VIJAYAWADA FIRES

COMMUNISTS DEMAND PUBLIC INQUIRY

The daily newspapers are full of stories, seeking to place the blame for the terrible outbreaks of fires in Vijayawada on the Communists. Factional fights, it is alleged in these interested reports, were responsible for arson.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH? Our Andhra Pradesh correspondent, Mohit Sen, here gives us the inside story . . .

NEW AGE earnestly appeals to all its readers:

- To join in making the demand of all democrats in Andhra Pradesh, for a PUBLIC INQUIRY into the causes of the fires;
- To send money and clothes with the greatest generosity possible, for the relief of the homeless.

THE REACTIONARIES SEEK TO MAKE POLITICAL ANTI-COMMUNIST CAPITAL OUT OF THE MISERIES OF THE VICTIMS OF THE FIRES. THEY MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TO DO SO.

OR the last week Vijaya-wada had been reduced o a city of fire, of fear and of terrible anger. It has been officially estimated that in this period in the city and in some of the surrounding villages some 1,700 houses have been totally destroyed and well over 40,000 persons have been either rendered completely homeless or forced to leave whatever remains of their homes. The damage will run to several lakhs of rupees.
The trouble started on June

The trouble started on June 10, when the worst fire in three decades swept across Krishna Lanka, one of the districts of Vijayawada inhabited mainly by the working class. The CPI has great influence here and has been steadily reducing whatever

influence the splitters still have in this area.

Some anarchist elements, under the influence of the splitters, provoked some clashes in Krishna Lanka just a few days before the outbreak.

Terrible scenes were with the sound of the soun

Terrible scenes were witnessed as a result of the raging fire.

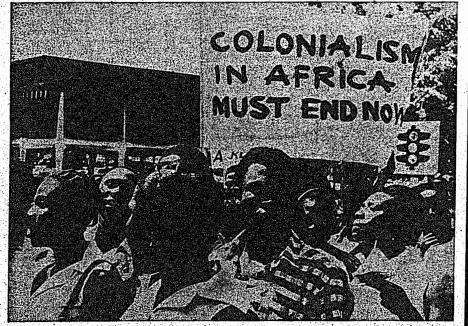
Cinders And Ashes Copy

Everything, Just everything was reduced to cinders and ashes. Many lost all their life-savings. Some lost money they had borrowed with great difficulty for the weddings of their daughters. All wandered with a dazed and unbelieving look on their faces. The speed

with which the fire travelled along the two-mile route was amazing. Flames as high as 30 to 40 feet licked up everything in their path.

Rumours spread, that the faction fights between the Communists were responsi-ble for this fire. It has to be recorded that the local Congress leades and bosses were most prominent in spread-4 ing this canard. Some even went about in motor vans 196 beching forth this slander.
The Congress MLA Chalaand pati Rao trunk-called the pati Rao trunk-called the Chief Minister to inform him that the Communists were indulging in arson to settle scores among themselves. He is a notoriously anti-Communist and anti-progressive munist figure.

RELEASE SOUTH AFRICAN PATRIOTS. See Centre Pages.



Vol. XII No. 25

New Delhi June 21, 1964

On June 11 all newspapers carried the news that officials who had investigated the Krishna blaze have come to the conclusion that it was purely an "accidental fire" and that there were no political

motives. It was reported that a woman, Aminabi who made her living by selling snacks, had left the house while the stove was still on and that this was the origin of the fire.

Arrangement

CPI leaders Thamma Reddy Satyanaryana, K. Rajgopala Rao and T. Venkateswara Rao, immediately set about making arrangements for relief and for restoring calm among the people. They issued a state-ment to this effect and ap-pealed to the people not to fall a prey to the rumours and

fall a prey to the rumours and slander being broadcast by interested persons.

The splitters also came out with a statement where they warned the people against those who were trying to make capital out of the conflicts among the Communists. Communists.

But the JANASAKTI of June 14, the splitters' organ, however, came out with an item on its front page trying to implicate Municipal Councillor C. Venkataraman of the CPI. The splitters also went about saying that the CPI was spreading rumours and panic as they wanted to "spoil" the splitters' conference scheduled

for the first week of July.
On June 12, there were two fresh outbreaks of fire,

again in localities where the CPI is a strong force. All evidence available points to the conclusion that the fires this time were not ac-cidental but deliberate cases of arson.

The Chief Minister went round city on June 13, morn-ing and came to the conclu-sion that all the fires were clear cases of arson and could by no means be described as accidents. He said that he agreed with the opinion that faction fights were responsi-ble for them, though proper inpestigation was essential.

It was later disclosed that the owner of the house where Aminavi stayed—and from which the first fire in Krishna Lanka originated—had told him that he was away at the time and that his tenant the time and that his tenant had removed her belongings prior to the outbreak. He is further privately reported to have said that this Aminabi was under the influence of the

On his return to Hyderabad, On his return to Hyderabad, the Chief Minister gave the impression that the situation was under control and that the culprits would be found out soon. He also controdicted the report that any officials had up to that time made any transitional time the Metheral Chief Ch investigation into the Krishaa

Lanka blaze.

The Chief Minister, however, was reported to be "flabbergasted" when on June 14, yet another fire broke out in yet another working class locality and reports came in of fires from villages near Vijayawada.

At the same time arrests began. Among the 80 (eighty)

CPI's SEVENTH CONGRESS

HE National Council of the Communist Party of India, meeting in New Delhi from June 7 to 17 decided to convene the Seventh Party Congress in Bombay in the fourth week of November this year. The exact dates will be announced after consultation with the Maharashtra State Council of the Party.

The National Council discussed the draft Programme of the Party as well as a report on the ideological differences in the international Communist movement. Both these documents, which are being finalised on the basis of the opinions expressed in the National Council meeting, will be released next week for discussion by all Party units and by Party conferences held at all levels.

Forward To Seventh Congress Of GPI

EXIT PSP

NEW RECIPES FOR SOCIALIST UNITY

The agony of Praja Socialism has finally come to an end, with Asoka Mehta leading his followers into the Congress and the rest joining with Lohia Socialists to form the new Samyukta Socialist Party.

igration and merger while the PSP leaders have actually found release from the political wilderness into which they had elections, they however claim that their new associations would strengthen socialist unity in the country. To Asoka Mehta ining Congress to these posed to him in the PSP the path leads in the opposite direction, to a more vigorous combination of anti-Congress its and groups in the political life of the country.

In either case it is significant that the appeal is to the urge for sociaist unity which finds

But these expressions unity sentiments have not revealed a significant change so far in the atitudes approach of the PSP or SP leaders to the conproblems of socialist and action. On the contrary, much of the vagueness and prejudices from their past is still reflected in their declarations and their dubious relationships with the class enemies of socialism continue

The address of Asoka Mehta to the Lucknow Con-vention last week, couched in fine phrases and rhetoric, where he appealed to socialis indeed a masterly evasion of the key issues of eco-nomic and political changes necessary today to bring about a socialist transformation in the life of the Indian

Mehta's Socialist Vision

Mehta unfolds his "socialist

"A high rate of economic growth, sustained over a sufficiently long period, is an essenof the transform change are closely inter-related: the two have to be developed as mutually reinforcing efforts, one without the other leads to distortion".

"The principal task of a solish in the place of an inherited community, with its assigned places to individuals in a traional hierarchy, a consciou ly shared community. A wideread diffusion of educational and occupational opportunities fosters social mobility which dissolves the social stratification so characteristic of our traditional order; further, it ushers in equality. The former

God help the socialists! Ad-

an this double process of mirable indeed is this rarefied and delicate vision of the socia-list leader, still what is in it to distinguish it from a capitalist "welfare state", only Asoka Mehta and his friends can say.

> To any serious student of political economy, the "vision" of Mehta would appear to be a rehash of those obsolete ideas which liberal oosolete taeas which thorse bourgeois economists have everywhere tried to sell as substitute for socialism. Yet Asoka Mehta talks about Communists awakening from "obsolete spells" and seeks

Economic Growth

Quite apart from his queer analysis of the history of so-cialist thought in the world, as the keynote of Asoka Mehta's address stands his (and T. T. Krishnamachari's also) wellknown theory of economic growth not by socialist direction but as a precondition for social justice would be a better word to describe the ideal.

Phrases like "developmental revolution", "modernisation",
"high rate of savings and investment" which are strewn
throughout his speech as also must provide constantly expanding surplus for investmen and social betterment" have a familiar ring, coming so soon after TTK's last budget speech which was characterised with much poignancy by not a few ment as the funeral chant of

Thus the Lucknow speech of Asoka Mehta does nothing to dispel the belief that the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Finance Minister together make a pair purposefully engaged in de-flecting the economic policies of the government further of the government further away from the goal of socialism. No wonder that Asoka Mehta while laying so much Menta while laying so much emphasis on economic growth forgot altogether the crucial question of distribution of the fruits of this growth.

No wonder also that he did not mention even once in his speech the increasing concentration of wealth and control exercised by monc-polies, the dangerous penctration of foreign capital and such other things which have characterised and distorted our economic growth even

the departure of the Mehta men into the Congress, the official PSP under the leadership of S. M. Joshi have As for issues like price conwound up their show and merged with the Socialist trol, state trading, land reforms and nationalisation which are Party to form the new SSP constantly argued in Congress debates on democratic socialism, these of course do not find any place in his highly intel-lectual address at Lucknow. gramme of opposition to the ruling Congress party. What this new genre of

aims would become available only at their projected united conference in October.

But the ad hoc national committee of the new party which met in New Delhi last week has declared that the SSP "will organise, guide and lead peace-ful revolutionary class struggles, mass movem disobedience, promote con-structive efforts and also use parliamentary methods to se-cure political power in order to eliminate all forms of injustice and feudal capitalist exploita-

Possibility Of Joint Action

Mehta's appeal for socialist unity inside the Congress is not

likely to cause any new enthu-

siasm in socialist circles outside

proof of Congress earnestness to build socialism would no

make him or the Congress any

less suspect in the eyes of th

of cliches and platitudes about

K. U. WARIER

a coming socialist transforma-

tion, but concrete and convinc-ing proof of measures envisag-

Neither is there any indica-tion that the induction of Asoka Mehta and his followers

into the Congress would bring about a sea-change in the Con-

istic" than it is. Mehta and his

followers were once in the Congress, came out of it seek-ing the fresh air of secialism

But in going back to the Congress, the PSP group under Asoka Mehta is too

weak a force to demand a price for its return. In fact

none has been offered, except

comers that they would get a

to mean that the more pro-minent among Mehta's fol-lowers would be rewarded with suitable offices of pro-

THE TIMES OF INDIA

makes this salient comment:
"It is significant that neither

Mr. Kamaraj nor Mr. Nanda held out the possibility that their party's policies would be

modified to accommodate the

that their return to the Con-

gress fold is unconditional as far as policy is concerned (June 13.)

Whether the "prodigals" would contribute to the group rivalries and factional bouts in-

side the Congress party and add to the existing merry con-fusion is a far more interesting

prospect on which many keen eyes are already set.

S IMULTANEOUSLY with

NEW AGE

prodigals.

Congress President Kam

place of honour in the oro

no price is asked for

and wandering.

bringing about

ed and executed by

certainly appeal more to the rank and file in both the parties and also open up possibi-lities of joint action with other genuine socialist sections outparties possess and their influence in trade unions and among the peasantry are some of the additional factors which should count in favour of the SSP.

Besides, their joint strength in the legislatures would make them more effective in public eye than their erstwhile comrades who have now disappeared into the ass. If the merger of the Peasants and Workers Party also takes place, the SSP's position would become still more signi-

However, it is one thing to unite formally and another thing to forget what had kept the two parties apart so long. Already it is admitted that there are serious differences in the outlook and nt units and their leaders. These differences, for instance, are marked strongly on questions like the party's language policy and the form of united front it should build up against the Congress. On both these, the Socialist Party has so far re-fused to budge from its rigid

An even more important factor which would affect the course of this unity would be the influence that Dr. Lohia's personality might exercise on the new party. His abstraction the new party. His aberration and abnormalities can infect the organisation and create s of extreme uneasiness for S. M. Joshi and his

Lohia's followers, it is said,

opposition would achieve is are in no mood to relax their opposition would achieve is still a matter of conjecture since a more detailed exposition of their programme and aims would become available utterances in the USA about the late Prime Minister Nehru, national committee of the SSP when it met here last week resisted a proposal to pass a con-dolence resolution on Nehru and the PSPers in the com-

Reactionary

The Socialist Party's fellow-ship and fondness for reaction-ary alliances with the Swatantra, Jan Sangh, etc., if allowed would spell the doom of any socialist consolidation which socialist consolidation which S. M. Joshi and his followers expect from their merger. In that event the new party may well become a vehicle for Right reaction to ride on the crest of the masses' frustration account the open sympathies of some of the PSP leaders them-

Without in any way minimising the importance of the mass struggles or satyagra-has which the PSP or the SP has organised often to reast sary to point out that one of their .cardinal differences with the Congress has rested on their distrust and dislike companions to the Swatantra. the Jan Sangh and other pro-West elements in the country.

All these are on the debit side of the balance sheet of socialist consolidation which Asoka Mehta or S. M. Tochi would like to present to their followers. However, the new alignments would make more continued to stand and stagger

Also this new climate of discussions and searches for unity might help the socialist forces ranged in different groups and parties to examine me fully what stands in the way of their joining hands to make a more effective impact on the against the Rightist bid to direct government's the pressure groups of the Left-ists that are taking shape and seeking out each other could, seeking out each other if they rea lly attempted, present a better challenge than before.

NAYA GERMANY: NAYA ITIHAS

Bu Harshdeo Malaviya

Travelogue in Hindi on the German Democratic Republic

Preface by BIBHUTI MISRA, MP SUBRADHA JOSHI MP

Write to:

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INDIA AND COMMONWEALTH

EARLY NEXT MONTH, the Prime Minister is scheduled to fly to London to attend the conference of

Commonwealth heads of government. Let it be frankly said, there could be no worse time than this for flaun ing our "ties" with British imperialism. For the black deeds of the Tory government have in recent days

peoples fighting for national independence and peace all over the world.

It is not possible to list all these latest crimes against humanity, which blacken the face of the socalled Commonwealth. But there are some, which leap out of the headlines of every newspaper today. No lover of freedom can be blind to them.

In British Guiana, the Tory government has deliberately created racial riots with a view to halt

the march to independence of the country. This week, the British Governor, on orders from the Colonial Office in London, has arrested scores of leaders of the popular government party, including the Deputy Prime Minister.
The dismisal of the Cheddi Jagan government is on the

agenda.

The British government has been quick to announce that the Commonwealth conference will not discuss the events in British Guiana. It is for Shastriji and the Government of India to make it clear that our country's participation in the London conference has no meaning unless we are able to take measures to compel the British government to end its interference and its game of

★ The British government is today taking a leading part in blocking the move in the United Nations for economic sanctions against the racialist South African government. The British government continues its largescale trade and arms supplies to the Verwoord regime. British capital keeps alive the machinery of genocide, which works through the evil apartheid

Lip sympathy for the fighters against apartheid cannot mask the fact that it is British (and US) imperial ism which keep alive today the barbarous rule of the Verwoerd fascist government in South Africa.

A visit to London has no meaning, if the Prime Minister does not use the opportunity to inform the Tory lords, of the Indian people's demand that the British government stops its aid to racialist genocide in South

★ For the last several weeks, the entire Arab world has been voicing its protest against the continuous bombing by the British airforce of anti-imperialist tribesmen in the Aden region in South Arabia. A borus "constitutional conference" has begun in London. The real representatives of the people are denied any part in this conference. Meanwhile the bombings continue. India must make the demand clearly at the Common wealth meeting that these savage and murderous bombings must stop, and the people of Aden and South Arabia be granted their independence without delay.

★ The story of the racialist government of Southern Rhodesia is well known. All the Afro-Asian mem hers of the Commonwealth made it clear that they would not allow the head of this oppressive government to attend the Commonwealth Conference. But more than this is necessary. The British government must take immediate steps to ensure that full democracy is guaranteed to the people of Southern Rhodesia, and that the racialist rulers of this land are not allowed to prolong their autocratic domination.

Here again, India expects Shastriji to make clear our views on this question to Sir Alec Douglas-Home and his colleagues.

The list of crimes of British imperialism is inexhau-

It is high time for the anti-imperialist Afro-Asian governments attending the Commonwealth conference, to make it clear that their countries will quit the Commonwealth, if these crimes are not ended here and now. India has a special role to play, a special duty, to per-

form, in this regard. The earliest among the anti-imperialist Afro-Asian members to win independence, India must take the lead at the coming London conference in raising the key issues affecting the independence of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

India has no place in a "Commonwealth" headed by

the perpetrators of injustice and terror in British Gujana, the arms suppliers to the South African racialists, the murderers of the people of Aden, the partners of the oppressors of the Southern Rhodesian patriots. (June 17)

JUNE 21, 1964

CPI National Council Resolution On Worsening Situation

The National Council is deeply concerned about the rapidly worsening situation in the country concerning the production and distribution of food articles.

On Food Front

sale trade in foodgrains has

policy to be pursued but the opposition within the govern-

ment itself has succeeded in

preventing its application upto

date. It reveals the influence, the monopolies wield over the

The National Council de-

mands that the government must take over the whole-sale trade in foodgrains.

nurchase directly from the

their supplies from the state

trading agencies at fixed prices with a reasonable

National

further demands that immediately fair price shops must be opened and extended to all

towns and villages with ade-

quate supplies to be maintained from government stocks. Wherever such fair

price shops exist, supplies must be guaranteed so that

price-control can be enforced

The Central Government

has issued from time to time soothing statements to the effect that they have enough

reservs to help the scarcity areas, but experience shows

that they have too often fair-

ed in times of need. Surplus stocks of the surplus states are often allowed to be pur-

chased by private hoarders

who send them underground and thereby create artificial

scarcity. An end must be put

to this state of affairs and

the central government must

take immediate steps to pool

all available reserves together

gency measures must be adopted to send supplies to

Government's state trad-

ing policy must be decided upon and executed in due time so that as soon as the

harvesting season begins, government purchasers can

promptly launch their opera-

tions. They often remain in-active at the beginning of the

season and afterwards when

the situation becomes grave; they often squeeze the small peasants, while the big hoar-

In determining purcase prices, they often fix the rate at such a level that the

small peasants find them so unremumerative, that they

are compelled to sell their

goods to the private traders.
A reasonable price must be
guaranteed to the peasant
producers and the latter

must be supplied with all essential goods at fair prices

ders escape.

Central government as

government.

margin.

EMERGENCY

RELIEF

ESPITE the much adver- a further rise in the prices. tised import of American wheat under PL 480, which is interest in various ways, there is no sign of any mitigation of the food crisis. Prices of all food articles are not only high, but continuously rising the extreme case being that of Calcutta, where rice has totally disappeared from the market and is not available at any price.

In all the states, even in the surplus regions, foodgrain, sugar, edible oil etc. have re-mained under the firm grip of hoarders and profiteers. Big landlords, millowners a wholesale traders, backed bank advances, have cornered food articles to such an extent tain supplies in adequate quantities at reasonable price. Even the government is unable to furnish the fair price shops with necessary supplies

The prices of all essential goods and not only of foodgrains, are soaring higher and higher due to the operation of the monopolies: the entire banking system is putting enormous funds at their dis-posal for the purpose; the speculators, banks and other monopolies together have become a sort of state within

The National Council takes serious note of the fact that all the promises of the Central and state govline or to supply food articles during scarcity have remained only on paper. From time to time policies have been proclaimed for price-control, state trading in foodgrains at reasonable price to peasants and the building of reserves, but in building of reserves, but in practice the peasant producers as well as the consumers have been left to the mercy of the profiteers dominating the market.

DIRECT PURCHASE

Price control orders are issued and profiteers are threatened with dire consequences but no practical step is taken to enter into the market at the harvest season and purchase directly main free to corner the marketable supplies. They often force the government to raise the controlled rate of prices; the government sub-mits to their demands and thus they create an artificial scarcity for a further rise in

Thus the price spiral moves upward sometimes with the sanction of the government and sometimes defying their orders. Government's empty threats and hollow proclamation, surely serve in provoking the profiteers to conspire for cooperation from the peasants for the success

The National reiterates the demand for nationalisation of the banks; without this step, the financial grip of the monopolies smashed. Enormous savings of the community concentrated in the hanks can be used for for expanding rural credit to small neasants and used for of for hoarding and profiteering, if the banks are natio-nalised.

Prior to that government must enter into the market in the harvest season and FIGHT CORRUPTION

Government's refusal to take this most urgent step is mainly respossible for their failure to hold the price line. This refusal is an indication and betraval of the interests of the masses.

Corruption administratin is an important reason for the failure of gov-ernment's policies of price control, procurement and even dehoarding. The police often catch hold of the smaller traders in the market for the violation of price control, while the big sharks manage to escape their notice by means of bribery. This applies to even the activities of the anti-corruption department of the government.

Bribery and corruption have to be eliminated by energetic steps in cooperation with the can be unearthed price contion of the monopolies checked. Stern measures must be fiteers and all other social elements so that price control can be come a reality.

The National Council parties, all mass organisa-tions and all those Cong-ressmen who feel concerned ressmen who feel concerned to join together in order to mobilise the people against the government's pro-hoar-der policy. Joint mass cam-throughout the country for effective price control, nationalisation of banks, state trading in food grains and immediate supcommon concern of every political party which feels concern for the masses. It must also be the concern of any Congressman who deto serve the common

The National Council calls mon all Party members and Party units to take up the food scarcity as an immediate task in order to build up an extensive mass movement against the hoarders and profiteers, and against such poli-

PAGE THREE

AFTER KAIRON Comment WHAT?

The Das Commission report has evidently been so categorical in its verdict that Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon has done "the honourable thing" and resigned from the Chief Ministership of Punjab. The man who had resisted so successfully the popular wrath against the allegations of corrupt practices made against him has at last had to eat the humble pie.

Dut his quitting office does not seem to have taught ther Kairon or the powers-thate any lessons. The Chief Minister in the Kairon or the powers-thate any lessons. The Chief Minister be removed, lock, stock and even after its verdict; the centre is only considering shuffling the cards—instead of taking drastic steps to root out the evil.

UT his quitting office does not seem to have taught either Kairon or the powers-thatbe any lessons. The Chief Minister himself is openly proclaiming his intention to head the state Congress organisation. He has been busy rallying his followers into making a bid to instal in his place someone who would act as his duriful workers.

Gidence can never be restored. The whole Kairon set-up needs to barrel.

Meanwhile the Right parties days of "liberation", and what not, trying to cash in on the popular feelings of relief, following the Commission verdict. These Right groups seek to gain strength for

making a bid to instal in his feelings of relief, following the place someone who would act as his dutiful protege.

As for the High Command, it also does not appear to be at all conscious of the meaning of the Das Commission verdict. It is merely hunting for a successor "from outside," whose integrity may not be questioned. But it or planned economic progress request to consider the wrent and well that it is not the positive policies of secularism or planned economic progress request which a ludgment had the positive policies. the Das Commission vergice. It is merely hunting for a successor from outside," whose integrity may not be questioned. But it refuses to consider the urgent necessity to take resolute steps to wipe out the results of Kairon-raj, which have been so disastrous for the state.

of importance. Unless the legacies of Kairon misrule are ended, con-

Indo-Pak Amity

HE exchange of letters between Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub Khan has given hopes to many of an improvement in Communalism Indo-Pakistan relations. a lessening of tension and a THE Prime Minister's possible peaceful solution of issues of dispute.

against which a judgment has been delivered. It is the cor-ruption, which has become so much a part of Congress admin-istration particularly at the State levels, that has been pronounced The two heads of government will meet in London next month, during the Commonwealth con-ference. And Sheikh Abdullah has announced his intention to be in hand to lend his good offices.

All except the worst proimperialist reactionaries, would

be denied that there are serious misgivings at the fact that no categorical statements have been categorical statements have been made in recent days by govern-ment spokesmen in regard to the accession of Kashmir.

accession of Kashmir.

Of course, one can assume that in the categorical pronouncements regarding the continuation of the Nehru policies is an implied indication that the Kashmir policy, dication that the Kashmir policy, as enumerated in the last two Security Council debates, remains unchanged. Yet it would seem that in the face of repeated reports of Indo-Pakistan regotations and of a whole series of Shastri-Abdullah meetings, it is necessary for public opinion (both in India and abroad) to be reassured that there is no interfere to surroular there is no intention to surrender

Campaign Against

broadcast to the nation on June 11 has been widely commented upon. The National Council of the Communist Party in a special resolution on the new gov-ernment has made detailed reference to it.

Among the many issues to which the Prime Minister re-ferred was that of communa-

Indo-Pak relations. But it cannot lism. There was a touch of poignancy in his reference to the fact that the recent communal disturbances "gave a deep shock and caused great anguish to Jawaharlalji

It is no secret today that the shock of the communal riots was a contributing factor of significance in hastening the death of Pandit Nehru. One can remember with gratitude the fact that the first statement he made after his serious attack in Bhubaneswar, was an appeal for communal unity. peal for communal unity.

Prime Minister Shastri has

once again appealed for unity. integration started with the National Integration Confer-

In the quiet which followed Nehru's death, the disruptive communal forces have lain low. But it will not be long before they are up in arms

Democratic forces in the country should take urgent steps to campaign for communal unity. There is also every reason to convene an-Conference to review what was done to implement the decisions of the 1961 conference and to work out new proposals to meet the new

—ROMESH CHANDRA
(June 17)

Ramamurthi's Feat In Uttar Pradesh

From RAMESH SINHA

On June 10. P. Ramamurthi, leader of the splitaway group, paid a visit to Lucknow.

HE visit had been much heralded and many had waited for his arrival ex-

Apart from a small private meeting of his followers, Ramamurthi held a press conference.

Later, in the evening, his supporters organised a pubneeting for him in one of the city's big and central parks with an audi-

All that Ramamurthi had to say in both these gatherings amounted to the following.

(a) "If Dange could be a British agent for such a long time, why could not be become a stooge of the Congress in the recent pe-riod? He has made the CPI n appendage of the bour-

For the detention of comrades, who are in jail in U.P., full responsibility lies with Dr. Ahmad. Dr. Ahmad does not want them to be released. because if they come out the leadership of Dr. Ahmad will be finished" and,

"The U. P. State Council of the C.P.I. has ceased to be revolutionary because, at the time of the Chinese aggression, it had supported the four-anna levy needed for National

Filthiest abuses were hurled in the meeting. All and sundry were made

PAGE FOUR

the targets of these dirty words.

Ramamurthi has done more to open the eyes of com-rades and friends than anything else done by the splitters here. Now they know that their "all-India leaders" are, in their political social and moral he their local men.

The friendly pressmer too were greatly disillu-sioned. Later they referred to Ramamurthi's "skill an cunning" in dealing with commented on his "dubiou answers regarding the Chinese aggression" and they finally, said, "we really did not believe they were doing politics on such a

Next day, Ramamurthi was scheduled to receive a "grand public reception on behalf of the people of Mau" in Azamgarh district. His lieutenants there had worked day and night to prepare for this reception. But, at the last moment, they had to inform their state leaders that Ramamurthi should not visit Man because no public reception or meet ing was possible!

After thus seeing the "big" support that he and his followers enjoy in U.P., P. Ramamurthi betook himself to Bihar, the next triumphant hop in his victory march.

CPI NATIONAL COUNCIL CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE MEASURES TO

SOLVE FOOD CRISIS IN WEST BENGAL

HE National Council of the CPI notes with grave anxiety that the food crisis has taken a serious turn in the state of West Bengal where for the last several weeks rice has completely disappeared from the open market. Nowhere is rice available at the controlled price. In the blackmarket fine rice can be had if one is prepared to pay Rs. 2 or more per kg.

It is stated that without scrapping price control and increasing the rates fixed by West Bengal, the traders are not prepared to make rice available either in West Bendisconcerting is that it is reported Central government has also advised West Bengal government to scrap price control so as to restore mal flow of paddy and rice from Orissa.

In front of the rationshops hundreds of ration card holders can be seen being turned away because rice supply is inadequate.

The situation with regard to mustard oil. the cooking medium of the Bengalees has made the already critical food situation intolerable Only a short while ago govcrease the price to Rs. 3 per kg of oil. Now oil has completely gone underground and the trade is saying mustard oil crop is bad. Hence without decontrol of prices, oil cannot be made available

The situation of fish price has also shown the complete worthlessness and insincerity of government policies which only lays down a price sche-dule and does nothing to see that fish is made available to the people. How traders are permitted to hold back stocks to push up price is seen by the huge increase in volume of fish stored in cold storage in West Bengal while the market is almost empty. On May 14, 1964 the fish storage was 438 kg while on May 30, 1964 it was 4236 kg, and on June 3, 1964 it was 6075 kg.

The situation as prevailing in West Bengal shows that the theory government has of shortages being the cause of price rise and not artificial scarcity and profiteering is blown sky-high by the fact that this year's lice production in West rice production in West Bengal has been 5,247 million tons—an increase of 9 lakh tons over last year.

In Orissa there has been an increase of 6.19 lakh tons. The overall increase of rice all over India is 14.3% over last year's production. The greatest increase is recorded in

then this unprecedented rise? It is because of govern-

undertake state trading immediately at time of harvest and to allow rice and paddy to fall into the hands of big stockists including rich peasants, rice mills, wholesale traders:

undertake stern measures to dehoard accumulated stocks from these big stockists and build up machinery both for public coopera-tion and to set up a clean efficient control and distribu tive machinery;

set up ration shops in all factories employing workers, institutions, bustees and offices in urban areas and to supply to all rural poor rations through modified ra-

take active measures for combating governmental corruption which helps the lback marketeers and hoar-

accept popular coopera-tion; on the other hand it seeks to penalise those who are agitating for relieving the distress of the people

In order to end this crisis, the National Council demands

* ON PAGE 17

This is the concluding part of the article on the historic strike of Jay Engineering workers. The first part of the article was published last week.

From mid-April onwards, the entire objective context of the struggle between the workers and the management of the Jay Engineering Works had got changed inasmuch as the government took the field openly on the management's behalf and virtually

N the plea that finished ous allegations of breach of goods meant for export foreign exchange regulations rposes were lying in stock ide the fan factory and must be removed in order to honour trade commitments abroad and to earn foreign exchange, the strike was declared illegal under the De-

fence of India Rules.

Irony indeed! Workers who, in 1962, contributed over 1 lakh rupees to the National aggression were now them-selves made the victims of D.I. Rules; on the other hand a company against whom seri-

The Modesty of

FRIEND has sent me an interesting cutting

from the London EVEN-

ING STANDARD, dated

May 30. It is a report

from the paper's corres-

pondent Anne Sharpley

from New Delhi, and the

gist is an interview this

lady had with ... MOR-

Anne and Morarji evidently had a heart-to-heart chat about the succession, and the contender has said enough in

of himself and the Prime

Ministership, Morarji had only this to say (remember I am quoting from the printed word in the London EVENING

"I THINK THE PEOPLE

"I THINK THE PROFILE WANT ME. They want me to carry on, but there will always be some who are against the majority wishes. "They want strong government just now, because of difficulties we

ment just now, because of the serious difficulties we

How modest is the Man The ople Want! How humble is

People Want: ite...
the Strong Man!
And just in case you have
forgotten, he was talking to a

be guessed: there is the story in Æsop's Fables about the frog who puffed himself and

Sharpley and Morarji's interview, as published in the EVENING STANDARD. The

"Shastri he (Morarii) con-

e successor. "He would have made

sidered, as a very nice man, but he is softer than neces-

ARII DESAL

STANDARD):

are faced with.

Morarjibhai

are at this moment being inpolice establishment and customs authorities brings the government's engine of repre-ssion to its aid against the

striking workers!
Under the direct guidance
of the state Labour Minister a gentleman noted for his anti-Communist allergies and his creed that all strikes are impermissible—a ridiculously elaborate show of strength was staged. Over 1,200 armed police were posted in the fac-

A PATRIOT'S NOTEBOOK

him Deputy Prime Minister. That would have been an indication, but he was only the fourth person in the

cabinet.

"Mr. Desai used to be No. 2 to Mr. Nehru before he, among others, volunteered to return to party work in order to revitalise the Commess Party."

Congress Party,"
Poor self-sacrificing "volun-

Poor self-sacrificing volun-teer"! Mr. Number Two, the Man The People Want, has perhaps wilfully forgotten the millions who marched and shouted slogans demanding his removal from the cabinet, in the days before he was Kama-

rajed.
Unfortunately for him, the people have NOT forgotten.

HE imperialist news

as I write, long pieces of

balderdash about the visit

to South Vietnam of a

ten-member "parliament-

ary delegation."

Who are these ten honourable men who are being given a dollar-paid trip to the Asian empire of the US war lords? Note their names carefully:

Dahyabhat Patel, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Krishnan Manoharan, Sundar Mani Patel, C.L. Narsimha Reddy, Brij Raj Singh, Kasturi Rajaram, P. N. Solanki, Balraj Madhok, Rama Swarup. Eight are MPs—belonging to the Swatantra Party; the Jan Sangh and the DMK. Rama Swarup is the convenor of what is called the Indian Chapter of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League—which is "sponsoring" the trip.

the Asian Reopie's Anu-com-munist League—which is "sponsoring" the trip.

The countries to be visited are: South Vistnam, Hong

Kong, Formosa, Okinawa, Japan, South Korea and That-

When the wrath of the

pro-imp

by the US atrocities in South Vietnam, the visit of this

ary delegation.'

agencies are flashing,

Honourable MPs

GLORIOUS STRUGGLE OF JAY WORKERS

By INDRAJIT GUPTA

tory area: search lights were mounted on poles and lamp posts and at dead of night, long convoys of lorries commenced the stock clearing

operations.
Fans for Iraq, we are told! The workers remained calm, peaceful, disciplined, not a little amused Apparantly, the Labour Minister expected they would resist and there would be bloody clashes, because he is reported to be disappointed and angry that the workers did not oblige him: But the trap was too obvious for the union leadership to fall into

Now, in the name of D.I. Rules, repression began in

will only tarnish India's non-aligned image among its friends. The same applies to the rest of the itinerary of the "anti-Communist"

Leaguers!
One would like to ask:
Why in heaven's name, was
this delegation given the okay
by the powers-that-be? Did
the Prime Minister go into the
record of this so-called "AntiCommunist League"? Did the
government check upon on the
purpose of the mission?
That this reactionary group
should be allowed to call itself
a "parliamentary delegation"
is an affront to Parliament,
to the people and the country.

to the people and the country.
The sooner the Government of
India makes it known to the
whole world that the Ten have

nothing to do with govern-ment, and that their views are

at variance with those of the government and the people, the better it will be for our

If Wishes

Leaguers!

right earnest. The general secretary of the Union and another veteran worker leader were arrested and de the entire area; armed pick ets—conspicuous by their absence when they were desperately needed in January to quell riots—were posted everywhere. The workers' quarters, attached to both the factories, were surrounded and raided with the object of making mass ar-rests. But the entire body of workers evacuated their quarters in good time, leav-ing only their women and children behind and evaded arrest for over a month by taking shelter in the adja-cent localities and refugee

open, sleeping under trees and behind bushes and fed by the local people. It became physipicketing. Strikers meetings could no longer be held openly by the Union and sixty active workers were

This was an all-out effort to smash the strike somehow or other and to destroy the Union: It was well known that certain Congress bosses were also active trying to notorious "goondas" from various parts of Calcutta for assaulting and intimidating the workers. A well known Congress MLA, with aspirations of becoming boss of the state INTUC, was co-operating with the management in re-

cruiting black legs.
These moves all failed, but they revealed that, objectively the central issue of this conflict was no longer the immediate fate of the workers' original demands, but whether or not the strike would fizzle out, and whether or not the Union would survive intact as the unchallenged and repre sentative organisation of the workers, despite the compre-hensive offensive of the DJ. Rules against it.

Once the strike had actually

begun and gradually got stabilised the employers' ear-lier complacence also gave way to a calculated tactic of

waging a war of attrition with

the object of wearing out the workers and starving them into submission. Despite the

enormous financial losses the company must have suffered, Charat Ram pursued with almost fanatical zeal his

almost fanatical objective of breaking the Union

once and for all, scrapping the

1956 agreement and introduc-

kers' demands, he was not

must be sack-

WAR OF

ATTRITION

Were Horses...

AJAJI's prophecies for the shape of things to come, in the post-Nehru period, are contained in the latest issue of SWA-RAIYA. The choicest piece is perhaps the following:

"Nonalignment will fade away into a remembered doctrine leaving nothing substantial behind..." The Swatantra chief makes

no bones about it: he "a change of policy", that the architect of that the architect of those policies is dead. And he is not afraid even of saying that the death may be a blessing:

"Nehru's death itself can become a sad stepping stone towards better fortune in our

towards better fortune in our great affairs. Providence in a mysterious way sometimes provides such compensations."

Wishful thinking is a pleasant pastime for the old and ancient. If wishes were horses, Rajaji would be riding into No. 10 Janpath in New Delhi.

Luckily for us, Nehru lives, and the propule are no ward.

As early as in February, he had raised his own "demand" that about 300 working to him, of indiscipline -Romesh Chandra

willing to accept anything which would add "even one naya paisa" to the company's existing expenditure! It is noteworthy that he was prepared to go to the length of closing down the factory indefinitely rather than yield. Lakhs were spent on fighting the workers to whom he would not give one extra naya paisa by way of concessions. Expensive "box" announcements threatening the strikconsequences appeared regu-larly in the "nationalist" larly in the "nationalist" dailies of Calcutta, most of which completely blacked out the Union's point, of view and genuine news of the strike.

The full weight of the Indian Engineering Association was thrown behind the They lived practically in the company in this struggle. The engineering bosses, too, under-stood very well the far reach-ing impact the outcome would have on their various con-cerns, in most of which ATTUC unions have long been established as the strongest organisations of the workers.

The engineering workers' token strike of April 16 was utilised, for example, by Jessop's to chargesheet 40 leading workers for having "insti-gated an illegal strike", while the management of Balmer Lawrie chargesheeted and dismissed 6 top leaders on dismissed 6 top similar grounds.

The state government felt its own prestige at stake, hav-ing banned the strike under two separate laws and ap-pointed a tribunal under the I.D. Act. Moreover, the Labour Minister saw in the strike a long awaited opportunity to plant a new INTUC union on the backs of the defeated and demoralised workers (or so he

On the eve of the May 20th general strike, over 100 active trade union organisers and Party workers were rounded up under the D.I. Rules ,and for the first time the government made a determined, though largely unsuccessful, attempt to keep city transport in

Thus, as against the fight-ing front of the workers and their democratic allies, the capitalists too forged their front in alliance with the government and a venal press. The issue at stake was the

PEAK OF CRISIS

The crisis reached its neak between May 7 and 14. During this week, having exhausted every other weapon in its armoury, the management made its last desparate bid to break the strikers' morale. The workers were put to their severest test so far. The company announced its

proposed resumption of work from May 7 with the full sup-port and co-operation of the government. For four days.

≯ON PAGE 15

sary'."
And again:

TRIVANDRUM: Torchlight processions and demonstrations have been held in towns and villages all over Kerala this week marking the first phase of a campaign against spiralling rise in prices of rice and other essential articles, jointly organised by the Communist Party and the Kerala State Trade Union Council.

HERE has been alarming demonstrations for the same increase in the prices of purpose.

As regards fair price shops, not only are they not in sufficient number in all the distinction of sugar is in a very scandalous state. There is ment have not been able to compeled the community including lower there are also reports that nearly 50 per cent of the rice despatched from the Central godowns to these slops go into the black market.

One reason for this purpose.

The distribution of sugar is in a very scandalous state. There is extensive black marketing in the private sectors to implement the community including lower middle class families do not get sugar to meet their pare minimum needs.

One reason for this is the present system of classifying lemand from the open market. essential articles, jointly organised by the Communist Party and the Kerala State Trade Union Council.

Exorbitant

coming months.

The price of bailed rice from

The prices of all other essentials also have registered essentials also have registered a sharp increase. Comparative figures of prices of a number of selected articles of commen

of selected articles of common consumption for the years 1961 and 1964 show that the

average increase has been about 35 per cent.

HERE has been alarming demonstrations for the same increase in the prices of foodgrains and other essential commodities in the state during the last so many weeks and the people's concern and resentment is the most affected. According the last so many weeks and the people's concern and resentment is the most affected. According people's concern and resentment at the failure of the government to arrest the steadily worsening food situation found their expression in these demonstrations.

Joint secretary of the Kerala Landbake Sangham, Gopalakrish.

pression in these demonstrations.

Joint secretary of the Kerala Karshaka Sangham, Gopalakrishna Menon had appealed to the kisans to cooperate in making this campaign against rising prices a success. The demands voiced in these demonstrations included:

The price of frice in C had never risen as since 1958.

Exorbitant

Rice Prices

State trading in food grains, opening of more fair price shops in all areas including the hilly tracts, increasing the supply of rice from the fair price shops from two measures to four measures per cardholder per week, opening of fair price shops in all industrial undertakings as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Indian Labour what is in store for them in the coming months. opening of ran Interestings as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the Indian Labour Conference and adequate supply of essential articles to all con-

Joint Action Planned

tiative in organising the campaign has been widely welcomed and is likely to be followed by a joint campaign and call for one day action by the working class and a significant results came out of it. the working class and a hartal. Informal consultations have been initiated by Balachandra Menon, secretary of the KSTUC with the UTUC and HMS unions to plan joint action of working class organisations to protest against the rising prices.

Meanwhile, the "leftist" splitters engaged in wrecking the middle of May, but no significant results came out of it. The Kerala state council of the Communist Party in a memorated the difficulties experienced by the people as a result of this increase in price of foodgrains and demanded that the government take over wholesale trade in foodgrains. It urged the Kerala Government to take a firm stand on this question and to impress upon the Central to construct the state government take over wholesale trade in foodgrains. It urged the Kerala Government to take a firm stand on this question and to impress upon the Central to Government the necessity to take

Meanwhile, the "leftist" splitters engaged in wrecking the unity of the Communist Party and building up their rival organisation at different levels have refused to cooperate in this mass movement and they have issued calls to hold separate grains and demand government take over trade in foodgrain the Kerala Government thave refused to cooperate in this mass movement and they have issued calls to hold separate

ment and signature.

PACE: SIX!

There might be some aggeration in these reports, there is no doubt that h

One reason for this is the present system of classifying families on an income basis and issuing quantities to the card holders according to the differences in their income.

POLICE ATROCITY AT SUBHANHETI VILLAGE

The result was that two people were dead and some others injured, one of them seriously. Those who died were hrothers.

Seventeen people were arrested, including a boy of 10 and another of 17. Some of the women were also beaten

That the police was striking terror in the villagers' hearts there is no doubt. Otherwise there was no need for a hundred policemen to go to the village which had only 38 adult males.

NAGPUR: The nation was in mourning, but not the police in Yeotmal district of Maharashtra. On June 3 they opened fire on the adivasi villagers of Subhanheti in Pandharkawada tehsil, killing two and seriously injuring another. pursuing them into their huts.

HE authorities have since then tried to make it look like that the police had fired in self-defence against the adivasis, who helong to an ex-criminal tribe—a point which is very much stressed.

The police has claimed that the adivasis attacked them with stones, lathis and lethal weapons, when they went to the village to enquire about forcible confinement and torture of two policemen in the village on May 31.

But the facts seem to be otherwise. Communist leaders A. B. Bardhan and N. N. Kale, after making an on-the-spot investigation, has challenged the police

Bardhan and Kale have said that the incident involving the two policemen was that they had entered the prohibited circle in a religious ceremony of the villagers, for which the villagers demanded a fine of Rs. two from them.

tained by the villagers but given food and shelter. They were not beaten up at all However, the no! not beaten up at all-ever, the policemen es-d under pretext of bring-

POLICE STORY.

On June I six policemen went to a place near the village and sought to appre-hend a man. Since the man ran away, they went hack and concocted a story that the villagers had stoned them and forced them to run away.

On June 2 a contingent of police came to the village. On the following day about a hundred armed police also came in lorries. They surrounded the village and indiscriminately shot at a constant of the control of the everybody they saw, even

tis effects in the village Subhanheti: not a single male villager is to be seen. They have all run away They have all run away and are in hiding, scared stiff of the police.

The police is alleged to have had some motive behind the show of force they had in the village. One version has it that it was personal animosity against the brothers who were killed.

There is also a feeling that the authorities were "teaching a lesson" to the villagers who

Bardhan and Kale have de-manded a judicial enquiry into the whole incident so that the guilty might be

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CALCUTTA: Unemployment in West Bengal has now assumed serious proportions and there are no indications of even a partial solution of the problem yet in

B ETWEEN 1948 and 1955, the number of workers in registered factories in this state decreased by 53,000. The late Dr. B. C. Roy, former Chief Minister, admitted in his budget speech of 1956-57 that while the number of workers in other states had been increasing since 1947, in West Bengal it was steadily going down.

According to official figures the number of factory workers, however, rose by 137,000 from 634,000 to 771,000 between 1955-62.

Employment position in the main industries of the state is estimated as: Jute—two lakhs; Heavy Engineering—two lakhs; Troe 25 lebks. Coals—13 lakhs.

Lastly, an indication of the

Secondly, while the total number of registered factories went up by 55 per cent during 1955-62, the number of workers increased by only 22 per cent during the same period.

Thirdly, a disquieting feature of the present employment position in West Bengal is that it has the smallest percent.

October 1983 the Meher tribunal had awarded minimum wages in Pimpri at Rs. 130 per month. The management refused to implement that award and

month. He manage and preferred an appeal before the Supreme Court. This action of the management was in open violation of the Code of Discip-

line in industry and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals ap-

proved it.

As a protest against this action of the management, the workers served a notice of strike.

The management thereafter ag-

The management thereafter agreed to pay Rs. 125 as minimum wages till the appeal is disposed off by the Supreme Court. The recommendations of Maharashtra Labour Minister were made

registered fac-by 55 per cent

main industries of the state is estimated as: Jute—two lakhs; Heavy Engineering—two lakhs; Tea—2.5 lakhs. Coal—1.3 lakhs. If the entire period between 1947-62 is taken into account the net increase in industrial employment problem is provided by the number of jobment comes only to 84,000, that is, an increase on an average of is, an increase on an average of state. Between 1959-63, the number of registered unemployment. the entrepot of the state. Between 1959-63, the number of registered unemployed in .Wes 1963 was 520,491 × 4

In the first place, about 1.4 lakh persons enter employable age every year in this state. This conclusion was reached by the West Bengal government's statistical bureau after an extensive survey in 1953.

INDEFINITE STRIKE

Protest Against Non-Payment Of Interim Relief

gested November 29, 1963 (date of implementation of the Award) as the base date. The union demanded that at least August 14, 1963 (date of reference of dispute to adjudication) should be taken as the base. Finally, the minister suggested January 1, 1963 as the base date, which the union accepted. The manage-

as the base date, which the union accepted. The management tried to postpone its acceptance on the plea that the issue has got to be decided by the Board of Directors.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

tory, a state sector undertaking, resorted to an indefinite

strike demanding immediate payment of interim relief.

On June 12 the workers of Pimpri penicillin fac-

	1959	1963
Calcutta	128,502	219,454
Howrah	11,442	28,790
Asansol, Durgapur, etc. (Burdwan Dist.)	22,890	61,073
Serampore (Hooghly Dist.)	4,750	17,772
Barrackpore (24-Parganas Dist.)	13,108	73,551
Kalyani (Nadia Dist.)	.8,481	27,750

West Bengal

From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

SHOCKING STATE UNEMPLOYMENT

Two Million People Without Jobs

Even these figures do not reveal the full extent of unemployment in the state. According to official calculations, the number of persons on the live registers of employment exchanges represent only 25 per cent of the actual number of employment seekers. On this basis, it can therefore be reasonably assumed that the total number of unemployed in West Bengal in 1963 was 520,491 × 4=2,081,9641 Of them, as many as 440,000 Of them, as many as 440,000 were educated unemployed.

	1959	1963
4. 3	128,502	219,454
• . •	11,442	28,790
	22,890	61,073
•	4,750	17,772
	13,108	73,551

diately and accept the recom-mendation of the minister, assuming of course that such a meeting was really necessary.

The appeal of the managing director tries to coax the workers to rejoin duty because to strike at this critical juncture

when the country is passing through a transition from the shock of the loss of our beloved Panditji and the emer-

region of the country. But paradoxically enough, it is here that unemployment is most acute.

The city has a population of about 30 lakhs, of whom 65 per cent are males and 35 per cent females. The population comprises predominantly adults: of every seven persons, five are adults and two children.

had no employment, and as-many as 22 per cent of these job-seekers were graduates and under-graduates. Among the East Pakistan refugee em-ployment seekers, 12 per cent

Staggering Revelation

The position during the past four years has considerably worsened. A brochure, "West Bengal—A Panorama", recently published by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, makes the staggering revelation that in Calcutta the number of employed and those without any employment are 1,182,789 and 1,744,500 respectively!

But factory wages in this state continue to be one of the lowest in the country. Between 1856-62, the earnings of factory workers increased by only 15 per cent.

With mounting unemployment, rising prices and rapidly declining incomes at one end and growing concentration of wealth in fewer hands at the other. it

PIMPRI WORKERS ON

acute. purr, reterred to above, reveals that among income-earners in the city in 1954-55, employers component five per cent; in 1957-58, they constituted only 2.5 per cent. But during the same comperiod the percentage of those of dependent on wages increased from 65.7 to 67.7.

The report of a survey conducted by the Calcutta University and published in 1960, showed that over 20 per cent of the job_seekers in Calcutta had no employment, and as wealth and its conducted to the calcutta had no employment, and as wealth and its conducted to the conducted

wealth and its concentration is to be seen in the increase in the ex-factory value of industrial output in West Bengal from Rs. 598 crores in 1959 to Rs. 748 Rs. 598 crores in 1959 to Rs. 748 crores in 1961—an increase of Rs. 150 crores or 26.7 per cent in two years. The banks in West Bengal also increased their net profits by 10 per cent in one single year (1962-63).

1,744,500 respectively!

The city's total monthly income is estimated at Rs. 15 crores, the bulk of which is pocketed by a few individuals.

Communist MPs Meet Food Minister

BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

The serious food and price situation in West Bengal has been brought to the notice of Union Food Minister C. Subramaniam by Communist MPs Renu Chakravartty and Indrajit Gupta on June 16.

beloved Panditji and the emergency, is not only unfortunate
but fraught with dangerous
consequences." Obviously a
deliberate and consistent dental
of workers rightful wages for a
long time is not a matter of
sufficient importance to the
management and it takes to
the convenient plea provided
by the situation in order to
deter naument. N a memorandum submitted being turned away because to the Minister, the Comto the Minister, the Communist MPs have said that "the government has in spite of all its promises of controlling prices and distribution, been an onlooker and has allowed profiteering and disappearance of stocks without doing anything effective."

The memorandum says that in West Bengal for the last several weeks rice has completely disappeared from the open market. Nowhere is rice wallable at the controlled price; the black market price is more than Rs. two a kilogram.

Traders are insisting that without scrapping price control no rice would be made available. What is more disconcerting is that what is more disconnent is reported to have advised the state government to do so, so as to restore normal flow of paddy and rice

cooking medium of Bengalees, was recently increased to Rs. three a kilogram. But the traders are demanding decontrol of prices in the name of a "bad mustard crop." All stocks of mustard oil have disapeared from the market.

Government has fixed fish prices, but no fish is available in the market. The traders are holding back stocks as seen from the increase in the volume of fish stored in cold storages.

The Communist MPs have demanded that the state should take over wholesale trade in foodgrains and ensure adequate supplies of rice to West Bengal to neet the

normal flow of paddy and rice from Orissa.

In front of ration shaps hundreds of card holders are from paddy and rice taken against blackmarket ers and hoarders, and hoarded stocks must be unearthed in cooperation with

pledge. Similar reports have come from other areas also. The All-India Trade THE response to this was immediate and tremendous. The leaders of the peace movement held meet-ings in all parts of the coun-Union Congress in a special circular addressed to all its try where they emphasised the need to carry forward the peace policy of the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal affiliated unions has called mon the workers to endorse

this pledge. The All-India Youth Federation, All-India In state after state, the tional Federation of Indian peace committees endors-ed the pledge and held ganisations have appealed to their ranks to extend full support to the campaign meetings and conferences. In Surat, a gathering of 10,000 people endorsed the

NEHRU MEMORIAL

PEACE MONTH

The secretariat of the All-India Peace Council in its

meeting on May 30 decided to declare June as the Nehru

Memorial Peace Month and accordingly it circulated a

peace pledge to all the peace committees for endorse-

SNEW AGE

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CONTAINS

The Indian People and the MOHIT SEN

Heavy Engineering in India

CHARLES HAROCHE

May 23, 1964.

But then again the management reverted to its old habit: its insisted that the base for calculation between the existing pay and the awarded pay on March 1, 1964 should be March 1, 1964 itself. The union could not accept such a blatant proposal and demanded that the base date should be January 1, 1962.

As a protest against this action of the management, the workers served a notice of strike. The management thereafter agreed to pay Rs. 125 as minimum wages till the appeal is disposed off by the Supreme Court. The recommendations of Maharashtra Labour Minister were made known to the management on May 23, 1964.

But then again the management reverted to its old habit: it insisted that the base for calculation between the existing pay and the awarded pay on March 1, 1964 should be March 1, 1964 itself. The union could not accept such a blatant proposal and demanded that the base date should be January 1, 1962.

Again the Maharashtra Labour Minister intervened and held discussions with the parties on June 9, 1964. He sug-

by the situatio defer payment.

TUNE 21, 1984

JUNE 21, 1984

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY & NATIONAL DEMOCRACY

Q. What exactly is meant by People's Democracy and National Democracy? (V. B. Kulkarni, Warden Street, Bombay).

A People's democracy was a new concept advanced by the world Communist movement just after the end of the Second World War, to des-cribe the changes that had taken place and the perspective before the people and the working class in the liberated states of Central and Eastern Europe as well as of China, Vietnam and Korea.

all these countries was that their peoples faced the problem of how to liberate hemselves from foreign lished their direct stranglehold. In China after the end lists were the overlords, even though their form, of rule was not direct. In Korea, Japanese imperialism and in Vietnam, French imperialism ruled the roost.

Another common feature was that the big capitalists as well as the landlords had allied themselves with the foreign rulers, acting as their agents and statellites. A reactionary bloc had been formperialists and fascists), the landlords and the big capitalists (of different types and with a varying industrial base), with the foreign rulers

Yet another common feature was that the sections of the capitalists who had not sold themselves to the foreign rulers or who did not have such intimate and inseverable ties with them, were both economically and politically weak. In addition, their very class character made them in ciliation with the enemies of the nation alongside and sito them. Both their class nature and their very position prevented them occupying the position of leaders of the national liberation ally and component of the national-liberation front.

Working Class Leadership

In this situation it was the working class alone that could lead the national-liberation front, with the worker-peasant alliance as the basis of this front. which included the urban petty-bourgeoisie as well as the patriotic bourgeoisie.

eastern and Europe as well as in Korea the armed forces of the Soviet in smashing the fascist armed forces and state power as they ged forward to anihilate fascists. In China and in Vietnam, also, the victorious advance of the national liberation forces was greatly facilitated by the smashing of fascism, the vanguard of world reaction, mainly by the Soviet ples' democracies became a form of the dictatorship of

Still another common feature was that in none of these countries was there any form of den

eracy but complete fascism that prevailed in these countries, the struggle against which had to take the from of one or another

This national liberation front, under the leadership of the working class, had a clear This was the programme of people's democracy. In it the state power, led by the working class and based on the worker-peasant alliance was wielded by the four classes—the working class peasantry, petty bourgeoisie and patriotic bourgeoisie.

This state power set itself radical agrarian reform, dis possessing the landlords and distributing land to the landless and land-poor. It nationalised all industries and other property of the collaborating bourgeoiste and placed all new basic and key industries in the state sector. In almost all cases a state monopoly of foreign trade was established and the state also entered the field of internal trade. Various types of joint state-private enterprises were set up-variants of state capi-

Economic Control

The patriotic bourgeoisie and the rich peasants were allowed to exist and given facilities for develor ously, the policy was adopted of restricting capitalist ed of restricting capitalist development and of pre-venting its domination of the economy, or any section of it, in any way.

The people's democracies from the very outset, or very very outset, or very shortly after their formation formed part of that system of states with the Soviet Union as the centre, which soon enough became the world socialist system. From the very outset, or very shortly after their formation the people's democracies adopted a foreign policy of alliance and unity with the Soviet Union and each other, while also adopting a foreign policy of peaceful coexistence wards other states with different social systems.

With varying degrees of rapidity, extending from three years to five years, the People's Democracies completed the transition to socialism and took up the task of socialist construction. The four-class state power led by the working class, through the working class, through a process of varying degrees of class struggle, was transformed into the dictatorship of the proletariat. In various ways and by different stages the capitalists and the rich classes (not as persons). Peo-

forest wealth, none of which is fully exploited. As much as 98 per cent of the world's henequien come from Latin America; 83 per cent of coffee; 46 per cent of bauxite; 40 per cent of silver; 25 per cent of oil; 25 per cent of sugar; 20 per cent of copper. The forests extend over 890 million hectares of which only 83 million hectares are utilised.

Then what is siling them, this the same propose of the invisition perialists have built up in Latin America. To facilitate the maintenance and growth of this empire. orm of the dictatorship of he proletariat.

With this second qualitatively different stage of people's democracy we are not hereful and illicitation of the people are underple's democracy we are not hereful and illicitation of the people are underple's democracy we are not fed, ill-clad and illicitatively different stage of people's democracy we are not fed, ill-clad and illicitatively different stage of people's democracy we are not fed, ill-clad and illicitate?

Then, what is alling them, this tenance and growth of this empirican author with the specialised knowledge he has on Latin American affairs would contribute his share in this task. the proletariat.

just now concerned. Emphasis should be placed on the first stage when People's Democracy represented a new form of the national democratic revolution under working class leadership.

What is the position with regard to national democracy? This is a new concept arising from further changes in the post-war world. In the nearly two decades since the end of the Second World War mo than fifty new states have emerged in Asia and Africa on the ruins of the colonial

Through different forms of mass struggle, armed as well as unarmed, the peoples of these states forced the impe-rialists to quit and won their freedom. Except for North Korea, North Vietnam and China, the leadership of these victorious national liberation

Delhi. Pp. 253. Price: Rs. 7.50.

Because of this prominence Cuba got after her liberation people in India, as elsewhere, have been able to know something about the Caribbean island. But

about the Caribbean island. But as far as her sister nations in the Latin American continent are con-cerned, the veil is yet to be lifted. It 's a "dark continent" to us, more dark than "Dark Africa."

What does this continent com-prising 16 per cent of all the land space in the world and inhabited

by seven per cent of its people look like?

Laipat Rai wants to tell us

Lajnat Rai wants to tell us something about the land and people of Latin America, not just as a factual compilation, but with his own conclusions about them. The author, as he himself says, takes sides, his sympathies are with the common neople of Latin America, exploited by latifundists, politicians and American corporations.

The land is rich; it is the land of El' Dorado. It is blessed with ample agricultural, mineral and forest wealth, none of which is

He tells us:

the working class. The natio-nal bourgeoisie or radical nal bourgeoisle or radical petty-bourgeois intellectuals or even patriotic feudal elements headed the vast majo-rity of these movements and

This was an entirely new phenomenon and the inter-national Communist movement for years together discussed and debated in order properly to under-stand this new reality as well as the problem of persnective in this vast area of newly liberated states.
Some felt that this indepen-

dence was not real indepenning manoeuvre by imperialism to change the signboard

shown up by the author for what it is worth. "A semblance of aid"

but actually, "a programme of providing markets for US products."

Out of 857.5 million dollars

out or \$57.5 minor colars given to Brazil in the first year since the programme was an-nounced, as much as 268 million dollars were for repayment of old debts and reduction in balance of

LATIN AMERICA: A Socio-Economic Study by

World Affairs, 14B Janpath Barracks, Janpath, New

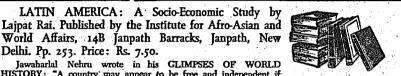
movements was not that of of its rule. Still others felt that these new states were extremely character would either pass over to woking class leadership and some form of People's Democame to power as a result of the retreat of imperialism. cracy or would slide back to neo-coonialism.

YOUR QUESTIONS

ANSWERED

Reality mocked at all this analysis. Except for a few cases these newly indepen-dent states neither advanced to the stage of accepting working class leadership nor There were examples of neo colonies like Pakistan Thailand, Philippinnes, the French African Community and so on There was the example of Cuba which rapidly advanced

*ON PAGE 13



BOOK REVIEW

Delhi. Pp. 253. Price: Rs. 7.50.

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote in his GLIMPSES OF WORLD HISTORY: "A country may appear to be free and independent if you consult geography or atlas. But if you look behind the veil you will find that it is in the grip of another country.... It is this invisible empire that USA possesses.... This ingenious method adopted is known as economic imperialism. The map does not show it. Through the control of wealth it is easy enough to control the people of that country, and indeed, the land itself." the military variety are favoured because they are both cheap and easier to come by in case of re-

EHRU was writing about
Latin America and it was about 30 years ago. But the facts said therein remain true today; it at all, the iron grip of the United States over Latin America and its economy has only increased.

Just one country has so far been able to break the shackles—Cuba. And when it did, it was world news. Even today any small incident in Cuba's relations with the US, which are far from pleasant, is capable of holding the head-lines of newspapers all over the world.

Because of this prominence the land itself.

The answer is clear and simple. They are suffering from the worst result of neocolomialism, or economy the world in ecological in economy has nelly increased.

The inswer is clear and simple. They are suffering from the worst result of neocolomialism, or economy out dictators and governments as and when they liked.

The chapter on political institutions analyses the caudillismo and the continuismo—the system under which military dictators arise and continuismo—the system under which military dictators arise and continuismo and the continuismo and when it did, it was world interested in developing the economy of the continuent or in the bost of facts, which point a grim picture of a backward economy based mainly on primitive agriculture, of the land tenure system which is virtual slavery and of

culture, of the land tenure system which is virtual slavery and of US imperialist dominance in every field of economy including agriculture and trade. There is also a chapter on ture in Latin America, which the author says is the "product of the artistic strains of the Indian, As noted author, Victor Perlo said: "Latin America re-mains the old foreign preserve of American imperialism. Of the 7.5 billion dollars of booty, the rhythmic genius of the Negro and the delicate poetic perception of the Spaniard." the 7.5 billion dollars of booty, at least 2.5 billions come from Latin America—a tribute equivalent of each fifth ear of corn raised by the peasants, each fifth bolt of clath produced in the factories, each fifth pound of metal drawn from the earth. One doubts whether any Roman emperor ever obtained such tribute from his conquered people."

The "Alliance for Progress" is shown up by the author for what

Another chapter, the last, deals with Cuba and Latin America—Cuba of Fidel Castro and socialism which has kindled a new sense of hope among the teeming millions in the rest of Latin America. It is the surge of nationalism that is sweeping through Latin America in the wake of Cuban revolution that has become a nightmare for the the efforts to snub that flame

out.
Lajpat Rai has done signal service to the Indian people by producing the first Indian book on Latin America. Though sub-titled veys other fields of human activity

Latin American section on any bookshelf, but only the first one. With its general nature this could debts and reduction in balance of nayments deficit; 150 millions dollars out of 159.4 millions to Argentina and 90 millions out of 106.3 millions to Mexico also had the same purpose of financing US imand countries in Latin America and written from an Indian angle should be made available to the Indian readers. One hopes the author with the specialised know-

NATIONAL COUNCIL RESOLUTION

The National Council of the Communist Party of India adopted the following resolution on Party Unity

the Communist Party of at this late hour. India is deeply distressed over the trend of developments in the inner-Party situation since its last meeting. Following the walkout by the 32 comrades and the publication of their statement announcing rival programme of action. leading to the formation of a rival party, the National Council was compelled to take action at its last meeting against them and suspend them from the Party.

After the open appeal by these 32 comrades to Party members to renudiate the rity of elected Party Committees has been flonted and paraliel committees have een formed at a number of places all over the country. Ten of the 32 comrades who are members of the Central Executive Committee, have openly met in Delhi and have reiterated their earlier decision to hold an open conference of their support-ters at Vijayawada in the first week of July. The programme of holding a rival Party Congress has still

The National Council is glad to note that the overwhelming majority of members of the Party irrespective of their political opinions and differ-ences on various issues are opposed to the splitting activities. The establishment of parallel committees and the carrying out of open attacks on the Party in the press and in public speeches have done grave damage to the Party.

The National Council shares pressed by the overwhelming units of the Party over disastrous developments and is in complete agreement with them on the need to make all possible efforts to

June 25 to 27.

public sector; It will demand:

The conference will dis-

cuss among other issues:

India's economy;

Role of public sector in

★ Workers' participation

→ Democratic control over

wastage, end to cor-

shna Menon and presided

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

OF PUBLIC SECTOR

EMPLOYEES

HE first national conference of public sector

Better production, less four lakh employees work-

★ Better living and work ing conditions;
★ Trade union and democratic rights.

The conference will be inaugurated by V. K. Kri-

ruption. undertakings in the

employees is going to be held in Bangalore on

HE National Council of avert the impending split even

The National Council is firmly convinced that in the critical political situation obtaining in the country today, specially after the death of the late Prime Minister Nehru and the seething discontent of the cratic movement and the forces of imperialism and Right reaction. No Commuguard of the working class

The National Council firmly rejects the theory that a split in the CPI has become inevitable due to certain so-called "fundamental" differences on the questions of ideology, current policy and organisation. Even the advo-cates of this erroneous theory have not been able to formu

late any alternative ideological, political and organisational platform of a new Communist Party. Even the 32 have openly confessed that they themselves are divided recently assembled at Delhi and regrets the polemical tone on questions of ideology and current policy. of this reply which cannot be considered helpful for unity. It should be obvious, there-

fore, that any advocacy of split inside the Party on the basis of these socalled fundamental differences, runs quite contrary to all principles of inner-Party struggle and the

The National Council is fully

over by S. A. Dange, Among

speakers who would add-ress the session is N. Sri-

kantan Nair MP. The co-

this conference has invited

the leaders of all central

There are more than

to attend the conference.

ing in the 58 central sphere

ordination committee

trade union

tionally accepted Declaration Instead of reciprocating the cipled basis for Party unity initiatives for unity taken by the Central Secretariat, these comrades have put forward and Statement of the 1957 and 1960 Moscow Conferences, the unanimously adopted Political Resolution and Report of the various new demands which Vijayawada Party Congress and the Hyderabad National make Party unity more diffi-. Council resolution on Party

The National Council ap-

preciates and supports the initiative of the Central

June 2, to find a way out of the present unfortunate situation and to initiate the

process to restore unity in-side the Party by proposing

rescinding of

organisation still constitute

the unity of the Party.

masses, a split in the CPI will be the gravest blow to reatest service to the dark nist worth his salt can cherish the idea of a split in the revolutionary van-

order passed against the 32 comrades. The efforts have not succeeded The National Council has carefully considered the reply sent on May 31 to the Central Secretariat by the 10 suspended members of the CEC who

The National Conneil however, desiring to carry forward the unity initiatives already taken, and in view of the urgent necessity/for Party unity in the present situation facing our country, resolves that as soon as the 32 comrades or any of them intimate their willing-Secretariat taken through its letters to the 32 comrades dated May 29 and

PARTY

ness to return to the Na-tional Council, abide by the decisions of the National Conneil dissolve or disso ciate themselves from all parallel Party organisations set up at different levels. the suspension order against those who do so shall stand rescinded.

Disciplinary actions taken by state, district and local Party organisations for formation of parallel committees shall stand rescinded similarly as soon as the comrades concerned make similar declarations as suggested above in the case of the 32 comrades. The National Council is of

the opinion that once a prin-

Goa Unit's Support To Central Secretariat

PANJIM: The Goa Council of the Communist Party of India has supported the efforts made by the Party leadership to bring about unity in the Party.

N a resolution unanimously adopted at its meeting on e 6 the council said:

The Goa council fully sup
The Goa council fully sup-June 6 the council said:

"The Goa council fully supports the present efforts of the Party chairman to bring all sections of the Party including those who had recently left the Party into the coming Party congress."

"to retrace the council fully supports the party and give a lead to the toiling people of India at this turning point in the history of the country and bring ultimate victory to the people."

Alwar Rejects Splitters' Group

JAIPUR: The Alwar District Council of the Communist Party of India has unanimously expressed its confidence and allegiance to the Rajasthan State Council with H. K. Vvas as its secretary.

T condemned the action of Mohan Poonamia in announcing a parallel state council.

The district council expelled Kirpadayal and Gopi Kishen Kathin from the Party for carrying on splitting activities in the district.

It removed Hari Ram Chau-han MLA from all the posts he held in the district council and recommended to the state coun-cil his expulsion from the Party. Chauhan is a member of the

The district council decided to launch a campaign against the rise in prices of foodgrains and other essential articles of life. It condemned the maldistribution of sugar, gur and other such commodities.

The kisan satyagraha, which was proposed to be launched by the Council, has been postponed because of the sad demise of Jawaharlal Nehru. The postponement is to give the state government more time to come to a desident of fewering the property of the pro decision in favour of the peasants

is agreed upon as laid down above, other points of differ-rence can be discussed and resolved satisfactorily enabling the Party to move unitedly to the VIIth Party

UNITY

The National Council hopes that the 32 comrades will im-mediately respond to this re-solution by signifying their willingness to return to the National Council, discuss their differences Party, abide by the decisions of the Party bodies, put a stop to the publication of all rival Party journals and thus enable the rank and file mem. bership to give their on all issues of current inner-Party differences.

The Council authorises the Central Secretariat to take further steps to carry forward the initiative for Party unity and to hold such talks and discussions as are required for this pur-

pose.
The National Council appeals to all units and members of the Party to restore and strengthen the Party unity at all levels, rouse the consciousness of Party members in the struggle for Party unity so that a united Party Congress is smoothly held and walkouts and splits become a thing of the past.

WORLD **CONFERENCE** ON PEACE IN DELHI

A World Conference or Peace and Coopera tion will be held in Delhi from November 14 to 10 on the occasion of the 75th birthday anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru.

The decision to hold such a conference was taken at the recent meeting of the Conti-nuing Committee of the Semi-nar on International Affairs and World Peace,

The Continuing Committee has decided to convert itself into the Preparatory Committee for the world conference on Peace and Cooperation.

In a resolution mourning the death of Nehru the Com-mittee recalled that the late Prime Minister had inaugurat-ed the seminar on inter-national affairs and world peace held on December 7 last

The meeting of the cont The meeting of the conti-nuing committee was attended by Diwan Chaman Lall, V. K. Krishna Menon, Aruna Asaf Ali, Anup Singh, Arjun Arora, Mahesh Dutt Misra, Gopi-krishna Vijayavargiya and re-presentatives of the Peace Council and several other organisations.

NEW AGE

JUNE 21, 1964

PAGE NINE

RELEASE SOUTH AFRICAN PATRIOTS

Build National Campaign of Solidarity

There are moments when solidarity ceases to have any meaning if it is not ked by action, resolute and concrete action. This is such a moment, when air's solidarity with the South African freedom fighters is on test.

There are moments when solidarity ceases to have any meaning if it is not the freedom movement must go hand in hand with resolute pressure on those governments (above all backed by action, resolute and concrete action. This is such a moment, when India's solidarity with the South African freedom fighters is on test.

South African struggle against racialism. It is true that our two freedom movements have indissoluble ties which Mahathma Gandhi's participation in the earliest South African satyagrahas gave

It is true that India was the first to declare and implement an economic boycott of

hated fascist rule, our solidarity must reach new heights.

It is good and heartening that our representatives at the United Nations are taking a leading part in the efforts for the imposition of total economic boycott of South

But this is not enough.

HE soil of South Africa must be restored to the

HROUGH the bitterest years of anti-Indian perse-

has acceded in strength as an alliance between all groups and ideologies: it has survived because it has firmly refused to become, at any stage, the creature and the weapon of any single faction to be used to under-

THE Nationalist (Verwoerd's Party) government must be forced to give way to a government that has respect for human lives, human rights and human

values. Pondoland is proving once again that this gov-ernment is unfit to govern, and must make way for the representatives of the people who can ensure justice and equality of opportunity to all the peoples of this land".

O amount of dodging, no amount of tricks can obscure the basic fact that the future of our country depends on what the mass of the people want. The

human race as a whole is progressive, and progress can not be stopped by illusions that changes will not take place or can be prevented or postponed during our

people, if emancipation is to have any real

cution in this country, the S. A. Indian Congress

The Indian people must launch a widespread mo-But now, at this moment, when the South African people are on the threshold of what must certainly be

-Govan Mheki

-Walter Sisulu

the South African freedom movement. Let the coins pour in from the millions as a token of our solidarity.

we must also establish at the earliest possible mo-ment a centre for the work of the African National Congress in New Delhi. Similar centres have been set up in Cairo, Algiers, Dar-es-Salaam, Accra and in several other ant imperialist capitals. It is tin we took steps to provide the national assistance necessary for the functioning of such

national campaign of s darity with South Africa. The initiative taken in this regard by the All India Peace Council and the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity must be given the fullest

the US and British govern-

ments) which still continue to trade with and supply arms

mocratic opinion must join

hands to carry out a powerful

to the Verwoerd regime.
All sections of Indian

support.
India shall not rest till our



Srilekha Dey collecting signatures in London on petition to free South African patriots Mass Organisations

Democratic organisations in India have moved quickly to demand the release of the South African patriots sentenced to life by the racialist Verwoerd regime in the cooked up Rivonia trial.

Demand Release

THE All India Peace Council half of the millions

Security Council seeking imme-liate UN intervention to get their release from the racialist

strong condemnation of the farcical trial and the inhuman sentences has been made, in a joint statement issued by the All India Trade Union Congress, All India Peace Council, Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, National Federation of Indian Women, All India Youth Federation

THE All India Peace Council

Is sent a telegram to the Prime
Minister of South Africa demanding immediate release of all political prisoners and an end to the policy of apartheid.

A telegram demanding release of Nelson Mandela and his colleagues was sent to the President of South Africa by the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

The Association also sent a telegram to the President of the Security Council seeking immediate UN intervention to get their release from the racialist

ment to submit to the voice of the people.

We deplore the attitude of the USA, UK and others who abstained from ooting in demanding economic sanc-tions against South Africa un-der the pretent that it will be aer the preest that it will be interference in the internal affairs of the country. This mischievous plea in effect strengthens the bloody hands of the racist regime to continue their brutal persecution of the heroic people of South Africa."

Protest

The National Council of the Communist Party of India condemns with all the force at its command the barbaric life sentences imposed in the notorious Rivo-nia trial, by the South African racialist government, on the bravest sons of the fighting people of South

The world-wide protest campaign has been successful in compelling the South African rulers to desist from imposing death sentences on the persons accused. But in the hell of South African concentration camps, a sentence to a long term of imprisonment is virtually a death sentence.

The names of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and their names of Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and their comrades are known and respected today all over the world. Their heroism in struggle, their glorious record of sacrifice, their fearless statements in their defence during the trial—have marked them out as men of destiny, of whom all humanity is proud.

The Communist Party joins its voice with all progressive mankind in demanding the immediate cancellation of the sentences and the release of the condemn-

The Communist Party press the United Nations of take immediate effective steps to bring pressure on the South African government to put an end to its

The US and British imperialists have refused to carry The US and British imperialists have refused to carry out economic boycott of South Africa as decided upon by the United Nations. The Communist Party urges the Government of India to make known to the governments of the USA and Britain the deep revulsion of the Indian people at the connivance of these governments, through continued trade and cooperation, in the bloody terror and violence being carried out by the Verwoerd regime against the people of South Africa.

The Communist Party calls on all its units, mem-bers and sympathisers and all Indians opposed to racia-lism to join in the world-wide campaign for the release of the South African leaders. .

CPI National Council's EUROPE'S INDIGNATION

From P. KUNHANANDAN

BERLIN: Popular indignation and a powerful pro-BERLIN: Popular indignation and a powerful protest against the cruel verdict in the South African apartheid trial is sweeping Europe since Thursday last, Protest meetings and demonstrations have been held in many maintained throughout the day, drawing in hundreds of meetings and demonstrations have been held in many day, European capitals and cities, and newspapers are full of reports of such popular actions. Clemency petitions and telegrams have been sent to the South African government from organisations and prominent individuals.

N London, the protest de-monstration was described as refused admission, and a let-a scene not seen in living ter of protest seized by an "a scene not seen in living memory". Fifty members of the British Parliament, Labour and Liberal, quitting the House of Commons, marched to Whitehall demonstrated outside

and demonstrated outside the South African embassy. Throughout the day, the embassy was the venue of unprecedented crowds, who bearing a huge banner inscribed, "Liberate Mandela", attempted to deliver a letter registering their horror at the verdict which, it said, reflected the inhumanity of the apartheid policy". Embasy officials refused to accept the letter, and the London police attempted to disperse the demonstrators, but they continued to circle the embassy, shouting protests and waving banners.

In nearby Trafalgar Square, the number of those taking part in a vigil organised by the Anti-Apartheid Movement grew conti-

Next to arrive was a seven man delegation from the Com-munist Party of Great Britain, including its Assistant General Secretary William Alexander and Vice-chairman R. Palmo

From all parts of Britain came thousands of spontaneous ex-pressions of solidarity with the South African anti-apartheid

prisoners and clemency for Mandela and his colleagues. Similar cables were sent by the Trades Union Congress and the Communist Party of Northern Ireland; and trade unions and trades councils all over Britain voiced the universal indignation. Everywhere marches took place

ON PAGE 18

Protest meeting against Verwoerd regime at



MILITANT LEADERS OF SOUTH AFRICA

NELSON MANDELA

One of the most famous of the African National Congress leaders. Son of a royal house, keen amateur boxer and sportsman, attorney, and one of the accused in the abortive treason trial of 1956-61, Mandela is at present serving a five-year prison sentence for his part in leading the three-day strike of May, 1961 and for leaving the country illegally thereafter on a visit to the African states. 44-year old Nelson Mandela and his wife,



Born on May 18, 1912, former secretary-general of the African National Congress. ministrative position in Congress coincided with the new era of militancy characterised by the successive June 26 national general strikes, the Defiance Campaign and the Congress of the People.

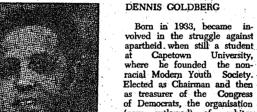
Sisulu escaped from 24-hoursa-day house arrest pending an appeal against his six year prison sentence for furthering the aims of the illegal A.N.C. Both his wife, Albertina, and their 17 year old son Max (the oldest of seven children) were detained under the 'no were detained unuc. trial' law before. Walter was arrested in the 'Rivonia' raid



AHMED MOHAMED (Kathy) KATHRADA

> vears was the best known leader of the militant Trans-He gave up his university career to work fulltime in the Indian Congress' Passive Resistance Campaign of 1946, in the course of which he served a prison sentence.

He was banned from political activities and ordered not to leave Johannesburg; detained for the full five months of the 1960 'emergency'. At the end of 1962 he was served with a housearrest order, but disregarded it and remained under cover until cantured in the Rivonia



both he and his 61-year-old mother were held for four months in the same prison.

(now outlawed) of whites associated with the African

During the 1960 emergency

Born in 1929, and for many confinement in manacles, the police alleging that he had at imprisoned under the trial' law. They have children.



Forty-three years old and born at Fort Beaufort in the Eastern Cape, 'Ray' was close-ly associated with Govan Mbeki in organising Port Elizabeth and the Eastern Mbeki in organising Por Elizabeth and the Eastern Province as a stronghold of the African National Conthe Atrican National Congress as a staunch trade unionist, having been a leading member of the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Workers' Union Cleaning Workers' Union since 1942. In 1952 he led the first batch of Port Elizabeth defiance campaign teers into prison. He detained during the emergency. His wife while he was in prison,

Born in 1910 in the Trans kei, graduate (B.A. and B.Com) of Fort Hare and the B.Com) of Fort Hare and the University of South Africa. Elected as Member for Idutywa to the Transkeian Territories General Council,

he is an expert on rural and agrarian problems, on which he has written many studies, and on "Bantu" education. A leading member for many years in the African National Congress, he was victimised from his teaching post and joined the staff of NEW AGE—later SPARK — as Fort Elizabeth editor.

Detained for five months in the 1960 "emergency"; held for several months in solitary confinement in 1962 (on an explosives charge in which he was subsequently acquitted); evaded house arrest and was a confinement in the confinemen





Ernest Burnelle granted an interview to NEW AGE at the request of its correspondent in Berlin. Two members of the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Belgium, Albert de Coninck and Josef Turf, were also present during the interview.

The leaders of the Communist Party of China, using services of the renegades expelled from the Belgian Party, have already formed a rival Communist Party in Belgium. The questions of NEW AGE and the Belgian Communist leader's answers, are given below:

New Age: Could you tell the Indian Communists, Comrade Burnelle, what are the main causes of the present-day crisis in the international Commovement in your opi-

BURNELLE: The presen crisis in the international Con munist movement and splits in several Communist Parties are in our opinion, the result of the dogmatic policy of the leaders of the Communist Party of Chain and their interference in the life of other parties.

Difficulties arose from CPC's opposition to collective wisdom. They want to substitute the colwisdom of 81 Co and Workers' Parties by the wis-dom of an individual. The CPC leaders have completely diated the decisions of the repu-intermationalism. They forced their wrong line on other Communist and Workers Parties and inter-national democratic movement and denounced those parties which refused to follow their line. That is why the crisis in international Communist move-

Question: What in your opinion is the remedy? Do you think a new international conference of world Communist parties will help heal the wounds?

Answer: There is always a farxist-Leninist remedy to solve and that is the method of dis-cussion, criticism and self-criti-cism. This is the law of growth of revolutionary parties and movements. Bilateral or multi-lateral talks were prescribed in the Moscow Statement to settle future differences.

Now the CPC leaders are opposing bilateral and multi-lateral talks with CPSU and other brother parties with whom they have differences. Moreover,



ERNEST BURNELLE

they say an international con-ference should wait another four to five years. Instead of discussing matters in a proper party way, the CPC leaders resorted to public polemics and open defama-tion of CPSU and other Communist Parties. They even resorted to bourgeois degenerate sorted to bourgeois degenerate methods like character assassi-nation of tried and tested leaders of international working class movement and brother parties.

However, our Party is firm-ly of the opinion that an international Communist conference should be early as possible.

Question: What should be the main task of such a main task of such a conference?

Answer: Our Central Committee thinks that the conference mittee thinks that the conference should examine what has passed since 1960 Moscow meeting. The conference should also take a collective and public position on the attitude and actions of Chinese Party leaders. The conference should take a serious view of the splitting up of Communist Parties. The aim of any world Communist conference world Comn

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PACE TWELVE

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by M. Elias, MP

Report adopted at the Second Conference of the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers of India (Hyderabad, Feb. 1964)

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NEW AGE

Ernest Burnelle Tells NEW AGE

BELGIAN PARTY HAS REBUFFED SPLITTERS

end forever the present position and impermissible practices.

Our Party rejects the CPC's tactics of endless postponement of such a conference. We know

We also reject the demand that renegades expelled from parties and breakaway organi-sations should be invited to such

Question: What is the political orientation of the split in the Belgian Communist Party?

Answer: First of all, to call it won't correspond to We know the Chinese claim that the Belgian party is split 50-50. It is not correct. There is only one revolutionary party of the proletariat in our country and that is the Communist Party of Belgium.

Besides there are a few small groups who were expelled from the Party some time before. They don't play any role in the working class movement. They have no influence in cities or in factories. All of them together count roughly 200 persons.

The 14th Congress of the communist Party of Belgium eld at Antwerp, in April 1963, Communist held at Ant neta at Antwerp, in April 1963, expelled the anti-Party group of Grippa, Dologne, Massoz and Raindorf for factional activities, for opposing our Central Committee's political stand on the Caribbean crisis and for opposing East-West detente.

Despite repeated warnings given by the Central Committee, they did not stop their factional

T.iftla Influence

The expulsion was voted by secret ballot at the Congress; out of 300 delegates only one voted against and eight remained neutral. All the other 291 delegates voted for their expulsion. This shows what influence the splitters have in the Party.

The Chinese had been already angry with us, for our Central Committee had rebuffed their committee had rebuited their attempts to make us toe their pernicious line. Then the expelled renegades were immediately contacted by the Chinese and the idea of a rival party was mooted. The activities of this small record and the research of the contact of th small group suddenly exceeded their resources and influence.

The bourgeois parties and capitalist press, radio and TV readily gave wide publicity to their slanderous attacks to their slanderous attacks against CP of Belgium, CPSU and peaceful coexistence. Because they attacked the Moscow test-ban treaty they got completely isolated from the Belgian people who want no atomic fallout and war.

The anti-Soviet and anti-peace activities of this anti-Party group for they could not get workers to do this dirty job.

the beginning of this year. They tried to disrupt this movement.

They also tried to disrupt and boycotted the anti-atom march of March 15 and the May 8 demontrations, this year.

The social basis of the anti-The social basis of the anti-Party group is petty-bourgeois. Now I can tell you in Belgium the question is settled. There is only one Communist Party, one Communist parliamentary group and that is our Marxist-Leninist Party. (The Party has 5 members in Parliament and one in the Senate.)

Slanders And Calumny

Question: The notorious "splitters article" in PEO-PLE'S DAILY (February 4) PLE'S DAILY (February 4) charged the Belgian Communist Party that "it opposed the Congolese people's armed struggle," supported the Hungarian, counter-revolution" and "undermined the workers' will to fight" Belgian monopolies. While we know these are slanders, could you give us some details of the real facts regarding these charges?

Answer: These are deliberate Sanders and calumny against our Party and the working class. No one in our country believes these slanders. Those who were expelled from the Party never raised such criticism against us pelled from the Party never raised such criticism against us when they were inside the Party. They would have certainly used such an opportunity if there were a fragment of truth. These are pure and simple Chinese inventions. We know they are inventions. they are inventing such in other countries too in other countries too against brother parties; against CP of France, that it supports the colonial policy of imperialists; against CPUSA that it cooperates with US imperialists; against CPU that it is an agent of the Indian bourseoise and so on. Indian bourgeoisie and so

The facts are we firmly supported Patrice Lumumba's government and his heroic struggle to defend freedom. We ran a campaign in Belgium to defend the Congolese Republic. We gave active support to Lumumba; in Parliament we exposed imperialist tactics; in factories we rallied workers in support of Congo's freedom.

Support To Congo People

We lorganised den We organised demonstrations, we maintained brotherly relations with the militant forces in the Congo. They never had any complaint against our attitude. In Belgium colonialism has no popular support now. A big part in this change was played by our Party. In short, we have done everything possible to defend Patrice Lumumba's government, by exposing imperialist intentions and opposing intervention in the

activities of this anti-Party group are receiving external assistance. Their printed leaflets and pamphlets attacking Soviet Union and Moscow treaty were distributed at factory gates by students who came from Brussels for they could not get workers to do this dirty job.

The anti-Party group has no constructive programme. They did not participate in the big struggles of the working class Union to help the Hungarian people in their struggle to defend socialist gains.

Answer: After the strike there were elections in Belgium. In these elections the Communist Party secured a tory. This was be tory. This was because our Party played a very big role in the vanguard of this strike struggle from beginning to end. The from beginning to end. The workers of our country are the best judges and not the Chinese pen-pushers.

Question: What is the pre-Working class movement?

Answer: The chief characterpresent situation in is the existence of it shift to the left, our country is the existence of an important shift to the left, especially in the trade unions and significantly Catholic workers.

Points In Programme

The working class is not at all satisfied with the policy of the government of Lefevere. The Christian Democratic Party's government, which received support from Social Democrats, is a government of the monopolies. ernment of the monopolies.

Taxes are always rising, and
ricreasing. The workers prices increasing. The workers have to fight hard to get some concessions and to defend their living standard. Our programme has the following chief points:

(1) cut in military budget of the government

(2) fight the multilateral nu-(3) struggle for a nuclear-free zone in Europe

(4) extension of economic penefits to working people

(5) nationalisation and structural reforms, economic and consti-

(6) bridling the monopolies. The struggle to achieve these popular demands are also struggles to create conditions for

Unity of all sections of the Unity of all sections of the working class is imperative for the realisation of this programme. The unity of action of the left movement is developing

NEWAGE

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JUNE 21, 1982

More than one-third of world's population today live under a new social order—the socialist society. The countries they belong to comprise what is generally called the Socialist World, the dimension of ever widening. It holds out for mankind a life free from exploitation and where the toiling people

Bridges Of Amity

The Rumanian Institute The Oriental Institute

of Cultural Relations with at the Warsaw University

Foreign Countries last is the biggest centre in

sponsored an exhibition Poland engaged in research otographs in Bucharest on and didactic work in the field

versity too.

ber of commerce and Indo-Soviet Trade

Industry has recently been Anniversary

HE inter-state relations between the socialist countries is a very important matter. Each country is inde-pendent and sovereign and yet they conform to the principle of socialist internationa-lism. But lately there have been some extremely

IZVESTIA on May 31 in an editorial deals with this very vital and impor-tant issue. The editorial discusses the principles of socialist internationalism of the ways and means of establishing closer

of photographs in Bucharest on the life and work of the Indian

The exhibition which was

open for ten days drew a large number of people interested to know about India.

Indo-Polish Chamber

An Indo-Polish Cham-

established in Delhi by a group of Indian firms representing commercial, industrial and

commercial, industrial banking bodies interested in relations with

New Agreement

boration in regard to the

was signed in New Delhi on June 12.

with Czechs

of Commerce

Exhibition on

Indian Life

list nations and of consoli dating the fraternal cooperation and close alliance be tween them. It discusse further the need for the socialist countries to coordinate their actions and policies to ably combine natio nal and international inter-

ests. A special emphasis is given on this question because today processes very important for the further development of the world socialist community are now taking place inside it.
The leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have been openly trying to disrupt the

Indian Languages

Research in Poland

of the languages, culture and history of the peoples of the East.

The institute has six depart-

ments of the Faculty of Philo

ments of the Faculty of Philo-logy including one on Indian philology. There are sections dealing with languages viz., Urdu, Hindi, Bengali etc. There is a Chair of Indian Philology at the Warclaw Uni-

June 10 has been the

Socialist World

RELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

unity of the international Communist movement. It is trying to establish its supremacy over all the other socialist countries and openly talks of forming a special bicc of states that would too its line.

The IZVESTIA editorial holds that discarding thus the principles and mutual respect in the relations between socia list countries and appropriating the right to interfere into the domestic affairs and foreign policy of other states, the Chinese leadership has broken away from proletarian

The editorial points out relations between the socialist states as "a voluntary alliance of nations, an alli-ance that would not allow any violence of one nation over another, an alliance that would be based on complete trust on a clear awareness of the fraternal ity, on quite a voluntary

The editorial points out that during the last two decades there were coordinating ef-

forts of fraternal countries including that of Stalin's per-sonality cult, which the 20th Congress of the CPSU has tried to remove.

The key issue that con-fronts the socialist world today is how to overcome the difficulties that hinder the development of frater-nal international relations. This is only possible through a correct policy of seeking and developing the forms of cooperation which corr reality.

The actions of the Chinese leadership are aimed at torpedoing this very basis of so-cialist internationalism. The Chinese leaders call heretics and renegades from Marxism-Teninism all those who attainment of unity in their view is tantamount to complete capitulation of the fra-ternal parties to the hege-monic strivings of the CPC leadership.

The entire basis of socialist

internationalism which means that each particular country

mutual assistance between the socialist countries are both an economic as well as a political necessity. The more firmly united the socialist countries are, and the more they coordinate their actions, the more powerful an influence more powerful an influence will they exert on the world evolutionary process.

All the socialist countries have got to have close mutual contacts because that is the only thing that can guarantee them stronger guarantee them stronger independence and national eignty, swift and suc-

pools its own efforts to ad-

vance its national economy, statehood and culture with

the common effort to streng-then the world socialist sys-tem is nullified by the CPC

leadership. Cooperation and mutual assistance between the

cessful development, steadily growing material standards of welfare for the population and the gradual evening up of levels of socio-economi development. mic and culture It is impossible without an alliance between the socialist

alliance between the socialist states and without their supporting each other to tackle the intricate problems of building up the material and technical basis of socialism and communism, and likewise and communism, and likewise to ensure reliable defence for each socialist state in parti-cular and the entire system generally.
This is the basis of socialist

internationalism that determines the inter-state relations of socialist countries and this is the basis which Chinese leadership and its followers have tried to sabotage.

-Sadhan Mukherjee

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN TWO CONCEPTS OF DEMOCRACY

to socialism. But these were a

june 10 has and first anniversary of the ed in signing of the Indo-Soviet signing of the Indo-Soviet.

Foland.

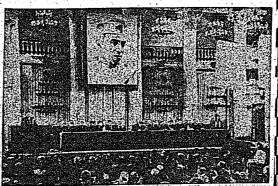
The Chamber aims at expansion and strengthening of commercial and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The Chamber aims at expansion and strengthening of commercial and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

The Chamber aims at expansion and strengthening of commercial and industrial cooperation are India's trading partners, as in this year the value of trade each way between the two countries will reach Rs. 105

An agreement for Cze- Bhilai: New choslovak technical colla- Success

Bhilai has again scored a Heavy Electrical High Pressure
Boiler Plant in Tiruchirapalli new success: the plant has produced in May ingot iron seven per cent more than its rated capacity, pig iron The agreement is signed within the framework of Rs. 23.10 crores credit extended to India by Czechoslovakia in 1959. Production in the plant about 13 per cent more. than 17 per cent over the rated capacity and almost same was the story in every department and mill.



A view of the Meeting in the Hall of Columns, Mos-cow to mourn Jawaharlal Nebru

this revolution.

table that it should capi-

democratic revolution. It re-mains a vacillating ally of

The national bourgeoisie is

objectively interested in th

completion of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution.

polists, in those countries where this section has become

a distinct entity turns increas

ingly to collaboration with im-

perialism and domestic. re-action. This monopoly section

tries its utmost to establish its leadership of the entire

national bourgeoisle and to

develop not only between the

feudalism, as well as between it and the people, but within

the national bourgeoisie itself

To handle these contra-

dictions properly and to ad-vance towards the comple-

tion of the national-demo

party advances a national-

democratic programme, and calls for the establishment,

in many countries, of a state

of independent national

The working class not only

seeks to unite with the

patriotic non-monopoly natio-

people and imperialism

establish its undivided

Conflicts and

Contradiction

Only a small section of mono

* FROM PAGE 8

minority and were not typical.

In some of these newly

For the vast majority of the newly independent states the key task remained that of pleting the national democratic revolution, of tackling the urgent problems of natio nal rebirth, of laying the firm economic basis of the inde-pendence that had been won.

independent states there was hardly any capitalist relations of production and therefore, hardly any national bourgeoithere was a fair development of capitalist relations of pro-duction even before independence and this received a big impetus after freedom was won. India was and remains the most capitalistically developed of the newly indepen-

> In the group of relatively more capitalistically deve-loped states a key problem facing the Communist move-ment was what attitude to adopt towards the ruling national bourgeoisle in the course of completing the national democratic revolu-

It was quite clear that the working class, the peasantry and urban petty-bourgeoisie would be component parts of the national-democratic front, of which the worker-peasant alliance would be the basis.

The national hourgeoisie promising with domestic reaction and imperialism as social contradictions grow but it is certainly not ineviis willing to shape power and

Because of its leadership of the struggle for freedom and because of its development because of its development and role after independence the national bourgeoisle of these coentries is not only far more economically powerful tulate to imperialism or go over to the front of the enemies of the nationalthan its counterparts in Eas. tern Europe and China. It also has far greater political influence and an extensive mass base. Without the prospect of the sharing of power and lea-dership it is unrealistic to imagine that it could brought into the nation democratic front. Similarly, with the exclusive leaders and monopoly of political power of the national bour-

geoisie, national dem cannot be realised. Therefore, the working class also adopts a dual tactic of unity and struggle vis-a-vis the national bourgeoisie. Therefore, the working class works to end the present posi-tion of exclusive leadership of the nation by the national bourgeoisie and its monopoly

At the same time the work. ing class and its political party concentrates its fire on the enemies of the nationaldemocratic revolution—imperialism, feudalism and the indigenous monopoly capitalists and not on its vaciliate monopoly bourgeoisie.

Thus, in the new epoch and in the new conditions of the collapse of colonialism national democracy serves as a transition socialism dent countries, replacing the former concept democracy which democracy which was appro-priate in different conditions

—Mohit Sen

PAGE THIRTEEN

PRESS CONDEMNS SENTENCE of Mr. Mandela and his associates cannot but lead to a new phase in the epic strug-ON SOUTH AFRICAN PATRIOTS

The farcical proceedings of the trial court in Pre-toria and the innuman sentences passed on Nelson lose if a serious accentuation of the race conflict is to be avoided in that part of the paper warned. South African freedom movement on propped up charges of sabotage has stirred the feelings of the nationalist newspapers.

"Fake trial", headlined the PATRIOT to its com-

ment on the trial and sentence on June 15, while THE TIMES OF INDIA editorial on the same day was titled "Savage Sentence". Both used the term "travesty of justice" to describe the trial and sentence.

HE TIMES OF INDIA said that the sentence of life imprisonment against Nelson Mandela and his seven co-accused was "yet another affront to world public opiby the racialist South

Even before the judgment was formally announced the said. "The trial was a travesty of justice from the very beginning", because the wit-nesses had given testimony States, Britain and France under torture and threats.

only last month the woerd regime had "defiantly ignored an appeal by the UN Secretary General to mute the death senten-

New York

Letter

ces on three leaders of the African National Congress, though the appeal arose from a resolution of the General Assembly". It found "little hope" that

"greater regard for the Secuthe racialists would rity Council's resolution of last week which called for an amnesty to all persons tained or sentenced under the apartheid laws"

who abstained from last week's voting that "the least these powers can do is to leave the Verwoerd govern-ment in no doubt that it cannot count on their conti-

The PATRIOT declared: "If the Malanazis imagine that the African struggle against racist tyranny will collapse under the oppregle of the South African peo

The paper said that the Rivonia trial recalled to mind the notorious Reichstag fire trial and that it had aroused the conscience of the world.

"predictably abstained" in the voting in the Security Council, "there was little doubt cil, "there was little doubt ing material. South Africa's rulers were shocked into sobriety by the crude methods employed by the regime to obtain the con ders."



ssive sentences imposed or Mr. Nelson Mandela and his colleagues it will not be long before they are dis-

It said: "At the present moment, it is given to the leaders and people of South African nationalism to carry forward the torch of liberty known in recent history.

'So far as the African peoples and their: wellwishers in the circumstances obtaining in the country there is really no alternative to violence represents a truthful appraisal of the conditions in South Africa."

---PARAKAL

Foretaste of American Presidential Election

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK: Even as the Western powers and their high-priests and well-renowned pundits were predicting the doom of New India's democracy over the issue of succession after Nehru, the citadel of Western democracy, the United States, was rocked by Goldwater's victory in a crucial battle to secure nomination as the Republican Party's candidate at next November's presidential elections.

S ENATOR Barry Goldman of the uitra-Right in the United States, more backward and cannibalistic in his ideas than the late Adolf Hitler himself, won a decisive victory over his rival the notorious tycoon Rockefeller at the California presidential primary elections and sent a wave of horror and dismay running through the whole Western camp.

None of the socalled liberal Republicans had had the guts to come out in the onen and including former President Bisenhower, former Vice-President and Republican Party's candidate at the 1960 lections, Richard M. Nixon. and the others named as pos-sible candidates—Lodge, Scr anton and Romney-refused to raise their voice to warn aga. the California primary and against its disastrous quences: in fact they all, in their different ways, only abetted in the outcome. And now, with the uproar and alarm it has caused in the US and the world at large real anxiety about the are democracy in US—they are themselves for a last-ditch "Stop-Goldwater" battle.

PAGE FOURTEEN.

So far as the Republican water of Arizona, the Party is concerned, being the supreme haven and citadel of US reaction, there seems very little chance of Goldwater he ing "stopped" at this stage. He has gone so far ahead in the primary elections that all stimates indicate an whelming probability" of his acquiring in the next few days the requisite 655 votes to be nominated by the Republican Party convention on July 13 as their candidate for

BIG BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE

"Goldwater's nomination" writes the New York WORK-ER, "would give control of the GOP (Republican Party) to the most reactionary, most imperialist, most chauvinist elements of Big Business. It would mean further cementreactionary forces in the GOP with the Dixiecrats ...

"Irrespective of the manocuvres and camouflage the Goldwater camp may resort to, nothing can change the fact that these forces are a threat to world peace, threat to civil rights, liberty democratic liberty and would instead of moving

of poverty and the problems arising from automation, carry out an attack on the rights and welfare of the working people, the people in need, the youth, the senior citizen, the Negro people and all minority groups.

More than a year ago, the CPUSA had in a comprehensive analysis shown that the ultra-Right was taking over the Republican Party and the socalled liberals in it repre-sented no challenge or alternative. That warning has today become a stark reality.

Walter P. Reuther, whom Goldwater regards as "the most dangerous man in Ame-California results, Reuther his feet well after dawn. said he was not surprised, as the extreme Right is very strong in California. Addressing the textile workers convention here last week, Reuther reviewed Goldwater, position on social questions, on Vietnam, on Cuba, on other issues. "He has the best 18th century mind in America" said Reuther of Goldwater. He suggested that if Goldwater were in the White House during a situation like the Cuba crisis of 1962, "I think he would have plunged the world in a nuclear war."

"He wants to repeal the 20th century. Our job is to stay in the 20th century", he

The organised working class a necessary step towards is the only force capable of strengthening democracy in "stopping Goldwater", and it our land", he said.

forward to meet the issues has been increasingly moving into action against the danger posed by ultra-Rightists and

FRUSTRATING FILIBUSTER

HE racists' and ultra-Rightists' frustrating filibuster, against the Civil Rights Bill was brought to a ing and watering down, cloture was applied on June 10. been held in captivity by those who constitute a minority even in the Senate, not to speak of the nation. The debate, is still not ended only the duration of the speeches has been limited to one hour rica, more dangerous than the sputniks or anything that Russia might do", is the pre
The United Auto

the

SUPREME COURT

HE US Supreme Court has upheld the Court of Appeals decision that application of the McCarran Act violates the Constitution. The CPUSA has hailed the Supreme Court's verdict. Gus Hall all American people, "It is an important rebuff to the Gold-water-Birchite conspiracy", he said. He called for dismissal of the cases pending under the McCarran Act and the wiping off the books of this unconstitutional law. "That is

'Free Forum'

HE INDIAN LIBER-TARIAN, the "free Though the Western powers forum" journal as its editor puts it, contains in its June 1 issue some interest-

ing material.

In a "supplement" page appended to page 3, mention is made of the "shocking news" of Jawaharlal Nehru's death. Nehru is described as "our beloved leader, the idol of the nation for well over 35 years—the very embodiment of the spirit of India's freedom and liberty" and "the maker of modern India." The editor has also shed tears to show "profound sorrow and grief in which the nation is plunged today."

In the editorial appearing on page 2, just facing the "supplement", the editor has something else to say. There he puts before the reader the "true colours" of Nehru. It says:

Nehru. It says;

"Gandhiji perhaps never thought in his lifetime that in allowing his mantle of leadership of the country to fall on Mr. Nehru, he would be doing colossal dis-service to the country and its teeming millions... But he did not live long enough to realise the great blunder he had com-mitted in placing the destiny of the nation into the hands of this reals our into the hands of this the nation into the self-opinionated man."

Then the editorial says: "Mr. out in his true

Nehru came out in his true colours when Vallabh Bhai Patel, whom Nehru both respected and

whom Nehru both respected and feared, passed away."

"This brand of democratic socialism is only another name for Indian style of communism, more or less fashioned on the Soviet model", it says, adding "Nehru's socialism is chaos and destructionism"

destructionism."

Still more interesting is the "Delhi Letter" from its correspondent, where it is said that "Kashmiri pandits regard them:
"Kashmiri pandits regard them selves as the ruling race, not, it should be conceded, absolutely without reason, for only two of them, father and daughter, wield more power in the coun-try than the rest of their coun-

rymen."

Further, it says: "Since the preservation of this ruling class is necessary in the interest of the charge that a is necessary in the interest of the country, it is obvious that a Kashmiri should succeed Mr. Nehru. This should present no problem since Mrs. Indira Candhi is there already, staring us all in the face as it were." Also, it would be the "continuity in disastrous leadership" nuity in disastrous leadership' VIIAYA C. MEHTA

Inflated Price

THE Bombay grain-dealers' association has graciously promised us that the price of rice would be reduced from next week. The government's publicity media have been making much of this announcement too.

Does not this "promise" constitute an admission by the tra-ders that the high price of rice is a contrived affair of their own making to fatten their making to fatten their purses?

If they admit that the price of rice is high, then why wait till next week to reduce it? Why should they not put that much more profits into their purses, isn't it? It would be interesting to see how much they are referent. to see how much they are got to reduce the prices.

M. I. DESAU

C. S. O. SURVEY

The recent report on the middle class family living survey finalised by the Central Statistical Organisation reveals certain stark facts about income-distribution, employment and service conditions, and expenditures of these families.

is around Rs. 50 a month. It also reveals that the lower middle class families, which constitute about 50 per cent of the entire middle class famis, have a per capita income around Rs. 25 a month average and just above the

rural average.

The survey, conducted for the first time in our country. throws considerable light on the conditions of middle class families and its findings would be utilised to compute middle class consumer price index numbers. The survey covers nearly 36,000 middle class families in 45 selected cities and towns. Reports dealing with other aspects like income sources, expenditure patterns, savings and investments, indebtedness, educa-tion, health and housing conditions are under preparation.

* FROM PAGE 5

From May 11, a new line of attack was tried. Notices appeared advertising vacancies on the mass

scale for workers of various un-skilled, semi-skilled and skilled

skilled, semi-skilled and skilled occupations and asking applicants to appear in person. Literally thousands of unemployed persons, and also many employed in other factories at lower rates, thronged the road in front of the works for

consecutive days.

three consecutive days.

The long queues were meant to strike panic and demoralisation in the strikers' minds and the management made a great show of recruitment though everyone knew they could never replace their old workers en masse this way. The real object was to pressurise the strikers back to work, but this too failed com-

work, but this too failed com-

On May 15 the management approached the union directly for a resumption of talks. Already, over the course of several weeks, the pressure of the strike had reduced the management's list of proposed victims" (to be kept suspended reading inquiry into specific

charges) from the original 300 through successive stages, to 150, 99, 50 and finally to 25. The union had been holding out for the principle of a safeguard against the company's right of taking a final decision

Now, the management at last agreed that (a) the final decision of action against 25 suspended workmen would be referred to

THE report shows that the average per capita income of urban middle class families a middle class family as one which depends mainly on income from non-manual employment in the non-agricultural sector. The average size of a family is mostly between four and five members and their total number is about 2½ million.

The findings of the survey show that less than one per cent of the middle class families in citles and towns families in cities and towns have incomes of Rs. 1000 or above per month. About 94 per cent have less than Rs. 500 per month. The largest concentration is in the range of Rs. 150 to Rs. 200. At the bottom, five to six per cent of middle class families have incomes of less than Rs 75 per month. In a majority of the cities surveyed, the average income

of the middle class families ranges between Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 per month. In the major cities and hill stations the

Government Comes to Rescue

Jay Management

the extraordinary pnenomenon of the government stepping in and from behind the scenes actually trying to prevent a direct settle-ment between the management and the Union in flagrant violation of all accepted primitiples of the

and the Union in nagrant violation of all accepted principles of industrial relations. The Labour Minister was piqued at the thought that a bilateral agreement excluding him was on the point of being finalised.

It is reported that he privately made his displeasure known in

no uncertain terms, as a result of which the management, already deeply indebted to the administration for the massive

administration for the massive aid rendered by it in strike breaking activities, began to wobble and vacillate. It was a

woobble and vacilitate. It was a bitter pill for the Labour Minister to swallow that the hated AITUC union could not only be not broken, but had emerged as the unchallenged spokesman of the workers in its direct negotiations with the company.

Moreover, he felt that a settle-

ment at this stage would mean serious loss of face for the Govern-ment which had tried its utmost

and could only be broken at last through a fresh round of intense

DEADLOCK

CONTINUED

of action against 25 suspended workmen would be referred to the industrial tribunal, on a joint request by the company and the union to the government; and (b) all others to work and even subsequently after inquiry they would in no case be dismissed or discharged.

As for the workers' demands, Minister Nehru's death had stunged to though a fresh round of intense mass pressure, press exposure (for once, the press gave some publicity to the Union's statements) and direct intervention by the Chief Minister himself. This even the signed on May 27, barely an hour after the news of Prime Minister Nehru's death had stunged the country.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF

MIDDLE CLASS FAMILIES

incomes range at a higher level. In Bombay, Calcutta and New Delhi the average is Rs. 350 or more Simla, Chandi-garh and Shillong come next with incomes between Rs. 249 and Rs. 300. Madras, Bangalore, Poona, Jaipur, Trivan-drum, Nagpur and Gauhati show an average of Rs 250 to Rs. 299.

The average income of the lower middle class fami the majority of centres is between Rs. 100 and Rs. 125. In the major cities they earn about Rs 175 to Rs 200 per month. Among major cities, Calcutta and Madras show greater disparities in income than Bombay and Delhi.

The average per capita expenditure is highest in Bombay with Rs. 88 per month followed by Delhi with Rs. 87. The average family expenditure is high-like Delhi with Rs. 388 ed in Delhi with Rs. 388

destroy the Union, can there be any doubt that the workers have defeated this reactionary challange and won an outstanding victory?

the Jay workers are by no means steeled veterans of this

they refused to go back to work despite all blandishments and

of organisation, too. Mobilisation and deployment of strike volunteers, methods of propaganda and

communication, organisation of re-lief, etc. were all of a very high order of initiative and intelli-gence. Additional evidence of the workers' morale and class consci-ousness is the fact that, after the

ousness is the fact that, after the strike, they have collected over Rs. 16,000 within 3 days for a special fund for the relief of the suspended workers and for legal expenses.

MILITANT

threats.

CLASS UNITY

per month, and lowest in Jammu with Rs. 148. The Jammu with Rs. 148. The average monthly family ex-penditure of some of the other cities is as follows: Calcutta Rs. 354, Madras Rs. 324, Bangalore Rs. 289, Poona Rs. 259, Nagpur Rs. 290, Ahmedabad Rs. 269, Jaipur Rs. 311, Ajmer Rs. 361 and Srinagar Rs. 318. The reported level of expenditure is generally in exce of income, except at the higher levels (say above Rs.

EARNING MEMBER

The average number of employees per family varies from 1.01 to 1.32. In other words about one in four is employed. About three per ent among the employed had been unemployed at one time or another during the preceding year. The reasons for unemployment were mainly re-trenchment, dismissal or termination of contracts. The average duration of unem-ployment works out at 21 weeks per person employed. A majority of the employees, however, have been found to be fresh entrants to the ment, yet the matter could not be cliniched for another 9 days. failed to enforce an outright settle-During this period we witnessed ment of issues which had already the extraordinary phenomenon of the government stepping in and tribunal for adjudication.

About 44 per cent of the expenditure of middle class families is on food, beverages, tobacco etc.; about four per cent on fuel and lighting; about 12 per cent on clothing, footwear etc.; about 14 per cent on housing household requisites and services; and about 28 per cent on miscellenous items. Among the miscelleneous items transport and the largest share in 19 out of 45 centres, and education comparative in six. In comparative terms, both transport and education are expensive in Bombay and Delhi, whereas in Madras transport is expensive and education in Calcutta.

EXPENDITURE PATTERN

Compared with the working class, the midle class families show a distinctive expenditure pattern even at the same level of income. The bottom 25 per cent of the middle class population, which has an income range comparable to that of the working class population, spends about 50 per cent of its resources on food, about 30 per cent on fuel, housing and clothing and 20 per cent on miscell items as education, medical care etc. The working class families spend comparatively more on food and correspondingly less on other items,

On the other hand, in relation to the employers and govern-ment's all-out and savage drive to break the strike and virtually still refused to concede any demands outright.

The physical strain on the mass The physical strain on the mass of strikers had also approached its breaking point. Their financial resources were depleted. The great solidarity movement of the democratic masses had also, for the time being, reached its limit with the general strike of May 20. It was undoubtedly bitter to go back to work minus 25 suspended men, even though the latter's future fate had been safeguard as far as possible. And at the heart of this suc-And at the heart of this suc-cessful outcome stands the mili-tant class unity of the 7,000 strikers, their infinite capacity to stand up to prolonged priva-tion, sufferings and repression (it must not be forgotten that

But the alternative would have been a further indefinite prolonga-tion of strike, with all its compli-cated implications and every pro-bability of a gradual fizzling out. tances an organis-In such circumstances, an organis-ed withdrawal keeping intact the workers unity and organisation was itself no mean achievement and foiled the enemy's plans rience of a major strike) and their unflinching loyalty to the Union without whose decision

The workers displayed marvels SECTARIAN PRESSURES

No review of this epic strug-le can be complete without a gle can be complete without a brief reference to its most nega-tive and distressing feature. This was the conflict of trends and factions within the union leadership—the reflection of leadership—the reflection of current contradictions in the Communist movement. A powerful left-sectorian, adventurist and dogmatic trend tried at every step to influence events in a wrong tactical direction.

(b) all others to work and even subsequently after inquiry they would in no case be dismissed or discharged.

As for the workers demands, other than the six already referred to the tribunal by the government, the management agreed to take them up directly with the union through bipartite discussions after resumption of work.

By May 18, a draft had been prepared of the terms of settle
Chief Minister himself. This even tually enabled the agreement to be signed on May 27, barely an hour after the news of Prime here news of Prime at the news of Prime had no weapons left in its armoury after the flascoes between May 7 and 14, and the strain of huge financial losses was strain of huge financial losses was becoming unhearable. Failure to break the strike eventually broke the back of the employers morale and dogmatic tread tried at every step to influence events in a worng tactical direction.

Had this trend triumphed in the point of exhaustion. The man- agement had no weapons left in the point of exhaustion. The man- agement had no weapons left in the point of exhaustion. The man- strain of huge financial losses was becoming unhearable. Failure to break the strike eventually broke the back of the employers morale and forced them to come to terms of the workers' economic with the very. Union they had the reality which the great mass of the workers understood.

Nevertheless, this trend was successful in sowing all manner of dangerous illusions and demoralis-ing doubts in the workers' minds. It profited from the relative inexperience and youth of a large section of workers, and their essen-

tially petty bourgeois origins. Its weapons were "revolution-ary" phrase mongering and dema-gogy; a dogged insistence that the aim of the struggle must be to raise it to indefinitely, "higher and higher" forms; characterisation of concrete conditions and oppor-tunities of seizing and exploiting who held different opinions, in-cluding most destructive criticism of worker leaders whose names did not appear in the company's list of suspensions; and planned character assassination of indivi-dual top leaders of the union, BPTUC and the Party accused of showing "weakness" and even of acting as "agents".

In such conditions, team-work becomes almost impossible, mutual suspicions grow, vital decisions suspicions grow, vital decisions affecting the conduct of the strike leak out to the management and all initiatives are paralysed.

Profiting from these lessons, the lay workers—and all others, too—must face the issues of disruption squarely, even if the latter's source of origin lies elsewhere and decide once and for all that their mass organisation. all that their mass organisation and its platform will not be permitted to be used as a cock-pit for inner Party struggles and

The unity and integrity of the trade unions as common mass organisations of the working class must be defended at all costs against new forms of disruption and left-adventurist slogans.

PAGE FIFTEEN

BRITISH GUIANA IN TURMOIL

Apart from sugar; Booker Brothers control about every other aspect of British Guiana's economy. They control the entire import trade, own and run practically all the small manufacturing units in the country and

units in the country, and have a practical monopoly of retail trade.

It is said jokingly in British Guiana, that "whenever you buy

roughly equal to 9.7 rupees), while an average city worker in Georgetown receives no more than Rs. 100/- a month.

Political Development

per cent adults could fulfil pro-perty and educational qualifica-tions and vote for the election of

Under Imperialism

try's economic wealth.

ed by the nationalists as:

"An insipid document-writ-

An insipid document—urit-ten by an old colonial governo-accustomed to the sweets of domination—a professor of his-tory who said British colonial

pirates were motivated by 'a spirit of adventure' and Fabian socialism—which be-lieves that only gradually, step by step, and inch by inch, must

By LAJPAT RAI

Racial strife has become the main problem of the

time in three years that an emergency has been declared in the colony. In 1962, it followed disgency has been declared in the colony. In 1962, it followed disturbances sparked off by the easterity budget brought in by Dr. Cheddi Jagan's People's Progressive Party, and in 1963 it was promulgated during the three-month old general tribe.

On May 23, Premier Dr. Jagan, It is said jokingly in British Guiana, that "whenever you buy any named a self interest and intransigence of opposition leaders for frustrating the colony's independence and fomenting racial conflict." He pointed his accusing finger at the "American gold" which was sustaining racial conflict and warned certain newspapers and parties that the "state-cannot permit anyone to promote disaffection between various sections of the community."

In the meantime news about It is said jokingly in British Guiana, that "whenever you buy anything in British Cuiana, that "whenever you buy anything in British Cuiana, the proper your Bookers." The power source of the powers and cres and cres, a sufficient and the power source o in a broadcast to the nation, blamed "foreign intrigue and naked self interest and intransi-

In the meantime news about clashes between Indian and Negro communities is pouring in. The land of "glistening waters" has become a land of nus vecome a land of prrow, a little Cyprus in the mericas.

British Guiana developed from Dittish Guiana developed from
Dutch trading posts established in the 1620s, which were occipied by the British in 1781 and
1798, and finally ceded to Britain
in 1814. Only one-tenth of its 1190, and many cetted to Britain in 1814. Only one-tenth of its 89,480 square miles (equal to the size of Britain) area, just a strip along the Atlantic shore, has been developed, where 90 per cent of its population is concentrated.

It has a heterogenous population of 5,57,960 (1959 census), descended mainly from two peoples—East Indians and Negroes, who were torn by want and poverty from two continents of Asia and Africa and brought to this far-off tions and vote for the election of a representative body in which the nominated members had a majority. Even this body had only advisory powers and the gover-nor's word was always final. slaves, so that the 'civilized u siaves, so that the 'civilized world' could have regular supplies of sugar. Out of this population of 5,57,980, nearly 48% are of East Indian origin, 32% of African origin, 11% of mixed descent, 4% Amerindians, 2.2% Portugese and other Europeans, and 0.8% Chinese. In 1947, elections were held in the colony with a limited fran-chise, leading to the formation of a legislative council under the

A Colonial

British Guiana has been called!
"a lump of sugar", which crop is.
the sheet anchor of the country's.
economy. One-third of the cultivable area of the country is devoted to it and it constitutes 62% of the country's errort trade. Today ed to it and it constitutes 62% of the country's export trade. Today 80,000 people are engaged in agriculture, out of whom more than 60% are working to produce sugar cane. As in French and Dutch Guiana, labour shortages arising from the abolition of slavery led to the importation of Indians and Chinese in the sugar plantations.

Two years earlier, the Peoples Three British companies between themselves own 78% of the rich, drained and irrigated sugar lands, leaving the rest for the entire agricultural people Progressive Party (P.P.P.) had been formed as the first mass party in the colony; formerly only two organizations existed, led by

middle class professionals—the East Indian Association and the League of Coloured People.

Racial strife has become the main problem of the unfortunate colony of British Guiana in South America, thanks to the British policy of divide and rule and the role of the US government.

N May 22, the British governor of the colony, Sir Richard Luyt, declared a state of emeron or of the colony, Sir Richard Luyt, declared a state of emeron or more British troops to keep for more British troops to keep law and order. This is the third time in three years that an emeron of the colony, 96% of which is colony. In 1962, it followed disconsidered.

Under the constitution, there were 24 constituencies for the first elections with universal suffrage, which were held in 1953. To the utter dismay of the British Conservatives, the P.P.P. led by "that dangerous revolutionary" Jagan, swept the polls and formed the ministry. But exactly after 133 days, the constitution was suspended, P.P.P. headquarters raided, Jagan imprisoned, all to prevent Communist subversion of the lawful government."

A committee was set up to in-

A committee was set up to investigate the cause of "unrest" in the colony, and its members took the view that as long as the P.P.P. maintained its "present leadership and religious. maintained its "present leadership and policies, a period of marking time must be continued." It was hinted that as soon as Jagan's leadership was ousted and the moderates had taken over the P.P.P., the Waddington Constitution would be restored.

Divide and Rule

Every effort was made to divide and rule the people. While Jagan was imprisoned, Burnham was let out with the hope that he would prove to be the "moderate". It was also hoped that being a leader of the Negro people, he would be a good instrument to divide the People's Progressive Party. Burnham did not belie that hope.

Prior to 1955, the workers, peasants and the British Guiana Trade Union Congress were united behind the P.P.P. The T.U.C. Up to the end of the second world war, British Guiana was ruled by a colonial British administration, whose only aim was to maintain law and order and facilitate the exploitation of the country's economic wealth pursued a militant policy on the sugar plantations, water front factories and quarries. This militancy, said Dr. Jagan, "thanks to the policy of divide and rule soon became a victim of the cold war."

Through the influence of Sara-fino Romauldi of the I.C.F.T.U., a new Trade Union Congress was organised which beharred all unions affiliated to the W.F.T.U. In 1910, only 11 out of 300,000 In 1910, only 11 out of 300,000 had the right to vote. The successive constitutional "reforms" of 1928 and 1939 improved matters, till on the eve of the war, five per cent adults could fulfil pro-

chise, leading to the formation of a legislative council under the governor. In 1948, a commission was set up by the British Labour government "to devise a constitution which would allow for universal adult suffrage as a step towards full self government." In August 1957, elections were held under the Renison Constitution, considered by all parties as totally inadequate to bring about totally inadequate to bring about self-government. Voting was again on the basis of adult franchise, but in order to defeat the P.P.P. now there were 14 constituencies as compared to 24 under the Waddington Constitution.

Party and the National Labour sparked off riots and clashes. This front got one seat each.

Dr. Jagan again formed the government, but the government party's majority was virtually hand cuffed by the governor nominating 6 more of the British.

But out of a claimed memberating of 52 000 the T.U.C. could. government, but the government party's majority was virtually hand cuffed, by the governor nominating 6 more of the British stooges to the Legislative Assemble.

bly.

Another four years passed and in the 1961 elections, when again the lections were recreams. the constituencies were reorganised to make a total of 35 seats, P.P.P. got 20, People's National Congress 11 and United Front

First Phase Of Battle

The first phase of the battle to overthrow the P.P.P. government began in February 1962. The occasion was the budget of 1962. 1963 which had the proposal of "compulsory saving" of 5% in the case of those having incomes of over 100 dollars per month. (In 1962, the average factory worker earned not more than 60 dollars a month and women 35 dollars).

As Dr. Jagan pointed out, the budget was the outcome of consultations with the well-known British taxation expert Prof. Kaldor (incidently Prof. Kaldor was also consulted by the Government of India and his report is now read by all students of Indian economics). As the riots broke out, the governor proclaimed an emergency and British troops were called in. Four people were killed and fire damage was estimated at between 20 to 25 million dollars.

The general strike which lasted

ship of 52,000, the T.U.C. could not bring out more than 25,000 workers and that too mostly civil servants, teachers, government workers and other middle class workers and other middle class employees. The Labour Bill was merely designed to ensure that all trade unionists, through a secret ballot, could select their own union, rather than being forced to remain in the "company unions." This time again emergency was declared and troops called in.

The latest news (June 15) from British Guiana is that the British government, in a desperate attempt to impede the people's march to independence, h arrested the Deputy Prime Minister and other leading members of the People's Progressive Party. Dr. Cheddi Jagan and his cabinet have rightly refused to resign despite the provocations of the Governor.

The background to these arrests is provided in this article, written just before the arrests.

upto February 18, was helped by the American trade union syndicates. The United States sent massive quantities of rice, beans and flour for the strikers. In May, the British government, under Harold Macmillan, declared that they would postnone any independence to Guiana, under the preyent the preyent of t Harold Macmillan, declared that they would postpone any indepen-dence talks, until a "common— wealth probe into the disturbances was produced."

unions affiliated to the W.F.T.U. for affiliation.

Thus the British succeeded in the disruption of the strong trade union movement of the colony, which was the backbone of the P.P.P. In December 1954, the British government allocated from the "Colonial Fund," a considerable sum for its protege organisation. Dr. Jagan described the organisation as "the conglomeration of company unions."

In August 1957, elections were held under the Renison Constitution, considered by all parties as totally inadequate to bring about self-government. Voting was again on the basis of adult franchise, but in order to defeat the P.P.P. now there were 14 constituencies as compared to 24 under the

now there were 14 constituencies as compared to 24 under the Waddington Constitution.

The constituencies were so reorganised as to give advantage to the Burnham group in Georgetown and other cities. In some constituencies (where Burnham was strong) there were only 3 to 4 thousand voters on the list, while in others (P.P.P. strongholds) there was a minimum of 31,947.

In spite all efforts of the administration, the result of the 1957 elections was that Jagan's group in the P.P.P. got nine seats while Burnham's group (now People's National Congress) got only three seats. The United Democratic

Representation

Regarding proportional representation in the present situation, it can be safely said that it would encourage communalism and racialism rather than nationalism. It will act in the same you in which same your requirements. same way in which seperate re-presentation for Hindus and Muslims acted in India.

Muslims acted in India.

The British, well versed in the game of divide and rule, the experience of which they also gathered in India, are now putting the African against the East Indian, in the same way as they put Muslim against Hindu. They are now backing Burnham and his accomplice, the former fascist Peter D'Aguilar.

Moreover, the people of British Guiana have now also to contend with American imperialism. A small country, opposed by the two greatest imperialist powers of the world—such is the tragedy of this little nation of the Caribbean.

But they have in their neigh-bourhood the example of little Cuba, which has shown to a great imperialist power what people can achieve when they are united and fight for their liberation. The sympathies of liberation. The sympathies of the people all over the world are with the people of British Gutana and their selfless leaders Dr. Cheddi Jagon and his colleagues of the People's Progression Part colleagues of the Progressive Party.

his life to the cause of the

Professor R. A. Ulyanovsky, the well-known

Soviet orientologist and scholar, expert on Indian and

Asian history and current problems, writes this valuable article on the late Pandit Nehru. Ulyanovsky

had, on several occasions met Pandit Nehru. The first

occasion was in 1927, when Jawaharlal was in Mos-

During Ulyanovsky's forty years' of study of Indian problems and history, there were several other

meetings with Pandit Nehru. Among the last such

occasions were when Ulyanovsky was in Delhi as a

delegate to the Anti-Nuclear Arms Convention in 1062, and again more recently, when he came to

attend the World Orientologists' Congress last winter. There have been numerous Soviet comments on the

contribution made by the late Prime Minister. Prof.

Ulyanovsky's article is undoubtedly among the best

and most interesting of these comments.

cow with his father Motilal Nehru.

nendence.

of India's policy, has nothing in common with isolation, passivity or retreat from hurning, international issues. Nehru was resolutely opposed to military and political alliances like SEATO and CENTO, which he considered a direct threat to peace. Life was fully to vindicate his policy of nonalignment, which has won India such high prestige and suthority.

Nehru was a passionate champion of peace and peaceful coexistence. In 1937, in a message urging cessation of nuclear-weapon testing and arms building, he wrote: "All mations have tright to life, norgress and choice of destiny. They have the right to life, norgress and choice of destiny. They have the right to life, norgress and choice of destiny. They have the right to life, norgress and choice of destiny, they can enjoy these rights fully only if they live in peace and security. They can enjoy these rights fully only if they live in peace and security they can enjoy these rights fully only if they live in peace and security they can enjoy these rights fully convictions and ideology. They cannot convert one another by force or the threat of force. Every such attempt can only lead to global disaster. The only lead to global disaster, the only lead to global disaster, the only lead to global disaster. The only lead to global disaster, the only lead to global disaster, the only lead to global disaster, the only lead to global disaster. The only lead to global disaster, the only lead to global dis

AWAHARLAL Nehru regardless of differences, and re-nunciation of policies based on hate and violence."

his life to the cause of the Indian people, to their struggle for national inde
nate and violence.

That policy has found fruit full expression in the political, economic, scientific and cultural ties the USSR and India

Note and violence.

That policy has found fruit full expression in the political, economic, scientific and cultural ties the USSR and India have formed, despite difference in social systems.

pendence.

On August 14, 1947 Jawahar-lal Nehru hoisted India's national flag over the Red Fort in Delhi to replace, forever, the Union Jack.

It fell to Nehru, friend and co-worker of Mahatmia Candhi and recognized leader of the liberation movement, to shape the policy independent India was to follow.

That had to be done in the face of reactionary resistance at home and pressure from the west. Nehru's concept of neutrality, which he made the basis of India's policy, has nothing in common with isolation, passivity or retreat from huming, international issues. Nehru was resolutely are needed to militate and the intervention in payer than that the USSR and have formed, despite difference in social systems.

Their interests coincide on a wide range of issues, the result of a steady process, accelerated after 1953, which should be seen against the complicated, at times critical, nostwar international situation. The two countries have done much to dispel the cold war atmosphere; they helped end the wars in Korea and Indo-China and the intervention in Egypt; they have worked to eliminate colonialism. India was one of the first to sign the Moscow test-ban treaty and endorse their interests coincide on a social systems.

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WEST BENGAL FOOD SITUATION

★ FROM PAGE 4

trading in food grains must be set up from now.

Otherwise it can never be geared into action at the time of harvest.

Center must immediately step in to give adequate rice supplies to West Bengal so that the break down in supply at fair price shops in urban areas and modified rationing in rural areas is im-

Stern measures must be keteers and hoarders. Stocks must be unearthed with 'the cooperation of the people.

- Effective steps must be taken to assure a clean administrative set up in the trading in food grains food directorate.

Government must assure supply at controlled rates to retailers.

Public cooperation com-Wholesale trading in foodgrains must be taken r by government.

The runne cooperation committees and all-party vigilance committees must be set up to check price rise. The government must not

yield to the pressure of trade to increase consumer prices. The National Council draws the attention of the entire public to the serious situation by West Beneel and even the serious situation and firmly im-

dually advance towards economic independence relying on increasing assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Nehru gave expression to this objective requirement of India's ruling class.

Time and again Nehru was viciously attacked by the reactionaries for his consistent championship of world peace, peaceful coexistence and non-alignment. India's reactionary elements and parties are vehemently opposed to the foreign policy so firmly, and successfully, carried out by Nehru and his close associates in the National Congress leadership.

In the critical days of January 1963, the chief reactionary spokes man, Rajagopalaohari, made this significant at a meeting of the Swatantra Party parliamentary council:

Party parliamentary council:

"The government cannot long resist concerted pressure. We should seek to undermine the very foundations of Nehru's foreign policy. We must attack the foreign policy orientation of his government as a whole. We must make neutrality our chief target. We must expose the treachery of our so-called friends in the Afro-Asian bloc. We must campaign for a firm alliance with the West, especially with the United States and the United Kingdom."

Reaction's strategy was as

for India.

That statement, approved by an overwhelming majority, came as a blow to reaction. The progressive forces took advantage of it to intensify their campaign against the reactionary element and force it out of its captured positions. That episode is typical of the political struggle in India.

Nehru did not speak for the working class. He was not a Marxist, often spoke in opposition to Marxism, but in all his foreign policy actions he was guided by the interests of the majority of his people, by a realistic understanding of the situation.

public to the serious situation in West Bengal and exert utmost pressure on the Central government to intervene so that the situation can be brought under control.

Guanty proclaimed by the October Revolution and firmly implanted in Soviet life, met with a lively response in India: In 1959, when he was 70, Nehru remarked: "I am old enough to look back on the past 40 years and

By Prof. R. A. ULYANOVSKY

more, and recall the day when we first heard of the Great October Revolution. I remember what a great impression it made on us of the younger genera-tion."

NEHRU: ARCHITECT

OF MODERN INDIA

Not everything in the Soviet
Union, Nehru said, "was
understood or accepted." But
the Great October Socialist
Revolution was regarded as an
event of the "utmost importance for human history... one
that powerfully influenced the
rest of the world."

That approach to the October Revolution—regardless of how he assessed some of its aspects—led to Nehru's firm friendship for the Soviet Union. That applied not only to Nehru, hut also to many other Indians of his generation who were anxious to see their country liberated from colonialism.

In a message to the Soviet people, Nehru said: "It would be correct, I think, to say that friendship between the Indian and Soviet people is not based on some passing whim or trande. and Soviet people is not based on some passing whim or transpose sient advantage, but has much deeper roots and is capable of surviving such differences as might arise. I helieve that such the friendship benefits my country; and the whole world."

ment has followed a contradictory path. The national bourgeoisie, notably the big hourgeoisie, wants a private enterprise economy in the belief that
this will enable the country to
overcome the technical and
economic backwardness inherited
from British rule.

But the contradictory path. The national bourtional progress, and through
of so-called "moderate nationalisation" while deliherately allowing certain aspects of the capitalist economy, without which,
allegedly, there are no safeguards
for individual freedom.

from British rule.

But the facts point in another direction—the lag is being widened, not narrowed. In 1948, per capita national income stood at 247 rupees, 14 times less than in Britain; in 1960 it increased by 18 per cent to 292 rupees, but was 15.5 times less than in Britain. Many capitalist economists and politicians in India argue that private capital has not yet come politicians in India argue that private capital has not yet come into its own, and that if it were given a free hand, and if more investment were invited from Europe and America, it would turn the country into a welfare state.

Attempts to modernise India Attempts to modernise India through capitalist accumulation at home, plus assistance from gap the imperiulist powers, are whe meant to prevent the country ism from following a non-capitalist path. India has become the

scene of bitter struggle between capitalism and social-ism, labour and capital, and the forces exist that are cap-able of deciding the issue in fanour of socialism

What was Nehru's attitude what was Nehru's attitude towards private enterprise? He considered it a component part of a mixed economy controlled by the state; but was resolutely opposed to giving private capital dominance. In a lecture delivered in 1960 he said:

what is called free enterprise will never appeal to the masses of our people... it will mean the exploitation of the profit motive in which the individual may be interested but not society as a whole... Personally, I think that the acquisitive society, which is the base of capitalism is no longer suited to the present age."

age."

Somewhat later, at a meeting of the Congress Party in Uttar Pradesh, Nehru said he was firmly convinced that socialism was India's only path to prosperity. Capitalism could not give leadership to a nation of 400 million because it was based on acquisition and exploitation.

Nehru was alive to the needs of India's teeming millions, f Rapid industrialisation, he declared, was the only way to progress, and the only means of bridging the gap between the sat majority and the handful of millionaires.

give a scientific definition of what he understood by a "socialist pattern of society". He said: "We have deliberately laid down as our objective a socialist pattern of society, though we have not precisely defined it."

Indian statistics clearly show that private capital has increased since independence, especially in industry and banking. Shortly before his death, Nehru wrote that, despite all the government's efforts, economic inequality continues to increase. If the forces of capitalist society were not connues to increase. If the forces of capitalist society were not controlled, he remarked, the rich would become richer and the poor poorer, thus widening the gap between the two.

While admitting that capitalism was wholly unsuitable to

ON BACK PAGE

PACE SEVENTERN

JUNE 21, 1964

NEW AGE

JUNE 21. 1984

WORLD COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

MUST BE HELD WITHOUT DELAY

The following resolution on the proposed world confer- and practices of the CPC ence of Communist and Workers' Parties was adopted by the National Council of the Communist Party of India on

ve threat to the unity and lesion of the international differences in the world Communist movement have their repercussions on the world struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and so-

THE National Council is powerful force of world prodeeply conscious of the gress.

It is doing great damage to Communist Parties in the capi-talist world who have to struggle against imperialist and renist Parties in such

leadership, which is mainly responsible for the crisis, our aim is but the restoration of the unity of the world commu-

The National Council is appreciative of the repeated efforts made by the leadership of the CPSU to end public po Party of China and to restore normal relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party of China and between the

ens the unity of many Commucountries cialism. They weaken the unity of the socialist camp, the most to nail down the harmful views USSR and the PRC. Similar and valuable

Polish Party Congress Opens In Warsaw

Gomulka's Report Placed For Discussion

national economy, the report pointed out. In 1963 industrial

production had gone up 53 per cent over the 1958 level. Further intensive industralisation of the country and improvement of the

country and improvement of the internal structure of the industry

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

In Warsaw which has assumed a festive appearance for the great occasion, the Fourth Congress of the scenes of enthusiasm and complete unity and solidarity. Congresses our economy greatly matured. Problems Polish United Workers' Party began on Monday amid Congresses

and the state charts out the road of further development of the country. Basing itself on all patriotic forces of the National Unity Front it carries the main burden of responsi-bility for the destiny of Poland.

Of the thirty million citizens of Poland nine million ere of national economy and of these one-and-a-half million are members idate members of the or candidate numbers of PUWP. In other words every in the

The Pears 1900-10.

The Party which came into being after the unification of the Communist and Socialist Parties in 1948 had Party changed the course of history of the Polish working class and of Poland and began the building of socialsm. Gomulka spoke of the glorious past of the Party, of its great sacrifices for the motherland.

The First Secretary greefed the eleven Parties of Eu whose delegations de dy Nikolai Podgorny. Other delegations are from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and from the Czechoslovakia, and from the Communist Party of Cermany, headed by Max Reimann. Fraternal delegations from the Communist Parties of Italy, France and Finland are also

attending.
Fraternal delegations of two other parties of Poland which are united with the leading party in National Unity Front, United Peasants' Party and Democratic Party, are also present at the Congress. Housing construction went on unabated at a fast rate. Great progress was achieved in raising the level of national education.

"In the period between the THE Party which is the leading force of the nation and the state charts out the road of further development of the country. Basing itself on facts it put forward concrete tasks for future development. Notable progress the country. Basing itself on achieved in all leads of national Unity Front it carries pointed out. In 1963 industrial

Many of the needs of the economy and of the people had not been satisfied, Gomulka said. But the bonds between the Party and the people and the sense of responsibility of millions for the country's affairs was source of achievements in the past and guarantee of future successes.

The directives for the plan for 1966-70 call for expansion of export, modernisation of machine-

internal structure of the manufacture of the members of the been a considerable growth in output. During the four-py sixth emic industry is Party.

In agriculture too there had guarantee of future successes.

The directives for the plan for expansion of export, modernisation of machine-bry sixth emic industry is party.

Average annual agricultural production. Investment in agriculture to a successes. twentieth person in the country and every sixth employed in basic industru is organised in the Party. The Congress of the PUWP is meeting in a jubilee year: soon the country will celebrate twenty years of existence of New Poland.

The Congress began its proceedings with the report of Wladislaw Gomulka, First Secretary of the Central Committee, reviewing the progress of the Six-Year Plan and outlining the plan of development

The Congress of the PUWP is meeting in a jubile year: a sole and production by 36 per cent and the next year as soler, restrained tone, using only scrious argument.

Concerning Chinese advocacy by another 21 per cent, Under the new Plan industrial production by another 21 per cent, agricultural production by 14 to 15 per cent, agricultural production by 15 per cent, agricultural production by 16 per cent, agricultural production by 17 to 18 per cent and oil industries and agriculture this year will go up to 36 per cent and the next year as soler, restrained tone, using only scrious argument.

Concerning Chinese advocacy by another 21 per cent, agricultural production was 11.7 per cent mad oil industries and oil i

standard of living is given by super cent.

Standard of living is given by super cent.

Dealing with ideological questions, Comulka demolished capita consumption of meat, fats, milk, sugar, electricity, etc., had gone up considerably.

Income by 30 per cent.

Dealing with ideological questions, Comulka demolished chinese positions one by one in fats, milk, sugar, electricity, etc., had gone up considerably.

ON FACING PAGE

EUROPE'S INDIGNATION

* FROM CENTRE PAGES

many of them demanding implementation of the security cil's demand for action apartheid, and the application of total economic sanctions against South Africa.

All GDR papers indignantly wrote commentaries on the sentence. GDR radio and press have appealed to the people to multiply their protests so as to prevent the judicial murder planned by the South African regime. This demand was also contained in letters sent in the last few weeks by the GDR Government weeks by the GDR Government and numerous organisations as well as influential personalities, to the Government of the South African republic and to the Anti-Apartheid movement in

Moreover, the GDR govern-ment had ordered the complete

with South Africa already in autumn last year in harmony with the decisions of Addis Ababa summit — to lay stress on its protest against the Fascist Apartheid policy of the Verwoerd regime.

Contrary to this the West German Government has nei-German Government has net-ther raised any protests ag-ainst the intended judicial murders in the trial nor order-ed sanctions against the Ver-woerd regime. West Germany woerd regime. West Ge is the third biggest t partner of South Africa.

In Stockholm, the congress of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, protested against the sentence passed on the patriots. In a telegram the delegates demanded an amnesty for all those imprisoned, because of their conscisions to the protein of the second of their conscisions to the protein of the second of their conscisions to the protein of the second of their conscisions to the protein of the second of their conscisions to the protein of the second of their conscisions to the protein of the second of their conscisions to the protein of the second of the s osition to the policy of

efforts have been made by a number of other Commu-nist Parties to restore the unity of the world Commovement. It is a natter of the deepest regret and concern, that far from responding to such frate-nal

intensified their attacks against the CPSU and other brother Parties and their disruptive activities in the international Communist movement and the mass organi-

Under the circumstances, it Council that a conference of the Communist and Workers'
Parties of the world should be held with necessary prepara-tory work, but without avoid-able delay. Our Party suggested the holding of such a con-ference as early as in Decem-ber 1962 and again in October The composition of the

Ртератаtоту Preparatory Commission should be the same as at the last world conference or one as is commonly agreed upon and should proceed with preparations for the next world conference. The National Council cannot subscribe to the proposals of the CC, CPC on this question. While formally accepting the proposal of a world conference the leaders of the CPC suggest a time-schedule for bilateral talks between the CPC and the CPSU, to be followed by wider consultations and a conference to four or five

years. Such a dilatory approach to the vital need of restoring the unity of the nement mould only be an into further confusion and disruption.

Developments

The task of the next world conference is not limited to a reiteration of the 81 Parties statement and a review of dog from it. Its task would be to review world development since the close of 1960; to reworld struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism; to review the experience of socialist construction and of fraternal ecosocialist countries; to review the problems of inter-party re lations that have develop and to draw the necessary conclusions for the further unifica. tion and advance of the world Communist movement, against world imperialism and reaction and for the victory of social ism.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India is confident that such a conference will enrich and carry forward the heritage of the cow Statement of 1960. It will also achieve the unity of the preparatory drafting com-mission, which would post-pone the convening of the drafting international world Communist movement on and proletarian international ism.



The twenty-year Treaty of Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic signed in Moscow on June 12 is a document of tremendous significance. As pointed out in the text of the Treaty itself, it has been signed in an effort to facilitate the conclusion of a German peace treaty and to help create conditions for the realisation of Germany's unity on the basis of preservation of peace and in keeping with the aims and principles of the UN Charter.

HE whole conspiracy of spurned all offers of contacts NATO and the West German rulers has been dealt a
powerful blow by the signing

ME whole conspiracy or
spurned an oners of contacts
and agreements repeatedly
made by the GDR.

What they have been realof this treaty. For, it has been the plot of the West all these years to block any advance tothe German Pe Treaty which would stabilise the post-war frontiers and guarantee security in Europe and the world. In fact, they threatened to rain death and devastation the moment

any such step was taken.

The game of endlessly carrying on with the deadlock has met a rebuff through this latest Soviet-GDR accord. It is bound to create a greater sense of realism about the German problem and its real solution in all concerned.

As pointed out by Khrushat the Soviet-GDR friendship meeting that followed the signing of the treaty, "the problem of Germany's reunification is far from being just a national problem. It is blem since the question concerns two states with opposite

social systems."

It is a problem with which is directly connected the fate of world peace. Speaking about the West

German plans of absorbing the GDR, Khrushchov warned:
"Bonn militarists should remember the GDR is not alone. The Soviet Union, the entire might of the socialist camp, is on her side."

Khrushchov also pointed that if the West German Govern-ment and its allies had really been serious about the reunification of the country, they would not have taken such a negative attitude towards the signing of a neace treaty, "Formalisation of the actually existing situation that has already taken shape is the only point in question. This would not demand any sacrifices and losses from either side."

Had the West German Govsired the reunification Germany, they would not have refused to recognise the GDR and impose the notorious Hallstein doctrine on third coun-tries; they would not have

ly interested in behind all the loud talk of selfdeter social gains of the people of country and to turn it into a base of military prepara-tions and adventures even as they have made West Germany into one. Since they see a blind eye to its existence, turning down all proposals from that side, placing their rreliance on the eventual use of force for the attainment of

told the Soviet-German friendship rally, "there is only one way of settling disputed questions between states: the way of peaceful talks and agree-ments, the way of peaceful coexistence of states with different social system." This is the way the West German Government and its allies refuse to

accept. "The USSR is not opposed to "The USSR is not opposed to the Federal Republic (West) Germany as a state", said Khrushchov, "but we cannot ignore the dangerous revan-chist policy of the Bonn Gov-

Notwithstanding all propaganda from the West the GDR having consolidated itself economically and politically, has become a bulwark of peace in Europe. After having unleashed two world wars. German imperialism is for the first time faced with a steadily growing alternative centre of power on German soil which challenges the entire philosophy that forms the basis of German militarism and war-mongering and acts as a most serie obstacle to its plans. Khrushchov said very rightly in Mos-

cow:
"Today one may say with

Polish Party Congress . . .

the eastern part of Germany, to restore capitalism and feudalism in that part of the no possibility of achieving these aims by entering into genuine bilateral talks on basis of equality with the GDR, they keen on turning

their objectivs.
"In our times", Khrushchov

every reason that not only problems of a German peace settlement but all other



By Zia-ul Hag

STEP TOWARD CONSOLIDATION OF EUROPEAN SECURITY

problems involved in consolidating peace and security in Europe cannot be solved without the GDR."

The partners to the Treaty autonomous political entity

Coming on the eve of the Western Powers' implementation of their plan to create a multilateral nuclear force which would give the West German militarists a say and a voice in the use of nuclear weapons, th Soviet-GDR Friendship Treaty is a powerful contribution the preservation of peace in Europe and the world.

ANNAVUOZ SLIDES FURTHER NY illusions about Prince

Souvanna Phouma being in a position to act as a "neu tralist" Prime Minister of Laos should be considered as completely shattered with the final bowing down of Souvanna before the Rightist pressure to sanction US military jets' flights on spying and strafing missions over territory con-trolled by Pathet Lao. There is no ground now for thinking that the US would halt its aggressive moves and consent to fruitful tasks in any forum, much less at a re-convened Geneva conference on Laos un-

less it is faced with powerful pressure from world opinion. With mounting Rightist pressure at home the Johnson administration is plunging ever more recklessly in its Indochinese war adventure and nobody can predict that it will arily stop short of pronecessarily stop short of pro-voking a major world conflaga-ration. It is in this context that the election battle that is warming up in the United States becomes relevant to the peace and security of the world, and the need for every peaceloving country to counteract its the socialist countries. dangerous consequences becomes urgent.

Even as the Honolulu meeting on US strategy in Southeast Asia was on Richard Nixon repeated his call for extending the war in South Vietnam to the North. The entire Goldsnater paign is oriented towards pressurising the administration to plunge deeper into the bottomless quagmire of war against the peoples of Vietagainst Cambodia. All efforts tion seem to be directed towards taking the wind out of the ultra-Rightists' sails by moving closer to their positions.

The need for India and the aligned countries playing their due and necessary role in

UNITY AT GENEVA

HE United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is reportedly out of the woods. It appears that the industrially developed capitalist countries headed by the United States have ultima tely withdrawn their demand for an open veto in the world trade bodies envisaged by the conference. A compromise for-mula acceptable to all seems to have been worked out.

It provides for the creation of a standing council of 55 nations to serve as international trade machinery between the periodical meetings of the con-ference. In this council the developed nations of the West and Japan will hold 18 seats, the Afro-Asian nations 22, the Latin Americans nine and the socialist countries six.

The 120-nation conference been on for three months. It provided a very vivid de-monstration of the self-shness and cupidity of the developed capitalist countries in their persistent refusal to yield any of their positions of vantage in world trade. The conference was brought to the point of he ing wrecked by these countries ing wrecked by these countries of monopoly-capitalism adamantly refusing to submit to any voting system that would give adequate voice to the de-

Thanks to the firm unity of the "75" (i.e., the develop ing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America) and the solid support given to them by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the Western powers and Japan had to yield at the last moment at least to the extent of giving one more seat already been bought each to the Asian, African and further orders for and the socialist countries.

This however does not re-lace the exclusive GATT place the exclusive GATT where the capitalistically developed countries determine their trade policies to the detriment of the developing world and

"By far the most striking

feature of this conference," writes the Sunday Times correspondent, "has been the solldarity and efficient internal organisation of the 75. Three months ago they were an amor-phous mass of delegations, most of them relatively ignorant of the technical complexities inthe technical complexities in-volved in world trade. Today -groups, Asian, African and Latin American, with a system of rotating chairmen, and they have voted as a solid block on a mass of resolutions in the five committees !

Trying to divide the 75 into extremists and moderates despite the above recognition of thei rsolid unity, the Sunday Times man admits that "the Soviet block of nine has usually suported the 75" and notes the bitter opposition they have faced from the developed capi-

Although agreement was finally reached on the constitution of the various bodies, still the "principles" of world trade remain to be settled. The block of monopoly-capitalist countries is dead set against accepting equal trade and are not prepared to have these "prin-ciples" referred to the referred to the UN General Assembly as basis for future discussion

In a declaration the 75 developing countries said they regard the conference as being in no way commensurate with their essential needs.

ARMS FOR S. AFRICA

S OUTH / Africa's arms more than four-fold during the last four years according to a White Paper published Capetown. It has now reached a figure many times greater than the Second World War level.

The strength of the standing army has risen by more than 50 per cent—from 9,019 to 14,926, while the number of young men receiving training each year in the citizen force is now 16,527 compared with only 2,000 two years ago. Needless to say, all these are white. "Strategic airfields for one

rational purposes are being constructed at secret sites and defence materials fuels are being stored at strategic centres ready to be issued without delay in times of mobilisation", reports the Daily Telegraph correspond-ent from Capetown, June 4. Modern ships, aircraft,

armoured cars and radar other defence equipment have already been bought abroad and further orders for enulp-ment are likely, the White Paper says.

Where does all this equipment come from? Mostly coming from Britain, United States and West Germany.

*FROM FACING PAGE

leadership of non-Communists are undertaking socialist reforms to carry out the resolution with a separate programme? Or against sectation must prejudice, support progressive and socialist sendencies and governments and non-proletarian, nare not only proclaiming socialist endencies and governments political, material, military and other assistance? The answer to this question is understanded by countries of people's democracy. Algeria and the UAR nave already entered this road. Other countries of Asia, Africa are comming closer to it. Life is confirming the thesis of non-apitalist path advanced by the 81 Parties conference.

"What attitude should Communists take with regard to these new phenomena? Should they call upon the proleturiat of those nations which under solutions and complex them would bring them and of those nations which under the carry out the resolutions of non-Communists care undertaking and sare undertaking socialist ferograms? Or against sectations required. But their duration must prejudice, support progressive and good preparation was required. But their duration must obtain with a separate programs? Or against sectation in the intended sequence of and good preparation was required. But their duration must obtain the color and socialist tendencies and good preparation was required. But their duration must obtain the color and socialist tendencies and good preparation was required. But their duration must obtain will as succisits tendencies and good preparation was required. But their duration must obtain will as separate programs? Or against sectation and good preparation was required. But their duration must obtain will as a could not be overcome in short tion with expenditude search programs? Or against sectation and good preparation was required. But their duration must obtain will and socialist tendencies and good preparation was required. But their duration must obtain the circumstance? The answer to this question to the considered insurmountable obstacle in the condit Printed by D. P. Simha at the New Age Printing Press, Rani Jhanni Road, New Delhi, and published by him from 7/4 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi. Phone: 84500 Editor: Romesh Chandra. Editorial Office: Bant Thansi Road, Rew Delhi; Phone; 21979, Telegraphic Address: MARXBADL

IUNE 21, 1964

COMMUNIST PARTY ON NEW GOVT

The National Council of the Communist Party of India in its meeting on June 17 adopted the following resolution:

HE National Council of the Communist Party of India views with concern the difficult situation that faces the country after the sad death of Pandit Jawaharlal

This sudden tragedy had been a signal for reaction-ary elements within the country and for diehard imperialist circles abroad, to make renewed efforts to infiltrate their nominees into vantage posts in the new government, with the object. of subverting the basic po-licies of Pandit Nehru.

Even during the life time of the late Prime Minister, cer-tain foreign circles had gone tain foreign circles had gone
to the brazen length of openly
discussing the question—
after Nehru, who?—and speculating on their choice as
Nehru's successor of certain persons who, they hoped, would bring about a shift of policies in a reactionary direction.

direction.

Against this background, the National Council of the Communist Party of India welcomes the fact that the new Prime Minister has publicly proclaimed faithful adherence to Nehru's policies and ideals, thereby folling the immediate hares foiling the immediate hopes of the reactionary circles. At the same time, it is a matter of concern that such well-known advocate of Rightist policies as Shri S. K. Patil has re-entered the cabinet.

The National Council of the CPI is of the opinion that with the sudden removal of Pandit Nehru's towering personality the pledge given on behalf of the cabinet by Prime

Minister Shastri to follow his predecessor's policies of non-alignment, peace and anti-colonialism and to strive to solve India's disputes with Pakistan and China through rakistan and China through peaceful negotiations consis-tent with India's security, dignity and national integrity has to be reinforced by concrete steps in that direction by the new government.

At home, Shri Shastri has announced that top priority will be given to the ques-tions of reducing economic inequalities, of holding prices and of improving the living standards of the peo-

This is, in fact, the field in which the new government faces its most critical and immediate test; the people will judge it by its performance here. Profiteering and speculation are playing havoc speculation are playing havor with the peoples' food and other essential commodities of life. Prices, especially of foodgrains, are going higher and higher every day. The octopus-like grip of corruption and monopoly is strangling the nation's economic life and intensifying the crisis.

The Communist Party of India urges the new govern-ment to take drastic prac-tical steps without delay to break the power of the pro-fiteers and the monopolists by controlling the market through state trading in foodgrains, nationalisation of banks, and severe penal measures against the antisocial robbers of the peoples' food.

The Communist Party of India has consistently supported in the past all progressive and democratic poli-cles and measures of the Nehru government.

At the same time, 1 it has always categorically opposed and fought all policies and measures which seek to reverse the policy of non-alignment and peace and which are ment and peace and which are anti-democratic, which hit the peoples' interests, increase the burden of their misery and suffering, and help a handful of monopolists and speculators to enrich them-selves through profiteering and heading. and hoarding.

The Party will continue to do the same in future also in relation to the new gov-ernment headed by Shri ernment headed b Lal Bahadur Shastri.

TRUE COLOUR OF "TRUE" MARXISTS

From S. SHARMA

TRIVANDRUM: The "true Marxists" who have quarrelled with the Communist Party because they say it is not sufficiently "anti-Congress" for them and therefore have embarked upon splitting the Party are now coming out in their true colours.

THE splitters are so keen on fighting the Communist Party that they have beingthen to put up rival candidates in local elections and to disrupt the unity of progressive forces, leading to the victory of the Congress. That is what happened recently in Trichur.

In a byelection to the Trichur Municipal Council, the splitters supported an independent candidate against the candidate of the Progressive Bloc.

In the ensuing Corporation

The votes of the demo cratic opposition were divided as a result of this and the Congress candidate won. This

In the ensuing Corporation elections at Trivandrum also, the splitters have put up their rival candidates to oppose the candidates of the Party.

RELEASE COMMUNIST DETENUS

The following resolution was adopted by the National Council of the Communist Party of India on June 17:

HE National Council of the Communist Party of India records its strong protest at the continued detention of Communists in certain states under the notorious Defence of India Rules.

While the great majority of Communist detenus have been released a number continue to be detained in West Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar, Tripura and

continued detention these comrades even after one and a half years of the ceasefire on the Sino-Indian border knocks the bottom out of the contention of the government that their of the government that their arrests had anything to do with the "special situation" created by the border war or with the interests of "national security".

The very fact that majority The very fact that majority of the state governments have already freed all the Commu-nist detenus in their states, proces that these comrades are being detained purely to serve the local interests of the

serve the total interests of the party in power.

The prolonged and unwarranted detention of these comrades constitutes a wanton attack on

constitutes a wanton attack on the fundamental rights and democratic liberty of the people. It is a matter of deep shame that the government has not yet seen its way to order their release even after nearly a year of the verdict of the Supreme Court declaring their detention Court declaring their detention constituting an infringement of the fundamental rights guaran-teed in the constitution but re-

cording its inability to order their releases in view of the Presidential order. This is a matter of grave con-

cern not only to Communists but to all lovers of civil liberties in our country, because it shows in what contempt the government holds judicial pronouncements of the highest court in the country.

The National Council of the CPI demands that all the Communist detenus languishing in jails in the various states should be immediately released. The National Council further demands that the state of emergency should be ended forthwith.

forthwith.

The National Council calls upon all members and units of the Party to conduct a vigorous release campaign in cooperation with all other democratic organisations and elements.

NEW MEMBERS ELECTED TO CENTRAL SECRETARIAT

The National Council of the CPI unanimously elected Comrades G. Adhikari and C. Rajeswara Rao as members of the Central Secretariat of the Party.

THE other members of the Secretariat are: Comrades S. A. Dange (Chairman), Bhunesh Cupta, Z. A. Ahmad, M. N. Govindan Nair, Yogendra Sharma, P. C. Joshi and Romesh

This expansion of the Secretariat has been made with a view to strengthening the centre which has to carry out heavy responsibilities connected with the preparations for the Party Congress and is without prejudice to any changes that may be made following the unity efforts of the Party.

Architect Of Modern India

FROM PAGE 17

underdeveloped countries, Nehru did not accept scientific socialism as the people's path from poverty to prosperity.

Yet, despite these flaws in his social philosophy, Nehru saw and trenchantly criticised all the negative aspects of capitalism, which he rejected as inapplicable to India. Opposition to the big Indian monopolies, militant anti-imperialism polies, militant anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, unswero-ing championship of peace and national independence— all national independence — all these made Jawaharlal Nehru India's recognized and revered

He will always live in our memory as a noble and coura-geous fighter against imperialism, colonialism and war, as the architect of the new India. Now that he is gone, now that the Indian people have lost their leader and the Soviet people a sincere friend, one's thoughts involuntarily turn to the future of relations between our peoples. It is to be hoped that they will continue to rest on true friendship and close co-operation.

The Soviet people pay homage to Nehru, the great son of a great people building a brighter future.

(NEW TIMES, No. 23, 1984, Slightly abridged)

VIJAYAWADA * FROM FRONT PAGE

so far arrested are M. Hanumantha Rao, assistant secre-tary of the Andhra Splitters' Committee and T. Potharaju, MLA, the Splitters' City Com-mittee secretary. C. Venkat-raman, Communist Municipal Councillor is also among the arrested.

The secretary of the Andhra Pracesh Council of the CPI, N. Rajsekhar Reddy, rushed to Vijayawada from Delhi of June 14. Together with other leaders of the CPI he is mak-ing an on the spot investiga² tion and leading the work of organising relief and helping to restore calm among

people.

It is reported that due to the intransigence of some Congress leaders a joint ap-

Congress leaders a joint appeal to the people and a joint tour of the city to allay panic could not be made, despite efforts made at a meeting of prominent personalities on June 15 called by the I. G. of Police. The I. G. of Police, who is personally handling the problem, declined to answer the question whether there was any political pattern behind the outbreaks, though he agreed that most of them were clear cases of arson The CPI leaders have called for a public enquiry

called for a public enquiry

into the fires by a committee composed of officials and non-officials. They have come out strongly against those Congress leaders who are trying to make anti-Communist capital out of the misery of the people. They have also condemned the splitters' organ JANA-SAKTI (whose editor is M. Hanumantha Rao) for pro-pagating the falsehood that some CPI leaders were trying to create panie

scare. The CPI leaders have asked for the immediate release of all those arrested so that all those arrested so that united efforts could be made to calm the people and help relieve the terrible distress of the victims of the fires.

They stress that it is utterly reprehensible for anybody to try to bring in political differ-ences of any kind when the need of the hour is unity to help the people and to prevent any further outbreaks. Vijayawada remains a city

Vijayawada remains a city where the people are afraid that any time anywhere more fires may blaze. The people are also terribly angry and demand that the culprits be brought to justice immediately. Many are of the opinion that whatever may have been the origin of the Krishna. the origin of the Krishna Lanka blaze, the other out-breaks are clear cases of breaks are

arson by anti-social elements.

FIRES

Some are of the opinion that anti-Communist reactionaries are out to use the split in the CPI and the re-sulting tension to damn both the CPI and the split-ters, not hesitating to use the weapon of arson.

Many are confused and have fallen a prey to the anti-Communist propaganda and are blaming the Communists for fighting among themselves and creating tension, which could be used by anti-social and anarchist elements.

It has to be underlined that

the immediate task is to rush relief in the shape of cash and clothes to Vijayawada. This is the duty not only of Andhra but of all democrats anywhere in India. The suffering of the victims is heartwrenching.

Of equal urgency is the need to restore calm, allay panic, organise vigilance squads and for the authorities to move with all speed and thoroughness. It is essential to ensure that no further fires break out. the immediate task is to rush

break out.

And to satisfy the people the government must order an immediate public enquiry so that nobody at all can make political capital out of the ashes of the homes of the poor and of their tears of rage. (June 16)