B/E24 **BY-ELECTION RESULTS** MSE REIN MASSES

The results of most of the present series of byelections to the Parliament and the State Assemblies are out and they raise the question-which way are the masses moving?

The defeat of the Congress in the two Parlia-ment seats in U.P. in which Acharya Kripalani and Dr. Lohia have won against the Congress have drawn particular attention. Both Kripalani and Lohia were backed by the reactionary forces of the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Parties.

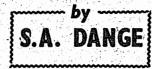
Do these two successes mean that the people there have rejected the poli-cies of non-alignment and have voted for joining the Angio-American bloc, for a war against China, for a rejection of the principle of planning in development, and for all that Kripalani and his supporters have been preaching?

Is it that those policies which were rejected by the North Bombay people when they voted for Krishna Menon and rejected Kripalani one year back, have now been accepted by the people of U.P.? Those who would draw such

sweeping conclusions would have to remember that in the very neighbourhood, in the

third constituency, the Jan Sangh was routed and the Congress candidate was viztorious.

While it would be wrong to conclude that the defeat of the Congress at the hands of



Kripalani means the defeat of the policy of peace and non-alignment, it would be equally wrong to conclude that the majority of the successes of the Congress in the State Assemblies and in the Jaunpur Parliamentary seat mean that the masses stand behind the Congress and endorse its policies, which are leading to high prices, heavy taxes and enrichment of the exploiting classes.

The victory of the Communist candidate in the capital of Kerala against the vicious anti-Commu-nism of the Congress and PSP leadership there, is a pointer to the fact that the pointer to the fact that the masses are also re-thinking and realigning vis-a-vis the reactionary policies of the Congress Rightwing.

It would appear that in the Amroha election, both the Congress and the Jan Sangh allied with Kripalani played on casteism and communaed.

the broken lism, and political policies were pushed to the back-ground. When communalism became the rallying argu-ment, the defeat of Hafis Mohammed Ibrahim, the Congress candidate and Con-***ON PAGE 13**



In Addis Ababa in Ethiopia an the event of In Addis Ababa in Ethiopia an event of the staking place this week. The Conference of heads of African States marks a new landmark of decisive significance not only in the history of that resurgent continent, but in the entire history of mankind.

The heads of the African States meet in the context of struggle. Whether they be-long to the more strongly long to the more strongly anti-imperialist Casablanca group or to the Monrovia group, which may have amongst its members, some who are sought to be used for

A the final Quit Africa call mere back of the shares and have to speak with one voice on the crucial questions of African liberation and African and African African and African African and African A

African unity. At the top of the agenda will come the resolutions for to the African win come the resolutions for assistance to the African peoples; still in colonial or racialist bondage. The Angolan fighters for

freedom demand, and will

receive, the fullest assistant in their armed struggle for for independence from Portue fascism

Success range of the second se

humanities of apartheid. The brave patriots of Southern Rhodesia will know in Addis Ababa that the entire African continent stands solid with them in their resistance to the impo-sition of White received do sition of White racialist do-mination, in the name of "independence".

of the From every one

FORCED LABOUR IN ANGOLA: THIS SLAVERY MUST END.

twenty and more African lands, which are still under direct colonial or racialist domination, delegates will be present at Addis Ababa, to create together with the representatives of the independent States the image of that unitd Africa for which the greatest of African patriots have always struggled.

At Addis Ababa will be re- COBY membered with pride and anguish the immortal Patrice anguish the immortal Patrice Lumumba, who gave his life for African freedom. And with him will be recalled also the sacrifice of the tens of thousands of Africans, who have been killed by imperia-lism for the crime of de-manding to be free.

The victims of the geno-cide of Salazar in Angola will point their accusing fingers at the enemies of African freedom and de-mand that they be avenged. The martyrs of Sharpeville will be present in the hearts of the patriots at Addis Ababa, crying aloud for punishment for their murderers. murderers.

The imperialists hope, as always, to weaken the force of African unity, exploiting every little difference between hope, as one country and another, making use of such of the weaker elements as are ready to act as stepping stones for neo-colonialism.

The spirit of African unity has, in, g way, been high-TON PAGE 13



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SOUTH AFRICA BATTLES AGAINST RACIALISM: MASS PROTEST BALLY NEAR KAPSTADT.



VICTORY IN KERALA



THE SUCCESS OF COMmunist candidate Anirudhan in the by-election for the Kerala Assembly in the key prestige consti-

tuency of Trivandrum II is the clear and unmistakable verdict of the people against the anti-Commu-nist crusade of the Right reactionary forces in this country.

This victory is not to be taken in isolation. Add the substantial votes secured in the two other Kerala by-elections by the Communist candidate in Pathanamthitta and by the Communist-supported independent in Vazhoor.

These votes were secured in the face of all the worst election malpractices, coercion and corruption, indulged in by the Congress Party machine. But what makes the Communist vote in the by-elections and particularly the Communist victory in Trivandrum, of the greatest national significance is the fact that in each case, the opponents of the Party sought to fight the by-elections round the single, dirty slander that the Communists are "anti-national."

The anti-Communist election campaign was a chain of lies and vicious attacks, calling into question the very loyalty of each Communist candidate to our country. Communist candidates were freely labelled "traitors" - with all the slick skill of the modern stream-lined Communist baiters. A vote for the Communist Party, it was stated ad nauseam by the little puppets of reactionary interests, is "a vote for Chinese aggression." The issue was sought to be turned into the "simple" one of being "pro-Chinese" or "anti-Chinese,"

The votes polled for the Communist candidate are proof that the Indian people reject the anti-Communist lies and slanders. Thousands will not vote for "traitors". No "pro-Chinese" will be returned victoriously to the State legislature.

introspection at least among the many in the Congress, who are not sold out to the imperialist and monopoly interests. The anti-Communist election propaganda, carried out in Kerala in the name of the Congress, had in it the very worst characteristics of the fascist witch-hunt.

Is this the path, down which the Congress will be dragged by the rightist forces, in the name of fighting the Communist Party? The answer of the electorate should awaken democratic Congressmen not only to the danger of this reactionary path, but also to its utter futility. The alternative to the path is the building of democratic unity against the reactionary forces in the country. Let democratic Congressmen turn their faces towards this national duty.

the Congress, have been dreaming dreams of the death of the Communist Party: the sooner they wake up to the reality, the better.

the Communist Party's banner on May 12-Release Communist Detenus Day-are proof of the fact that lakhs of Indians in every part of the country are rallying round the Party, whose central aim is, as always, defence of the interests of the working masses, of the basic national policies of our country.

anti-Communist castles also on their hopes of disunity and division in the Party. Here again, their dream castles are built on quicksands and are doomed to early collanse.

Results of the Kerala elections are new inspiration for the Communist Party and all its members and supporters-new inspiration for reduobled struggle for the preservation of the unity of the Party, for the victory of the great cause of the Party.

PAGE TWO



The victory in Kerala should result in some

The Communist Party is alive and kicking. The wishful gentlemen of the Right, inside and outside

The hundreds of rallies and meetings held under

The enemies of our people are building their

BY VIGILANTE May 17, a change in the ownership pattern of the newspaper. Sole property of Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. NATION "Democracy" And **Delhi Corporation**

The Congress has an absolute majority in the Delhi Municipal Corporation. It holds 73 out of the total of 86 seats. The one-year record of the present Corporation is a record of nepotism, corruption and inefficiency, which nobably is difficult to equal.

secure absolute -power for mittee). Out of the 73 Congress

members as many as 59 are either members of the six statutory committees, or Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Special Con ittees

man of Special Committees-or members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Thrown to the winds is the normal rule that the opposi-tion groups should be given due weightage in the formation of the Committees. Only one non-Congress member has been taken on the Statutory Committees (A Jan Sangh member on the Stand-ing Committee). The rest are all Congressmen, with resultuse of authority.

ant misuse The late The latest scandal is the sanction of the lay-out plan by the Standing Committee in respect of the Jhaboomal Colony. One of the most res-pected and oldest members of the Corporation, former Deputy Mayor Ram Charan Agarwal, has written a letter to the Home Minister, alleging that the Congress-domi-nated standing Committee has nated standing Committee has transgressed its authority by: changing the land use which the Master Plan **a**) has laid down:

b) by accepting and sanc-tioning a private colo-niser's lay-out plan in respect of land, 1160 square vards of which belongs to the Corpo-ration; and c) by giving up its scheme

G of construction of a school on this land, to suit the interests of the coloniser.

A sample survey conduc

NEW AGE

cape, Vissanji Sons & Co., The Bombay Co. and Muru-gappa Chettiar." **B**UT what is most striking is the manner in which the Congress Party in the tion itself is the latest: the Corporation is seeking to use formation of a so-called Ma-its brute majority to violate yor's Cabinet (titled the all laws and regulations and Executive and Planning Com-

kherjee, C. H. Bhabha, D.C.B. Pilkington and Rasik Mafat-Ram Charan Agarwal and Communist leader Prem lal. Sagar Gupta have described A f the formation of this com- weal wealth ties, fostering goodwill among the members, which will be one of the main aims mittee as illegal, ill-conceived and improper.

.The Congress seeks to give the Commtitee even more powers. The two Corporatoss in a press statement say:

"If the present anti-people proposal of the Congress Party is carried by brute majority, it would reduce the actual function of the Corporation only to annual passing of budget and election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor...

the mouthpiece of the British trading interests in India. "If the Congress Party feels that there are lega limitations on the capacity to manipulate decisions at the instance of personal considerations, it would be more honourable for the Congress Party to deman from the Government of India that the Corporation superceded and the entire management of the city's civic affairs be handed over to a nine-man committee of the Delh Pradesh Congress Commitprice, it was rumoured. But

New Ownership Of "The Statesman"

THE Statesman, the mouthpiece of the Bri-tish policy in India, has declared in its issue of last.

ANTI-PRICE RISE WEEK OBSERVED IN M.P.

+ From Our Correspondent

BHOPAL: The Madhya Pradesh Committee of the Communist Party observed Anti-Price Rise Week from May 6 to 13. Since the announcement of the new Central and State taxes, prices of the commodities of daily use have been going up day by day. **P** HE Party has repeatedly but they are not enough to cope drawn the attention of the with the needs of the City.

T HE Party has repeatedly authorities to this serious situa-tion. But the government has not situation. Except some arrests of traders here and there, the Go-ment the net of the sugar and kerosene vernment has not taken any con-crete steps to bring down the

Sale of sugar and kerosene oil should be taken up by the Government, and reasonable pri-ces should be fixed for these two commodifies

prices. It is an established fact that the rise in prices in most of the cases, is artificial and if the Government decides to take stern-action against those who are try-ing to exploit the situation, the prices will come down. commodifies;
 Stockists and agents, who in-dulge in blackmarketeering, should be severely punished;
 All shops should display price lists of essential commodities in bold letters, and the authorities should punish all those stockists and agents who charge black

by the Party in some of the totms of the State, including Bhopal, reveals that there has been an abnormal rise in the and agents who charge black-market prices and issue control price receipts.

OVER 2,500 teachers, includprice of sugar, kerosene, salt, cegetable oil and gur. ing many women teachers. have been thrown out of employ-ment by the state government. Recently the government has opened some fair price shops for distribution of sugar at Bhopal, ment by the state government. This is the usual practice in this State. Every year, a large number of teachers are thrown out during the summer vacations a they are again recruited after the

one of the oldest and biggest British Managing Agency houses in India, it

has now enlarged its num-

Along with Andrew Yule, the paper announces that the "new owners of the Company

yill be drawn from companies belonging to the following groups: Tata, Martin Burn, Mafatlal, Bird & Heilgers, C.

H. Bhabha, Guest, Keen, Wil-liams, Khatau Makanji, Inch-

"The Members of the

Board" will be: A. D. Ogilvie, Jehangir Ghandy, Biren Mu-

A fine example of Comm

of the paper! But the com-

mon man will be inclined to call it an "Indo-British Big Business Deal". The grip of

the industrial and financial

magnates on the newspape

industry has been openly ad

vertised again by this decla-

One of the best produced

newspapers in India, the Statesman had always been

When Bennett Coleman

Co., publishing the Times of

India, changed hands and Sahu Jains gained control over it, it was widely rumo-

ured that the Tatas wanted

to buy the Statesman and

become newspaper proprie-tors. Because the Birlas al-

ready owned Hindustan Times and the Goenkas

Indian Express, the Tatas

did not wish to lag behind.

Fabulous sums of money

rumours

were offered as purchase

subsequently the rumour subsided, though from tim

to time, they kept popping up again. The latest declaration now sets at rest all specula-

tione

ber of owners.

The state council of the Com-

eachers. The Party has reminded the government that it was because of this very practice of 'dis-missal of teachers by the pri-vate schools, that the govern-ment decided to take them over.

P rakash Roy, State TUC Secre-tary and Ramesh Yagnik, Se-cretary of Rajnandgaon branch of STUC, in a memorandum to the Assistant Labour Commissioner, who recently visited Rajnandgaon, urged the state government to take immediate action for the re-opening of the B.N.C. Mills at Rajnandgaon, which have been closed for the last five months. Rajnandgaon, which have been closed for the last five months.

The memorandum exposed the management's claim that the mills were short of funds and that they have been in-curring losses. The memoran-dum pointed out that the aid given by the Government was sufficient to run the mills.

MAY 26. 1963

"The importance of oil and petrol grows and affects imperialsit policies. Indeed, modern imperia-lism has sometimes been called 'Oil Imperialism'", wrote Jawaharlal Nehru in his Glimpses of World History. three Standard companies

prises:

ducer.

Jersey, Socony and Cali-fornia-nearly equal those of the non-Standard enter-

Jointly all seven compa-

that extracts nearly all the

oil of Irann, the world's sixth largest producing

country. Three members of the

cartel-Jersey, Royal Dutch

and Socony, together with Compaigne Francaise des Petroles, compose Iraq Petroleum, in charge of the

seventh largest oil produc-

ing country. Two of them, British Pe

troleum and Gulf, control the vast output of Kuwait, the fourth greatest pro-

Four of them-Jersey,

Four of them.JERSY, Texaco, Socony and Stan-dard of California—own all the flow of the wells of Arabia, the fifth largest

producer. Three of them_Jersey,

Royal Dutch, and Gulf-control most of the output of Venezuela, the world's

third largest producing

country Together these seven

with the French company

control 90 per cent of all the petroleum in world

commerce. From the cartel's

the astonishing total of nearly 10 million barrels a

day. From this swells a net annual (1960) income of \$ 2,531 million.

the astonis

World Of

wells around the globe gush

total

senio

nies compose the partners of the Cons

NEARLY three decades have passed since Nehru wrote the above. Still oil in India remains under the grit of foreign monopoly capital, notwithstanding the significant achievement of the public sector. There may not be many examples of such dis-crepencies in realisation and iction.

, One cannot build up an economy, even less a 'socialist pattern of society', as long as such a vital sector of our economy as oll continues to be owned by foreign capital. This is of particular im-

This is of particular im-portance for Indian economy where shortage of foreign exchange is a crucial bottleneck for the economy as a whole and for the oil industry in particular. The way out is as clear as urgent: Let us get rid of the foreign monopoly in oil industry, nationalise oil

industry. It may be argued that such a step will hamper foreign aid. This raises broader issues about the role of foreign aid from imperialist countries for conomic development.

In this connection, there are two points to note: foreign capital from im-

1 perialist countries is mo-nopoly capital, and

2 capacity to receive foreign 2 capital will depend on the economic strength of the re-

cepient economy. The sole aim of foreign monopoly capital is super profit: more than the average rate of prifit or surplus morofits that it can earn nopoly profits that it can earn at the domestic market. And there is no economic law which governs the magnitude of this profit. Since last three decades, "free oil world" is dominated by the international cartel consisting of seven of oil imperialism. The inter-international companies, call- national cartel in its relented Seven Sisters.

These seven sisters enjoy

Oil Imperialism Such is the fantastic world less persuit of super-profit is not satisfied merely with the domination of the market; it aims at undermining the

a unique position in world market. Their assets and in-come can be seen from the table below: sovereignty of underdevelop

table below: ed countries.					
	AND INCOM	E			
	Assets 1960	Net Income 1960	Net Income 1961		
Standard Oil of New Jersey Royal Dutch/Shell Gulf	7 10,090 8,874 3,843 3,647	689 497 330 392	758 524 338 430		
Texaco Socony Mobil Studard of California British Petroleum	3,455 2,782 2,019	183 266 174	211 294 168		

14.710

Harvey O'Connor in his "World Crisis in Oil" describes them thus: The assets of the Ameri-can and Dutch-British giants-Jersey and Royal butch—are greater than world according to its si those of the other five com- th of brute force. It bined. The assets of the about changing govern

British Petroleum

Total

Price of oil is not govern by the law of demand and supply. The cartel fixes its own price. Its shares are not quoted in any newspaper. It goes about exploiting the world according to its strength of brute force. It goes

2,723

2,531

Source: World Petroleum



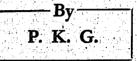
MAY 26, 1963

The memorandum exposed



of underdeveloped countries if of underdeveloped countries if they do not suit its purpose. Indeed, there have been many wars which smelt more of oil than of gun powder. From the Mexican episode in 1918 till today, it is the same story repeated all over again: Persia, Cuba, Kuwait, Ceylon... the role and aim of oil imperialism remained unchanged.

Is it different in India? Not the least. The history of



struggle for the developm of Indian oil industry will bear this out. In its consistent opposition against building up of an Indian oil industry, the strategy of oil imperialism has remained unchanged. Though tactics have changed —it is rather late in the day to bring gun boats-and ins-tead the oll imperialism has hired some professors of eocnomicsi

Even some members of the Planning Commission of our country have fallen victims to their trap. At every step towards development of oil industry they have opposed and sabotaged, and are sabotaging, the course of reliance in oil. Even self. Mountbatten is reported to have used his 'good offices' to canvass the cause of oil monopolies at the highest alter.

We read an ominous report in the Financial Times, May 17, 1963, that "Planners favour private refineries expan-sion", that three million tons of extra capacity is to be commended, one million ton each to the three private refineries. In this case one re-finery will have hundred per

cent expansion. This should not surprise anybody. Machination of the

anybody. Machination of the oil monopolies have been there at every step. Let us now consider the second of the two points mentioned earlier: foreign monopoly capital and stren-gth of the recipient economy. In the context of inter-impe-rialist rivalries and aid from socialist countries, it is possible for an economy to receive and make use of foreign mo-, needs ever more foreign capi-nopoly capital for economic tal. Thus the circle has come development to a certain extent

Acceptance of this type of capital will make sense only necessity of nationalisation if this makes it possible for of oil industry. the recipient economy to be-Oil is of vital importance the recipient economy to becharge the libality of their repayment.

Further, it is most likely ingly on foreign aid, will earnings. At the pu

more. The foreign mono-poly capital need not ope-rate at this stage in the form of aid: it can have direct control, of the economy.

The nature of the economic process is such that the re-cipient country must not only develop its economic base but also do it in time If it is not done in time, the obligations will surpass benefits. This shows that there is a critical point in the process of econo-mic development when the old scheme of things have to be abandoned and new schemes taken up. Indian economy today faces

this critical point. Aiready payments for the foreign loans have begun to be signi-ficant. Overall signal is the stagnation of the growth of national income; even before the Chinese aggression this process had set in. In the first year of the Third Plan, national income rose by 2 per cent instead of required 5 per cent while in the second year it fell by 2 per cent! Can one expect that during the remaining period of the Plan, an annual rate of required growth, 8 per cent (or a little more) will be achieved?

Indian Economy And Oil

As a way out of economic of oil difficulties, which are the result of government's own policies, it has chosen, on the one hand to impose the burden of taxation (e.g. Kero-sene, on foreign exchange argument) and compulpeople and on the other, suc-cumbed to the pressure of Big Business to reduce the super-profits tax. Meanwhile foreign mono-

ESSO (form		Stany	ac)
Burmah Sh	ell		:
Caltex (in			
refinery	at	Visha	akha-
natnam)		1.1	

tal. Thus the circle has come to the full round. It is in this context that one has to appreciate the objective

the recipient economy to be-come free from the need of to our economy, both for in-further foreign capital step by step. If this is not the case, the recipient economy will find itself in increasing amount of foreign exchange will find itself in increasing need of foreign capital, even if it gives up development plans, merely to pay interests need to foreign capital, even plans, merely to pay interests need to foreign capital, even plans, merely to pay interests need to foreign capital, even port earnings. At present, crude oil and petroleum pro-tor worth about Rs. 100 crores are imported annually which accounts for about onethat an economy which has tenth of our import bill and to maintain itself increas- about one-sixth of our export

hardly find further aid any level, the import bill for oil will be about Rs. 600 to 700 crores during the next five or six years. Apart from the question of

ensuring steady supply, there is the question of saving foreign exchange. Oil imperialism is a double-edged weapon: while it skims off the country's meagre foreign ex-change assets in the form of profits, it also keeps the country dependent on foreign aid. Hence, the struggle for the development of Indian oil industry is a struggle against oil imperialism.

Two Aspects Of Struggle

There are two aspects to this struggle: a) Building our own refineries — which would bring a net saving of Rs. 35 per ton of oil; and b) exploration of oil and pro-The duction of crude oil. foreign oil monopolies have fought and are fighting both these operations at every step.

In 1948, when India wanted international oil companies to build one or two refineries in India it was met with a sharp rebuff. In 1951, however, Iran nationalised the oil companies there. The monopolies now had to change their posi-tion; they found it safer to build refineries in the consuming country itself. In 1951, Stanvac and Burma Shell Suanvac and Burma Shell signed refinery agreements with the Government of India, agreeing to build a re-finery each in Bombay.

refinery agreements The are typical of the nature of sory savings on the common oil imperialism: they grossly over-estimated the cost of refineries and under-estimated their refining capacities to secure extraordinary concessions. This is how they have poly capital remains as Cae-ser's wife-it cannot be tou-ched, because government mouflage.

Original capacity	Existing capacity	Revised capacity
(1	n million t	ons)
0.92	1.90	2.40
1.50	2.80	3.50

 These companies have kept to themselves the freedom of choice to import crude oil from their own sources in the Persian Guif crude oil from their world market prices prevailing on the date of ship ment.

0.88

1.05

0.67

G The price of refined products was to be based on import parity price.

They also secured duty protection on most of their products.

 They also secured an assprance that for 25 years there would be no nationalisation:

Thus, although the oil out of their * ON PAGE 15



NEW AGE

PAGE THREE

Notes of the Week

Sy ROMESH CHANDRA

forced to pay interest from the very first year of the loan. Pakis-tan is granted exemption from paying interest for the first five

3 Thirdly, the scaling down of British "aid" would result,

almost automatically, in a scaling down of "aid" from other mem-

larly France and West Germany,

It is worth noting that, as the US spokesman at the Consorti-um's meeting emphasised, most European countries give India merely supplies credit for a short period and on commercial order of integet which con

With the next meeting of the "Aid India" Consortium taking place on June 4 and 5 in Paris, considerable interest is being roused in European circles on the actual direction in which it will move.

national Development Agency; in the case of India; the contribu-tions of the World Bank and the

Mediation &

Surrender

IT is now known authori-

Latively that there was

considerable difference of

rates of interest, wh hardly be called "aid".

sortium

which car

paying years.

bers of the Cor

T.T.K.'S MORALE **OR HARD CASH**

There is a growing sense of despair discernible in New Delhi's pro-West coteries, as the grim reality of Western "aid" bares itself to Indian eyes. The Government's latest top-level emissary, who scarcely hid his belief that he could win over the American masters when he raced to Washington last week, is returning with his "morale boosted" by an interview with President Kennedy: but TTK's mission has seen no advance in the willingness of his American "friends" to meet India's defence requirements in the manner desired and suggested by the Government of India.

T TK's brave comments in Washington would be comic, if they were not so tragic. Asked if during his conversations with Kennedy there were any discus-sions on specific amounts and kinds of military assistance, TTK gave the "weighty" reply: "We have the American Prest-dent's goodwill and that is worth teveral billiton." It is this sort of nonsensical "Aid" Consortium: Shabbiest Deal T is, not only the USA, which is "making suck-ers out of the Indian aid-seekers" (as is being freely asserted today in rather

teveral billion." It is this sort of nonsensical favning, which seeks to cover up the refusal of the US imperialists to meet India's requests to any comprised by other

to most industriculars requests to any appreciable extent. The *Times of India*'s Washing-ton correspondent makes it clear that "any one seeking a precise commitment from the United States about India's, rearnament is likely to be dimensioned is likely to be disappointed.... There has been no such commit-ment yet." The correspondent adds:

"Mr. Krishnamachari has "Mr. Krishnamachari has taken his disappointment philo-sophically. He has been aware of his limitations as also those of the administration. He did not press his demands nor did

not press us demands nor did he receive a firm 'No." There is now no hiding the facts, and every newspaper in the country carries them, that the US Government has made it clear that assistance to India "is likely to be less than 150 million dollars, which is much below India's esti-mated need for about 500 million dollars per year for three years." (TEMES OF INDIA, May 22)

illars per year 10, 2017 DMES OF INDIA, May 22) The rise in TRK's "morale" following his handshake with the boss from the White House is evidently not accompanied by a corresponding rise in hard cash.



asserted today in rather frank slang in many official circles). The British-dearest friends of all - are making them even worse "suckers".

Not Help India More?" Little's conclusion is that "Whatever the reasons for gioing aid, India has the strongest claim; but gets the shabblest treatment." The 'British economist points out that Western economic aid to Pakistan per head of population is twice as much as that to India. He has also drawn attention to the fact that in the crese of Pak-istan, the USA matches the con-tributions of not only the Consor-tium countries, but also those of the World Bank and the Inter-national Development Agency; in "The results of the last meeting of the Aid India Consortium", says the Statesman's special representa-tive, "have been less encouraging than has been generally assum-ed..." The meeting, it is said, "revealed certain attitudes which may eventually become a drag on Indian economic development." IDA are not taken into account. The singers of hymns to the "generosity" of our Western "friends" would do well to learn the facts-before they sing again.

What were these attitudes?

Firstly, the British have laid down that their "military aid" to India should be added to the loans and credits for economic loans and credits for economic development, while calculating Britain's contribution to the Consortium's contribution. This is sortum's contribution. This is rightly interpreted as meaning that British "aid" for our econo-mic development will be less this year than before — and every Bri-tish daily has openly admitted this

AJOY GHOSH MEMORIAL FUND I received the following amounts during the last

week.

A Karnatak Comrade who was till recently working in Delhi has given Rs. 125 collected from among his friends. From the New Age Press, D. P. Sinha and P. Sen Gupta have collected Rs. 40 and Rs. 210 respectively. Sukhendu Ghosh from Bombay has started collection again and has sent Rs. 121 collected from two friends, Pandey and Shah. Last but not the least is Rs. 5 from Teonthar Party Committee with a promise of further contributions.

Last week I had stated that the state committees should immediate. ly set to work on orgacollections nising

PAGE FOUR



their respective states and inform the Centre the quota they have fixed for themselves and the progress made in their collections. Five lakhs must be collected. in May 22 S. V. Ghate



Vijay, only con-of Comrade G. Adhikari and Vimala Adhikari, who was drowned in the sea while swimming near Juhu beach in Bombay on May 17.

We send our sincere condolences to our bereaved comrades in their terrible loss.

us claims. The battle for India's honour and the tendencies to surrende and integrity must be fought more and more round opposition to Anglo-American blackmail

CAPITAL'S REACTIONS TO **KRIPALANI'S VICTORY**

★ From A Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI, May 22: Though the Rightist circles are hailing the victory of Acharya Kripalani in the Amroha by-election as a verdict against the basic policies of the Nehru government, the Congress circles attribute their reverse in this key contest to local factors, organisational weaknesses and internal sabotage.

It taively that there was considerable difference of opinion in high Govern-mental Cabinet-level circles in regard to the Anglo-American-proposal for third party mediation on the Indo-Pakistan disputes. Tone of those who was keenest on the giving of an assurance to the Anglo-Americans that India reported to have been T. T. Krishnamachari himself, who is said to have asserted that such an assurance would accept such mediation, is reported to have been T. T. Krishnamachari himself, who is said to have asserted that such an assurance would assist him of the Government of India [ist. The simple lesson that "surren-et" is not good bargaining have evidently yet to be learnt. The simple lesson that "surren-the Kooren mediation"; Pakistan, two the Rusk-Sandys-Mountbatten pressure gong that two as reacy to a ccept Anglo-American "mediation"; Pakistan, two as reacy to to the Rusk-Sandys-Mountbatten pressure gong that two as reacy to a ccept Anglo-American "mediation"; Pakistan, two as reacy to to the Rusk-Sandys-Mountbatten pressure gong that two as reacy to a ccept Anglo-American "mediation"; Pakistan, through Bhutto, pushed up tig American "mediation"; Pa

boses who had earlier favoured a candidate other than Hafiz Sahib could not be persuaded to throw their full weight in favour of the candidate finally chosen by the Congress High Command. This is the mild way in which cautious tage. They go on to tell how many effective Congress leaders were barred from going to Amroha for that they were considered to be "left" and would embarass the And finally, on polling day,

MAY 28, 1963

The working class of Pakistan, faced with most ruth. less exploitation and utter lack of rights, has been waging an heroic struggle now for months with no let-up despite savage repression. In both wings of Pakistan a strike-wave has now been on for several months.

has now been on for several months. If one were to catalogue the strike struggles only of the last three months it would make a re-vealing record. The textile work-ers of Karachi who had been on strike during February were fired upon on March 1, 1963. Seven workers were killed and fifty were injured although the official com-munique put the number of dead at only three. The firing instead of cowing down the workers made them more determined in the struggle and was followed immediately by a general strike by the entire working class of Karachi. Since then the SITE (Sind Industrial & Trading Estate) — Karachi's industrial peace. No day has passed since when some section or other of workers has not been on strike, the longest to hold out having been the employees of the Pakistan Tobacco Company. The intensity of the struggle can be imagined from the endless arrests. At a press conference hed on April 29 leaders of the Action Committee of the Trade Unions in Karachi stated that no less than 122 labour leaders and trade union militants in the union militants in the third week of April in the third w of cowing down the workers made them more determined in the straggle and was followed immediately by a general strike by the entire working class of Karachi. Since then the SITE (Sind Industrial & Trading Estate) — Karachi's industrial area where lakhs of workers are concentrated — has known no industrial peace. No day has passed since when some section or other of workers has not been on strike, the longest to hold out having been the employees of the Fakistan Tobacco Company. The intensity of the struggle can be imagined from the endless repression and the immeding arrests. At a press conference held on April 29 leaders of the Action Committee of the Trade Unions in Karachi stated that no less than 122 labour leaders and trade union militants, arrested during the preceding two months, were languishing in jail on that date. This was specifically to contradict police claims that only 89 labour leaders and militants were then in jail.

"Unrest And Indignation"

The police, however, admitted themselves that 12 units, most of them textile mills, were at that time affected by strikes and the strike was complete in three of them. It was during the preceding week that 45 leaders and mili-tants of the working class had been arrested in a big swoop within 48 hours and charged with violation of section 144 and threatening breach of peace.

"A wave of unrest and indig-"A wave of unrest and indig-nation prevails in the SITE and Landhi areas after the police action. Steel helmeted armed police are patrolling the dis-turbed areas," reported a Pakis-tani paper describing the situa-tion there.

The biggest action in this period, however, has been the East Pakistan Railway workers' preparation for the strike which was scheduled to start on April 10. Throughout the preceding fortnight, when having given due notice, the workers were mobilis-ing their forces for the srike, the Government carried out whole-sale arrests all over East Pakis-tan, imposed bans on meetings by their leaders. "After demonstrating for some time they proceeded from the gate towards the Pahartail Rail-way Station where another crowd had already assembled. The en-tire crowd of railway employees and outsiders numbering about \$ 8000 blocked the railway tracks, the platform and the yard. The police on duty repeatedly asked t the crowd to clear the tracks but without avail. Tear gas was a therefore used to disperse the t crowd. * By A Special Correspondent * By acting to established practices. "It is a well-settled industrial law (sic) that in the event of sale of any industrial enterprise the new owners are required to main-tain the same condition of work and wage scales, etc., for the workers. No alteration whatsoever sale arrests all over East Pakis-tan, imposed bans on meetings and a censorship on the Press, in-cluding even the papers coming from West Pakistan. Nevertheless contrary to established practices. "It is a well-settled industrial law (sic) that in the event of sale of any industrial enterprise the new owners are required to main-tain the same condition of work and wage scales, etc., for the workers. No alteration whatsoever can be made without mutual understanding with the union con-cerned from West Pakistan. Nevertheless the strike preparations reached a very advanced stage and it became clear for all to see that the workers were extremely in earnest and nobody could stop a fairly widespread stoppage of the Railways with unpredictable con-sequences. Moreover, the Post & Telegraph employees too had rais-ed similar demands and given a strike notice at the same time. The Government thus had as underestimation. Industrial pro-duction has increased by 400 per cent and profits have similar phenomenal rise. registere similar phenomenal rise. The current wave of strike t struggles is product of these con-t ditions. While seeking to tide over the present crisis through re-pression and vague promises un-supported by any concrete steps, the ministers try to draw a red therring across the situation. The West Pakistan Labour Minister Gardezi told pressmen in Karachf on May 2 "that he had informa-g tion from one of his Cabinet colleagues, Sheikh Masud Sadiq, that certain foreign powers were exploiting the labour situation,-but nothing has come to his notice". (Daum, May S) cerned.

turbed areas," reported a Pakis-tani paper describing the situa-tion there. To protest against the "unjusti-To protest against the "unjusti-

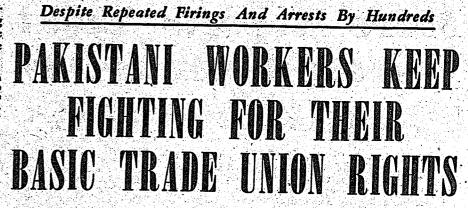
Rail Workers

Of E. Pakistan



Indo-Pak tatks. Reason: Pakistan (and evident-the whole wide world except he wilfully or purposefully blind

to it, under one pretext or the other. The "mediation", "third party" proposal is only the latest form of the blackmail.



mands relating to revision of wages of the low-paid employees. The news of the last-minute concession and of the withdrawal of the strike call could not reach all the centres and workers in many places did go on strike braving police repression and bul-lets. Firing is known to have been resorted to in Rajshahi and Chittagong. A typical press note issued by the Government in con-nection with one such incident reads: "An unfortunate incident took

"An unfortunate incident took "An unfortunate incident took place on Wednesday at Pahariali in Chittagong, apparently as a result of the refusal of a section of railway workers to put cre-dence to newspaper reports publi-cising the EPREL (East Pakistan Railway Employees' League) an-nouncement withdrawing their strike notice. The workers of Railway Workshop, Pahartali, assembled at the Workshop gate and did not join their work on the plea that they had not been told about the calling off of the strike by their leaders. "After demonstrating for some

crowd. "Though the crowd fell hack for a while, it again started ad-vancing and tried to surround the police and overwhelm them. They started showering brickbats on the police, injuring several police officers and ansars. Meanwhile, the crowd which had swelled to about 10,000 damaged some rail-way property. way property.

Police Fire Upon Workers

"The police had ultimately to The police had ultimately to open fire in order to disperse the violent mob. In all 30 rounds, were fired, infuring 19 persons out of whom eight were admitted in hospitals, the condition of two of them is reported to be serious. Ninetyne persons were arrested on the spot.

the spot. "After the firing the crowd fell back and strated dispersing from Pahartali Railway Station. A sec-tion of them again assembled in between Chittagong and Pahartali Railway Stations and obstructed the tracks by placing heavy wooden logs on the tracks and overturning two goods wagons. "These obstructions delayed

"These obstructions delayed train services originating from Chittagong by three hours. The obstructions were removed with

strikes in Last Pakistan, according to Press, reports, is the strike of some 20,000 textile workers of Dacea. Belonging to ten textile mills they went on strike on May 16 and despite section 144 and all the strike is reported to be continuing.

A statement appearing in the Dawn of May 15 explains the background of this dispute. Issued by one Mohammad Sharif who is described as "President of the Pakistan National Federation of Trade Unions" the statement savs: says:

"The developments at Gan-"The developments at Gan-then decide almost invariably in dhara Industries have proved that favour of the employers have the new owners instead of follow-ing the same pattern of good in-dustrial relationship which their predecessors had with the Union, it is ever given by a labour court

up and has to be recognised even by the ministers and the Press. The fact remains, as pointed out in the above statement, that Pakistani employers particularly have been intensifying the exploi-tation of the working class during the last few years and the labour-laws and the machinery to en-force those laws are entirely at the beck and call of these employers. For all practical purposes the wormployers. For all practical purposes the wor-ker in Pakistan has been deprived ker in Pakistan has been deprived of his right of collective bargain-ing and of the strike weapon. The Industrial Disputes Ordinance, 1959, imposed during the Martial Law regime is still in force. Com-pulsory conciliation and recourse to the industrial courts which keep a decision pending for any period between one to three years and then decide almost invariably in favour of the employers have

"It is really a matter of great regret that the new management not only altered the conditions of work and wage scales etc. to the prejudice of the workers but also discontinued recognition of the Union. We strongly protest against this strange trend in the handling of industrial relations and demand that the Covernment use its full weight on the defaulting management, so that the present indusrial strife which is conti-nuing since May 2, 1963, is re-solved.

solved. "It is painful that the Pakis-tand management instead of setting up an improved pattern of industrial relationship has taken a very hostile attitude in an enterprise where industrial strife was not common and the Union's behaviour is responsible and orderlu. and orderly.

"We feel that high-handedness towards workers is growing very rapidly amongst the Pakistani em-ployers particularly. We therefore strongly urge upon the Govern-ment to take suitable steps to arrest the situation, as industrial unrest and dissatisfaction among the workers is already wide-spread."

able to cut much ice. The workers having long experience of these methods can see through them fairly easily. Moreover, the old re-formist leadership now allied with the ICFTU has lost much of its

This statement from the leader workers are forging their unity of a union whose "behaviour is was reflected in this year's coun-responsible and orderly", though try-wide celebration of the May vainly appealing to the 'Govern-nent' to restrain its very masters Karachi or Lahore or Hyderahad, rom indulging in remodence are of thyderahad, Chittagong by three hours. The obstructions were removed with the help of the police..." The latest in the series of strikes in East Pakistan, according to Press, reports, is the strike of some 20,000 textile workers of Dacca. Belonging to ten textile mills they went on strike on May 16 and despite section 144 and all the strike is reported to be continuing. Significant in its own way has been the strike which started on

Even if these hints assume the form of a torrential campaign of lying propaganda along those lines — as is likely to happen — it is doubtful that they will be able to cut much ice. The workers

Lies Can't

Deceive

More Reports About **Release Detenus Day**

West Bengal

CALCUTTA, May 19: The All-India Day to demand release of all detenus held under the DIR was obesrved throughout the state-from the foothills of the Himalayas to the shores of the Bay of Bengal, and it became a mighty demonstration for defence of democracy.

H UNDREDS of meetings Aggression in their propa-and demonstrations were ganda outside and inside the held reaching the message of country, they had put thou-Day to the people. The and for release of detedemand nus was taken up together with the demands for lowering the price of rice other daily necessities of life, reduction in taxes, alternative employment for goldsmiths etc.

In the district of Jalpaiguri. meetings and demonstrations were held at various places. At Jalpaigurs town a big procession of work-ers, middle class people and peasants from adjoining tillages was staged. The pro-cession was led by the dis-trict Party secretary Subodh Sen MLC, Municipal vice-chairman Bimal Hore and Sen MLC. other leaders.

Another big demonstration was held at . Ranaghat, in which tea garden workers from adjacent gardens join-ed with flags and festoons. Meetings were held at Mal and Siliguri where resolu tions on release, nationalisa-tion of banks, supply of rice at fair price etc. were passed.

In Midnapore district, a big meeting was held at Conpai. Geeta Mukherjee in demanding the release of the detenus said that in spite of repression, provocation and goonda attacks the Communists were implementing the Party's re-solution on national de-fence and the detention of enting the Party's rea large number of Communists was nothing but an act of vindictiveness.

Saral Mandal, a local leader, presiding over the meet-ing narrated the sorry plight of the people due to high price of rice. Resolutions were ssed on release. food and nonalignment policy. was

A big procession brought out at Garbeta.

Birbhum · District

Mukherjee, Biswanath mber, West Bengal State Organising Committee of the CPI addressed a well-attended meeting at Mayureswar in the Birbhum district and said that the national defence which should be based on which should be based on peoples' participation suffer-ed if the peoples' leaders were kept in jails. He reviewed the developments during the last months and said that Party's policy was based on assess-ment of India's realities ment of India's realities and not by pressure and threats from anybody.

In Calcutta and industrial areas big processions were brought out, for exam-ple, in Dum Dum, Durgapur nd North Calcutta and other places. At Khardah, Indrajit Gupta

MP, addressing a meeting said that while the Government of India were using olution on Chinese CPI's re

asked sands of communists in jail, Exposing these contradictory actions of the government, he called upon the people to participate in the movement. Gopal Bannerjee MLA and Chairman of the Municipality also spoke, in the meet-ing which was presided over by Rashbehari Ghose. Resolu-

tions were passed demanding release; revocation of the emergency and industrial truce, protesting against rise in prices and supporting gold-smiths' struggle.

Bhowani Sen, Secretary, West, Bengal POC, addressed a meeting attended by several thousand workers and citi-zens at Batanagar, the shoe factory town, presided over by Aurobinda Ghosh, secretariat

member of 24 Parganas DC. Bhowani Sen said that Bhowani Sen said that whenever the demand of detenus' release was raised, the government brought up the ry of security of the country. Were not the hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeers endangering the security the country and undermin ing the morale of the people and what the government were doing to book them, he

He said that the demand for release of detenus was not the question of a few communists, but of fundamental democratic rights. mental democratic rights, for which all Indians, in-cluding the Congressmen fought in the past. Citing the opinions of the eminent jurists, he called for ending the DIR and said that at the DIR and Said that at this critical moment of In-dia's history all progres-sives must fight unitedly for preservation of demo-cratic rights and values. The successful observance

of the day through meetings and demonstrations have gone a long way in dispelling the fear in the minds of the people, whose problems of life are daily mounting and need

Good Response In Bangalore

* FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

BANGALORE, May 17: Bangalore witnessed a big demonstration on May 12. More than a thousand communist workers marched in a procession in the main streets demanding the release of detenus de-tained under DIR. The demonstration was organised by the Bangalore District Council of the Party to observe the Release Detenus Day as per the call given by the Central Excutive of the Party.

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NEW AGE

W ORKERS came in pro-W cession from long dis-tances. The demonstration which commenced at 4-30 PM wound up at 8 PM at Shivaji-nagar, where a meeting was held. The meeting was addressed by Simpson Soans, Secretary, Karnatak State Council, P. Raman, M. S. Rama Rao and D. S. Sriramu-

A significant feature of the demonstration was the participation of women, not only women workers but also the wives of comrades the wives of comrades in detention with their children. The demonstration was impressive with a number of Red Flags fluttering and plademanding the release shree of arrested leaders.

The demonstration of the Communist Party in Ban-galore was the first of its kind after the national emergency. During the last six months the Party has not been able to hold even a public meeting in the city beacuse each time the gov-ernment has come down with a prohibitory order on some pretext or the other. The demonstration held on some pretext or the other. The demonstration held on Sunday has given a new fillip to the campaign here. As the Chief Minister and National Council. The memothe Home Minister were not in station, a deputation met the Home Minister on May 13, and presented him a memo-

A view of the demonstration in Bangalore randum demanding the re-lease of the detenus. Urging the release of arrested leaders the memorandum states that levelled against them and no "neither the arrests nor the continued detention of any grounds have been supplied to them. There is no judicial en-quiry or anp other impartial of these leaders is justifiable on any grounds. Prior to their enquiry. The arrests appear to arrests every one of them was have been carried on accord-engaged in campaigning for ing to the whims and fancies National Defence and for of the Government."

CHEFT P

15

mobilising people against Chinese aggression." ports have come about the mass meetings and demons-

Taluq covered 50 villages, collect-
ed signatures from 40 villages and
held public meetings in a num-
ber of villages. So also another
squad in Nuzvid Taluq toured
for 15 days, covered 39 villages,
and in Tiruvur Taluk covered
10 villages addressed 10 villages ad squad in Tiruvur Taluk covered
10 villages addressed 10 public
meetings A squad in Cannavaram
Taluq covered 9 villages and held
to villages addressed 10 public
meetings In those places.
In East Godavery district,
three squads on cycles covered
all the villages in Rajole, Amala-
public meetings in 10 stillages in the spices of and station
three squads on cycles covered
all the villages in Rajole, Amala-
puram and Samikot talugs. In
West Godavery district, a cycle
squad covered the villages pan-
chayats have adopted resolu-
to some urging the release of
communist, trade union and
kisan leaders.content among the workers, pea-
santry and middle classes. The
going up Sugar is being sold
at Rs. 1-60 nP per kilo. Hotels
in Hyderabad have increased
their rates.In East Godavery
squad covered the villages in
Rasapiram Taluq.This year crops have failed in
some parts of Andhra and the
yield of paddy crop is very poor.
In the harvesting time, paddy
prices have fallen by Rs. 5-7 per
quintal. Paddy and rice stocks
were not released due to shortage
advanced as in previous years by
the banks on the paddy stocks.
Land Revenue in Andhra was
enhanced by two to three times
during this year. Defence Fund
ware collected forciblu from the

rtsan leaders. The campaign is still going on. In those taluqs and districts where they could not organise the cam-paign during this week, prepara-tions are going on to compare during this year. Defence Fund was collected forcibly from the peasants at the rate of Rs. 5 to peasants at the rate of Rs. 5 to 10 per wet acre. No credit is available in the rural areas. As a result of all this, the condi-tion of peasants has suffered a big set back. In several dis-tricts, land revenue could not be not decon non tions are going on to organise this campaign now. During this campaign, both be paid even now.

🛧 From Our

bearable new tax burden of the central and state governments im-posed during this year's budgets. The general feeling among the public is that the arrests of Com-munist leaders is not justified and their continued detention quite unnecessary. Recently eight Com-munists including Baddam Yella Reddi, a secretariat member of the Council, have been released. Yet 15 top leaders like Sunda-rayya, Nagi Reddi, etc., are still in jall. As for the new taxes, there is strong opposition and deep dis-

As for the new taxes, there is strong opposition and deep dis-content among the workers, pea-santry and middle classes. The prices of almost all articles have gone up by 10 to 20%. The prices of articles, like sugar, are still going up. Sugar is being sold at Rs. 1-60 nP per kilo. Hotels in Hyderabad have increased their rates.

Correspondent

Andhra Pradesh

THE week was a tremendous success. Huge demonstrations were organised in Vijayawada, Nellore, Khammammet, Rajmun-dry, and Adoni: 75,000 signatures were collected on the mahajars demanding the release of detenus, 900 falterance unca cent and 900.

ucunancing the release of detenus, 300 telegrams were sent and 200 public meetings were held besides

In Krishna District, squads were organised to cover the villa-ges. One such squad in Gudivada Taluq covered 50 villages, collect-ed signatures from 40 villages and

merous group meetings.

Squads Tour

Villages

MASSIVE CAMPAIGN

THROUGHOUT STATE

HYDERABAD: Andhrapradesh last month saw mas-

sive demonstrations, for the release of Communist leaders

and against the new excise levies, the compulsory savings

scheme and against the Land Revenue Additional Assess-

ment Act. The call for these demonstrations was given by

THE week was a tremendous the issues were taken up: the success. Huge demonstrations vere organised in Vijayawada, Vellore, Khammammet, Rajmun-

the Andhrapradesh Council of the CPI.

e peasantry is vehemently and agitated against the opp be the last straw to break their back.

Democratic sections are de-Democratic sections are de-manding the nationalisation of banking, oil industry, coal mines etc., scrapping of prohibition and adoption of alternative methods for tapping additional resources needed for the country's defence and development and development.

than 2000 posters were print-ed and supplied to all the units. In addition more than 25 thousand handbills were printed and sent to all the units. The Party has given a call to continue the campaign

for release. Meanwhile, the government has released four more detenus in the state. M. H. Krishnappa, Secretary, S. K. Distrite Council of the Party and D. V. Singh, TU leader, from Dandell. Chandukutti from Dandeli, Chandukut Nair, Secretary, Shimoga Dis From all over the state re- trict Council of the Party and Abdul Karim Secretary, Gul-barga Distrite Council of the rations held to observe the Party were released on May Release Detenus day. The 11 With these released, 13 executive committee of the more communists are still in State Council of the Party detention including one MLA National Council. The memo- state Council of the Party detention including one MLA randum further states, "It is had given a call to all the and one MLC. In all, the particularly regrettable that units to observe the Day state government had arrest-these detentions have been marking biggest mobilisation. ed 23 communists on Novem-carried out under the DIR From the state centre more ber 20 last year.

TRIVANDRUM: A whacking victory for the Com-munists, political eclipse for the PSP and Congress trailing behind as a third party-there is an element of drama in the results of the recent by election in the state capital. Even so, the resounding victory of the Communist candidate, K. Anirudhan in the byeelection to the State Assembly from Trivandrum II constituency, beating his PSP and Congress rivals, came not as a surprise but as a confirmation of recent trends in Kerala's political life. While it boosted the morale of the people, a pall of gloom descended on the camp of the ruling party here. THE significance of this first Communist victory in a bye-election after the Chinese aggression and pro-clamation of emergency could Chinos

not be missed by anyone, even by the most rabid anti-Communist elements. Hence the tone of frustration and anger in certain circles supporting the ruling party. The desperation in Congress camp was only to be expected from the very keen nature of the contest in Trivandrum. The constitu was the pocket borough of Pattom Thanu Pillal, former State PSP Chairman and now the Governor of Punjab, who ruled there for three decades like a patriarch. It became a traditional PSP seat becau

moury of the ruling party was voters to vote for the Congress used in Trivandrum to cap- nominee. But his appeal did ture the seat. Knowing its not evoke any response from position to be precarious, it the enlightened electorate.

SIGNIFICANCE OF **KERALA VICTORY** M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR INTERVIEWED

a disorg On his return from Kerala this week, M. N. Govin-On his return from Kerala this week, M. N. Govin-dan Nair, member, National Secretariat of the CPI told New Age that the victory of the Communist candidate in New Age that the victory of the Communist candidate in the Trivandrum II constituency in the recent bye-election to the Kerala Assembly should prove to the critics of the Party that the politically conscious electorate of Kerala are more than ever behind the Communist Party today.

The note than ever bennut it The elimination of the PSP three constituencies, the addi-tional strength of the Communist Party in the Assembly after the Trivandrum victory and the rele-gation of Congress to the position of a third party in the Capital of the State are a commentary on the State are a commentary on the present political situation in State, M. N. said. "By voting, the enlightened elec-Communist, the ellightened elec-torate of Trivandrum has decisive-ly rejected the allegations and charges levelled by Congress ministers and others against the. Communist Party in the wake of the Chinese aggression.

CPI Line Vindicated

M. N. pointed out that the success of the Communist candidate in Trioandrum was the first electoral pictory of the Communist Party in the country Communits Party in the country offer the proclamation of the emergency. The consistently correct line of the Community intervent line of the Community Party on national-political issues has been of national-political issues Kerala election results."

Kerala election results." Though the Communist Party was defeated in Vazhoor and Pathanamithitta, M. N. pointed out, these two constituencies were out this campaign of slander and calumny by responsible Con-gress Ministers and newspapers in lost any seat, but has gained one an attemnt to gain a few votes. and that two a prestige seat in the State Capital. "out, these two constituencies were not in Communist hands before. The Communist Party has not lost any seal, but has gained one and that foo a prestige seat in the State Capital.

MAY 26. 1963 homes and an word of to share to

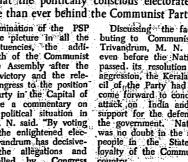
the Communist Party today. Discussing the factors' contri-buting to Communist victory in Trivandrum, M. N. recelled, that even before the National Council passed, its, resolution on Chinese argression, the Keriala State Colin-cil of the Party had unanimously come forward to condemn China's attack on India and to pledge support for the defence efforts of the government. Naturally, there was no doubt in the minds of the people in the State about the State about

Even so, the State government arrested all the leading cadres of the Party in Kerala and kept them under detention. Later they, had to recognise the folly of their action and release all these Com-munist detenus. After that any amount of arrangement the amount of propaganda against the bonafides of Communists would not misguide the voters.

On the other hand, the ooters in Tridondrum had their own experience of the Congress Chief Minister publicly criticising the Prime Minister's policy of non-alignment. The electorate of Trioandrum could assess the worth of both sides, Communist and Congress, M. N. said.



PAGE SIX



K. Anirudhan traditional PSP seat occause It was Fatiom's preserve. Con-gress had never been able to put up a prominent "Nair" fication" was largely used to the thic coat though it had advocate as an independent compel voters to vote for Con-traditional provide the seat though it had advocate as an independent compel voters to vote for Con-traditional provide the seat though it had advocate as an independent compel voters to vote for Con-traditional provide the seat though it had advocate as an independent compel voters to vote for Conwin this seat, though it had advocate as an independent compel voters to vote for Con-begun to entertain hopes and brought the NSS leader gress. In fact, this assumed about it after Pattom was Mannath Padmanabhan to very serious proportions in packed off to Punjab. canvass for him. Mannom all the constituencies where Naturally every trick and held a NSS convention in bye-elections took place. every strategem in the ar-Trivandrum and exhorted Voters were intimidated that bye-elections took place. Voters were intimidated that if they voted for the Commu-nist candidate, their sons and daughters would no government jobs. On the



power to canvass votes. They held ont promises and threats. Chief Minister also in charge of elections, Chacko, openly interfered in the election work. Chacko used pressure to per-suade the official PSP candidate, Thycaud Subra-mania Iyer, to withdraw from the contest and was openly condemned for this in a statement by the Chairman of the Kerala

of the Pro-Congress press in Kerala. "Not only that it is humi



M. N. Govindan Nair

liaiting to the national sentiment of the people of Kerala, but by this propaganda they were play-ing into the hands of the Chinese themselves. Could anything be more palatable, to the Peking Radio?", M. N. asked: The mentality displayed by Congress ministers in Kerala speak not only for their partisan blindness but also for political bankruptcy, he said. he said

Apart from the correctness of the Communist Party's stand on the question of Chinese aggres-ston, the cerry caluable work done by the Party during this period to mobilise the period on their demands, particularly

NEW AGE

Congress ministers openly other hand, they were told abused their position and that if they voted for Cong-power to canvass votes, ress, their children or relatives who had been dismissed. from service after police veri-fication would be reinstated. shankar made special eff- fication would be reinstated orts to canvass votes among The method was open, unhis own Ezhava community, ashamed, and against all The Home Minister who is norms of free and fair elec-811 tions

Calumnious Propaganda

But above everything was the calumnious propaganda that a vote for the Communist Party was a vote against national interests. The Chinese aggression and emer-gency was used to villfy the Communist Party and ques-tion its bonafides. The usual slander about "pro-China" elements in the CPI was repeated ad nauseam to misguide voters and prejudice them against the Communist Party.

arty. Finally there was the appeal to save the "prestige" of the Congress and particularly of the Chief Minister Shan. ker said that he would be disgraced if the Communist candidate won in Trivandrum and he would not be able to go to Delhi then.

The Capital's electorate gave a decisive rebuff to all these slogans and tac-tics and firmly voted for Communist candidates. By their bold action, the elec-torate of Trivandrum has given the lie to the slan-derous attacks against the Communist Party in the context of Chinese aggress'on and emergency.

The elected Communist candidate, Anirudhan, had twice before contested from the same constituency against Pattom Thanų Pillai and had been defeated on both occasions. In the 1960 mid-term elections, he was defeated by a margin of over 10,000 votes by the combination of Con-Muslim League This time he degress, PSP, Muslim League and RSP. This time he de-feated his immediate PSP s. PSP. Muslim rival by a margin of about 6,000 votes. The margin over 6,000 votes. The margin over the Congress supported inde-pendent was more than 11.000.

against the anti-people taxes of the Centre and the State, has done well to ensure Communist victory in Trivandrum, M. N.

said. M. N. strongly criticised the open interference of Ministers in the bye-elections in all the three constituencies. The threat of police verification for government jobs was freely used to intimidate voters. M. N. said that this issue will have to be taken up and fought in a big way by the Com-munist MPs and MLAs, at the Centre and in the State, as other wise there cannot be any

Since the mid-term tions, political alignment in the State had changed. The PSP had gone out of the coa-lition, as also the Muslim League. While the former put up its own candidate, the latter confined itself to a negative campaign against the Congress in the bye-elections. The RSP joined hands with the Communist Party and worked jointly for the success of the Communist candidate. The Communist Party had steadily increased its strength in the Capital in these years and the Party or-ganisation moved solidly and

effectively to win the election. Anirudhan, a trade unionist and popular agitator and organiser had the goodwill and support of the ordinary people.¹ It is worth recalling here that only few months back he was arrested and tried under the Defence of India Rules, because the paper of which he is the editor had published photostat copies of receipts issued by a local authorised collections to the Congress committee for National Defence Fund. The case was later withdrawn and he was released, but immediately arrested another charge. The second case is now in court

The defeat of the PSP in Trivandrum would mark a decisive turn for worse in the fortunes of this party which had played itself out by constant shifts in its position, unprincipled alli-ances and opportunistic policies. Its short-lived honeymoon with the gress cost it heavily when its leader and Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai was literally "kidnaped" by "kidnaped" the Congress and despatched to far away Punjab. Out of power and without any selid plank to reach the people, it had been sinking in the mire of isolation and

It got its worst taste Congress "treachery" when the official PSP candidate was made to withdraw from the contest in the Capital. The PSP had therefore to

*ON PAGE 15

little response. The victory of the Congress in Vazhur and Pathanamihitta was more due

Pathanamihita was more due to Christian sunport. While the traditional Christian byalty' to the Congress is still strong, it, however, does not mean that the Christian population is content with the Congress ad-iministration. M. N. pointed out the widespread discontent among the Christian peasanty over the new move of the State govern-ment to levy airears of land reve-nue for eight years, following the invalidation of the hasic tax on Man by a High Court judgement. M. N. said that the State Party

wise there cannot be any free dand by a High Court judgement. and fair elections in future. M. N. said that the State Party A significant pointer in these unit will draw lessons from the bue-elections. M. N. said, was experience of these bye-elections of the failure of NSS leader Man-mom to mobilise his old streng-together all democratic sections of the In Vazhur. Pathanamhitto the people for strengthening na-ind Trioandrum; his appeals to the Nair voters to cast their lopment and for building a more lot with the Congress found prosperous Kerala.

PAGE SEVEN



WHAT IT MEANS TO INDIAN ECONOMY

The question of nationalisation of banking has been have once again posed before the people in a big way with the introduction of the recent taxation proposals. The poorer sections of the community are being taxed heavily and are forced to save while the financial sharks in the country are left scot-free. The democratic movement in the country has suggested alternative measures to fulfil the Planand to strengthen the defence potential of the country. Sector

the major requiren country. The

The need to trebulate the approach to the banking industry was noted even before the launch-ing commission observed in the First Five Year Plan that "the necessitate its operations more and more in the light of priorities for Plan and less and less in terms Plan and less and less in terms

ATIONALISATION of bank- allowed to eat into the vitals of

and to strengthen the defence potential of the Country. ATIONALISATION of bank-ing has received top priority and to strengthen the defence potential of the Country. ATIONALISATION of bank-ing has received to priority and to strengthen the defence potential of the Country. ATIONALISATION of bank-major requirements of the major requirements of the soft he First Plan. The Plan-the banking system will resistate its operations more and release and less in terms from the staft of priorities for release in terms from the staft of priorities for the private sector today such as bank-ing the Plan, the main justifica-tion the light of priorities for the private sector today such as bank-from the point of view of financ-from the private scetor. ''.' He further stated: "Surpluses right and practice of Indian, as bustry cared for nothing excepti-if fabilous profits and strength-g the grip of the private-find an banks in 1961, which was g the grip of the private-find an banks in 1961, which was g the grip of the private-find an banks in 1961, which was g the grip of the private-find an banks in 1961, which was g the grip of the private-find an banks in 1961, which was g the grip of the private-fin the profit Dr. M. K. Pandhe

The steps taken by the Govern-ment and practice of Indian, as well as foreign, banks were exactly the opposite of what was visualis-ed by the First Plan. Banking industry cared for nothing except their fabulous profits and strength-ening the grip of the private sector on the Indian eccomy. The experience of the first two Plans shows that in this short period the banking industry accumulated huge reserves and

Rs. 7.35 crores against a paid-up capital of Rs. 17.97 crores. The Editorial of the Socialist Congressmon has correctly noted: "If it is borne in mind that the

period the banking industry accumulated huge reserves and the deposits nearly trebled. Such enormous financial power in the private sector is allowed to grow despite the tall talk of developing a socialistic pattern of society. When the Government is experi-encing shortage of finances, this gigantic empire of more than Rs. 1500 crores as deposits is 'try and commerce by the banks

Marmagoa Workers Oppose Pool System

* FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MARMAGOA, MAY 16: The Marmagoa Stevedores Association is making every attempt to force the Dock Workers to accept the so called Pool System to be implemented from June 1, 1963.

THE stevedoring companies are trying to show that by intro-ducing the pool system they are liquidating the contract system (Mukhadami) and that the gang labourers and subsequently the winchmen would benefit by this

The Marmagoa Port, Dock and Transport Workers' Union stands, for immediate establishment, of Dock Labour Board as existing in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The present pool as planned and The present pool as planned and envisaged by the companies would lead to casualization of labour inenvisaged by the companies would lead to casualization of labour in-stead of de-casualization. The pool system would also lead, to re-trenchment, wage-cut and loss of certain other ensiting benefits. *Gerald Pereira*, 1, the general is

Gerald Pereira, in the general secretary of Marmagoa Prot, Dock and Transport Workers' Union stated a few days ago that the

siderably have increased considerably dir-ing the last decade. The total loans given by the banks to various agencies have increased by Rs. 247 crores between 1951-58. The following table gives the break-down of increase in bank have extern by each bank loans sector by 1951 and 1958. sector.

OIL

N S S

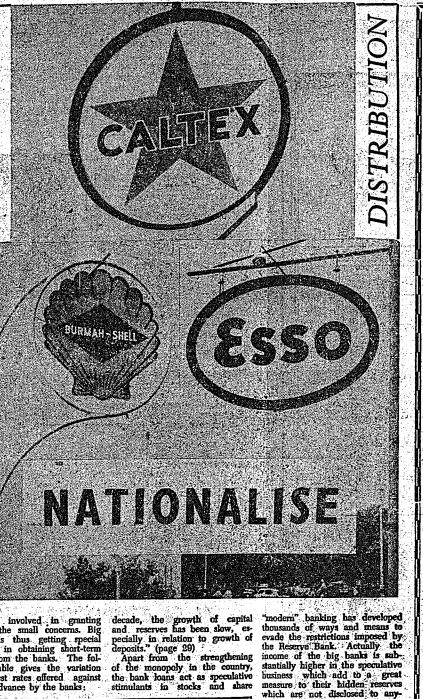
OREI

Increase in Per cent crores of of total Rs. increase

riculture	5.7	2	
rsonal and	See Sector	4.1	
fessional	26.7	11	
hers	7.4	3	
Total	247.3	100	

BIG BUSINESS

Even the policy of giving short-term funds for industry is domi-nantly in favour of big business as it can be seen from the fact that less than a dozen banks con-trol the larger part of the total activity of the banking industry. The close relationship between various Big Business Houses and individual banks is now a well-search scholar in the Centre of this book Some Aspects of Indus-trial Finance in India has noted this development in the present practice of Indian banking. This is what be has to say: "The finance may not only take the form of traditional short-term credit but also of longer term



"risk" is involved in granting loan to the small concerns. Big Business is thus getting special privileges in obtaining short-term funds from the banks. The fol-lowing table gives the variation of interest rates offered against type of advance by the banks:

decade, the growth of capital and reserves has been slow, es-pecially in relation to growth of deposits." (page 29) Apart from the strengthening of the monopoly in the country, the bank loans act as speculative stimulants in stocks and ahare

Range of interest Rates

Variation in the Rate of Interest offered against type of advance (per c

Rs. 17.97 crorest Fabulous in-	activity of the banking industry.	Security Against Advance	Range of Interes	
deed!" The advances made to indus-	The close relationship between		Major scheduled Oth	
The advances made to indus-	various Big Business Houses and		Banks	banks :
try and commerce by the banks	individual banks is now a well-	š (1)	(2)	(S) (S)
그 경험은 것 같은 것 이 가격을 감독하는 것이다.	known fact. George Rosen, a re-			5-C,
1	search scholar in the Centre of		3%-6	4-83
	International Studies, Massachu-	Securities		5-9
Workers	setts Institute of Technology in	2. Gold & Silver Bullion	4-61	
I WUITHEI'S	his book Some Aspects of Indus-	3. Gold & Silver Ornaments	5-7	6-12
	trial Finance in India has noted	4. Shares of Joint-Stock Cos.	43-7	5-95
-I Standama	this development in the present	5. Merchandise —		
ol System	practice of Indian banking. This	(a) Pledged to bank unde		
	is what he has to say:	its lock and key		
DBRESPONDENT	"The finance may not only take	-Foodgrains	5-63	6-9
ATTENDE AND THE	the form of traditional short-term	-Other agricultural	이 전망가 다 날린 것도 가지	
	the torm of trautional short-terms	products	5-7	5%-9
: The Marmagoa Stevedores	credit but also of longer term	(b) Hypothecated to bank	ા અને ગુરુષે પ્રાપ્ય સંપર્ધ જેવા	1.1.2
ry attempt to force the Dock	credit, in some cases directly, in	Foodgrains	33-9	6-9
ry attempt to force the book	others by renewal or extension of	Other agricultural		สร้างให้เรา
called Pool System to be im-	short-term loans, and in still	products	3%-12 3/5	5-9%
963.	others by purchase of securities or.		0/0 21-20	-U-U/A
	loans against the securities of the	Non-Agricultural	NY A	5-9%
Marmagoa Stevedores Association	companies with the group."	products	S%-9	D-07
has not replied to five letters of	"However," he continued, "it	6. Real Estate		0.10
the union urging for discussion on	also contributes to a further con-	Farmland	4-6%	3-10
the issue of the Pool and Dock	centration of control in the eco-	Other properties	S % -8	4-10%
Labour Board.	nomic life of India which puts	7. Fixed deposits with lending		
	new and smaller industrialists at a	bank	4-6%	S-8
To change the existing com-	disadvantage relative to the lar-	8. Other Secured Advances	.45-9	3-95
autions of services unnunerung	ger existing ones in their access	9. Unsecured advances	45-9	8-12
without consulting the workers	to capital market."	fill a sharada garata ƙwallon ƙwallon ƙ		
and the union would amount	Thus the banking industry is	This may be compared with	h market. Banks	nenally get
to violation of Industrial Truce		the rates of interest which bank		nting loans ag
Repolution" he mid	not only showing a tendency of	give to their depositors. It is 0.	5 ainst the security	of stocks and
승규는 아이는 것은 것은 것은 것을 가지 않는 것을 수 있다.	concentration of finance in the		J anist the security	Land A K
The Marmagoa Port, Dock and	banking industry but it also nou-	per cent to current account hold		
Transport Workers' Union has	vrishes the big business and mono-	ers and 3 per cent to the saving	s Sur, "is based up	on a percentag
called upon the Marmagoa Steve-	poly capital and helps them to	account holders. For fixed deposi	t of the value of	ecurities, agains
dores Association to abandon the	strengthen their grip on the	it varies from 3 per cent to 5 pe		is granted an
idea of introducing the Pool in	Indian economy as a whole. It	cent, depending on the period	L accordingly varie	s with the fluc
Marmagoa Harbour and to open	acts as a fetter on the newly-rising.	Thus, utilising the savings of th	e tuations in the va	lue of the parti
direct negotiations forthwith.	small-scale industries which are	community, the bankers ear	n cular securities."	The New Issu
Failing this the Union has made	badly in need of credit facilities.	huge amount of profits. The An	- Market. p. 159.)	
it clear, it will have no other alter-	The interest charged by hunks	nual Report of the Reserve Ban		Reserve Ban
		of India (1961) has admitted that	t prescribed a stand	ord percentag
native but to resist the Pool, even	volved in lending the money. It	despite a substantial growt		loon can h
by going on indefinite strike in			a beyond which he	honker Bu
Marmagoa Harbour, if necessary.	is always considered that more	or pronts or the banks in the pas	t granted by a	UHIKCI, DU
그렇는 여기가 무료되는 것같은 것 않았다.	승규가 물건이 끝들고 말한 것으로 한 것이 했다.		승규는 것은 것이 같아요?	
しょうしん たいていたい かんかく かいかい しゅうかん かんかん			コール・ション しょうかい うみがみ しろ	1 1 1 A A A S S L

While the working class shuns no responsibility in the matter of working tirelessly for the general obligation of the country as a whole, will it be willing to shoulder the burdens that go to enrich the capitalists and worsen the conditions of working people? THIS is a question that consumer necessities of the

has now come uppermost in the minds of workers who have done their best in the situation of national emergency. General

S. A. Dange, General Becretary of the AITUC, has called upon all the trade unions of Greater Bombay, the biggest industrial centre in the country, to discuss this pressing problem and evolve common approach and com-mon slogans and give a united direction to the

workers' mood and action. With this end in view, it, has been decided to hold a conference of trade union representatives in Bombay on May 25 and 26. In this connection the following circular has been issued by S. A. Dange to all unions in Greater Bombay. It is obvious that the trade unions in other parts of the country will also start thinking in this direction and take steps to discuss these issues issues and evolve mon approach for their solution

6 A T the last meeting of the General Council of the AITUC, all mem-bers felt that there was a feeling of irritation in the mind of the working class, a feeling of discontent with the new situation that has developed in the last two or three months. The following questions demanded the attention of

The growing rise in prices and cost of living, especially in food and

The margin is remarked by the persent days and obarks play an important role and solves. The margin is remarked by high and safets socks. The margin is remarked by high and safets socks. The margin is remarked by high and safets socks. The margin is remarked by high and safets socks. The Rural Credit Survey of the Reserve Bank of India concluded that the rual credit facilities. FORREIGN
BANKAS' PHROFITSTS
The margin is mover and variage of price fluctuations in the county and added to their profile. Survey of the Reserve there is scarcity of any commodity and traders hoard the county and added to their profile. Survey of the Reserve there is scarcity of any commodity and traders hoard the county and added to their profile. The state by the fluctuations in the county and added to their profile since deposits in the Mada in the county and added to their profile since deposits of the Reserve Bank to restrict credit facilities.

which are not disclosed to any-

ody. Banks often give loans to tra-

Banks often give loans to tra-ders and businessmen against their stocks, which are quite often used to hoard the goods. The goods are released to the market only when the prices go up and thus a surplus is obtained, a part of which goes to the bank. The middlemen in the rural sector who deal with foodgrains and other agricultural commodi-

Bombay Workers To Confer Plan For Common Action Against Issues Affecting Lives & Working Conditions

Door man The high taxes that fall on the tolling people.

ple. **B** The compulsory depo-sit scheme that affects every worker, and middle-class man, earning Rs. 1,500 a year, i.e., Rs. 125 per month. The scheme also affects the peasantry, the chempeaner model. the shopkeeper, small tra

der, etc. **4** The government is unable to stop the rise in prices and in fact takes measures, which help the rise in prices

The big monled men, The big monled men, the top men of the ex-ploiting class, the big mo-nopolists are enriching themselves at the expense of the toiling people and the government, instead of controlling them attacks those, who fight the evil. The needs of defence and development and the talk of emergency is used more for the benefit of the capitalists than for the nation and the people The working class and the toiling people must now express their discon-tent through some form of action, without which no relief will come to them.

This feeling of the work-ers is already being ex-pressed in many ways. In some states it has led even

to strike actions. In Bombay also, there is the lockout of the National Rayon affecting five thousand workers. There have been actions in various other factories and trades. Many of these ac-tions are sporadic or un-

coordinated. They start on the basis of individual grievances and demands. But behind the back of all is a common feeling to act in defence of the general interests of all, while not denying the ge-neral obligations to the country as a whole. But, the worker is no longer willing to shoulder the working people, though they are ostensibly put forward in the name of the

It is the duty of the trade union leadership of all shades of opinion to give a correct direction to this growing feeling of the workers. In the absence of trade union unity, workers are acting on their own.

It is, therefore, proposed that leaders of trade unions should meet in order to consult on this pressing problem and evolve a common approach and Common slogans, and give a united direction to the workers' mood and action.

To begin with, those of us who belong to the AI-TUC line of thinking should meet. Each union, whether affiliated to us or not should send five repre-sentatives to form the sub-jects committee of the conference. The members of the executive committee and activitists of each union will be the full delegates to the proposed con-sultative conference for unity of action to defend the interests of the work-ing class, the people and the country.

The secretariat of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union will act as the preliminary organising committee

Arab Bank. The nationalisation decree made available to the Government enormous money for the development of national eco-norm

the development of national eco-nomy. The Burmese Revolutionary Council under General Ne Win, which assumed power after the military coup in the beginning of March, in its policy declaration set out political and economic objec-tives of building a society based on "Burmese socialism." The De-claration stated *inter alla*: "In order to carry out socialist plans, such vital means of pro-duction as agricultural and in-dustrial production, distribution, transportation, communications, external trade, etc. will bave to be nationalised. All such national means of production will be owned by the State, co-operative 'societies or collective unions."

owned by the State, co-operative societies or collective unions." The Burmese Covernment had to take immediate measures bowards nationalisation of banks to achieve the objectives laid down in their programme. There is no reason why India should not go on the same path and ensure a rise in the rate of economic development of the country. The only argument against nationalisation has come from the spokesman of monopoly capital, Morarji Desai, who said that the Government has no money to pay compensation to the bankers. Seeing the fantastic profits of the banks, both Indian and foreign, one can easily come to the conbanks, both Indian and foreign, one can easily come to the con-clusion that no': compensation is required to be paid to these con-

cerns. The shareholders have banks, the paid-up capital can be taken away dividends many more returned to the shareholders in times their invested capital in the banks. The some years. The

However, if the Government wants to be liberal towards these

The conference will meet in Bombay on May 25 and 26, 1963. It will be a conference of the trade union leadership on trade union level. Rank and file workers and functionaries of unions should come and discuss what we have pointed out in the pream

The main aim is to unify the workers' actions and not fritter away energies in uncoordinated spontaneous out-bursts. The aim is to secure a halt of the rise in prices, suspension of the compulsory deposit cut, transferring the tax burden to the profits of the rich, and relief in taxes by means of nationalisation banks and so on.

We need not detail here all the agenda. The con-ference itself should do it.

We are purposely limiting this preliminary con-ference to Greater Bombay and to AITUC unions and its friends. After these deliberations, we will try to consult with the leaders of the unions of the INTUC, HMS and particularly with the unions led by George Fernandes and his collea-gues, because to achieve success for the demands. unity and united action is essential. . The place of the con-

ference

Hall of the Bombay Labour Institute, Dadabhai Chamarbagwalla Road, Near Parel Rly. Workshop, Parel

Saturday, May 25, 5-30 P.M. to 8 P.M.—Subjects Committee.

Sunday, May 26, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.—Delegates' Conference.

Public Rally at Nare Park, Parel at 5-30 P.M.

*ON PAGE 10

AITUC Supports Goldsmiths[°] Struggle

The Secretariat of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement on May 16, supporting the struggle of goldsmiths: The Akhil Bharatiya Swarnakar Sangh has been

agitating for the demands of the goldsmiths all over India. Token hunger strikes have been resorted to at various places and now a demonstration is planned at Delhi.

has unfortunately ren-d a large number of dered a large number of goldsmiths unemployed. This has raised serious problems and the press has carried news of some goldsmiths nitting suicide as a result of continuous, unemployment. The AITUC feels that im-

employments to the goldsmiths and wherever necessary arrangements should be made for free training facilities. Being skilled artisans, the goldsmiths can be their voice in support of the easily absorbed either dire- suggestions given above.

HE Gold Control Order . ctly, or after some training, in jobs requiring manual dexterity and precision in the various new enterprises now being set up. In such places priority should be given to them.

At the same time ornamen tal gold should be freed from the 14 carrat rule and conmediate steps should be fined within a ceiling of Rs. taken to provide alternate 5000 per family on pure gold ornaments.

The AITUC goldsmiths of its support to their genuine demands and calls upon all workers to raise

THE ROBESON STORY

Reactionary press in Europe, followed immediately by Indian J(h)ute press, hollared up a canard a few days ago that Paul Robeson has "broken with Communism", become "completely disillusioned" and he would never go again to Moscow" etc., etc.

H INDUSTAN TIMES (May 5) editorially commented:

"The tragedy is too deep to draw a political moral from it. It is to be hoped that in the ranks of the inists who have deprived him of the hopes with which he had turned to them, turning his back to the riches and fame at home in America, there will be some who would continue to throb with the refrain of his songs even as hundreds of thousands outside the Communist world did even after Moscow made him a weapon of its propaganda. His fate is tragic because music and not politics into which he strayed has always been his forte."

Hindustan Times quotes Le Figaro of France which said: Roberson is "aged, financially ruined, alone with the drama of his lost faith"

But what are the facts? Robeson himself, in a telephonic interview with jetskava Russia reiterated his great love for the Soviet people and express-ed the hope of being

among them during next May Day celebrations. Robeson said: "I greet all my Soviet friends and embrace them. I am with

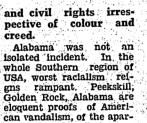
you." Meanwhile, Harry Fran-cis, assistant secretary of the Musicians' Union, who is a very close friend of Robeson, said in London on May 2 that Robeson "considers England as his per-manent home".

He said: He has not broken with Communism, and has no intention of going back to the States. In fact, my guess would be that if he moved anywhere out of this coun-try his first stop would be Moscow." Robeson has been con-

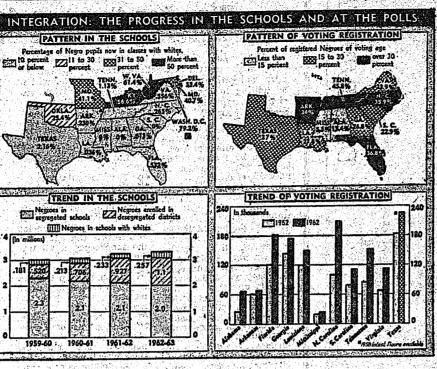
valescing in London a seri ous illness for quite some time. He is staying in England since last five years Harry Francis said that "Robeson is now fit and may return to entertainment, perhaps, radio and television only, before the end of the summer. Robeson is now 65 and he will not do so much work as before."

BEHIND ALABAMA

I T happened in Ala-bama, USA—the land of Abraham Linclon where he fought and advocated for a life of equality; equality be-tween the Whites and the non-Whites. But the happenings in Alabama split open in a jiffy that world of makebelieve where the US paraded about equality



even the minimum civil rights are denied to the Negroes. They, have no rights to yote, to have political representation, to have education except in the segregated "Jimcrow" schools, job opportunities, and freedom from the rule of White Supremacy. All the fundamental rights of theid mentality that American society still fosters. The Klu Klux Klan,



Under Uncle Sam's Umbrella

the lynching-mania racialism and more recently the infiltration of morbid racial hatred even among youngstars can only be compared to Hitler's theory of Nordic superiority. Did not the American police in Ala-bama behave in the same manner of Hitler's S. S. and the White boys in Golden Rock in the typical style of Hitler Jugend?

This happens in the land of Uncle Sam. In the Southern states of USA,

a free man are denied

under Uncle Sam's rule. The map published alongside has been taken from New York Times and it shows that despite the pressure of American pub-lic opinion how slow has

been the process of Negr integration in USA and all the while the representa-tives of Uncle Sam had been about loudly proclaiming their "free world" and "free man'



"Stand back everybody! He's got a homb", Conrad in the Denver Post

WHERE HUNGER STALKS

O F all US families living on wages and salaries, 31 per cent were hit by unemployment or short weeks in the previous 12 months; according to a survey by the University of Michigan in 1962.

At the same time steel production in 1962 was 15 per cent higher than five years ago, but unemploy-ment was only 2 per cent more. In the auto industry 64 per cent more passenger cars were turned out in 1962 than in 1958 with only 24 per cent more workers

In rubber, over 40 per cent more tyres were pro-duced in 1962 with 1,100

workers productivity has risen nearly 80 per cent since 1947. In manufacturing as a whole, 27 per cent more goods were produced in 1958 with only 6 per cent more workers

That is the trend and it is estimated that 20-lakh new jobs are needed every year to offset the elimina-tion of jobs by automation, plus 13 lath more jobs every year to provide work for the new workers en-tering the labour force—a total of 33 lakh jobs every year. But where are the year. But where are the jobs? Uncle Sam has not

-Charvak

The question is often asked whether the evil per-petrated in South Africa is motivated by a blind hatre ed for all non-European peoples. petrated in South Africa is motivated by a blind hatred for all non-European peoples.

THIS question is often fol-lowed by others why does the present fascist re-give cling so stubbornly to the long-refuted belief that

anti-social, anti-democratic, mon ownership, pseudo-philosophy of apar-theid in open defiance of The Dutch wel world opinion—a world opi-nion which is becoming increasingly aware and more critical of all forms of oppres-sion, be it racial, colonial or class oppression?

The answer to all these questions is to be found in questions is to be found in the economic foundations on which South African society rests. The bare fact is that the South African economy is sustained by an inhuman ex-ploitation of non-White labour. This incredibly cheap bour. This incredibly cheap form of labour exploitation (partly) the comparative in-dustrial advancement of South Africa, explains the the White section of the po-pulation and very largely explains their raceconscious-ness and racial arrogance. Cut off from the inberal traditions that were sweep-tified by the constant clashes with the African peoples and having no other relationship with the non-Whites except on the basis of master-slave relationships (as they would have it, civilised and uncivi-lised), the Dutch settler befour. This increasing cheap form of labour exploitation (partly) the comparative in-dustrial advancement of South Africa, explains the high standard of living of

In short, the coincidence of class exploitation and ra-cial oppression is reflected in every aspect of present-day South Africa. Thus the pre-sent rulers of South Africa. cannot and dare not abolish the colour-bar system for by doing so they would be des-the colour bar system for by the desaging so mey would be des-troying themselves. They are caught up in the logic of their own positions. Thus the cease-less churning out of virulently racialistic legislation.

The beginnings of these beculiar features of the South peculiar features of the South African economy can be trac-ed back to 1652 when the Dutch colonialists first began 0 settle at the place they to cell the Cape of Good Thus the Cape Colony from a 1652 to 1800 developed in its own peculiar way, from a slave society to a patriarchal feudal society. ed back to 1652 when the Dutch colonialists first began to settle at the place they came to call the Cape of Good Hope. At first, the Dutch had no intention of colonising the Sorbed in marauding the East and the Cape appeared to be and the Cape appeared to be a convenient half-way staa convenient half-way sta-tion. Gradually, however. face with a new world pheno-mena-capitalism. Both from there grew a settler popula-tion. They found the land fertile and the climate in many ways similar to South-

The Dutch well-nigh exter-minated the Batwa and the abolished slavery in 1830s and militant trade unionism. New British and American capital minated the Batwa and the abolished slavery in 1830s and militant trade unionism. New British and American capital Khoi-Khein whom they con-temptiously described as temptuously d Bushmen and Hottentots. Many of them the Dutch enslaved, for the Dutch farmer, by now owning huge acres of land, was beginning to feel the tich for cheap black lapour.

Dutch Exploitation

Cut off from the liberal nave it, civilised and uncivi-lised), the Dutch settler be-gan to develop that narrow, prejudiced psychology which is a characteristic of many of them today. them today.

They began to conceive of tained by the Calvinistic tra-ditions of their religious be-liefs. All these factors men-tioned thus far constitute the foundations of apartheid.

face with a new world pheno-

WFTU Protest Against Repression In Somali

On May 14, the Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions sent the following telegram to the Somali Federation of Labour, protesting against pepression in Somali.

T HE World Federa-tion of Trade Unions solidarity. On behalf of our 120

has heard with profound indignation of the ruth- million members we pro-less repression by the test energetically against Somali authorities of the general strike orga-nised by your organisa-tion on April 16, and of the May Devide the source of the sector of the l of punishment of those trans-ponsible for these crimes, ns- the release of those impri-soned, and the satisfaction of of the demands advanced the May Day demons-tration. Following this repression dozens by the strikers. strikers were arrested, four of them killed and seventeen injured.

Renewing once more our fraternal support we support we success in and your strengthen

wish you full your struggle efforts for the We wish to pay homage to the victims of this re-pression and assure your efforts for th organisation and all Somali ing of unity.

The nationalisation of banking ander the present circumstances will play a progressive role because it will act as a check om the rising monopoly in the coun-try. It will give enormous money in the hands of the State to deve-lop public sector and the surplus of the banking industry can be suitably used by the State for strengthening the economy and defence potential of the country. The present atmosphere in the

PAGE TEN

Final States of the banks will work under the socialisit system it will only strengthen the States of the present circumstanting the decomposities of the contrigent will give a progressive will give a socialisit system it will give a progressive will give another will give a progressive will give another will give

Nationalisation of Banking

1.10.14. 5

working class and the poorer sec-tions of the people. Defence or no defence, the bourgeoiste is more concerned with its fabulous profits and this fact has been proved time and again during the last six months. Therefore, unless the people in our compared who are very much

Therefore, unless the people in our country, who are very much concerned with strengthening the independent economy and defence potential of the country, through a broad based campaign, force the Government to take imme-diate steps to nationalise banks, the burdens on them are bound to increase in the days to come. The fact that inequality in the country has grown despite the Avadi resolution and acceptance of the creed of the socialistic pat

tern of society, does not require any proof. It has been admitted by various official enquiry com-mittees and Reports. mittees and Reports. It now remains for the people to, act and compel the Covern-ment to take steps in the progres-sive direction to safeguard the interests of the common man and

the country. (May 20) NEW AGE

fewer workers than in 1958. On the railroads

come up even with a par-tial answer.

MAY 26. 1963

MAY 26, 1963

up a new era of dispossession cated white workers formed for the invader was now more than eager to snatch land. kes and spoke in the name of socialism. But that outlook defeated the comparatively small band of Dutch frontier-time. Areas and spoke in the name of socialism. But that outlook was bedevilled with racia-lism. They resented the inup a new era of dispossession men. The Africans had great trusion of the military leaders. But they looking upon l were not united. The Dutch welcome comp played off one tribe against another and so pave the way for the eventual subjugation of all. The Dutch or Boers as they now came to be called, eventually settled in two lit-tle Republics which they call-ed the Orange Free State and Transvaal Republics. Equa-lity between black and white in these so-called Republics was simply not tolerated.

Roer War

The British viewed these developments at first with a certain misgiving but with the discovery of fabulous de-posits of gold and diamonds in the 1870s their attitude became one of open hostility. British capital poured into the tiny Republics. This only served to sharpen the rift between Boer and Briton. They ultimately fought a war in 1899 in which the ight of British imperialism had its way.

This defeat did not quelch the Afrikaners' (the Boers) desire for independence from the British and their desire to subjugate the African and other non-White peoples as they thought best. In 1909 the two parties compromised. The British imperialists handed over the political appara-tus to the Africans but continued to maintain economi unued to maintain economic hegemony. The Union of South Africa was formed and the Constitution formally legalised the continued subservience of the overwhelming majority of the popula-tion. Thus South Africa is an early instance of pseudo-in-dependence and neo-colonia--colonialism.

The new South African Parliament immediately set about its main task viz that of securing sufficient cheap labour for the mines and in-dustry. They passed legislation controlling and regiment-ing the movement of African labour. In this the "pass" was the king-pin. In 1913 they dispossessed thousands of peasants who had no alternative but to migrate the towns and mines. Th Thus was the African drawn into the vortex of capitalism.

More or less simultaneously came another phenomenon. With the constant stream of

trusion of the black worker, looking upon him as an uncompetitor ready : to. accept a lower salary.

APARTHEID

Industrial Unrest

1922 was shaken by intense industrial unrest after which the Government was forced to step in and ccm³ to terms with the white worker. In a series of legislations they as-sured to the white worker an altogether special status. He became a privileged and pro-tected worker. We may describe him as a white labour aristocrat. On the other hand, the black worker was con-demned to inferiority, denied openings into skilled employ-ment and apprenticeships and denied the right to go on strike.

Objectively what the Government succeeded in doing was to bribe a section of the working class (the Whites) and set them up as a buffer between their (capitalist-imperialist) interests and the interests of the exploited and the black majority.

Thus the colour line became more and more firmly drawn and thus the South African Parliament had to constantly set itself the task of seeing that the basic structure was maintained. To the many laws there had to be constant amendments plugging up one loophole after another.

The so-called Nationalist Party came to power in 1943 with the slogan of Apartheid Their opposition to the pro-imperialist Smuts Governimperialist Smuts Govern-ment was on the grounds that the latter was not doing sufficient to prevent that dreaded nightmare, the integration of racial groups which economically, at least the rulers are powerless to prevent. Apartheid promised. a solution to the new prob-lems that were besetting the ruling class Afrinkaner theoreticians led by Verwoerd, Strydom and Malan drew up a blueprint envisaging the eventual partitioning of South Africe planer main Africa along racial, tribal and religious lines.

We have endeavoured to trace the origins of Apartheid in South Africa. We have tried to indicate that the chief beneficiaries are firstly With the constant stream of the monopolists viz the min-immigrants from Europe ing and industrial magnates came also the influence of who exclusively tied up with

abolisned slavery in 1830s and the intolerant Dutch, incap-able of conceiving any other relationship with the African people, fied from the Cape Colony and embarked on what they described in their history as the Great. Trek which provides the fuel for the apparent conflict be-tween English-speaking white what they described in their and white workers were have the appendix build white history as the Great Trek, or less ruthlessly exploited, tween English-speaking white For the Africans, this opened. The relatively more sophisti-up a new era of dispossession cated white workers, formed speaking white South Africa.

* By A SOUTH AFRICAN

The present situation in so of socialism. But that outlook was bedevilled with racia-lism. They resented the in-siderable rethinking in methods of struggle. The people have begun to question pure-ly non-violent methods. Sabotage and terrorism are increasingly becoming the order of the day. Progressive politiof the day. Progressive politi-cal organisations, almost all of them now banned, operate underground. Their ship has now becor leader-South Africa from 1910 to bold, more daring, more auda-

> It would appear that there are two quite distinct under-ground movements function-ing today. First Umkanto We Sizwe (spear of the nation) backed by the African Natiobacked by the Annean National Congress, pledged initial-ly at least to sabotage tactics, and second Pogo supported by a break away group from the ANC, the Pan-African Congress. Poqo believes in purely terroristic methods. The differences between the PAC and ANC are fundamen-tal and concern particularly their attitudes towards progressive whites and the white workingclass. There are indi-cations, however, that the PAC is veering away from its frankly racialistic postures.

Workers' Unity

This is only to be welcom-ed for the road to freedom in South African is only through unity of all democratic forces in the country and so weakening the racialists at every point. In point of fact, in the long-term, the interest of the white workers is interlocked with that of the black worker. Furthermore in the short term Apartheid likewise operates against their interests. It means for the whites, political and cultural isolation from the rest of the world; it means diversion of capital into unproductive capital into unproductive sources, i.e. strengthening the army and police; it means the denial of civil liberties for corresponding legislation affects both white and nonects both white and non-white; it means also uncer-tainty and fear. Significant sections of democratic whites are beginning to realise this increasingly.

In short, it is a cardinal error to over-estimate the strength of the white ruling class in South Africa. have yet to be tested by They by the united strength of all who desire the overthrow of the racial monstrosity. When this ractal monstrosity, when this happens the glorious, strug-gle in South Africa will trium-phantly unfold itself and lead up to its inevitable con-

PAGE ELEVEN

BERLIN LETTER

* From Kunhanandan economy. According to pro- to-be responsible for death

under control, demand infor-mation and absolve workers

The Committee members

are, among others, the Head of the Central Administra-

ple from leading branches of

BOOK REVIEW

big for the CIA, the outcome notwithstanding.

CIA, the Central Intelligence Agency of the United

from their duty.

Witch-Hunt Against Journalists In W. Germany

BERLIN, MAY 18: Violating freedom of press gua-ranteed in the West German Federal Constitution, the Adenauer Government has started a witch-hunt against GDR journalists working in West Germany.

THE Bonn offices of ac- declaration of freedom of of GDR news agency ADN, daily Neues Deutschland and Berlin Radio were raided by Adenauer's political police o 13. Police arrested correspondents and May 13. Police confiscated several papers and working materials of GDR journalists. The offices of the correspondents of the "Berlin Press' Bureau" which supplied news to several Berlin newspapers were also raided. The teleprinters in their offices were sealed.

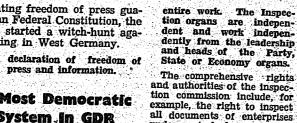
According to Chairman of Hamburg Journalists Union, police action was directed against journalists whose names are blacklisted in the Ministry of Interior of Bonn Governi ont

Among the material confis-cated from the journalists are a record of anti-fascist songs and books and pamphlets against Hitler and fas-

According to the information available today, the ar-rested journalists have been released on probation .

The Editorial Board of Neues Deutschland, ADN and Radio Berlin has strong-ly protested against the illegal measures taken against their correspondents. Neues Deutschland said today in a commentary that the most preposteron invented against the journalists which journalists which even sur-prises methods of Herr Goeb-

The International Organisation of Journalists (IOJ) from its Prague headquarters has sent a strong protest telegram to Bonn Ministry of Interior condemning the persecu-tion of democratic journa-lists. The IOJ accused Bonn politicians and said the persecution of pressmen was a flagrant violation of in-ternational agreements and



Most Democratic System In GDR

THE formation of an organ of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection was decided by the Socialist Unity Party's Central of the Central Administra-tion for Statistics, represen-tatives of mass organisations, journalists and working peo-Committee and the GDR Council of Ministers. As the most democratic con-trol system ever in Germany, an announcement said, it is to organise the implementation of decisions and directives, to help the heads of the state and economic organs in realising their tasks, to prevent in advance, errors and damage or to correct them in time

An Engineer Heinz Mat thes was appointed head of the Central Committee of the Workers and Peasants Inspection. At the same time he was made Minister and Mem-

NEW THREAT TO CUBA

A new threat to Cuby work of listening devices has been nosed.

THE USA and Great Britain have reached agreement on the constru-ction of an undersea-weapons-testing centre in the Bahamas, right at the doorsteps of Cuba.

The test centre to be built in international waters off Andros Island, will develop anti-subma-rine defences "and tactics for hunting down enemy submarines.

The centre is expected to be ready for operation centre will be transform-within next two years. The ed into an arsenal for et facilities, including a net- tacking Cuba.

PAGE TWELVE

3 Any one can imaging what the objective of this centre is? In the name testing of weapons, the

2

200

ed into an arsenal for at-

It was therefore no wonder that the United States News and World Report described the activity of CIA as: "too many frills, too few results."

How was the CIA born? How it functions? Who controls it? How does CIA constitute a cons-tant threat to democracy and How was the CIA contriction in a most if functions? Who controls it? ignominous position. He, of How does CIA constitute a cons-tant threat to democracy and blames on his shoulders but hard-peace? Iv any one believed him. By then Very few people know the every one knew that the CIA answers. peace?

answers

That is why Norman Cole, in his book CIA^o, has done a great job by laying bare the anatomy

NEW AGE

sub-commissions (branch inspections) for various economic spheres. Furthermore, corresponding bodies-prima-marily on an unpaid basiswill be formed in the coun-ties, districts and all plants and institutions.

The decision recommends to GDR parties and mass organisations to delegate the best and tried members to the inspection, thus guaranteeing effective participation in the new organs of widest circles of all strata of the population in the interest of mon socialist

The comprehensive rights More Light On Nazi Crimes

S ENSATIONAL details on the Nazi crimes of the Wuppertal (West Germany) Attorney-General Rudolf Reuter were submitted to newsmen on Tuesday by the West German lawyer Dr. Ammann in Bonn.

This material shows Reuter

duction principles, there are sentences passed on two Cze-sub-commissions (branch choslovak citizens in 1944 choslovak citizens in 1944 when he was prosecutor at a when he was prosecutor at a Nazi special Court in Prague.

Reuter at present functions as prosecutor in the political trial of Lorenzy Knorr and is a Central Committee member Central Committee member of the West German Peace Union (DFU); Knorr is to stand trial in Solingen on Friday for having—with reference to the verdict of the Nuremberg military post-war trial of Hitler's Generals called those Generals mass murderers of a criminal war of aggression and for having demanded their removal from office

Dr. Ammann told news men in Bonn that he had received the documents of Renter's crimes from the Justice Ministry of Czechoslovakia. Renter was in-cluded in the Czechoslovakian list of war criminals under the No. A-38/87. The Association of Czechoslovaist Resistan kian Anti-Fas ce Fighters had filed Court actions against Reuter with the responsible State pro-secutor as early as March

CIA By Norman Cole

parts of the world. He quotes a number of sources in support of his observations and facts. Most of these sources are American.

States of America is the biggest espionage set-up in the world. But its activity is not limited to spying alone. It is an organisation of American imperialism for forcing its dictat in other countries, by any means. No work is too One learns with horror from this book the wide range of acti-vities of this infamous organi-sation and how it is responsible

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

It was no wonder that the then top brass of USA, President Eisenhower, learnt with horror much later what the CIA. had done about the U-2 espionage flights that landed him in a most transmuse mettion. Norman Cole has done a great Norman Cole has done a great service to the cause of demo-cracy. His book will interest not only a particular section of peo-ple; its appeal is far more wide. Nao Yug Publishers has brought this valuable work within the easy reach of readers keeping it moderately. priced.

-Sadhon Mukherjee

Norman Cole in a searching probe brings out the aims of the CIA and its objects in various [°]CIA by Norman Cole, Publishers: Nav Yug Publishers, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6, pp. 250, Rs. 4.

Calcutta: The West Bengal Government proposes to introduce a Bill in the forthcoming session of the State Legislature for "better control of dramatic performances" in the State and published the draft of the Bill in the Calcutta Gazette. The Draconian character of the proposed from artistes and cultural workers throughout the state.

The West Bengal Government has seen to it that even the loopholes and lacunae which existed in the law of the British days were removed and the

days were removed and the overthrow of the government, in-"control" over cultural life is juring religious sentiments, ob-scenity etc. And who is to judge "Whereas it is expedient to the undesirability or otherwise of ovide for hetter control of a drama? The Police Commis-amatic performances in West sioner of Calcutta and district engal...", states the preamble to magistrates in the districts. And Bengal...", states the preamble to magistrates in the

Madhya Pradesh

RELEASE DAY OBSERVED

BHOPAL: A statewide campaign demanding rélease of all Communist detenus was launched on May 12 in response to the call given by the CEC of CPI. In a number of towns and villages, the Party organised protect meetings and demonstrations.

A of the Party organised a week from May 6 to May 12, during which there were a Gupta, G. P. Sriwastava, Mo-hin Devi and Aziz Qureshi. In the meetings of fac-tory workers, demand was

ker in the meeting. A meeting was held at week from May 6 to May 12, during which there were a number of meetings held in different parts of the city. These meetings were add-ressed among other by B. K.

*FROM FRONT PAGE

4

constituency, where the op-pression of the peasantry and the general mass of peo-ple at the hands of the Conpie at the hands of the Con-gress administration in the matter of forced collections for Defence Fund, and the new tax levies, played a big role in the defeat of the Congress.

In Jaunpur, however, this could be smoothened over by the Congress candidate, who has not identified himself all that the Rightwing Congress leadership stands for and doggedly defends.

ASSAM FOOD SITUATION

Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Gauhati

Texpur, Dibrugarh, Gauhali and certain other places in lower Assam have also been experiencing scarcity of rice. The situation in the state capi-tal is also not very comfortable. Often the local market goes short of rice and fair price shops report dearth of stock. In the onen market ice is availthe open market rice is avail-able at Rs. 32 to Rs. 40 per 40

preparati

the country.

not prepared to allow their living standards to be still further cut down, while the monopolists and the vested interests are allowed to go scot-free. Support is grow-ing with every day for nationalisation of banks, oil, etc. and similar measures to

raise resources for defence and development, without adding to the burd-ns of the working masses. The workers have begun to

one unless attempts were made to

might somehow pull on if they could get wheat, instead of rice, the people of the hills would hardly find wheat as a substitute. Except those who have been liv-ing in towns, the hill people are so much unaccustomed to wheat that they do not even know its preparations.

one unless attempts were made to obtain enough of stock of rice from outside the State through the Central Government. But the state government, though it admitted the correctness of this contention, the correctness of this contention, appeared to be complacent. The argument that under the impact: of the sudden border flare-up there were upsets, will convince a very few. It was imperative to build up a dependable stock. Had that been done in time, the present situation would not have arisen. Whatever mistakes might have

an African community." Addis Ababa will not in one Hence united action on common issnes by all demo-cratic forces, particularly the countries of their tion, and have struggled to-gether with them for their independence. United leap establish that States of Africa, which Preof the working class, the peasantry and the oppress-ed middle-class is neces-sary to defend the people sident Nkrumah desires. it will take steps towards In the African peoples' greater cooperation in all fields. sary to defend the people from the anti-people be-haviour of the Congress Governments, and to save the people from being made tools of the reactionary forces, who work to line up the country with the Analog The essence of this coope-ration is resistance to neocolonialism they can colonialism. At the present time, all Africa faces the most -ever ready to give them every form of cooperation in the building of indepenacute danger from the ever increasing economic pene-tration of foreign capital, above all from the USA. Neothe country with the Anglo-American camp and to re-ject the policies of non-alignment, of democracy, Whatever mistakes might have been committed in the past, at present there is no ground for any complacence on the part of the government as expressed re-cently by the state supply Minis-ter who maintained that there was no mines for jumpy though these dent economie and in every other field. All progressive colonialism seeks to take a grip of one African country All progressive mankind will watch with the deepest peace and socialism, in de after the other; and the struggle for African unity is fence of the country and interest the proceedings of the Addis Ababa Conference. New Age joins the rest of the exploited masses. the struggle to join forces against the new attacks of imperialism and colonialism. The Communist Party Kg. Immediately after the last year's was scarcity in some districts. Un-flood devastations it was pointed out by various quarters that the "mood", the situation might go current year would be a difficult out of control. ledges itself to join with all the Indian people in wis in the fulfilment of these Asia has the closest ties the Conference the greatest democratic tasks. (May 23) Afro-Asian solidarity is a faccontinent. Success. (May 22) NEW AGE



theatre, Jatra, tableaux, panto-mime, singing, dancing and even 'Nam sankirtan' or religious chanting. The Bill has left nothing to chance. The government has re-served the right to prohibit per-formance of any 'undesirable'? Incitement to violence, murder (1), overthrow of the government, in-juring religious sentiments, ob-scenity etc. And who is to judge the undesirablity or otherwise of a drama? The Police Commis-

WHICH WAY ARE MASSES MOVING?

The working people are

The rising prices and the show their discontent and *FROM FRONT PAGE The rising prices and the heavy taxes on necessities of mod of irritation at the gress Minister at that, was a life, the Compulsory Deposit worsening conditions in a foregone conclusion. The same attitudes were ple aspects of the Budget taken place in various parts have resulted already in a constituency, where the op- wave of discontent all over the op- taken of the computer taken place in various parts and the show their discontent and mod of irritation at the mod of irritation at the mod of irritation at the mod of the constituency.

All this is reflecting itself in the by-elections in one way or the other. The reactionary measures taken by the Congress gov-ernments in imposing bur-dens on the people and help-ing the big menopolity and ing the big monopolists landlords to enrich the themsel ves at the expense of the peopl, have to be fought by all the democratic forces uniting on a common platform.

Some of these democratic forces are inside the Con-gress also, against whom the Rightwing there has opened a subtle underhand offensive Reaction from outside is helped by reaction from inside the Congress also.

its "better control"! Not only pre-censor. Even after that the financial burden imposed by the bill will make it impossi-ble for the amateur troupes to perform. The owner of the hall or the land where dramatic per-formances will be held will have to take on the control of the second sec

what is to judge if y or otherwise of he police Commission and district the districts. And to such people will be left is district and district the judgment to decide desirable time.
 Wastava, Mor Qureshi.

voice of protest. More than fifty cultural or-ganisations came together and held a conference at the Cal-cutta University Institute Halt on May 13, under the prest-dentship of Manmatha Ray, the oeteran dramatist, and unequi-

of Bengui. pointed out that the bill if pusseu and enforced would render a large number of people connected e with dramatic art and perfor-mance unemployed. il- Many wellknown artistes and on directors including Utpail Dutta, to Sudhi Prodhan, Gangapada Bose, m. Charuprokash Ghose, Kiran Mat-

21 Workers Reinstated

BHILAI: The workers of Rajhara iron ore mines (Bhilai steel project) won a notable success on May 17 when they compelled the management of the steel project to take back 21 workers who had been retrenched a day earlier.

in the town on the day and works committee memthese workers were re-trenched and the union-Samjukta Khadan Maz-Sangh (AITUC)-sent elegrams to the Union Labour Minister and plant authorities requesting them to reinstate the workers.

M ORE than a thousand workers alongwith a num workers demonstrated ber of union functionaries bers went on a "sit down till they are taken back". action from early morning. Seeing the mood of the workers, the manage-ment decided to reinstate the workers forthwith without any break in their

Next day the retrenched service.

African Unity Zindabad

*** FROM FRONT PAGE**

lighted in preparation for Addis Ababa by President Nkrumah's latest book Africa Must Unité, which has just Conference. been published. Ghana's Pre-sident puts forward his thesis Africa have sharply in this book:

and last, and as Africans, our best interests can only be secured by unity within

tor of decisive significance for world peace and national independence. That is why the Asian peoples are deeply interested in the Addis Ababa

Ababa by nah's latest book Africa interestion Unité, which has just Conference. published Ghana's Pre-it puts forward his thesis Africa have always been the ply in this book: "We are Africans first found in many parts of that "We are Africans, continent. We can be proud of those Africans of Indian origin, who have thrown in their lot with the peoples of

struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neoabove all on the solidarity of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries

PACE THIRTEEN



فقصدة بشيوين أ

WORLD Spaceships, Not Bombs

The whole world has joined in expressing its joy at the successful space flight of the American astronaut, Gordon Cooper. One more victory has been won by man over space. And eagerly we look forward to more such victories, spelling still further advances of

IT requires no intritate mathematical calculations to see that Cooper's flight, which is the largest ever completed by a US cosmo-naut, is still far shorter than last Soviet space flight by Andrian Nikolayev. It is Cooper's 22 orbits to Nikola yev's 64, which sum up the gap which still exists between Soviet and US scientific achievements.

This does not in any way lessen Cooper's achievements or make him less worthy of the world's plaudts. But each time a new scientific victory scored over space. the old. old question poses itself once again before mankind: Science for peace or for war?

If Cooper's success can d to the strengthening of the peace forces—parti-cularly in the USA—that would be its biggest achie-vement. The world wants more and more space-ships; wants no more bombs.

SOUTH AFRICA: SUPPRESSION OF SPARK

THE fighting progres-sive press of the South African people's movement has at last been suppressed by the fascist, racialist under all conditions. Government. Spark, which The publishers of Spark viet protests against this succeeded the South Afri- conclude their valedictory let. can New Age when it was ter with these inspiring words.

TT requires no intricate banned last November, is now itself banned.

This is a serious blow to the progressive cause in South Africa. It is a sign of the uneasy drift to outright fascism in South Africa. As the publishers of Spark write in their moving letter to us: "With our disappearance

from the Press scene, other papers will come directly into the line of fire. At this very moment, a Censorship Bill is pasing through the Parliament, which will pla-ce the production of any form of idea by means of newspaper, film, stage show, painting, book or any other media at the mercy of a nanel of Government-appointed officials.

The Government is determined that only those ideas of which it approves will be allowed to circulate legally in South Africa, All other forms of expression will be driven undergound." The New Age is proud that

it hears the same name as one of the best-loved and most heroic journals of the South African freedom movement. We join in the worldwide condenmation of South African fascism and are confident that the courage men and women who brought out the Spark and all its pre-decessors with such zeal, will continue their glorious work under all conditions.

"The struggle will continue, and so will the agita-tion, until such time as freedom and democracy have been established in our strife-torn country. We believe that the struggle is coming to a head and that the day of deliverance cannot be far distant.

"During all the years that these papers, from Guardian to Spark, have been brought out, they have never been convicted of any offence aga inst any law on their contents. It is not because we have lied but because we have spoken the truth that we are being silenced."

NATO: **MULTI-NATIONAL** NUCLEAR FORCE

U nfortunately, the NATO powers, led by the USA, far from bow-ing, before, the ing before the world-wide demand, are busy building more and more powerful The nuclear weapons. latest and most dangerous aspect in the war plans of the imperialists is the creation of the so-called multi-national nuclear force of the NATO.

The worst aspect of this force is the fact that the revanchist Hitlerite Government of West Germany will be armed quite openly with nuclear weapons—with all the resultant peril for the world. The U.S. and British Gov-

out with the most extraordi

hands of the major imperialist powers are dangerous enough: to spread them into the hands of other powers, and particu-larly of the war-seeking West German militarists, brings the peril of a nuclear war even closer.

NATO nuclear missiles are now to be placed on board the ships of several NATO countries. The Soviet Union has tries. The Soviet Union has, rightly exposed the evil plan to place these missiles on ships disguised as merchant vessels. Despite all their vehement denials, there is, good reason to believe that TIS_British leaders of NATO will stop at nothing to carry forward their sinister war nlans.

war plans. The US war preparations are closely linked with its supposedly peaceful scientific experiments. The latest is the launching of 400 million cop-per needles into outer space per need the TISA

This "experiment" is part of US war plans and can lead to the most dangerous consequences following from the contamination of the near-earth zones of space due to such experiments.

The British astronomers— Professor Fred Hoyle of Cam-bridge and Sir Bernard Lovell -are among scientists of many countries who have protested against the needle experiment. Soviet scientists have stated

that the formation of the needle belt round the earth complicate communica

★ By OBSERVER nary attempts to "justify" tions with space-ships flying their new nuclear force. to the moon and the planets Nuclear weapons in the and might seriously hamper radio-astronomical work

LAOS: **U.S. ARMS**

W HAT is the International Control Com-

mission in Laos' doing? The USA is openly supplying arms—on its own admission—to the Rightist faction's forces near the Plain of Jars.

This is in complete violation of the 1962 Geneva Agreements on Laotian neutrality and independence. The US Government pleads that it is supplying the arms at the "request" of the Laotian Government.

But in accordance with the cease-fire agreement, no by the Government, without the consent of all the three factions in Laos. No consent has been obtained. It is clear that the USA

bears the primary responsibi-lity for the present Laotian crisis and the tension and fighting that has broken out. The US imperialists seek to control Laos by making Lao-tians fight Laotians. India ,as the Chairman of

the ICC, has a special duty to perform. It cannot close its eyes to the US violation of the Geneva accord: to do. so would be to endanger peace in Laos and to tar-nish the fair name of our country. (May 21)

INTERNATIONAL DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH SPAIN

During the week June 7-15, 1963, the peoples of the world will observe an International Day of Solidarity with the workers and people of Spain, demanding restoration of trade union rights and liberties in Spain and the end of arbitrary rule and contempt for human life, features of Franco's fascist regime.

"Sufaid Kundli"

It is not quite often that one finds a directoramateur or professional-ready to tackle a bold and provocative theme. M. S. Sathyu, the director of SUFAID KUNDLI-the Hindustani translation of Bertolt Brecht's CAUCASIAN CHALK CIRCLE-at least had this distinction.

ly entrances and exits, sooning music, not-too-bad a lighting, flashes of good stage compositions and pieces of good acting were all there. All this tended to give the play a potentially high drama-tic value. But the director plum-ges into the theme with such an underdose of acting capability that the result was somewhat un-convincing. convincing.

convincing. Jointly ventured by Hindustani Theatre and IPTA, the play was translated by Late Begum Zaidi. Niaz Haider's verses and Katha-nak were set to lilting muic by Jyotindra Moitra and Binoy Roy. Shama Zaidi's designing of the costume was remarkable.

It was the technique—the echnique of Brecht that did technique of Brecht that did change the entire outlook towards drama throughout the: Europe-that reigned supreme bearing the imprint of that genius of Brecht. It was weak portrayal and feeble delivery of the lines that marred otherwise a good produc-tion One wooder how the direct a good produc-

rally on the technique and make-believes, even the use of half mask, could ignore the portrayal portion of it!. Drama does not

0011750 necessary on and dnama. Due on should not depend on technique only. The drama should be a structural blending of portrayal and technique. It was precisely here that Brecht was misunder-stood. He, focussing all his attenstood He, rocussing all his atten-tion on portrayals, used to em-ploy technique to further the drama to such a dramatic poten-tial height that it used to have an everlasting impression. It was this aspect the production lacked. Among the dramatis personas Shama Zoid was the lone wolf provided. She snown neve avoided singing on the stage. B. P. Saxena could have restrained himself.

+ From Page 3 m

own necessities had to build refineries in a consuming centre, nevertheless they took advantage of India's economic weakness and imposed their exploitation fur-enquiry was submitted on ther Simultaneously they July 10, 1961 and it brought to refused to take part in ex-ploration, frotting out the the oil monopolies' ruthless same plea that had been put exploitation. It showed that forward by geologists under survey of India during the British regime about there being no oil reserve in the being no oil reserve in the from their own concerns. Indian soil. Facts have pro-and all this transpired in ved otherwise; as we know spite of the fact these com-now, Ankleswar is produc- panies withheld valuable in-in 1800 tons of crude oil a formation from the Commiday and soon it will reach sion. 2000 tons per day. The most important instru-ment of exploitation is the

method of pricing oil. As we mentioned earlier, the price is fixed according to the will that since the monopolies were undercutting imported Russian oil, they must be havinternational cartel. This is further aggravated by the fact that the intering discounts. The Damle Committee's recommendations oil monopolies are vertically integrated firms. led to a reduction in prices The raw materials they proto the tune of over Rs. 13 crores which was less than what the Oil Minister considuce—the crude oil—is large-ly used in their own refine-ries; the products they bring out by refining this oil are dered proper. It will be wrong to suggest that the story of oil in the post-independence period is the story of a continuous vicsold largely through their own distributing outlets. Further, their investment pro-grammes are also co-ordinat-ed. It is these vertically in-teorated companies that tory for oil imperialism. So tegrated companies that "post" prices of crude oil. Un-til recently world price of crude oil was based on the ign monopolies have, to a very large extent, been thw-arted. In this struggle the high production cost of Texas fields which is \$2 per barrel, while the Kuwait ed. Both in the fields of reed. Both in the helds of re-finery construction in the public sector and in explora-tion and production of oil, their contribution has been crude oil production cost comes to only 20 U.S. cents. Yet the price of oil has been the same the world over. This ensured supdecisive. Indian oil industry in the er profits to the oil mono-

polies. Government of India ap-pointed the Oil Price Enquiry

keeping its position one step above the Congress has ne-

cessarily to be appreciated.

even more serious decline for

Kerala Election *FROM PAGE SEVEN

keep its dummy candidate party, far behind the Com-and fight out the election as munists. By being defeated in best as it could. It was a fight with its back to the wall, and therefore its achievement in

all the three constituencies, the PSP has not only lost

However, the performance of the PSP in the other two ed its seat in Vazhoor and annexexd a seat from PSP in Pathanamthitta. But the constituencies, Pathanamthi-tta and Vazhoor, marks an latter cannot be counted as a gain, for the simple reathe party. In both places, the son that it was even before supported independents a Congress seat and had only been gifted away to the PSP in the mid-term lost their deposits. In Pathaa partitica, which had elected a PSP candiate with Con-gress backing in the mid-term election arrangement of coalition parties. The seat had now gone back to the

lections, it was now reduced to the position of a third Congress KERALA POLL RESULTS

	1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 - 1991 -			
RIVANDRUM:	ta di si si s			
Anirudhan	(C.P.I.)	*	. · · ·	
Madhavan I	Nair (PSP)			
Govinda Pil	lai (Ind. C	ongress s	upported)	
unhiraman N	air (Inde	endent)		

Invalid PATHANAMTHITTA:

Ravindranath (Congress) P. R. Madhavan Pillai (CPI) Sasankan Nair (Ind. PSP supported) Prabhakaran Nair (Ind) Involid

VAZHOOR:

Narayana Kurup (Congress) K. G. Sukumaran Nair (Ind. CPI supported) Rajagopal (Ind. PSP supported) Invalid

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Printed by D. P. Sinha at the New Age Printing Press, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi, and publihed by him from 7/4 Asaf All Road, New Delhi. Phone: 54659. Editor: Romesh Chandra. Editorial Office: Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi; Phone: 52879. Telegraphic Address: MARXBADI. Managerial Office: 7/4 Asaf All Road, New Delhi; Phone: 271002 and 271794.



U Thant (third from left) with President and Prime Minister of Rumanian oples Republic.

U THANT'S VISIT TO RUMANIA

UN Secretary-General, U Thant, arrived in tion as well as to the activity of the United Nations. Bucharest on an official visit at the invitation of the Rumanian government on May 4.

Thant was received by Alevandru Birladeanu, Vice-Chairman of the Rumanian Council of Minis-ters, Corneliu Manescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, other ministers and

nt on May 4. After his tour of Ruma-Gheorghe Maurer, Chair- nia, U Thant while leaving man of the Council of for New York, said at the Ministers, received the Se- farewell function that he eretary-General at the was going back "with full AT Baneasa airport, Gheorghe Maurer, Chairconsciousness of the know Palace of the RPR State consciousness of the know-ledge that the people of Rumania are dedicated to the cause of peace, they have full trust in the Uni-Council on May 6. A very cordial atmos-

phere prevailed during the meeting in which views were exchanged on some Gheorghe. Gheorghiu- were exchanged on some ted Nations and they have Dej, President of the RPR current matters pertaining absolute faith in the future State Council and Ion to the international situa- of the United Nations."

NEW AGE

I suggestions, apt costume, time-ly entrances and exits, soothing music, not-too-bad a lighting,

mean technique only. Techniques are, of necessary to aid drama.



- this aspect the production lacked. Among the dramatis personae Shama Zaidi was the lone wolf to fight against all odds. One pities her frantic bid to save the pro-duction, crying in the wilderness for support which was seldom provided. She should have better

All said it was a worthy attempt. and therefore, is

-P.C.D

Committee (Damle Commi-ttee) in August 1960, to pri-April 1, 1962. The report of

The Committee pointed out

a few days ago the Prime Minister laid the foundation stone of the Kovali refinery in

Refining Capacity

On present indications, re-

fining capacity during the Third Plan will match up the revised estimated demand of 17.25 million tons, which may be a little on the high side as the international companies awlays inflate future denies awlays inflate future de-mands to justify need for ex-pansion of their own refine-ries. The capacity of three private sector refineries adds up to 7.30 million tons in 1962, whereas the three public sector refinerles, according to government's decision of

to government's decision of January 2, 1963, will add up to 7.25 million tons. Besides there will be the Cochin refinery with a paca-

city of 2.50 million tons. Thus the total capacity in the public sector will be 9.75 million tons. The economic henefit through these public sector refineries may come to about Rs. 50 to 60 crores annually in terms of saving

foreign exchange. By the end of the Third. Plan, India will produce about 6 to 7 million tons of oil, which will lead to a saving of foreign exchange to the tune of over Rs. 70 crores annually.

IOC's

Achievements .

In the field of distribution, Indian Oil Company has been established. It entered into an agreement with the Sowiet Tinion in July 1960 to import 1.5 million tons of kero-sene, high speed diesel oil and aviation turbine fuel over a period of four years. Russian products are cheap-er. The availability of cheap-Russian petroleum propolitically, but also lost two ducts made it possible for the seats. One went to CPT and IOC to begin functioning be-one to the Congress. The Congress has retain-the congress has retainfore the public sector refine-ries came on stream. This led to price-cutting

by the cartel, which had re-fused to reduce oil prices before.

"It was only when the Soviets offered oil at the port of Bombay in the free world market that the oil companies offerd a reduc-tion in oil prices....", observed K. D. Malaviya in Parliament on August 22, 1960. At present, annual rate of savings on this account is

over Rs. 30 crores. Although the above achievements are significant, the fight for an Indian oil industry can no longer be conduc-ted on the above basis. Nor tea on the above basis. Nor the correct policy is to fight the international cartel b⊽ another foreign company, as is supposed to be the idea behind the egreement with Philips Petroleum, an American company.

This is a departure from the Industrial Folicy Resolu-tion. The new phase of strug-gle against the international monopolies cannot but be the struggle for their liquidation. Nationalisation is the only

NATIONALISE OIL INDUSTRY

matter can be seen from the fact that with almost half of their present capacity, the three refineries in the private stone of the Koyali remery in of their present capacity, the which receive Koyalty off, Gujarat. The Barauni refi-three refineries in the private have to sell back now that off nery also is well under way, sector (Burman Shell, ESSO to the monopolies because Both these are being set up and Caltex) have earned the they have no tankers. This, with Soviet help. right to remit abroad to their source can be effectively tapprincipals a sum of Rs. 83.19 crores from 1955 to 1961 by way of profits, depreciation. way or promis, depreciation, accruals and operational re-quirements. This was much more than their entire in-vestment of Rs. 57 crores. Their total investment in 1962 was: Burmah Shell—Rs. 26 crores, ESSO-Rs: 17 crores and Caltex-Rs. 14 crores.

> bought crude oil from their own interlocked companies, they must have made huge profits from the Rs. 250 crore profits from the Rs. 250 crore of foreign exchange that was given to them to import crude oil during these seven years. If capacities of private re-fineries are allowed to be further increased, the remit-tance of profits on account tance of profits, on account will shoot up to nearly Rs. 200 crores or more within the next two or three years.

Nationalisation

Imperative

Thus the case for nationalisation is incontroverti-ble. This is the demand of the day: Cuba, Ceylon, Inonesia—all have nationa-lised their respective oil in-dustries. Why can't we do that? Maybe, that the car-tel will fight back, pressu-rise, but should we not take note of the verdict of history?

No longer the world oil is under the sole control of the cartel. The role of the socialist countries. particularly of the Soviet. Union, in this sphere has been sufficiently impressive to make the interare other sources, for exam-

Committee (Damle Commi- Nunmati, built in record time policy. This is not an econo- ple, the ENI of Italy, whose ttee) in August 1960, to pri-vide a basis for fixing up prices of oil production after ed on January 1, 1962. Only The economic aspect of the ple, the ENI of Italy. whose

There are other sources of crude oil also. Those countries which receive "Rovalty oil" ped. Weakening of the power of the international cartel will also help those countries in their fight to obtain a larre- in their right to obtain a lar-uch ger share in the oil profits, as in- compared with the amount res. they earn by the present sys-in tem of pricing. Thus, the Rs. fight against the international cartel is a common strug-Further, as the companies countries as a whole:

Last but not the least, is a point which is usually miss-ed: if the foreign monopoly capital is not giving aid, what will happen to the monopoly's super profit? After all, the US aid is a means for creating trade especially in the market where it cannot otherwise penetrate. This point has been recognised by Norman Kipping, president of Fede-ration of British Industries.

Further, if foreign monopoly capital must seek foreign markets, even as aid, in persuit of super pro-fits, where will it go? If not in Cuba, Burma, Ceylon, UAR, Indonesia, India etc., its prospect cannot be different in Latin America or Africa! Thus foreign or Africal Thus foreign monopoly capital in its own interest will have to make accommodations according to the needs of the reci-pient countries.

However no country can rely on foreign monopoly capital for its economic dedeveloping ent. By d itself, it can stand up and fulfil its own needs. Every country has got to depend on its own resources primarily. What is good for economic impressive to make the inter- what is good for economic national cartels behave. There development, is good for national defence

Plight of A Detenu's Wife in Assam

The miserable plight of the families of the detenus under DIR in Assam has been revealed recently in a letter of the wife of a Communist detenu published in Shillong Observer.

TRON Bala Bora, wife of Bishnu Bora, a member of the state council of the CPI and a veteran kisan lea-der of the state, in her letter Her husband, together with, Cr1 and a verteran risan lea-der of the state, in her letter stated that immediately after the arrest of her husband, she was seriously taken ill and narrowly survived, though even survived, though even continues to be bed-

Her treatment. together Her treatment, together with the maintenance of her family consisting of four members, put a heavy bur-den of debt upon her. She further stated in her letter that she recetoed a scanty monthly allowance of Rs, 50. only for three months, though. Bishnu Bora was ar-rested more than str months back, in November last.

When she became bedrid-When she became bedrid-den, there was none except her six-year old daughter to look after her. In that situation she had appealed to the Chief

several other detenus of this state, is now lodged in far off Berhampur jail in Orissa. Not only is she deprived of the chance of occasional interview with her husband, her letter with her husband, her letters also do not reach him in less than a month's time and even a felegram takes about ten days, she stated in that letter. She further stated that though Assamese is the state language now, she has to write to her husband in English, otherwise letters would not reach him at

all. Concluding her letter she appealed to the people of the country to exert their pressure upon the government to secure the release of the detenus and to protest against the unjust policies of the government in the name of national defence.

NEW AGE

PAGE FIFTEEN

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Goldsmiths' Demonstration

P.M. Asked To Redress **Their Grievances**

NEW DELHI: If a number of suicides, hungerstrikes, meetings and demonstrations were indices of discontent of goldsmiths in the country, the all-India Day observed in Delhi on May 21 at the call of Akhil Bharatiya Swarnakar Sangh was the unmistakable expression of the firm determination of goldsmiths for securing their demands from the unwilling hands of Finance Minister Mororji Desai.

R EPRESENTATIVES of the **R** goldsmiths, who came to Delhi from all parts of the country, observed the Day near the Red Fort and then went in the Body-more than three thousand strong-to three thousand strong-to the desidence of Prime Ministhe desidence of Frine Minis-ter Nehru urging him to in-tervene an rescind the gold control order which is res-ponsible for their miseries.

onsible for their miseries. Frime Minister Nehru came out of his residence and addressed the gather-ing. He informed them that he would ask the Finance Minister to consider the do Minister to consider the de-mands raised in their memorandum. The goldsmiths however decided to continue to wait near his residence till the time their demands are met.

Earlier, the goldsmiths araded through the city isplaying placards which paraded through the city displaying placards which read: "Repeal Gold Control Order or Give Us Alternate Employment."

Reaction's Attempt

The grievances of the goldmiths were sought to be ex-ploited by some leaders of the reactionary parties in Delhi in a bid to channel them into an anti-Nehru campaign. But their attempts,

campaign. But their attempts, however, failed. The memorandum present-ed by the goldsmiths gave an extensive picture of the harm the gold control order has done to them. It pointed out that a very large section of the twenty-lakh workers engaged in gold industry have, been rendered unemployed and reduced to the verge of starvation being deprived of their only means of livelihood.

Inspite of a plethora of ministerial promises and platitudes, no alternate employments have been provided for them or for adequate economic relief, the memoradum stated the memorandum stated.

The memorandum express-ed doubts about the fulfilment of the objects for which the gold control order has been enforced and pointed out that while the objects repoor workers have become victims of its vagaries.

The memorandum em-phasised that had the gov-ernment been serious about the objectives, then counthe objectives, then coun-trywide hunt for hoarded gold and foreign exchange koldings could have been undertaken and foreign trading in gold taken over. In the absence of such a measure, the success in at-taining the objectives could not be vouched.

It is clearly stated in the memorandum that the goldsmiths, though "they are being steadily driven to a point of dangerous disillusion and desperation where the only course left open seems to be some kind of a direct action to draw the attention of the government", they would not like to precipitate any action.

Demands

Enumerated

The goldsmiths therefore have urged Prime Minister Nehru to consider their fol-lowing demands:

Removal of restrictions 1 L temoval of restrictions on the manufacture of gold ornaments of more than 14 carats of purity, Right to manufacture gold ornaments upto 24 carats of purity.

2 Gold refineries should be permitted to /operate.

2 permitted to/operate. **3** The highest priority should be accorded to immediate provision of alter-native employment to unem-ployed goldsmiths and arti-sans and they must be treat-ed as highest skilled workers. This should be done in all totas and some must states and semi-government establishments. Age restric-

artee of three starvation deaths. In another subdivisional Price Vigilance Committee, an opposition member of the Assembly asserted that in his constituency there occured as many as 17 starvation deaths. The Deputy Commissioner who attended the committee meet-ing assured an enquiry and subsequently, as was only to be expected, the Additional Dis-trict Magistrate issued a contra-diction of the report. Accord-ing to him, some people died by taking river water which caused some aliments and there was no starvation death. On May 15, the Gauhati corres-ondent of a Calcutta Daily uoting an Anchalik Panchayet

pondent of a Calcutta Daily quoting an Anchalik Panchayet President from Cachar reported :

President from Cachar reported: "But it amounts to that in the final analysis when the people, failing to get rice, eat jungle roots or fill their hungy bellies with water and die." One may quibble with words, but the hard reality that is now

NEW AGE

tions and fitness-tests should be liberalised in their cases. 4 Gratuitious relief and maintenance allowance 4 maintenance allowance should be granted to the families or dependants of all persons who have met death as a result of the operation of Gold Control Rules. 5 Free education

5 Free education and sti-pends for all goldsmiths'

children children. 6 Licence fee for registra-tion of goldsmith shops, if considered unavoidable should not exceed the range

of Re. 1 to Rs. 5. 7 Every goldsmith should be permitted to keep 100 grammes of pure gold in his possession for the making of ornaments.

8 Financial assistance and 8 monetary compensation should be given to those goldsmiths who have become un-Photo Virendra Kumar

employed on account of the operation of the Gold Control Rules.

9 There should be a repre-9 sentation of goldsmiths, artisans and workers on the Gold Control Board and the rules should be suitably amended so as to free them from the restrictions of 116 U. 10 Government certified pure standard gold should be made available from government agencies.

11 In order to solve the problems of the gold-smiths, artisans, workers and businessmen, government must come forward with a must come forv thorough plan.

12 Uniform policy should be followed in all states with regard to economic re-habilitation of the goldsmiths.

ALARMING FOOD SHORTAGE IN ASSAM 🛪 From Madhusudan Bhattacharya

SHILLONG: Occasional optimistic utterances from New Delhi and Shillong notwithstanding, the food site tion in Assam is positively serious. One may not call it a famine in the technical sense of the term; yet the situation at any rate calls for serious attention of all concerned. W HILE Cachar at the moment is worst hit, the situation in other districts also is disquieting. In Cachar, even Con-gress members of a subdivisional Price Vigilance Committee are re-ported to have informed the com-mittee of three starvation deaths. W HILE

admitted even by official sources is that the food situation in

is that the food situation in Cachar is indeed very difficult. It is now claimed by official sources that 2,500 tons of rice out of the total stock of five ihousand tons released by the Central Co-vernment from their godowns for Assam have already been sent to Cachar and another 800 tons of rice is on transit for the same rice is on transit, for the same district.

Critical

Situation

The measures claimed to have been taken by the government may have eased the situation to some extent for the present. But reports continue to pour in from that district that the food situa-tion there remains acutely critical.

tion there remans actively critical. The government has been distri-buting their stock through fair price shops. But these shops sup-ply only a part of the total re-quirement of the coasumer and for the rest he has to depend on the open market. In the open market rice sells in Cachar at anything between Rs. 32 to Rs. 36 a maund.

The question that is being ask-ed is how rice can be had at the

above quoted high price if there is really no rice stock in the district? The government has not district? The government has not cared to answer that question to this day. But certain telling facts are now available about largescale hoarding of rice by certain ele-ments who have been merrily minting profits at the cost of the starving people.

Desperation Of People

It has been reported by a Cachar weekly that last month some people discovered a large stock of hoarded paddy with a person. As the report got about, people of the area collected there and requested the hoarder to sell paddy to them and even when the intended buyers offered as much as Rs. 18 per maund of paddy, the hoarder would not sell it. Then the desperate people took possession of the hoard and distributed it among the needy, leaving enough for the consump-tion of the hoarder's family. They also gave him receipt signed by them of the quantity of paddy

also gave him receipt signed by them of the quantity of paddy taken by them. This only shows the despe-ration of the people and that desperation could be only the result of starvation or semi-deservation. stamatio

Meanwhile reports have been coming from Mizo district too of acute scarcity of rice. While the people of the plans-districts