I AM WRITING THIS ON THE NIGHT OF WEDNESDAY-FEBRU-ARY 19. TEN DAYS HENCE YOU WILL BE PRESENTING YOUR BUDGET TO THE NATION. THAT DAY YOU WILL HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO CARRY THE GOOD WISHES OF MILLIONS OF TOILING MEN AND WOMEN, IF YOU TURN YOUR FACE AWAY FROM THE POLICY OF OPPRESSING THE POOR BY HIGH TAXES ON THEIR ESSENTIALS OF LIFE. OR WILL YOU CONTINUE THE SAME OLD POLICY-TAX THE POOR IN THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY BUT IN REALITY ENRICH THE MILLIONAIRE MONOPOLISTS, LIVING ON THE LABOUR OF THE MILLIONS?

ND in order to raise that question through the voice of millions, thousands of trade union workers, political organisers, Communists and non-Communists from the ranks of workers, prasants and middle classes are going to sit down in hungerstrike from tomorrow for three days, in public squares, hear factory gates and legislature halls.

For what? To symbolise before the nation, the people and you of the ruling class, the HUNGER that your budget and taxes and your financial measures impose on the toiling millions; to concentrate the attention of the people on the incoming budget, and the necessity to fight the oppression that it will entail.

TEN DAYS

The hungerstrike, the demonstrations, the satyagraha, that three-fold campaign, which will gather momentum . bit by bit and which may cali? all the toiling millions to strike, if no relief comes to them at the hands of the ruling class and the exploiters of the working people, begins tomorrow, so that you should have ten days to think before you put your hand against the living of the people, ten days to shove aside and forget the influences that the powerful evil world of millionaires, the foreign collaborators and the Indian profit-hunters bring upon you before the Budget Day.

Budget Day. By now your statisticians must have already told you what havoc your predecessor Mr. Morarji Desai played with the lives of the people by his last budget. But they must also have told how that budget has brought to you so much surplus that you can now easily appear in the role of the benign budgeteer.

As a shrewd politician and one who knows how to insure the future and gat ble with fortune, you must have already seen that you have in your hand all the resources you need and more, and you can easily come forward as the philanthropic uncle against the background of the big brother who robbed the people too much last year. Need I tell you facts which you know so well? The midterm appraisal of the Third

Plan says: "Taking both the Centre and states together, the measures of additional taxation undertaken so far would yield over the Plan period roughly Rs. 2,400 crores i.e., about Rs. 700 crores more than the target." In the scheme of central taxation, the five-year target

In the scheme of central taxation, the five-year target was Rs. 1,100 crores. In three years alone, you have already got taxes over Rs. 1,900 crores.

got taxes over RS. 1,900 crores. What does this show? That while, framing tax proposals, you, that is, your cabinet, your economic advisers, your planners, used neither science, nor vision nor even arithmetic.

By skilfully using the Chinese menace and the people's patriotism, you all just attacked them with taxes like robbers with axes and gathered in three years more than what you wanted to take in five years. You sent the prices rockett-

You gent the prices rocketting high, refused increased wages, ruined the lives of millions. Thousands died of hunger and committed suicide. And yet you call this planning for the people and prosperity! Planning misery for the people and prosperity for the profiteers! Will you please, now at least, see the enormity your taxation , robbery, the utter anarchy in your econo-/mics and change your line? You may say that you saw this last year itself and hence you gaz, un compulsor, de

S. A. DANGE'S OPEN LETTER

You may say that you saw this last year itself and hence you gave up compulsory deposit scheme, altered the gold control rules and gave up some dutles. This year you also gave a wage-increase to government employees.

THIS IS NOT RELIEF

When you have realised Rs. 800 crores more in three years' target, do you flve years' target, do you think the concessions you have announced amounting to about Rs. 30 crores and wage increases of about Rs. 8 crores are any relief to the harassed people?

Rs. 8 crores are any relief to the harassed people? After having stolen wages of the working stolen wages of a traction of the robbery. You should not be proud of that increase of Rs. 2 to the poor employee. The Rs. 800 crores in your pocket will laugh in derision at your wonderful generosity!

No Sir, you have enough surplus on hand not only to give more wage-increase but also to reduce drastically the excise duties on the goods required by the people.

You must cut—and you can do it—the excise duties on cloth, kerosene, sugar, tea, coffee, cotton and such other things. We have, in fact, paid you in advance for five years as your own book says and more by Rs. 800 crores. Return to us those Rs. 800 crores, or at least Rs. 400 crores, leaving the rest extra for you. You are, perhaps, planning to reduce the super-profits tax which hits you, big brothers. In order to cover that up you may reduce a few of the duties on the poor man's goods. But such a tactic will do no good to anybody. What do these speculators

7- JUN 20

Copy A

What do these speculators of stock market and profithunters do for the country that you should be so considerate for them?

The factory workers and peasants produce wealth and value on which all your exploiting classes live. In 1950-51, they produced net value of Rs. 1,627 per worker and in 1959-60 they increased it to Rs. 2,364—a rise in productivity of 45.3 per cent. And yet his real wage had fallen and your tares, revenue and profits have risen! That is what you do in the name of the country's defence and development.

The number of major commodities hit by your Union excise duties was 12 in 1952-53; it rose to 56 in 1961-62. In 1948-49, the contribution from excise duties on wage-goods and raw materials was 48 per cent. But in 1959-60 it rose to 74 per cent. So the poor man's goods are taxed more and more and hence prices rise and real wages fall.

And when the workers launch struggles to make you see the injustice of it all, the whole of your state machinery, law, police, propaganda, courts, jails and all are thrown into the battle against them, to shield the robbers and enrich the millionaires.

Your Labour Minister the other day gave me a long harangue against these hungerstrikes, satyagraha and strikes. He told me of the "emergency" that exists in the country and the need for industrial truce. What can I say to him and to you? Here is a clipping from to-

day's TIMES OF INDIA: "There has not been much business in 22 carat gold, but its unofficial price, influenced by various rumours of sinuggled arrivals, has fluctuated between Rs. 120 and Rs. 108 per 10 grams... Meanwhile bullion traders are expected to make fresh plea to New Delhi for an early resumption of forward business in silver in view of the fact that there are virtually no 'emergency' conditions in the country now."

You know forward markets were opened last year itself on this very plea.

This is how your nationalist bourgeoisie wants to "defend" the country and hold it for the smugglers.

tend the country and hold it for the snugglers. But for the poor and the workers, you have only sermons on suffering and sacrifices and threats of dismissals and jail, if they fail to obey.

IMMEDIATE

Well, the patience of the people also has a limit. I hope you will change your line and change the force of the taxes from the working poor to the idle exploiting monopolists.

 Nationalise the banks and give capital to the peasant and the public sector.
Nationalise export-import trade and stop the theit of foreign exchange.

Take over wholesale foodgrains trading in the hands of the state and stop speculation in food of the people and bad deal to the peasant. Establish workers' demo-

cratic control in industry and boost production.

This will easily bring to the state over Rs. 300 crores per year, if not more. That is the way to prosperity of the people and the country.

I know you are making the budget of a capitalist state for a capitalist-monopolist class. The pious call of Bhubaneswar will not take concrete shape unless the people act. Even then, one must appeal to the conscience of the rulers, to see if they have any, in terms of the principles of the Constitution they themselves have made. Hence, this appeal, failing which history will act.

Police stop satyagrahis in Hy derabad. See report and more pictures on back page and centre pages



S. A. DANGE



PROTEST AGAINST MALTREATMENT **TRIPURA DETENUS** ON HUNGER-STRIKE False

From MADHUSUDAN BHATTACHARYYA

AGARTALA: Report has been received here that Tripura detenus lodged in Hazaribagh jail in Bihar been forced to resort to hunger strike as a result of Been forced to resort to hunger strike as a result of the Tripura detenus lodged in Hazaribagh jail in Bihar have been forced to resort to hunger strike as a result of continued ill treatment

Hunger-Strike Issue

Raised In Rajya Sabha

THE illtreatment of tatives of people when im-

prisoned

reasons.

ditously.

about it.

Notwithstanding this denial by the Chief Minister, anxiety per-sists about the condition of these detenus and their reported hunger strike since no letters are being strike since no letters are being received from the detenus for a long time. Also several letters written to the detenus during the latter part of January and the first half of February have failed to bring any reply from them. It had been reported earlier that the health of the detenus was fait deteriorating and they

was fast deteriorating and they was fast deteriorating and they were receiving hardly any medi-cal attention. After several repre-sentations, only one of the ailing detenus, BIREN DUTTA, MP was transferred to Patna jail for medical treatment.

In January last, 12 detenus were brought to Agartala from Hazari-bagh to present them in court for a hearing of the Habeas Corpus petition filed by them. After the

Tripura detenus

lodged in Hazaribagh jail

and their hunger-strike

were raised in the Rajya Sabha on February 17 by

Bhupesh Gupta. Bhupesh Gupta sought the Government of India's

immediate intervention and an end to the harsh conditions under which

the detenus are kent and

which have led to the hun-ger-strike. Several other

dgment was delivered dismissing

the petition, a deputation on be-half of the Tripura State Council of CPI met the Chief Minister and

arequested him not to send these 12 detenus, back to, Hazaribagh jail, but the Chief Minister turned

down the request on the specious plea that there was no accommo-dation in Tripura jails for these

It may be mentioned here that of a total of about 60 DIR detenus now all over India, the largest number, 29 are from Tripura. Alto-gether 78 Communist leaders of

nbers also expressed their indignation at the ill-treatment of represen-

W HEN the Tripura Chief Minister was approached by Ieaders of the Tripura State Council of CPI is today in detention when cil of the Communist Party on receipt of the information about the hunger strike, the Chief Minis-ter denied having any knowledge in any way weakening the national defence which had been the speci-ous plea of the government for detaining without trial a large number of Communists all over the country under DIR.

No Sign Of Emergency

Meanwhile in Tripura today one does not find any sign of emergency except in the conti-nued detention of the Communnued detention of the Commun-ist leaders. The Republic Day celebrations this year were or ganiszed with a lot of grandeur and fan-fare, just as it used to be done in the pre-emergency, period. Even the big dinner, at tended by top officials and lead-ing lights of the ruling party, was not omitted from the cere-eroon Resider are that used don was not omitted from the cere-mony. Besides, on that very day a grand exhibition was inaugu-rated at Agartala with dazzling.

Dewan Chamanlall (Con-

gress) and A. D. Mani (In-

dependent) urged proper treatment of MLAs and MPs arrested for political

The Minister in the Mi-

nistry of Home Affairs, R. M. Hajaranavis could

only promise to make en-

quiries. The Deputy Chair-man Violet Alva, also expressed the hope that the Home Ministry will look into the matter expe-

always been very high there. But agricultural goods, particularly those produced locally, used to be comparatively cheap at least during winter months, But last year two successive calamities of flood and cyclone caused heavy damage to agricultural production. Consequently this year prices of even locally produced agricultural crops are very abnormally high. The common people have been smarting under the impact of this



-Dasarath Deb MP

high cost of living. Even middlegovernment employees have restive.

Many promises are made by the new administrative set up; but seldom are these honoured. Political observers: feel that the Congress rulers of Tripura are afraid that if the Communists would function normally the would function normally the growing mass discontent might lead to mass movement before which the political hold of the Congress might crack. Hence they try to terrorise the people and keeping the leaders of the Communist Party under deten-tion scrues that converse tion serves that purpose.

Communal **Forces Growing**

In the wake of communal dis-turbances in both East Pakistan and West Bengal various communal forces have been raising their head in Tripura. Often these forces find their shelter inside the Congress itself, Common people who are interested in maintaining illumination and lavish expendi-ture. Even the most moderate estimate puts the amount of estimate puts the amount of expenditure at about Rs. three lakhs. communal harmony and defending secularism eagerly look forward to the Communist Party for guidance

Common people of Tripura have not found any justification for this lavish copenditure of public money for this exhibition. Within the ruling party also recognise the role of the Communist Party in the fight against the communal

money for this exhibition. Within a stone's throw from the ground where this month-long exhibition. has been going on, a large number of new refugees, victims of the recent communal vandalism in East Pakistan, has been passing their days of agony almost under the open, sky. A local journal pointed out that the misery of these unfortunate refugees stands as a mockery of the grand exhi-bition. princely rulers of Tripura it was the Communist Party that initiated Independence period that struggle gained impetus, drawing in ever larger number of people into that struggle. The inauguration of the Assembly in that former Union territory last year marked the glorious victory of that struggle. But the leaders of the Com-munist Party who had always been in the fore-front of that The conclusion becomes irresist-

the Communist Party for guidance and leadership. But in the absence of the state leadership the effective fighting capacity of the Communist party has been considerably impaired. Genuinely, secular elements inside the miling north also recoming the Forces. , Even in the days of the former

me movement for a responsible government there. In the post Independence period that struggle

NEW AGE

struggle were kept in detention when the Assembly was inaugu-rated. Later on only four of the 11 Communist members of the Assembly were released and allowed to entertain the structure of the Assembly were released allowed to participate in the pro-ceedings of the new Assembly, perhaps, just to maintain a show of "democracy" lest the people should consider it a mere force.

Lases It is believed that New Delhi advised a liberal review of the cases of the detenus: But the Tripura government would not do so. Though the rulers of Tripura claim that the cases of the detenus, are being reviewed, yet it is obvi-ous that they are missing the emergency for party ends. They are making frantic efforts to break the bases of the Party taking advantage of the detention of the leadership of Communist Party. It is with that end in view that a large number of criminal cases was filed during this period against tribal peasants who are the sup

was need during this period against tribal peasants who are the sup-porters of the Communist Party. Most of these cases turned out to be false and were dismissed. The purpose behind all this has only purpose behind all this has only been to harass the tribal peasants been to harass the tribal peasants for their "crime" of supporting the Communist Party. But this game of the Congress rulers of Tripura has been exposed and they have failed to shake the loyalty of the tribal peasants to the Com-munist Party.

Munist Party. On the other hand, taking advantage of the continued det of the leadership of the vantage of the continued detention of the leadership of the Communist Party vile, malicious, false and slanderous campaigns against the Communist Party are being con-ducted. In this that section of the Press that has found anti-commun-ism a lucrative business is being-

is being conducted against the Communist Party, the voice of the Party has been gagged. The printing press which printed the weekly journal of the Tripura State Council of the Communist Party was sealed under DIR and Party was scaled under DIR and thus the journal was gagged so that the Party could not reply to the slander against it except through verbal campaign. Even news reports sent to the Party Press outside the state are inter-cepted and held up or at least delayed. Communications sent to the Central Headquarters of the Party also meet with the same fate, it is learnt. On March 8, a byelection to the fripura Assembly will be held

On March 8; a byelection to the Tripura Assembly will be held from the Amarpur constituency. Communist Party will set up its candidate for this seat. But the Party will have to fight an unequal battle in the absence of the Party leadership. Congress has been mob-lising all its resources for this election battle. But the Communist election battle. But the Communist Party is being denied in democratic Party is being denied its democratic rights.

Mass Bases Are Intact

> For all their slander against the Party, for all their har Party, for all their harassment of the Party supporters, for all their gross misuse of the emergency power the Congress rulers of Tri-pura has not so far succeeded in breaking the mass bases of the Communist Party. That is obvious from the fact that no fewer than to the break some a second

from the fact that no fewer than 45 thousand people signed a mass petition to the Chief Minister of Tripura demanding the release of the Communist detenus. It is, however, felt that in the interests of democracy the Union Government and the Parliament should intervene to secure the release of the Communist detenus or that the vision of the completenus put into service. The purpose is to so that the voice of the people confuse the people about the of Tripura might be heard in the Communist Party. democratic forum of Parllament While this slander compaign and the state Assembly.

ceutical works are either owned totally by foreign monopolists or are run in col-laboration with some Indian **TWO NEW PUBLICATIONS**

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FEBRUARY 21, 1964

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on February 18 concerning the three-phase prepara-tory programme for all-India strike, said:

THE National Campaign Committee of Trade Unions, which met at Hydead on February 3, has chalked out a three-phase programme of nationwide action for reduction of high prices and taxes, for increase in wages and DA and for na-tionalisation of banks, whole-sale trade in foodgrains, export-import trade, etc.

The three-phase program-me of nationwide action adopted by the National Campaign Con upon all trade

lowing

capitalists.

service.

marry.

Employers'

Manoeuvre

A large number of young girls, all educated, are em-ployed by them. But these

deprive them of many bene

fits which are contingent upon length of service, many

employers force the girls to

fill in temporary forms and thus cause artificial break in

But the problem which has brought hundreds of girls into action is the

notorious "marriage clause."

In many service contracts an explicit condition is, imposed in that the service

of a girl will be deemed to be automatically terminated

upon marriage. In other n service when they

One of the main reasons

why this obnoxious practice has been introduced is to

keep the wage bill low by a rapid turn over of workers. This practice helps in getting.

rid of older employees who are entitled to higher wages.

and getting in new recruits at

lower wages in their place.

denying retirement benefits

Another reason is to save

money which would have to

suffer discrimination in many ways. In order to keep the wages bill down and to

Committee calls upon all trade unions, all tolling people to do the fol-

tions of support and sympa-thy from February 20 morn-ing to 22 evening.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS 2 for 15 minutes on March 7 before factory gates and offices before starting time of to office work/

3 SATYAGRAHA before Parliament and demons-trations before State Assemblies on April 6, 7 and 9. This three-phase plan of

action has already been pub-

BOMBAY'S WORKING WOMEN ON STRUGGLE PATH

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY: Newer and newer sections of working women in Bombay are organising themselves and taking the road of struggle to achieve their demands. WORKING girls in the many pharmaceutical works are among the latest section to join the organised workers. Most of the pharma-

be spent on creches etc., and maternity leave. In one factory (Sandoz) girls are allowed to continue in ser-vice after marriage, but on rolls they are shown as unmarried! Thus on becoming mothers they would lose maternity benefits and also no creches need be provided.

A long and hitter legal hattle has been fought against this much-hated marriage clause. The case was taken to the State Industrial Tribunal

> MARCH 9 WORKING WOMEN'S DAY

but the girls lost it. Now another case is pending before the Supreme Court. However the working girls are determined to fight out the issue not purely through court bat-tles but through organised strength and collective barcaining.

The task of organising them has now been taken up by the Committee for De-fence of Working. Women's Rights and the Maharashtra State Pharmaceutical Workers' Federation. On February 15 they organised a meeting of girl activists from various factories in the Shramajeevi Avaz, the hall of the Petroleum Workers' Union and over 150 activists from Glaxo,

FEBRITARY 23, 1984



Tripura were arrested in October 1962 and even now 29 of them are still in detention. Among these detenus are the only two MPs from Tripura and 7 of the 11 Com-The conclusion becomes irresist, ia ible that the emergency has been st a convenient weapon in the hands A of the ruling party to beat the te Communist Party with. During the period following the proclamation of emergency the miscry of the common people of members of Tripura Assem-o constitute the only Oppoon in the Tripura Assembly

PAGE TWO

Sixty

Detenus



lished in the NEW AGE and other papers. Trade unions and Party units at all levels are taking necessary steps to go into action in accordance with the plan.

This plan of action marks a new and higher stage in the national campaign de-



Roche. Burroughs Welcome Dumex-Pfizer, British Drug House, May & Baker and Parke Davis attended the

Parke Davis autonucu meeting. The meeting was addressed by V. M. VARGHESE and K. P. V. MENON, president and general secretary of Maharashtra State Pharma-control Workers Federation,

centical Workers Federation ROZA DESHPANDE, general secretary of the Committee for Defence of Working

Women's Rights, and SATISH LOOMBA, secretary of AITUC. Now a mass meeting has been planned for February 29 and preparations are going apace for their participation in the demonstration of March 6.

Apart from raising these particular demands, the girls have joined in the struggle which the unions are waging for general trade demands. In May & Baker, 450 workers including 150 girls, out of a total strength of 550, are on a general strike, since Febru-ary 11, against victimisation of their union leaders

Strike

Notices

In Roche, a strike notice has already expired and the workers are determined launch a struggle for the fulfilment of an earlier settlement on sick leave, casual leave etc., which the manage cosnal ment is not implementing and against victimisation of the general secretary R. L. NA-NAVATI

Similarly in Glaxo and Dumex-Pfizer, demand char-ters are pending and the managements have started victimisation. In all these factories the girl workers are standing shoulder to shoulder with their fellow-mcn-workers and are active in organisation and struggle.

Meanwhile preparations are going on briskly for the

cided by the All-India Convention of Trade Unions held in Bombay on Decem-ber 13, 1963 following the Great March to Parliament on September 13, 1963.

The meaning and significance of this plan of action has been brought out in S. A. DANGE'S. article "All India Strike: When?" which has appeared in February 16 issue of NEW AGE. Please study this article in order to have a clear understanding of the three-stage programme de-cided by the National Campaign Committee.

Between Bombay convention and Hyderabad meeting of the National Cam-paign Committee, the mass novement registered further advance as expressed in workers' meetings, con-ferences and demonstra-tions on demands formulated in the Bombay conven-tion. In some regions kisans also moved into action as evidenced in the Andhra Kisan Satyagraha for reduction of land revenue and distribution fallow land. of

Significant Gains

This period has also brought some significant gains for the working class in the shape of increased Dearness Allowance, its linking with the price index, partial correction of the index fraud as in the case of Bombay, Guja-rat and the Punjab.

The three-phase program-me of action reflects this advance in the sweep and tempo of the mass movement the nationwide as it lifts campaign to the plane of nationwide action.

The second important feature of this programme is that it has evolved such forms of action which mo-bilise the maximum number

demonstration by working women on March 6. The Bombay Committee for Defence of Working Women's Rights has brought out 20,000 badges, of which 10,000 have already been sold for 10 nP each.

Roza Deshpande toured some villages and the peasant women are responding enthusiastically. Over 500 of them will take part in the demonstration. In this demonstration, about ten thousand working women are ex-pected to participate.

of people, build the broadest unity in action and win gains for the workers as well as for the country.

The third-important feature of this programme is that it is a programme to prepare for the all-India strike if the demands are not conceded:

"The general strike on an all-India level is such a serious and vast undertak-ing that it cannot be laun-ched lightheartedly and on the responsibility of a sin-gle organisation, in the situation that exists today. Hence we propose it as a perspective towards which we all have to pilot the

Present-Day Reality

This perspective is based on the present-day reality. Many central organisations of trade unions "are thinking of all-India action, independently of each other. If all of them could agree to have common action simultaneously at an agreed time, even if independently, on an all-India scale, the people will be able to shake the monopoes in this country and gain their demands. That is the campaign committee not call for an all-India strike immediately but laid down a preparatory programme

ALL-IN UNITY FOR SUC-CESSFUL ACTION.

ALL-INDIA ACTION FOR SUCCESS OF DEMANDS.

OUR DEMANDS ARE THE DEMANDS OF THE CLASS AND THE NATION.

All Party units, in coope-ration with trade unions and other mass organisations, should make this three-phase preparatory programme

One of the demands put forward by the working women is that there should be pro-vision for at least one doctor and one nurse over an area of three miles:

Working women in offices and establishments are also enthusiastically coming forward to support the campaign

Demands include provision of a room at each nortant suburban railway station for utilisation as creches.

It is clear that Bombay's working women are on the march.



THE NATION'S WRATH



THE KASHMIR debate in the Security Council has roused the nation's righteous wrath

against the imperialists. The foul anti-Indian speeches of the US and British representatives have so enraged all sections of patriotic opinion in the country that even the worst pro-imperialists have been compelled to voice their "protest".

It has been pointed out that the Anglo-American performance on this occasion was not particularly different from what it has been during previous debates on the Kashmir question in the United Nations. This may be true, but the fact remains that this time the anger of our people is greater than ever before.

The reason is not difficult to understand. Ever since the Chinese aggression, the US and British governments have been preaching and propagandising how great is their "love" and "affection" for India. They never cease boasting of their military and economic "aid" to our country. Even at this grim moment of the Kashmir debate in the Security Council, US Ambassador Chester Bowles thought it fit to make a public statement reminding us of this "aid",

The continuation of the Chinese threat, following from the Chinese government's refusal to accept the Colombo proposals, gave the two Western powers the opportunity to pressurise India to surrender on the Kashmir issue. Posing as "neutrals", the two imperialist powers sought to stampede us into agreeing to accept their "mediation" between India and Pakistan.

Fortunately, the Government of India rejected the "mediation" offer of the imperialists. Nevertheless, so skilfully did the US and British governments swear their "neutrality" and parade their "aid" that some Indians almost forgot the past vicious anti-Indian stand of the imperialists both on the Kashmir question and after the liberation of Goa.

The Kashmir debate in the Security Council has removed the fig-leaf of the supposed "friendship" of the imperialists for India. Their hostility to our country stands naked and exposed.

The imperialists and Right reactionaries are striving desperately to distort or explain away the lessons that the Indian people have learnt from the Kashmir debate -above all, the lessons regarding who are our true friends and who are enemies.

There has been a persistent effort to spread the mischievous lie that the position of the Soviet Union in the Security Council had shifted away from India towards Pakistan. But the facts are difficult to brush away. Both Indian delegation leader Chagla and the Ministry of External Affairs spokesman have emphasised their complete satisfaction with the Soviet stand. The Indian people know that Soviet friendship can always be relied upon in times of need, because it is real friendship.

Again, the US imperialists have done their utmost to see that the fire is concentrated on the British stand in the Security Council. Even those who should know better are being led into a position of believing that the US imperialists are not the villains of the piece. But here again, the official statements of the Indian delegation leader have made it clear that the US stand in the Security Council was as bad as that of the British

The Pak-imperialist conspiracy is by no means over. The Pak threat of Jehad and of bringing the Kashmir issue to the Security Council next month cannot be ignored. The imperialist blackmail and pressure are bound to be stepped up.

A united nationwide protest campaign against the Pak-imperialist conspiracy is an urgent and immediate necessity.

KASHMIR DEBATE: SOME LESSONS

While the principal result of the Kashmir debate for India has been to demonstrate forcefully who are While the principal result of the Kashmir debate threats to return again to for India has been to demonstrate forcefully who are the Security Council and our country's genuine friends and who its consistent the renewed Pak press hate enemies, there are also other lessons which should not be ignored.

THERE have been considergovernments were made to take the lead in the Security Council in the pro-Pakistan and anti-Indian move of the imperialist powers.

The Ivory Coast govern-ment is part of the French "community" and subject to the pressures of French imperialism and neo-colonialism

But Morocco is one of the more firmly anti-imperialist African nations belonging to the Casabianca group, even if it is perhaps to the Right of most of the members of this group and its conflict with Algeria has earned Afro-Asian condemnation.

But UN circles have commented that the African recouncil could not have suc-cumbed to imperialist pressure to the extent of taking a stand which would be com-pletely in contradiction with the sentiments of other African delegations in the United Nations.

It is suggested by these cir-cles that this time India did not have the same support against the Pakistani intrigues, which we have had on earlier occasions among African nonaligned anti-imperialist governments. And that, therefore, it was not as difficult as it would have been otherwise. for Morocco and the Ivory Coast to take the stand that they did in their opening speeches during the Kashmir speecnes debate.

It would be a mistake to dismiss this explanation as far-fetched. Pakistan's association with SEATO and CENTO has always resulted in winning for it the hostility and suspicion of non-aligned, anti-imperialist Afro-Asian nations. And India's adherence to nonalignment and its firm stand against imperialism and colonialism always secured for it the firm support of . these very nations.

What happened on this occasion? What was responsible for creating such a shift in opinion, as permitted the two African representatives to side with Pakistan (and thus, with the imperialists) against India?

While not seeking to see more into this than is actually there, it is neverthe tually there, it is neverthe-less necessary to realise that India has lost, in the period since the Chinese aggres-sion, that reputation for anti-imperialist initiatives in the United Nations, which it once had. This is not the Sent Aima, NEW ACCE has first time NEW AGE has had to point this out.

And the government's attitude on such issues as the Voice of America deal, the joint air exercises and the

Many Afro-Asian diplomats T able misgivings about in the capital, when question-the fact that two African ed about the stand of the governments were made to Ivory Coast and Morocco, agree that it was a wrong and virtually pro-imperialist stand. But they point out that even the presentation of India's case, however able and praise-worthy otherwise, lacked the anti-imperialist fire, which characterised the presentation of our case on previous. occasions

It is particularly emphasised that the impression was created by the manner of India's references in the Security Council to the Chi-



By ROMESH CHANDRA

nese aggression. that our government was seeking to curry favour with the imperialists by painting itself as their chief and most reliable ally in

However unfair this criticism may be, it has to be admitted that the weakening of our championship of the anti-imperialist cause in the councils of the world has led to a weakening of Afro-Asian

how utterly and completely disastrous the policy following from this argument has been. The reality is exactly the opposite. Kow-towing to imperialism and silence on such criminal decisions as that of sending the Seventh Fleet into the ly and at the same time have created a gulf, which never existed before, be-tween India and the rest of

anti-imperialist Afro-Asia. If the Kashmir debate helps to put an end to the weaknesses and vacillations in our policies of nonalignment and opposition to all ferms of colonialism, at least one of its lessons will have been well

END BAKSHI MISRULE

campaign and calls for jehad underline the dan-

gers that continue. It is perfectly correct for our spokesman to say that there is no case, whatsoeve for taking the Kashmir ques tion to the United Nations. But it must not be forgotten that it was the vast demons trations in Kashmir following the theft of the sacred relic in Hazratbal, that provided the starting point for the Pak-imperialist conspiracy against India.

Those demonstrations, as is now clear to all, were directed mainly against the Bakshi regime inside Kashmir. And it was the discontent against this regime that provided fuel for the anti-Indian cons

piracy. With the ending of the debate in the Security Council it is hoped that the Government of India will take immediate steps to remove from Kashmir the object of the people's hatred and put an end to the

Bakshi raj. If Lal Bahadur Shastri's visit to Kashmir this week helps to bring the end of Bakshi rule nearer, another lesson of the Kashmir debate will have been well learnt. It is hoped that all honest, de mocratic and secular eiements in the state will join hands to help ensure a clean administration for the state. The rooting out of the coras beaten al major blow at the Pak-impe-ralist conspiracy, which draws sustenance from the which argued that we should keep silent on the Seventh. Fleet, as otherwise the impe-ralist powers would attack us on the Kashmir issue ruption which has beaten all

The debate has proved Kisan Satyagraha *FROM BACK PAGE

served to increase the enthusiasm

of the satyagrahis. It has switched on to yet an-other manoeuvre-disruption. It has now busied itself in spreading as that of sending the the story that the "Communists" Seventh Fleet into the are stealing the show", and that Indian Ocean, have only the All-Party Action Committee is emboldened the imperialists being "swamped by the Com-to attack India more brutal-

A fitting and sharp retort to this canard was given by Praja Party leader and chairman of the Party leader and chairman of the action committee, TENNETI VISWANATHAM. Speaking in Guntur, he said that he did not mind if the government took the entire credit, and denied it to the Communists and all other parties, by mithematical terms Communists and all other parties, by withdrawing the Land Levy Bill and distributing banjar lands. They were not in the movement to compete for popularity but to mobilise the peasantry and people for the cause of justice. Neither for the cause of justice. Neither, disruption nor slander will work, he said.

Viswanatham, (Tenneti Andhra Praja Party leader, joint air exercises and the Seventh Fleet have only add-ed to the dark shadows which have began to blacken India's image in the councils of the world. It is also necessary to note that the Pak-imperia-list conspiracy has not end-ed with the conclusion of the present debate. Bhutto's

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FEBRUARY 23, 1964

(February 4) was directly propagating a split in the nternational Communist movement. THE Socialist Unity Party hering to the 1957 and 1960

Germany rejected this documents of the world Com-article with indignation. munist conferences, which The report of the Political laid down the general line of

Bureau to this fifth plenum the international Communist took a serious view of the movement. situation in the international The concluding portion of Communist movement arising the Politbureau Report of took a serious view of the situation in the international t of the ideological conflict the SED, dealing with ovoked and precipitated by logical questions said: out of the ideological conflict

carefully discussed the resolution of the Central

Executive regarding the

slanderous attack on our

Party by the Chairman of

the Indonesian Communist Party and his open call to split the Communist Party

of India. The Executive believes:

that the call in the reso-

lution to all the mem-bers and sympathisers of

our Party to safeguard and strengthen the anity

and strengthen the anity against all attempts to split which any Commu-nist or group of Commu-nists may make has not come a bit soon. The latest slanderous attack

by the press of the Chi-nese Communist Party on our Party and its thinly-

IN a resolution adopted at

Line end of a three-day ses-sion the executive said that the rise in prices of foodgrains

and other essential commo-

dities has been unprecedent-ed in the state. Never before

had the price of wheat shot

up to Rs. 28 and more. The havoc caused by cold and frost has further worsened.

the already alarming situa-

tion. The resolution pointed out

that only a radical reorienta-

tion of the policies of the government can bring about a halt to this continuous rise

in prices. But the government

is not going to oblige, unless a powerful movement backed

by the organised strength of

workers, peasants and other poor sections of the people in rural and urban areas forces

the government to act.

FEBRITARY 23, 1964

with ideo

provoked and precipitate 2, the Chinese leaders and re-solved to do everything possi-ble to prevent a split by ad-to make clear our attitude to

PUNJAB CPI REJECTS AIDIT'S SPLIT-CALL

The executive of the Punjab state council of the CPI in its meeting on February 12 unanimously adopted the following resolution condemning the slanderous attack on the CPI by the Communist Party of Indonesia:

THE Punjab state execu- of India including our own The Fundat state execute of India Including tive of the Commustate, the Punjab. nist Party of India has The state carefully discussed the therefore calls

The state executive therefore calls upon all the members and sym-pathisers of the Party in Punjab to pledge themselves anew to safeguard the unity of the Party so that all members and sympathisers irrespective of any differences on ideological and political questions unitedly rebuff the attempts to split our Party, from whatever quarters they may come

The state executive as-sures the Central Executive that Party members in the Punjab will fully discharge their duty in this regard. Communists in Punjab realized that toleration of any attempt to split the Party amounts to utter disregard for the innumer-able Martyrs whose blood and toil have gone into voiced call for split has I further heightened the a urgency on the appeal of a Central Executive to all b building our Party. The Punjab Communists shall

members of the Party. The unity of the CPI is a matter of vital concern not only for the Party but for all the toiling masses Punjab Communists shall not be guilty of this. Long live the unity of the Communist Party of India.

Punjab Campaign **Against Rising Prices**

JULLUNDUR: The executive of the Punjab State Council of the Communist Party of India has decided to intensify the agitation against rising prices.

the state and taking over all the stocks in the hands of private traders. Also it called for state trading and bank nationalisation and said these measures were no longer of mere academic interest but urgent practical steps to be taken immediately. The Party will try to bring

about united action by all progressive democratic forces who are pledged to these ob-jectives and to help in every way the struggles of workers, peasants and youth that are being waged to fight back this price rise.

The executive called for opening of fair price shops and cooperative stores for the supply of essential commo-dities. It demanded the withdrawal of the recent increase he government to act. In bus fares and opposed any The executive called for a attempt to impose new indi-total ban on export of all rect taxes on the common types of foodgrains. from people in the new budget,

B UT while all Opposition parties and groups shared almost the same feeling about what had hap-pened in East Pakistan and em-phasised the need for the speedy rehabilitation of the refugees in a planned manner, the views of differed from others on the solu-tion of the minority problem in East Pakistan, expulsion of Pakis-tani nationals from India, etc. But all. Opposition parties joined hands in paying homage to the memory of BHUDEV SEN, a college student killed by wanton police firing during the communal riots in Calcutta. They demanded an immediate judicial enquiry linto the cir-cumstances of his death. is the bidget session Immediately after Governor PADMAJA MADU had concluded her ad-dress to the joint session of the legislature, all members belonging that the Governor's Address did not contain any mention of such the bidget session Immediately after Governor PADMAJA NAIDU had concluded her ad-the fB and PSP jumped to the is the governor's Address did not contain any mention of such the issues" as the planned eva

BERLIN: The Central Committee Plenum of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED), which con-cluded its session in Berlin on February 7, accused the leadership of the Communist Party of China that its latest articles in RED FLAG and PEOPLE'S DAILY (Thermany A) was directly propagating a colit in the CHINESE ATTACK ON CPI

Politbureau Report on Ideological Stand

the Chinese leaders. As is known, the Central Committee of the CPSII and the Central Committees of other Com-munist and Workers' Parties of People's Democracies have. in the last two months, conducted no polemics on the differences with the Chinese leaders.

"On the other hand, the leadership of the CPC has not only continued the public debate on the disagreement uninterruptedly all the time, but has published in the central organs of the CPC-RED FLAG and PEOPLE'S DAILY on February 4, 1964 a so-call-ed seventh commentary to commentary to the Open Letter of the C.C. of the CPSU. In this article, the polemics were not only continued but the splitting of the international Communist movement was directly propagated.

"This article is so far the latest attack on the 1957 and 1960 documents of Communist and Workers' Parties. which were mutually worked out and resolved to be the general line of the world Communist movement as well as an attack against the Central Committee of the CPSU and its First Secretary Comrade Khrushchov. "Tre Central Committee

of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany rejects this article with indignation. Its publication is a shady act which is foreign to the The attitude expressed in gles, this article has no relation-

ship whatsoever with the serious objective discussion "Some weeks ago, the Chi-

nese leadership published in its organs some works making dialectical materialism purely Chinese. This material which carries an official character, shows that the Chinese Party leadership has departed from the teachings of Marx and Lenin.

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany expresses its un-shakable bond with the CPSU and its Central Committee led by Comrade Khrushchov. The Politbureau declares that our Party will do everything to safeguard the unity of the international Communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of the Declaration of 1957 and the Statement of 1960 Conferences."

CPI's Role Appreciated

Many German Communists with whom this corresponwith whom this correspon-dent had the opportunity to discuss the latest Chinese article indignantly spoke of the vilest Chinese attack on the Communist Party of India, Where commender who constant These comrades, who carefully follow the developments in India noted with satisfaction the growing class struggles in India and the militant actions

The Bombay strike, the

From P. KUNHANANDAN

Great Petition movement. agrarian struggles in Kerala, Andhra and other states, the National Campaign of Toilers and many other ac-tions of the Indian people which were reported in the German press, have been noted as events which halt-ed the Right reactionary onslaught on democratic movement and that forced the government to retrace some of its reactionary steps. These are achievements credited to the Communist Party of India.

Some comrades who happened to read the statement of D. N. AIDIT which was a slanderous attack on a brother Party and an open call to split the existing Party of the proletariat in India that has a glorious revolutionary tradition to its credit, called this statement a very unfor-unate one and expressed their great sorrow and surprise in such a blatant external interference.

These comrades recalled the speech of Khrushchov in the Sixth Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in Berlin in January 1963, where he specifically stated that one Party cannot lead another Party's struggles or interfere in its work.

Some comrades who had read the CPI Central Executive's resolution on the Indowhich is foreign to the of the working people and nesian Party chairman's norms of relations between the effective leadership the statement, said that the CPI's Marxist-Leninist Parties. CPI has given to these strugnesian Party chairman's statement, said that the CPI's provoked and a principled one."

W. B. GOVT. FLAYED FOR **COMMUNAL RIOTS**

🛧 From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

CALCUTTA: As was to be expected, the one issue that loomed large during the first few days of the budget session of the West Bengal State Legislature, which com-menced on February 10, was the recent communal dis-turbances in East Pakistan and West Bengal and problems turbances in East Pakistan and West Bengal and problems arising from them.

NEW AGE

On the Chief Minister's refu sal to accede to this demand, the entire Opposition, except an Independent member, walked out of the House in protest. They returned shortly after-wards.

Subsequent proceedings would have been equally uproarious had not the Speaker consented to Jyoti Basu's adjournment motion you have a adjournment motion seeking, to discuss the influx of refugees from East Pakistan and the failure of the West Bengal government to deal with the riots in Calcutta and West Bengal.

Perhaps this was the first time in the history of the State As-sembly since 1952 that an radjourn-ment motion had been admitted.

Discussion on Jyoti Basu's ad-journment motion on the next day revealed a broad measure of agreement on several points among all sections of the House, The root cause, of the tragic hap-penings in East Pakistan, it was.

* ON PAGE 16

Some Problems Before **Communist Writers Conf.**

In NEW AGE (February 2), the statement of the preparatory meeting of Comunist Party Writers' and Journalists' Conference has been published.

ttempted to indicate the broad objectives of this im- flowering under socialism and nortant conference. However success of our conference really depends on the serious work which Communist writare expected to do nowers are expected to the solution that is before the conference.

This means getting toge-ther of representative writ-ers' from each or at least the main of our national languages and centrally on all-India plane, discussing the present state of our literature and centrally on all-(fiction, poetry, plays, folk literature, criticisms, essays) and the existing trends in these; discussing particularly the role of Communist and other democratic writers: the quality and the effectiveness of our writing, as well as the writing and works of those who are opposed to us or those from whom we differ.

This would involve. natu rally, a criticism of our writing, its good and bad qualiits strength and weaknesses. Finally we have to indicate how we can im-prove our work, collectively and individually.

Our reports should not merely be informative, they should also be critical; moreover, they should in-dicate, how through out creative writing and criticism and through our participation in the gen eral literary and cultural activities of our people, we can influence the broad cultural influence the broad cultura activities of our people, we can influence the broad cultural life of our country towards a democratic and socialist direction and play an effective role in Afro and the world generally.

The Communist and other Marxist progressive writers do not work in a vacuum. Our literary movement is a part of the broad democratic onti imperialist movement of our people, and we claim to be All the democratic cultural heritage of the 19th and 20th century, when modern Indian literature came into being, is justly claimed by us as

Creation

of Masters

We differ in our social thinking from many of the ideas of Tagore, Premchand, Brarathi, Iqbal, Vallathol etc. and yet they are our masters -in that they above all, created, through their exquisite genius, the liberal democratic, national consciousness in our culture.

Our Marxist ideology, our communism, helps us, in the present social set-up of our country and through the experience and struggles of our own people, particularly its labouring masses, to underlabouring masses, to under-stand better the existing social reality, both in its positive and negative aspects.

It helps, us to distinguish es and the ideologies which impel us forward

some of us to confine litera. N that statement, we have give a meaning and purpose that too, to the exigencies of to our democratic life. its the immediate political cam paigns. and those bind us to the deadweight of Not that posters and procrass superstition, customs and habits which have lost paganda literature—the agit-prop material—must not be all meaning and purpose-the written by those of us who bitter fruits of centuries of have this talent. Even the feudal and even tribal past, or the ghastly manifestations of heartless, selfish and ugly ingenious capitalism and dark and cynical foreign imgreat Picasso, has produced the Dove of Peace poster. Yet writing of "agit-prop' perialism

> It is these latter which hinder the democratic unity of our people and attempt to disrupt their struggle for to disrupt their struggle for a better and happier life, their struggle against backlife in all its rich and intri-cate variety. Moreover, it gives us aesthetic pleasure; wardness and poverty. It is these which crush the indi-vidual his freedom to engage himself in creative fruitful labour, and to de-velop his mind and personality

And conversely struggle against these dark forces of reaction-whether in the social, political or economic fields and marching with the forces of historical advancement, giving expression on the ideological and cultural plane to these moral and spiritual urges of our people, which gives vitality and strength to all our work.

Progressive Writings

It is precisely this consciousness which the Communist and Marxist writers brought into the broad progressive and democratic writers' movement of our country thirt years ago, and it was pre-cisely this understanding of the role of literature which helped them to create a significant body of fiction, poe try, drama and criticism in any languages of India and to influence the general growth of Indian literature in democratic and socialist direction.

However, in order to make a further advance, it is neces-sary for us to critically examine our achievements and failures and deficiencies The reports which we prepare for. our conference must deal with

For example, it is a fact, that while many of our writers have produced writwriters have produced writ-ings of high quality much of what we have written has suffered from schematism, rigidness and sectarianism. This laid us open to the charge that our writings lasted aesthetic auguities lacked aesthetic qualities that we indulged in jargons and mere propaganda.

We rightly ignored or refuted the reactionary views which favoured the confining of writers and artists to the Ivory Tower and which that literature had nothing to do with politice etc.

We rightly asserted that literature must be purposive, mic fields, Marxism helps us to organise the struggle of the people for freedom meaningful, "engaged and remained firmly that we partisans of the people's cause. ism help, they say, in creating

NEW AGE

is not

significant and beautiful objects of art or pieces of poe-try and literature?

As a consequence of this attitude these comrades go to the extent of denying or minimising the importance of the Communist Party having a policy in regard to lite rature or art, organisation of rature or art, or having an organisation of writers on an ideological basis.

Open to Attacks

Such an attitude first of all lays us bare, weak and un-organised, to the attacks of all anti-Communists and other reactionaries, foreigners other reactionances, integration and indigenous, who are car-rying on incessant propa-ganda war in the cultural and ideological field against poster. material cannot and must not ideol be the main or the sole field with of literature of a creative ces. with their enormous resour-

We can meet these at-Literature can and does tacks better if we are united deepen our understanding of and organised and ideo logically clear and firm just as we can fight and overthrow capitalism and reaction only it humanises us. Its field is if we are able to organise a therefore limitless, like life powerful revolutionary movement led by the Communist Party.

It is true that good works of art or literature have seen produced produced by unorganised creative artists or litterateurs the past and even now. And we can say, that though during the past few years the progressive writers organisaprogressive writers organisa-tion has been weak, yet the social life of collective and individual problems, of our cultural heritage, of our naprogressive writers' move-ment through the production tional and world problems of creative literature by Communist and other progressive Yet for a creative writer writers has continued to exist and grow.

literature are freely discus-

sed, opinions are expressed on the works of writers soberly and honestly does stimulate creative activity, attracts and helps new writers and helps to raise the standard and quality of writing,

As to the Communist Party, As to the Communist Party, it cannot abdicate and ignore its duty to have a cultural policy for our country and our people, to express its views in regard to the direct tion of cultural develo in our country and to strive for the success of its cultural policy.

Such a cultural notion can only be evolved through a collective study of the cultural situation in our country. It cannot obviously be laid down by a few lea-ders at the top, who might not be qualified even to express a serious opinion about cultural matters owing to their other preoccupation or training.

Such a policy must be de mocratically evolved by the collective efforts of Communist writers and artists themselves and the assistance of all other democratic and progressive writers. Such a policy also cannot be rigid or down for all tim has to be evolved, it can grow and deepen through a conti-nuous and organised indivi-dual and collective effort. The forthcoming writers conference is a step in this direc-

T have written these lines in my individual capacity and not as convenue of the paratory Committee of the Writers' Communist Party Writers Conference. I hope that other comrades' would also nartici-Yet it cannot be denied pate in the discussion and that an organisation of write in the forum which writers, where problems of NEW AGE is now opening regarding these matter

HANDS OFF CUBA

Indian Mass Organisations Protest

All-India Peace Council, All-India Trade Union Congress, National Federation of Indian Women, All-India Youth Federation and India-Latin America Solidarity Committee jointly issued a statement on February 14 which said:

THE recent develop-ments off the Cuban shore cannot but cause concern. The arrest of 34 Cuban fishermen by the United States authorities, while they were fishing in international waters, has created tension leading to retaliatory measures b both sides. The Govern ment of Cuba has stopped the supply of water in the Guantanamo naval base under US occupation.

The Cuban Prime Minister FIDEL CASTRO, de-clared that the water supply will continue for one hour every day on huma-nitarian grounds till the fishermen were arrested released. The US government, it is reported are asking their allies to stop trading with Cuba and Senator GOLDWATER is again openly advocating the policy of blockade.

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If the wage policy of the Central Government towards its employees is considered as "model" for other employers, the workers and other employees of our country will have to face a severe depression in their -living standards.

ployees, split up into Rs. 70

as basic wages and Rs. 10 as DA. Though it claimed

as DA. Though it claimed that the recommendations gave full neutralisation in the rise in the price level since the First Pay Com-mission Report it was far

The First Pay Commission recommended Rs. 55 as total

emoluments at 260 price index

Commission, computing

taking 1939 as the base The

neutralisation set Rs 55 at

285 price index. The First Pay

Commission recommended Rs. 30 as DA if the average index

reached 260 but the Second

Pay Commission deliberately ignored this and considered

Rs. 55 as total emoluments at

If the remuneration fixed

by the First Pay Commis-sion in 1947 is taken into

consideration, in 1958 a

Central government em-

ployee should have been

paid Rs. 90 according to the

First Pay Commission for-mula. The Second Pay Com-

mission allowed only Rs. 80

which in practice amounted a cut in the real wages of the employees.

If the total emolument fixed by the First Pay Commission

is regarded as corresponding to an index of 260 taking 1939

as the base, for full neutrali-

sation of a 20-point rise in the prices, an employee on a

basic pay of Rs. 30 should be

paid Rs. 4.23. But actually the First Pay Commission al-

lowed a higher rate because

Rs. 30 was fixed for 180 points

from reality

Second Pay C however, while

285 price index.

Deliberate

Deception

THE Central government employees in India were agitating on the eve of Inde-pendence for increase in their emoluments, because their down considerably during the war days. The first Pay Commission observed the nood of the workers in the following manner:

"As conditions of life became more and more difficult during the later years of the war, claims, representations and protests from several sections of the services increased. Final orders in respect of some of these matters were being deferred till after the ter-mination of the war. Certain groups of employers who felt conscious of the strength of numbers and organisations threatened to go on strike."

The First Pay Commission awarded Rs. 30 as the mini-mum salary for a Central government employee with Consumer Price Index at 180 (Base 1939). It further awarded Rs. 25 as DA to neutralise the cost of living at 260. The sion recommende that for every rise of 20 points on 1939 base an additional Rs. 5 should be paid as DA to the workers. For em ployees drawing higher sala-ries the Commission recom-On the question of neutra-lisation, the Second Pay Com-mission deliberately adopted deceptive statistical methods. mended a higher rate of DA.

The Commission fixed up the minimum emoluments for 180 points instead of 100. Moreover, the rate of neutralisation was only 80 per cent which brought down the real wages of the employees in 1947 lower than 1939.

The employees representa-tives on the First Pay Com-mission recommended Rs. 40 as the minimum salary but it was not accepted by other members of the Commi However, it expressed the opinion that "for the classes 'hose pay only enables them to live on the marginal level in normal times, the allow-ance must be so fixed as to neutralise the rise of prices." According to the recom-

mendations of the Pay Com-mission an increase of Rs. 10 in DA was allowed from January 1, 1949. Similar rises of Rs. 5 each were granted with effect from June 1, 1951 and July 1. 1957. The minimum remuneration including DA for an employee in 1957 became Rs. 75.

Pre-war Standards Denied

The Central government employees were not happy about this wage level as it was below subsistence They were expecting at least to maintain pre-war standards of living, which which which which we have a state of the state o which were

of recommendations The the 15th Indian Labour Conference brought new hopes in the minds of the Central gov-ernment employees that they would be given at least a guarantee of minimum sub sistence. As discontent was mounting, the government was forced to appoint the Se-cond Pay Commission.

The recommendations of the Second Pay Commission. instead of improving the Commission recommended a situation made the matter slab of 20 points over 1939. worse. It granted Rs. 80 as Thus workers have to wait total emoluments to the em- for a longer period to obtain

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gret that it has become a feature on the part of certain aggressive ele-ments to provoke tension in the Caribbean area under any pretext be-cause they still cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that a Lati American country has refused to follow the dictation of the US govern-ment and has chosen the path of socialism.

ties is absolutely unwar ranted. In the interest of relaxing tension in this area the arrested Cuban fishermen should be released, unnecessary provo-cation against Cuba should he stonned the sovereighty of the Cuban government should be respected, and the US government must respect the pledge of No Aggression' given by the given by the late President KENNEDY Indian public opinion, we are convinced, will never are convinced, mine the sovereignty of tolerate any infringement Cuba. It notes with re- of the sovereignty of Cuba.

We strongly feel that the action of the US authori-

instead of 100. The Second Pay Commis-sion criticised this recommendation of the First Pay on on the ass commission on the assump-tion that the neutralisation was more than cent per cent. So they criticised the rise of Rs. 5 in DA for every increase in price more by the commis-The Second Pay Commis-sion while scrapping the old in price index by 20 points. during a period of 12 months

the index remains, on an average, ten points above 115 (base 1949), the government should review the position and consider whether an in-crease in the dearness allowance should be allowed: and so what rate."

This recommendation was more unfavourable to the workers than the First Pay Commission due to the following reasons.

The earlier formula had at least an advantage of automatic adjustment of DA if the index went up above a certain slab. The Second Pay Commission leaves everything at the hands of the government. If employees are not satisfied with the decision of the government there is no

2 The Second Pay Commis sion recommended a slab

remedy left to them.

of 10 points over 1949 index which comes to 36 points which comes to 36 points . Fraudula over 1939 index. The First Pay Index

The peaceloving people of India are opposed to any attempt to under-

therefore limitless, like life itself. Our Marxian method should help us to widen and deepen our understanding of ----- By -------Sajjad Zaheer

as a whole.

with the flower.

or artist this understan

raw material. the

is not enough. It is only the

which passing through the creative process of the

artist's mind must blossom

into a fragrant flower, beautiful and sublime. The seed must not be confused

Yet this is what some of us

did. Such a dogmatist under-standing of the role of lite-rature injured the growth of

good progressive literature not only in India; but also, during the period of person-ality cult in the USSR and

Fortunately this mistake

has now been recognised and

is being corrected by us. A hundred flowers must blossom in the garden of literature,

and ideas must be free to con-

tend, Whatever might be the rethinking of Chinese Com-

munist leadership about this

times correct.

policy, it remains a thousand

Another tendency which

has more recently appeared amongst some of us is to deny

or underestimate the import-

ance or usefulness of a Marx

ist or class approach to lite

rature. A vague, amorphous

humanism or aestheticism is considered by some as the only ideological necessity for

the creation of good litera-ture or work of art.

These friends argue that

if in the past and even pre-sent good literature could

be produced without a Marxist understanding, why

In the political and econo-

possible to do

and

does Marx

other socialist countries.

seed

writer.

But, on the other hand.

there was a tendency amongst

even nartial neutralisation for rise in the price of essential commodities.

3 The First Pay Commission took note of average of six months index while the Second Pay Commission expected the employees to wait for 12 months in order to get higher quantum of DA. if government is pleased to give them so.

4 The Second Pay Commis-4 sion remained vague on the question of rate of neu-tralisation. "It seems to us that while it may not be right to provide for full co pensation irrespective of the circumstances when the rise in prices occurs, it would not be right to rule out such compensation in advance", it said.

Thus, the Central government employees were at an added disadvantage after the Second Pay Com Report. They received in-crease in the quantum of DA by Rs. 5 only when the index for 12 months was over 125 during 1961. The total minimum emolu-ments thus became Rs. 85 while for full neutralisation at 125 points since the Re-port the employees should have been paid Rs 87.

Partial

Neutralisation

The recent grant of addi-tional Rs. 2 in DA thus brings full neutralisation upto 125 points only while all-India index for November 1963 reached 138 on 1949 base. The time-lag between the actual rise in the price level and the payment of additional DA is hitting the Central government employees hard and compells them to face greatment er misery and privations.

To maintain the real wages of the Central government employees at 1947 level they should be paid at least Rs. 104 should be paid at least Rs. 104 including DA per month at the price level prevailing by the end of 1963. However, the minimum remuneration today is of the order of Rs. 87 only. This amounts to a drop in the real wages of the Central government employees to the tune of 16 per cent, as can be seen from the following table:



character of the index, and if corrected it will take the index still higher and bring down further the real wages of the employees. The Ex-pert Committee in Bombay has admitted that the index in Bombay was faulty by nearly 7 per cent. The loss of DA of the Central government employees is there-fore substantially higher than what is shown here.

The wage policy of the government has not enabled its employees to maintain their living standards since Indetion of improving their lot. (They are forced to fight even to maintain their living standard.

The Central government employees and their organisations are realising that unless the DA proposals of the Second Pay Commission are defence scrapped and a new formula and P&

The Central government employees will have to defeat the attempt of the govern-ment to point out to the conditions of employment in private sector industries. They should force the government to give them a decent living standard and employees in private sector will fight for

* The Central government employees have to de-mand adjustments in their DA every six months. What-ever rise has taken place during this period should be compensated by additional quantum of DA. Instead of waiting for a slab, employees should be given point to point adjustment during this neriod

Government policy to treat railway workers. workers, workers industrial and P&T employees in the

By M. K. PANDHE

is adopted, they will not have the minimum guarantee that their real wages will not go down.

In order that the Central government employees may not suffer any reduction in their standards of living some immediate steps are abtheir standards solutely essential.

The government should be forced to accept principle of automatic adjustment of the DA with the price index. The rate of neutralisa tion should be cent per cent and it should not be left to the government to decide from time to time what should be the compensation to be paid to the employees.

🖌 The government is trying to hold the wage level of the employees on the false plea of budgetory considera-tions which is unacceptable to the employees. The govern-ment will consider taking ment will consider taking effective steps to check the rising prices only when it will be forced to give full neutra-lisation to its own employees.

of the employees are not even paid subsistence wages, the government has no

	1947	1963 (Nov)
Consumer Price Index (Base (1939)	260	491
CPI Index (Base 1947) Money wages (Rs.)	100	190
Index of money wages (Base 1947)	55 100	87) 158
Index of Real Wages (Base 1947)	100	84

Index of	money wages (Base 1947	1) 100 1
Index of 1	Real Wages (Base 1947)	100
	e de la construcción de la constru	

than 16 per cent as the rate tralisation is compara-

Fraudulent

Moreover, these calcula-tions do not take into con-sideration the fraudulent

NEW AGE

The drop in the real wages right to expect efficient work of employees earning above from the employees. A decent the minimum level is more minimum standard is a prefrom the employees. A decent minimum standard is a pre-condition for the efficient working of the officiel sppa-yees. However, no effort to end corruption at lowest level will be effective unless the lowest paid employees are guaranteed the minin cessities of life.

same category as their administrative staff must be changed and these employees should be granted all benefits given to other industrial workers.

United Campaign

It is not an easy task to compel the government which has been notoriously callous in respect of workers legiti. mate demands to grant these concessions to the workers. Only a countrywide united campaign will result in snat-ching them. The Central government employees will have to join hands with other sections of the working class in the country which is also fighting for similar issues.

There is no doubt that the organisations of the government employees will be able to evolve common pro-gramme of action that will compel the government to grant full neutralisation to the employees.

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PAGE SEVEN

BRITAIN'S BETRAYAL AT SECURITY COUNCIL HOW PRESS SAW /IYPES **KASHMIR DEBATE**

A "Kashmir debate" in the United Nations Security thing if not steadfast in her Council has now become an annual affair. So have the Anglo-American manoeuvres to hand over Kashmir to Delhi must therefore be pre-Pakistan on one pretext or the other. This year these imperialist powers went further than underhand manceuvres; they openly sided with Pakistan.

THE monopoly press which council to take." never gets tired of sing-ing the praises of these "fri-ends" of India was taken the Council's fa aback by this baring of claws and teeth by its friends in the West. Only days before had their special correspon-dents reported from London and Washington of the "readiness" to "better appreciate" India's case vis-a-vis Kash-

Naturally, there was an edge to the criticism of these powers which appeared in the press. Even THE HINDUSTAN TIMES which feels that "the tendency to regard any coun-try's refusal to accept India's case in Kashmir as an act prejudicial to friendly rela-tions is sometimes overclone in India", had to admit that Patrick Dean's Derformance "was not devoid of matter to feed such a tendency." Though the behind-the-

scenes wire-pulling done by United States' ADLAI STE-VENSON was not forgotten, the ire of the press was directed against the British representative's perfor-mance in the Security Conncil. Some of them hought it fit to recall Britain's own past relations with the Security Council Council while dealing with Dean's insistence on referring to the past resolutions of the linit

The AMRITA BAZAR PAT-RIKA said on February 14 that the British representative "forgot in momentary excitement that his government had shown little enthusiasm for the authority of the UN in its sordid adven-tures in the Suez and in the Congo'

Said the FREE PRESS JOURNAL on February 13: "In the light of Britain's known attitude in the Congo and the Cyprus affairs—to men-tion only two instances—this smacks of unctuous unction. On the same day THE STATESMAN said: "This came ill from the representative of a country which had been arraigned before the same world body in 1956 for its cynical attack on Egypt; one of the accusers was Britain's USA. Before the same body again, in 1960 and later, Britain was openly charged with sabotaging the UN mandate in the Congo."

TO THE INDIAN EXPRESS Dean's "sanctimonious obser-vations" were "curiously reminiscent of that of an exburglar retired from busi-

From there, the press went on to analyse what is wrong with what the British repre-sentative said. THE HINDU on February 13 offered point what is wrong by point reply to what Dean had to say: "If the last 15 years of discussions on Kashmir have proved anything, it is the unfeasibility of a ple- had made "devious biscite"; "as for his plea for a the delegates from realistic approach to the and Ivory Coast ("v problem, it is just this which

PAGE EIGHT

pared for continued pressure." The AMRITA BAZAR PAT-RIKA recalled on February 14: "Britain has been persistently anti-Indian on the Kashmir issuel is well-known although a British governor The paper was of the opinion that "at the root of opinion that "at the root of the Council's failure over the last 15 years to find an answer to this vexed prob-lem has been its blind re-fusal to recognise the fun-damental issues involved general is reported to have played no mean part in hav-ing this issue referred to the ence was /a grave political mistake." and its persistence in wantmance came as a complete surprise to M. C. Chagla and ing to treat the two parties to the controversy, the ag-

gressor and the aggressed, on equal terms." This tendency on the part of certain powers to treat India and Pakistan seemingly move became dirtier when Britain instead of directly moving an anti-Indian resoon the same footing evoked protest from THE HINDUS-TAN TIMES also, though on a different count. Its editorial on February 13 said that "the part of Sir Patrick's speech African states to do so. Could there be a more treacherous stab at the back? It is such that must rile even more is the one in which he tried to treat India and Pakistan at ple will take some time to get if they forget at all. par in their treatment of minorities and the attitude to communal disturbances."

However, the paper took some pains to find out that his "main point, overlaid as it was by wholly irrelevant references to a plebiscite was that the two countries must return to the method of negotiation". And it wanted the country to "seriously consider giving mediation another giving mediation another trial" though the experience in this regard "has not been

happy one." The PATRIOT (February 13) looked at it from another angle. It felt that the purpose curity Council de was to go ahead with programme of blackmail that under Pakistani instigation British and American diplomats had adopted during the darkest days of the Chinese invasion. They had then tried to get Kashmir Valley divided and give Pakistan such OVET

strategic advantage or India that it could alwa hold a pistol to our head." always "Sir Patrick Dean's argu-

ments were either false-hoods or threats....The USA and Britain are now clearly and openly committed to the support of Pakis-tan....All our dealings with these two countries will hereafter have to be gov-erned by this knowledge." This reference to Western blackmail over Kashmir found reflection in THE STATES-MAN also, though in its refined language the term was pressure". An editorial on ebruary 13 said that it might have been a direct result of the talks early last year bet-ween India and Pakistan, "initiated under unconcealed pressure from Mr. Duncan Sandys and Mr. Averell Harsandys and Mr. Avereil Har-riman at a time of grave peril to the security of this country", that India has now emphatically ruled out a plebiscite.

The editorial said that Britain and the United States had made "devious use" of and Ivory Coast ("with due st this which respect to their countries"), urging the and warned: "Britain is no-



melancholia when it said: Britain's stance in the Security Council and the US dele gation's manoeuvres behind the scenes will only hurt Indo-British and Indo-US relations without in any way mproving the chances of set tling the Kashmir dispute." The FREE PRESS JOURNAL

had this to add: "What is so obnoxious in this sordid affair of international intrigue and global 'grand strategy' is that Britain and some other Western powers are busy sharpening their knives against a country which they profess to be their friend. This thought will rankle for long in the hearts of Indians."

It said the Dean perfor-

his colleagues because on his

way to New York Chagla had

been told by the British au-thorities that they "appre-

ciated" the Indian case. "The

lution tried to persuade two

a stab which the Indian peo-

real enthusiasm for such as sociation with Britain" an

dia within the Common wealth."

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Readers' Letters

U. N. MUST SETTLE CYPRUS OUESTION

The paper wanted the 'whole issue of India's relanational independence tion with Britain" to be "re-T^{HE} and viewed in the light of ex-perience". "As far as the common man is concerned The mational independence and sovereignty of Cyprus, attained not long ago, is under threat because of the attempts any to impose NATO armed occupa-tion in the island under the guise and of helping to restore peace be-ster's tween Greek and Turkish popu-t In-lations. The proposal has justly mon-been turned down by the people there has never been any it was the Prime Minister's "which kept Inand Government of Cyprus as THE TIMES OF INDIA (February 13) did not spell it out in so many words but

crude attempt to undermine the sovereignty of the country. Both Greece and Turkey are members of the NATO, but Cyprus is not. the message was clear: "One

consequence of the stand now adopted by Britain in the Security Council and of the While standing for an early solution of the problem to the satisfaction of both the communithe ties in the interest of the coun-try's unhindered development to scenes by the United States scenes of the Anglo-American powers will henceforth not be able to play a positive role in Pakistani settlement." Sea all attempts to infringe upon the promotion of an Indo-There was even a touch of the All India Peace Council joins

Security Council itself, the paper said: "It is now im-possible to avoid the deplorable conclusion that Western intrigue is bent on turning a dead issue into a smouldering one. Sir Patrick Dean's performance in this respect is a masterpiece in subtle and deadly mischief." THE INDIAN EXPRESS (February 13) perhaps reflect-ed the mood of the Indian people correctly when it declared: "The time has come

to stand four square and firm on Kashmir. Let New Delh on Kashmir. boldly declare in unequivocal terms that Kashmir is a settl. rankle for long in the ed fact and that we are nc irts of Indians." longer prepared to bandy As far as the worth of the words with anybody." PARAKAL.

the people of Cyprus in opposing the attempts of the NATO

the attempts of the INAIO powers to intervene in their internal affairs, and in supporting the demands of the Cypriot peo-ple for the abolition of the Bri-tish military base from the island which is a perpetual danger to the independence of the country. Should the good offices of an

Should the good offices of an

organisation be necessary for the restoration of peace and confi-dence in Cyprus, it is the func-tion of the United Nations to

undertake such a task wthou

demanded self-government so in-dustry so that the corruption in industry might be put an end to. once and for all. It has also given a good chit to traders whom the

a good chit to traders whom the cooperatives are allegedly trying

to replace. It is quite interesting to see the FICCI talk about corruption in cooperatives, for it is like the-man with a whole log in his eyes turning round and telling his friend. look there is a piece of dust in your eye. With Dalmias and Mundhras in its ranks, how can this Big Business organisation talk about corrup

organisation talk about corrup

organisation talk about corrup-tion in other places, is a wonder. Before anything else, let the FICCI keep the price line. If I remember correct, it had made such a pious decision immediate-ly after the Chinese aggression. What about implementing it a little and then talking about self-government and the rest of it?

government and the rest of it? What is needed in this country

industry, but complete control of industries by the government.

to replace.

Influndur

HYDERABAD: A consultative meeting of repre-sentatives of public sector unions was held at Hyde-rabad on February 3 to exchange experience and evolve a common understanding not only about the trade union tactics in the public sector, but also about what the public sector is and what its place and role

is in the national economy. M. S. KRISHNAN presided over the meeting. which was called by the AITUC. It was attended by over 100 representatives. A report was presented to role of public sector as fol- STUDY OF PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES

perialist aid.

the meeting by SATISH lows: LOOMBA, Secretary of the AITUC. He pointed out that the public sector had a vital role to play in the industrial nt of our country. dovolo

With a weak base in metal metallurgy, machin ling, oil, heavy chemicals and heavy electricals. India could not lay the foundations of modern industry. It is precisely in these lines that the public sector has con-tributed.

The paid-up capital in the corporate section of the public sector which amo-unted to a paltry Rs. 72.6 crores in 1957 rose to Rs. 256.8 crores in 1958 and Rs. 784.0 crores in 1963. Most of the investment was in the basic lines of production.

Another important line of prodution in public sector was that of fertilizers which is necessary for increasing our agricultural production. Hence the public sector was contributing to laying down foundations of industrial and agricultural advance, Loomba

FIRE AT HATIA PLANT: **SABOTAGE OR ACCIDENT?**

From JAGANNATH SARKAR

RANCHI: In the small hours of Wednesday. January 29, a mysterious blaze gutted most of the gantry of the central rough castings and forging store of the Heavy Machine Building Plant of the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) at Hatia.

THE fire broke out in an reported to have told a teleopen place fenced in with wires under the gantry (gan-try is the bridge over which turb him and the chairman travelling cranes move for unloading equipment and other materials from the railway wagons). And the fire spread fast Under

the gantry were lice, it is reported. hundreds of crates containing transformers, generators, fitted components for over-head electric cranes, electric cabinets, lathes, milling machines and various other types of machinery, worth more than Rs. 20 crores...

The exact extent of loss cannot be determined by the laymen, and the HEC autho-No ies are very reluctant to Water indicate how much damage the devastating fire caused.

The leaving flames of the fire not only consumed the valuable Russian machinery which was to have put up the 'mother-industry', but also threw lurid light on the mismanagement and inefficiency in this vital public sector undertaking.

Some of the local newspapers have made revealing reports about the state of affairs which led to the heavy loss of machinery. Much of the rottenness of the administration of the HEC has become a common matter of talk among the people. A director of the HEC is ion matter of

FEBRUARY 23, 1964

When the hoze of the fire engine was sought to be fitted in it was found that the hydrant point was as dry as sand So water had to be fetched from a thousand yards away. It is also now revealed that

gines, there was only a

driver.

the fire fighting service of the HEC is headed by a man who has no technical qualification for the same.

The fire led to wild rumours in Ranchi town. On the morn-ing of Wednesday itself rumours were going round connecting a particular director of the HEC with the fire. These rumours got fur

ARJAN SINGH FEBRIIARY 23, 1964

Indian Chambers of Com-merce and Industry) is known to be of a fickle mind and in the habit of advancing wholly un-tenable propositions to favour the monopoly capitalists in this coun-try. But its latest performance is **No-Confidence** Against rd-making. It has accused the government of promoting corruption by en of promoting corruption by en-couraging cooperatives (1) and demanded self-government for in-

West Bengal Speaker From JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

motion against the Speaker Jyoti Basu is the signa-tory to the motion which described

"expresses disappointment at the cond uct of the Speaker in the matter of ed her diverse proceedings of the It also refers to "an un-worthy ruling given by him

in the interest of the rulng party on April 1, 1963" This last has reference to a ruling given by the Speaker that calling Com nunist MLAs detained in iails as "traitors" was inparliamentary.

However, the chairman of the West Bengal Legis lative Council had given ruling a few days later the Speaker.

CALCUTTA: The Com-munist bloc in the West Bengal Assembly has given that "traitor" was an unpárliamentary team. The point had arisen of a no-confidence when the State Ministe

for Jails had repeatedly Communis MLAs detained under the DIR as "traitors" and Communist MLAs present in the House had challeng-

> The no-confidence motion will come up for ad-mission within the next fortnight

Under the rules, it needs the support of 48 members for admission. The Com-munist bloc itself has the requisite strength for admitting the no-confiden motic

The Party expects also the support of the RSP and RCPI members for its no-confidence motion against

CORRUPTION THE FICCI (Federation

in any way endangering the sovereignty of the Nation ignty of the Nanon. DIWAN CHAMAN LALL Chairman, Presidentia Committee, All India Peace Co NEW DELHI FICCI TALKS ABOUT

The public sector is not big lag of technical know-a socialist sector. Nor is how, a most material factor it the private sector. It is the of any industrial advance. state capitalist sector of the The report said: "However, national bourgeois state of a when we sum up the role of newly-independent country.

9 The public sector helps in kional economy, we must re-2 laying the foundations of real industrial advance by building up for the first time. industries which are essential for industrial progress.

3 The public sector also plays an important antiimperialist role. In this some distinction has to be made between that part of the public sector which is built with socialist aid and the part which is built with im-

4. Parts of the public sec-4 tor help in breaking up the monopoly of private in-dustrial houses.

5 Public sector has enlarged the planned portion of the economy vis-a-vis the 'planned' private portion which really is not planned. 6 Public sector has helped to create a new type of worker and technician and

also suffers from all contra-dictions, characteristic of capitalism "The condition of workers is no better in public sector than in the private sector: indeed in some res pects, it is even worse than in many private capitalist enterprises. Trade union rights are denied and legis-lations and tripartite decisions ignored. Bureaucratic managements are the rule and in the boards of direc-

when we sum up the role of the public sector in our na-

member that the public sector

tors, private capitalists are being nominated." The report dealt with the important question of demo-cratic control over the enterprises. Apart from tightening of parliamentary control and more vigilance on the part of Members of Parliament, it was suggested that there aid. worker and technician and should be a better and cor-The report summed up the has helped in lessening the rect functioning of works

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

committees, union on the basis of secret

PUBLIC SECTOR

TULEADERS MEET

Unless real representatives of workers are associated with the management and healthy standards of collective bargaining ensured, neither can industrial relations nor industrial efficiency improve in public sector.

Loomba pointed out in his report that the public sector had now come to stay. The attack of the monopolists was as regards its inefficient functioning. While we as trade unionists also expose inefficiency and fight to eradicate corruption and nepo-tism, we do defend the public sector against the attack of the monopolists and demand the further extension of the public sector

Direction Of Expansion

The expansion of the pub lic sector should be in the direction of basic industry, as also some quick profit yielding lines which in ou present-day economy are do-minated by monopolists.

It was suggested in the report that cement and large-scale engineering units could be brought solely in the public sector. Such a course could also help in augmenting re-sources for the Plan and a positive alternative to the densome taxation on the common people.

INTERIM RELIEF FOR

NON-COAL MINERS

The Central Wage Boards for Iron Ore, Lime-

stone and Dolomite Mining Industries have recom-

committees, association of Now that the public sector workers in management and was firmly established, em-recognition of representative phasis had to be laid on the phasis had to be laid on the defence of workers' rights and conditions. In fact, one way of defending the public sec-tor itself was to improve its functioning which could only be done on the basis of a contented and enthused working class. Hence democratic control

over bureaucratic managements and safeguarding of workers' rights were both essential. The two-pillar po-licy of the AITUC had to be understood and applied in this

In the course of a brief but illuminating intervention, S. A. DANGE, general secretary of the AITUC, emphasised the role of public sector in a newly-liberated, backward country and pointed out to its importance. He laid emphasis on the growth of the new working class, equip-ped with know-how and technique, which was manning these strategic industries and sharply formulated the demands of the workers.

A lively discussion follow-ed in which 20 delegates par-ticipated. It was decided, as a re-

sult of these discussions, to form a coordinating committee of seven to coordinate the activities of unions in public sector. A national conference of unions in public sector enterprises will be convened in May this year at Bangalore. The meeting discussed the situation arising out of the

* ON PAGE 13

ther impetus, when Dr.

for "just an outbreak of fire". The telephone operator re-corded this conversation in the log book which is now under the custody of the po-

The HEC maintains four fire engines, but when the necessity for them came it was found that only two of them were workable; the others were out of order. For the two working fire

It has also been reported that the extensive complex has only one chow-kidar. Even this chowkidar is not provided with warm clothes so much so his vigi

Factional squabbles among the high officials in the HEC is bazar gossip. Much of the rumours going around might as well be the result of efforts by one individual or group to discredit another individual or group. But it should not be for-

gotten that there was a fire some time back also in the HEC. It was a small fire, then also, rumours of the same nature as at present were prevalent. All these lead up to the

urgent necessity to have a thorough enquiry into the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation by some impartial authority. And that is besides the enquiry into the cause of the fire.

NAGARAJA RAO, chair of the HEC, stated on January 30 that sabotage could

ary 30 that sabotage could not be ruled out. Another version was that some crates containing valu-able machinery were "lost" in transit from the port to the project area and that the fire was next of a compensate for *************** was part of a conspiracy to cover up this mysterious loss. There were also attempts to make the fire look like the

result of an accident. One report in a Patna daily talked of the "remnants" of a fire made by someone possibly to warm up in the chilly night" also being found near the also being found near occurrence of the blaze.

plant lance would certainly lag in the night hours.

mended an interim wage rise, effective from January 1, reports IPA. THE recommendations have been accepted by the government but it is learnt that it would take some more time for the actual implementation sin-

ce certain points are still to be worked out. The boards have recommended that the minimum emoluments for unskilled workers should be raised to Rs. 65 per month or Rs. 2.50 per day and that workers employed through or by contractors will be entitled to this benefit. In calculating the minimum emoluments, basic wages, DA and cash food subsidy would be taken into account but bonus will be

The general increase in wages recommended as interim relief is Rs. 7.80 per month or 50 nP per day, at the lowest slab. Those getting between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 would

bshuloxe

be given interim relief of Rs. 10.40 per mo nth or 40 nP per day and thos earning Rs. 150 and above, Rs. 13 or 50 nP per day.

The interim rise will not apply to those workmen who have already received some increase earlier. Thus probably, those workers in the captive mines of the steel industry where the interim wage increase awarded by the Steel Wage Board had been enforced. would get no further rise

The interim wage in-crease will not be taken into account for purpose of DA, bonus but will be counted for in respect of provident fund, paid holidays, maternity leave, etc.

In all, about 50,000 workers are employed in iron ore mines and 47,000 in limestone and mines

PAGE NINE

Nationalise Banking

Delegates had come from all the states except Assam.

Samuel Mathai, vice-chancel-

DR. SAMUEL MATHAI

report was adopted amidst applause and slogans. The conference adopted re-

It was inaugurated by Dr. solutions on revision of wages, amuel Mathai, vice-chancel- nationalisation of banking in-

lor of the Kerala University. The inaugural session was ad-dressed by C. Achutha Menon MLA (AITUC), Varadarajan Nair (INTUC) and K. Bala-kantan Nair, Mayor of Tri-vandrum, welcomed the guests. Greetings and messages re-ceived from several trade unions in the country and from financial workers unions abroad were read out. There were messages from the So-viet Union, Hungary, France, Britain, UAR, Ceylon and Burma, among others. The delegates session was held an Edwards and the subortical trade The delegates session was held an Edwards and the subortical trade to subortical trade were messages from the So-viet Union, Hungary, France, Britain, UAR, Ceylon and Burma, among others. The delegates session was held an Edwards and the subortical trade trade an Edwards and the subortical trade to subortical trade to subortical trade to subortical trade were messages from the So-viet Union, Hungary, France, Britain, UAR, Ceylon and Burma, among others. The delegates session was held an Edwards and the subortical trade to subortical trade trade trade to subortical tr

vigilant against these moves of big money interests and they should enlist more and more popular support for the demand. The conference assured the banking public and the country at large of "better service and greater efficien-cy of the employees in the nationalised sector." It was decided to collect

The delegates session was hour." held on February 10, 11 and It warned that "big money gratuity on full cent per cent 12. A lively discussion took interest lobby is active with of the pay. There should be no more extension of the life of the Desai Award.

Soaring ··· Prices

The conference took a erious note of the high prices and the abnormal spurt in the cost of daily necessities of life and the faulty consumer price indices. It criticised the government for its "inaction against the hoarders and the black-marketeers who are responsible for the rise in prices" and demanded strong action against such anti-social elements

The resolution called upon bank employees "to mobilise and associate with all the movements launch-ed unitedly by trade unions

A section of the delegates at the conference

ny". The meeting of the NGO's at Patna was presided over by RAM EKBAL SINGH, president of the Non-Gazetted Employees Fede-ration. Speakers at the meeting in-cluded an ex-president REBATI KANT SINHA, RAM BALAK SINGH, SAHI, and JOGESHWAR GOPE-all non-gazetted employees

throughout the country against high taxation and to bring down the prices." The resolution on consumer price index called upon the government to take urgent steps to revise the All India consumer price index. to "bring it in conformity with the realities of life." It further said the revelations of the Lakdavala committee have made "relief imperative to bank employees and all those governed by the all-India

consumer price index." By another resolution the conference reiterated its demand for workers' participa-tion, in management in the banking industry. It urged

27-member central committee with the following office-bear-ers: president A. C. Kakar (Uttar Pradesh); vice-presi-dents K. K. Mundul (Maha-rashtra). P. R. Bhatia (Punjab); general secretary Pra-bhat Kar (West Bengal); sec-retary H. L. Parwana (Delhi); retary H. L. Parwana (Delhi); assistant secretaries Tara-keswar Chakrabarii (West Bengal), B. K. Porwal (Uttar Pradesh), N. Sampath (Mad-ras), T. K. V. Nair (Kerala); treasurer Bajinder Sayal (Delhi). Delhi was selected as the venue of the fourteenth con-ference of the All India Bank Employees Association to be held next year. Procession

Procession And Meeting

After the delegates session on February 12 a big proces-sion of bank employees para-ded the main streets of Trivandrum. In front of the procession was an elephant de-corated with slogans demand-ing nationalisation of banks.

There was also a public meeting at the Overbridge Maldan, which was addressed by V. R. Krishna Iyer MIA, P. Balachandra Menon MIA (AITUC), Varadarajan Nair (INTUC), and K. Balakrish. nan (UTUC). Prabhat Kar ex-plained the decisions of the conference.

There were also cultural programmes on the first and last days of the conference. The last day's programme in-cluded a drama by the Kali-dasa Kala Kendram.

in the pay and and ployees. But even after two-and-ahalf years the Commission had made no progress, whatsoever. When K. B. SAHAY took over as Chief has wromised to expedite Minister, he promised to expedite the report and also take imme-diate steps for interim relief. Many months had passed since that as-surance, but the Commission had not yet made any move even to

unions. Processions were brought out which paraded the main thoroughfares of the town before

converging into the meeting.

Observed In

Assam

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

meeting.

PATNA: A mammoth demonstration of about fifty thousand government non-gazetted employees took place before the Chief Minister's residence at Patna on January 29.

flown. Their president Ram Ekbal Singh told a press conference on January 8, "due to rising prices we are economically even worse off than



ANDHRA PRADESH KISAN SATYAGRAHA





inaugurating the conference



AL PERMANENTED COMMENTED

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: Police obstructing satyagrahis at Karim Nagar; Salyagraha at Manukota (Kham-mam district): TOP TO BOTTOM: T. VISWANATHAM offering satyagraha at the secretariat gate; Satyagra-his demonstrating at Tanuku taluk office; KANDA JA-NAYYA (60-year old) offering satyagraha along with others at Madhira; Satyagraha at Nuzrid, Krishna district.

THE OTHER GOAS

THE OTHER GOAS BY BERTA BRAGANZA in Africa The Africans are practi-cally denied the right of edu-cation by the colonial laws. Except the 03 per cent "assimila-dos", they have no access to the official schools and consequently to secondary and higher edu-cation. SALAZAR'S STRANGLEHOLD

What is called "Portuguese" Guinea is situated on the West coast of Africa between the Republic of Senegal to the North and the Republic of Guinea to the South and East and with the Atlantic to the West.

T is made up of a mainland territory, a chisler of coastal islands and the Bissagos archipe lago. It has a total area of 36,125 sq. km, with a population of

The population, as in the other The population, as in the outside colonies in Africa, consists of Africans, Mulattos and Euro-peans. There are also a few Lehanese. The Africans who comprise 99.7 per cent of the total population are of several comprise 99.7 per cent of the total population are of several ethnic groups and speak different languages. But the common dia-lect which is understood and spoken by the vast majority is Groole-a mixture of the local languages and old Portuguese-which is written in the Latin ethologie

Culturally the people of Guinea can be divided into two distinct can be divided into two distinct groups: the Animists, who are 65.5 per cent and the Islamics who are 36 per cent of the popu-lation. The Christians—the catho-lics and the protestants together —are just 0.5 per cent.

-are just 0.5 per cent. The Portuguese first reached Guinea as its "discoverers" in 1471. Developing into traders and establishing trade centres there they becan preparing the ground they began preparing the ground colonial occupation-to be the ulers.

That, however, proved no easy task in "Portuguese" easy task in "Portuguese" Guinea. The Portuguese had to fight one by one the various Guinean tribes and it involved many a long colonial armed strife. The last of these took elace as took against place as late as 1936, against the Bissagos.

The colonial laws governing the Portuguese colony of Guinea are the same as those in force in Angola, Mozambique and where-> are the same of the same discriminatory ever there exists a Portuguese colony. The same discriminatory and racialist laws deprive 99.7 per cent, that is almost the entire African population, of all the fundamental and elementary human rights.

Like the other Portugues Like the other Portuguese colonies in Africa, Guinea is ruled by special statutes, called the "Estatuto do Guine Portu-guesa" and the "Estatuto de Indigenato" (Native Statute). According to the statute, among other things like no political other things like no rights, the African is:

interdicted from following his habits and customs, if are considered incompatible the "free exercise of the Portuguese sovereignty":

he may not move from one village to another in his district without the permis-sion of the total authority, and out of the district without the

of the colonialists and who are of the colonialists and who are "citizens"), he is subject to have his "citizenship" revoked by the administrative authori-ties on the least pretext.

t ties on the least pretext. Further, on the pretext of his presence in a district being dangerous for law and order and the public interests, an adminis-trator can deport an African from his district as well.

There is no industrialisation in Guinea. Its economy is agri-cultural. Buying and selling raw materials is the basis of the materials is the basis of the Portuguese economic activity in that colony. Of all the colonies Guinea leads in exports to and imports from Portugal. Portugal holds the monopoly of trade in Guinea and Portuguese ships have the exclusive right of the sea transport between the colony and Portugal.

The main export product is groundnut, largely cultivated in detriment to food crops. As in the other colonies the single in the other colonies the single crop system prevails in Guinea, which, together with the comwhich, together with the com-pulsory cultivation of a deter-mined crop indicated by the government, reduces the Afri-can peasant to starvation and misery, besides resulting in considerable impoverishment of the soil due to the continuous cultivation of the same crop.

Other exports are: palm-fruit, palm-oil and rubber which grow wild, and timber, rice, wax, honey, leather and tortoises. honey, honey, leather and tortoises. Tortoises are exported more to other foreign countries than to Portugal and a fair percentage of the export of timber is to the souther colonies. Apart from this and insignificant quantities of ground-nut oil and palm oil, the bulk of the exports is directed to Portugal Portugal

Main Imports

The main imports are: alcoho-lic drinks, textiles, wheat flour, motor vehicles and spare parts, condensed and, powdered milk condensed and powdered milk and an insignificant quantity of machines and agricultural imple-ments. Alcoholic drinks head the list of imports and contrast with the quantity of the milk imported.

imported. The Portuguese Trust of com-mercial, industrial and transport enterprises, the Companhia Unico Fabril (C.U.F.) and the Banco Nacional Illegeneration Nacional Ultramarine (the Natio-nal Overseas Bank) hold complete sway over the economy of the so-called "Portuguese" Guinea.

ne may not move from one village to another in his district without the permission of the total authority, and out of the district without the sanction of the administrator of the district;
this education must be exclusively at the hands of the missionaries; and
his education must be exclusively at the hands of the might be condemned can be turned into "compulsory labour.
On the other hand, if in practice it is possible for an African "indigena" (non-citizen) to enter the privileged ranks of the "citizens" (the 0.3 per the solution of the "citizens" (the 0.3 per the solution of the solution of the missionaries; and the might be condemned for the might be condemne

Arrican insigent (non-critzen) explore the initial weath of to enter the privileged ranks Guinea. of the "citizens" (the 0.3 per Thus, concession for pros-cent who as "assimilados" have pecting for oil has been grant-been able to assimilate the ed to Standard Oil through the "language and the way of life" ESSO Exploration of Guinea,

concession for bauxite has been granted to the Dutch firm, N.V. Maatschpij, asso-ciated with the West German Trust Wereignite Stahlverne, which, on the other hand, together with another West German enterprise Y. Wimmer & Co. has the concession for & Co. has the contession join ron and aluminium, too. Fishing is not developed but, whatever is there, is in the hands of a Portuguese individual who whatever is there, is in the hands of a Portuguese individual who owns a small fleet of fishing boats and who has the monopoly of the sale of fish in Bissao, the capital city. About 99.7 per cent: of the African population is illiterate And this high figure is hardly "indigena" and "prepare him to

cation.

In these schools, which have the monopoly of "education" of almost the totality of the Africans, the instruction im-parted to them is in confor-mity with an agreement be-tween the Vatican and Portugal and according to the "Reform" introduced in 1951. The direction is:

BY BERTA BRAGANZA surprising considering the policies become the future rural labourer and artisan." As far as education is con-As far as education is con-cerned, there are in the whole territory 11 official primary schools, one secondary and one professional. There are 43 mission-ary schools and one missionary nursing school. There is no higher education. For higher edu-cation it is necessary to a find cation. Their native languages are banned as media of instruction is the official religion, taught to them by the Franciscan missiona-ries in their schools—the only schools open to them. the the schools open to them. the schools open to them the schools open to them the schools open to them the schools open to the schools open to

In these schools, which have for the Africans. Everything the monopoly of "education" of African; their languages, their almost the totality of the folkarts, everything is despised. Malaria, sleeping sickness, fila-riasis, yellow fever, intestinal diseases, meningitis, leprosy, vene-real diseases and small pox are some of the widespread diseases. Medical assistance for the whole The direction is: not be encouraged to give four nurses for private atten-up "physical labour"; must the main objective must tant nurses and 36 assistant mid-

*ON PAGE 16

12/1

money! money! MONEY!

Here was money for his college education, at last! Shankaranarayanan was beside himself with joy.

After high school he had been working as a clerk. because he did not have money to go to college. Then came the letter from the LIC about the maturing of the Education Policy his father had taken a few years before his death.

In the old days the joint family would have taken care of Shankaranarayanan's education. Today, with the joint family system breaking up, people are increasingly turning to Life Insurance to provide financial protection for their wives and children. Have you provided for your family with a Life Insurance Policy?



NEW AGE

There is no substitute for LIFE INSURANCE YOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED

What is the point in the CPI talking about the Ω possibility of peaceful transition after we have had the experience of the overthrow of the Kerala Ministry led by the Communists in mid-1959? (M. A. ANSARI, Allahahad)

A The "liberation struggle" in A The "liberation struggle" in The Communist-led ministry in Kerala and "operation over-throw". launched in the middle months of 1959, with the direct backing and guidance of the Congress High Command, includ-ing Pandit NEHRU, is one of the most shameful episodes in the his-tory of post-independence India. ing randit Rither of the file most shameful episodes in the his-tory of post-independence India. It thoroughly exposed the high sounding claims of the Congress and the tallest of its leaders to be "democrat", believers in the "sanc-tities" of parliamentary democracy and adherents of "non-violence." It illustrated once again that the ruling class in India is no different from the exploiters anywhere else. No trick is too low and no man-oeivre too shady once its mon-poly of power is threatened. Not only did the Kerala Con-gress and the High Command violate all the canons of parlia-mentary democracy and the Constitution, but they relied on the most vicious communal elements—the Catholic bishops and

ciety, the Catholic bishops and the Muslim League—to indulge in arson, looting and flagrant intence

is one side of the medal. This is one spect of the experi-ence gathered during those fateful days which the people of India will not forget. But there is an-other aspect, another side of the medal, which the questioner seems to have forgotten.

PUBLIC SECTOR T. U.s

* From Page 9

decision of the management of Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd. Pimpri who have filed an appeal in the Supreme Court against the award of the industrial tribunal

The industrial tribunal had granted a minimum wage of Rs. 130 per month and had, in the course of its award. made several observations beneficial to the workers.

The private employers of Poona region brought pres-sure on the management of the state sector unit, which was only too willing to oblige and the appeal was filed, des-pite the fact that this was an act wholly contrary to the code of discipline in industry

The Pimpri episode highlights not only the viola-tion of the code by a public sector undertaking but also the unhealthy influence which private sector mana-gements wield over their ounterparts in the public sector.

Hence the meeting decided to protest against this highhanded action by sending protest telegrams from all public scetor unions on Feb ruary 17 to the ministries concerned and hold protest meetings.

This meeting of public sector unions was the first of its kind. It has helped a great deal to clarify many issues. The national conference in May is expected to further carry forward the good work achieved.

FEBRUARY 23, 1964

majority is won in Parliament. He imagines that peaceful transition depends on the "goodness" and "moral uprightness" of the ruling class in India. As has been made clear time As has been made clear time and again—not least by the National Council of the CPI during the months just prior to the "liberation struggle"—such a revisionist outlook has nothing to do with the revolutionary

GWALJOR: Under the auspices of the Commuwas no justification for in-creasing bus fares at a time when the people are faced with hardships caussation, he pointed out that rise in bus fares is being utilised against nationali-

nist Party 16 satyagrahis offered satyagraha today at the Kampoo bus stand against increase in bus fares. They were taken into custody by the police. THE satyagrahis were Motilal Sharma while led by Motilal Sharma, speaking said that there executive committee mem-ber of the Madhya Pradesh Communist Party, Earlier a procession of about 300 people marched through the streets of the city raispeople marched through ed by increasing prices of the streets of the city rais-ing slogans demanding ing the plea for nationali-withdrawal of increased sation, he pointed out the bus fares.

Addressing a meeting at sation. the bus stand, Sarvate A larg warned the government the saty A large crowd watched the satyagraha at the bus stand organised by the munist Party to prothat strong resistence will be organised by the Party Communist Party to pro-test against the fare inbe organised by the Party if the bus fares were not reduced. crease.

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PAGE TWELVE

The Communist-led ministry in

of parliamentary democracy. And because, the CPI, very wisely, appealed to all democrats in India precisely on the basis of a call to defend democracy, its prestige was never so high as in those days. Its mobilising power was never so great, its allies were never so great, its allies

was never so great, its annes were never so numerous as in those days. If the Congress leadership show-ed its feet of clay, the vast masses and widest sections of the Indian people also showed their mettle and their faith in democracy.

The questioner evidently har-bours a Right revisionist concept of peaceful transition to socialism. He imagines it is all a matter of smooth sailing, of going from one election victory in one state to another, until one fine day a

PEACEFUL TRANSITION AND KERALA EPISODE

the democratic movement.

Mass demonstrations and meetmass demonstrations and meet-ings took place all over India but their peak was to be observed in do well to remember that after the a few places only, like Calcutta, overthrow of the Communisted

concept of peaceful transition to socialism. The decisive element in peace-ful transition is mass unity, class struggle, a broad united front and extra-parliamentary mass struggles d and mass sanctions. Only this, combined with a firm majority in parliament, can give up the possi-tion on the ruling class in India. The manner in which the demo-n cratic forces responded to the CPI's scall for the defence of the Consti-tution and of parliamentary n democracy shows that a possibility stass desire to force a civil war on the people at the moment of cirsis. Why then could the Communist-its why then could the Communist-le saved? Primarily because of the saved? saved. The democratic movement at that time was not powerful enough, not advanced enough to take on these forms of pro-test. But no one can deny that the potentiality fully exists. And without the further striking power of the democratic move-ment no transition to socialism, peaceful or non-peaceful, is pos-sible.

should "take to arms", to "over-throw parliamentary democracy." When it comes to practical action many "left" critics do not propose anything other than what the CPI leadership initiates, despite all their howls against peaceful transition and their invectives transition about the leadership. ionism" of thi

-MOHIT SEN

BACKGROUND TO H.E.L. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The hunger strike by the president of the Heavy Electricals Servants Trade Union, Bhopal, of the Heavy Electricals Servants 1 rade Official, Dilogram, S. BHOWMICK, has been called off after nine days follow-ing an assurance by C. SUBRAMANIAM, Union Minis-ter for Steel, Mines and Heavy Industries, that he would the minimum wage inclusive of DA (a paltry Rs. 5 paid from March 1962) in Heavy Electricals, Bhopal is only Rs. 80 even now. personally look into the demands of the workers.

personally look into the demands of the workers. BHOWMICK had gone on hun-ger strike on February 5 in support of the workers demands. N. K. CHAKRAVARTHY, organis-ing secretary of the HESTU, and S. M. BANERJEE MF told a press conference in New Delhi that the hunger strike was resorted to since all efforts to reach a negotiated settlement on the workers' de-mands had failed. bring to the attempts to 1 bring to the attempt attempt

In September 1963, after several representations made to the plant representations made to the authorities as well as to the plant authorities as well as to the paint ernment, a mass petition signed by an overwhelming majority of the workers in the plant was sub-mitted to the Prime Minister.

From January 9 this year, the

M.P. SATYAGRAHA AGAINST INCREASED BUS FARES

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

avy industries, that he would mands of the workers. union had conducted 24 hour fast satyagraha by the workers in batches, for 27 days. On January 25 about ten thousand enployees marched from the Bhopal and demonstrated before the Chief Minister's residence. Despite all these attempts to bring to the attention of the authorities the demands of the workers, and seek their redressal

However, it was decided by Bhowmick that a fast by him would be better than calling out all the workers on a general strike and impede the production in the plant. Still, the state government authorities did not move in the

Simple Demands

The demands of the employees are very simple and it is really amazing why the authorities could not make up their mind to con-clude a speedy settlement all these months and thus improve the in-dustrial relations in the Bhopal plant

Firstly, the employees' demand relates to higher dearness al-lowance. This does not require any explanation since it is wellany explanation since it is well-known that the rise in prices has been phenomenal. What is imme-diately required is to link the DA with the consumer price indices and provide full neutralisation against the rising living costs.

against the rising living costs. ★ Secondly, the employees feel very much resentful at the fact that the wage norms in the Heavy Electricals plant which be-longs to a most strategic branch of heavy industry, compare most un-favourably with the standards even in the steel plants, including those in the state sector those in the state sector.

For instance, the government had accepted the interim recommenda-tions of the Steel Wage Board, providing for an interim minimum wage of Rs: 95 in all steel plants with effect from December 1, 1962.

authorities the demanos of the workers and seek their redressal leave and other facilities, revision through peaceful means, there was of promotion policy, cancellation no positive response from the of victimisation orders and for management and a general strike ratification of the proposed in-centive scheme before its implementation by general body workers. referring meeting

Fifthly, and by far the most important, is the question of recognition of the union. It is not that, this should be considered a purely formal and a purely pres-tige issue. For smooth industrial relations, it is inevitable that the union which has the majority backing should be recognised.

In HEL, Bhopal, the recogni-tion of the union has not been done in accordance with any accepted criteria and it was accepted criteria and it was highly arbitrary. An INTUC affiliate was recognised in the plant without ascertaining through verification of member-ship, its representative character. Later this union has been auto-matically made the "representa-tive union" under the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Relations Act which gives the union exclusive rights of collective bargaining, including the right to nominate the personnel on works committhe personnel on works commit tees and such other hodies.

The HESTU is an independent

°ON PAGE 18

Cuban Sugar And Moscow Agreement

By LAJPAT RAI

The recent visit of FIDEL CASTRO to Moscow and the together signing of the Soviet-Cuban long-term trade agreement is an important event both from the point of view of is an important event both from the point of view of the future development of the Cuban economy as well ranches. According to the agricultural census of 1946, "114, farms or about 0.1 per cent of the total per

UNDER the agreement Cuba has obtained a guaranteed sale of 24.1 million metric tons of sugar during 1965-70 at 6 cents per pound, that is to say 132 'With the possibilities for collars 28 cents a metric ton. For the Cuban economy this represents a total income of more than 3000 million dollars, which completion of many plans of custored development opened by. Cuba sign agreements 'With the possibilities for completion of many plans of custored development opened by. Cuba sign agreement with the USSR, Cuban exports could dollars", he said. Cuba sign agreement with the USSR, Cuban exports could custored development opened by. Cuba is called the "lump of custored development is to say is custored to the distribution of many the new trade agreement with the USSR, Cuban exports could custored development opened by. completion of many plans of national development. Some Western papers have

a trade pact for 1900-1904. The argument of these papers and many Western political figures is that the sugar price given to Cuba under the agree-ment is lower than the world market price. This is however a distortion of facts: the price a distortion of racks, the price agreed upon under the new pact is 6 cents per pound for the duration of five years. The world market price for the date on which the agreement will become (1965) cannot be exact-

ment use the present price about 8 cents as their ch chief argument to prove that Cuba has been "cheated" by the Soviets and has been forced

not only below the present price, but also below the price agreed but also below the price agreed upon in the revised agreement. Neither do they, refer to the fact that it is for the first time been negotiated for such a long upon to play the role of the term at a pre-determined price, thereby protecting the Cuban economy from the fluctuations of market and from possible mea-ment might adopt in continuing its policy of boycotting Cuba. its policy of boycotting Cuba.

Castro's Statement

Speaking in Havana on the national television system on the recent sugar agreement. Fidel Castro explained that the Indel Castro explained that the Moscow agreement "is a good example of the prospect offered to mankind by a policy of inter-national division of labour and of free trade among all coun-

tries." Fidel Castro' stressed the Fidel Castro' stressed the importance of the guaranteed sugar prices for Cuban cane production. In the past the production had been geared to the ups and downs of the world market prices. Cuba had to cut down the production of cane which led to large scale unemolowment in the country. unemployment in the country. Fidel Castro said: "We can produce sugar cheaper than the roduce sugar cheaper than the chased 2,00,000 acres for 82,000 capitalist producers. There is no country in the world with the By 1925-26 US capital was in natural conditions that we have. complete control of Cuban eco-to produce sugar. We will never nomy. Though Cuba was given return to the policy of cutting independence as far back as

PAGE FOURTEEN

cent of the land." According to Robert F. Smith, "In 1957 over 200,000 Cuban rural families had no land while United States Fruit Company alone owned 370,000 of the best sugar lands." (United States and Cuba p. 48) In 1952, United States owned 78 larcest suwar mills produccompletion of many plans of national development. Some Western papers have criticised the agreement and have expressed doubts on its imple-mentation as they did at the a trade pact for 1960-1964. The atrade pact for 1960-1964. Cuba is called the "lump of sugar" in the Caribbean as it is known as the "pearl of the. Cuba, the struggle for its inde-mentation at the yendence, the fight of its people for land and prosperity and the maintenance of its sovereignty in The aroument of these papers the twentieth century, are all of these papers the twentieth century, are all bound up with sugar. Sugar is the the sugar price axis around which the entire life under the agree of the Cuban people has gravitated.

ated. According to Laury Nelson, "The quantity and the price of sugar determined everything in Cuba, such as the extent of employment, duration of work, traffic on the rail roads, the activity in the harbour, the sales in the stores, even atten-dance in the movies." (Rural dance in the movies." Cuba p. 42)

Entry of Sugar

Soviets and has been forced "for political reasons" to accept a lower price. Their specula-tions refer to a price subject to the fluctuations of the world market, which at present shows world market was almost always not only below the present price, but also below the price agreed the market was almost always the normal specific agreed the mean world turned, to Cuba. Cuba was then the producer of coffee agreed the mean world market was almost always the normal specific agreed the mean world turned to cuba. Cuba was then the producer of coffee agreed the mean world market was almost always the new world turned to cuba. Cuba was then the producer of coffee dagreed agreed the adversified agricultural economy a diversified agricultural economy producing little cane. Now with the Haithian supply

Within two decades large sugar plantations latifundists appeared, enclosing 60 per cent of the entire land of the country. The introduction of mechanical cane crusher, refining machinery and the introduction of rail roads gave a great fillip to sugar pro-duction.

duction. In 1850 sugar production was around 5 lakh tons only per year. This shot up to 632,386 tons in 1890 and to 10,04,264 tons in 1895. This was a dramatic increase and by 1900 Cuba was producing 15,05,295 tons of sugar. It was the hayday of the Spanish latifundists. With the conclusion of the

war of independence and the Spanish-American war, Cuba became a colony of the United States. American capital invad cal Cuba. American companies purchased vast lands from the fleeing Spaniards who sold their sugar and coffee planta-tions at ridiculously low prices. The American Chase Bank The American Chase Bank subsidiary 'purchased' 15,00,000 acres for 6,000 dollars. The United Fruit Company 'pur-chased' 2,00,000 acres for 82,000

igoth it remained a virtual colony of the United States. US sugar 'centrals' (latifundios) together ownied or controlled 65 per cent of the best sugar, tobacco or coffee producing lands and 10 per cent of the big cattle ranches.

about 0.1 per cent of the total number encompassed 20.1 per cent of the land while 8 per cent its of the total number encompassed 71.1 per cent of the land. On the other hand 46 per cent of the small farms (between 1 to 25 acres) encompassed only 3.3 per cent of the land."

Folksong

In 1952, United States owned 78 largest sugar mills produc-ing 80 per cent of the sugar processed in the country. The United States corporations also owned 75 per cent of the inland railroads which connected the

with the

sugar plantations mills and the ports.

wonder, the

There was an old Cuban folk song which reads: Cuban Freeman Cuban Freeman

What is the matter with you Arint you free As can be? No, I am not Cannot be free Till my sugar My Cuban sugar Is free too

Sugar thus became the symbol

can economic historian William Wright had the following observation to make: "Under the impetus of the United States penetration Cuba has become a land of sugar and tobacco plantations owned abroad and worked by a landless prole-tariat whose poverty is abysmal and incomparable and whose prosperity is almost entirely dependent upon the American market." But sugar is a seasonal indus-try and that too of not more than four months a year. The Cuban landless peasants got em-ts boyment in the "Zafra" period of cane cutting for four months or so and then came the "dead I season." They had to be without a job for eight months or even more it the you hat to debts, sometimes. They got into debts, sometimes. They got into debts, sometimes. They depilled to be sumption the food the comparies of all other countries. But in that year, the guota by the US. It was actually designed to protect American beet sugar in USA. A tariff was not enough to to the the use of the sumption the dot the count a signer the world market. They got into debts, sometimes market.

narket. The quota assigned to sugar producers in Cuba was lower, than what they had been exporting to the US. Cuba could have sold more sugar at a free price in the US and elsewhere, but many Cubans thought that this lesser amount was made up for by the higher price.

This higher price was main-tained for sometime, though dur-ing certain periods US paid to Cuba lesser prices for sugar than the world price, particularly dur-ing the whole period of World War II and the Korean and Sugar citer Suez crises.

Suez crises, Some people think that US was making a present to Cuba, by this quota price. But actually this higher price was not enough

*ON PAGE 16

The leader of the Italian Communist Party PALMIRO TOGLIATTI recently visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of the leadership of the League of Com-munists. NEW AGE published last week extracts from the joint communique issued by Comrades Togliatti and Tito. Togliatti's article given below sums up the thinking of Italian Communists on a number of urgent problems, apart from expressing their opinion on Yugoslav developments. Editor

+ m

Even a short contact with the leaders of the League of Yugoslav Communists demands the consideration of problems that concern not only their work, but the entire international working class movement and its recent developments, as well as the consideration of central issues of our age. ders, which later on were said to be invented by BERIA against the Yugoslav comrades, were not believed by the Com-munists who had come to know these comrades during the Spanish Civil War and the Sccond World War. These slanders were allowed to circu-late, nevertheless, and in the country where the Communists

U SUALLY, when this exami-nation is made, all attention is concentrated on the split of 1948 and on the debates--often too sharp--that followed, con-cerning the system of working class self-management and its role in building a socialist society.

But what is the relationship between these two develop-ments? This is perhaps the most interesting problem to be studied, as its examination leads to conclusions of a general character.

Much has already been said about the origin and circum-stances of the 1948 split, but it does not seem to me that every-thing is clear enough. As far as the Communists of other coundoes not seem to me that every-thing is clear enough. As far as the Communists of other coun-tries are concerned, it is clear that their role in this split was undoubtedly determined by their attachment to the principle of unity and discipline which had characterised our movement for about 30 years.

about 30 years. There was no attempt to find being thoroughly discovered, out how the principle of unity There is no doubt that Stalin and discipline was to be applied did not understand how serious after the dissolution of the and solid was the leadership of Communist International and in the Communist League of Yugo-face of a new situation involv- slavia, how deep were its ties ing tasks that were so much with the broad masses of the different from theore of the part properties. and varied from country to country. The ousting of the Yugoslav Communists from the International Information Bureau was accepted without discussion, The absurd police-like slan.

other Communists-becomes more complex and is still far from

country where the Communists were in power, they determin-ed an orientation, which was to reveal itself very dangerous and harmful, especially to

But, what is worse is that the 1948 split and the fight that was carried with it in 1949 (together

some parties.

tasks that were so much with the broad marent from those of the past people in Yugoslavia.



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formation of health

Y ou feel tired to work . . . do not get energy to work or suffer from colds ... or perhaps you have not a desire for food or what you take does not digest even.

Then it would rapidly improve your health if you take two spoonful of Mritasaniibani mixed with four spoonful of Mahadraksharista (6 years old).

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA-DACCA 36, Sadhana Ausadhalaya Road



NEW AGE

M.A. Ayurved-Sastri, F.C.S. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerty Professor





Paramount necessity for the

(6 years old)

of the split.

As I see things, these motives are to be found in Stalin's way of understanding the reality and perspectives of the post-war system of people's demo-cracy in their internal develop-ments and in the context of the international situation. A developthe international situation. A serious research had been under-taken and pursued soon after the war about the political, economic and social novelties. that constituted the substance of these regimes. But this research was abruptly

interrupted and everything settled with the aid of a little scholastic which th ula; according to

people's democracy was nothing but another name for the prole-tarian dictatorship in the form it assumed in the Soviet Union. Thus, the greatest historical theme before the working class move-ment of the post way era was ment of the post war era was almost reduced to a problem of terminology. logy.

This is the theme dealing with the search for new roads to socialism, the elaboration of new forms of democratic and progressive power and-strictly related to this-the organisation of socialist economy in new ways suggested and determined by new subjective and objec-tive conditions. This theme could not be dispelled and it forced its way into the light, just the same, with all its mplications.

Cloudy Period

But much time was wasted But much time was wasted and many mistakes were made that could have been avoided. Certainly it cannot be forgotten that in 1948 the "cold war" had already been unleashed against the people's democracies and the Soviet Union. The international perspectives were too cloudy. Many moves and harsh attitudes were unavoidable.

were unavoidable. This however, makes it This, however, makes it more difficult to understand why Stalin decided to break with the Yugoslav state precisely at this time. The problem that comes to light here is, in its essence, the problem of in which way relations among socialist states must be conceived and organised in order to assure in which way relations among socialist states must be conceived and organised, in order to assure their necessary and indispensable international solidarity together with their equally necessary and indispensable independence and autonomy.

and discussed even before 1948, but the vicissitudes of those discussions are not sufficiently

By PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

A TRIP TO

ever, that the grandiose military success of the Soviet Union had gone to Stalin's head.

YUGOSLAVIA

strained circumstances of the immediate post-war period 'had " imposed, upon them, as it was unavoidable in such a situation, a tightly, centralised a tightly centralised organisation and leadership. On such basis, their first moves were made—and this too was unavoidable, in accordance with the Soviet patterns.

terns. Two things pushed them ahead in the search for new ways and new forms. One was their very close ties with the masses of the people, who in their great majo-rity, had supported the Com-munists during the war and were ready to participate very active-ly, but on new democratic basis, in the economic reconstruction in the economic reconstruction of the country. The other was provided by the vcry same diffi-culties created by the 1948 split, which required that all possibil-ties of economic development ties of economic development should be explored and exploited in a new way, both within the, country and in the field of inter-national relations. 12

Search For A New Way

These two things combined could not fail to bring about the search for a new way of building a socialist society. And the Yugoslav comrades must, be given credit for having taken this road, for not having lost courage in their most difficult moments, for having withstood all threats and enticements and for having kept before them, at for having kept before them, at all time, the perspective of

It is understandable and fair, therefore, that following the dis-cussions which developed after 1956, the Yugoslav Communists should have refused to give up their hard won positions even though these positions eventually came to cover problems not origi-nally under discussion, to cor-rect exagerations and mistakes and to better the entire system.

In do not believe—and it would not be fair to maintain today—that the road travelled by the Yugoslav comrades in solving the problems of their economy and state should be regarded as binding in all-situations. situations.

That would mean sin in schematism and super-ficiality. I think it is useful to point out, instead, the principal things that make their experi-ence valuable.

★ In the field of political autonomy. This problem had been faced it must never be forgotten, rests and discussed even before 1948, on the unreserved consent of the great majority of the people as it came to be expressed as a result

does not explain the real motives known to warrant any conclu-of the split. As I see things, these motives

★ In the field of economy, the gone to statur's head. Probably he regarded all of them as due exclusively to his ability and believed that he could do as he pleased. A stature of the field of economy, the originality of their experience is to be found, on the one hand, in the application of the demo-cratic principle to the new econo-mic structure by many of the them as un-ability and believed could do as he pleased. At the same time-it seems to me-it can safely be stated that in 1948 the Communist leaders i, of Yugoslavia were still far from 25, having shaped up an original inc successful to the other hand, in a planning activity, which does not elimi-nate the market with its laws, in the field of internal and inter-mational relations, thus deter-mining a very complex reality that deserves to be studied seriously. *** not ignore, as

We must not ignore, as a matter of fact, that both the relations between economic relations between economic development and the principles of democracy and the possi-bility of planning in a market regime, are already on the order of business or will be there in all highly developed capitalist countries, where the working class succeeds in mishing of business or will be there in all highly developed capitalist countries, where the working class succeeds in pushing ahead in a positive and con-structive way its struggles for

Chinese Polemics

There is no doubt, therefore, that the noisy polemics of the Chinese. Communists against the Yugoslavs must be rejected. What the Yugoslavs are accused of-namely, the introduction of something new in their doctrine and practice—is a felicitous fault, which we must all be could be of and practice—is a renchance and which we must all be guilty areater or lesser extent, to a greater or lesser extent, if we want to go forward. It is what the Chinese comrades themselves were able to do once a time

It may be noted that the It may be noted that the Chinese polemics against the Yugoslavs became particularly virulent when the Yugoslav government was able to win, through its political initiative, the sympathy of the people who have just achieved their national indemediance independence.

But it cannot be denied that the political initiative of the Yugoslav government in rela-tion to these people was useful and produced results altogether. and producea resume favourable to the promotion of understanding the mutual understanding among peoples and better relations among states, as well as to the cause of socialism.

As the world socialist system As the world socialist system becomes stronger, we must be prepared to see its international activity unfolding and manifest-ing itself in a richer and multi-form manner.

The whole socialist world can-The whole socialist world can-not be reduced to a single bloc, be this a military or a political one. The existence of many posi-tions and initiatives along the line of the struggles for a peace-ful and active coexistence and for the construction of a new run and active coexistence and for the construction of a new society, is fully consistent with the internal and international collider solidarity of socialist countries.

It is one of the ways that must be followed if the socialist countries are to increase their and better recognition in a world that is rapidly changing in all continents and in all fields. prestige and win more sympathy

("RINASCITA", February 1) PAGE FIFTEEN



LOBBYING FOR **PEACE IN GENEVA**

From O. P. PALIWAL

GENEVA: It has been a memorable experience this week of "lobbying for peace" among the seventeen delegations represented in the UN Disarmament Committee now meeting in Geneva

is headed by the famous Belgian peace leader and former Socialist MP, Isabella Blume and includes M. Benesch, secretary of the French Peace making at Geneva. nt and Andrew Wal-Movement and Anarew war-ker of Britain, who represents Professor J. D. Bernal.

We have met a very large the leading personalities of the Disarma Conference, to each of whom we handed over the letter of the World Council of Peace (full text published in NEW AGE, February 9).

The dominant impression which I, as an Indian, have had is of the tremendous imof the nonaligned group of nations. The head of the the need to extend fullest migra-tion facilities to the minorities in East Pakistan who wanted to come Nigerian delegation particu-larly underlined this signi-ficance of the role of the over to India permanently. But there was, as expected, sharp disagreement over the ficance of the role of the nonaligned participants when ve met him:

"This is a new element in the disarmament nego-tiations. We nonaligned countries neither possess nuclear weapons nor have we the resources to spend such enormous amounts of weapons. But we represent the vast populations of the developing nations."

Out of these perso

seven doctors, two pharmacists, the four private nurses, the single midwife, besides five other nurses,

18 of the assistant nurses and 16 assistant midwives are con-centrated in the capital city of Bissao, where the majority of the

Bissao, where are in the whole colony two hospitals. The death rate is of 42 in adults

every thousand among adults and child mortality is around 58

The struggle of the people of Guinea is led by the PAIGC (African Party for the Indepen-dence of Guinea and Cape Verde)

under the leadership of AMILEAR

CARVALHO. As the name of the organisation itself points out it is a joint organisation of the

people of Guinea and Cape Verde, leading the struggle for freedom in those colonies. This is so because the Africans of Cape

in those colonies. This is so because the Africans of Cape Verde are really Guineans: they are the descendents of the slaves

that were taken to Cape Verde

rom Guinea. The struggle of the people of Guinea is the most efficient. Ily organised of all the struggles for freedom in the Portuguese colonics. The reason is that it is a unified struggle, led by a single organisation

The first nationalist organisa

single organisa

PAGE SIXTEEN

* FROM PAGE 12

18 of the assistant

death rate.

Portuguese Guinea

and

THE delegation of the Our meetings with James World Council of Peace, Barrington of Burma, Ava of which I have had the pri-wilege of being a member, of Brazil, Agate Agade of Ethiopia and Ernesto de Santiago of Mexico-all demonstrated to us the important contri-bution their delegations are

The Brazilian delegation told us of the consultations which are going on at Geneva. The Ethiopian delegate emphasised the role of the Addis

The House also agreed that the

communal disturbances in West Bengal had jeopardised India's secularism. Further, it emphasised

But there was, as expected, sharp disagreement over the West Beigal government's role during the riots here. While the Opposition roundly charged the government with self-compla-cency and the police with serious lapses in the initial phase, and excesses at a later stage the Chief Munister Bath

pitase, and excesses at a tater stage, the Chief Minister flatly denied the charges. Moving his motion, Jyoti Basu condemned the Pakistan govern-

* FROM PAGE 5

W. BENGAL DEBATE

sised.

Ababa Conference and the Organisation of African Unity

or disarmament. The World Council of Peace delegation had a very friend-ly and valuable interview with the head of our Indian dele-gation, R. K. Nehru, a day before he spoke at the Con-ference. He made a broad analysis of the situation at Geneva and said. "The Indian delegation

has no rigid views on the question of priorities. We feel, however, that some measures should receive consideration. These are: non-dissemination of nuc-lear weapons, a verified nuclear freeze, the halting

But since that movement⁴ in

ted to come over to India, he

East Pakistan was still weak, India could not watch the situation helplessly. Positive steps were necessary to provide migration facilities for all those who felt insecure and of production of fissionable choslovakia.

R. K. Nehru assured us that nonaligned countries at the Geneva Conference would do them best to bring about agreements for a compre-hensive ban on all nuclear. tests and for further cuts in military expenditures of big powers.

There is considerable interest in Geneva in the new Soviet proposals and particularly the one relating to a nuclear umbrella, all of which go a long way to meet Western objections to the provisions of the Soviet draft disarma-

ment treaty. Our delegation had meet-ings also with the two cochairmen of the Conference (Foster of the USA and Tsarapkin of the USSR), Gerard Buns of Canada and the heads of the delegations of Poland. Rumania, Bulgaria and Cze-

of production of institution material and measures for the prevention of surprise attacks." The socialist countries delegations are all busy work-ing on new proposals to help meet the objections of the Wastern powers to their original suggestions.

We were particularly struck by the new Polish proposal for a freeze on nuclear war heads in Cen-tral Europe. This met the Western objection to the Ranaczi Plan which sought to make Central Europe (the two German states, states, Poland and Czechoslovakia)

a nuclear-free zone. All the delegates we met stressed the importance of the role of public opinion and of peace organisations for disarmament. There is no doubt that the renewed spurt of activity for disarmanent all over the world, which is now taking place, is of pro-found significance for the work being done today at

BEIOY BHATTACHARYA. 2 Congress member, strongly con-demned the machinations of Britain and USA, who were pursuing a policy of pressure on India so that it could never become strong and the balance of power in Asia

the rouse to focus its attention on the communal situation and its aftermath. Several members belong-ing to different parties expressed grave concern over the related issue of Kashmir and strongly cri-ticised the British government's attitude towards it.

Opposition members, however, did point out that the Governor's Address clearly underscored the Address clearly underscored the utter bankruptcy of the state government's policies in econo-mic and other spheres. They said that the government could not claim to its credit any achievement whatsoever.

achievement whatsoever. On the contrary under its benign dispensation, the crisis in the eco-nomy of West Bengal had deepen-ed and the conditions of vast masses of people had been forced down to the rock-bottom level. ity community. He challenged the paper to prove it, and de-clared that the member would be expelled from the Party if it

incur they were actively working for the maintenance of communal harmony. He challenged the gov-the ruling party and to enable of the ruling party and to enable of the ruling party and to enable the rich to become richer. Several Opposition members demanded that the emergency should be immediately lifted.

CUBAN SUGAR * FROM PAGE 14

where. During the years 1949-1957 despite its tiny economy. Cuba thus lost some one billion dollars to the United

Cuba. Cuba. Cuba. US exporters got a highly privileged position through pre-status gave the US exports to Cuba such an advantage that no one else could compete with them. Producers of sugar in Cuba were given a higher import price, but by an advantageous tariff, US exporters to Cuba took tariff, US exporters to Cuba took tariff, US exporters to Cuba took to face the uncertainty of the situations caused by the fluctuatsituations caused by the ing sugar prices in the world market.

Producers of sugar in Cuba were given a higher import price, but by an advantageous' tariff, US exporters to Cuba took back any benefit the quota system might have produced. In the ten years preceding the Guban revolution, in spite of the higher price paid for sugar, the balance of payments remained negative for Cuba. Cuba gave concessions in tariffs What the US circles are really worried about is that other Latin American countries with similar mono-culture conomies with similar see in the agreement a solution for them also and the challenge to the United States trade monoremained negative for Cuba. mono-cuture economies mign. Cuba gave concessions in tariffs see in the agreement a solution and taxes to the US 'corpora-tions, which thus dominated to the United States trade mono-the Cuban import market, poly in Latin America might Cubans could not buy else-

FEBRUARY 23, 1964

NEW DELHI: FIFTY THOUSAND TRADE UNION FUNCTIONARIES AND WORKERS WILL PARTICIPATE IN A COUNTRYWIDE THREE-DAY MASS HUNGER STRIKE ON FEBRUARY 20, 21 AND 22. SIMUL-TANEOUSLY, THOUSANDS OF DEMONSTRATIONS AND MASS MEET-INGS WILL ALSO BE HELD ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

strikers.

Karamchari Federation

HE mass hunger strike is the first phase of the three stage programme of action outlined by the Hyderabad meeting of the Nation-al Campaign Committee to the eleven-point achieve charter of demands set forth by the Bombay conference of trade unions.

Reports have come in of the great enthusiasm with which workers have received the decisions of the Hyderabad meeting. At the time of writing this report, preparations are going ahead all over the country to make the hunger strike programme a success. •

In DELHI. 250 trade union will be offered at 50 places in the Union Territory, including labour offices and mill gates. in Delhi will be B. D. Joshi and A. C. Nanda, president tively of the Delhi state com-mittee of the APTURE tively of the Deini state com-mittee of the AITUC. They mills in Delhi: Swatantra will go on hunger strike at Bharat, Delhi Cloth, Birla and the Labour Office in Rajpur Ajodhia. There will be hunger Road. At the posh state sector Najafgarh Road, South Delhi;

IMPERIALIST'S STAND ON **KASHMIR SHOCKS MPs**

***FROM BACK PAGE**

Accession

ing to international law but also final, complete and irrevocable. He accused Britain of trying to get back her lost empire through the

back door. In the Rajya Sabha BHUPESH GUPTA warned: "Hon. members

Vigilance Commission devised by the Home Minister to fight corrup tion in administration. Nanda called it "an experimental thing" and promised that if anything and promised that it anything more has to be done in this matter, it would be done But there was more prophetic wisdom in his words when he said: "we can't afford to fail in this; at least I can't.' In this connection, the situa-

In this connection, the situa-tion in Kashmir and the demand for removal of the discredited SHAMS-UD-DIN government and for a "political solution" to the internal troubles of Jammu and Kashmir found repeated refer-ence and support in the debate. The ministerial muddle in Kashe was focused by Com Irrevocable Kerala was focussed by Com-munist members in both Houses and the charge was made that the rule of law has broken down

British

in that state.

Treachery While the amount of frustration

and discontent on these and many other internal problems bedevilling the life of the nation came up and exploded often in the debate, it was however the bitter experience of the Security Council debate on Kashmir and the deliberate state-inspired communal carnage in Pakistan that dominated most the minds and thoughts of members of Parliament during these days. LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI unof Parlian LAL BAHADUR SHASIRI un-derlined these feelings when he said in the Lok Sabha that the serious note taken by MPs as well as by people outside Parliament in this country about the speech of the British representative in the UN Security Council was just and fair. Both on the floor of Parliament

FEBRUARY 23, 1964

strengthened itself by 1956 with said. rous cadres from an numerous cadres from among the workers and artisans of the urban areas, and a developed into a the

ment of the Guinean freedom struggle. That event, with all the brutal terror unleashed by the Portu-guese government, whose repres-sive machinery was, with the advent of nationalist activities, advent of nationalist activities, further reinforced since 1957 bringing in the Salazarist Gestapo, the PIDE, gave a new turn to the struggle of the people of

Guinea The urban areas, in which the PAIGC had concentrated till then its activities, was the stronghold of the colonial oppressors, and colonial oppressors, an the PAIGC concentrate therefore the PAIGC concentrated on the interior rural areas where the great mass of the oppressed peasaftry live, and developed guerilla warfare.

guernia wartare. Under the leadership of the PAIGC and the remarkable unity in action the struggle of the Guinean people is fast marching towards a victorious end

, areas, and a developed into a mighty organisation that is today organising and heading the anti-colonial struggle of the peoples of Guinea and Cape Verde — the PAIGC. The working class movement in Guinea and Cape Verde, like in Angola and Mozambique, is part and parcel of the national move-ment for independence and demo-cracy. arcas,

cracy. Thus the brutal massacre of

per cent. Besides infectious diseases star on August 3, 1959 marked an vation, mal-nutrition and alcohol-ism are the cause of the high ment of the Guinean freedom

tion of the people of Guinea was the MING (Movement for the National Independence of Guinea) of educated Guineans in 1953. It was this organisation, work-ing in face of tremendous diffi-culties, and 'risks, considerably Guinean patriots. marching towards a victorious end. Today, the Portuguese govern-ment itself is forced to admit that a considerable part of what goes by the name of "Portuguese" and is in the hands of the Guinean patriots.

said. Referring to the Union Home Minister's statement in the Lok Sabhá, announcing priority in the issue of migration certificates to three categories of people, Jyoti Basu stressed that such-categorisation would be wrong and demanded fullest facilities for all intending migrants for all intending migrants. He strongly deprecated the talk about an exchange of population and said/ that such a demand should be stopped once for all. Referring to the disturbances in Calcutta, he pointed out that the police, who had a complete list of anti-social elements, failed

list of anti-social elements, failed to round them up when the tension following the Khulna disturbances began to mount, although this was the usual practice of the police even during the annual religious festivals. The police had also failed to the strong action against the to take strong action against the rioters at the initial stages.

He also charged the state gov ment with indifference during o the ment with indifference during the first two or three days of the dis-turbances in West Bengal. The government could not evade its responsibility by describing the incidents here as "a reaction to the grim happenings across orders."

Raising his voice to emphasise India's secularism, he said: "If a single innocent Muslim is killed, we are ashamed. I am not blanning you. 1 am analysing myself. It is the sacred duty of the Indian state and of the peo-

ple to protect the minority com munity, and we have failed." SOMNATH LAHIRI, Commu nist member, condemned a wellknown Bengali daily in Calcutta for rousing communal passions and attacking Union Minister HUMAYUN KABIR as a pro-



be expelled from the Party if it was proved. He also pointed out that several CPI members had been arrested on utterly false charges of rioting when they were actively working for the maintenance of communal harmony. He challenged the con-The Opposition made a scathing criticism of the way the govern-ment had utilised the emergency

most irresponsible type of journa-lism, he observed. After eleven other members from both sides of the House had * FROM PAGE 5 pointed out, was more political than communal. The House shares in the first in Khulna and Jessore and then in other spoken and the Chief Minister had replied to the debate, the adjourn-ment motion was put to vote. It was lost, 69 voting in favour and us favour and Jessore and then in other areas. He said that all on a sudden 20,000 people in a land far off from Kashmir could not have been so agitated as to attack the

direct help of the governmental machinery. Pointing out that a democratic . movement was slowly growing in East Pakistan, he said that many Muslims had laid down their lives to protect Hindus and that some newspapers had raised their deter-mined voice against the riots. The minority problem could be solved only by building up a strong democratic movement, he empha-sised. ticised the British government's attitude towards it. Jyoti Basu, who initiated the debate, rdiculed the Commerce and Industry Minister TARUN KANTI GHOSH's pathetic lamen-tations on the previous day over the stand taken by the British delegate in the Security Council. Referring to a local Bengali adily Lyoti Basu, who initiated the tations on the previous day over the stand taken by the British delegate in the Security Council. Referring to a local Bengali adily Lyoti Basu, who initiated the delegate in the Security Council. Referring to a local Bengali adily Lyoti Basu, who initiated the delegate in the Security Council. KANTI GHOSH's pathetic lamen-tations on the previous day over the stand taken by the British delegate in the Security Council. Referring to a local Bengali daily, Jyoti Basu said that it pub-lished all kinds of unconfirmed news which helped to inflame. communal passions. This yery namer had published communal passions. This very paper had published news implicating a Communist MLA for having collaborated with the Deputy High Commis-sioner for Pakistan in Calcutta to incite members of the minor-ity community. Use chillegard

to make up for the balance of payments between the US and Cuba.

will lead a batch of hunger

. J. P. Khare, general secretary of the Municipal Work-ers Union, will go on hunger strike along with a dozen Delhi Municipal Corporation employees in front of the Mahatma Gandhi statue in

the Company Gardens. In front of the Queen Victoria statue in Chandni Chowk a batch of shop employees will offer satvagraha under the leadership of D. N. Baghi, general secretary of the Delhi Prantiya Dukan

Natha Singh, the general secretary of the Engineering

ed before all the four textile. mills in Delhi: Swatantra Bharat, Delhi Cloth, Birla and

Ashoka Hotel, M. M. Gope, Sarai Rohilla and Subzimandt general secretary of the as also hotels and establish-Ashoka Hotel Workers Union, ments in Connaught Place.

S.

TRIVANDRUM: One thousand and one trade unionists and workers will participate in the three-day hunger strike in Kerala

A 101-strong batch of satyagrahis will offer hunger strike in front of the state offer hunger government secretariat in Trivandrum under the leadership of George Chadayam-muri. P. Balachandra Menon MI.A,

general secretary of KSTUC will inaugurate the the satyagraha while E. M. S. Namboodiripad MLA, leader of the opposition, will greet the the hunger strikers. The districtwise breakup of

the number of hungerstrikers in the state is: Quilon 150, Alleppey 100, Kottayam 200, Ernakulam 100, Trichur 100, Palghat 50, Kozhikode 100 These are the figures fixed

up by the executive commit-tee of the KSTUC at its meeting at Ernakulam on February 11. cailed to hear the report on the Hyderabad meeting of the National Campaign Committee. The actual number of hun-



and in private gatherings, mem-bers expressed strong resentment against the US and British sup-port to Pakistan and an aware-ness of depending too much on Western, goodwill to the detri-ment of our national interests ment of our national interests seemed to penetrate into minds where it is usually hard to enter. At the same time, there was increasing demand for a more firm and realistic policy towards Pakistan, particularly in regard to her treatment of minorities.

to migration of refugees from East Pakistan should be removed and that the entire responsibility for their rehabilitation should be taken up by the Centre. He urged the government to over every assistance ment to give every to the victims of communal riots in. West Bengal. The same senti

in. West bengal. Ine same senu-ments were expressed by members from all parties in both Houses. On the India-China dispute, though there was little new in the standpoint of the different parties in the debate, Lal Baha-dur Shastri's intervention and summing up of the situation set minds thinking on whether some new initiative was shaping some where to break the deadlock for a negotiated settlement of conflict.

His emphasis on seeking alter-nate methods other than war for a solution of this problem and his advise that the door of negotiations A much-applauded and useful. A much applauded and useful exposition of our case on Kashmir and exposure of the British and American intrigues over the years in support of Pakistan in the world council came from former Defence Minister V. K. KRISHNA MENON. should never be closed wer note of by most observers. e take

War or Menon cited facts to prove that Kashmir's accession to India was not only an established fact accord-Peace ?

Shastri said he would put a major question to the House, whether we want war or peace and he recommended that one and he recommended that one cannot take a completely rigid or fixed view in these matters. He recalled India's offer to refer the dispute to the International Court for arbitration and added that India will always like to avoid any kind of conflagration which would lead to a major conflict.

GUPTA warned: "Hon, members opposite enamoured of the mili-tary assistance from the United States and the United Kingdom will kindly note what it is that they are doing". He called SIR PATRICK DEAN the "greatest provocateur". conflict. While reiterating that we would provocateur". On the question of oppression minorities in East Pakistan, he While reiterating that we would A big rally is being organised Employees Union, not atmiated not agree to any discussion or at Kanpur on February 22, which negotiation which will not be in consonance with our dignity and DANGE, general secretary of the honour, Shastri also suggested that AITUC. The rally will be the these things should not be allowed to hang fire for a long time. We taking place there. tical view of things, he told the House.

THREE-PHASE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN BEGINS

gerstrikers in the state is expected to be more. Large number of workers are expected to offer sympathetic one day fast along with the satyagrahis. Meetings and demonstrations all over the state on February 21 have also

fixed February 29 and March 1 as the dates for the state trade union convention. S. A. Dange, general secretary of the AITUC, will attend the

February 21 in response to the call of the National Campaign

call of the National Campaign Committee. The Goa State Trade Unions Council has called upon its affiliated unions to make necessary arrangements for the hunger strikers to ait next to their workshop or next to their workshops or factories

A batch of dock wokers on behalf of the Marmagoa Port Dock and Transport Workers Union will go on hunger strike at Cunha Chowk in Vasco da Gama.

At the Mazagon dock, a batch on five workers will go on hunger strike. Batches of hunger strikers will also sit

Gerald Pereira, general secretary of the GSTUC, has called upon the Goa govern-ment to immediately appoint a committee to fix the cost of living index for Goa so that dearness allowance is paid to the workers in port, dock, mining and other establishments.

These workers are at present deprived of their right-ful dearness allowance, it is pointed out in a statement issued by him.

.

response to the call of the before the factory gates, National Campaign Com- pitheads and in centrally mittee.

Preparations are going on all over the state for the mass hun-ger strike. In Lucknow city more than a hundred workers will participate in the hunger strike The satyagrahis will sit in from of the Council House under

of the Council House under specially-erected shamianas. A big rally is being organised at Kanpur on February 22, which, will be addressed by S. A. DANGE, general secretary of the AITUC. The rally will be the culmination of scores of big and small rallies which have been taking alace there

convention) is being held in Lucknow on February 22 and 23, simultaneously with the hunger strike movement. Seve-ral hundred delegates from all ral hundred delegates from au over the state are expected to participate in this convention. The convention is being held under the auspices of the Mahbeen planned. The KSTUC executive also gai Virodhi Sangharsh which is composed of the Samiti various trade unions

in the city. State like the UPTUC, organisations like the UPTUC, the UP Bank Employees Union, UP Working Journalists Union, Central Zone Insurance Emplo-Union, Union, Central Zone Insurance Employees Association, Reserve Bank of India Employees Union, UP Metal and Engineering Workers PANJIM: Thirty trade Federation and UP Bata Emplo-yees Union are represented in the in various parts of Goa on February 21 Goa on

also started an agitation for sus-pension of the realisation of land revenue and arrears of debts, tuccavi etc., remissi land revenue and immediate mea-sures of relief. The kisans have been affected

by the destruction of almost entire rabi crop due to the wave The l to crops is estimated at 50 to 100 per cent.

The Communist Party has given a call for a mighty demonstration of workers and peasants before the state Assem-bly on March 9 in support of the workers and peasants de-mande mands.

Such is the spontaneous and universal response all over the universal response all over the state to this call that it would not be a surprise if the demon-stration on March 9 turns out to be the biggest ever held in the capital of Uttar Pradesh.

the capital of Uttar Pradesh. The state government has posed section 144 all over state in the name of commu over the communa danger. But not even section 144 will be able to hold back the tide of the people moving in support of their just and minimum demands.

HYDERABAD: The response of the working class in Andhra to the call of the LUCKNOW: At least two National Campaign Comthousand trade union work- mittee has been swift and ers will be on hunger strike enthusiastic. All over the in the various cities and state 2,000 leaders and repretowns of Uttar Pradesh on sentatives of the workers February 20, 21 and 22 in will go on hunger strike chosen spots in the big cities.

Almost all the office bearers and leaders of the APTUC will go on hunger strike, including K. L. hunger strike, including K. L. NARASIMHAM MP, and MAKH-DOOM MOHIUDDIN, leader of the opposition in the Legislative Council.

The Road Transport Corporation Employees' Union, not affiliated to the APTUC is also an active parti-

the APPUC is also an active parti-cipant in the campaign. In the Praga Tools and other factories in the industrial area in Hyderabad, the workers will join the hunger strike on February 22. Leaflets, posters and nicely-deco-



Uncle Sam has guite a philanthropic mind and he is worried and hamstrung at the slow rate of progress in the neighbouring countries. One of the mechanism evolved by him for ensuring speedy growth is lovingly described "Alliance for Progress."

TIS mission to serve the Latin mala, Ecuador, the Dominican Re-telephone and transport sys-telephone and transport sys-telephone and transport sys-telephone and transport sys-tems in 1,200 Latin American towns: that the Alliance "is based on the Uncle? reinforced with the Punta del Este Charter of 1961. The Uncle says that the Alliance "is based on the principle that the aspirations for work, housing land, education and health can best be satisfied in a context of freedom and, thanks to the institutions of representa-tive democracy." Quite noble feelings, I suppose everybody will admit.

But the trouble is that this idea has been spelt out in too clear terms by E. MARTIN, United States Assistant Secretary of State. He said:

"The present tasks of the United States could be summed United States could be summed up as follows: weakening the attractive force and possibilities of the Cuban regime; training Latin American military and police forces to deal with up-rising and equipping them with weapons; efforts by the Organ-isation of American States to stimulate individual and collec-tive action powers this each aid tive action towards this end: aid

This, of course, is the political part of it. What about the econo-mic objective? mic objectives? According to ESTUDIOS, No. 21, 1961 of Uruguay:

Four-fifths of the foreign capital invested in Latin America belong to the United States monopolies.

Thirty-six per cent of all American investments abroad are in Latin America.

The US oil companies control 60 per cent of oil extraction. About 30 per cent of the direct US investments in Latin America are held by Standard Oil and other US monopolies. Together they rake in about 50 per cent of all profits gathered by the dollar in this part of the world.

tive action towards this end; aid to US partners, through the Alliance for Progress." Sixty per cent of the mining wealth of Mexico, go per cent of Chilean copper, all the zinc, three-quarters of the copper and go per cent of the silver and lead

lion acres of land and large herds 'cent in 1962 as against 19.2 pe of livestock The Chicago monopolies con-trol almost all the refrigating companies of Brazil, Argentina,

The US monopolies own from so to 90 per cent of the elec-tric power of Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Venezuela, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama etc.

They control the water, gas,



K

10000

visit has been sponsored

under the Indo-Soviet Cul-

tural Exchange Program-me. The Soviet Ambassado:

in India, I. A. BENDIKTOV

correctly described the visit

of these players as "a new chapter in the glorious book of Indo-Soviet friend-

public, headed by Bruno

Leuschner, Deputy Prime Minister, arrived in New

Delhi on February 14 for

a one-week stay in India as

ship."

ARGENIINA (july-August 1903): "... To obtain one ton of steel, iron or petrol we have to give twice as much as previously, that is to say we had to give in 1950. For example, a pound of wool from Argentina or Uruguay was priced at \$1.04 in 1950, whereas in January 1963 it was priced at \$1.02, in other words a reduction of 62 per cent. "From 1957 to 1952 Central America lost a total of \$593 million as a result of the drop in the export price of coffee." The Chilcan peso has been de-valuated and due to unequal exchange it has lost about 90 per cent of its value to dollar. J. a.A B

The famous United Fruit Company, kicked out from Cuba, still has its tentacles spread over eight Spanish-speaking coun-tries of America and controls 60 companies. It owns about 11/4 mil-

It is worthwhile to rem

Paraguay, Uruguay. And how do these monopolies benefit the Latin American coun-

Here is the report from PETROLE ARGENTINA (July-August 1963):

tries?

For example, the return on US private investments in India went up to 13.2 per cent in 1962 as compared to 8.8 per cent in as compared to 8.8 per cent in 1960. During the same period, its rate of return declined in West Europe: it came down from 11.5 to 10.9 per cent.

after foreign taxes on American investments in the manufacturing industries in India was among the highest of any country in the world. The return was 20.6 per

tween the majority union and the management. We have demanded that labour relations in the plant should be taken under the central

sphere.

H.E.L. DISPUTES *FROM PAGE 13 factions have had to be detained

under Sam's umbrella

cent in 1061.

published.

Thops that the Uncle will not try to explain away, this pheno-menon by telling that this is an-other Alliance for Progress between USA and India!

Penalty For

Dving

You can't even die peace-

fully in America is the con-

clusion arrived at by JESSICA

MITFORD in a book recently

By supplying funeral perquisites etc., the US coffin-dealers reap about \$20 millions every year. Expenses on account of burial etc., now hold third or fourth

Even the US Labour Depart-ment has now agreed to include cost due to death among the cost of living.

The coffin-dealers do not admit

that they are merely businessmen, they say they are "Grief-doctors"

A2

Courtesy: JANATA (Dacca)

testing against Mitford's expo-

sure of this money-making enter-prise, the US "Grief-doctors" in

AMERICAN NATIONAL FUNE

RAL JOURNAL have stated that a

burial ceremony is an opportunity to show off the prestige of the family and it elevates their morale and diminishes the grief.

Trading in death is a profitable

venture. There are trained sales-men to offer condolences and sale

men to other conducences and sale "appropriate" material for burial "in keeping with the prestige" of the bereaved family. Their motto: In USA, the way of death is a part of the way of life.

-CHARVAK

items of

position among the family budgets.

under the DIR. The MP Act its self had to be amended since the so-called representative unions of the INTUC were misusing their By the obnoxious provisions of the MPIR Act which replaces elections to works committees, etc., by nomination from a "representa-tive" union, all channels of com-munication have been blocked bestatutory rights.

Now the situation in Bhopal is that in the HEL Union of the INTUC, there are three groups, each claiming to be the genuine union! It is fantastic but never-theless true that the fate of thousands of young skilled thousands of young. technicians and workers of our plant is at the mercy of our people, calling themselves INTUC leaders and their rump organ-isation fully immersed in fac-tional intrigues and internal

sphere. Hurdles were placed on the pro-cedure to challenge the representa-tive character of the INTUC affi-liate. According to an astounding demand made by the Labour De-partment, all the thousands of complainant workers were asked to go to Indore to tender evidence! Such irresponsible behaviour of the MP Labour Department is unique. The HESTIL wants that the issue of representative character be de-termined by secret ballot of the MP Labour Department is unique, termined by secret ballot of the The state of affairs in the MP workers. The management and the the INTUC is now well state The leaders of the two do state government are refusing to

FEBRUARY 23. 1054

President JULIUS NYERERE of Tanganyika spoke (at the opening session at Dar-es-Salaam of the emergency meeting of the Organisation for African Unity) of the "national humiliation" arising from the calling of British troops to "do our work for us".

WHEN the governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanga-nyika asked for and allowed British troops to come into their countries, following mutinies following multines among the African troops, the "humiliation" was that of all Africa, of all peo-ples fighting the common fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

esident Nyerere put the prob-rather obliquely when he

"... The pressure of troops from a country deeply involved in the world's cold war conflicts in the world's cold war conflicts has serious implications in the context of African nationalism, and our common policies of non-alignment, because these policies may depend not only on remain-ing outside such conflicts, but

The Dares-Salaam decision does not mean that the dangers are over. The British troops still con-tinue to occupy their strategic positions in East Africa. Only the first step has been taken towards dislodging them. The straiggle has to be continued relentlessly till victory.

The imperialists are furious at the OAU decision. The London



The Tanganyikan President spoke only of cold war conflicts and of nonalignment. He could also have underlined the more glaring real-ity, which all Africa and indeed the whole world can see: the ity, which all Africa and indeed the whole world can see: the return of troops of the old imperial power to the independent East African countries stank danger-ously of neo-colonialism, and ro-called the worst memories of the imperialist conspiracy against the independence of the Congo.

The imperialists chuckled with delight and with tongue in the check laments about the so-called "political immaturity of the African peoples" and the "pre-mature" grant of independence to The wishful thinking of the TIMES is accompanied by an open threat that funds required for development would be cut off if they insist too much on fighting

But the imperialists have evi-dently counted their chickens a little too soon. The Dares-Salaam meeting of the Organisation of African Unity has decided to re-place the British troops in Tanga-nyika with African troops. Three batallions and one air unit from African nations, chosen by Tanga-nyika, are to come for six months initially, during which period Tanganyika with complete training of its own troops. own troops.

This step taken by the OAU can this step taken by the orto the be a major contribution to the consultation of African independ-ence. The truth is that 1964 is not 1960; when the imperialist suc-ceeded in their nefatious game in the Congo.

"The Fast African countries need substantial funds for indus trial development. Only by deve trial development. Only by deve-lopment can their weaknesses be cured and the dangers of instability be removed. If the countries meeting in Dares-Salaam really want to help in finding the cure, rather than simply to review the first aid measures taken, they should con-centrate less on guns, more on butter. At the least, they should not frighten off potential invesnot frighten off potential inves-tors by too many fierce words

"No African army is large enough to spare many officers and NCOs on secondment to train other armies: For another thing, in emergencies such as those in East Africa, in success-ful "fire brigade" operation depends on speed, and no Afri-can country has air transport by which to move troops in a hurry." (Editorial, February 13)

The meaning is clear enough. But for all the threats, East Africa shall never be another Congo, the British troops shall quit- and soon.

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FTER the Soviet film est trade agreement signfestival, a Polish ed in Delhi between the film festival will now be two countries on Februheld in the capital. The ary 15, is yet another festival is due to began step forward in this dion March 3, at the Sapru rection. The present agreement effective from January 1,

POLISH FILM FESTIVAL

House auditorium. Four outstanding films constitute the fare of the 1964 envisages trade both festival and they are: EROICA (Winner of Inter-national Critics prize for best direction and screenplay at Mar del Plata 1959), HOW TO BE LOVED (Winner of Grand Prix-Golden Gate at the San Soviet (Winner of Grand Prix-Golden Lion at Venice 1961), and KNIFE IN THE WATER (Winner of International Critics prize, Ve-

nice 1962). Polish films are well known for their high standards and treatment of theme as well as in their intrinsic artistic value. The films to be shown here have already acquired distinctions of merit and the Indian cinemagoers will certainly enjoy them.

Indo-Bulgarian Trade -

PAGE EIGHTEEN

BRIDGES OF AMITY

GDR Goodwill ways to the tune of Rs. 90 million in 1964 and Rs. 107 million in 1965. The total Mission The Goodwill Mission of trade both ways in 1965 was worth Rs. 61.7 million. the German Democratic Re-

the guests of the Govern-Soviet chess grand- ment of India. masters Y URI AVER- The representatives of the Soviet chess masters YURI AVER- The representatives of the BAKH and MARK TAI- GDR were welcomed at Palam MANOV displayed their Airport by Lakshmi Menon, wizardly skill in New Minister of State in the Mi-Delhi on February 17, mistry of External Affairs. Delhi on February 17, The Goodwill Mission of the GDR was also greeted by numerous personalities, of four Indian players. The matches were held under dra Joshi and Aruna Asaf All, the auspices of the maga-numerous between the Good-ine SOVIET LAND. These chess grandmas- in a statement said: ters are now in our coun-try on a 14-day visit. Aver- strengthen the friendly rela-bakh addressing the mem- tions between the German

bakh addressing the mem- tions between the German bers of the Delhi Chess As- Democratic Republic and In-sociation described India dia. We are firmly convinced as "the native land of the that the friendly talks we India's trade with Bul-garia is growing at an increasing pace. The lat-they will play exhibition sonalities of India will have matches in Calcutta, Mad-good results for the benefit of ras and Bombay. Their both sides."



It is worthwhile to remember that greater and greater US private capital investment in India is being asked for by the Uncle's pals in this country. Whatever in-vestment is already there, is already raking up increased amount of profits over the years.

No wonder, a report of the US Department of Commerce has glee-fully pointed out that the return after foreign taxes on American



Ethiopia-Somalia Conflict

The border clashes between the armed forces of Ethiopia and Somalia have also given special satisfaction to theimperialists. Artificially-carvimperialists. Artificially-carv-ed boundaries all over Africa ties for more imperialist interfer-ter in the amount of africa ties for more imperialist interfercan be a perennial source of conflict, if the enemies of African independence have Reaction Routed their way. The Organisation for African

Unity's appeal for a cease-fire, implemented in the first instance, appears to have been violated

10) were inspiring appeals for a peaceful settlement, along the lines of the Soviet leader's letter to all heads of state and government of months after the extra-

of the soviet leavers leaver of all of the soviet leavers leaver of all of the soviet leavers leaver of state and government of December 31: "If this conflict is not extin-guished and is permitted to grow, then what may be the result? Ethiopia and Somalia will be exhausted in a futile war against each other, an ever larger number of soldiers will be drawn into military actions, an ever larger number of weapons will be used and ever more material resources will be spent by both sides. Both Ethiopia and Somalia will suffer more and more casual-ties:" While the Soviet Union has done all in its power to assist the two countries in putting an end to senseless hostilities and ensure a peaceful settlement, the imperial peaceful settlement set

peaceful settlement, the imperial-ists are busy fishing in the troubled

waters. A fantastic lie was spread by them of the building of a Soviet military base in Somalia "at the cost of 60 million dollars." TASS cost of 60 minion douars. 1ASS has promptly come out with a denial, which states categorically that the whole story is "utterly unfounded and represents an in-vention from beginning to end." Fortunately, as the TASS state-

nent says, the African people know well that "the Soviet Union is a principal opponent of both the establishment of nilitary

All who stand for Arncan me-dependence and unity will extend their full support to the efforts being made for an ending of the Ethiopia-Somalia clashes, and for a peaceful solution of the dispute,

In Greece

The Parliamentary elecappears to have been violated again. Premier KHRUSHCHOV's mess-ages to Emperor HAILE SELASSIE of Ethiopia and Prime Minister SHERMARKE of Sonialia (February

PAPANDEROU, who called for -frish clictions.
The election campaign was full of interest. Though the Union of the Centre refused to cooperate with the Left party, thus weaken- ing the anti-Right front-the Greek voters have delivered a deci- sive blow at the National Radical Union. The profascist reactionaries used all possible means to intimidate the voters and mislead them, but they failed. The United Denocratic Left Party's programme- included de- mands for the restoration of demo- cratic, and trade, union rights

cratic and rights

bases and the presence of troops for a general annesty, for the on alien territory and is waging raising of people's living standards, a resolute struggle for having for a policy of friendship with all these bases dismantled and fore peoples, and for a nuclear free ign troops withdrawn." All who statid for African in-

Compensate **Yugoslav Victims Of Nazism**

The Federal Republic of Germany, solemnly bound to pay compensation to the victims of Nazi persecution has consistently evaded doing so in the case of Yugoslavia It is nearly eight years since the West German government conclud-ed appropriate agreements with countries like Belgium, Holland, rout of the National Radical Union, the party of Greek reaction. The present elec-tions took place only three months after the extra-ordinary election of Novem-ber 1063.

Con the basis of the decisions of the Potsdam and Paris conferences, the total amount of reparations due to Yugoslavia from the German Federal Republic amounts to 800 million dollars. The amount so far received is less than 30 million dollars-less, that offer thousandth part of the loss suffered by Yugoslavia.

West Germany's "argument" for West Germany's argument for not paying is that it has no diplo-matic relations with Yugoslavia. What have diplomatic relations to do with the payment of compen-sation to the victims of nazism?

World opinion must compel the Federal Republic to meet its obligations to the victims of the bestial Yugoslavia.

(February 18



Fidel Castro's press conference in Havana following the arrest of Cuban fishermen by US authorities

DEBATE ON THE MOTION OF THANKS TO PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS **GOVT'S ECONOMIC POLICIES** UNDER FIRE towards socialism: we have been progressing towards capitalism of an intensely monopoly character?, said P. RAMAMURTHY in the Rajya Sabha and he pointed out that Tatas and Birlas control about that Tatas and Birlas control about business were also strongly brought

By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

In a different context, if the leaders of the government had cared to analyse the causes at the root of the discontent in the Opposition and in their own ranks, perhaps a debate of this magnitude that occupied the attention of the two Houses of Parliament for days on a motion of thanks to the Vice-President's Address would have achieved some results.

THAT could also dispel some of the gloom that had settled on the parties and the Treasury benches. As it is, the lengthy dis-cussions in the two Houses together with the replies from the government side could make even the most sober despair for the state of the nation.

Home Minister NANDA's state Home Minister NANDA's state-ment that the picture of the state of the nation is not of a uniform pattern, that with the bright things it contained, there were also grey patches and even dark patches was just an understatement since he himself went on to admit most of the ills in the economy and administration and the difficulties of the government in finding solutions.

Nanda admitted that the rate of Nanda admitted that the rate of economic growth has not been fast enough in relation to the needs of the people, that price level has not been kept under check, that rate of industrial pro-duction has been uneven, that uncertain factors, troubled agricul-ture. that planning has not ture, that planning has not been comprehensive enough and that there is hoarding and probeen comprehensive enough and that there is hoarding and pro-fiteering in food. On the last, when K. D. MALAVIYA interrupted to say, "and you can't stop it", the Home Minister's retort was typi-cally vague and evasive. Nanda optimised: "We can all sit toge-ther and stop it."

Malady Underscored

The Opposition, and even Con-gress members had little faith in such pious hopes, for which the ministers seem to have developed a dangerous and irresistible fasci-nation. The "snugness" and "com-placency" of the government in the face of economic and political developments which have posed serious challenges to the integrity and progress of the country in recent times were under constant fire during the debate. fire during the debate.

The Vice-President's statement

that "in spite of difficulties and distractions, we have continued to move forward towards our objective of a democratic and socialist order at home and peace and cooperation in international affairs" was not only questioned but became the key issue of criticism from Communist here

Socialism **In Practice**

In the background of the Con-gress declaration on democracy and socialism at Bhubaneswar, government policies allowing the growth of monopolies and con-centration of wealth were pin-pointed and vehemently criticised. A. K. GOPALAN, speaking for the Communist Group in the Lok 'Sabha'said: Sabha said:

"The simple fact is that des-pite the tall talk of socialism on its lips, the government is actually building capitalism in our country." "When the gov-ernment refuses to take the ele-mentary steps necessary for a eriment refuses to take the ele-mentary steps necessary for pre-venting the further growth of monopoly, all its talk of social-ism is nothing more than an attempt—to put it bluntly—to humbug the people."

humbug the people." In the Upper House, M, N. GOVINDAN NAIR commenting on the Vice-President's statement that we have continued to move towards socialism, said: "There cannot be a more blatant travesty of truth than this." In this con-nection Govindan Nair and other Communist speakers in both Houses referred to the reported findings of the Mahalanobis Com-mittee on the concentration of wealth and the increasing power of monopolies in industry. Govin-dan Nair pointed out that accord-ing to press reports the Mahala-nobis Committee had found that 20 families control 1,073 companies 20 families control 1,073 companies which have got 80 per cent of the share capital in the country.

"We have not been progressing

Police try to prevent satyagrahis in Hyderabad,

112 REFE 18 Rs. 600 crores of total capital in-

Countering the statement of the Countering the statement of the Vice-President that stability of prices can be achieved only through higher production to match the rising level of consump-tion, Ramamurthy said that this was nothing new but only a repe-tition of what ADAM SMITH had said long long ago. said long long ago,

He charged that "the increase He charged that "the increase in prices is planned and deli-berate" to help the Indian capital talists to accumulate capital since they have no empire to loot like the British had when they started building their capitalism. The Indian capitalists have only the common people to loot and the government is helping them in this, he charged. The increasing penetration of

The increasing penetration of foreign capital into Indian eco-nomy and the dangers from colla-boration of Indian and foreign big

out in the speeches by Communist members. RENU CHAKRAVART-

TY said in the Lok Sabha: The entire history of the East India Co. may not be repeated in the same form, but with big business and these collaborations ousiness and these collaborations coming up. I am afraid we will have to watch this even more carefully. We are a little per-turbed that nowadays no licences are given by the Commerce and Industry and Finance Ministries unless there in continuity. unless there is foreign collaboration

Wrong Direction

She also warned against TTK taking the economy in the wrong direction. "After becoming Finance Minister he announced that past hesitations about foreign investhesitations about foreign invest-ment in 'vital areas' were no longer justified because the public sector had established its 'vigilant pre-sence' in most of them. "The first vital sector is oil. The London ECONOMIST says that if TTK, can do this, 'the major oil

companies will on their part be only too willing to expand opera-tions in India'. Renu Chakravartty criticised the government for allowing foreign oil companies to expand their refining capacities.

Dr. U. MISRA and K. K. WARI-OR in the Lok Sabha spoke strong-ly against the "callousness" of the ly against the canonsness of the government regarding the miseries and hardships of the working class and hardships of the working class due to falling real wages and in com-creasing prices of essential com-modities. They criticised the "in-dex fraud" and the way the gov-ernment had sanctioned a pality increase of Rs. 2 in the Central Government employees DA.

On the internal situation, the demand this time was much more insistent and widespread for lifting the emergency. While the Communist members criticisthe Communist members criticis-ed the misuse of emergency by the government in arresting and detaining without trial working class and peasant leaders includ-ing MLAs and MPs, and demand-ed their release, other Opposition and Congress members too 'felt that the emergency had withered on its stalk. The Home Minister however would not countenance any demand for lifting the emergency. emergency.

Corruption in high places of administration occupied the minds of members on either side and there was more skepticism than faith in the machinery of the

* ON PAGE 17

Kisan Satyagraha **Gathers Momentum** From MOHIT SEN

HYDERABAD: "The Satyagraha struggle has succeeded well beyond our expectations" said. N. Rajasekhar Reddy, addressing a press conference on February 18.

T HE secretary of the An-dhra Pradesh Council of the CPI emphasised the steady growth of the movement dy growin of the movement from February 3, when 230 Dersons offered satyagraha in some 20 centres to the posi-tion on February 17, when 2,700 persons joined it in 111 centres

He added "this is not yet the peak of the movement." Even so, 13,600 persons have so far joined and it is expec-ted that in the coming week alone this number may be doubled. He said that the struggle

He said that the struggle had three significant fea-thres "its demands are sim-ple and just; its character is entirely non-partisan; and it is perfectly discipli-ned and peaceful." Laying stress on its non-partisan character he said that Congressmen have join-ed the struggle with their own flags in several places. In many centres mandal Con-gress Committee leaders came gress Committee leaders came out with leaflets and public statements in support of the satyagraha.

Satyagraha at Tadepalli-"Satyagraha at Tadepalli-gudam, for example, began with an all-Congress squad led by Gandhi Raju. At Sur-yapet, Manukota, Jangaon and many other places Con-gressmen have joined. As the struggle gathers, momentum, I am sure more and more of them will join.

"Though it is a struggle against the Congress govern-ment for specific demands, it is not directed against the Congress organisation as

are an and the second and an an arrival a state of a subject NEW AGE

names of independent MLAs, Praja Party, Socialist and PSP leaders who have joined PSP leaders who have joined the satyagraha. In Chittoor even C. D. Naidu, a Swatantra MLA, led a batch of satya-grafits. In Yellamanchili grafis.' In Yellamanchili Gaddam Sanyasi Rao, a po-pular Sarvodaya leader, has participated in the movement.

Rajasekhar Reddy drew at-tention to the victory of the Communist candidate at the Kanakipadu byelection for the Assembly. The margin of nearly 2,000 votes was cer-tainly partly due to the im-pact of the satyagraha strug-rele gle.

People's Verdict v

The Congress had won this seat in 1957 and in 1962, though by a narrow margin and now it has been decihad won sively humbled. Polling was very high and the peasants have given their verdic; in

have given their verdic; in an unequivecal manner. He said that the Commu-nist Party and other parties have made so many sugges-tions to the government. Even now the government can change its adamant attitude. "We, together with other par-ties of the Action Committee, will again speak to the gov-ernment on the floor of the Assembly. And the people are already speaking loud enough Assembly. And the people are already speaking loud enough through the satyagraha and now through the big success at Kanakipadu. The Congress Congress organisation as at Kanakipadu. The Congress such," He also mentioned the respond."

He characterised the gov ernment's refusal to detain the satyagrahis to detain the satyagrahis though it arrests them in large numbers (over 3,000) for a short time —as due to a guilty conscience and the popularity of the de-mands. mands

In conclusion, Rajasekhar Reddy declared that the sat-yagraha will go on as long as necessary, as long as the gov-ernment does not yield. It is a self-sustained movement and has proved far easier to organise than expected.

Two weeks of satyagraha have seen the Andhra peasant stirred as never in a decade. A steady rise in participation, in demon-strations of support and of spread to ever new centres are the marked features of the campaign. Demonstrations and rallies in support of the satyagraha have mobilised, it is estimated, four to five lakhs of peasants, workers and other sections of the population all over, the state. The APTUC declared two days of solidarity action on February 16 and 17 which saw a big upswing of working class demonstration of active support for its most im-portant ally. Last week's 2000 strong

xortant ally, Last week's 2,000 strong demonstration in Hyderabad to back up the satyagraha of Y. V. KRISHNA RAO, G. V. NARA-YAN RAO and other, leaders was matched by the mobilisation in Guntur, on February 14 to greet the satyagraha of VAVI-LALA GOPALAKRISHNAYYA, M. HANUMANTHA RAO and other leaders.

other leaders. The government had tried, at first, to dismiss the call to satyagraha as a "stunt" that would soon fizzle, out. It has been thoroughly trzie out. It has been morougnly upset by the persistence and the steady expansion of the movement. It has held out threats of "drastic action" and has stepped up the lathi-charges and huge police mobilisation. But this has only