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 and persistent struggle it waged against imperialism and the reactionary forces, with great sacrifices. The Government formed an insignificant clique

which was licensed under the name of "The So-Called Communist Party", notwithstanding 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 Government 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 the peasants. 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 struggle of the working class for the right of trade union organisation was drowned in blood. The assault was mainly directed against the workers of the large State foreign and national 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 Criminal Investigation Department. The branches of the Democratic Union of the Iraqi Youth and later its head office were similarly closed down.

The Government adopts a policy detrimental to the interests of the masses and the majority of the national bourgeoisie itself, and endangers seriously the national regime. The Government exercises a policy of disintegrating the unity of the people and setting the national forces against one another. It denies the Kurdish people their legitimate national rights and encourages some traitors 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 replaced by others. The detainees remain in apprehension for months or even a year. They are exiled to remote places without any charge, investigation or trial.

It often happens that more than fifty persons are crowded for months in a small room not exceeding few square meters in area. Police raids are carried out after midnight in 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 imprisoned, 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 region where he is facing the danger of assassination, Professors, rectors, the Secretary of the Democratic Union of the Iraqi Youth, Nuri Abdurazzaq, the Chairman of the General Union of Iraqi Students Mahdi El-hafiz and other leaders of youth and student organisations, trade unions, peasant societies and other social organisations, lawyers, judges, doctors, writers, journalists, women and many others—all of them are among the detainees.

The court martials sentenced to imprisonment a great number of patriots after formal trials based wholly on fabricated evidence of policemen and provocateur agents. There are now hundreds of political prisoners whose cumulative terms of imprisonment amount to thousands of years, and whose number exceed twice the number of political prisoners before the July Revolution, many of whom spent years of imprisonment 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 visited by their families and receiving clothes and food.

Besides, they suffer various kinds of humiliation and mental and physical torture at the hands of the same officials, who used to apply the same methods against the political prisoners under the former regime.

Patriots Awaiting The Gallows

More than thirty patriots are now awaiting the gallows—workers, students, intellectuals and others who were sentenced to death by the Court Martials after sham trials.

It is feared that new death sentences will be pronounced against other democratic fighters such as Adnan Jalman, Mahdi Hamid and others who heroically participated in suppressing the counter-revolutionary mutiny in Mosul, which had been engineered by the imperialist and reactionary circles against the national regime and the prime minister personally during the first year of the revolution.

In spite of the admission by the prime minister himself that the Kirkuk bloody events (July 1959) were organised by the agents of imperialism and the oil companies, a great number of patriots have been sentenced to death or imprisonment on charges relating to these events. Some of them have been apprehended for a year and a half without investigation or trial, among whom are the Mayor of Kirkuk, Judges, lawyers, trade unionists and many others from different nationalities (Kurds, Turkmen, Arabs, Assyrians).

Never before in the history of Iraq was such a huge number of patriots sentenced to death.

In the meantime the Prime Minister Major General Kassim commuted the death sentences passed in the first year of the revolution against notorious traitors and pillars of the old royal regime, such as Fidal El-jamali, Ahmad Mukhtar Baban, Borhan Eddin Bashi A'ayan and others who surrendered the independence of Iraq to the imperialists and inflicted on our people various kinds of deprivation, oppression and massacres and forced on them the Baghdad Pact, the Eisenhower Doctrine, and other imperialist treaties.

The dirtiest side of the assault against the progressive

movement is the campaign of assassinations directed against the Communists and democrats. More than a hundred patriots were assassinated in Baghdad, Mosul and other parts of the country during the past year and a half.

Every patriot who displays energetic activity in safeguarding the National Republican Regime from the plots of imperialism and the reactionaries can in no way feel secure and immune from assassination. Even a person detained in the Baghdad Police Head-

quarters, whose life was a trust in the hands of Government, could not escape assassination. 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 chance; many of them being wounded.

Against this wave of assassinations 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 majority 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 invented by the so-called "Committee of Combating Subversive Activity"; an organ of Bagh-

dad Pact) to compel citizens to renounce their political and philosophical beliefs and declare their withdrawal from progressive political parties and organisations.

To achieve this purpose, the police authorities apply medieval methods of torture. The administrative authorities, the administrations of factories and other State and domestic main establishments employ intimidation and discharge against the workers and employees in order to

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ADCRAFTS

U.S.-BRITISH RIVALRY OVER AFRICA

Secret Documents Published By Trade Unions In Nigeria

It is a secret document of the British Government, an annex 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 intention 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 feverishly 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 liberation movements in Africa.

The British Cabinet paper has not only shown up the contradictions between the imperialist Powers, it has exposed how trade union leaders of the free world, leaders of the International Confederation of Trade Unions (ICTFU) 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 hands of African trade union leaders.

Dated December 21, 1959, the document bears a stamp indicating that it is intended exclusively for members of the British Cabinet. Most probably, it was drawn up with the participation of the British Intelligence Service and the Colonial 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 the future of the trade union movement in Africa" at the Sixth Congress of the ICTFU held at Brussels at the beginning of December.

Then comes the choice bit about how the British trade union bosses in ICTFU function at the bidding of the British Government.

"The policy of the British trade union representatives in ICTFU is the result of confidential 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 to accept official advice and to collaborate with the Foreign, Colonial and Commonwealth Relations Offices and with certain experts of the Intelligence Services who by the very nature of the question have been closely involved from the very beginning of ICTFU."

The line laid down for British TUC spokesmen at the Brussels Congress was:

"The gradual abdication of direct British and other European rule in Africa in favour of measures to establish local independence makes it all the more necessary to maintain our African connections by the development of non-political means. In these conditions the role of trade unionism and, therefore, the role of ICTFU, have acquired a new and vital importance for us.... Trade union help will be needed to check irresponsible nationalisation and to maintain control 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 European Powers find themselves and to replace their influence and interest by direct U.S. penetration in Africa using the machinery of ICTFU 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 extension 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...."

"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 Powers from Africa. If we can win native opinion by this process the future of America in Africa will be assured.'

"At the Lorenzo Marques Conference... the Assistance Secretary of State for African Affairs Joseph Ch. Satterwhite is reported to have put it even more bluntly: 'We should do our best to influence the African peoples. This could be successfully done by exploiting the struggle against European colonialism. It is difficult for you as Government officials openly to attack Powers which are our allies in NATO. But there are other ways of doing this and one of them is through the AFL-CIO contacts in the African labour movement....'"

The document then continues:

"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 the basis of privileged leaders. Their chief weapon, following 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 Agency) the Americans have provided secret undercover support for such leaders"

Then comes the specific issues that came up at the Brussels Congress — first, "the position of the African trade unions and their relations to ICTFU."

The document says this question has three aspects:

The Accra Conference's plan to form an independent Pan-African Trade Union Federa-

tion ("a most serious threat which if implemented would undermine the whole position of ICTFU 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 pressure against the so-called colonial Powers."

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

—Financial aid to support the Lagos Plan and to help African leaders. ("The difficulty from the U.S. point of view was that the International Solidarity Fund is controlled by Sir Vincent Tewson. The State Department and the CIA met this difficulty by promising Meany and Reuther that any funds necessary would be met from secret, or, rather 'aid' sources.")

The second issue—"It was known that at the Congress the 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 General 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 Confederation...."

—Reduction of the General Secretary's powers—"when in 1955, the U.S. failed to secure Oldenbrock's removal they 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 Geurjer of Sweden." About the proposal to appoint permanent Assistant General Secretaries, the document says, "what was quite unacceptable for us was that each permanent Assistant Secretary should be responsible for a certain area and that the American permanent Assistant Secretary should have charge of Africa."

—Increasing African representation on the central bodies of ICTFU—"We regard African representation at the centre as providing some safeguard against the measure of local autonomy we were forced to grant."

The third issue—"We were aware that complications would arise over the position of Germany. Adenauer had been persuaded to promise that the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB) delegation would support the Americans. But the State Department was 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 from the analysis of British and American policy given above that a clash was inevitable at the Congress. Since both delegations represented the views of their Governments it was unlikely that these very grave policy differences could be solved either at private meetings 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 African 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 its conclusions and recommendations: "the political issues involved 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 them instruct the American trade union leaders not to undermine our interests in Africa and to collaborate with us and the other members of Nato in ICTFU...."

"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 attacks on colonialism," that "the AFL-CIO must be restrained from conducting propaganda through their own centres and agents in Africa and must work duly through ICTFU," that "We must make it clear that is not in Western interests to allow the building of an independent All-African Federation 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 recommendation 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 Africa, that the trade union bosses in ICTFU in both countries take their orders from their Governments, that ICTFU is used as these Governments like for getting control over Africa.

These are not very savoury facts, particularly when they are exposed to the world. So British Foreign Office spokesman 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 fabrication", how does he explain the fact that decisions of the Brussels Congress of ICTFU are almost fully on the lines of the document. An African regional organisation was set up in December 1960; the All-African Trade Union Conference at Casablanca was torpedoed; Omar Becu, a Belgian, who, as seen from the document, is serving at least three masters, has become ICTFU Secretary-General; there are now four Assistant Secretaries-General distributed among the Western imperialist Powers.

● How can he explain the fact the George 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 ICTFU to implementation of his "African Programme" he held back AFL-CIO dues to ICTFU and decided to use this money in Africa behind the back of ICTFU. *The Washington Post* and *Times Herald* reported this on January 10.

● The authors of the document had recommended that the issue be taken at Governmental level. The French *Paris-Jour* reported that Prime Minister Macmillan made such a representation on January 10.

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

GHANA SCOTCHES IMPERIALIST PLOT

THE recently promulgated decree of the Government 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 reports that foreign monopoly capital in Ghana is scheming 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 mining facilities, thereby paralyzing mining production in Ghana. This vicious means

employed by the imperialists against the people of Ghana is a customary tactic of theirs to undermine the independence of various Asian and African countries. Although the imperialists have been compelled to agree to the independence of some African countries, they still retain a tight grip on them in various fields.

But this criminal plot of imperialism can never succeed. On the contrary, the independent African peoples will learn from the imperialists' acts of sabotage the pressing need of developing further their national economy after independence and gaining complete freedom from imperialist monopoly capitalist control. Ghana has shown how.