

THE SAGA OF ALABAMA

THE jails are full in Birmingham, Alabama, USA. The jails are full of thousands of men, women and little children, whose crime is that they ask to be treated as human beings and not like animals.

New Age has on its desk copies of American journals, including the Newsweek which show pictures of police dogs-great big brutes-being led to attack negro youths, who joined the demonstrations in Birmingham. It has been reported that even in racialist USA, liberal public opinion has been "horrified" at these pictures.

The demonstrators do not move when they are attacked, when they are bitten, when powerful high pressure water hoses are turned on them. The demonstrators continue to sing and shout their slogans.

In the history of the struggle of the Negro peoples against the white racialism, which rules over the United States of America, th saga of Alabama has created new records of mass heroism.

All mankind hails the mighty upsurge of the Ame-rican people-Negroes and Whites-against racialism and segregation.

The US imperialists are anxious to spread their "way of life" to all the continents—the "way of life" of White supremacy, of police dogs and police hoses, of

lynching Negroes, of segregation... The saga of Alabama highlights the monstrous way of life of the US imperialists, which every people must resist and fight back, as the heroes and heroines of Birmingham are doing today. (May 8)

* BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT DETENTIONS UNDER D.I.R. INVALID AND Vol. XI, No. 19 May 12, '63 25 nP. UNCONSTITUTIONAL 1954 CODV

NEW DELHI, May 8: Prime Minister Nehru is reported to be seriously examining the opinions of five topmost legal lumina-ries in the country on the validity of the Defence of India Act and the Rules sutherising association detection of India Act and the Rules authorising preventive detention.

and the Kules authorising preventive detailed **T** HESE five eminent jurists is reported, are being made to <u>M</u> C. Setalvad, N. C. find justification for Govern-Chatterjee, A. V. Viswanatha Sastri, M. K. Nambiar and Sarjoo Prasad—are unanimous in their opinion that the provi-sions of the Defence of India Act and the rules framed under it authorising detention are init authorising detention are in-valid and unconstitutional.

these They believe that rney ocneve that these provisions were enacted in excess of the legislative com-petence of Parliament—for Parliament has no competence to violate or ignore the

Political circles are unani-mous, that Government ought not to persist in the piolation of the Constitution. If responsible opinion among Congress and other democratic circles prevails aemocratic circles prevails these opinions may bring an end to the denial of liberty in violation of the Constitution. It will be well nigh impossible to justify the detentions any longer

"Personal freedom berty is the most .cherished fundamental right of an indivicherished dual and eternal vigilance is the price of that liberty. Any fetters or limitations on that right have to be stoutly resistright have to be stoully resist-ed and repelled, except for the security of the country and the nation: But the security of the country, and the Nation is not an end in itself; it is only a means to the end, namely the freedom and liberty of the in-dividual. dividual.

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"There may be aliens in the country who endeavour to sa-botage its freedom and inde-pendence: there may be so-called Nationals with 'soul so dead' as to barter away the in-

LEADING JURISTS' OPINION ENTAL RIGHTS VIOL

Fundamental Rights other than the one under Article 19 even during the emergencu.

The five jurists' opinions were submitted to the Prime Minister. He is reported to have stated that he would have the opinions examined. He has sent these opinions to the Home Minister.

Secretariat circles say that the statements by these jurists have caused serious concern in certain ministries —particularly in the Home and Law Ministries. Efforts, it

under the draconic provi-sions of the Defence of India Rules. Large number of Communist leaders, detained without justification will be entitled to liberty.

The straightforward opinions The straightforward opinions of the jurists are consistent with the highest traditions of a fearless independent. Bar which can be an effective bul-wark of defence of the rights of citizens in a civilised society.

One of the jurists, in his opinion, has made the following comments;

dependence of their country for a mess of pottage. Such persons have to be put under restraint and their activities curbed even before any mischief is done. The need for this caution is greater when an unscrupulous enemy threatens at the door.

"But even these traitors or anti-social outcastes have to be dealt with according to the Constitution and the laws and not only by executive flats. Otherwise democracy will defeat itself for, after all, what is democracy worth without the rule of law !"



MAY DAY, 1963 IN MOSCOW.



A friend from Jamnagar has sent me a cutting ment is intended from the Indian Express (Bombay) of May 3, of a "Report from New Delhi", titled "Unwarranted Opti-mism of Mr. Ali Sabri". My Jamnagar friend wants to know if the Indian Express report about Mr. Sabri's

report say? A whole heap of things. But my correspon-ent has underlined these

dia to agree to the Chinese stand. For instance, it is understood that he thought that the Chinese might be willing to relax their oppo-sition to the 'clarifications' given to India by Mrs. Banranaike. if India agreed to go to the Conference table without insisting on 'preconditions'."

There is nothing new in a certain type of pen-p seeking wishfully to create the seeking wishing the whole Whatever the purpose of impression that the whole Whatever the purpose of world (except, of course, the this ace-correspondent may or beloved American and Bri- may not be-the whole argu-

views on the way to India-China negotiations is true. WHAT does this New Delhi tish!) is against India. It is the same type which sought to create the fuss over Moshi and to make out that we could cx-

"Unfortunately, the dis-tinguished UAR leader left "argument" for a military the impression at his meet-was trying to persuade Termine Some Termin

report goes on in exactly the same vein. The writer says that he had met a distinguished Rana in Kathmandu wh ns to think that the Chinese were reasonable and that talks would do India no harm." And then the writer adds:

"If that is a fairly common reaction in Asia, as it seems to -be, 'India Has clearly failed in putting her case." acros

Whatever the purpose of

(by throwing in an odd conversation with an odd Ranal that India is isolated in Asia. The "conclusion" is obvious since we can expect no help from Asia, join the West.

Of course, it is not put so crudely or so clearly. The rea-der is left to come to this conclusion by the process of the repetition of this fantasy of our isolation. As for Prime Minister

Sabri's Mission, he was opti-mistic. And we believe his optimism was justified. The Indian Express story is far from the whole truth: that is why it wants us to believe that Ali Sabri's optimism was unwarranted.

All the lovers of U.S. aid and a military pact with the West naturally hate the prospect of Sino-Indian ne-gotiations. That is why they are afraid of the optimism of the Colombo Powers. of the Colombo Powers. Sais, instant of at. They would like India to turn its face away from the Colombo proposals towards the road of surrender to proposals is a futlle attempt:

CAMBODIAN INSISTENCE Alas for the wishful ones: everyone knows that the UAR is among the stoutest

defenders of the Colombo proposals and is striving hard to secure their accept ance. But it is not only the HAR.

THE latest joint communi-que between Prince Siha-nouk of Cambodia and Chairman Liu Shao-chi of China, shows clearly that Cambodia, too, insists on the acceptance of the Colombo propos nique says, quite clearly and emphatically:

"The Cambodian side expressed the hope that China and India will as soon as the enter into direct negotiations, on the basis of the Colombo proposals, and settle the boundary dispute peacefully."

Obviously the Chinese side did not agree with this sentence, but the Cambodians, true to the Colombo proposals, insisted on it.

US-UK blackmail and pres- the reactionary forces in India will not succeed in it.

All who want early nego tiations and a peaceful set tlement will be in complete agreement with the above-quoted statement made by agree the Cambodian Government the need for negotiations begin on the basis of the Colombo proposals.

INDEPENDENCE **OF JUDICIARY**

A friend has sent me the text of an angry requisition notice by members of the Supreme Court Bar Association for a meeting of the Association to express resentment against certain remarks by the Law Minister in Parliament.

THE notice says: "We, the following members of the Supreme Court Bar Association, resent the re-marks reported to have been made by Shri A. K. Sen, Law Minister, criticising the learnes of Full Bench of Judg the Calcutta High Court These remarks are intended to impair the independence of the judiciary and calculated to embarass the Judges in fearless discharge of their duties.

"The correctness or pro priety of the Judgement of the Full Bench being the subject matter of an appeal be-fore the Supreme Court, these remarks, if not made on the floor of the House, are a gross contempt of the highest court in the land, and in extremely had taste.

"The Bar of the country cannot and should not coun-tenance any attempt on the part of the executive to des-troy or impair the indepen-dence of the judiciary. A fearless bar is the strongest hulwark of democratic rights of all citizens.

The amendment in the Constitution about determination of the age of the Jud ges by the Executive caused justified resentment amongst the Judges and the members of the legal profession. It is indeed unfortunate that Government chose to ignore this weighty voice of disapproval and persisted in the move for and the amendment, despite pro-tests in all informed quarters. The remarks of the Law Minister reveal a spirit of utter lack of respect for the Judges. I do not know what hap-pened later. But a very large number of leading lawyers joined in the protest. Quite irrespective of one's views on the exact criticisms made, all will agree that the growing vigilance of the public against authoritarian trends is a wel-

come sign of the times. POSTSCRIPT

Hindustan Times of May 8 carries the following news item from its Special Corres-pondent in Calcutta under the headline "Calcutta I Objects to Sen's Remark": "Calcutta Ba

"The Calcutta High Court taken Bar Association has strong exception to Union Law Minister A. K. Sen's speech in Parliament criticis-ing the judges of this High Court and their judgment in the J. P. Mitter Case...

"The resolution said: "This association considers the cold speech as unbecoming of the the attitude displayed in his comments which brings the entire judicial system in the country into ridicule."

MAY 12, 1963

vibiberated Goa is a small state with just a few thausand workers. They are mainly in the port and dock, and in the mines. The transport workers—that is the workers of the bus and taxi services, form an important contingent.

unions

When S. A. Dange landed at IBERATED from the fas-When S. A. Dange random with the airport, on April 29, five hundred workers and a long cist rule of the Portuguese, the workers wanted to celebrate their May Day this procession of taxis wel procession of taxis welcomed him, with a sea of red flags. The demonstration and pro-cession was led by the Gene-ral Secretary of the Marmayear in an atmosphere of democratic freedom and fun-damental rights—at least loast those rights which the Indian goa Port, Dock and Transport Workers' Union, G. Pereira, assisted by Moghe, Patil, Sarworkers have won.

But the employers and the iministrative authorities refused to declare May Day as a holiday, though the unions a nonday, though the unions offered to work on a substi-tute holiday, as is done in India in many industries. What were the workers to do?

The port, dock, transport and mine workers are main-ly led by the unions of the AITUC. The Port, Dock and Transport Workers ad invited S. A. Dange had invited S. A. Dansy General Secretary of the ATTUC, to participate in their May Day celebrations, the first May Day of libera-

ted Goa. Leaders from all the port and dock workers in the country, owing allegiance to the AITUC or the UTUC and also others had been invited to hold consultations in order to establish an all-India fede-ration of these unions, as the existing all-India federation had ceased to function demo-cratically and had become a Leaders from all the port One of the biggest demon-strations in Calcutta was orratically and had become a cratically and had become a clique of a few PSP leaders and expelled from its ranks many good unions with mas

Under such conditions, the refusal of the employ-ers to allow a May Day holiday was an attack on the workers' solidarity and rights Hence that decided rights. Hence, they decided to abstain from work. became a May Day festival strike, the first united action of Gea's new working class.

The INTUC and HMS leaders, who have joined hands to oppose AITUC unions, were nowhere to be seen on the May Day in the two main ings. The centres of Vasco da Gama mittee and Marmagoa.

he daily Janashakti

long felt necessity of the

party and the democratic movement has been fulfilled. The working and democratic

asses in the vast Hindi

speaking area of our coun-try have now a paper truly

their struggle against the

forces of Right and pro-im-

perialist reaction which are

particularly active in this

area. In the less-than-one-week of its life it, has been

widely acclaimed for its fearless journalism, its sim-

ing of all popular causes.

It had made its appear.

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di and its champion

eir own, an instrun

NEW AGE greets the rebirth of JANASHAKTI, the first Hindi daily of the Commun'st Party of India which be-gan publication at Patna on May 1, 1963.

jected even to jectea even to voltente when its copies used to be snatched and thrown away from steamers and trains in a bid to wipe it out of existence. But with-in three months its circulation exceeded that of any other Hindi daily in Bi har.

Government which forfeited its securities and asked for fresh ones and not content arrestin with that began every successive editor . of the paper. Even the foreman was not spared. Under such conditions, it had to stop publication in August 1948. publicatio in August 1948. Janashakti again rest publication as a weekly in 1952 and now again it has reacquired its original cha-

its

MAY 12, 1963

THIS WITCH-HUNTING STOP



the entire gang of pro-imperialist reactionaries, communalists, monopolistsand their US-British part-

ners are dancing gleefully round their devil's brew Their non-stop barrage of filthy propaganda appears to have won the first-round against the new target of their concentrated venom: the Prime Minister has announced that a full inquiry will be made by a Supreme Court Judge in regard to the entries in the books of Serajuddin and Company, relating to the Minister for Mines and Fuel, K. D. Malaviya.

The Minister is reported to have welcomed the holding of the inquiry, and said that "where a Minis-ter's name is involved in this kind of allegation, he should be the first to offer to submit himself to in-As a matter of fact in this case, the Minister quiry." offered to resign, but his resignation was not accept-

ed by the Prime Minister. It is not the principle involved in the inquiry which causes concern to right thinking people in this coun-try. The mass of Indians, stand, wholeheartedly against all forms of corrupt practices whether for personal or party gains. They are totally against all contributions to Congress funds by business concerns having dealings with Government depart-ments, involving grant of special concessions and favours

Minister Malaviya, supporting the inquiry, has said that "it is very necessary that precedents should be created such as would ensure public trust in our form of Government now and hereafter." It is difficult again to find fault with this statement.

But the real question, which concerns the future of the country, is masked and hidden behind this exclusive emphasis on the principles involved, behind the effort to isolate arbitrarily the particular transactions involved in this one case from all other connected facts.

The question before the nation is this: How long will the witch-hunt be allowed to flourish as a "respectable", recognised political weapon in this coun-

Behind the Malaviya story is a six-months long slander campaign, run by the worst right reaction ary parties and the monopoly press. Having tasted blood—with the dismissal of V. K. Krishna Menon the wolves yelped after another symbol of the basic national policies of this country. They were deter-mined to "get" Malaviya, by hook or crook. The Serajuddin affair came as a godsend for this antinational pack. Thus the fact is that the Serajuddin case is only

being used by the blood-suckers as a convenient

handle, with which to turn events along the direction which suits them best. It is not an accident that of all the governmental

figures whose names are said to be mentioned in Serajuddin's books-it is only K. D. Malaviya who has been singled out for investigation. This is pre-cisely because the right reactionary gang have con-

an inquiry of this nature has been ordered into the alleged connections of a Congress Minister with a business firm. Innumerable cases have again and again been pointed out by progressive people regard-ing the contribution of Congress election funds by business firms and monopolists, who have been recompensed by licenses and other favours, in return for these contributions. But no one has lifted a little finger to inquiry into these allegation: evidently because they involved Ministers and others in high places who are the darlings of the reactionary forces and the jute press.

Thus, while democrats in the country will welcome an impartial inquiry into allegations of corruption against any Minister, there are serious misgivings at the manner in which the rightwing witch-hunt against the national policies and their best supporters is being allowed to grow and fatten.

will be watched with interest. But the question still remains: Why could the Prime Minister himself not investigate the "charges" and satisfy himself? Why should grist be added to the mill of reaction, by announcing an inquiry and keeping alive the Rightwing hysteria?

realisation of the dangers of the witch-hunt to the national policies themselves, for the individual tar-gets of the witch-hunt are only the best and most effective exponents of these policies. The recent campaign against the enemies of the basic policies Congress itself-the campaign which acinside the companied the elections to the executive committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party-was a sign of this growing realisation. The defeat of some (though by no means all) of the worst rightwing elements was an indication that this realisation in Congress

silent, while the witch-hunters roar. It is necessary to expose the witch-hunt for what it is, and to ale our people against this new weapon of slander and smear, which threatens to become the chief modus operandi of the enemies of our nation.

NEW AGE

MATCHAR PERSENTAN

(May 8)



THE WITCH-HUNTERS,

centrated their fire on Malaviya, ignoring or even protecting others. It is not an accident that this is the first time that

Thus, while democrats in the country will welcome

The inquiry into the Serajuddin affair will begin

In Congress circles there appears to be a growing

circles is beginning to make itself felt. Democratic forces in the country must not remain Maharashtra.

cutta and suburbs.

MAY Day was observed in Bombay under the omi-nous shadow of Section 144 which is in force since April 8. It was lifted on May First,

vjit Singh and many other

leaders from various trade

quite a new event in Goa's life. No one had ever seen

ers from all trades and com-

West Bengal

MAY Day celebration was highlighted by big rallies and demonstrations of the work-

ers and middle class employees,

held in different parts of Cal-

Was

re Work-

The May Day rally

such a meeting befo

the day besides being the May Day was also the day of the formation of the Maharashtra state.

The ban had made proper preparations for May Day ce-lebrations difficult. The number of processions was greatly re-duced. The trade union organiaucea. Ine trade union organi-sations observed the day main-ly through holding mass meet-ings. The Maharashtra Com-mittee of the AITUC held its

maidan. the rally at Kamgar

******** LONG LIVE JANASHAKTI

WITH the publication of

Its existence, however, was made impossible by the determined offensive of the

ance on November 17, 1947 —and was immedia-tely met with organised ition from a section in mess and racter as a daily: ite henchmen. It was sub-

PAGE TWO



their day of international class brotherhood. Leaders, who had come from various parts of India, such as, A. S. K. Iyengar from Madras, Debkumar Ganguly from Cal-cutta, Kabu from Ernakulam, Sarvjit Singh from Bombay, spoke at the rally.

The problems of the people and particularly of workers



bonks and other firms marched in a procession and later held a rally which was addressed by Jatin Bhattacharya, convener of the Coor Committee, National dination isation of banks and general insurance, withdrawal of co pulsory deposits, etc., were some of the demands voiced in the demonstrations and meet-ings on May Day throughout the city and suburbs.

Bombav

INTIIC at Nare Park, and the HMS at D'Mello Bhavan. The MRTUC rally was pre-sided over by K. N. Joglekar d, among others, by S. G. Patkar, Datta Desh by S. G. Sundaram and M. V. Gopalan. More than ten thou-sand workers attended the rally. May Day rallies were also held at Thana and Amber-M V. nath



Trade Unions affiliated to the AITUC in Bhopal, Indore and Ujjain celebrated the May Day through a series of meet



THE Bhilai Steel Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC) observed May Day on April 30, just on the eve of the May Day. on the eve of the May Day. More than eight thousand workers attended the rally which was addressed by Sudhir Mukherjee, president of the union and Prakash Roy, secretary of the Sam-Khadan Mazdoor viikta Sangh. Abdul Haque, vice president of the union presided over the meeting.

The meeting pinpointed the difficulties confronting workers due to increased the burden, compulsory deposits, and worsening industrial relations and demanded their red-ressal.

Rajhara-

A big mass meeting was held at Rajhara iron ore mines under the auspices of door Sangh on the occasion of cil, N. Satyanarayana Red May Day. Thakur Bachan and Dr. Raj Bahadur Gour.

NEW AGE

munities had joined as a in Goa were voiced. What was working class to celebrate resented most was conditions their day of international which even after liberation had not improved much. In fact, the new taxes, the high prices and new burdens, like the compulsory deposits, re-trenchment in the mines, the wenchment in the mines, the import of cheap labour from other parts of India into the new Goa, were causing im-mense discontent.

The question was-will the new Legislature and laws under the new Constitution, the new set up that would soon rule this small state of six lakhs, with the vast wealth of iron ore and

Singh presided over meeting, and among the the speakers were Nasim Alan and C. R. Sur Chowdhury.

Nandini

A T Nandini mines also May Day was celebrated through a big rally of the workers. Prakash Roy, secretary of the Sam yukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh presided over the rally. A resolution was

wasfadopted demanding the immediate release of S. K. Sanyal, general secretary of the union and Sambal Chakravarty, a mem-ber of the executive who are detained under the DIR.

Rainandagaon

ORE than two thousand workers participated in the May Day rally held at Rajnandgaon. Among them were workers from the textile mills, bidi factories, murra and puha factories etc.

Before the rally, a procession was led by Bajeerao Shende.





MAY Day was observed in Hyderabad and other im-

portant cities and towns of the state with great enthusiasm.

In Hyderabad was witnessed a significant feature of the May Day celebration. While ons and demonstra the processions and demonstra-tions organised by different trade unions passed each other, the leaders of the processions embraced each other and exchanged May Day Greetings.

The biggest rally and de-monstration in Hyderabad, was organised by the city Trade Union Council (AITUC). More than 6,000 workers participat-ed in the procession. The rally mines under the auspices of was addressed by Maqdoom Ma-the Samyukta Khadam Maz-hiuddin, president of the Coun-Satvanarayana Reddy



a fine port, solve the prob-lems of the people? At pre-sent only new rich millio-naires are grabbing the wealth and labour of the Goan people.

May Day rallies were held in all parts of Goa and the day was marked by the for-mation of the All-India Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers Federation with 17 unions of seven major ports in the country as its constituents. The office-bearers of this new The office-bearers of this new federation include Indrajio Gupta, president, A. S. K. Iyengar, general secretary and Gerald Pereira, secretary.

Rajahmundry

M AY Day was celebrated in Rajahmundry under the joint auspices of the City. unit of the Communist Party, Trade Union Council and Youth League.

More than 5,000 workers participated in the procession organised on this occasion. A mass rally was held following the procession which was addressed, among others, by G. S. Balajidas, R. B. Pendyala, S. Chellarao, Yeluri Suryarao. A. V. Ramanaiah presided over the meeting.



Agra

A mass rally of more than 2,000 workers was the central point of the May Day celebra-

tions in Agra. Just before the rally, a procession was out which paraded the taken main thoroughfares of the city. Dr S. P. Gupta, president of the Maha Palika Karamchari Sangh presided over the rally.

The meeting was addressed among others, by Balkishan Aggrawal, MLA. The meeting cided with the Demand Day which was earlier fixed by the union to protest against the union to protest against the new pay scales of the UP state go mment for the employees of the corporations.

Bareilly

MAY Day was celebrated at Bareilly through a big central mass meeting jointly organised by a number of unions. Apart from that a number of small meetings were held in different parts of the town and in industrial areas.

> PAGE THREE PACE



* By Romesh Chandra

HANDS OFF KASHMIR!

Don't be taken in by all the "reassuring" nonsense being trotted out by the U.S. and British envoys in regard to Kashmir. Despite all their assurances that the "aid" is not linked with a settlement of the Kashmir question -the truth is that the blackmail has not been switched off; it has been intensified. The visits of Dean Rusk, Duncan Sandys and Mountbatten were meant to soften up Indian opposition to US-British pressures on Kashmir.

S^O dangerous was the situa-tion in regard to Kashmir, that the Working Committee of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference held an emergency meeting on May 4 and adopted a forthright resolution adopted a forthright resolution denouncing the attempts to grab Kashmir and warning against the so-called "solutions" of the Kash-mir question which violate our integrity and our honour.

The meaning was clear enough: the US-British high-powered mis-sions in New Delhi last wcek were known to be peddling a variety of "solutions", which could only mean the abandoning of Kashmir; and the National Confer-ence had to speak out against this compliance.

Public opinion in Kashmir and fn all others part of the country stands wholeheartedly with the National Conference in its opposi-tion to all Plans for "joint con-trol", "internationalisation" or pur-tition of Kashmir—or any other plans, which may go by different names, but amount to similar viola-tions of our sovereignty in Kash-mir. The All-India Peace Council has called for a nationwide cam-paign against the imperialist plans to enter Kashmir, in one guise or the other, (see page 11)

Prime Minister Nehru, in his statement to Parliament on May 7 has made the welcome declaration that "we have made it quite char that any idea of partition of the Kashmir Valley would be exceed-ingly harmful and would not be acceptable to us."

Similarly, in regard to proposals which might be considered to inwhich might be considered to in-volve what may amount to some-thing like "joint control", the Prime Minister has said that "it was pointed out to them (the US-British representatives) that this was, from many points of view, not feasible and desirable and that we cannot accept it."

These statements by the Prime Minister will be received with con-siderable relief. For, there is no gainsaying the fact that there has been a legitimate fear that the US British blackmail would pay off, in one form or the other, through a surrender on Kashmir.

The imperialist lobby in Parlia-ment and in the monopoly press has carried out a non-top cam-paign in support of some such "settlement", which would meet with the imperialist designs on Kashmir. The popular desire for peace and friendly relations with our neighbours is also sought to be distorted by the lobby-to nake out a case for concessions to lakis-

The Government of India has let it be known fairly widely that it would perhaps be ready to con-sider a settlement on the basis of the present cease-fire line. But even this sensible and generous offer (which was made long before the Chinese aggression began) has been interpreted wrongly by the imperialists and their agents in Pakistan, to be a willingness to partition Kashmir, arising from weakness.

The Prime Minister's statements against partition, against "joint-control" and "internationalisa-tion" of Kashmir, together with the Jammu and Kashmir Nation-al Conference stand-will help to intensify the popular meve-ment against the impendist blackmail on Kashmir.

3 I.

"NO WAR" DECLARATION

HE imperialist spokes-I men never tire of repeating their "concern" at the possibility of their precious arms "aid" to India being used, not against China, but against Pakistan. And Marshal Ayub and his colleagues keep up their whining complaints against the so-called Western "aid" to India.

That all this "concern" of the imperialists and the whining of their, Pakistani servants, are totally hypocritical can be seen from the fact that the Pakistan Government refuses to sign a "no-war", declara-tion, as repeatedly proposed by India.

All who genuinely want friendly relations between India and Pakis-tan support the proposal for a "no-war" declaration. Why do the imperialists not permit their CENTO-SEATO partner. Pakistan, to sign such a declaration?

teral stand.

tween us and the Chinese

comrades? Was it relevant

The query is justified and it would certainly be wrong to drag in the Indonesian

comrades, if it was not rele-

vant. What is the fact, how-

ever? I was extremely upset

by the speech made by the Chairman of the Indonesian

Party in February 1963, in which he said the following:

"The India-China border

question is a concrete ex-

ample of American impe-rialist aggression. The policy of expansionism was laun-ched by Nehru against Peo-

ple's China for the purpose of begging for the dollars he

so badly needs to surmount

economic bankruptcy at

home, a thing that is in con-

formity with American plan

for aggression which there-

fore gives practical, un-limited assistance.

"In actual fact, Nehru has in this way has betrayed the Ten Principles of Bancite

hru's expansionist policy.

not dare to launch an ag-gression against the Social-ist state of People's China if

the ranks of the Indian pro-

gressives were not split and

"Were Nehru to launch

aggression in such condi-tions, the Indian progressive movement would "reap a

great harvest" because the

people do not want to wage

Was it at all necessary for

Secondly, the All-Indone-

sia Rice and Tapioca Work-ers' Union, in its session (December 26-29, 1962) adopted a resolution "...to

the Government of China to

demand of the Gover of India to accept offer of

Com. Aidit to say all this and publish it?

war against Socialism.'

Nehru and his group

if they opposed him.

movement would

The reason is not far to seek: A no-war declaration between In-dia and Pakistan would remove an important and vital plank from the blackmail conspiracy of the

Indo-Pakistan tension is cons-tantly used by the imperialists to pressurise India for a surrender on Kashmir and for a reversal of non-alignment itself.

PRE-CONDITIONS TO NEGOTIATIONS

mitting the terrible "crime" of imposing pre-conditions for the starting of negotiations with China.

The propagandists argue that since it is an axiom accepted by all devoted to the cause of peace, that all disputes should be settled by peaceful and direct negotia-tions, the stand taken by India that the Colombo proposals should be accepted by China is a viola-tion of this axiom and amounts to imposing pre-conditions to nego-tiations.

The Prime Minister in his letter to Premier Chou En-lai of May i and his statement in Parliament of May 7 has clarified the Govern-ment of India's position in regard to the Colombo proposals, in a manner which Government has failed to do adequately before.

The Prime Minister has made a categorical statement in regard to the question of preconditions in his letter to the Chinese Prime ister:

"The Government of India does not make any preconditions not does it issue any ultimatum. dung which he himself par-

NEW AGR

a peaceful solution, which all honest patriots in India so sin-serely desire; it would also mean a tremendous increase in pres-tige for Afro-Asia and its capa-cities to solve disputes and end conflicts, without imperialist interference.

It is not India which is impos-It is not India which is impos-ing preconditions. It is the Chinese Government, which insists on re-taining advantages gained out of the recent armed hostilities, as a precondition to negotiations. At no time have partisans of peace coun-tenanced the utterly untenable proposition that negotiations should begin on the basis of the recognition of military and terri-torial advantages gained through armed might. Equally clearly it will not ac-cept any pre-conditions or be coerced by any ultimatum or threats aimed at modifying what are clearly straightforward and impartial proposals made by six friendly and independent non-aligned countries..." The fact has now to be faced-as is clear from Premier Chou's as is clear from Premier Chou's letter of April 26, as also from UAR Premier Sabri's report on his return from Peking—that the Chi-nese Government is not prepared to accept the Colombo proposals as they have been interpreted by their authors.

The millions in all continents, who sincerely wish for the open-ing of Sino-Indian negotiations, should do all in their power to persuade the Chinese Government to respect the Afro-Asian Colombo proposals and accept them without reservations.

ARBITRATION VERSUS SOVEREIGNTY

What then is the meaning of the so-called "acceptance in prin-ciple"? • When one examines carefully the two important points in the Colombo proposals, which are opposed by the Chi-nese Government, it becomes clear that what are accepted are, by and large, only those points of the Colombo proposals, which correspond to the Chinese pro-posals made unilaterally when announcing their cease-fire in November 1962. THE Chinese Prime Minister's rejection of In-Where the Colombo proposals differ from the Chinese proposals —the Chinese refuse to accept. This applies both to the Colombo proposal that India has the right to establish civilian posts in the zo kilometre demilitarised zone in the Ladakh area; as well as to the Colombo proposal that the Indian army has the right to go right up to the McMahon Line. dia's offer of arbitration, should negotiations fail to solve the present dispute, will be deeply regretted by all who stand for peace.

Here again is unhappy proof of the adamant stand taken by the Chinese Government, with conse-quent danger, for the future of the entire continent

The Chinese Government has rudely rejected the six Afro-Asian powers' proposals, wherever they do not conform to its own unitaadely rejected the six Afro-Asian owers' proposals, wherever they ral stand. The acceptance of the Colom-bo proposals would mean not only the opening of the way to sinister plans to take our country under the imperialist umbrella.

The continued refusal by the The continued refusal by the Chinese Government to accept the Colombo proposals and the suggestion for arbitration helps precisely the imperialist.cum. right reactionary offensive against India.

The proposal for arbitration by The proposal for arbitration by an agreed arbitrator or arbitrator is a valuable contribution to a peaceful solution. The acceptance by the Chinese Government of this proposal, which would come into force only if Simo-Indian differen-ces cannot be resolved by direct discussions—would be a guarantee of peace, which would strike a decisive blow at the imperialistic plans to interfere in Asia.

Unfortunately Premier Chou En-lai in his letter of April 20 has

"The Chinese Government is of the opinion that complicated questions involving sovereignty, such as the Sino-Indian brun-darv question. can be settled only through direct megotiations between the two parties con-cerned, and absolutely not through any form of arbitration

"The Chinese Government has never agreed to refer the Sino-Indian boundary dispute to in-ternational arbitration, nor will it ever do so."

The question of sovereignty has been raised by the Chinese Gov-ernment in a manner, which com-pletely fails to take note of the grave dangers to peace and sove-reignty arising from the failure to settle the Sino-Indian dispute. Arbitration, in the present con-text, should direct negotiations fail, is a means to ensure a peace-ful solution and thus feil the efforts of those who seek to de-prive us of our sovereignty.

Again, it is no coincidence that the argument of sovereign-ty is used against the arbitra-tion proposal equally strongly by the Chinese Government and the rightwing reaction rices in India.

(May 8)

Reply To A Query

Another report states that the Naional Council of the SOBSI sent "through the Indian Ambassador in Ja-Indian Ambassador in Ja-karta a cable to the Indian Government" urging it "to demonstrate its goodwill by welcoming China's peaceful approach". (SOBSI Bulle-

Was it necessary for our Indonesian trade union com-rades to do all this?

Would it have been proper on the part of our unions in India, to ask the Indonesian Embassy to tell their Government that as a member of the Colombo Six, they should ask the Chinese Government to ac-cept the Colombo Proposals?

We here did not do any such thing, knowing that it would serve no useful purpose and unnecessarily complicate fraternal relations between our unions and the Indonesian unions.

I have the highest regard for Com. Aidit and the SOBSI but that should not prevent us from stating our views before our workers our workers when it is necessary.

-S. A. Dange

MAY 12, 1963

BOMBAY, May 4: The Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union (MGKU) held its general body meeting on April 25 in order to elect its new executive committee and lay down lines for new campaigns.

THOUGH the meeting ap- strikes, nearly 124 workers los

city still set the tone for the in the popular masses, then trade union and political mo- decided to unite the textile vement of the city as well as the whole state because more than three-fourths of the worthe engineering and other trades have grown to great proportions, the two-lakh tex-tile workers continue to re-main the single largest orga-nised and politically conselking class of Maharashtra is ous force in Bombay. They were the vanguard

in the national movement in the old days and also the vanguard of the communist movement. The Girni Kamear Union was first born in 1928 under the leadership of S. A. Dange and his collea- to the Law Courts, the union's

T HOUGH the meeting appeared to be a mere rou-time affairs of a union, in fact, the monopolists and won the it contained a deeper meaning for the trade union movement in this big city of the working The textile workers of the offer the tane to workers of the the to had united in the movement and had some base in the roundar messes then

accused to unite the textile workers, who were the van-guard of the movement, in a new union and defeat the re-actionary RMMS, which had

Joshi, the leader of the PSP trade union wing as the presi-dent and S. A. Dange as gene-ral secretary. Seven political parties united to form this union, which in a single day, enrolled one lakh members and balanced the represenand challenged the representative character of the INTUC-affiliated RMMS. When the dispute was taken



gness. He was its first gene-ral secretary and it was the largest, and most militant had formed t trade mnion in Asia in those the unity of

days. The union and the organisation of the textile workers suffered many vicissitudes during all these decades. After independence, the Congress Government and the employers split the movement through the INTUC-sponsor-ed Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and gave it recognition. Through the Bombay Indus-trial Relations Act, heavily weighted against militant unions, the RMMS became the sole representative of the tex-tile workers. The MGKU continued to exist with its Red Flag and its office but with any rights to represent the workers. Even then its mere existence inspired a holy fear

workers. During the days of the big During the days of the old agitation for the linguistic state of Maharashtra, the tex-tile workers took the lead and launched political general strilaunched political general stri-kes, which in essence were against the reactionary mono-polists of Bombay city backed by the Rightwing of the Con-gress and led by Morarji Desai, who was then the chief minis-ter of Bombay. During these

MAY 12, 1963



in the minds of the INTUC and confidence among the

the workers in the movement for realising bonus from the employers, outstanding for over three years. In September last year. things came to a head and the MGKU gave the slogan of a general strike, if bonus with all arrears was not paid before the Diwali holidays. The rally, in which S. A. Dange gave the slogan for the strike and the union established its Action Committee, was attended by

The political unity, that had formed the backbone of the unity of the new union

well over sixty thousand workers. That set the government and the INTUC on the move. As the date of the strike drew nearer, the Chief Minister of the state, Y. B. Chavan (now Defence Minister) expedited

ents of Nehru with the tin, December 1, 1962). result that they support him and in this way are helping the implementation of Ne-

The following query has been received by me from cer-tain comrades regarding my note in the NEW AGE on March 24, 1963 about the attitude of the Indonesian comrades:

"Why did you bring in the Indonesian Party in the India-China dispute and the difference be-"But it is a great pity that some of the progressives in India have been taken in by the poisonous chauvin

NEW PERSPECTIVES IN Maharashtra TEXTILE WORKERS' MOVEMENT

decision was to be imple-mented, the chief minister, as mediator gave his award, which satisfied the workers' claim to a large extent. The award earned for them about ten crores of rupees as bonus earnings for three years. The strike decision was called off. The MGKU again became the leading force.

Then came the days of the Chinese invasion. The parties, who had already ceased to work in the union, defected finally from the union under the excuse that the Commu-inists dominated the union and were leading it in anti-national direction. They attacked the union

offices and tried to break a rally specially convened to hear S. A. Dange. But their attempts failed. The workers, who had seen how the Communists had stood by them in the Bonus struggle, and what the communist line was on the Chinese aggresion issue, beat back the disruptors, who were then protected by the police. The leading groups in this at-tack were those of the PSP, the Socialists and the Jan Sangh.

Socialist Party also tried to take advantage of the situation and set up another rival trade union of textile

Sunday's work free for the Defence Fund, thus contri-buting about Rupees eleven · lakhs to the Fund.

When the government failed to control the prices, and taxes began to mount, the union decided to stop this contribunt the union tion. Government, the employers and the INTUC called upon the workers to denounce the MGKU and its leadership and to continue to do Sunday work. The workers refused. .

the unity of the new union also broke down soon after the demand for a linguistic state was realised, the PSP, as usual taking the lead in breaking the united front. But the INTUC union again came to dominate the scene. But the INTUC failed to lead the workers in the movement. Who colled for a stat ture that Dange and others, who called for stoppage of this contribution in the name

MGKU Enters A New Phase Of Struggle & Successes

On the day, the strike of opposing higher taxes and money for defence and deve-lection was to be imple- higher prices, should be put lopment.

in jail. Rajhans, a rabid anti-Communist provocateur said so in the Legislative Council and his Party did not object. and nis Party did not object. to it, The president of the union, S. M. Joshi, resigned from the union. But unfor-tunately for them, the textile workers rallied still further under the flag of the MGKU.

It was in this atmosphere that the union held its general meeting. The growth of the union could be seen from the single fact that in seen the last eight months, it has collected over one lakh of rupees as union subs-criptions. On April 25, when the general body of the nnion met, it had Rs. 72,000 in the bank and 51,000 members on its rolls. The mass rally on the day was attended by over twenty thousand workers.

The new leadership of the union had to omit the PSP union had to omit the PSP and others, who had openly deserted it, from the list of the office bearers. S. A. Dange is now elected the president of the union and S. G. Pat-kar, leader of the Communist. rival trade union of textile kar, leader of the Communist. workers led by George Ferna-ndes, but they failed to evoke any response. The political group of Lal At the call of the union, Nishan, led by Datta Desh-mukh and Chavan, as also girded their loins for natio-mal defence and gave one Sunday's work free for the community of the union, and the PWP the RCPI, and the PWP

vice-presidents of the union. S. A. Dange, in his speech at the rally, regretted the resignation of S. M. Joshi and thanked him for his earlier. services to the united union. Leading textile workers and

political workers among them compose the newly elected leadership of the union. The general council members are elected directly from the mills and it is they who elect the executive and the office bearers.

The general body meeting of the union protested aga-inst the compulsory deposit scheme, which will hit every textile worker in Bombay city. It called for nationali sation of hanks and taxes on the big monopolies to raise

The meeting the murder of Grimau at the hands of the fascist Franco government and sent condo-lences to his family. It called for the release of trade union and political leaders, now in prison under the DIR at the hands of the Congress government

A number of demands immediately affecting the wor-kers in the matter of wages and norms of work, paid leave etc., were adopted. The question of defence of the country could not be isolated from the question of defence of the people's interests.

The executive of the union voted unanimously to continu to give relief to the family of Bapurao Jagtap, one of the vice-presidents of the union and a well-known leader of the textile workers, who is in jail since last November.

é

The first indication of the new phase in the life of the MGKU is that it has decided to affiliate itself with the AITUC from this year and has already remitted Rs. 4,925.80 nP as its affiliation fees. It also decided to seek affiliation with the Trade Unions Inter-national of the Textile, Leather and Foot Wear Workers. which is a part of the WFTU. Thus, once again, the MG-KU has entered a new phase in the trade union movement in Bombay city. All the efforts of its opponents to break it have failed, because it followed consistently realistic poli-cies, both in the economic and political fields, in defence of the working class and as part of the Indian people.

NEW OFFICE BEARERS S. A. Dange: President Datta Deshmukh: Vice Prosident

Bapurao Jagtaj	n do
R. K. Bhogale:	do
Yeshwant Chav	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Krishna Desai:	
S. G. Patkar: G	
	Secretary

	1	
D. S. Kulkarni:	Secr	etary
G. V. Chitnis:	d	
Baburao, Naik:	d	7
Laxman Mistry:	d	
K. L. Desai:	d	
Gulabrao Ganach	iarya:	

Vithal Bhagat:



NEW AGE

A view of the rally

PAGE FIVE

Gewis Halting, Week-Kinded in Policy Towards Dalmia-Jains de Criticisme intelok sabha

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
When the LOS Sabha discussed the Vivian Bors control of the Data is an one of the Correspondence of the Corresponde When the Lot Sabha discussed the Vivian Bose

say? I will not detail the conclu-sions and findings contained in this report. This, Sr, discloses the methods in which an extablish-ed big business house atumbles in its attempt to make easy and quick money. It shous hous exploiting the demand, the need and the opportunity of rapid industrialisation imposed in the Plan of India the big business house have in the process of industrialisation been concerned more with plundering the peonle and the excheques rather than building the nation on a solid foundation. "What is very glaring in the report is this. Broadly speaking, Sir, the findings can be split into two parts. One is the regular, organised, planned plunder of the honest common shareholders. That runs into crores of rupees. In the Commission says that it is about

runs into crores of rupees. In the case of one gentleman alone, the Commission says that it is about

case of one gentieman alone, the Commission says that it is about Rs, three crores, that it is about The the case of another gentle-man the loot has not been possi-ble to' assess because the books were withheld. The exchequer itself has been deprived of right-ful anome-tax which comes to more than a crore of rupees: "Therefore, Sir, the question is not, as the hon. Minister has posed, whether we dre studying the problem. I am fired of this pusullaminity. The report takes two years. The matter is in the Supreme Court. In January you are thinking. I do not know what. From January you are still think-ing as to what is to be done.

PACE STRAT

A Clear Case Of Conspiracy

child's school and hole constitute on This a clear case of conspiracy, initiated by three and joined by others, to function as a group, to distribute indefinite shares of ill-gotten, money, from year, to year, acquire more and more money as a consequence, to promote the constracy to defraud the commitacy defalcations, and imisfeasance of crores, of rupees, multiplication constitute this is conspiracy, then if

crores, of rupees, and by the I by disagree with the observations of the Attorney-General, not the Attorney-General, not the Attorney-General, not the an emotional way but even the a legal way, that further trobe is necessary. You had probed for six years, then there and a further probe of six weeks. So, this probe will never end.

ful accome-tax which comes to more than a crore of rupees: Therefore, Sir, the question to posed, whether we are studying the problem. I am itred, of this you gears. The matter is in the supreme Court. In January you are thinking. I do not know what. From Jenuary you are still think-ing as to what is to be done. Will You Ever Start Acting? Then we decide that it should be referred to a legal com-mittee. Now the report of the legal committee has come. Still you are not to take any possible acting and when you are still within the areas of conspiracy. The area and should be referred to a legal com-mittee. Now the report of the legal committee has come. Still you are not to take any possible acting and when you are still thinking itself is a part of acting and when you are still thinking itself is a part of acting and when you are still thinking itself is a part of streament. This I say, sit, with the increated that these persons func-tioned that these persons func-tioned as a group, and the func-tioned as a group, and the func-tioned as a group, and the func-tioned that these persons func-tioned as a group, and the func-tioned as a group, and the func-tioned as a group, and the func-tioned that these persons func-tioned as a group, and the func-tioned as

life of our people will be destroyed. HOMI dail said: ...We have got before as to partake that loan-to the tame of their morey and to partake that loan-to the tame of their morey and to partake that loan-to the tame of their morey and to partake that loan-to the tame of their morey and to partake that loan-to the tame of their morey and to partake that loan-to the tame of their morey and to partake that loan-to the tame of their morey and to partake that loan-to the tame of the company there were fille to any the takes poli-the original books is a common practice and the partake that loan-to us in support thereof by the the tame of the company there were the down and transforming in the take to **Over All DJ Concerns**

"This is a statement by the proprietor of a leading news-paper before the Press. Commis-sion appointed by the govern-ment. This schewe their morality. This reflects their morality. "Onerating with this morality in the course of this ten years since independence to 1958, feuries for which are coallable, almost all the big business houses have doubled their assets. In a study Professor Hazari has pointed out that the Tatas increased their gross capital stock from Rs. 152 crores to Rs. 388 crores to Rs. 159 crores, Martin Bun

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> Chinese Aggression. Use it. Now, the permanent police-men of the people can be the workers in the industry-the em-ployees. They know every shady deal: So, follow that policy which has been i laid; down toy is Mr: Culcarilal, Nandar, Give rights to the trade unions and trade unions shall, not belie. Let the workers be the noticemen. Take people into confidence. Colling 10 731

EMAY. 92 JORT

*** FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT**

JAMSHEDPUR, May 5; The Tata Iron and Steel Company moves one step ahead of Morarji Desai. And if considers itself to be the authority in the Steel city. Before Morarji Desai could legislate the Compulsory Deposits Scheme Bill and before it received Presi-dent's assent, the TISCO had already started to make deductions from the wages of workers for the month of March, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act.

N OT only that. The TISCO to contribute over Rs. ten management has illegally retained a sum of about Rs. gracious enough to contribute hree lakhs, which has been only Rs. five lakhs as its own forcibly deducted from the contribution. February wages of the em-ployees (paid in March) in the Election v. NDF me of contribution to the National Defence Fund

The Director-in-Charge of TISCO, in a circular to all its employees on March 2, 1963 besides communicating his decision about the CDS cuts, also informed: "The deduction of one day's wages already made in your salary for the month of February, 1963 (payable in March 1963) will be retain-ed by the Steel Co., on behalf of the employees for disposal, in consultation with the Tata Workers Union."

It may be remembered that since the beginning of the national emergency the TIS-CO had been forcefully de-ducting from the wages of the workers one day's wages. It amounted to more than Rs. pany itself had not sufficienttwo and a half lakhs per ly loos month. By March 1963, the purse. two and a half workers had thus been made

West Bengal

It may also interest the readers to know that the TISCO contributed Rs. sixteen lakhs during the last three elections alone. This by itself is a pointer to indicate as to how national defence is rely tively of less importance to the TISCO as against its desire to control the political power, But that's a different story.

By the end of January, about four thousand workers submitted. applications to the TISCO asking the management to stop deductions from their wages. They had already come to know that while a substantial part of their hardearned money was being de-ducted for the NDF, the comly loosened the strings of the The deductions made by the

Party Statement

of the anti-social hoarders.

profiteers, and speculators.

ALARMING FOOD SITUATION

The West Bengal Organising Committee of the **Communist**. Party of India issued a statement in con-nection with the food situation in West Bengal drawing attention to the grim realities. The statement

D ESPTTE all the publicity fanfare of the West Ben-gal Congress Political Con-ference at Distance ference at Digha, the stark reality of the food crisis which threatens to envelop the en-tire state cannot be hidden. Rice is not available at less than Rs. 32 to Rs. 35 per maund-an unprecedented derelopment for this time of the year and an ominous pretent for the next few months.

Near-famine prices for rice have coincided with this year's crushing burden of indirect taxes on a number of essential comm resulting in a general pricerise, and with further in-roads into the pockets of the salaried middle class, working class, small and medium traders, etc., as a result of the compulsory deposit scheme and the increased surcharges on income tax."

In this situation the utter callousness and negligence of both the state government and the government of India regarding the minimum food requirements of West Bengal deserve universal condemnation. Their food and agricultural policies have not only taxation and price policies aggravated this state's chro- and to carry on a mighty c deficit, in rice, but are statewide movement for rea daily bringing grist to the mill lisation of the above demands.

MAY 12. 1963

If regular famine conditions are to be averted, it is impe-rative, here and now, that the following steps be taken without delay or excuses: 1 Adequate quantities or rice and wheat to tide over the crisis must be pro-cured from outside the state and stocked by the government: A wide network of fair price shops and ration shops must be opened in towns and villages to ensure

minimum supplies; **3** Price fixation of paddy, rice and wheat at a rea-

sonable level: 4 Introduction of state traing in wholesale food

5 Price fixation for all essential commodities 5 essential commodities other than food; 6 Distribution of relief on an extended scale to the

village poor, and to desti-tutes and unemployed;

7 Severe penal measures and use of the Defence of India Rules against all hoarders and profiteers; and

8 Setting up of all-Party food committees at all levels.

The Communist Party calls upon the people of West Ben-gal and all their democratic and mass organisations, to raise their voices unitely in protest against the government's anti-popular food

for which are available, all the big business have drubled their in a study Professor has pointed out that as increased their gross stock from Rs. 152 to Rs. 588 crores the 9 crores, Martin Burn

TISCO DEDUCTS FROM WAGES BEFORE CDS BILL IS PASSED

company for the NDF fund, either for the forcible collec-tion of which or for retaining the same the company had no authority, is followed by the Director-In-Charge's fantas-tic circular that this amount would be disposed off in con-sultation with the same and has nothing to of the TISCO management do with the emergency. The bas naturally infuriated the workers and the President of Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union, the President finally gives his a fortnight, failing which he sultation with the Tata Workers Union. Neither the company nor the TWU has any authority.

the TWU has any anthority to do so because it is aga-inst the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act and the workers have not ex-pressly permitted them to take such action. Moreover, the Tata Watersen Union the Tata Workers Union does not represent all the on top of it, the mana-

gement has already started forcible deduction for the Compulsory Deposits Scheme. The CDS, as explained in Par-

Notice Served

And meanwhile the TIS-CO has merrily started deducting from the wages of workers obviously with a view to retaining the amo-unt till such time the CDS is enforced. The company can very well enjoy profits and/or interests on it while

on the company calling upon it to refund the amount within a fortnight, failing which he proposed to seek legal remedies for realisation of this amount together with com-pensation for such illegal deductions from the wages workers. It should be recalled in this

connection that this company had not paid the workers the interim wage increase of Rs. 10 per month recommen by the Wage Board until the the workers will be doubly to its demand for higher re-interest on this investment tention price of steel. And its and the CDS eventually will sister-in-trade, the Indian make inroads to their fn- Iron and Steel Co., has not wet work the interim wage incomes. This most outrageous action verses to its workers.

The Current of May 4 held on May 1, 1890. has appeared with a new column: Catch Up With Communism, manned by one Pandit G, rather an inerudite choice of a pen-name.

-YELLOW-

, OR the first instalment of his teachings to the Current readers, this Pandit G has chosen May Day as the subject. Writing under the heading Irrespective of History, Pandit G analyses the h nning Of analyses the beginning of May Day and its subsequ-ent spread, and present-day observance in various parts of the world. He gives the readers gleannings of history in a typical fit-for-Current manner. His diatribe includes that

May Day has nothing to do with the Chicago strike of 1886 and that "a riot at the strike-bound MaCormick Works at Chicago" took place on May 3 and "a bomb that killed seven po-licemen was thrown at the protest meeting the next day". The martyrdom of the five people (tried in this connection) is "peing Sumered for communic annexed for communist propaganda, in complete disregard of history".

And then he tells his version of history: "It was the Paris Congress which set up the Tabour and Socialist International in 1889-seven years before the Chi-cago strike—that specifi-cally called for the observance of May 1, as Labour

It is no wonder that Pan-dit G has got all his facts messed up to suit his ends. Can any one ask as to how the Paris Congress held in 1889 be "seven years before the Chicago strike of 1886"? Actually the Second Inter-national, as it is called, met. in Paris on July 14, 1889on the hundredth anniver-

sary of the fall of Bastille -and decided to call upon The first celebration was celebration in our co

Secondly, the May Day very badly. He says: strike on the slogan of an "India came late in the 8-hour working day actual-field. D. R. Thengdi, who ly began in a number of towns in the USA on May 1, 1886 and it was on May 3 that police attacked the workers.

The first slogan for an 8-hour working day, not to be confused as synonyto be confused as synony-mous with May Day at this stage, was given in the foundation confer-ence of National Labour Union on August 20, 1886 in Baltimore. This was later followed up by others.

It was only at the Fourth Convention of the Federa-tion of Organized Trades and Labour Unions of the United States and Canada (later known as American Federation of Labour) a resolution was adopted on October 7, 1884, selecting May First 1886 as the day from which onwards "eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor..."

In pursuance of this re-solution there began on May First 1886, the great struggle of the American working class seeking en-forcement of an eight-hour working day, which the police sought to crush with brute force and the history of which should not be unknown to Pandit G.

The workers' of the world observe on May Day, not merely the martyrdom of their colleagues but also their first organised action against the exploitating class for enforcing their rightful claim. May Day symboli-ses the unity of the workers; their international solidarity: their challenge to the capitalist system and their deter-mination to carry forward their struggle

Pandit G's histoy is obthe workers the world over viously made to order but to celebrate May Day as that's not the end of it. International Labour Day. Coming to the May Day viously made to order but that's not the end of it.

he has again tripped up

was the president of the All-India Trade Union Congress in 1925, initiated May Day in Bombay in the early twenties"

Here again Pandit G has got all his facts in the wrong way. It may interest Pandit G to know that May, Day in our country was first celebrated in Madras in 1923 at the call of Singaravelu Chettiar. If Pandit G harbours any doubt about it, he may look up M. N. Roy's Vanguard Vol. II No. 9 June 15, 1923.

As far as Bombay is concerned, May Day was first celebrated there in 1926, when D. R. Thengdi was no longer the president of the AITUC. The leading roles in organising this celebration were played by N. M. Joshi, S. S. Mirajkar S. V. Ghate.

We can only ask Pandit G to learn history properly G to learn history properly and get his facts straightened before he begins his campaign against the com-munists or communism, whether in his Current column or otherwise.

*

THE Current Events, May 1963 on page 32, carries the advertisement of a book, The Conspirators under the catch-line: A guide to the successful overthrow of government.

Further on page 71, it reproduces the ill-famed schematic, map showing U.S. fighting men in 41 lands. (See New Age April 7, 1963). Current Events does not protest against the map although India is shown as one among the countries where the USA has its war bases.

Isn't it significant?

_S. M.

BLATANT VIOLATIONS OF TRUCE RESOLUTION

AITUC Memorandum To Union Labour Ministry

The lukewarm attitude which the Union Labour Ministry and state ministries usually adopt towards the complaints made by the workers against the em-ployers is a fact quite well-known

aployers have miserably iled to do so. But still the Labour Ministries, both in the ciples". Centre as well as in states, refuse to recognise this fact. refuse to recognise this fact. Towards the end of January

1963 Itself, the West Bengal Committee of the ATTUC had submitted before the state as well as central governments detailed memoranda concern-ing the violation of the Truce Resolution by the employers.

The conclusion to which the Tinion Labour Ministry arrived at after scrutinising the complaints is summerised below. This conclusion was circulated by the Union La-bour Ministry along with its note on Implementation of Industrial Truce Resolution for the Fifth Meeting of In-formal Consultative Commit-tee on March 14.

The conclusion is: **I** twould appear that the allegations are not gene-rally correct and the situation is not serious as has been depicted. The State Deputy Labour Commissioner who investigated the complaints has observed as follows:

"The picture painted by the All-India Trade Union Congress is an exaggerated one to a large extent and the situation is not so seri-ous as depicted by them. The allegation that the Labour Directorate is discri-minating against the AI-TUC unions in the matter settlement of workers grievances and conciliatio of indusrial disputes is also baseless."

That was the Labour Min-Istry's conclusion concerning the memoranda of only one state unit of the AITUC. The Central Office of the AITUC took pains to sift the com-plaints and marshall the irrefutable instances where the employers gave a go-bye to the Truce Resolution. On April 27 is submitted a memorandum outlining the typical instances of breach of the Resolution by the employers. Here are some glaring instances which speak for them-

selves. Let us see what the Labour Ministry has 'to say hout this memorandum.

DELHI TRANSPORT UNDERTAKING

T HE management of the Delhi Transport Under-taking (of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi) have clined the suggestion of the D.T.U. Workers' Union that in the context of the Industrial Truce Resolution and the Code of Discipline, the appeals filed by the management aga-inst awards should be withdrawn and the dispute settled by mutual agreement.

management have taken up the position that "it suggestion of the

IN regard to implementation union) as it involved question Lot the International Truce of basic principles." It would Resolution, the working class appear that the implementa-has fulfilled all its obligation tion of the Industrial Truce but on the other hand, the Resolution in the Delhi Transport Undertaking would be contrary to their "basic prin-

The attitude of the ma gement to the Code of Discipline is similarly to total un-concern. The Deputy General Manager told Union representatives on February 28, 1963 that "it was disputable if the ratification of the Code has been done".

It is obvious that persons responsible for top manage-ment in public sector under-takings even in the Capital City are either totally un-aware of the responsibilities of the employers under the Industrial Truce Resolution and under the Code of Disci-pline or are deliberately refusing to implement these tripartite agreements on some for-mal pretext or another.

INDIAN REFINERIES LTD. BARAUNI

The management of Indian The management of Indian Refineries Ltd., Barauni, ter-minated the services of two workmen, Balram Sinha and V. K. Pandey, on December 31, 1000 — there are services of 1962, without, assigning any reason. On January 23, 1963, the services of another work-man, G. M. Sarkar, were terminated. These workmen were active trade unionists and the cases of termination of their services are clear instances of victimisation.

The management also unilaterally decided on increase in working hours from 48 to 54 hours a week. The workers had protested against this de-cision. The leading trade unionists were victimised following the workers' agitation against increase in working hours.

HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD. DURGAPUR PROJECT

The services of Benoy Ku-mar Lahiri, Joint Secretary, Hindustan Steel Employees Union, Durgapur, and member lay off compensation by the of the Workers Committee of management, although the the Project were treminated by industry has been declared to the management, without as-signing any reasons. Coming as it did, following the splendid response of the workers to dia response of the workers to increase production and the remarkable results achieved both in production as well as in collection of NDF, the vic-timisation of a leading trade unionist, in clear breach of the Industrial Truce Resoldtion, has shocked the steel plant workers.

HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD. BHILAI PROJCT

management of the The HSL Bhilai Project have de-cided to extend the contract. system in the Rajhara, Nan-dini and Hirri Mines, in breawould be rather difficult to ch of the recommendations say anything at this moment of the Industrial Committee (on the suggestion of the on Mines other than Coal.

contract system, the raising contractors under the BSP are organising physical violence on trade union activists. Assaults were organised on trade uni-onists on January 5, 1963, and February 17 and 25, 1963. HINDUSTAN STEEL LTD.

In all the three plants of the Hindustan Steel Ltd., at Durgapur, Rourkela and Bhilai the management have begun retrenching the workers classified as "Nominal Muster Roll" and "Works-Charged". These workers have put in over three years of ser-vice and should have been mills brought into the regular rolls of the Projects long ago. On the other hand, while these NMR and Works-Charged workers are being retrenched, fresh recruitment is going on, at the same time, for the expansion schemes in the different plants.

PRAGA TOOLS, SECUNDERABAD

The management of Praga Tools Corporation, a Central Government undertaking, Secunderabad, had entered into an agreement on December 10, 1962 with AITUCaffiliated Praga Tools Workers Union, that there should be no retrenchment or lay-off during Emergency. But Violat-ing this agreement, the mana-gement retrenched 19 workers on February 20, 1963.

> CLOSURE OF CASHEW FACTORIES IN MANGALORE

Six cashew factories in Mangalore have closed down causing unemployment of bout 3.000 workers. The two factories of U. Narayana Mall-ya & Sons were closed with effect from 7.1.63, laying off 50 workers. The two factories of Swasti Cashew Industries Ltd., were closed with effect from 5.11. 1962 laying off about 950 workers. The fac-tory of Yekanath Cashew Industries, Kulshekar, Man-Industries, Kuisnekar, galore was closed from 22.11.62, laying off 65 and 920 respectively. The workers have not been given be non-seasonal.

The management have taken the plea that each factory, individually, has not been declared as non-seasonal and because of the State Government's failure to plug the legal loopholes, the work-ers are suffering, Cashewnut is a valuable foreign ex-change earner but despite the importance of this industry, the State Government have failed to intervene and ensure continuous production and employment for the workers during the period of the National Emergency.

PARVATHI MILLS LTD. OUILON

The management of Par-vathi Mills Ltd., Quilon, Ke-rala State, refused to accept

led by AITUC, UTUC and INTUC affiliates, had gone on strike for 87 days demanding the settlement of the bonus dispute, from September 15, 1962 to December 11, 1962. Following the signing of the Industrial Truce Resolution, the State Government tried to refer the dispute to arbitration but the management refused to accept arbitration. Evento accept arbitration. Even-tually, the dispute was referred to adjudication by the

EMPLOYERS IN CASHEWNUT

Government.

workers are employed in the

1 100

the Employees' Frovident Funds Scheme with effect from October 1, 1962.

In the negotiations on the bonus dispute, the employers on the plea of additional bur-den of the provident fund contributions, refused to pay the same quantum of bonus which they were paying in earlier years. A settlement had to be made providing for only 5½% of annual wages as bois for 1962 as against the 51%% paid earlier. Deductions of provident

fund contributions at 61/4% began to be made by the em-ployers from the first week of October 1962 and this continued till March 31, 1963. However, the amount so de-ducted—approximately Rs. 8 lakhs-was not remitted to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. Despite this clear misappropriation of the workers provident funds by the employers, no action was taken by Government against them. On the other hand, the Government of India have obliged the employers by postponing the date of implementation of the scheme from October 1, 1962 to April

EMPLOYERS IN TEA PLANTATION INDUSTRY JALPAIGURI DT., W.BENGAL

The Zilla Chabagan Workers' Union, P. O. Mal, Dt. Jalers' Union, P. O. Mai, Dt. Jal-paiguri, has sent a memoran-dum on March 30, to the La-bour Minister, West Bengal, and copy to the Union Labour Minister, giving concrete ins-tances of the breach of the Induction Industral Truce Resoluton by the employers in tea gardens in the district. The complaints have been, briefly (1) Suspen sion, eviction and forced re-tirement of workers in a clearly illegal manner; (2) intimidation and coercion of workers and getting them arrested under false allegations; (3) withdrawal of facilities; (4) unilateral increase in work-loads. Since the Memorandum is already with the Ministry. the ins ances are not being

repeated here.

have not implemented the in-Central Wage Board for Iron and Steel Industry in respect of their employees in Kulti, while interim relief was paid to the employees at Burnpur effective from December 1962.

MAHARAJ SHRI UMMAID MILLS LTD., PALI

The management of The Maharaja Shri Ummaid Mills Ltd., Pali, Rajasthan, had earned a profit of Rs. 55 lakhs during the period 1956-61 but INDUSTRY, KERALA STATE ho bonus was paid to the workers for these years, except In August 1902, 65,000 workers employed in accuss the cashew industry in Kerala had gone on strike demand-ing bonus. During that month, the Government of India de-strike notice on October 12, 1962, stating the workers' in-tention to go on general strike Following tention to go on general strike from October 22. Following the aggression on our borders on October 20, the union withdrew the strike notice.

A tripartite meeting was held on October 23 in which the State Labour Minister participated. It was agreed at the meeting that the management will pay one month's wage as bonus before Diwali and that the dispute as such will be referred to a Special win be referred to a Special Tribunal, presided over by a High 'Court Judge. Later, the union leaders, Mohan Puna-mia and Iqbal Singh were arrested under the Defence of India Rules.

Taking advantage of th new situation, the State Go ernment have gone back of its assurance to refer the dis pute to a Special Tribunal an it is understood that a settle ment is being tried, behind the back of the majority union, utilising the INTUC union as a party.

It may also be noted that while the Industrial Truce Resolution provided for speed disposal of labour dispute, in the whole State of Rajasthan there was no Industrial Tr bunal for nearly six month

SWATANTRA BHARAT MILLS, DELHI

The management of SW tantra Bharat Mills, Delhi (a unit of the Delhi Cloth Mills group of concerns) have re fused to continue the discus outstanding sions on the grievances of the workers, the strange plea that the Emergency rules out such di cussions

Certain grievances of th workers of the Swatantr Bharat Mills have been pend ing for settlement for a lon time and these were bein discussed with the manage ment by the representativ of the Kapra Mazdoor Ekta Union (AITUC) in Septembe and October last year. The negotiations in respect of on of the items viz, the que and work-l wage-rate of helpers in the ring sp

ning department were in quite an advanced stage. The Union sought to resume

The Union sought to resume the negotiations vide its letter of November 29, 1962, but there was no response from the management. In reply to a further representation made by the union, the manage-ment wrote back on April 11, 1963 that: "We are still in a state of National Emergency. Raising any controversial issue, therefore, at this time is likely to cause a disturbance

of industrial peace, which will be undesirable from all points of view. We are of the op that those discussions can be resumed after cessation of

emergency in the country. Thus the management completely ruled out any discussions or settlement of the workers grievances during the emergency period. Let alone recourse to arbitration as pro-vided in Clause II(iii) of the Industrial Truce Resolution, the management of the Swa tantra Bharat Mills are not even prepared to discuss the grievances and disputes. Such firm" decision on establishing the project. The HEL was finally born in 1955. By March 1962, unscrupulousness displayed by this management, taking ad-vantage of the Emergency, is certainly guite forthright; the other employers do not ex-press themselves so specifical-ly but their behaviour is nevertheless identical.

The management of Rone

RONEO LTD., CALCUTTA The management of Roneo Ltd., Calcutta, retrenched 34 employees (mechanics) in De-cember 1962, on the plea of deterioration in their repair work business, due to import of parts, but the quota as in-tiated on facts. The com-pany has in fact got not only its full quota for import of parts, but the quota as in-reased by 2½% when the treased by 2½% when the trease cleary illegal and mala fide. (The dispute thas a since been referred. to trubunal). **STANDARD IRON WORKS**. Surat, had approached the taken, although the State Government was requested the state Government several times to take necessary action in order to reopen the factory. No action has so far been taken, although the State Government was requested the they were getting before by the they were getting before their appointment in HEL (p. 73)

nearly a decade now.

Strangely enough, important documents relating to the prelimi-nary stage of the HEL project have been reported as "mis-placed" due to transfer of work relating to electrical industry be-tween various Ministries during the last 14 years. Let us now examine in a some-what concrete manner certain important factors which have acted as a drag on the efficient functioning of the HEL. It appears that in terms of Art. Now if the technicians brought from UK have proved their worth, none would have grudged paying them a little more than average. Average, The actual position is that they have little interest in their work and it is common talk that the foreign technicians arrive and depart from the factory without any kind of regularity.

technicians to be deputed for rendering technical assistance are to be paid by the HEL and if so, on what terms. There is no speci-fic clause in the agreement pro-viding for the exact number or the duration of their service with the HEL project. In 1960-81, 21 technical per-sonnel were deputed by the con-sultants. In 1961-62, the figure rose to 34 and in 1962-63 to 54. On salary alone, the payment made to these technical personnel



Om Prakash, Second from right-Photo: J. Ballabh



What A Public Sector Plant **Ought Not To Be** Story Of Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal

havoc during summer months by frequent breakdowns. the nation is paying not a small price for the callousness with which the whole question of manufacture of heavy electrical goods in this country has been tackled for

THE penetrating probe made by the Estimates Committee of Parliament into the affairs of Bhopal, has meant no small consolation to the industries starv-ed of power and the workers on enforced lay-offs as a result of the power-cut. It took the Covernment six years (1949 to 1955) to take a firm" decision on establishing the project. The HEL was finally born in 1955. By March 1962,

* BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Moreover, the consultant firm has to be paid a royalty of 23 per cent on the sales turnover of the HEL. By the agreement with the consultants, the HEL. is also barred from exporting its pro-ducts to Ceylon. Burma, Nepal and Pakistan. These and the other aspects of the agreement, includ-ing the high charges levied by them on the HEL, have been rightly criticised in the parlia-mentary documents.

Documents

Misplaced ?

It appears that in terms of Art. It appears that in terms of Art. XVI(i) and (ii) of the agreement with the technical consultants, some technical personnel have to be posted in India. It is not clear whether the number of foreign technicians to be deputed for rendering technical assistance are to be available the VVC

When the power systems in our country cause a till March 1963, comes to Rs. 38 lakhs. The range of salary is from Rs. 2021 (minimum) to Rs. 9,000 nation is paying not a small price for the callousness he which the whole question of manufacture of heavy

Ordinary technicians —Rs. 2,281 per month Semi-skilled or skilled engineers —Rs. 3,500 to Rs. 6,000 per

month Consultant Engineers —Rs. 9,000 per mon

-Rs. 9,000 per month. Besides their salary, the follow-ing amenities are extended to all the foreign technicians irrespec-tive of their rank: 1. Car-Free 2. Petrol (any quantity con-sumed) - Free 3. Well-furnished quarters spe-cially built for them - Free 4. Medical treatment (on a lavish scale) - Free 1 travy also be of interset to

lavish scale) — Free It may also be of interest to note that a special European Nurse has been appointed at a very high salary, exclusively for the special field hospital main-tained for the consultants. In addition, if demanded by the consultants, specialist doctors are to be brought from U.K. to attend on the foreign technicians, at the expense of the HEL.

British **Technicians**

The very liberal terms offered to the foreign technicians at the HEL, have put the Government in an embarassing position when consultancy agreements are nego-tiated with other foreign collaboators in connection with other projects in India. The Estimates Committee has demanded that Government lay down a uniform policy in this respect. Now if the best

It is also said that bulk of these foreign technicians are no better than ordinary *mistrics*, and do not have much training in their specific fields.

The office of the consultants at The office of the consultants at Bhopal, maintained at the ex-pense of the HEL is hardly help-ful for technical assistance and its role is no better than that of a post office, For decisions even on minor matters, they have to write to their-London office or call for an "expert" to be sent here from UK — of course, at HEL cost

No wonder, the Estimates Committee had to make strong remarks about the huge over-head costs, inflating the costs of

WHAT A WORKER SAID

O^M PRAKASH, a worker of the Delhi Cloth Mills and a participant in the Delhi May Day demonstration, interviewed by our staff correspondent on the theme as to what was his main object in this year's May Day celebration, said, "We pledge on this day to struggle more vigorously against the new

taxation policy of the government an for nationalisation of banks etc."

Asked about what he thought as the significance of May Dap at the present time, he said that he only understood that "every year May Day signifies greater victories of workers against their employers" and that "we reach nearer to our objective".

And the HEL is now in the unenviable position that they cannot absorb the technicians being trained in Bhopal in two-year courses, since only 50 per cent of the plant and equipments required for the project have been installed so far.

With total anarchy in the pro With total anarchy in the pro-duction programme, huge man-power is being wasted — not because of any unwillingness of the workers to put in hard work but because there is no proper work for them due to the various bottlenecks created by the management.

anagement. As for the workers, the consul-

ants have certified: "that Indian workmen, pro-perly trained in the training establishments provided, and guided in the actual produc-tion processes by experienced demonstrators from the UK are capable very quickly of picking up the techniques and of pro-ducing a completely acceptable standard of workmanship." (Quoted in Estimates Com-mittee Report, p. 71) On the other hund the place

On the other hand, the plant has no qualified on experienced officers for the post of Works Manager, or for the post of senior management personnel.

The chief place for originat-ing scandals, is housever the Purchase Department of the HEL. The main resionshifting for the present bottlenecks in HEL can be placed on the totally inpet functioning of the Purchase organisation.

Purchase organisation. The Purchase department is in such a mess that no one can trace out files or papers once they are sent to that august body. No file register is maintained nor is there any method for preserving records. The work of the depart-ment runs almost in all cases, on the basis of verbal instructions by the officers, with the result that it would be impossible to pin the responsibility on anyone in case of misjudgement or misapropria-

Purchase Dept. Mess-Up

Here are some of the highlights of the performance of the Pur-chase Department:

chase Department: A huge quantity of paper insulators, copper conductors, etc., required for, the manufacture of transformers were purchased from abroad. The transaction in-volved substantial amounts of foreign exchange. The materials were received at Bhopal in July 1962. Knowing fully well that the material would be damaged if exposed to moisture, the whole stock was unloaded in an open space. Very soon, the entire stock was drenched in the rains. It is exclude lower that event

It is reliably learnt that part of these essential goods, costing over Rs. one lakh, had to be rejected as unusual. A comrejected as unusual. A com-mittee was promptly set up to fix the responsibility for this misdeed but it is reported that the committee reached at no conclusion!

conclusion1 A huge quantity of cold rolled oriented steel strins were imported from UK, for transformer manufacture, A con-signment of 382 rolls were im-ported, involving large outlaw. of foreign exchange, These were also stored in open space and damage due to rains, etc., was quite substantial, — about Rs. 1 lakh worth went down the drain. Thus the HEL management

akk worth went down the drain. Thus the HEL management have done the very thing which the private sector bosses expect them to do — and thus bring discredit to the management of State-owned enterprises. The HEL story has so far been of what a public sector project ought not to be. It is for the Government and Parliament to see that HEL is what it.

BONEO LTD., CALCUTTA

BERLIN LETTER

P. Kunhanandan

undred yards from

May Day Celebration In East Berlin

BERLIN: East Berliners celebrated this year's May sobering rebuff to West Ber-Day, the great international holiday of the working people for proletarian solidarity, dedicating their creative power for all-round construction of socialism in the GDR.

the history's first Communist Party in Germany, the Ger-man proletariat had only that great ideology as their weapon. And today, they have a socialist state built upon socialist state built upon that ideology, a powerful people's army imbued, with proletarian consciousness and equipped with most modern weapons and mighty rockets and an ever-growing socialist economy which meets their ever-growing material and cultural requirements.

The giant German tanks rumbled across Mars-Engels Square's tribune in the heart of Berlin followed by sleek rockets with little wings, gleaming like big-towers in bright May Day

The giant rockets displayed this year were the same type which knocked down the U.S. high altitude U-2 spy plane on May Day 1960 in the Soviet

People's

Army

The Commander of the GDR rocket launching brigade is a young worker, 32 year-old son of a factory worker, who has mastered the technique for the people's army.

The Defence Minister of the

Book Review

Mayakovsky and Other Poems by Vijay Chauhan. (Published by Rachana Prakashan, Delhi 6. Price new neonle flow by man Rs. 3)

Vijay Chauhan has already won acclaim as a short story writer in Hindi. This volume brings to our notice her talent as a poet both of English and Hindi. Of the seventeen poems in English and seven in Hindi the most outstanding pieces are concerned with such variegated themes as Mayakovsky, Patrice Lumumba, La Passionaria, Eichmann, Cauldwell, Nehru, Mosocw, New Delhi and the writers of New Poetry in Hindi. "In your land There is still midnight

The hangman rules. In dungeons

Bearded old men....

The author paints in vivid

"Your dreams are becoming

Sunbeams are being

Tied in radiant brooms'. In Siberia A hundred Suns are set

Tamed the deserts...." As we read these poems, we

seem to be studying contem-

porary history. We live again through the great struggles of

ablaze.

words how the dreams of yesterday are becoming real in the Soviet Union today:

Youths bec

Your people have

HESE poems are descended spiritually from the. tradition of Mayakovsky. They have strength, vitality, powerful rhythms, the force and flow of a river in spate. The images are striking, vivid, and resplendent. The words are hard, jagged and hurtful for those who hate progres-sive ideology. It is poetry free of unnecessary trammels, yet flowing between high banks and keeping to a steady though turbulent course. Writing about Yasnaya Pol-

vana the author uses a sucsion of images for Tolstoy. "Vast

Like the Steppes

Pure Like Volga waters

The strongest emotion is to mumba the atrocities of Eich-be found in the poem dedi- mann, the inroads made by cated to La Passionaria: Angry Like Siberian blizzards...

PAGE TEN.

Engels Square, on the A hundred years ago, when GDR Army, General Hofmann, Marx and Engels founded who took the salute, fought in the history's first Communist the Spanish Civil War in 1936 side of the Berlin wall in front of the old Reichstag building. for liberty, against Fascism, as an officer in the Interna-tional Brigade.

Such are the people who . man the GDR People's Army, unlike the ex-Fascist Generals who command West Ger-man Bundeswehr.

Over 250,000 people dressed in gay colourful clothes mar-ched past the reviewing stand behind their defenders, the National People's Army.

In his speech just beore the parade began at the stroke of nine in the morning, GDR Vice-Premier Willy Stoph, who was flanked by S.E.D. Polit Bureau members and Minis-ters on the high reviewing stand, decked with red flawers and burners and banners, extended the greetings of the German working class to all their class brothers in all countries, and continents

He pleaded for the recognition of German reality and for the normalisation of relations between the two German States. He issued a strong warning to those madmen who dream of conquering the GDR and pushing German **Employers'** frontlers far to the East. Refusal This demonstration of vic-

torious construction of socia-lism in the GDR and its po-This too was rudely refused by the monopolists whose profit and dividends in the last decade, werful defence forces were a

> and other maces. We visit Moscow, watch the traffic of a new people flow by, pay ho-mage to Tolstoy and assert our identity with the people struggling everywhere to build a new life for humanity.

> Vilay Chaphan esponses a progressive ideology in these poems, the ideology of Peace and Socialism. She pours contempt and ridicule on those who for the sake of petty, personal gain oppose the on-ward and inevitable march of history. Her choicest epithets are reserved for those who are trying to establish a new

are trying to establish a new school in Hindi poetry and fiction, a school opposed to progress and wedded to a diseased ideology. We cannot say that all these poems, are entirely without blomish and mechanesse. The blemish and weaknesses. The poem on Nehru is an unmiti-gated hymn of praise and ignores his many hesitations and vacillations, but the noem

on New Delhi atones for it, vigorously attacking all that is rotten and decadent in the life of India today. Mayakovsky and Other. Poems are a revelation to us that a new star is in the

ascendance on the horizon of Indian Poetry. -P. C. GUPTA out auto

NEW AGE

of German bourgeois demoof German bourgeois demo-cracy and began open terror against all progressive forces. On May Day, the West Ber-gratulated the people of West lin rally culminated in the singing of the same Hitler's chauvinistic Fascist anthem Demote back anthem singing of the International, the anthem of the world prolin ("frontline city"), Chief Willy Brandt, who held a slender rally against the GDR at the same time only a few

heriting the great traditions of Marx and Engels. Capita-list Germany is resurrecting

From hanandan The Reichstag is the place. Several delegations of work-from which the gangs of Ger-man Fascists began their at-tacks in 1933 on world peace; America and Europe were when they set fire to this seat guests of the GDR Government and trade unions in the

> in rally culminated in the Irlan for their joyful reuniti-singing of the same Hitler's cation with mother Indonesia. chauvinistic Fascist anthem The GDR expressed solidarity "Deutschland, Deutschland with fighting metal workers" Ober Alles" (Germany 1s al-of West Germany pledged all ways everything): The East Berlin rally, ended with mass and greeted freedom fighters in South Vietnam.

> On May Day, the GDR sent children, the family of Spa-nish Martyr Julian Grimau executed by Franco a few days

Strike Grips W. German Metal Industries

BERLIN, May 4: A record-breaking strike movement is sweeping West Germany since last Monday. Over one lakh metal workers in the Province of Baden-Burttenberg downed tools in the early hours of the day before May Day. Six hours later, the West German Metal monopolists declared an unprecedented lock-out in 800 plants, the first of its kind after war, throwing 350,000 workmen out of work.

Mory-

thanks to the arms race and EEC, have increased many fold. The employers with fat bank balances, tons of depreciation funds and immense profits plough-ed back into capital investments, have crept forward to a meagre offer of 3.5 per cent, which the workers anguly rejected as un-acceptable. THIS constitutes the biggest working class action since 1929 and by far the largest strike in the short history of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Republic of Germany. The strike began when the West German metal lords blunt-ly turned down a union demand for an eight per cent wage in-crease to partly offset their hard-ship due to price increases. The biggest metal workers union, the I.G. Metal, has even come down to six per cent at the last minute to avert the strike. 물 집 가 나는

workers angrity rejected as un-acceptable. By Saturday, the sixth day of the strike, virtually every metal industry plant within the Stutt-gart-Karlsruhe-Mannheim-H e i l-brown industrial belt, had been put out of action by the strike and unreasonable lock-out. Metal workers in the Ruhr industrial area have not yet come out on strike. A million workers of North Rhine, Germany's big-gest industrial region which in-cludes the Ruhr, are expected to come out on strike by next Tues-day if the monopolists refuse to renew the contract with the union with a six per cent wage increase. The strike indicates that the

inflicted by the German monopo-lists in the national wealth. by work stoppage in one single week of the lock-out is estimated by the union to be equal to 9 per cent wage increase money for 3.5 million metal workers for a whole year. Yet the canitalists are ready for any long-lasting lack-out than a negotiated settlement. This criminal waste on the Ger-man nation forced by the inso-lence of the Hilfer-loving monopo-lists would outrage the conscience of any German who is not. a fascist. George Leber, President of the power construction Workers' Union, predicted at a rally in Cologne on Wednesday that the lock-out would have "unforseable political consequences." He said, similar actions under the Weimar Republic (1919-1933) had hebed pave the way for its downfall. This powerful strike movement has threatened to crimle the economy of highly industrialised but worst crisis-ridden West Ger-many. A wholesale shut-down of factories dependent on metal industrial products would be an impending consequence. The Ford Motor Co., announced on Friday that its reserved parts and sub-assemblies could sustain only for a week. Tko other West Cerman automobile manufacturers, Volks-wagon and Onel, made known that they could not keep turning out automobiles much longer than a week.

Manufacturers throughout West Germany are preparing plans for production cut-back if the strike lasts longer than another week. Unemployment which is already shadowing West Germany would jump into million figures if the metal workers' demands are not met and the dispute settled.

Wage Demand

Grows

Wage increase demand is not confined to the metal industry alone. Over 6 million West Ger-man workers are demanding wage increase and preparing for strug-gle if rejected, when unions this month will renew contracts with the employers. Apart from 3.3 million metal workers, 1.2 million workers in public services, 240,000 railwaymen, 225,000 pos-tal workers, 280,000 agricul-tural workers, 280,000 bank em-ployees and 500,000 workers in other branches of organised industry are demanding wage in-crease. Agricultural workers are the work hit. They now ask for 26 per cent wage increase. Meanwhile, the West German "Economics Minister Erhard, father of the now blownup German miracle and the heir apparent of Adenauer to the Chancellory is making efforts to bring pres-sure on the union leaders to fuce. Meanand to Bong. Othe Bergane Thierd London

workers poorer and the und control of the control

"Lock-up those who lock-out." The greedy employers are naturally supported by Adenauer's CDU-CSW reactionaries. The mosthpicce of CSU, Neunchner Merkur for example, published an editorial today demanding legis-lative sanction against working-class strikes. This stooge of the Chancellor says "When an appeal to reason does not bear fruit, then we must have in the Federal Republic of Germany a law simi-lar to the Asserican Tait-Hartley. Republic of Germany a law simi-lar to the American Taft-Hartley Law.

Law." Housever, the striking metal workers are in cery high spirits. They are backed by mighty solidarity actions in Europe. Britain's powerful AEU (Amalgamated Engineers' Un-tion) has decided to support the West German strikers by in-dustrial actions. In France, Italy, CDR, in Stockholm, Amsterdam, Vienna and Brus-sels the workers are declaring their support and demonstrating esolidarity to the West German metal strikers who today again have declared their resolution to hold out.

The New York Herald Tribune writes "The industrial war which is erupting across West German metal industry could have historio

MAY 12, 1963

NON-ALIGNMENT CAMPAIGN

THE Presidential Commit- 2 in Non-alignment is essential of hearing and the patient of hearing of the patient o tee of the All India Peace for the maintenance of

Council calls upon all its India's independence today. Non alignment is essential till for the strengthening of economy in the manner porters, and upon all patriotic organisations in the country, b launch a nation-wide campaign in defence of the policy best suited to our needs. of non-alignment, pursued by the Government of India

Non-alignment is essen-tial to enable. India to Interested forces from inside and ontside the country are in world affairs the role being aged in sinister efforts to the strengthening of the drig luda; directly or indirection forces of peace. forces of peace addinate ily, in one from or the other, into the system of Western military pacts wollad bos and The Peace Council appeals

to all parties and branisations in the country, which stand for non-alignment, to join hands in an all-out effort to The All India Peace Coun-cil, in common with the vast majority of the Indian-people believes that the policy of nondefeat the conspiracy being hatched by reactionary ele-ments to reverse the policy of alignment is in the best inteests of our country.

congratulates the Peace Com-

mittees and all workers of the movement throughout the coun-

try for the work done by them

in this period for the streng-thening of national defence and for winning support for the ac-ceptance of Colombo Proposals and the creation of conditions, through their, acceptance for the opening of negotiations for a proceed activity

Of special significance have

been the efforts of the Peace Council to explain the truth

about the India-China conflict

to National Peace Committees all over the world. Anti-Indian Propaganda has been success

and the model should be should

HE Presidential Commit-

Council 'extends its' full sup-

port to the patriotic stand taken by the Working Com-

mittee of the All Jammu and

Kashmir National Conference

at its extraordinary session in

ing Committee's resolution firmly opposes the pressures and blackmail being exerted

on India to partition the Kashmir Valley or in some

other way, surrender com-plete or partial control of the

The All India Peace Council joins the National Conference

warning against the so-call-

question "which milifate against our sovereignty and integrity"

of the Kashmir

Valley and ask of phinter a

Srinagar on May 4. The Work-

a peaceful solution.

in this period for the streng-

non-alignment. Non-alignment is essential for building up, the selfreliant defence potential which in defence of the policy of a can protect our country's non-alignment is the need of can protect our country's sovereignty and integrity. the hour.

ON COLOMBO PROPOSALS

THE Presidential Com- fully countered by the All India Peace Council, through corres-pondence and personal contacts mittee of the All India Peace Council fully endorses the stand taken from time to vith organisations and leading individuals in several countries in all the continents; // inst time by the Secretariat of the Council during the last six The Presidential Committee months-the period of Na-tional Emergency. The Presidential Committee

directs the Secretariat to ad-ress another letter to Na-tional Peace Committees, urging them to throw their meight hehind the most danida efforts to persuade the Chi nese Government, to accept the Colombo Proposals without reservations. Such a let-ter emphasising the urgent necessity for the early start of negotiations for a peace-ful settlement, should explain Indias correct, and principled stand in regard to the Colombo Proposals

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A special letter of thanks and support should be addressed to the heads of the six Afro-Asian governments which partici-pated in the Colombo Confer-

tee of the All India Peace "we cannot, without imperilling meil extends its full sup-to the patriotic stand and constitutional validity of the present position of Kash to be impaired."

The Peace Council has al-The Peace Council nas ar-ways stood for a peaceful set-tlement of our dispute with Pakistan. It has, therefore, wel-comed the recent negotiations between our country's repre-sentatives and those of Paki-

blackmail being exerted on India by the Governments of the USA and Britain to surrender Kashmir in one form or the other, create serious dangers for our motherland.

The imperialist powers have sought to grab ever larger por-tions of Kashmir through Pakiour sovereignty and, integrity in tions or hasamir inrougn raki-and "against our national ho, stan, with a view to strengthen hour and the ideals and object their aggressive military bases lives which we set for our- in this region. Pakistan, as a selves". The Peace Council fully in member of the CENTO and endorses the position taken by SEATO pacts, has already per-

MAY 12, 1963

ed solutions



mitted the use of the Kashmir territory in its occupation, for such bases: any additional ter-ritory taken over by Pakistan would also be, used for this purpose, thus increasing the war danger in this region. All patriots stand wholeheart-All patricts stand wholeheart-edly with the people of Jammu and Kashmir and all their, de-mocratic parties and organisa-tions against all proposals for a sell-out on Kashmir,

stan But ugly pressures and

I IN SEPTEMBER V

The Presidential Committee of the All India Peace Council, which met in New Dethi from May 4 to 6, 1963, decided to convene an All India Peace Congress in Madras in September of this year, with a piew to Strengthen, the peace policies of our country. State and district conferences are to take place in all parts of the country in preparation if for the Congress. Journey for the Congress. Journey The Committee issued by the Council says; John of the cam-the council sa

are to une proposale. The peace of the general and on the original for the committee in the control of the case of the control of the case of the case of the case of the general and complete in definition of the ungent world pro-the control says and the case of the case of the great Merican art-the control says and the case of the great the control of the case of the great Merican art-colombo proposale. The peace control of the case of the great Merican art-colombo proposale. The peace control of the case of the great Merican art-colombo proposale. The peace control of the case of the great Merican art-colombo proposale. The peace control of the case of the great Merican art-colombo proposale. The peace control of the case of the great Merican art-colombo proposale. The peace control of the case of the great Merican art-colombo proposale. The peace control of the case of the great Merican art-colombo proposale. The peace control of the case of the great Merican art-control of the case of the great Merican art-the control of the case of the great Merican art-control of the case of the great Merican art-the control of the case of the great Merican art-the control of the case of the great Merican art-the control of the case of the case of the case de-the control of the case of the case and whose de-

mothes, but concentrate its latin America, and the solution who is being unjustly persecut-attention specially, on, these tion, of the most dengerous def for his views and whose de-wital issues in the coming threats to peace, in particular teriorating health in prison is months. And of specify the derman problem, the situ-causing grave anxiety to all The Committee also took de-cisions to educate public opi-the independence of Cuba.



The Committee of International Lenin Prizes for the Promotion of Peace Among the Peoples for 1962 has awarded prizes to four outstanding peace-fighters who have devoted their lives to the great struggle for the happiness of mankind. Among the new lau-reates are the head of an African state, a well-known journalist, who is also the national hero of Greece, a prominent public figure of Bulgaria, and a famous Brazilian architect

A L progressive mankind, together with all the freedom-loving peoples of Africa, congratulates the new Lenin Prize winner Modibo Reita Head of State and Chairman of the Government of the Re-public of Malt.

Modibo Keita is an active fighter, for the liberation of the peoples of Africa. In spite of persecution by the colonia-lists, arrests and exile, he did extensive, work in attracting broad sections of the popula-tion into a joint anti-colonia-list front. His courageous and consistent activities have won for him the love and respect of his country's ordinary peo-



The Peace. Council assures the Government of India and Prime Minister Nehru of its complete support in all steps it may take to protect the honour and integrity, of this country against their pressures of and threats on the Kashmir question

The All India Peace Council calls on all its committees and supporters in all parts of caus on an supporters in all parts of ple, will inspire generating feats the country to rouse public come to perform daring feats opinion through meetings and a for freedom. (AATZ 31.16) demonstrations, upgainst any 11, In May 1941, when his counsurrender to US-British try, Greece, was languishing biochemil over Kashmir, under the heel of the fascist

NEW AGR



Modibo Keita

ple and made the colonialist authorities lend ear to what he says.

As the head of the state and government of Mali. Modibo

Keita actively conducts a peaceloving foreign policy based on the principles of the coexistence of countries with different social systems. Inc made an invaluable contribu-tion to upholding peace by different social systems achieving the liquidation of all French military bases in Mail and the withdrawal of French armed forces from his country.) The Mali Republic is the sponsor of the U.N. re-solution declaring Africa an atom-free zone.

An International Lenin Prize was awarded to Manolis Glezos, the world rewned hero of the Acropolis. His exploits will forever re-main in the hearts of the peo-



Manolis Glezos

occupationists, a 19-year old youth made his way to the heavily giarded ancient Acro-polls and tore down the fas-elst fiag. This served as a sig-nal for intensifying the strug-gle against the fascists.

Glezos dedicates his entire lle to the struggle against reaction and fascism; to the great cause of progress and

A talented journalist. Manolls Glezos has time and again been subjected to persecution for his bold and truthful articles mexposing reaction. In 1948 he was sen-tenced to death, in 1959 he vas thrown into prison on a trumped up () charge := iF time the people of Greece and the world public came, out in



George Traiko

defence of this national here and under their pressure the Greek government was force to set Manolis Glezos free. Hi name became a symbol o unity of all peoples of good

-*-ON-PAGE-1

PAGE ELEVEN

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place for the National City Bank... I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1901-1902. I brought light to the Dominican Republic for American sugar interests in 1916. I helped make Honduras 'right' for the American Fruit Company in 1003."

THE above is a candid state-ment by an agent of econo-mic imperialism — Smedley D. Butler, a former General of the the island, kept its troops in US Army (Common Sense, 1935). Cuba till 1902. Army (Common Sense, 1935). The counterparts of this old gene-ral in the 18th and the 19th cen-turies, conquered vast areas of Asia and Africa and subjugated millions of people. The new im-

munons of people. The new imperialism of the past seventy years has been car-nied out by one of the following methods or variations or combi-nations of them.

By means of military con-quest as in the case of the Boer War and the Spanish Civil

War. By means of lending money to weak or impoverished Governments, who eventually are mable to pay, after which the lending Government steps in to enforce payments by taking over customs, appointing a financial adviser or actually establishing a protectorate. Examples being Bri-tain in Egypt and the United States in Haiti and Santo Domingo.

Domingo. By economic penetration, fol-lowed by the demand by industrial or banking companies for intervention by the Home Government for the protection of capital invested, or by controlling the Governments through bribery, corruption and military aid, as in most of the Latin American countries.

Method

In Latin America, the US Government adopted the old im-perialistic method of conquest upto 1898 by annexing Florida (59,600 sq. miles). Texas (389,000 sq. miles) and Oregon territory (285,000 sq. miles). Louistana and Alaska were purchased in 1803 and 1867 respectively and became part of the United States. Simi-larly Puerto Rico and Guam were also annexed.

But since the twentieth cen-tury, the United States has been effectively using the last method of imperialist domina-tion, namely of economic pene-tration of the Latin American countries leading to the domi-nation and control of the re-sources and finally the virtual control of their political life, through, agents like Major General Smedley Buller.

The US penetration of Latin America started with Cuba and the Panama Canal. The USA intervened in the last stages of the Cuban fight for freedom against Spain, by landing its troops, in Havana in 1889 and despite the Teller Resolution,

By 1920, US incestments in Cuba were placed at 1,500, million dollars of which 600 million were in sugar, 145 million in public utilities, 120 million in railways, 50 million in mines, 20 million in tobacco and 11 million in Government securities and the rest distri-buted among hotels, mercantile, industrial and other interests. (L.H. Jenkins: "Our Cuban Colony" p. 299)

Much of this financial pene-Much of this financial pene-tration centred round in the National City Bank of New York which directly controlled the General Sugar Company, the consolidated railways, Cuba Sugar Sugar Company and many other Cuban corporations, and through its 24 banks which financed the native planters.

New Phase

monustrial or banking comparisoncomparisonfor intervention by the Home
Covernment for the protection of
capital invested, or by controlling
the Covernments through bribery,
corruption and military aid, as in
most of the Latin American
countries.With the annexation of Puerto
Rico, a new phase started in its
economic life. The wealth of the
island increased six times in ten
wars, but as in Cuba, so here, it
came under the control of Ameri-
can capital. According to J. F.
Diffe, ("Puerto-Rico — A Broken
Pledge"):

"In the early thirties of the 20th century, 60 per cent of sugar production, 80 per cent of fruit, 60 per cent of public utilities were owned by United States citizens. There is no im-portant source of wealth that is not overwhelmingly in the hands of the outsiders."

The story of the Panama Canal has an interesting side to the imperialistic expansionism of the United States. In 1902, the United States Congress chose the Panama route rather than through Nicara-gua and reached an understand-ing with the New Panama Canal Company to purchase its rights and equipment for 40 million dollars if negotiations were suc-cessful in obtaining control of a zone around the proposed Canal and the right to fortify it.

and the right to fortify it. This proposition was embodied in the Hay-Herran Treaty of 1903, which was ratified by the United States but failed to get ratification in the Columbian Congress (Panama was a province of Columbia) despite pressure from the Province of Panama. What happened next is des-cribed by the famous economic

"Theodore Roosevelt, exas-perated over the delay in his plans which he looked upon as an attempt to exact a higher price for the concession, listen-ed willingly to rumours of a rebellion against. Columbia by the discontented Panamans, and when the revolution, fostered aggressively by the agents of the New Panama Canal Com-pany, actually took place in November 1903, he was care-ful to have warships at hand to prevent Columbia from land-ing troops to put down the revolt.

revolt. "Before it could be crushed, he recognised the new Repub-lic by the Hay-Varilla Treaty signed in Washington on November 18, 1903. By this treaty, USA guaranteed the independence of Panama and agreed to pay 10 million dollars outright and an annuity of 250,000 dollars beginning nine years latter in return for a strip 10 miles wide upon which to build the canal."

New

Technique

In 1914 England had a total investment of 3.8 billion dollars in the region as against 1.7 billion of the US, 1.2 billion of France and 0.9 billion of Germany, apart from 1.5 billion of other European countries.

In the inter-war period, how-ever, the United States replac-ed Britain as the chief lender and investor, investing between 4000 million to 5000 million dollars in the region in 1926. This ascendency continued and by the end of the Second World War USA had ousted all other powers as economic fac-

other powers as economic fac-tors in the Latin American

According to the estimates of IBRD (International Bank of Rehabilitation and Development) the total US investments in Latin America stood at 12500 million dollars in 1951, while the nominal

America stood at 12500 million dollars in 1951, while the nominal value of UK investments fell from 754 million pounds in 1938 to 245 million pounds in 1951. Of this, capital, 3161 million dollars was invested in petroleum and 1693 million dollars in manu-facturing, 1291 million dollars in nublic utilities, 1238 million dol-lars in mining and smelting and the rest in agriculture.

The Canal was completed in 1914 and the conditions in which it was built reduced Panama to the status of a mere protectorate of the United States.

Roosevelt Corollary

It was at this time that "Roose-velt Corollary" to the Monroe Doctrine was first enunciated by Theodore Roosevelt's message to the Congress in 1904, and for two decades it dominated Ameri-can relations with the small re-publics of the Caribbean and Central America. The message said:

"If a nation (Latin American) shows that it knows to act with reasonable efficiency and de-cency in social and political matters, if it can maintain law and order and meets its obli-gations, it need fear no inter-ference from United States.

ference from United States. "Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ites of civilised society, may in Latin America ultimately require intervention by some civilised nation, and in this Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrong doings or impotance, to the exercise of an inter-national police power."

national police power." This Roosevelt Corollary receiv-d its first practical application in Santo Domingo, where conditions became so chaotic after the death of Tresident Heureaux in 1899 that the country became bank-rupt and could not pay interest on its debts. Under the Treaty of 1907, the United States took over the administration of the custom houses, paying 45 per cent of the income to the Dominican Govern-ment and keeping 55 per cent of foreign claims. Thus till 1927, when the US forces were with-draws. Santo Domingo remained a direct colony of the United States. houses, paying 45 per cent of the income to the Dominican Govern-ment and keeping 55 per cent for foreign claims. Thus till 1927, when the US forces were with-drawn, Santo Domingo remained a chiect colony of the United States. The same corollary was applied to Haiti in 1915 under a Treaty which provided for US receiver of customs, super-officion of expenditure and US

 current for S million dollars to be paid by the US. In January 1016 the US Covernment purchased Virgin Islands from the Danish Government at a nominal price.
 Thus, by the end of the First World War, the United States in the caribean which cirtually made that area an "American Lake." Puerto Rico had been annexed, Virgin Islands purchased, Cuba, Panama, a, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic and Haiti area and states to the status of protectorate, the stage was set for the United States to move further to the status of protectorate, the stage was set for the United States to move further to the status of the status of the status of the United States to move further to the status of the status of the United States to move further to the status of the United States to move further to the status of the United States to move further to the status of the United States to move further to the status of the United States to move further to the status to move further to the States to move further to t The important feature of this foreign investment is that it is not meant to develop the econo-mies of the Latin American coun-tries by laying the foundation of heavy and basic industry but to exploit the raw materials which nature has endowed them with. The profits extracted from this investment are also very high and the rate of profit has been in-creasing since after the Second World War.

Average rate of profit in US

corporate investment a
 1948
 1953
 1956

 Europe
 7.6
 9.6
 8.9

 Canada
 14.0
 13.9
 13.0
 Latin America 17.4 20.9 29.7

In the case of Mexico and South America it was not possi-ble to use the method of annexa-tion by the US as in relation to the diminutive Republics of the Caribbean. So the technique evolved with regard to these countries was of "indirect politi-cal control through the direct control of the economy." This aspect of the control of Latin American economies by the United States gives that country a lever to control and dominate the political life of the Latin American people as well. Accord-ing to the outstanding Chilean leader Olga Poolete: Latin America became a vast economic hinterland for the United States monopolies after the First World War, when US capital began to oust Britain, France and Cermany from the commanding positions in the economy of the continent.

"In our countries there exists a close relation between econoan our countries there exists a close relation between econo-mic aggression and the attack on our soocreignty; between the surrender of the latter and the propression of public free-dom. Therefore, in Latin Ameri-ca the problem of national independence means freedom from the clutches of United States monopolies.

The well-known trade unlon leader of the Panama Canal work-ers, Francisco Changnarin des-cribed picturesquely the sinister role played by US in the political affairs of the Latin American courbies

"The feudal lords of the Canal and the banana planta-tions owned by the Americans are the factories of the Pana-manian deputies and Presi-dents. From them are issued the laws of Panama.

the laws of Panama. "And when the successive governments no longer serve the purposes which the Ameri-cans intend, then the American monopolists whip up one of their special inventions. Then the feudal lords of imperialism change their puppets by means of the so-called coups d'etat made-in-USA.

made-in-USA. "The coup d'etat is the gross but disguised form in which imperialism intervenes in the internal affairs of our countries. And there is not a single na-tion in our beautiful continent which has not suffered from coup d'etat. The history of Latin America is, in a certain sense, the history of coups d'etat, made-in-USA."

A warning for the protagonists of the American umbrella in India, it is.

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MAY 12, 1963.

Government's apathy and indifference to the malpractices of the Dalmia-Jains, which were brought to light by bank employees long before the Vivian Bose Commission was appointed, were thoroughly exposed by Communist MP Prabhat Kar, in the Lok Sabha on Tuesday during the discussion on the Commission's report.

PRABHAT Kar recalled two other extracts from the That as early as April 1949, letter: the All-India Bank Employees Association had addressed a letter to R. K. Dalmia on the malpractices in Dalmia con-sent Rs. 28 lakts for purchasmalpractices in Dalmia con-cerns and a copy of the same was sent to all members of the All India Congress Committee at that time. That letter is now a part of the Supreme Court "...Bharat Bank Ltd...

proceedings. stood surity for Allen Berry In that letter, it was stated: Ltd...certifying falsely to Bri-"...Dalmia Jain Airways tish and American firms that Balance Sheets show bogus and American disposal vehicles false liabilities on account of shares paid up to the tune of than Rs. 75 lakhs being cost of such shares issued in bogus names, but no payment actually received against them. This huge fraud has been ba-lanced by bogus assets and

transaction you never charged a single pie from Allen Berry Ltd., as commission". payments." And the second seco

American disposal vehicles worth several crores belonged to Allen Berry Ltd., knowing

fully well that this huge pro-perty did not at all belong to Allen Berry Ltd., and ' in this

RAHULJI-A STAUNCH DEFENDER OF MARXIST IDEOLOGY

★ By MUNSHI

The growth and emergence of the organised working class movement as a major factor in Indian politics, the emergence of the Communist Party as the biggest single opposition party and the evergrowing influence of the ideas of socialism over the vast masses of our people have been a unique phenomenon of our recent history.

J he process of radicalisation of the masses has been growing, and is growing, unabated. This, of course, was immensely facili-tated by the active cooperation and help of some of the best intellectuals of our country. Maha-pandit Rahul Sankrityayana was, perhaps, the tallest among them. Only a few years hefore bis

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*RAMARAJYA AUR MARXVAD; Rahul Sankritya-yana; Publishers: People's Publishing House; Pages 96;

Price: 1.25.

MAY 12, 1963

Ruling Party's Sinister Link-up With Big Business Prabhat Kar's Exposure In Lok Sabha

Supreme Court did not issue reinstatement order. All this circular came out, simply cause we sent these letters to the All India Congress Com-

the All India Congress Com-mittee. Today our stand has been vindicated by the Bose Commission's Report." Challenging Congress member Himatsingka, who had pleaded for the House of Birlas, Prabhat Kar said that he was prepared to prope the he was prepared to prove the malpractices of the Birlas also. "The General Manager of the

Prabhat Kar said: "As a result group belonged had to be retirof this letter, fifteen of my col-leagues were dismissed and the Supreme Court did not issue and that man is still working reinstatement order. All this in that group. I am prepared to happened simply because this place all these facts as we did circular came out, simply be-in 1949 and we are prepared cause we sent these letters to even to sacrifice some more of our colleagues for the sake of the nation. But I do not know whether Shri Himatsingka is "Congress lenge. I am prepared to prove

The Tycoons

Prabhat Kar supported Homi Frabhat Kar supported Homi Daji's suggestion to use De-against him for violation of fence of India Rules to deal with erring business concerns and also demanded nationalisation of audit. He sharply criticised the association of the ruling party with big business in.

their mistakes and have also corrected these mistakes.

corrected these mistakes. But if the scientists would have been punished in that way, we would not have seen the tremendous progress and achievements that science has made in the Soviet Union today. The Russian sputniks — artificial satellites — have deci-sively proved that USSR is scientifically the most advanced country in the world. America has been left far behind. In no other country the scientists have received such honour and res-pect as in the Soviet Union. There they are respected almost like gods."

Rahulji's Ramarajya Aur Marx-ad deals with the obscurantist concepts presented in the volu-minous book by Karpatri, and refutes them one by one. Then he proceeds to expose Karpatri as a rank apologist of imperialist-feudal exploitation masquerading as a pious saint. The significance of Rahulji's contribution lies in the fact that he smoury of religio-fanatic upstarts who try to kull the peo-ple's vigilance against their feudal exploiters.

exploiters. In the conditions of today when In the conditions of today when these upstarts ranging from Raja-gonalacharis to Deendayal Upa-dhyayas are madly resorting to the same old religio-communal techniques to achieve their anti-people ends. Rahuli's Ramaraya aur Marxvad assumes a special significance as a powerful wea-pon in the hands of all demo-cratic and patriotic people who son Jawaharlal Nehrus

"The Malaviya-Lala gang aided by Birla's money are making frantic efforts to cap-ture the Congress. They will probably succeed as no coun-ter effort is possible from our side".

Prabhat Kar said that this apprehension of Motilal had come true. That was why there is soft-pedalling over the ques-tion of New Asiatic and Ruby General Insurance and various other companies. Prabhat Kar strongly criticised the association of ministers and other dignitaries with Shanti Prasad Jain, even at a time when pro-secution had been launched ernment will take any steps

against S. P. Jain, he as He warned that if if things the country. moved in this fashion, the He recalled what Motilal whole object of socialism and Nehru had once written to his democracy would be lost.

> cherish the goal of socialism in our country. Challenging Karpatri, Rahulji

Challenging Karpatri, Rahulji wrote: "Karpatri has not vet had a taste of the wrath of the peo-ple... The 'nious saint' should know that the people 'against whom he has raised his arms constitute 80 per cent of our population. Let his words fall on deaf ears — that alone would save him. There is no need to write a voluminous book in reply to his hook. All his theories have already been set at naught in my books book in reply to his book. All his theories have already been set at naught in my books — Vishoa Ki Rajneeti, Manaoa Samaf, Valeyanik Bhautikwad, Bhago Nahin Duniya Ko Badlo, Aai Ki Rajneeti etc." In fact Rahulji's entire life and work was a veritable challenge to all the apulogists of imperialist-feudal exploitation. And Rama-raiya Aur Marroad is one among his most notable contributions.

U. P. ELECTION SCENE

to go to Jaunpur to mobilise support for the Jan Sangh can-didate. with the people in recent mon-ths. On the contrary, their pre-stige has registered new lows.

Besides the communal propaganda, every conceivable type of backwardness of our people is being utilised in these elections. In Farrukhabad and Amroha casteism is also being used to rally support for Lohia and Kripalani. In Jaun-pur, it is Brahamanism that is being used because Deen Dayal Upadhyaya is a Brahmin.

Congress certainly is not a poor party, nor are its chosen candidates lacking in sufficient means; but, as compared to the dazzling big-money campaign of the three darlings of India's reaction, the congress effort is utterly pale.

Falling Prestige Of Congress

It would be wrong for anyone to imagine that the congress or its government in this State has become more popular ome more popular with the people in recent mon-

The new imposts and curbs, Lohia has also found a specious which discriminate against the argument for his shameless common people, are also flirtations with the Jan Sangh against the congress. The disdates

There are other handicaps also which must not be over-looked when an objective assessment is sought to be made. The Congress is divided as ever-mostly the elections in the three constituencies are bedivided ing fought as group elections. Not all candidates of the congress have got a stature. Only Halizji is really a national figure with a record of long patriotic service.

Again, the men chosen organising the election in the three constituencies are not the most suitable persons to lead this intensely political battle.

And therefore it must ' redound to greater credit of U.P.'s people that, despite all this, they have realised the significance of these elections and are unstintingly rallying and are unstantingly ranging to the support of congress can-didate. By and large they have not been taken in by the vici-ou and vituperative, casteist ou and vituperative, casteist and communal propaganda of the reactionaries

In all the three constituencies, all the progressive parties and individuals are coming to-gether. The Communist Party, as is natural, is in the forefront of this election battle. Its units in the three constituencies have thrown their cadres and resources to see that this com-bined reaction gets no foothold in their areas.

PAGE THIRTEEN

WORLD SOUTH AFRICA : APARTHEID AT ITS WORST

A new lawless law has been rushed through the White South African "Parliament". It empowers the Minister of Justice (don't laugh, there is a Minister with this title in this land, where no justice exists) to detain a political prisoner indefinitely when his sentence expires.

solitary confinement without is cynically justified in the warrants for ninety days. On name of Law and Order by top of it all, it prescribes our fascist rulers. death for South Africans who advocate the overthrow of the regime, even if they are National Congress A letter received from the African National Congress South African South A letter received from the African National Congress South African South South

(South Africa) office in Lon-don warns against the dangerous situation sought to be created by the fascist South African Government, which is arming the White goondas to

gress says: "The National Liberation "The National Liberation Movement has pledged itself to come to grips with Ver-woerd's fascists; thousands of our brethren are in jail, some have been 'executed (namely the 21 Pondo men) whilst others still face exe-cution (recently four of our people have been sentenced to death under the notorious Sabotage Act); and many have been sentenced to long and harsh terms of imprisonment.

"In our decision to seize political power by all means at our disposal, we have no illusions. We are aware that the Government is by no means weak. For years, it has been consolidating its posi-tion of power, It has taken pains to accomplish its target of an army of 60,000 men. "The Police Force is being

increased and is being perfec-ted in its ruthless efficiency. Measures have been adopte to effect better coordination between the army and the Police Various semi-miliary organisations have been formed all over the country in battle readiness and the coun-

UNFORGETTABLE DAY

Was it in '41 That you crossed the river

Perhaps it was, but I don'

But I can't recall— Too many my wounds to remember them all

That cold. November?

Tell me, comrade,

I'd be glad to say,

Tell me, comrade,

1s it just as hard

PAGE FOURTEEN

Tell me, comrade,

THE same "law" authorises try is in a state of siege. This The holding of suspects in militarisation of the country solitary confinement without is cynically justified in the warrants for ninety days. On name of Law and Order by

> and all democrats in South Africa. Characteristic of a person suffering from a cancerous mind, the South African Government continues to legislate viciously against the

attack the coloured people of aspirations of the people. the country. "When the General Laws The African National Con- Amendment Bill (also known as the Security Bill) become law, many of our leaders and active politicians will be arbi-trarily executed or detained indefinitely in concentration camps.

"On the other hand. our people's attitude remains unchanged to the opposition of this Government of mad-men, and we shall die by our resolution to return an eyc for an eye, a tooth for a tooth until freedom is achieved in our country."

The tempo of battle rises. The patriotic underground movement, led by the African National Congress, grows and spreads with every day that

YEMEN : Revolution Consolidated

PAPPOR

THE acceptance of ceasefire along the Yemeni frontiers by Saudi Arabia * By OBSERVER

and its imperialist patrons is a tacit admission of the triumph and consolidation of the Yemeni revolution. Despite all efforts, backed by large-scale imperialist financial and military aid. the counter-revolutionary forces, headed by the overthrown Imam and Saudi Arabian reactionaries, have failed to make any headway.

Even after the coosofire and the decision to have UN observers on the frontiers between Saudi Arabia and Yemen, the British imperialists and the Saudi Arabian reacagainst the Yemeni Republic. British and British and American made weapons have been captured by Yemeni forces in large quantities all over the Repub-

In an interview to Soviet correspondents, the President of Lemen, Abdullah Al-Sallal, has outlined the following achievements of the seven months since the revolution:

"Firstly, we have built up our revolutionary army. Se-condly, we have shown to the whole world what a people who accomplished a revolu-tion can do. Thirdly, we have formed our Government and drafted a constitution. Now we are preparing to carry out * FROM PAGE 11 a whole series of important reforms, above all, agricultural. We must give land to the peareaction. sants, and at the same time, we will work to establish farmers' cooperatives. Russian tractors will help to advance our backward agriculture." The close bonds which exist. sionate fighters for peace and

tries and the Soviet Union are exemplified by the following statement by President Sallal:

"It is even difficult to speak of the sentiments the Yemeni people and I per-sonally entertain for the Soviet people, for the Soviet leaders, for Nikita Khrushchoy. We shall never forget that the Soviet Union offered us assistance at the most crucial moment of our history. We love the Soviet

Unida, appreciate, and chessiprogressive press in greet-rish its friendship. We shall ing the Soviet press on this preserve, this friendship, in , day. hearts for all our life. Soviet newspapers today "I know that May First is a have a daily circulation of reat holiday in the Soviet over 8 million copies. Differ-

great holiday in the Soviet Union. Please convey my con-gratulations, my warm, hearty ent periodicals come out in a total of nearly one billion greetings to the Soviet people, the Soviet Government, N. S. copies a year. Pravda's editorial on Press Khrushchov.

Day takes a pledge on behalf of the entire Soviet press to "At one time, in the first days of the revolution. I said." "continue to fight for assert-ing Communist Ideas, to deal replying to a telegram from Izvestia, that our people are stepping from the middle ages devastating blows at our ideological opponents/ the arms-bearers of the imperialists and colonialists." stepping from the made ages into the 20th century. Taking this tremendous stride, we are inspired by the example of the Soviet people, our sincere The editorial says: friends."

Those who keep repeating ad nauseum the nonsense about the Soviet Union's the fraternal Socialist, coun-tries, of the Communist and Workers' Parties, the Soviet "failure" to support the na-tional independence struggle, press will uphold the cause of would do well to read the above statement and similar statements by leaders of the national independence struggle everywhere.

USSR :

progress.

Bulgaria.

mell

ment of the young repub-

An outstanding fighter for

world peace Traikov has done a lot for the joining of the efforts of the peasant move-ments and organisations of

Press Day S OVIET Press Day was celebrated on May 5. New Age joined the world's

Press Day: Other figures worth noting fn : connection with Soviet Press Day: B Half the population of the USSR are subscribers to

"Together with the press of

newspapers or magazines; A thousand million copies

of year; books appear every

(): 150 million listen to the radio: and

● 40 million view TV programmes.

Lenin Peace Prize

will will welcome the award the International Le-Oscar Niemeyer nin Prize to



Oscar Niemever

an outstanding architect and active peace fighter.

A capable Brazilian archi-Filho acquired world fame in postwar years. He designed some of the main public buildings in Brasilia, the new capi-tal of Brazil, and took part in designing the U.N. building in New York and many other important buildings in the countries of Europe.

Niemeyer is a consistent supporter of the idea of peaceful coexistence of peoples and states with different social systems. Taking an active nart in the public life of the countries of Latin America, he exposes the intrigues of the enemies of peace and defends the principles of friendship among the peoples.

MOSCOW, May 7: Fidel Castro's stay in the Soviet Union remains the focal point of public attention here. Wherever the Cuban here appears—in concert hall, department store, at the sports stadium or among factory workers, he is greeted with ovations, chouts of viva Cuba, long live Fidel, Friendship Fidel-Khrushchov and We are with Cuba.

FIDEL Castro with Nikita Cuban cooperation and Soviet **H**DEL Castro with Nikita Khrushchov and other Ouban guests returned to Moscow on May 5 from the country house where they Soviet help for Cuba has country house where they Soviet help for Cuba has spent a few days together, been concrete, decisive and a having rest after the tumul- vitally needed help and not. tous celebrations and engage-ments. They had ample op-portunity there for a fruitful exchange of ideas. In words, declarations and de-monstrations alone. Fidel Cas-tro has emphasised the role of Soviet ald in Cuba's survival

exchange of ideas. Later the two leaders, both First Secretaries of their res-pective Parties and Prime Ministers of their Govern-instructional and prime Ministers of their Body Ministers of their Body Ministers of the ments, were joined by President Brezhnev, Minister pf Defence Marshal Malinovsky and Marshal Grechko Krilov and others. It is believed that important aspects of Soviet-

gled the Cuban revolution by means of hunger and econo-mic blockade, not to speak of direct military intervention. The Soviet aid, Fidel said

speaking at a Kremlin din-

Anglo-US Spy Trial In Moscow

Judge Victor Borisoglebsky, widely known in the world as the man who passed the sentence on the US spy-pilot Powers, is presently examining the case of two spies, who worked for an Anglo-American spy "consortim"



G M. WYNNE





MAY- 12. 1963

cause and great, experience have won him wide renown and respect not only in Bulgaria but in other countries fall An irreconcilable fighter provinst fascists and reactionaries, Georgi Traikov headed the masses of the country's working peasants in bright the struggle for freedom and national independence. With the establishment of the peomate ple's power he was appointed to the post of Minister of Agriculture and then became First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bul-garia. Traikov devoted a good deal of his efforts to the devekeen ic's agriculture.

If night and day I think of Rasul Gamzatov-the poet of youl the Caucasus. Lenin winner this year for his literary works.

TWO POEMS OF RASUL GAMZATOV I THINK OF YOU think of you when showers

and rescued our gun? When snow holds orchards in its thrall I think of you in cool twilight

When did you get That wound whose scar you I think of you when swallows carry yet?

> I think of you when leaves And when frost in the air is

To recall when you got your Party Card? Oh, no; he could easily tell You must be too good to be me that; He had the day and the how pat

Translated by Peter Tempest

Translated by Margaret Wettlin

And when the sun is burning Still think of you when they migrau are green

different countries in the name of defence of peace and cooperation among the nawill in the struggle against obscurantism, lawlessness and tions

The peoples of Latin Ame-rica and all men of good On being freed from prison on December 15, 1962, Glezos once again took his place in the front ranks of pas-

Fidel Lauds USSR's **Fraternal Help**

FROM MASOOD ALI KHAN

an expression of sincere brotherly friendship and a living embodiment of the principle of proletarian internationalism

ternationalism." The demonstrations and de-clarations in Moscow provide a good answer to those who tried their best to spoil Soviet-Cuban relations, provoke a conflagration and alleged that the Soviet Union had in some way let down Cuba in the hour of need. The imperialists who would like to finish Cu-ban independence, know very well whether it was, above all, the Soviet Union, its help and might or the noice-making capacities of the far away drum beating enthusiasts which made the realisation of their plans impossible. The Soviet help and sur

port and love for Cuba still remains the mighty bulwark on which Cuba's defenders can rely. There have been innumerable manifestation of that here. The Soviet hero cosmonauts Gagarin and Popovich, who have both visited Cuba, declared "If we were not born in the Soviet Union, we would have liked to be born on the island of Cuba."

ITALIAN VICTORY

THE joyful occasion of May Day also brought the glad tidings of the great and inspiring victory of the working people and the

over a wide range, and that their activities are not only confined to the territory of the USSR. It is well known that these services are trying to spread their tenta-cles to all parts of the globe. They are particularly very active in Afro-Asian countries, which have recently gained their inde-pendence and have embarked on the road to f independent develop-ment. ment.

ment. Certain facts, which appeared earlier in the press, are being re-called in the court/lobby. Ten was compelled to announce the exposure of a ramified US secret service network in Kashmir and demanded that the US military observers be recalled from that



NEW AGE SSA VELIA

ner in his honour, "has been progressive forces of Italy

in the general elections. The Soviet press greeted this important event with joy and satisfaction. Nikita Khru shchov sent a message of congratulations to the Italian Communists and said that the victory in the elections was a clear confirmation of the growing power and influence of the Italian Communist Party. Pravda published the good

news under a three-column bold headline "For the Com-munists of Italy, it is a Dou-ble Holiday" and reported Palmiro Togliatti as saying:.

Paimiro Togliatti as saying: "Our Party has won a great victory even surpass-ing our hopes and expecta-tions. Those slanderous and ridiculous assertions have been utterly routed, which been that the Italian alleged that the Italian Party was involved in some crisis, was desome crisis, was de-clining or was isolated from the masses. The Communist Party is going forward on the basis of a clear-cut po-litical programme as the biggest united and decisive and democratic force of the. and democratic force of the Teft." In an interview to L'Unita.

reproduced extensively in Pravda today, Togliatti says that the election victory above all means a political defeat of anti-Communism in Italy and a general swing to the Left. It reflects the popular de-mand for decisive economic,

political and social reforms. These demands can be re-jected only by giving up the democratic path. This could only lead to a sharpening of the situation, growth of dissatisfaction and ultima-

The plotting activities of the United States in India were particularly strikingly manifest-ed in the last parliamentary elections. It may be of interest to recall that the First Scre-tary of the US Embassy Harry Rositzke. Assistant Attache Charles G. Kogan, Third Scre-tary Dean R. Claridge, and the US Consul in Bombay Robert E. Boise, hastily left India.

James H. Byrd, a Washington sny, who arrived in Ceylon as the leader of a US relief mission, was exposed last year as the organiser of a conspiracy against the natio-nal Ceylonese government.

Penkovsky's Crime

As stated in the indictment in the case of Penkovsky and Wynne, Penkovsky stands accused of high treason. While on an official mis-sion in London in April-May, 1981, he pledged in writing to co-operate with the British and American intelligence services and gave away information constitut-ing a state secret of the Soviet Union.

While on official missions in London, in July-August, 1961, r and in Paris, in September-October of the same year, he repeatedly met English and American agents at secret addresses, gave away top secret economic, political and military information and received in-struction in espionage techni-100 1.

During his cooperation with the British and American Intelli-gence services, up to the day of his arrest, he received coded radio, messages from the spy headquarters, met recularly re-presentatives of the British and American intelligence services,

tely to a greater Leftward swing based on extreme radical positions. Eight million voters could

not be excluded from cons-tructive political life without abandoning the democratic order. The forces which follow the Communists must be included in the Government. This is the basic aim of to-

day, Togliatti says. A serious discussion must be started concerning the deep factors of national life and, the Communists are ready to discuss with Socialist com-rades the problems of democratic and social progress, peace and unity. Italy today stands on a path

of transformation, develop-ment and progress. The old ment and progress. The old order based on privilege, in-equality, injustice and corrup-tion cannot hold out in face of the deep changes in the con-sciousness of the people and in the outside world, says the Italian leader.

NEW CULTURAL AGBEEMENT

H UMAYUN Kabir, India's H Minister for Scientific Research and Culture is here for talks to plan Indo-Soviet cooperation in these fields for 1963-64. The work of the joint Indo-Soviet Commission has begun for this purpose and both sides have expressed satisfac-tion at the fruitful friendly relations developed between the two countries. The new cultural agreement is be-ing finalised and is due to signed tomorrow even

including Wynne, Chisholm, Carl-son, In Moscow streets, haltways, hotels, and at official diplomatic receptions held by staff, members of the Embassies of Great Bri-tain and the United States, receiv-ed instructions and espionage equipment from agents, conveyed secret information to them ver-bally, in written reports and on film — i.e., of committing a crime covered by Paragranh "a" of Article 64 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.

Wynne's Crime

Wynne is accused of helping the British Intelligence Service in April, 1961 to establish contact with Penkovsky. and of carrying out till July, 1962, its assignments in the maintenance of liaison between the British and American intelligence services and the spy Penkovsky.

During Penkovsky's visit to London and Paris in 1961, he met him, received espionage materials from him and passed them on to British agents, took part in arranging secret meetings between Penkovsky and repre-sentatives of the British and American intelligence services.

While in Moscow in May-June and August, 1961, and in July, 1962, he delivered nackages with esplonage information collected by Penkovsky to the British agent Chisholm, took from Chis-holm and delivered to Penkovsky packages with instructions of the save headquarters, photographs of arents, a Minox camera and sny headquarters, photographs of avents, a Minox camera and films for it, and also containers for the delivery of espionage mato-rials by Penkovsky, i.e., of com-mitting a crime covered by Article 65 of the Criminal Codo-of the Russian Federation.

PACE FIFTEEN

REACTION'S BID IN UP ELECTIONS

¥ From Ramesh Sinha

LUCKNOW: In the three Parliamentary by-elections, scheduled to be held in the third week of this month in Amroha, Jaunpur and Farrukhabad, a sharp contest is going on between the forces of progress and reaction.

B. KRIPALANI, Deen Exactly as then, the national o Dayal Upadhyaya anl Ram Manohar Lohia, who are con-testing these seats, have hurled line. all their reactionary might in

the fray. As they did during the most critical days of the Chinese attack, they are again trying to test the strength of national, democraic opinion in the state. line.

This time not only Amroha, from where J. B. Kripalani is fighting against Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, but all the three places have been turn-ed into small North Bombays.

And although Deen Dayal Upadhyaya is the General Se-cretary of the All India Jan Sangh and a strong RSS satrap, and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia still likes to style himself as a stull likes to style nimself as a Socialist, at all the three pla-ces, it is the same motiey com-bination of Jan Sangh, Swa-tantra, PSP, Socialists and mo-ney bags of all varieties that is forthing the electrony fighting the elections,

There are, of course, some minor variations. For instance, in addition to the above, in Amroha and Farrukhabad the worst type of Muslim Leaguers have also joined the campaign

to muddy the patriotic national current. Dr. Lohia has invited the Dr. Lollia has invited the League leaders Koya'and A. K. Abbu from Kerala, ex-Khaksar leader Rais Fatmi from the Punjab and the notorious

and the second decision second symptotic processing

After North Bombay 1 মিরিন্দ্রি

Courtesy, Basumati

Ishag IImi of Siyasat from Kanpur to campaign for him. These gentlemen, along with many others such as Dr. A. J. many others such as Dr. A. J. Faridi of the PSP, will also be going to Amroha to lend sup-port to the doddering Acharya. These known Muslim. com-

munalists will rub shoulders with the Jan Sangh and RSS men and work check by jowl with them in Amroha and Farrukhabad, but they

and Farrukhabad, but, they will not go to Jaunpur. Similarly, although the PSP is working might and main for the Acharya and the RSS man Upadhyaya, officially it will not go to the assistance of the re-doubtable doctor at Farrukha-bed A small marger of DOT doubtable doctor, at Farrukha-bad. A small group of PSP has, however, split away from the parent body and is giving full support to Dr. Lohia against Dr. Keskar, the congress no-minee, and the official PSP candidate, Bharat Singh Ra-thore thore.

However, the most organised

* ON PAGE 13

motion

GOVT. INDICTED IN DISCUSSION **ON BOSE COMMISSION'S REPORT**

* By Our Parliamentary Correspondent

Not even a shred of respectability was left for the govern-ment to cover up its shame and guilt in the handling of the Dalmia-Jain concerns, indicted of every conceivable fraud and business malpractice by the Vivian Bose Commission, when the Lok Sabha launched into a discussion on the Commission's report this week.

HE entire big business was on the mat. On the mat also went the govern-ment which had preached socialism but submitted all socialism but submitted all the time to big business pressure. What was more, disconcerting was that Authority, arrainged from all sides for its omissions and commissions, did not even have the guts to meet criticism semiorbur and vised. criticism squarely and vindi-cate itself. It was befuddled from beginning to end.

Credit goes largely to the Communist group in Parlia-ment for the dogged perseverance with which they pursued the Vivian Bose Commission report, from the time it was formally formally published but not circulated, to the time when, after re-peated demands in both the peated demands in point the Houses, government came forward with a motion to discuss the report in Parlia-ment. They carried the fight with enthusiasm and a pur-pose and gathered in the process the support of other opposition groups and set in Motion cross and set in ing and thinking even in Congress ranks.

Government Lukewarm

But the government was throughout lukewarm about the whole thing. It took a long time for the report to come up for discussion in Parliament. Only the last two days of the session were availa-ble for discussion of such ble for discussion of such an important subject affecting the reputation of the government and which involves funda-mental questions of in-dustrial and economic po-licites. When finally the discussion took place, gov-

ernment showed even less interest.

The government's embar-The government's embar-rassment over the issues highlighted by the Bose Commission report was in-creased by the leakage of the Daftary-Shastri report on the Commission's find-ings. Within four days after the Law Minister had told the Lok Sabha that Part I of the Daftary-Shastri reof the Daftary-Shastri re-port could not be disclosed as it was not in "public in-terest" to do so because it would indicate the possible line of action to be taken by government against the Dalmia-Jain concerns, MPs had received cupies of it by post from some inknown source

Question of Leakage

When Homi Daji and S. M. Banerjee in the Lok Sabha and Bhupesh Gupta in the Rajya Sabha raised the question of leakage and demanded to know whether the copies which had come into their hands were genu-ine, they naturally found a large volume of support from all sides.

But the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Hajarna-vis, who answered the query in the Lok Sabha was trying to be smart when he claimed that as far as the government was concerned, the document should still remain a secret even if it had leaked out. Mahavir Tyagi quipped about the maid claiming chastity after the baby is delivered.

So, on Monday, govern-ment came forward to an-nounce that its secret had

leaked out. Amidst sugges tions from opposition ben-ches of impropriety and breach of privilege, the Prime Minister assured the House that the machinery of the Central Intelligence had been set in motion to investi been set in motion to investigate and locate the leakage.

But what was even more ironical was that members of Parliament. had received that morning copies of the secret document sent by Asia Udyog, a Dalmia Concern. Big business was mocking and snapping its fingers at Authority.

With so much to suffer, there was little reason for government to like the dis-cussion on the Bose Commission report or to feel self-assured about its results and impacts. But the total indifference with which it treated the debate could indicate only its com-plete helplessness and a guilty conscience.

Not one Cabinet Minister was present to hear the discussion and reply to it. The Treasury Be ches looked deserted with the exception of Nitya-nanda Kanungo who was left alone to handle the situation. The least fitted for such a task, Kanungo could not be criticised if he failed to catch the spirit of the discussion or to strike a spark in it by any kind of original contribution. He properly killed the government's case by his faltering, fumbling reply at the end.

Why

Hesitancy?

Homi Daji who set the tone for the speeches from the Opposition raised a fundamental question when he asked why the govern-ment was faltering and hesiment was faitering and nest-tating to take criminal action against the Dalmia-Jains even after their enor-mous guilt had been proved by the Vivian Bose Commis-sion

The opposition had the answer. They pointed to the special nature of Con-gress-Big business relationship, to the contribution by companies to the Congress election fund and the facilities allowed to the private sector to indulge in political corruption. There was no will in the government to will in the government w deal harshly with the guilty tycoons, cheating the public exchequer and cheating their share holders, was their naint their point.

From the Opposition dedemands were raised for for taking over the Dalmia-Jain concerns, for - punish-ing the guilty, for na-tionalisation of audit, for the similarity of the Da the application of autr, for, the application of the De-fence of India rules to curb the malpractices of the mo-nopolies, for checking tax evasion and for strengthen-ing Company Law.

The government's an the nouncement that the Company Law will soon be amended in the light of the facts thrown up by the Vivian Bose Commission was, of course, wel-come. But, the Opposition view was that law alone will not suffice. What was wanted was a new orien-tation in government's outlook, a readiness to deal stringently with the erring capitalists.

Differing Opinions

There was dissatisfaction and disagreement over the opinion of the Attorney Gethe neral and Viswanath Sha tri that legal action was not tri that legal action was not advisable in a number of instances of malpractices committed by the Dalmia-Jains and that further probe is necessary in other instan-ces. Some even turned their attention to Shastri's role as one-time advocate of Dalmia-Jains.

The appointment of Chopra to investigate into the affairs of five Sahu Jain concerns was also question-ed. There were references to Daftary's advice when he was Additional Solicitor General in the matter of the Ruby and New Asiatic Ge-nral Insurance companies.

The debate turned out to

be more than a post-mortem of Dalmia-Jains. It of Dalmia-Jains. It turned a searchlight on the doings of the private sector and the demand was strong for the appointment of a Commis-sion to look into the affairs of all major big business houses in the country. A Congress member's amend-ment to the official motion

on these lines was defeated by a voice vote.

Congress **Tongue-Tied**

The contribution from Congress benches was, how-ever, poor. It was particu-larly noticed that the more radical among the Congress members, who usually are very loud in their criticism of the private sector, were totally silent this time. Altogether, it was no doubt, a reflection of the government's embarrass-ment over the subject that had paralysed the Congress benches

The Dalmia-Jains The Dalmia-Jains had exerted themselves to the utmost to canvass a lobby for their support. A Lohia Socialist member had sub-mitted Shanti Prasad Jain's petition to Parlia-ment mitted ment.

Some members tried to play down the importance of the discussion when they argued that after all it was not only the Dalmia-Jains who did unscrupulous things, but others also did the same.

A speech from the Congress side which particularly attracted attention for its open plea for the Birlas was that of Himatsingka. Ano-ther Congress member Sona-vane tried to block the disvane tried to block the dis-cussion by moving for its postponement but failed. Even so, a number of Con-gress members who spoke were evidently disturbed by the mass of crimes exposed by the Commission. They pleaded with the govern-ment to be more firm and to make the operation of Com-pany Law more effective.

At the end, of two days discussion, it still remained discussion, it still remained very much an open question whether government would at all take any firm action against the guilty industria-lists indicted by the Bose Commission. Commission.

