

### By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Stage is being set to whitewash the management of Dhori colliery and to possibly exonerate them from the responsibility for the terrible disaster which befell more than 500 of the miners on the right of May 28.

THIS is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the announcement made by the Government of India set-ting up a court of enquiry to enquire into the disaster.

Nobody can have any quar-rel with the constitution of the court of enquiry. But the court of enquiry. But the court of enquiry, consisting of Justice S. K. Das, retired judge of the Supreme Court, has caused considerable an-xiety among trade union cir-

The government has not only excluded from the assessors' list any represen-tative of the workers or the trade union movement, but it has also packed it with representatives of employ-ers, both from the private and public sectors.

One assessor is B. H. Engi-neer, coal advisor to the Tata Iron and Steel Company; another S. C. Dey, director of planning and production of the National Coal Develop-ment Corporation. The third assessor is a government man: P. K. Ghosh of the Geological Survey of India.

The government has not even included a Member of Parliament as assessor. In past cases of enquiries into colliery accidents, Members of Parliament were associated

### STRANGE BEHAVIOUR

This strange behaviour on the part of the powers-that-be has caused considerable resentment among trade unions

Both the ATTUC and the Indian Mine Workers Fede-ration have protested against non-inclusion of labour leaders and demand-ed representation for TU representatives on the court of enquiry.

Misgivings are being ex-pressed in trade union circles over the moves of the govern-ment, especially in view of the factor, especially in view of the factor which was made out of the Chinakuri mine disaster enquiry (1958) by official cir-cles.

The role being played by the Inspectorate of Mines vis-a-vis the employers and in particular the management of the Dhori collery has to be taken note:

For example, the very fact that the Dhori colliery had this Inspectorate of Mines ("dead non-gassy" are the words used by the Chief Ins-pector of Mines, G. S. Jabbi) is suspicious.

Dhori colliery is just part of the East Bokaro coalfields, all three seams of which have been declared to be gassy. The fact is that one of the collieries in eries in this complex, the Jarangdih mine, had to be closed down because it was closed down because it was found to be the gassiest mine in the country ...



The Inspectorate of Mines, again, had permitted the Dhori colliery to be worked without any mechanical ven-tilation system on the specious plea that it was non-gassy. And yet, this very inspectorate has no compunctions in insist-ing on mechanical ventilation in even non-coal mines!

The fact is that it is only once in 2 while that the staff of the Inspectorate of Mines visited the Dhori colliery. And the main motive for such visits was the earn-ing of travelling allowance. Dhori is situated in a circle (now called region) which has earned the nickname of T.A. Circle.

The officer in charge of this circle (Ramgarh circle in the records) stays in Dhanbad town and has his offices right in the Inspectorate of Mines premises. To visit any of the mines under its charge, he has to travel at least 60 miles.

May be that is why the Ins-pectorate of Mines did not take particular care to inspect the Dhori colliery for any signs of coal gas or other lurk-ing dangers when the mine was reopened after the strike. Even if they wanted, there were no equipments to test the presence of gas, for, it had already been declared a non-gassy mine. May be that is why the Insnon-gassy mine.

A very pertinent question to be asked is why this Chief Inspector of Mines had stopped the rescue operations abruptly on June 1. Was it to keep the number of the dead nearer to the guess made earlier by the management?

An expert in mining engi-neering has expressed very strong feelings against the callous attitude of the Mines Inspectorate towards safety of the workers. He is K. V. Subramaniam, Professor of Mining Engineering at the Osma-nia University.

In an exclusive interview to NEW AGE, Prof. Subra-maniam expressed great sur-prise at the reported state-ment of the Chief Inspector of Mines that the Dhori colliery was absolutely non-gassy.

"Unfortunately for the miners, the Mines Inspecto-rate has never been guided by any objective criteria in deciding whether a mine is gassy or not", he said and narrated a particular instance to prove his point.

the "During Chinakuri disaster enquiry, I was sum-moned to appear before the court of enquiry on the ini-tiative of the Indian Mine Workers Federation.

"In the course of my cross-examination by the present Chief Inspector of Mines, who was being briefed by his pre-decessor, I was asked whether I had any practical experience of gassy mines in India.

"I answered that I had such experience in the Sirka seam

at the Sirka colliery and that it was gassy since methane had been detected there on more than one occasion.

This was treated with veiled contempt by the Chief Inspector of Mines who made the court of enquiry believe on his authority that Sirka was a non-gassy mine. This was in August 1958.

"Within six months, just on the day, the Mines Safety, Conference was holding its second session in Dhanbad, an explosion occurred at the very same Sirka seam,

### SEQUENCE **OF EVENTS**

"In his report, the Chief Inspector of Mines had the cheek to write that this was unfortunate as the seam had never been known to be gassy and thus the accident could not have been anticipated!"

Prof. Subramaniam gave his view on the possible rea-sons and sequence of events, leading to the explosion at Dhori:

He was of the opinion that the Dhori mine, having been certified as non-gassy by this very same Chief Inspector of Mines, was allowed to accumulate coaldust underground in quantities sufficient to blow up a dozen Dhoris.

There was no provision for mechanical ventilation. The long stoppage due to strike

enabled the gas to accumulate, helped by the hot season when the surface temperature was higher than underground.

When work was resumed no safety precautions were taken by the management, helped as it was by the nonaccessibility and inherent failure to bother about the miners' lives on the part of the Mines Inspectorate. The death trap was set equally by the management and the Mines Inspectorate.

The accumulated 'coal gas got somehow ignited and this was followed by a coaldust explosion, blowing up the en-tire mine and causing the death of not only all the miners underground but even workers on the surface.

Prof. Subramaniam is of the strong opinion that no effort should be spared to en-sure that the enquiry now ordered is really exhaustive and does not end up in a whitewash, as was done at the time of the Chinakuri disaster.





The Dead Cry Out For Justice

# And Vietnam

PRIME MINISTER LAL Foitorial Bahadur Shastri has done well not to involve himself and India too closely with

the proposal for a so-called Commonwealth Peace Mission, aimed at visiting the capitals of governments supposedly "concerned" with the situation in Vietnam.

Anti-imperialists all over the world have rightly pointed out that no mission, headed by the British Prime Minister, can be looked upon as anything but a mask for US aggression in Vietnam. For the British Government has acted as the most loyal supporter of the American war-makers throughout the months since the bombings on North Vietnam began. Despite wide spread protests by the British people (even as the Commonwealth Conference was meeting, 80 Labour MPs sharply criticised British support to the US aggression), Wilson and his government have continued to back Johnson's mad brinkmanship in Vietnam.

The Indian people fully support the stand taken on the issue of Wilson's leadership of the mission, by the anti-imperialist African governments represented at the London Conference. One can only regret that the Indian delegation did not join its voice more fully and openly with the demand that the mission should in no circumstances be headed by Wilson.

Prime Minister Shastri has continued to stress the need for a strong Commonwealth declaration demanding an end to the US bombings of North Vietnam, as a prerequisite for the mission's work. The demand for a halt to the bombings has been endorsed by millions in all countries, and has become so insistent that even sections of opinion in the USA, which till now have supported Johnson's aggressive policy, have begun to talk of the need to respond favourably to India's call.

No peace mission can hope to achieve any results, as long as it does not direct its attention, first of all, to the urgent necessity to stop the American bombings and then secure the complete withdrawal of US troops.

The anti-imperialist governments participating in the Commonwealth Conference have also drawn attention to the fact that Australian troops are fighting side by side with the US aggressors in Vietnam, and New Zealand troops are on the way. No Commonwealth mission can claim to be genuinely interested in peace, unless, before it sets out on its travels, it can dissociate all members of the Commonwealth from the aggressive

war being waged against the people of Vietnam. Once the hurdles regarding the British leadership of the delegation, the participation of Australia and New Zealand in the US aggression, and the continuation of US bombings, are crossed (and there does not seem to be any certainty of this, as we write), another vital question will come up: Whom is the mission to meet?

No peace mission, which seeks to ignore the existence of the South Vietnam Liberation Front can succeed. The latest US-British suggestion that the Liberation Front may form part of the North Vietnam delegation is utter nonsense. The Front is a party directly concerned in Vietnam, for it alone represents the South Vietnamese people. It cannot form part of the North Vietnam delegation: it must be met by any genuine peace mission as the Liberation Front and as nothing else.

It is not clear at this moment what will be the final shape of the Commonwealth mission, its composition and the guiding lines for its work. But it is clear already that if the original proposal put forward by the British Government remains virtually unchanged, the mission will be a damp squib, and will be seen as an imperialist manoeuvre and nothing else,

If that happens, Prime Minister Shastri must declare firmly and clearly that India has nothing to do with the entire mission racket. And if the Prime Minister does not do so, the Indian democratic movement must.

(June 22)

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# Commonwealth Marxist' Disruption At Civil Liberties Meet

### From MOHIT SEN

HYDERABAD: The crass sectarian wrecking tactics of Left Communists showed itself in all its ugliness at Vijavawada on June 20.

A civil liberties convention had been jointly organis-ed by the Communist Party of India, the Marxist Communist Party, the Samyukta Socialist Party, the Republican Party and independents. From outside Andhra, S. A.

Dange, S. M. Joshi, E. M. S. Naml odiripad. N. C. Chatterjee and others were invited to attend the convention. At two a.m. on June 20, the

day of the convention, the reception committee decided that delegates cards would be issued at the hall gate by the secretary on receipt of 50 paise as fee.

From six in the morning left Communists entered the hall and filled it up. One thousand delegates were prevented from entering when they arrived at eight 3.m.

am. The secretary arrived with the cards at nine a.m. When approached to clear the hall and to issue cards and allow all to attend the convention, he agreed to do so. But when this proposal was and to issue cards and allow But when this proposal was and to issue cards and allow approached to clear the hall trial, scrapping of the DIR, ending President's rule in At the other convention, only about seven hundred left Communist cadres were pre-sent. This did not stop them

NEW DELHI: The 48-hour chain-hungerstrike of two workers at a time in The Hamdard Employees Union

The hungerstrike has been resorted to in protest against the repressive policy of the manage-ment and to press for the just demand of the workers. About two months back the

About two months back the management had imposed a lock-out. After the lockout was lifted several employees were fined, a number of show-cause, notices issued and on March 21 about 120 employees were suspended. The management also stopped supply

made in the hall, there wer catcalls, boos and nasty slo-gans. It was then suggested that the convention should be adjourned to a bigger venue so that all the delegates could be accommodated. The chairman accepted the

proposal but while discussions were proceeding, suddenly N. C. Chatterjee was brought to the dais and the meeting was declared open.

At this gross provocation, At this gross provocation, one thousand delegates marched to another hall, and held a convention. Among them were repre-sentatives of the CPI, the SSP, the RPI and leading indemmedante independents.

This convention was presided over by Ramalingayya, SSP leader. The convention passed resolutions demanding

from electing a socalled civil liberties committee of their own.

wn. For the public meeting in the evening, the reception committee chairman wanted Dange also to be one of the speakers. Dange agreed to address the meeting provided he was allowed to speak ininterrupted and no ugly scenes were created. The reception committee

chairman agreed to send for such a guarantee from the left Communists. He himself waited till five p.m. but no such message reached. It was quite evident that the left Communist leaders had no interest in civil liberties

nterest in civil liberties. They were not interested even in getting the maxi-mum possible unity and mobilisation to get their comrades released. All they wanted was some sort of tamasha of their own and to maintain the wall hatred against the CPI. wall of They have only succeeded in

unmasking their blind secta-rianism before those who may have had some illusions about them. The battle for democracy

and civil liberties will, however, continue to be fought relentlessly by all who want

democratic Hamdard Dawakhana Struggle

conducive to a settlement the union had even stopped demons-trations before the Dwakhana ed demons Dwakhana which was being staged every day. After a lull of two weeks, the

pathy with the cause. The general secretary of the union, Asgar Ali, declared that if the management does not come forward for a settlement, it would hecome incumbent on the infon to take to further direct action to

TRIVANDRUM: Kerala is now in the grip of organ of the KPCC, in a strongly worded editorial has commented: cholera. During the first 15 days of this month 450 cases were reported from Trichur district alone out of which 60. were fatal.(Latest figures put the death toll in the state at 244.)

THE epidemic has not yet been and promotes all sorts of diseases controlled and more cases and health hazards. are being reported from Trichur and other districts. Authorities claim that they have taken effective steps to con-

Sporadic cases of cholera were reported from different districts since January last. Alleppey was the first to be affected. From there it spread to Quilon, Soon after some cases were reported from the neighbouring districts of Trivan-drum and Kottayam.

Authorities were at first reluc-tant in accept the real diagnosis of the epidemic. They were of the opinion that it was gastro-enteritis; t was not cholera.

accination programme accident the affected Mass vaccination was introduced in the affected parts of the state, when this fatal disease first showed its ugly head. But it is now clear that the pro-gramme was not carried out effectively. It was relaxed when the epidemic showed signs of subsiding.

The All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health has deputed an investigation team to locate the possible 'foci' which are instrumental for its speed.

The team has already visited the districts of Trivandrum, Qui-lon, Alleppey, Kottayam and Erna-kulam. But they have not sub-mitted their reports so far.

The immediate cause of the epi-lemic's outbreak in Trichur disdemics outpreak in Trichur dis-trict is reported to be malnutrition and sub-standard food. The rice supplied through the fair price shops is of a very bad quality

areas.

The government is hard pressed for anti-cholera vaccine and has placed orders with the King Institute, Guindy and Central Re-

Cause Is Lack Of Food

The question of epidemic is directly connected with the ques-tion of food and there is no difference of opinion even, among official circles about it. The state is under an infor

### sagar district also is affected, reports say: It is stated that adulterated While disease, stalks the land and death figures are foodstuffs, particularly mus-tard oil, consumed by the people might have been the cause of the outbreak of the dismounting, spokesmen for state: government claim that "under check". Naturally cease. But as yet there is no report of any seizure of adul-terated food articles from the nobody believes them. As regards the official contention them. As that it is gastro-enteritis and not cholera, that too has been disputed by competent mediaffected areas. Not that they are not being sold. cal anthorities.

Sib-

SHILLONG: Hundreds of deaths have occurred in the

districts of Assam as a result of cholera; but the official

mind is slow to grasp the seriousness of the situation. In the typical officialese the disease is described still as gastro-enteritis and official accounts of deaths put

the figure at over 500. Unofficial estimates however show that the epidemic has already taken a toll of more

than 1.200 lives

I T broke out first in Kamrup district and has spread to Darrang, Goalpara and Garo hills districts. Next to Kam-

rup, the worst affected part

The people who saffer and die will not know the dif-ference. There is little room for faith for the public in the state government's

the state government's Health Directorate, the way the latter has dealt with the

of the state is Darrang.

It has been reported that hundreds of people in many villages have died without the least medical care. No less a person than the former President of the Pradesh Congress himself said in a press statement, after touring the affec-ted areas, that he had found large number of neople dving

feeling here that the autho-

rities have been making baseless claims to hide their

incompetence, and worse still, their utter callousness

to the suffering of the peo



of two workers at a time in the Hamdard Dawakhana premises entered the 30th day on June 22. The hungerstrike has been resorted to in protest against the ment and to press for the just demand of the workers. About two months back the

press for the dep



Authorities claim that they have taken effective steps to con-trol the disease. They say it has now been controlled in all the districts except Trichur. Accord-ing to the authorities over 19 lakhs of people had been inoculated upto June 10. The areas where the epidemic had spread are be-ing notified under the Public Health Act as cholera-affected areas.

search Institute, Kasauli for imme-diate supply of two lakh doses.

The state is under an infor-mal rationing. Card holders get six ounces of rice ration. The quality and quantity of rice supplied is below the minimum requirements and there is a public outcry to improve both at least during the lean period.

CHOLERA TAKES HEAVY TOLL More Than 1000 Dead In Assam: Official Complacency

> without any medical care whatsoever.

norted cases of how entire claims. families were wiped out by the disease, leaving no one even to perform the cremation of the deceased. It reminds one of the grim tragedy of the pre-independence days.

Few people from outside the affected areas dare to go to the affected places. Hence, the authorities unhesitatingly make claims that are baseless make claims that are baseless thinking perhaps that they will not be verified. While they claim that adequate medical personnel have been pressed into service in ' the affected areas and precautioheen nary measures have been taken extensively, even the leaders of the ruling party coming from the affected

From M. BHATTACHARYA

The local press has re- areas publicly dispute these

On the other hand, it is alleged that some medical practitioners including gov-ernment doctors, found in the situation an opportunity to make more money. They are alleged to be extorting from the poor villagers. Th who cannot pay are left to face death. In one case a 'physician' is alleged to have extorted a sum of Rs. 200 from family just for administering 500 C.C. of saline to a patient!

These heart-rending tales of human suffering and the crueities of avaricious men who pass for physicians give the lie to the government's claim that adequate measures have been taken to check the

The secretariat of the Assam State Council of the Communist Party of India had earlier written to the. Public Health anthorities

drawing their attention to the gravity of the situation on the basis of reports received from Party sources. Copy of the letter was also sent to the Minister in charge of Public Health and the Chief Minister. But little heed was paid to that.

A few days back Phani Bora, secretary, in a statement had demanded adequate measures for diagnosing the disease and taking steps to prevent the further spread of it.

With the rivers in spate, following rainfall in the mountains, it is apprehended that the germs of the disease are being carried to newer areas.

People in the affected areas have become extremely pani-cky. Village roads are now almost deserted after dusk almost deserted after dusk; people dare not come out lest they should contact the disease. They do not know, what they are to do to escape

"Kerala is a part of India. But the way the Union Food Ministry is functioning makes one feel that it is not so. It is unjust to allow the people of Kerala to starve when there is sufficient surplus rice in Andhra and other states to meet the need of this place."

Local Congress committees hav passed resolutions, asking Kerala MPs to resign from Parliament if the Centre does not satisfy Kerala's food requirements. asking Keral

The consultative committee MPs appointed by the central government met recently at Delhi and passed a resolution requesting the government to increase the rice ration from six ounces to eight ounces. The committee me under the presidentship of the Home Minister G. L. Nanda who promised to try to implement it.

State government officials plead State government officials plead inability to increase the quantity because of insufficient stock. But they are trying their best and it is hoped that the quantity will be increased to eight ounces in near

It should be noted, in this con-nection, that Union Food Minis-ter C. Subramaniam is publicly riticised for placing the state government in an une

His statement at Trivandrum that India was fast approaching self-sufficiency in food has created the impression that it is not due to lack of food stock that Kerala is not getting sufficient rice.

It is noteworthy that the agita-tion for more food is not confined to opposition parties alone. The Kerala Pradesh Congress Commit-tee itself has taken up the ques-tion; "Congress Bulletin", official

NEW AGE

ANTI-SOVIETISM OF THE 'MARXISTS'

T HE Indo-Soviet communique embodying increased Soviet aid for independent development of Indian economy and increased cooperation between the Soviet Union and India has been widely acclaimed by progressive opinion in our country. Its importance in helping India to combat the dangerous neo-colonialist designs of the Anglo-American powers against air Its importance in helping India to combat the dangerous neo-colonialist designs of the Anglo-American powers against our country in the present situation has been widely noted.

This is why the communique has come in for particularly severe attack from the right-reactionary parties in our country. Strangely enough, the 'left' Communists too have joined in this right-reactionary attack, with their own "left" arguments, of course.

According to the Bengali "left" Communist weekly DESH-HITAISHI, Soviet economic aid will help to strengthen the rule of monopoly capitalists and landlords in this country.

In a special article on the new Soviet aid offer, DESH-HITAISHI (June 113 sharply criticises all those who have bailed the assistance from Moscow:

the assistance from Moscow: "Some leftists have been overwhelmed by the progressivism of the Shastri government because of the prospects of increased Sowief aid. It is true that assistance will be available from a socialist country more than before and that therefore it will come mainly to the state sector. But at the same time it is also true that this aid is coming to the hands of the government of the bourgeois and landlord class of India. This money will no doubt help the owners in strengthening their class rule."

about nep the owners in strengthening their class fulle. The article goes on to argue that since "the monopoly capi-talists are wielding state power", by the strengthening of the state-owned industries, monopoly capital will not be cornered. "Rather the opposite will happen—this help to state-owned in-dustries will be harnessed to further strengthen monopoly capital."

Rebutting the claim made in the joint Indo-Soviet que that in the building of the country's independent economy the building of plants and enterprises in the public sector with Soviet aid has a special significance, DESH HITAISHI com-ments: "for the last five (sic!) years, Russia has given aid, but ments: "for the last five (sic!) years, Russia has given aid, but how far has an independent economy been built in India? Rather it is seen that we have become more and more depen-dent upon America."

It is to be noted that this is an exact echo of the argumen It is to be noted that this is an exact each of the argument which has been used by the Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY to attack the Soviet Union for having given economic aid to India—even while Peking continues to laud the Ayub Khan regime to the skies and extend all its help and cooperation to that regime against India.



The Press is full of reports that India and Pakistan have at long last reached a cease-fire agreement in re-lation to the Rann of Kutch, though the formal announcement will take a few more days to be made.

O NCE a firm agreement on the performance within the cease-fire in Kutch is front really reached and a definite and formal announcement of tiers of this country

Sino-Pak it is made, there is no doubt that the people of this coun-try will only welcome it. The Collusion tortuous course of negotia-tions through which the im-

pending agreement has had to pass is itself evidence of T HE difference between the situation of a few years ago and now, so far the fact that having been cheated a number of times by the 'third party' which has been acting as the go-between, the question of Indo-Pakistan relations is con-India has perforce had to be cerned, lies, to a considerextra-cautious and careful so able degree, in the fact that the US-British imperialists as not to be cheated and led into another trap once again. The anti-Indian bias of the are not the only outside party interested in keeping British-and the Americanup the Indo-Pak tension and encouraging and utilisauthorities has all along been too patent to escape the notice of any observer. And ing the Pakistani authorities towards that end.

nobody would be justified in putting the blame on India for the cease-fire negotiations Another outside party which has started playing the having become so long drawn. same game, for its own ends, and has by now become a major factor in this trian-Prime Minister Shastri in London has seen for him-self how deeply hostile the British establishment and gular play, is none else than the Government of the Peo-ple's Republic of China. Re-cently they sent another Note information media are to-wards India. He has had to remind them of their res-ponsibility as colonialists for the problems with which to the Government of India justifying their entering into a so-called border agreement with Pakistan.

India is faced today.

The Americans too have

come out once again over the

Kargil affair to demonstrate

their loyal support for their military ally, Pakistan. They

did not hesitate from issuing threats to India of reprisals, in case this country failed to comply with their demands in behalf of their protege "to

yacate aggression". For these gentlemen there was no question of "vacation of

aggression" in the case of Kutch; they were not pre-pared even to remind Pakis-tan that American arms were

not supposed to be used against India, as they had repeatedly assured this coun-try they would do in case of need.

For India now, once the Kutch cease-fire is really agreed upon, the question is

to advance to a settlement of

of tension is removed and the basis created for tackling

other questions that have made Indo-Pakistan relations

so troubled. The main obstacle will continue to be the US-

British support and encou-

ragement of Pakistan in its

belligerent and intransigent attitude towards India India

will have to make serious efforts to surmount this obs-

efforts to surmount this obs-tacle by appealing to the peo-ple of Pakistan in terms of the common heritage and common aspirations of the two peoples. India will have to see this appeal not only reached the quarters to whom

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the issue, so that this source

Main

Obstacle

With characteristic self-righteous aplomb, the Chinese Government' declared:

"It is a well-known fact that China and Pakistan are neighbours with China's Sinkiang bordering on areas the defence of which is under the actual control of Pakistan... Both China and Pakistan are sovereign states which have every right to delimit this boun-dary through negotiations.

"Everyone can see that Chna's stand is fair, reasonable and above board. How can it be alleged that China was making use of the Kashmir question to poison India-Pakistan re-lations or exploit India-Pakistan differences for the purpose of aggression aga-inst India?

"...The Indian Govern-ment's great-power chauvinistic and expansionist position has become increasingly absurd as China set-tled her boundary question with one Asian neighbour after another through ne-gotiations on an equal foot-ing...."

In attacking and maligning India the Chinese Govern-ment are never bothered about the inconsistency and absur-dity of arguments they use. In the present case the Indian reply has correctly poin-ted out that "Pakistan is a neighbour of China only by virtue of aggression" and "it is an admitted fact that Pakistan does not exercise sove reignty over the areas ad-joining China. Even the Chinese Note admits this...." The socalled Sino-Pakistan

reaches the quarters to whom it is addressed, she will also have to match her words with instigation of Pakistan by

itself vented their justifiable concern over the state of civil liberties in this country while Lal Bahadur Shastri was in their midst. Shastri was in their midst. Like the thousands of peo-ple all over India who during the last few days held meetings and conventions to demand release of detenus, they too raised inconvenient questions for the Prime Minis-ter only to receive perfunconly to receive perfunc-

tory, half-hearted and un-

and other issues are all parts of one integrated Chinese policy which is the same as that of the US-British impesatisfactory replies. It will be six months on June 30 since the Government of India came down in its swoop upon leaders and workers of the "Left" Communist group. Hundreds have been in jail since then with no charge brought and no trial given. The much advertised White Paper' of the Home Minister was reduced to a mere "Statement" with

hardly any evidence worth the name in it to substantiate the serious allegations

All appeals have failen on deaf ears and even the ver-dict of the people of Kerala given in the mid-term elections has been disregarded June 22

nal has been the govern-ment's attitude towards the ment's attitude towards the alling and the aged among the detenus. Such a brutally callous and utterly inhuman attitude can be justified on no grounds whatsoever. It can only be interpreted as an at-titude dictated by vendetta Comment and lack of elementary moral courage and ordinary human decency.

Andhra's

Almost equally reprehensi-ble is the wooden-headed in-difference towards the fate of the dependants of the de tenus. Snatching away their bread-winners from them in these days of acute economic hardship, how does the Government expect them to carry on? Or will it blandly declare that this is none of its responsibility?

with the result that the working out of the normal democratic process in the formation of the state gov-

ernment following upon the elections was made impos-

No serious general review of the cases has been made either.

Worse and far more crimi-

sible.

It is a monumental shame and no amount of protest can be enough to express the indignation and convey the disgust that wells up in all human hearts.

-SHARIF

ANDHRA YOUTH FEDERATION HOLDS FOURTH CONFERENCE

### From MOHIT SEN

China over Kashmir. Kutch

rialists—a policy of exacerbat-ing Indo-Pakistan differences and using the rulers of Pakis-tan as their tool and cat's paw in the game, which in

the ultimate analysis is direc-

ted not against the people of India alone but against the people of Pakistan as well.

NDIANS in England and

population of that country

NEW AGE

the democratic-minded

Release

Detenus

From MOHIT SEN HYDERABAD: The progressive youth movement in Andhra has not only revived but announced that fact with a big bang. The fourth conference of the Andhra Youth Federation held in Vijaywada from June 11 to 13 vividly manifested this healthy develop-ment. Andhra's economic develop-ment such as the steel plant, Godavari barrage, Nagarjuna-sagar project, and so on. At the same time it would have to take up the task of establishing night schools, helping to remove filliteracy, fighting superstition, social evils, and the like.

CLOSE on 500 delegates economy and the culture of attended the conference the Soviet Union and laid representing a membership of stress on the need for edu-83,000. cation being conducted at all

LOSE on 500 delegates attended the conference trepresenting a membership of s3,000.
 Over 460 Branches have cation being conducted at all levels through the regional and Rayalseema regions have districts of the state-Telengana and Rayalseema regions have ing come into the movement in a big way only this time. The enthusiasm of the delegates, their keen participation in the discussions and the concrete nature of the decisions augur well for the concrete nature of the decisions augur well for the conference was greeted by Kuddus, the chairman of the fifth steel plant, the conference.
 After flag hoisting by Kuddus, the chairman of the fifth steel plant, the conference.
 Messages of greetings were received from B, V. Subba

Vijayawada municipality and of the reception committee of the conference.
Messages of greetings were received from B. V. Subba Reddy, speaker of the Assembly, and N. Rajsekhar Reddy, secretary of the Adhra State council of the CPI.
Among those who personally delivered speeches of good wishes were K. Rajagopala Rao and C. Yellamanda Reddy, MP.
Telugu poet and fiery revolutionary Sri Sri delivered the billic and to wage an implacable battle against superstition.
He drew attention to the great achievements of the speakers of the speakers.
Kasa result a detailed production of a barrage on the codavari, the taking over of the Nagarjunasagar project by the Cantre, the language problem, World Youth Festival, etc.
A great deal of critical discussions, and it in turn elected an executive committee of 22—in both cases seats have been left to be filled in later. I. Subba Reddy was elected president and C. Yellamanda Reddy, MP.
Telugu poet and fiery revolutionary Sri Sri delivered the boddy and to wage an implacable battle against superstition.
He drew attention to the great achievements of the speakers of the tree remendous downpour. Tennetti Viswana-tani aggression. It would have to take up the problems of

An effective weapon for all these diversified activities would be the establishing of

JUNE 27, 1965



## **HUNGERSTRIKE FOR** WHEAT IN DELHI By ANEES JALALI

NEW DELHI: Hardayal Singh and Natha Singh, two Communist leaders of Shahdara, undertook a 72hour fast from June 18 to 20 to protest against the orders of the Delhi administration imposing undue restrictions on purchase of wheat.

S HAHDARA is a suburb of Delhi. The Delhi Admin-istration had issued an order on May 10 banning the sale and purchase of more than ten kilograms of desi wheat by any person at a time. On May 29 the Communist Party declared at a public meeting that if the order was not revoked, a hungerstrike Administration did not listen to reason even then. And so, the hungerstrike mere hours or the hungerstrike was begun on

The order was said to be to

The order was said to be to curtail the smuggling activities across the border into Uttar Pradesh. It was restricted to just the Shahdara area of Delhi. The people of Shahdara took this as an affront to them:: it was just like calling the entire people of the area, lying across the Junna river but forming part of the capital city, smugpart of the capital city, smug-glers.

the jumna river but forming comed the initiative shown by part of the capital city, smug-glers. And the order put un-due restriction on the people. Salaried employees and month-ly wage workers found it diffi-cult to buy their rations for the which are included all the five which are included all the five which are included all the five municipal councillors from Shahdara. Congress municipal councillor Goswami is the conmonth on pay-day: they had to make two or three trips to the shops to buy their monthly

the shops to buy their monthly needs. The Communist Party took the initiative to give form to the people's resentment against the order. On May 15 a meet-the order. On May 15 a meet-the order of the committee. On June 20 a public meet-ing was held under the aus-pices of the joint committee at the Shahdara, zonal council office of the Delhi Corporation the initiative to give form to the people's resentment against the order. On May 15 a meet-ing was held in Shahdara to protest against the Administra-tion's order.

On May 28 Communist leaders M. Farooqi and Prem Sagar. Gupta raised the issue in the meeting of the Public Relations Committee set up by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, Other parties also voiced their protest against the order.

office of the Delhi Corporation to protest against the order. After the meeting the entire gathering called on the two fasting Communist leaders. In their present, the leaders broke resent. the leaders their fast.

their tast. The committee is shortly to meet to chalk out the future plan of action to get the res-trictive order of the Delhi Administration withdrawn.

## KARNATAKA CPI **GOVERNOR GIRI ON FOOD SITUATION** From C. R. KRISHNA RAO

BANGALORE: The Karnataka state council of the Communist Party of India has severely criticised the state government for removing not only restrictions on inter-district movement of foodgrains but also maximum prices fixed for both retail and wholesale.

N a memorandum submitted to ernment, which is one of having the Governor on the 18th of informal rationing in some cities this month the Party has urged and towns at the same time allowthe government to introduce comulsory procurement a rice to the peasants ent at reasonable and statutory rationing in all municipal towns and informal rationing in rural areas.

The present policy of the gov- immediate

JUNE 27, 1965

ing free trade will result in rise of prices during the lean months. The memorandum also urged severe action against hoarders and profiteers.

The Party further called for immediate implementation of



### From AIOY DASGUPTA

CALCUTTA: The West Bengal state executive of the Communist Party of India, meeting on June 16 and 17, has decided to intensify the political campaign being carried for the last one month and to launch from mid-dle of July an intensive campaign for improvement of the civic amenities in Calcutta, particularly the water supply and transport system.

THE report placed by the crop bleak and the crisis this secretary of the state time might be more acute in council, Bhowani Sen, on the September-October than last campaign started on May 10 revealed that 60 mass meetings were held. The average attendance in the meetings was 1.000.

The campaign was most intensive in the two biggest districts of the state, namely 24 Parganas and Midnapore At the same time good meet-ings were held in hitherto untouched areas like Darjeeling and Murshidabad.

It is evident that the people are eager to hear what the Party has to say on the current problems.

The report further ninpointed the growing crisis on the food front. Already in the deficit districts rice is not available and the price is as high as Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 1.30 a kilogram. Even in surplus districts rice has disappeared.

### Dehoarding

### Campalen

Hence the executive committee has decided to take concrete actions to alleviate the sufferings of the people by launching dehoarding campaign in surplus areas, in the rice mills in the godowns of jotedars and big traders.

Meetings, demonstrations, Meetings, demonstrations, gheraos for mobilisation of public opinion will be re-sorted to at first and peo-ples' volunteers will be organised. The government would be asked to under-take dehoarding. Simul-taneously the people will act act.

year, even with a bumper 'aman' crop.

The committee has demand-ed introduction of modified rationing throughout the state and inclusion of mustard oil in the rationed articles

### Merosene Scarcity

Noting the scarcity of kero-sene and the conspiracy of the foreign monopoly con-cerns in creating this artifi-cial scarcity the committee demanded immediate natio-nelisation of the foreign all nalisation of the foreign of companies and has criticised the government for failure to take drastic steps against these imperialist monopolies so far

The committee has demanded distribution of kerosene through ration shops and cooperatives.

The serious accident in The serious accident in Calcutta involving a state transport bus in which six persons were killed, has suddenly jolted the traffic authorities, and has high-lighted the serious problem of city transport of city transport.

In a city of 6.5 million people there are only 700 bus out of which more than 1 buses remain idle everyda in 100 everyday due to defects and lack of spare parts. The tram service is also inadequate. Overcrowd-ing is no longer the feature of peak hours, but a whole day affair.

Like many other problems, The absence of rains so far the government has failed to has made the prospect of 'aus' tackle this also. They have

left the tramways service in the hands of a foreign com-pany and the government owned state transport system is mismanaged

The demand of building a circular railway has been taken up by the state govern-. ment, but the Railway Ministry under S. K. Patil has been consistently refusing to con-sider the proposal. Hence the problem is becoming more and more acute.

Without taking any steps to augment the number of buses and trams the police and transport authorities have now launched a campaign against footboard travel.

Nobody has any objection to this proposal as such. But no-body again hangs on pre-cariously on the footboard or by the handle for the love of

It is to retain their services and to reach the offices and factories in time that the people do that.

•The Communist Party has emphasised this aspect and has demanded some measures to immediately bring some relief, while demanding effec-tive steps to construct the circular railway.

The executive committee has decided to launch a vigorous campaign on the transport problem, as well as the water supply problem in the city from mid-July, after proper prepara-

This phase of the campaign will culminate in a mammoth rally in Calcutta on August 15, Independence Day, In the districts rallies will be held on July 29, the day of the historic general strike of 1946.

Along with the programme of independent mobilisation of the masses, the Communist Party will also continue its efforts to carry on a campaign through the broadest possible

UNIT'S MEMO TO

the Mysore Land Reforms Act, distribution of waste lands to the landless, appropriate mea-sures to rehabilitate displaced persons from irrigation project areas and Mangalore all-weather

The party has urged the release of all 'left' Communists detained in the state. Criticising the meagre facilities given to detenus in jail, it demanded better facilities and payment of family allowance to them.

Another point in the memoran-dum referred to the racket going on in the education field, in ad-mission to technical and other colleges run by private institu-tions

NEW AGE

The memorandur ported the demand of the Mysore NGOs for the reinstatement of their president. Mary Devasia.

While reiterating its demand for renaming the state as 'Kar-nataka' the Party has urged the state government to take steps to make Kannada official language of administration, courts and university.

| mited front on the ssues.                                                    | he above                                     |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                                                                              |                                              |
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## Party Press Month

The Party Press Month (one month during the period May 15 to June 30) is being currently observed throughout the country. Of the highpoints of the campaign, the most important one is the mass-scale drive for popularisation of the Party papers published by the centre, namely the central organ NEW AGE weekly (English), JANYUG weekly (Hindi) and HAYAT weekly (Urdu).

In order to intensify the WIN MORE READERS campaign, the central secretariat has decided to offer incentives to enterprising Party members and sympathisers who would take initiative in securing subscribers for these papers.

The incentives offered by the central secretariat are as follows and are valid till August 15, 1965. It is, of course, understood that crediting of subscriptions to one's name will be considered only after the amount has been received at the managerial offices of these Dapers.

## PRIZES

🛠 For those who would secure FIVE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or TEN HALF-YEARLY SUB-SCRIPTIONS or TWENTY QUARTERLY SUBSCRIP-TIONS of any one of the three papers or the three papers together:

One-year free supply of one copy of either of the three papers.

- For TEN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or equivalent thereto:
- Coupons worth Rs. 30 negotiable with the People's Publishing House, New Delhi for buying books according to choice.
- For TWENTYFIVE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or equivalent thereto:

Rs. 100 in cash or utility goods of that amount according to choice.

- For ONE HUNDRED ANNUAL SUBSCRIP-TIONS or equivalent thereto:.
- Rs. 300 in cash or utility goods of that amount according to choice.

Those who would secure 100 or more annual subscriptions or equivalent thereto, would also have:

a) His photograph and a short life-sketch published in the Party papers.

- b) The fact of this achievement recorded in the Party card, if he is a Party member.
- c) Be declared as a honorary member of the NEW. AGE family.

Those who would secure highest number of subscriptions (beyond 100 annual subscriptions or equivalent thereto) shall have the distinction of receiving :

- a) Cash prizes or utility goods worth a big sum, the exact amount of which is to be decided by the Party's central secretariat;
- b) Special honour by the Party and the Party press; and
- c) Special awards and benefits.

### Agents Note

For six weeks, any time upto August 15, 1965, agents can receive extra copies in addition to their existing orders on SALE OR RETURN basis. The number of extra copies ordered must be reasonable.

☆ On the extra copies sold, a commission of 40 per cent will be allowed for six weeks effective from the date of the order.

After six weeks, when sale of extra copies would be stabilised, new terms can be worked out for the entire bulk of copies to be sold every week.

# Mysore NGOs Fight **For Association Rights**

### From G. SATYANARAYANA

BANGALORE: The Mysore NGOs are making head-BANGALORE: The Mysore NGOS are making near way in their struggle for "association rights" and for Employees' Association, along with three other sister unions of attitude and intimidation by the state government.

UNITED in their struggle for reinstatement of their presi-dent, Mary Devasia, in service and for the appointment of a Pay Com-mission and other demands, the Mysore NGOs have the sympathy and support of the public who are critical of the government's attitude towards its employees.

Indicative of the mood of the NGOs was their demonst Bangalore in which over 10,000 state government employees, in-cluding over five hundred drawn from different parts of the state, took part. Soaked in rain, the NGOs wearing protest badges marched a two-mile distance under the leadership of Mary Devasia to the residence of the Chief Minister, Nijalingappa, to present him a memorandum. present him a memoral

The Chief Minister, however, vas not in Bangalore and hence was not in Bangalore and hence his private secretary received the NGOs' memorandum. The NGOs then took the snap decision to call on the Governor and marched to Beibhauen Thumant Grant Rajbhavan. They met Governor V. V. Giri and submitted their

nemorandum. The government which added fuel to fire by threatening to withdraw the recognition of the NGOS' Association for having a "non-employee" continue as its president has further worsened the situation by a statement of the Chief Minister in which he said that the question of rein-statement of Mary Devasia was a matter concerning an indivi-dual officer and could not be considered as an Association considered as an Association demand! The NGOs are however not prepared to accept this view of Nijalingappa.

Protest letters in thousands from all parts of the state are pouring into the Chief Minister's office. According to an undersecretary to government, who did not want to be quoted, most of these letters are from low-paid government staff and the demand is for reinnt of their union president. statement of their union president. While the NGOs' agitation is continuing, the fortnight-long struggle of the Syndicate Bank employees took a dramatic turn on June 19 when the employees of other banks refused to accept transactions of the Syndicate Bank. The Mysore state Bank Employees Federation has instruct-ed all its members to refuse to accept any transactions of the accept any transactions of the Syndicate Bank

### Bank Employees Agitation .

It is gathered that similar in-structions have been issued to bank employees in other states The Syndicate Bank employees throughout the country are fighting for the last formight against the anti-labour practices of the Bank management, large-scale dismissals, suspensions and transfers.

In Bangalore where the struggle is intense, the government is open-ly supporting the management. It has posted large number of police before the Syndicate Bank branches. The police has banned all demonstrations even outside the bank premises.

As per NEW AGE

UNITED in their struggle for reinstatement of their presi-dent, Mary Devasia, in service and for the appointment of a Pay Com-suspension throughout the counsuspension throughout the country, apart from many transfers and

The repressive actions of the management which started some days back against the employees of the Bombay branch, who de-monstrated to press for some of their long-standing demands, has now spread throughout the coun-ter try.

These long-standing demands These long-standing demands are, bonus for the years 1956-62, stoppage of direct recruit-ment to officer cadre, confirma-tion of temporary employees, who number more than 40 per cent of the entire staff, and promotion to qualified subordi-nate staff as clerks.

### INTUC Betrayal In HMT Strike

The three-day heroic struggle of the Hindustan Machine Tool em-ployees from January 10 has end-ed unsatisfactorily, due to the be-trayal by the INTUC-led HMT

The three-day heroic struggle of the Hindustan Machine Tool em-ployees from January 10 has end-tayal by the INTUC-led HMT Karmika Sangha. The issues leading to the strug-gle—the unjust promotion policy and non-payment of bonus for the years 1982, 1983 and 1984—re-main unresolved. It was against these that 3,000 workers started a stay-in-strike and the management declared a lock-out, but both these matters have now been referred to arbitration by the Labour Commissioner. tem; recognition of the unions etc. The programmé of action joint-ly drawn up by the four unions strike by the representatives of the four unions before their res-pective industries on June 21, 22 of the four concerns will stage a mass fast. On June 26 there will by the four unions. The employees of BEL will wear badges from June 21 to 26. Also the employees of BEL and Labour Commissioner.

Even the question of payment for the period of strike and lock-out is referred to arbitration. The only satisfactory note in the settle-

no victim

sation on account of the strike On the other hand, the HMT public sector industries in Bangalore has prepared a programme of action in support of "common demands" submitted to their respective managements.

The unions of the four pub lic sector industries, namely, the Hindustan Aeronautic Emplo-yees Association, Bharat Elec-tronic Employees Union, HMT Employees' Association and Bharat Earth Movers Employees Association had submitted of charter of demands on identical lines to the respective manage-ments eight months before.

These demands were, among other things, linking DA to cost of living index; payment of DA at the rate of 30 paise per point of cost of living index for Banga-lore; enhancing the wages by 25 per cent; 20 per cent wages in-cluding DA to be granted as bonus for the years 1962, 1963, 1964; house rent allowance at 15 per cent of the wages; rational promotion and recruitment procepromotion and recruitment dure with due weight to se abolition of casual worke ent proce abolition of casual workers sys-tem; recognition of the unions etc.

Also the employees of BEL and BEM are sending signed post cards

## LOCKOUT IN BIDI UNITS IN AHMEDABAD

### From OUR CORRESPONDENT

AHMEDABAD: A lockout is currently on in nine bidi factories in the city rendering more than 1,200 workers unemployed.

T HE state government noti-fication under the Minimum Wages Act issued on June I, 1965 fixed the minimum wage for the bidi workers at Rs. four per thousand of bidis produced.

These employers declined to make this payment and locked out their establishments. The out their establishments. The Gujarat government is watching the situation as disinterested spectators.

A number of other bidi manu-A number of other bidi manu-facturers in the city have already implemented the notification and about 12,000 workers have been benefited by this implementation.

benefited by this implementation. Bank management, large-dismissals, suspensions and ers. ngalore where the struggle e, the government is open-tring the management. It is worthwhile to remember that recently in Amritsar a pro-longed strike was carried out almost on identical ground: the textile companies declined to implement the award. The only the Syndicate Bank is. The police has banned instrations even outside wr the figures available at the dismissals, suspensions and ti is worthwhile to remember that recently in Amritsar a pro-longed strike was carried out textile companies declined to implement the award. The only difference in this case is that the instead of workers striking work. On June 19 a huge demonstra-tion of the bidi workers were held in Ahmedabad on the de-

JUNE 27, 1965

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## INTUC CHEATS **GUJARAT TEXTILE** WORKERS OUT **OF DA ARREARS** From OUR CORRESPONDENT

A HMEDABAD: Tex-tile workers of Sau-15 monthly instalments. rashtra are agitating for

The different centres of tex-tile industry in Saurashtra are paying dearness allowance at different rates varying from 70 per cent to 87.5 per cent of the Ahmedabad rates.

As a result of pressure from the workers the INTUC leaders were forced to raise the de-mand for higher DA which resulted in the dispute being referred to an industrial tribu-

The INTUC has now withdrawn the demand on the basis of a settlement with the millowners. And the dispute before the industrial tribunal has also been dropped as a result.

The INTUC has not only withdrawn its demand for withdrawn its demand for higher DA but even surren-dered some of the existing rights of the workers.

The workers were to get some raise in their DA with urrears as a result of the insome raise in their DA with arrears as a result of the in-crease in the Ahmedabad DA under a Supreme Court award. arrears as a result of the maximum control in the information of the international terms of the international terms of the control of the international terms of term

The INTUC seems to be still Tashira are agracing to<br/>dearness allowance on par<br/>with Ahmedabad rates<br/>since 1950.The INTUC seems to be still<br/>not interested in taking up the<br/>bonus issue though under the<br/>Bonus Ordinance the workers<br/>are now entitled to get two<br/>years bonus before the end of<br/>tile industry in Saurashtra are It is very clear that the

agreement was signed behind the back of the workers, for knowing the terms of this antiworker agreement, no worker would have agreed to it.

P. D. Gandhi, secretary of the Mahagujarat unit of the AITUC has called on the Saurashtra workers to repudiat the INTUC's agreement and fight out the battle for DA on par with Ahmedabad rates and for full arrears,

He has called on the worker of Baroda, Kalol and such other places also to throw out the INTUC leadership which has betrayed the workers' interests.

Gandhi says it is clear that the INTUC's betrayal would existing

the INTUC's betrayal would affect the interests of these workers too, who are now get-ting DA at the rate of 90 per cent of the Ahmedabad rates.

State Govt Employees Form From ALOY DASGUPTA

a significant step forward when their representatives in an all-India convention in Calcutta from June 11 to 13 and decided to form an All-India Confederation of State Government Employees Organisations.

situation:

indices;

fraudulent consumer price in-

of granting dearness allow-

educational

and

dices and linking of dearness

THE Calcutta convention fiscal measures, making newas the first get-together of employees under different state governments. It has naturally created considerable enthusiasm among the state government employees.

As many as 38 representa-tives from 12 states attended tives from 12 states attended the convention. Discussions spread over 26 hours.

The main discussion cen-tred on the theme of building united and strong move-ment of state government

Giving need-based mini-A long list of demands was formulated by the meeting. Important among the de-mands made by the state govmum wages and ensuring adequate social security like housing. ernment employees' represenmedical facilities and family tatives are pension:

Holding of the price level by taking appropriate

TITNE 27, 1965

CALCUTTA: Employees of state governments took



### From OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRAS: A widely representative meeting of trade unions in Madras city was held at the Jeeva Hall on June 14 to oppose the Bonus Ordinance and to concert measures to strengthen the struggles in the city against the managements of Best & Co., Syndicate Bank, Reserve Bank of India, Marshall & Sons and Ananda Vikatan press.

THE meating decided to not be available to a vast conduct a sustained cam- number of workers because paign of meetings and de- the employers would manimonstrations and to organise a one-day strike if necessary in support of the struggles.

K. Murugesan of the Har-

Representations of the AITUC, the UTUC, the Madras State Bank Employees Federation, the Reserve Bank Employees Association and many other unions and asso-ciations were present.

K. M. Sundaram, general secretary of the Tamilnad unit of the AITUC, initiating the discussion said that the Bonus Ordinance was defi-nitely in favour of the em-ployers, giving them statutory sanction for higher profits.

Those workers who were getting considerable bon before would now get less bonus, he said. The higher rates of interests would guarantee that even the sur-The shifting of the date of retrospective effect would also benefit the employers

Even the benefit of mini-

the employers would mani-pulate the rolls in their fac-tories to keep the number of workers below the specified 19.

The employers are even now K. Murugesan of the Har-bour Workers Union presided over the meeting. As many as 81 representatives attend the meeting. existing labour legislations which applied to factories employing 20 or more workers.

Sundaram appealed to the workers and employees to stand united to oppose this ordinance as harmful to the working class and helpful to the employers.

### Government Apathetic

The illegal and unjustified lockout by the management of Best & Co. was condemned at the meeting. More than a thousand workers have been thrown on the streets for the last month and more as a result.

Yet the government has not shown any inclination to in-tervene in the matter. Several representations have been made to it, but all that the seems to be the favour of the management

The en masse suspension of more than 100 employees of the Syndicate Bank was also cussed by the meeting. Several women are also among the suspended employees

What is noteworthy is that there is no tenable charges against these employees. Their fault seems to be participation in trade union activities Most of them are activists in the Bank Employees Federa-

The meeting was of the opinion that in no civilised country such mass victimisa-tion for taking part in trade union activities would be al-lowed by any government.

The notices issued by the Reserve Bank of India management for withdrawing the recognition of the two organisations of employees in the Bank also came for discussion at the meeting.

Chargesheets have been issued against the secretaries of the two organisations. The management has arbitrarily management has arouraruy withdrawn the privilege which the Bank employees hitherto enjoyed of holding meetings inside the Bank premises

The anti-employee attitude taken by the RBI management came in for bitter criticism at the meeting. It de-manded withdrawal of the chargesheets against the em-ployees' leaders and also the notice of withdrawal of reognition to the organisations.

A joint action committee A joint action committee to carry on the struggle against the managements of the above institutions and to fight the Bonus Ordinance was constituted Ordinance was at the meeting.

### **Joint** Action Committee

Sundaram is the convenor of the committee. Other members include R. Ramanathan (UTUC), R. Parthasarathi (Madras State Bank Employees Federation), P. V. Balasubramaniam (LIC Employees Union), S. Krishna-moorthy (former mayor of Madras), A. S. K. Iyengar (Harbour Workers Union), K. V. Sankaran (Best & Co Wor-kers Union), K. Murugesan (State Transport Employees Union). Naravanan (Hote) Workers Union), K. S. Jana-kiraman (North Madras Workers Federation), A. Govindaswamy (Press Labour Union) and two representatives of the Post and Telegraph and Railways unions

The meeting decided to issue leaflets and posters ex-plaining the defects of the Bonus Ordinance and the justness of the workers' struggles, to hold a demonstration before the state secretariat and collect funds for the struggling workers of Best &

PAGE SEVEN

# All-India Confederation

ees who have put in three society, the objective of the years of service

The meeting also demandscrapping the existing **Government Servants Con** duct Rules, reinstatement of all dismissed employees and recognition for all the state government employees.

The meeting decided to obcessary institutional changes and also by taking deterrent action against anti-social eleserve September 4 as "All India Demands Day" of state government employees. The ments who aggravated the ogramme of the day will include demonstrations, ral-lies and mass deputations to Setting up of experts committees in all the states to correct the existing chief ministers and to the authorities at district and sub-division and taluka level.

A delegation of the All allowance to such corrected India - Federation will upon the Prime Minister, the Union Home Minister and Union Finance Minister to appraise them of the problems Ending the existing dis-crimination in the matter the state government emnlovees.

.The delegation will press for adoption of a rational and progressive national policy in regard to the civil servants of the country, so that they can play their due role in the socialistic transformation of Making permanent all the state government employ-

state to which the employee are pledgd.

The convention was followed by a mamoth gather-ing of West Bengal state government employees on June 14 at the Calcutta Maidan, Huge processions converged at the maidan dislocating traffic for over an hour.

Rajendra Chandra Bhattacharya, a victimised employee presided over the meeting. The rally endorsed the deci-sions of the representatives' meeting.

Sriramalu of Andhra, Aurooinda Ghosh of West Bengal. Behl of Assam, R. Dhillon of Behl of Assam, R. Dhillon of Punjab, Mary Devasia of My-sore, R. C. Singh of Bihar, Padmanabhan of Kerala, Karnik of Maharashtra, Sri-vastava of Uttar Pradesh and G. Nadhel of Rajasthan spoke on the decisions of the repre-contatings' meeting sentatives' meeting

K. G. Bose of Central Government Employees' Coordi-nation Committee greeted the

# Ahmedabad: The Future

### By SADHAN MUKHERIEE

Ahmedabad is a city of poignant memories. It is a city with a chequered past.

represented the developing class of Indian bourgeoisie and its workers were made a basis for an experiment with a new type of trade-unionism in which strike is a taboo.

Ahmedabad Majur Mahariment is not a name alone; it is a philosophy too. It embodies the philosophy of class collaborati

Hence right from British viceroys down to Congress ministers, every body al-ways hailed the Mahajan as the ideal machinery for ensuring industrial peace. Over the years therefore it became a bastion of Cong-

A SSOCIATED with Gan-dhiji, it became a place progress of the front. of world fame; its millowners Today Abmedebad is a situ Today Ahmedabad is a city not only with poignant me-mories; it is also the city of bright hopes. Just recently the democratic front swept the polls at the municipal corporation elections.

> Out of the 78 seats in the corporation, as many as 48 belong to the front, 13 to Congress, 10 to PSP and 7 to independents. Not a single seat from the working-class areas could be won by the Mahajan. The middle-class had of course rejected the Congress even during the earlier elections.

How could this change come about? What has hap-pened to Ahmedabad?

the workers whose repre the workers whose repre-sentatives hand in hand with the middle-class re-presentatives control all offices of the corporation which has a budget of rupees nine crores annually for a population of 12 lakhs.

What are the new elects going to do to better the lot of the citizens of Ahmedabad? How will they resist the ons-laught of millowners? Will Ahmedabad change its face? These and myriads of other questions have to be answer-

It is therefore two veterans of hundreds of battles—S. A. Dange and Indulal Yagnik. the chief of the Janata Parl-shad and president of the Rashtriya Sangram Samiti sat down for parleys to chart out the strategy of action: both for the Ahmedabad Cor-poration as well as for the working-class, and discuss the programmes for the cor-

bonus of four per cent of bonns of four per cent of their annual earnings for the years 1962, 1963 and 1964 irrespective of profit or loss of the millowners. The minimum bonus for three years would thus be Rs. 240 to the lowest-income worker and proportionately higher to other categories of work-ers according to wage-rates.

It was agreed that the union which is being run under the auspices of the Janata Parishad would press for the de-mand of immediate payment of minimum bonus. Indulal Yagnik announced at a press conference that the meeting of the executive committee has been called on June 20 toapprove this plan.

The second point was a joint statement issued by Yagnik and Dange on the question of oil. The statement called for strong measures against the Anglo-Americanoil demanded and

immediately, failing which the water taps might be be disconnected and workers be urged to help the municipality in realising this amount. Another most interesting

fact revealed was that till today there is no petrol pump run by the Indian Oil Corp. The earlier Congress corporation had refused to provide the IOC with land for this pur-pose. The IOC now has some

Acc with land for this pur-pose. The IOC now has some storage depots. At present the Ahmeda-bad Municipal Transport service buys about 70 per cent of its transport fuel from the IOC and 30 per rom the IOC and 30 per cent from ESSO, Burmah Shell etc. Very soon, only IOC fuel would be purchas-ed by the AMTS. The an-nual consumption is about seven million litres. Another idea that transpir-

ed was that henceforward no -land should be given to any oil company except the IOC

either sewage gas or the natu-ral gas from Cambay and the neighbouring areas could be harnessed

nessea. If the existing gas cylin-If the existing gas cylin-der manufacturer did not cooperate with the corpo-ration, it was suggested that the corporation might even undertake to manufacture such cylinders for supply of may to the consumers such cylinders for supply of gas to the consumers. This would bring down the cut-throat prices of Bur-shane (Burmah Shell) and ESSO gasses. It was reveal-ed during the meeting that these gasses were being supplied to the consumers. at 1,200 per cent profit to the companies. The generation of electrical

power and its supply in Ahme-dabad are in the hands of a private company. Suggestions were made to take over the distribution system to begin with which will ensure better supply as well as add to the income of the corporation.

The corporators are also planning to impose octroi duty on cotton balls. According to entimates this would add

about Rs. 15 lakhs to the in-come of the corporation. The corporation would seek to undertake rehabilitation of the slum dwellers. For this purpose, it would utilise the arca around the city, known as the green belt to settle them. The corpora tion would make arrange-ments for electricity, water, conservancy and convey-ance to the dwellers in these new colonies. The corporation has already

increased wages of the AMTS employees and plans to do the same for other employees. For this purpose, it would change the house tax slabs in a manner that those who can pay would be required to pay a little more than at present. The system of taxation, of The r, conservancy and hous-may undergo some water BUT besides condemning the Bintrigue, the people of India had to gear up for the defence of the country and in that rush

changes. Indulal Yagnik very clearly described the programme en-visaged by the corporators during the coming days and added: we are clearing the decks to start on a militant programme.



Dange addressing the workers' representatives on bonus. Indulal Yagnik on the extreme right hand corner

ress power—a city with its finance and labour completely under the command of the Congress Party and the INTUC. But Ahmedabad remained

a living city; its spirit en-dured. Cracks appeared in the Congress bastion with the coming into existence of the Communist Party and later the Mahagujarat Janata Pa-rishad—a democratic front of several progressive parties in-cluding the CPI. The Con- The city now belongs to

course! Into this changed city,

Into this changed city, where the Assembly sessions are held in a part of the civil hospital and a number of government offices are acco-modated in the mental block, a flying visit for a couple of days with S. A. Dange, Chair-man of the Communist Party of India was not only an ex-hilarating experience but also

Everything has reversed its porators and the trade union.

The first point that was agreed upon was the question of bonus. For the last three years the 1,10,000 textile workers of Ahmedabad did not receive any bonus under benign dispensation of INTUC Majur Maha the Majur Mahajan. INTUC Majur Mahajan. After the Bonus Ordinance was issued, the Mahajan did not formally make any demand upon the millowners.

But the workers are entitled to at least a mi

take-over of oil distribution and storage system of the oil companies by the Government of India.

It had also fully supported the proposed action, now postponed, by the Petroleum Workers' Union to resort to strike in defence of country's policy and as a protest aga-inst the artificial crisis creat-ed by the oil tracerse ed by the oil tycoons.

There were a number of meetings between the corpo-rators, Dange and Yagnik where discussions centred around the idea of creating a better Ahmedabad city by improving its amenities.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation must foil the in-trigues of the millowners and emerge before the country as a well-run civic body, rooting out the evils engendered over the last several decades and making it a genuine organisa-tion meant for the citizens, was the guiding theme of these meetings.

In the course of discussions, ertain very interesting facts emerged.

The millowners of Ahmedabad have not cleared their dues of water tax and an outstanding amount about Rs. six lakhs is yet to be paid to the corpora-tion on this count. Sugges-tions were made that the millowners must be com pelled to pay this an nonnt

to set up any more pumps and service stations. As regards improvement of transport facilities, an idea was mooted out that it could be possible to experiment with trolley buses instead of adding more diesel buses, the fume of which is injurious to the health of the people. The trolley buses could be had from rupee-payment areas without involving spending of foreign exchange

Another suggestion was to improve fuel facilities for domestic purposes. For this Momh

prestige and influence. By sustained work among the middle-class and working-class people, the Party has been able to make considerable headway.

To was extremely, hearten-ing to attend the Party's were handed over their cards Membership card distribution by Chairman Dange.



Dange addressing the new Party members



Husband and wife toil together; Another facet of Ahmedabad



focal point.

behind this aggression.

the real source of danger was ignored vis-a-vis the immediate

Then came the offer of Bri-tish Prime Minister for a me-

In Ahmedabad, the Party is steadily enhancing its



**KUTCH:** Intrigues of Right Reaction

### By Our Special Correspondent

Pakistan's aggression in the Rann of Kutch and its use of American arms against Indian army jolted the Indian people into the grim realisation that there are imperialist designs

diation. The ruling party and the parties of the right reaction welcomed the proposal.

There was the demand restoring the status quo ante to start the negotiation and an air of thankfulness was created in the country for the use of the good offices of the British Prime

Out of 230 cards distributed in the Ahmedabad city, 195 were new cards. These new members came from various strata of society: the youngest mem-ber is a student of 18 and the oldest a well-known textile worker Khan aged

Addressing the meeting of the Party members Chairman Dange emphasised the role of the Party which it should play in the democratic front in Ahmedabad.



### The youngest member

He presented before the PMs the picture of a new Gujarat, an emerging Guja-rat, rich in oil and natural resources. It is in this new context the Party members will have to atune themselve to serve best the interests of the working-class and foil the capitalist bids of greater ex-

Minister so promptly and sympathitically! But what was not probed

deep enough was the reason of such prompt offer and the extent of the British interest in the Rann of Kutch. Today, the Rann of Kutch

Today, the Rann of Kutch is a hotbed of conspiracy: of British and American impe-railism, of rightwing parties and of reactionaries inside the Congress. Each one is try-ing to utilise the situation according to one's specific de-sirm

sign. The name of an Englishman,

Rushbrook Williams is closely associated with Kutch. This man acted as the envoy of British government for quite some time and has an interesting background. He was in Bhuj, as a per-

sonal guest of the Maharao of Kutch till recently, as late as April. His activities were of extreme indiscretion and. he was called to Delhi and quietly bundled out of the country. His departure is

He laid emphasis on the question of proper ideological orientation of the Party mem-

bers. He said that the value of the new Party members is more than ever before taking into consideration the con-sistent attempts that are being made to retard the progress of the Party after hav-ing split it. We must forge ahead with our correct programme of action. he exorted.



Khan, the oldest

shrouded in mystery and no one in the know of things opens his mouth on this subject. Rushbrook, of the Govern-

ment of India Reports and the BLACK HILLS OF KUTCH fame, was a former member of the Round Table Conference and the then secretary of Indian Chamber of Princes. He became the constitutional adviser Pakistan during the reign of Jinnah. This man Rushbrook later

became the adviser to the Maharao of Kutch. It is under his advice that the Maharao wanted to join Pakistan instead of India when the question of accession arose. Pannalal Shah, popularly

known as Kutch Kesari, told NEW AGE that the Maharao's bid could be foiled only bebid could be foiled only be-cause a movement of the people, known as the Praja Parishad, fought for the accession of Kutch to India and the setting up of a responsible government

In 1956 a powerful mirement of the kisans grew in Kutch and next year the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad Managujarat Janata Parishad took roots in Kutch In 1958, Congress was ousted from all the municipalities of Kutch, namely Bhuj, Mandhavi, Mundhra, Anjhar and Gan-dhi Dham.

The Congress Party seeing these results got panicky and began instituting false criminal cases against the leaders of the before Kutch Janata Parishad. Just the 1962 elections, the Kutch Kesari was externed from Kutch and the Parished organfrom

isation suppressed. The result was quite inte-resting. All the five seats for state assembly and the Lok Sabha seat, won by the brother of the Maharao, went to the Swatantra Party. Cong-ress did not get a single seat. In 1964 the order of extern-

ment on the Kutch Kesari ex-pired and slowly the Janata Parishad activists began their painstaking work of rebuilding facing the onslaught of both the Congress and the Swatantra parties. But the Swatantra had al-

ready made a lot of headway in Kutch by then. The repre-sentative of right reaction in the Lok Sabha, Himmat Sinhji, demanded on the floor of Parliament that an independent political unit of Kutch be estab-lished. Propaganda was let loose among the people of

\* ON PAGE 13

65 Days In A Congress Jail 

Prafulla Misra, editor of SHILLONG OBSERVER, fortnightly journal from Shillong, was detained under the DIR at the time of the no-work movement of the Assam secretariat employees. Along with him were arrested Benoy Lahiri, secretary of the Shillong local committee of the CPI, two Opposition MLAs and five leaders of the secretariat employees. All of them have since been released. Prafulla Misra narrates his experiences in the Nowgong special jail. Lodged in this jail are a large number of detenus belonging to the Marxist Communist Party

In a country where countless people have suffered from imprisonment, many of them for even a whole decade at a time; in a country where there are freedom political offences. fighters who have spent more years behind prison bars than the total years of my age; it may sound rather strange that I should write about only sixtyfive days' experiences in jail. Though the period of my recent detention under the Defence of India Rules was rather short, it gave me a new experience of what the Congress rulers have made the prison life for the political workers and leaders of democratic movements.

and reaucies and the experience that I have gathered during my recent detention under DIR has surpassed my own earlier experience of detention in Congress government tention in Congress prison for a longer per government

Through the struggles, suffer-ings and even martyrdom of the patriotic sons. and daughters of this country during the days of alien rule a code of conduct of treatment to political detenus was volved:

During the last world war the The rules that were framed by British rulers of India promulgat- the British rulers during the war ed the notorious Defence of India Act and Rules. Innumerable free-dom fighters were detained with- ventive Detention Act and Secur-

under DIR. The detenus then In the Nowgong special jail I resorted to a hungerstrike, de- met detenus some of whom had manding human treatment dur- spent years in detention during ing their detention. Not a few the days of British rule even in of the leaders and workers of the notorious Andaman jail. They the present ruling party were told me that the present maltreat-

FOR PARTY MEMBERS ONLY

participants of that hunger-strike. strike. Following this the then Chief Secretary to the government of Assam framed certain rules for the treatment of the political detenus. The present DI Act and Rules are carbon copies of those framed by the British rulers, though now the country is free. But the pre-sent-day rulers have surpassed the alien rulers in maltreatment of the

political det

not at all suitable for the plains. I, therefore, badly needed some clothings and beddings. But after repeated requests to the jailor and his assistant, all that I got were dom nghters were detained with-out trial in those days under the DIR. In Assam there was hardly any rule for the treatment to be meted out to those detained under DIR. The detenus then In Base detained under the DIR are de-nied even those facilities that were given by the British rulers or the Congress rulers earlier. In the Nowgong special jail I

ment was a new experience for

I was made to carry my belong-ings from the jail gate when I was taken to Nowgong special jail and at the time of my release also I had to carry these to the jail gate.

For the first one month of my detention I was treated as a class II detenu. The class II detenus under the DIR receive detenus under the DIR receive treatment that is generally meant for class III convicts. But even when I was subsequently placed in class I, I received hardly any better treatment.

I was not provided with any attendant, as was the conventional rule, thereby forcing me to wash my clothes and utensils. But I found that attendants were given to those class II prisoners who were convicted of certain non-

In Nowgong special jail all the detenus, with the exception of one, are in class II. Included among them is Gopesh Nama-sudra, former MLA.

A detenu is entitled to clothes and other things of personal use from the jail authorities. He is also entitled to a bed. At the time also entitled to a bed. At the time of my arrest in the midnight of March SL—April 1, I little knew that I would be taken away from here. Besides, I was given little time to prepare and had no time to think about taking clothings or headling eddings.

The clothings I had on were

---- By==

PRAFULLA MISRA

It is known that letters are not elivered to a detenu before they

the delay. According to a reported state-ment of the Union Minister of State for Home Affairs in the Raiya Sabha, all the detenus held under DIR were allowed to have their more neuronners over and above own newspapers, over and above those supplied by the jail author-

But the copies of "Shillong Observer," "Janamat," "New Age" and "Compass" that my friends sent to me were not delivered to me until the day of my release. I was not even informed that these papers had been sent to me been sent to me.

From a friend's letter I came to From a friend's letter I came to know that these papers were being sent to me regularly. I then wrote to the Chief Secretary to the government of Assam informing him that I was not getting these papers sent to me; but he did not, favour me with a reply.

## No Medical

### Attention As for the medical treatment

given to the detenus, the less said the better. During my detention I never saw the civil surgeon in-side the jail.

One part-time doctor and a part time compounder occasionally visit the jail. Both of them are said to be too overstrained to look after the alling prisoners. I was told that there was no stock of medicines worth the name in the jail hospital.

Prisoners suffering from diseases that require specialised treatment —whatever that may mean in the jail dictionary—required special jail dictionary—required special permission from the Chief Secre-

Some convicts were engaged, I. was told, as cooks and domestic servants of the jailor, the assistant jailor and the jamadar though acdelivered to a detenu before they have been censored. But I never received a letter except after a fortnight or so and when I en-quired about the reason for such inordinate delay, I was told that the intelligence branch people who were to censor the letters did not go there and therefore was the delay. According to a reported statego to the state coffers.

Like other jails, there is a vegetable garden in Nowgong special jail also. Not a few of the convicts are engaged in the garden. But no convict could recall any occasion when they had the taste of any vegetables grown in that garden. Where do these vegetables go?

I was told that old weights are used for weighing ration though metric weights are there for show. The old weights that are used are also substandard, it was alleged.

### No Lights At Night

I saw electric light and fan in the jail office. But inside the jail we had to suffer from the scorch-ing heat and had to live in darkness after about 8 p.m. in the evening. Sufficient kerosene was not poured in the hurricane lan-terns that were used inside the barracks and so they would go out by about 8 p.m.

But it was a daily sight that about 40 lanterns were taken out-from inside the jail. It is just any-body's guess where these lanterns-were taken to and for what purpose.

Ironically enough there is one electric light post inside the jail compound. One wonders why electric connection could not be taken to the jail wards. It was said that the absence of electric-light and the consequent use of kerosene was not unprofitable to the jail officials!

I do not know why I was arrest ed and detained: under the DIR ed and detained; under the DIR the government has no obligation to tell anybody why he is detain-ed. I can, however, imagine that if the government were at all to explain my detention, it might be said that I was detained as in the

unions and other democratic; movement are in detention. I met a few of them who are now lodged in Nowgong special jail.

I found among them persons with the finest rd o with the finest record of patrio-tic service to the country, with a record of long suffering for the cause of the freedom of the country. I wonder whose secur-ity these patriots had endan-gered necessitating their deten-tion without trial l

I find it difficult to believe that a person who has sacrificed his all for the freedom of the country could work against the interest of her security, whatever might be her security, whateve

for two days a week no egg is supplied on the specious plea that egg is not available in the local market. The prisoners, however, suspect that the re-cords of egg supply might tell quite a different tale. There is a laundry inside the jail. It was found that not only the clothes of the jailor and the assistant jailor, but also the sarees and mekholas of their better halves were washed there. One

the clothes on the same assistant jailor, but also the better halves were washed there. One wonders if this is done in accord-i ance with the provisions of the jail manual which the jailor never tired of quoting to deny various the facilities to the detenus. form I was told that the jailor, the sessistant jailor and the jamadar sessistant jailor and the jamadar the set of the sessistant pane their respective enof the citizens!

CALCUTTA: Dissensions have come out in the open in West Bengal Congress which was once paraded as the model of organisational unity and cohesion. The iron grip of Atulya Ghosh is being forced open. His strong fortress seems to have developed cracks.

AND the man who is very Amuch in the forefront of these dissensions is none other than the Pradesh Congress President Ajoy Mukher-

A deputation of Congressmen including Satish Sam-anta MP, Basant Das MP and Sushil Dhar MLA met Congress President Kamaraj at the Dum Dum airport when he was going back to Delhi from Bhubaneswar.

They complained that they were not been given forms for enrolment of new members

Ajoy Mukherjee was also nt and he corroborated the allegations, but said that as this matter was within the jurisdiction. of the WBPCC general secre-tary he could not inter-

Everybody knows that

WBPCC general secretary Nirmalendu Dey, popularly known as Badubabu', is a nephew and placeman of

Kamaraj gave permission to Ajoy Mukherjee to print membership forms and to dis-

tribute those at his own des-

Qummy

Atulva Ghosh.

-cretion.

Secretary

That means already three lakh forms have been in this one district. It is to be noted that last year membership of Congress in this district was about 45,000 and that of entire state was only two lakhs.

sational control now is in hands of Atulya Ghosh's

group, led by Relief and Reha-bilitation Minister Ava Maity.

to release one and half lakh more forms soon for this dis-

The controlling group is also reported to have issued one and half lakh forms in

trict alone.

this district

Ajoy Mukherjee is planning

This 'drive' for membership is the first steps towards the fight for control over Congress organisation at various level.

The committees which will be elected now will select candidates for the coming elections of 1967.

Mukherjee also pleaded with Kamaraj for extension of enrolment of last date which falls on June 30 by a month and Kamaraj had as-sured him that he would consider it.

After this Ajoy Mukherjee has already supplied more than one and half lakh forms to his supporters in Midna-pore District, where organi-

open market the coarse varie-

ty of rice sells at 95 paise a kilogram. Normally this

kilogram. Normally this should sell at 62 paise a kilo-

gram. The finer variety sells at Rs. 1.12 a kilogram.

The target for procurement

sagar district was 5.5 lakh

in Jorhat subdivision of Shi

Over the years Atulya Ghosh has captured the enthe state and systematically eliminated all who were not his trusted men.

In this process many of the old and respected Congressmen were thrown out and their places were taken by 'neo-patriots' like quota and

## FOOD CRISIS IN ASSAM TAKES A WORSE TURN From M. BHATTACHARYA

SHILLONG: The food situation in Assam is deteriorating alarmingly. Reports from almost every district

indicate a spurt in prices and scarcity of rice, the staple food of the people of the state. Wheat and wheat

products are also scarce. CCORDING to the latest well as other essential com-A CCORDING to the latest reports available here, from the beginning of this month there is no rice in the modifies, has been steadily rising there. Karimgunj which is almost always under Pakis-tani firing is reported to be stock of government authorised dealers in Jorhat In the the worst sufferer.

In the state capital itself there has been a sudden spurt in the prices of rice and other commodities from the begin-ning of this month. The price

of rice has gone up by five to ten paise a kilogram. Studiously

The anthorities do not seem to be worried in the least by the rise in prices

### maunds of paddy. But till now only 1.5 lakh maunds have been procured. In Shibsagar Silent ueen procured. In Shibsagar subdivision only 20 thousand quintals have been procured as against the target of 57 thousand quintal. In South Goalpara and the

of essential commodities, including rice. They are including rice. They are studiously silent now. foothills of Garo rice is not foothills of Garo rice is notavailable even at the pricestadiously silent now.of Rs. 2 a kilogram. In certainAfter the recent pronoun-other areas of the district, thecomment from New Delhi thatcoarse variety sells at Rs. 1.12the states might not expecta kilogram while the finermuch relief from the centralvariety sells at Rs. 1.50 apool, the state government pool, the state government can no longer "assure" the

kilogram. Reports from Cachar indi-Reports from Cachar indi- people of supply from cen-cate that the price of rice, as tral stocks.

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE** NATIONAL COUNCIL OF **COMMUNIST PARTY** OF INDIA New Delhi 5-11 April 1965 ORDER THROUGH PARTY

COMMITTEES

second-hand bed-sh

The minister in charge of prisons himself hails from Now-gong; but he never graced the fail with his august visit during the prefid of mu detemtion

I was detained in this special jail for about a year in 1950-51. This time I found that the sani-tary conditions inside the jail had deteriorated almost beyond des-cription. It stinks all around the place: foul ofour amounting from and mosquitoes. Nig ed into these drains

## a second-hand bed-sheet, a second-hand mosquito-net and two old, worn-out and torn blankets. Where Are The Visitors ?

During the period of my deten-tion in Nowgong special jail I never saw either the superinten-dent or the jailor inside the jail. The head warder, or the "jama-dar" was all-in-all inside the jail. There is a list of jail visitors; but whatever else they may have done, I never found anyone of them inside the jail.

the period of my detention. Those who had been there for a longer time also could not re-call any occasion when they saw the Jail Minister or any other

cription. It stinks all around the place; foul odour emanating from the waterlogged drains makes life assistant: jailor and the jamadar (head warder) have their respective are the breeding ground of flies and mosquitoes. Nightsoil is pour-ed into these drains

tary to the government of Assam before they could expect to receive such treatment The former MLA Gopesh Namasudra urgently requires an opera-tion. I was told that his case had been recommended by none other

tion. I was told that his case had been recommended by none other than the civil surgeon himself on January 24. But till the date of my release that permission had not been sent. There is apprehen-sion that unless the operation is done immediately Namasudra might lose his eyesight for good. Milk is prescribed to some ail-

ing detenus by the doctor. But what is given in the name of milk is but barley water sprinkled with a little milk:

little mus. Some detenus are prescribed egg on medical ground. At least for two days a week no egg is

## opinion of the governme become a "security risk" A large number of political leaders and workers of trade unions and other democratic

West Bengal Congress

SYNDICATE BOSS ATULYA license holders, jotedars and traders in the districts. But nobody dared to challenge Atulya Ghosh and his rough-shod methods.

Atulya Ghosh reached the all-India level and even aimed at Congress presidentship. But recent events have shown Atulya Ghosh's dwindling in-fluence at the all-India level.

But in the process he made enemy of almost all the old leadership and after Ajoy Mukherjee became Pradesh Congress Presi-dent, leaving the Ministry according to Kamaraj plan, things began to move 9.99 inst Atulya Ghosh in the provincial level also.

### Ghosh Group Rebuffed

In the School Board elections in Midnapore, Atulya Ghosh group's nominees were defeated because a section of

progressives

Meanwhile the monsoon is on. The Brahmaputra and a number of its tributaries are already in spate.

Earlier this month a joint deputation of the communist Party and the PSP waited upon the deputation of the Jornat the PSP waited upon Deputy Commissioner oner and urged upon him to take steps to hold the priceline and ensure supply of rice in the market through the authorised dealers.

The Deputy Commissioner is reported to have frankly is reported to have frankly confessed that unless Shil-long would rush help to the district authorities by rus-ing supply from the surplus areas, the district autho-rities could do but little.

Meanwhile in a public meeting convened jointly by CPI and other left parties of Jorhat an all-party food com-mittee was formed. The meet-ing bitterly criticised the government's failure to ensure to the supply of foodstuff district, its failure to curb anti-social activities of the .unscrupulous traders and hold down the prices

The all-party food committee has been asked to organised the people of the dis-trict for a movement to force the government to take steps for regular supply of rice at reasonable prices

It is also reported that Atulya Ghosh has made an enemy of Chief Minister P. C. Sen by trying to dislodge him from Chief Minister-ship. Ghosh might be angl-ing for the post himself or particularly -in 24 Parganas, but Any Moit and Chief Ministerput Ava Maity as Chief Minister after the next

In this situation P. C. Sen is reported to have made common cause with Ajoy Mukherjee and the Sen-Mukherjee combination is quité a formidable force

general elections.

From AJOY DASGUPTA

particularly -in 24 Parganas, the biggest with 50 assembly seats, anti-Atulya Ghosh peo-ple have gained considerable control over the organisation.

The Pradesh INTUC group led by Maitryce Bose had been conducting lone fight against Atulya Ghosh and they now engther

Moreover the older leadership which had no courage West Bengal Congress is now and strength to stand up inevitable.

So more dog-fight in the

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PAGE ELEVEN

Congressmen joined hands with Communists and other

### A few months back Ajoy Mukherjee was elected presi-dent of Midnapore Zila Parisad. Atulya Ghosh's group did not like it and put presdid not like it and put pres-sure to dislodge Ajoy Mukher-jee, who accepted the challenge and stood firm. And he



**O**<sup>UR</sup> attention has been drawn to a report on the accident at our Dhori Colliery purportedly despatched by your correspondent from Dhanbad and published in pages 8-9 of the NEW AGE, Vol. XIII, No. 23, dated 6.6.65.

Vol. XIII, No. 23, dated 6.6.65. While we have no comments on the objective way of the re-porting which may have been necessitated by your cult, we hasten to point out several in-accuracies and misrepresentation of facts occuring in your publica-tion which are slanderously insi-mating and unbecoming of any journalist worth the name. Raja Bahadur K. N. Singh of Bamcarh is 'not the owner of

Raja Bahadur K. N. Singh of Ramgarh is not the owner of Dhori colliery. He is the manag-ing director of the company which owns Dhori colliery. He person-ally visited the site and saw that everything possible and within our means was done to give re-lief and succour to the members of the hereaved families.

lief and succour to the memory of the bereaved families. To the suggestion of a news-paper correspondent that the mis-hap may have been caused by sabotage he had simply nodded his approval. On 29.5.65 the death toll was only a matter of guess work and in the absence of the secience he guessed it was nearly we rendered all help and registers 1 150. We cooperation to the members of the rescue teams.

rescue teams. The management provided food and lodge to all unofficial visitors and correspondents to Dhori and opened up free canteen for all. We did whatever was possible for us to do with our limited capacity us to do with our limi and resources and in the face of a disastrous accident of unprece-dented magnitude in India. The death toll can never be 564 as deam roll can never be 504 as alleged. It is grossly exaggerated in your usual manner of reporting. 253 corpses have been recovered by the rescue teams after best efforts. We provided funeral clothings and supplied fuel and coal for cremation. We paid Rs. 25,000

rescue stations of Dhandad and Argadda and the Central Hospi-tal, Dhanbad, within an hour of the accident. The Additional, Superintendent of Police, Giridih

LETTERS House when the accident occurred

visited the spot soon after the ac-cident. The mere fact that the F.I.R. was lodged with local police station in the afternoon on 28.5.65 station in the afternoon on 285.65 is no reason to blame the manage-ment as callous or indifferent be-cause all concerned were duly informed by telephone immediate-ly after the accident and in the great tragedy that had overcome us all on a sudden such techni-cality of law could not have been thought of.

thought of. We use only hurricane lanterns at the colliery. 'Dhibris' are never used. Duly qualified mining sar-dars with safety lamps go down the pits before each shift changes just to detect any gas or other hazards present in the inclines. Had they detected any such hazard they would have been stopped the work and reported immediately to the Manager. There being no such reports the management did not know of any such danger imme-diately lurking in the mines. Soon after the Chief Inspector

diately lurking in the mines. Soon after the Chief Inspector of Mines visited Dhori he ordered immediate stoppage of the water supply of the colliery because he apprehended that the water re-servoir from where water is pump-ed out to all over the colliery area may have been contaminated with poisonous gas. The pumping hav-ing been stopped the management could not make any immediate alternative arrangement for sup-ply of drinking water to the res-cute teams, there being no well within a radius of 2 miles from where water could be supplied to within a failus of 2 lines hold where water could be supplied to all the persons engaged in the rescue work. The management, immediately contacted the NCDC authorities

working the neighbouring collicies for the Euclids' for carrying drinking water for the rescue teams for cremation. We paid Rs. 25,000 towards interim compensation. Our principal officer duly in-formed by telephone the Superin-tendent of Police, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, the Chief Inspector of Mines, the rescue stations of Dhanbad and Argadda and the Central Hospi-as there 'Euclids' were prohibited auda and the Central Hospi-banbad, within an hour of from plying on public thorough-accident. The Additional fares. The management approach-rintendent of Police, Giridih ed the police which refused to was present at Kargali Rest give written permission but ver-

There may have been failures and shortcomings. But we could never dream of a calamity of this magnitude to come upon us all on a sudden like a bolt from the blue The Dhori colliery is not a big unit and there is no big town nearby from where arrangements could be made for quick supply of amenities to the members of the rescue teams who were engaged in arduous humanitarian People of the locality had become very much nervous and refused to go near the inclines. Under the go hear the incluses, once in the second sec paralysed us.

paralysed us. It is not proper, therefore, to say that it was out of callousness that we did not cooperate with or meet the demands of the Mining Inspectorate. The mines had re-opened after the strike on 21.5.65 opened after the strike on 21.5.65 and the manager went on leave on 24.5.65. The accident occurred during the night of 27/28.5.65. Ours is a solitary colliery in the area and this made it more diffi-cult for us to obtain necessary re-lief and asistance as and when necessary.

necessary. If there is a death in the family If there is a death in the family and sympathisers and friends visit the place it is not possible for the mourners to attend to their friends. On the contrary it is the friends who look after the mourners or attend to the mourners. When we had the misfortune of the meeter mining disester in

of the greatest mining disaster in India occurring at our colliery, the causes for which are under invescauses for which are under inves-tigation of a Court of Inquiry set up by the Government of India, we expect that nothing should be published upon hearsay, presump-tion or prejudice which may have published upon hearsay, presump-tion or prejudice which may have the effect of vitating public opi-nion on matters subjndice. We shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow this letter to be published in your next issue.

sue. Thanking you, Your's faithfully for BOKARO & RAMGUR LIMITED Sd/- (Illegible) Secretary

WE are happy to learn that the owner of the Dhori collicry and only the managing director of the company which owns it. How many shares does the Raja have in the company?

Despite all the excuses trotted out, the Raja's man admits that there was no water even for drinking purposes for a consider-able time after the disaster.

We have the testimony of such personalities as the Bihar Chief Minister and the Union Home Minister about the "help" ren-dered by the colliery authorities for cremation of the dead. Sanji-vayya termed it just "appalling." As for the "nodding" which the Raja did to the query over-sabotage, all the newspapers in the country had published the Bajo's extrement from Colorito

The letter itself admits that the first information report submitted to the local station after considerable it tries to gloss over it by calling it a "mere technicality". Safety regulations in mines are also technical affairs, and the Dhori management obviously takes them as "mere technicalities".

dent even after the disaster) that led to the explosion. And that charge remains unrefuted.

## Andhra Resents Decision On Fifth Steel Plant

From MOHIT SEN

HYDERABAD: All sections of political opinion in Andhra have been thoroughly upset by the news that the steel consortium has decided against locating the fifth public sector steel plant at Vishakapatnam.

of crucial significance in corof which Andhra has been a victim through all the three Five Year Plans.

The Congress government had prepared quite a good case for the location of the steel plant at Vishakapatnam.

But it was somewhat com-placent in the matter of building up pressure to en-sure that a just decision is taken by the central govern-

It felt that with strongman Sanjeeva Reddy shifting to the centre, the steel plant was more or less in the bag. Chief Minister Brahma-

nanda Reddy has expressed his surprise and indignation when asked to comment on the news.

He has stated that he will again take up the question in Delhi when he meets the Planning Commission in the next few days.

### **Oblivious**

### To The Need

Even now he seems to be oblivious to the need for enlisting the support of other sections of political opinion in sections of the state.

The CPI had been in the forefront of the public agita-tion for the fifth steel plant. In the legislature, through mass meetings, through a memorandum to Prime Minister Shastri when he visited Hyderabad, it had highlighted the demand for the steel plant.

It had warned of any illu-sions that the centre would automatically respond when a just case was made out.

The CPI had appealed to all those interested Andhra's growth and in the correction of regional im-balance as the way forward to national integration to come together for a mass campaign on this issue.

It is encouraging to note that Tennetti Viswanatham, a veteran political leader of the state and leader of the National Democratic Group in the Assembly, recenty issued a similar call.

He also had felt the neces sity for a massive campaign to ensure that Andhra's voice was heard in Delhi.

To this day, however, Congress complacency, remains unshaken. This has been strengthened by the series of by-election victories it has won in this state. The latest is in the Chinnakundur 'Assembly constitunary in Nalgonda district.

The election tribunal had unseated the Communist Party (Marxist) MLA. In the ensuing by-election the pre-viously-defeated Congress candidate Konda Lakshman

THE people of the state Bapuji, has romped home realise that this project is with a huge majority. He with a huge majority. He polled 34,900 votes against the 7,900 votes of the candidate of the Marxist C.P.

.

of the Marxist C.P. The CPI had withdrawn its candidate in favour of the Marxist CP and offered its ful-lest cooperation to them. In those blocks of this constituency where the CPI has subs-tantial following it held a port of the CP (Marxist) cannumber of meetings in sup-If offered to do the same throughout.

It should be remembered that, apart from the politi-cal influence of the CPI, lea-ders like Ravi Narayan Reddy have a legendary influence throughout the district

The leadership of the CP The leadership of the CF (Marxist) did not make any kind of response to such offers. It seems they were more an-xious to maintain their cam-paign of hatred against the CPI than to ensure the defeat of the Congress.

Some of them, in their sectarian arrogance possibly felt that they could win on their own. This attitude demoralised the traditional Communist

It should be mention that the CP (Marxist) has that the CP (Marxis) has now lost three of its sitting MLAS. One was unseated by the election tribunal. Another, from the Kham-mam district, had resigned a

few months ago and is sitting as an independent. He has, however, been working tirelessly for the unity of the Communist movement toge-ther with the CPI leadership of the district.

of the district. A third, N. Srinivasa Redy from Nalgonda has also resigned some days ago. On his release he has ssued a public statement criticising the policies of the Marxist CP partithe Marxist CP parti-cularly with regard to the cularly with regard to the problem of the unity of the

Communist movement. He too, will sit as an indendent and has expressed his resolve to work for unity so that the people's cause may be furthered. He was a mem-ber of the state committee of the CP (Marxist) at the time of resignation

> READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE

All communications for the editorial department of New Age should be sent to the following address:

New Age Weekly 5 Rani Jhansi Road NEW DELHI 1

JUNE 27, 1965



Hanuman Sinh Bajran Sinh, a leading CPI Corporator of Ahmedabad casting his vote in the School Board elections from his sick bed

## **Reactionary Intrigues**

\* From Centre Pages

Kutch that the Maharao would rule again.

When the Pakistani aggres-sion began, the Maharao de-manded that the total control of defence of the Kutch should be entrusted to him.

All this time. Rushbrook was advising the Maharao. In his book the BLACK HILLS OF KITTCH he lauds the Maharao as a mighty popular leader who alone can lead the people of Kutch

parties under the direct guid-ance of Rushbrook, who was certainly not giving them just the benefit of his personal wis-dom but was obviously carrying Some time back, a move against the Kutch Inamdari Abolition Act was unleashed by the Maharao. This Act was hurting the interests of about 10 to 12 relations of the Maha-

TRULY IN

MORARJI

STYLE

A politically topsy-tur-

vey city as far as the Con-

gress Party is concerned,

makes an impression

straightway on the visitor.

On both sides of the five Sabarmati, inter-connected by seven bridges, the city of Ahmedabad is expanding. It is a queer blend of the new and the old. On one side the

skyline is punctuated by th tall chimneys of the textil mills, and on the other new

nodern buildings, on new lay

modern bundings on new all outs are rising up. Though the civic life of the city is now controlled by the democratic front, the govern-ment is in the hands of the

Morarji group. And we had his experience in good mea

Right from the point

landing at the Ahmedabad airport till we left, we were constantly reminded of this unsavoury fact that. Morarji gang rules here. We were

gang rules here. We were kept in constant surveillance. There were shifts of wat-chers in front of the hotel

chers in front of the and and a posse of local intelli-gence branch trailed us wherever we went. There was

wherever we went. There was hardly any attempt to do this in a clandestine manner: it was blatant, open and un-ashamed. It was truly in the Morarii etula

---- S.M

mated by the

On both sides of the river

HMEDABAD, the

way in the Kutch, the Co Party was failing to rise to up to the occasion to safeguard the interests of the people.

Three organisations — the Rajput Sabha of Kutch, Giras-dari Association of Saurashtra

and Kshatriva Sabha of Guja-

These three organisations

provide the social force for the Swatantra Party and the

Jan Sanah in this area. Per-

haps, it was once again under the inspiration of Rushbrook

that a demand was even

made that the issue of Kutch

While the right reactionary

out the instructions from Hom

quarters, were making head-

ngréss

be referred to the UN!

rat joined hands to sur

struggle against the Act

Gujarat Congress Chief Balawantrai Mehta's favourite pro-tege in Kutch is Kanti Prasad Antani, This Antani is a stoog of the Maharao. He had even supported the demand of the Maharao för a separate Kutch The entire Congress strategy in Kutch is depending on this man.

Balwantrai, according to Kutch Kesari, has already offered the brother of the Maharao, who is an MP on the Swatantra ticket now, the Lok Sabha seat in the next lation in 1087 or a Congelections in 1967 on a Congress ticket!

In January this year, a very interesting episode took place. Three men were caught at the Indo-Pak border near Kanjarkot (according to a report, three miles inside the Indian territory) by an Indian patrol were Pak nationals

Instead of trying them for the illegal entry, the Gujarat Home Minister Hiten Desai ordered their release. The im-pression sought to be given by him was that it was doubtful whether they had actually crossed into Indian territory or not. Next day, it is said the Government of India de-clared that the Kanjarkot area. was well within the Indian territory.

The people of Kutch are being used as pawns in the game of factional-interests. No wonder, Balwantrai Mehta some time a well-organised all-party

JUNE 27, 1965

Morarji style .....

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**PROCEEDINGS OF THE** 

Raja's statement from Calcutta, even before he visited the disaster scene, that the explosion was the result of sabotage.

Our charge was that it was callous negligence on the part of the management (which was evi--EDITOR



THE INDIAN CAPITALIST CLASS-A HISTORI-CAL STUDY by V. I. Pavlov; People's Publishing House, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi; pp 408; Price Rs 22.50

L Pavlov, a wellknown V • Soviet orientalist, has written a number of books and articles on Indian ecoand articles on Indian eco-nomy. The latest one, under review aims at placing in ocio-historical perspective an economic phenomenon, that is, as the author puts it, the "origin and development of capitalist enterprise in the national industry of India".

The book abounds in factual information which has been worked out with care within the framework of economic heory.

With a Marxist candour. Pavlov pinpoints the various stages which unfolded themselves in the process of the rise and growth of in-dustrial capital in India in the most unfavourable and hostile environments of imnerialist rule.

The book is devided into two parts: beginnings of Indian capitalism and origin and development of Indian bourgeoisie.

The first part is spread into four chapters describing the social stratas and conditions which worked out themselves in the historical process to lay the basis of future capita-list development.

The second part is devoted to the analysis of early capi-talist development, growth of industrial proletariat, rise of Gujarati, Marwari, Marath and Bengali bourgeoisie and the contradictions that subsequently arose between Indian bourgeoisie and imperialism.

In short, the book presents a microscopic view of the entire process of development of the Indian capitalist class

citizens' defence committee of all the Janata Parishad ele ments. The socalled citizens committee today is nothing but a coterie of Mehta's per sonal followers and the Swatantra Partu lieutenants.

Since a long time in Kutch there has been no communal tension despite the very large umber of Muslim population Even during the Pak aggression days, not a single Muslim family left its residence. There is really an atmosphere of Hindu-Muslim fraternity existing in this area.

And it is this fratraity which is being systematically disturbed now. The Jan Sangh is carrying on a vicious campaign against the Muslim inhabitants of this area and inciting the Hindus towards a communal discord.

The people of Kutch are thus faced with the triple danger: the imperialist intrigue, the re-actionary parties' designs and the right reaction's plans from inside the Congress Party. "It is time to see through the cloud of the Pakistani aggression and realise the hidden dangers." said the Kutch Kesari, in conclusion of the interview.



from early eghteenth century to the outbreak of the first world war.

Paylov maintains that the origin of Indian bourgeoisie is to be traced to the "process of primitive accumulation of canital and the formation of capitalist social structure'

He says that certain phenomena had already appeared in the pre-colonial period, whose further development whose further development might have prepared the gound for the rise of the bourgeoisie. But certain basic or fundamental changes took place during the colonial period

Apparently to better understand the process, the author starts his analysis with a detailed description of the level of social and economic development which India had attained prior to its subjugation.

The socio-economic structure of feudal India had, what the author calls, three important elements, nai "ownership of land and irrigation works vested in the state, feudal land property held by individuals under supreme state ownership and the village communities composed of peasants who enjoyed hereditary tenure".

Some extremely significant changes took shape in the sphere, of land relations during the period of disinte-gration of the Moghul empire, for state ownership of land and water was transformed into "various forms of private feudal property owing predo-minantly to the political decentralisation of the Moghul state".

It was however unfortunate that at the crucial point, the ambitious West European powers appeared on the scene and impeded the growth of the classical economic pro-cess which now took place under colonial conditions.

Pavlov goes on to describe the various stages in the formation of private feudal property. and the second of

He shares the conclusions arrived at by Indian and Soviet oreintalists, and quotes the late Jawaharlal Nehru besides others, that "the forms of land ownership and land of labour, and the relations of labour, and the relations of production in the handi-crafts in the advanced regions of India had, in the eighteenth century, reached a level characteristic of a devereached a loped feudal , society which showed already signs of transition to late feudalism".

The colonial enslavement of India precisely at this stage led to the gradual desfunction of productive forces without, as Nehru aptly asserted, "anything positive or constructive tak-ing its place".

The colonial rule hence delayed the development of capitalist relations and even destroyed the rudiments of such relations in feudal India. says the author.

Pavlov explains the genesis of big industrial capitalist development in Britain and Russia which proceeded along the classical path, that is, the path which consisted of three stages, namely, "the small commodity producer, owner of manufactory the millowner" the

He compares this classical path with the process of development of Indian indus-try, first to the decline of try, first to the decline of irban handlcrafts and then to the complete dependence of the craftsmen on big merchants capital. and moneylender

The obvious result was that the Indian industry develop-ed not in the course of nor-mal evolutionary process leading from capital manufactor to factory, but was, with few exceptions, built in a vacuum.

Consequently, the major section of Indian bourgeoisie sprung up almost directly from among the representatives of big trading and mo-neylending capital.

The author therefore maintains that the "genesis of big industrial capital in India consisted of two stages: mer-chant or moneylender and factory owner.

Pavlov vigorously asserts that had India been poli-tically independent, it would have given rise to a "national version of capitalist development, just as Japan, another Asian country, has

The author also delves into the background of the rise of different sections of Indian growth and role of Gujarati bourgeoisie, which played a more significant role in comparison to Marwarl or Bengali bourgeoisie in India's capitaurgeoisie in 110 t development.

Marwari bourgeoisie is termed by Pavlov as a "money-lender and commercial bour-geoisie".

The author has taken pains to comprehend the various factors that have gone into bringing about the objective conditions and the first nucli of capitalist production in India which were subsequently distorted by colonial intervention.

The book can be read with advantage by all those who wish to gain an insight into India

> -R. RATAN SHARMA PAGE THIRTEEN

## **US** Intrigues In Afghanistan In The Headlines

TN Addis Ababa on June

ing of the Special United

Nations Committee on Colo-

nialism (24-Nation Commit-

tee) adopted resolutions on

protectorates of Bechuana-

The resolutions confirm the right of the peoples of these territories to self-determination and independence, contain re-commendations to United Nations organs to take measures guaran-teeing the integrity of these terri-tories and expediting the solu-tion of the question of granting them independence.

and denounces the use of this territory for the concentration of troops and arms there.

resolutions confirm the

14.

land

The

19 the concluding meet-

I N an article headlined "Deve-lopments in the Centre of Asia" it spoke of the big changes in Afghanistan which, assisted by other countries including the Soviet Union, strives for the

The Afghan people welcome foreigners and accord them a warm hospitality, wrote AL GUMHURIA.

But evidently they will have to revise their position in the future because American interference is becoming increasingly persistent The Americans take advantage of opportunity to exert pres-on Afghanistan's governany sure

It was when the top American representatives Talbot and Harri-man arrived in Kabul that the secret activity of the Americans became obvious to the Afghans. It was noted that several Ameri-can civil servants working in Afghanistan were connected with the United States intelligence. the United States intelligence. One of them openly stated his attitude to the policy of neu-trality and bluntly criticized ac-tions of the King and Govern-ment of Afghanistan and also t the bonds of friendship linking Kabul and Moscow.

The resolution on the situation in South-West Africa condemns the South African government for its refusal to carry out the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly and the 24-Nation Committee. The dissatisfaction of the peo-ple at the actions of this Ameri-can went to the length that some people thought of using physical violence against him but refrain-ed from doing so only because the American enjoyed diplomatic immunity. The US Department of State had to recall this diplo-mat, reveals AL GUMHURIA. The resolution' contains a de-mand that the South African Republic should immediately close down its war bases in the territory of South-West Africa and denounces the use of this territory for the approximately of

There are also other persons such as Alan Wolfe, Charles Steinbeck and Mortimer Low, Steinbeck and Mortimer Low, who have maintained suspicious friendship with some reactionary elements, aristocratic families and some officials of Afghanistan. Low, worked earlier in Iraq under the Kassem regime, the others gained experience in Latin American countries. The resolution recognizes as lawful the struggle waged by the people of South-West Africa for their rights and urges all the states to render the African population of South-West Africa the necessary moral and material support.

The Americans thought of forming an opposition to the Mohammed Yusef Government and their representatives take direct interest in the forthcom-ing elections, hoping to enlist friends who would help them in the electoral campaign. The Americans plan to recompense them for their, services later.

It will be interesting to follow





The resolution asks all the states and international organi-sations to refuse aid to Portugal, the South African Republic and the authorities of Southern Rhodesia until they discontinue their policy of apartheid.

### the situation in South-West So Vietnam Africa and in the British NL Front's land, Swaziland and Basuto-Memorandum

T HE Liberation Radio station of South Vietnam broadcast on June 17, a Amxieties nam broadcast on June 17, a memorandum by the South Vietnam National Liberation Front on the question of South Vietnam's representa-trying to undermine the Front on the question of

UAR's leading newspaper AL GUMHURIA recently threw light on US espionage and political warfare in Afghanistan. N an article headlined "Deve-lopments in the Centre of sia" it spoke of the big changes Afghanistan which, assisted by ther countries including the oviet Union, strives for the evelopment of her economy and ulture. The Afghan people welcome The Afghan people welcome

It is the South Vietnam Na-tional Liberation Front, which fights for the interests of the Vietnamese people, for the com-mon cause of all Afro-Asian peoples, that really expresses the wishes of the South Vietnamese people, and it alone should therefore represent South Viet-nam at the Afro-Asian confer-

## Africa's **Hopes** And

APPEAL FOR WORLD

PEACE CONGRESS,

Organisation of African Unity (OAU) which brought together all young sovereign states in the continent two years ago.

It is the imperialist quarters that are interested most of all in dividing this organisation. Using their agents on the continent they are trying to torpedo the fortheoming September confer-ence of the OAU in Accra and thereby bury the very idea of 'African unity.

the anti-national activities of the puppet authorities in Saigon, who have betrayed the interests of the South Vietnamese people, violated the principles of Ban-dung, and come out against the interests of Afro-Asian countries, south Vietnam at the coming Second Afro-Asian Conference in Algiers. It is the South Vietnam Na-tional Liberation Front, which fights for the interests of the Vietnamese people, for the com-mon cause of all Afro-Asian counties of the African countries. Even some of the members of the so-called Afro-Malagasy Union (OCAM) had to change their attitude and lower their claims. Africa's desire for unity prevailed at the Lagos session which pass-ed a resolution urging all OAU in their power to make the Accra conference a success. conference a success.

The Lagos session has laid the foundations for the success of the Accra sumit conference, and this is a great victory for the African continent, said Diallo-Telli, General Secretary of the Organisation of African Unity at the conclusion of the Lagos meeting on June 14.

The results of the Lagos meet-

JULY 10-15

The World

A most surprising event has taken place last week in Algeria. Just ten days before the scheduled date of the 2nd Afro-Asian Conference at Algiers, President of Algeria Ben Bella has been removed in a bloodless coup carried out by Col. Boumedienne, chief of the liberation army and the Vice Premier cum Defence Minister of the former government.

THE coup has been most been demonstrations in Al-unexpected in the con-text of the position Ben Bella ment and informed sources text of the position Ben Bella ment and informed sources has been occupying in the state that whether the new Algerian national life as well government would be able to as in the international arena. It is of course obvious that the timing of the coup was closely related to the forth-coming Afro-Asian meeting bers of the Algerian Liberation coming Afro-Asian meeting so that Ben Bella could be debarred from consolidating his position further and acquiring greater interna-

tional prestige. It is not clear exactly what were the driving motives of Party daily L'UNITA is re-the coup, There are all sorts ported to have carried a des-of reports current. Some des- patch on June 21 from its cribe the coup as having been carried out under the aegis of extreme leftwing, some declare this to be a rightwing coup, yet others discount both and emphasise it to be a purely internal affair with a perso-nal tangle as the high point of the situation.

emphasised that there would be no change in the Afro-Asian meeting as scheduled. Meanwhile thère, are dis-

According to this corres-pondent the Algerian Foreign Minister Bouteflika had adopted a pro-American stand. In Paris the Associatio

quieting reports. There have

In Paris, the Association for Algerians in France issued a statement denoun-cing the coup as the work of "a handful of ambitious adventurers claiming to

tions are called for

# Pravda Calls For Unity In Anti-Imperialist Struggle Anti-the airport Tito was warm-Mikoyan, Kosygin and other top leaders. A gun salute was fired which has not been done recently while receiving other heads of state. There was widespread en-thusiasm among the people.

MOSCOW: PRAVDA in a long editorial article on Sunday, titled "Unity of action imperative need of anti-imperialist struggle" again dealt with the question

of unity of the Communist movement. THE most important ques- strengthening steadily and tion of today is the gradually the cohesion of struggle to end US interven- Communist ranks, joint action and aggression in Viet-nam, the paper declared. For this unity of anti-imperialist action was essential, PRAVDA said.

The correct call for anti-Imperialist united action given by the consultative meeting of a 19 partles has been endorsed by a large number of Parties. PRAVDA quoted many reso-lutions of brother Parties in-cluding the resolution of the National Council of the CPI for international solidarity gainst American aggression Vietnam. (The latest issue of the Soviet journal PARTY LIFE also gave the political resolution of the National resolution of the National Council of the CPI adopted at its April session.)

The main conclusions of the fraternal parties are: one, what binds the Communist Parties together is much stronger than what divides some of them; two, even with serious differences of today, it is necessary to seek unity of action: joint actions in struggle for common goals are PRAVDA Says. It takes objec-the surest way to overcome tion to "attempts to discredit but uggle for common goals are the surest way to overcome differences. FRAVDA says. It takes objec-tion to "attempts to discredit some detachments of the Communist movement and more so to portray them as to state the surest way to overcome some detachments of the communist movement, for

Human labour and genius must

The tragic events in Vietnam and the Dominican

together. The World Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament, to be held in Helsinki from 10-15 July, 1965, can be a meeting place for all forces working for peace. There, the representatives of all peoples, whatever their convic-tions, will seek to bring out what unites them rather than dwell-ing on issues that divide. They will have a frank and friendly discussion on the problems pre-occupying mankind.

vakia); Reverend Uite Hansen (Denmark); Tedjini Heddam, go-vernment minister (Algeria); Prof. K. Hromadka (Czechoslovakia); Prof. Leopold Infeld, scientist (Poland); Patriarch Kiril (Bul-garia); Erich Kos, writer (Yugo-slavia); Dr. A. C. Lawes (Austra-lia); Maurice Lambillotte, direc-

The tragic events in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic have brutally dissipated the hopes of recent years. They torment the conscience of all men, and once again bring home to them the implacable fact of the nuclear menace.
 N 1961, at the United menses stop soundering the nuclear menace.
 I Nationa, 110 exportant the conscience of all men, and once argeings and resources so turgetty interventing the need to disarm. But arranatona have gone on pling man muclear spread continues. In 1962, the right of every people to national independence was promulgated, but colonial interventing in the affairs of small cases.
 No government could ignore menses the diffuse of menses with the section of the resources of the event weakened by dispersion. Mistrus and misunderstanding still haver a frank and friendly. Mer. (France): Frank Boaten, per its fultiment, although it is universally felt.
 We who contribute to human weakh and culture refuse to live, build and create any longer under therat of destruction. Weakened by dispersion. Mistrus and misunderstanding still, haver a frank and friendly. Mer. (France): Frank Boaten, but deceases former President of the resource for the resource as of the resource of the resource as of the resources of the resources of the resources of the resource of the resources of the res

Svinhufvuid, M.P. (Finland); Mar-tin Walser, writer (G.F.R.); Prof.
Kaoru Yasui (Japan); Prof.
R. L. M. Synge, Nobel Prize winner (Scotland); Norman Atkin-son, M.P., (Great Britain); Juan Marinello, Permanent Cuban delegation to UNESCO; Prof.
Otto Pankok, painter (G.F.R.); Mme Collette-Kann, Secretary General, International League for the Rights of Man; and Dr.
Hachem Husseini; Chairman, Par-liamentary Committee on Foreien liamentary Commi Affairs (Lebanon).



The new government has mphasized that



ment and informed sources state that whether the new

There are reports that a large number of leading mem-bers of the Algerian Liberation Front are held in custody though the new government has claimed that not more than five or six people have

been arrested. The Italian Communist special correspondent at Al-giers which said that there were about 420 political ar-rests, including two-thirds of the central committee of the National Liberation Front.



The statement pointed out that 90 per cent of Algerians had adopted the FLN constitution and elected Ben Bella as President of the Algerian as Freshent of the Algenan Republic, while the FLN Con-gress unanimously elected him secretary-general of the party.

"Any attempt to put these decisions in leopardy", it said. decisions in jeopardy", it said, "is ascribable to adventurism "is ascribable to adventurism and treason...To seek to at-tack the President is in fact to attack the people and to place in jeopardy its achieve-ments in all fields."

The statement further pointed out that under Pre-sident Ben Bella's leadership Algeria had gained great pres-tige abroad while at home "the socialist sector each day gives further proof of its vitality and its efficiency." The statement denounced the coup as "a criminal

venture" and called on the people of Algeria "to crush the attempt of the fascist adventurers."

WHITHER ALGERIA

While it is true that the exact nature of the coup and exact nature of the coup and subsequent development are not very clear, there are grounds for doubts and dis-trust. If the coup has been engineered by the rightwing, as the Association for Algerians in France has claimed it to be, then the portents are ominous. It would put the whole -national liberation struggle in Africa in a more difficult position and impede the path of non-capitalist development in the emerging countries

Earlier there have been re-ports that the Muslim , reli-gious leaders had been feeling very much sore and taking antagonistic steps against Ben Bella for the measures he had taken for the emancipation of Algerian women and the at-tempts he made to bring about social changes. It has

been suggested that the Mus-lim leaders might have as-sisted Boumedienne in the coup against Ben Bella

hard a family of the state of the state

It is clear that quite a powerful group of vested interests, who were affected by the radical changes in by the radical changes in Algeria, had been working against the path charted out by the FLN for the country's development. One may recall that there were groups of moneyed men who had vehe-mently opposed to land re-forms brought about by the FLN It is not known whether FT.N. It is not known whether these former latifundists had anything to do with this coup.

It is good that the new government has declared that it would continue the policies of the former government. But it is only the deeds of the new government in the coming days that can prove how fai this assertion is genuine.

-Sadhan Mukherjee (June 22)

## Tito's Visit Strengthens Communist Unity

MOSCOW: Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia and General Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was given a most enthusiastic reception when he arrived here on a state visit on June 18.

ions are called for. Those who don't believe that objective prerequisites for overcoming differences exist and refuse joint actions under the excuse of differences do not fulfil their international duty and do great harm to the mon cause of liberation. Not only the possibility but the absolute necessity of achiev-

ing unity in practical action exists today. PRAVDA editorial says that PRAVDA editorial says that the CPSU is not conducting open polemics for eight months now, "But unfortu-nately this position has not been met with a correct un-derstanding on the part of the CPC leadership." Recently a number of arti-les and emeshes opening hos-

cles and speeches openly hos-tile to the CPSU and most of the fraternal parties were published in the Chinese press distorting the actual state of affairs. Such steps could not facilitate the struggle for the unity of Communist ranks

Every Party must prove its anti-imperialism in action. In the struggle against US aggression in Vietnam the anti-imperialism of this or that Party is being tested first of all by its deads

of all by its deeds. Every Party has ample opportunity to prove by its deeds its solidarity with Vietnam and there is no

from the statements of the leaders of North Vietnam to show the great importance of Soviet support and aid for the Vietnamese people's just struggle. All these evaluations are dimetrically opposed to what the Chinese propaganda has been making out of Soviet

help of Vietnam The PRAVDA article reiterates the consistent and clear international line of the CPSU; ensuring peaceful con-ditions for building commu-nism, to support liberation and revolutionary movement, to develop all-round copera-tion with newly-liberated nations, to uphold consistent-ly the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations be-tween states with different social systems, to frustrate plans of imperialist aggression and to do everything to pre-vent a new world war. All these aims are organically interconnected.

PRAVDA and other papers published portraits and biography of Tito in which the Yngoslav President's old revolutionary record President's old revolutionary received and long years of struggle for the Communist and working-class cause were recalled.

It was also mentioned that Tito Vietnam and there is no better way of helping the Vietnamese people than by their support. PRAVDA quotes extensively on the statements of the

### From MASCOD ALL KHAN

and energy to the service of the people was specially Yugoslav. noted :

Tito stood for the all round development and strengthening of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation, PRAVDA declared.

Mikoyan speaking at the air-port said that the friendship between the two peoples had been forged in common strug-gles against common enemles. Relations of equality, mutual respect and friendship had now been established between the two countries, Mikoyan said.

President Tito declared that the situation in the world today was alarming and all efforts must be exerted to safeguard peace. His Communist and working-clasmovements, Tito declared.

Later speaking at the lunch Tito said, "Soviet Union and Yugoslavia being socialist coun-tries take part in building new social relations in the struggle for world peace, for equality and democratic relations bet-ween countries and peoples. These are the main things that bind our two countries togo-ther." ther

Tito said that in a situation when entire world was threatened by serious dangers to peace, the policy of force had to be resoluteencountered. Most serious and dangerous at the moment were the aggression and foreign inter-vention in Vietnam, he said.

The talks between Tito and Soviet leaders began in an atmos-phere of friendship, mutual under-standing and cordiality, the offi-cial announcement said. Yugoslav President has now gone on tour of Byelorussia, Siberia and other places and the talks will be re-sumed after his return to Moscow towards the end of the month.

Relations between the Soviel Relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are flour-ishing and developing in all spheres. During the last three years the trade turnover in-creased by ninety per cent and this year another jump of about thirtyfive per cent is expected. For a number of years Yugosla-via has been supplying ships to the Soviet Union. Recently new arreements have been signed agreements have been signed for long-term economic comments

Tito's visit to the Soviet Union is expected to make an impor-tant contribution to the cause of world peace and cooperation and to the unity of socialist countries and the

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## CABINET CRISIS IN ASSAM OVER (INFILTRATION' ISSUE EDUCATION MINISTER'S THREAT RESIGNATION

### From M. BHATTACHARYA

SHILLONG: A cabinet reshuffle in Assam is reported be imminent. According to reports current here, Edu-ation Minister Dev Kanta Barua will tender his resigna-these MLAs as "anti-national". A Cal-cutta daily enjoying circulation in this state also condemned these MLAs as anti-national. to be imminent. According to reports current here, Education Minister Dev Kanta Barua will tender his resignation, officially "on health grounds".

This resignation threat of Barua, however, has not come as a surprise to well-informed sources here. These sources maintain that for quite sometime now the Education Minister has not been pulling on well with his chief, as well as some other cabinet colleagues.

chief, as well as some other cabinet colleagues. A CCORDING to some sour-tion is the issue of expeditious he might join, hands with the deportation of "illegal Pak infil-trants." Barua is reported to maintain that the Home depart-ment, which portfolio is held by the Chief Minister himself, has not been moving with the desir-ed speed in the matter. Some other sources, however, if the Chief Minister would maintain that sources, however, if the Chief Minister would arree to reallocate some of the

ed speed in the matter. Some other sources, however, maintain that Barua's aspiration is to become eventually the Chief Minister of the State, but, for the time being, he would "not mind becoming No. 2 in the cabinet. In the present cabinet Finance Minister F. Ali Ahmed is No. 2.

IS NO. 2. These sources say that during the 43-old "no work" movement of the employees 'of the Assam Secretariat, the Education Minis-ter's supporters in the Party open-ly demanded that the Home portfolio should be handed over to Barua, but the Chief Minister to Barua, but the Chief Minister did not respond favourably to this proposal.

this proposal. These supporters of Dev Kant Barua are said to have begun to argue that there were "too many" portfolios concentrated in the hand of the Chief Minister who "could not do justice" to all these portfolios. This same argument is report-ed to have been revived during the recent illness of the Chief Minister.

the recent illness of the Chief Minister. Circles close to the Education Minister maintain that his resig-nation threat is intended to put pressure on the Chief Minister, who would not like the strength of the anti-Ministerial group to be increased further. If the Edu-cation Minister's resignation is cation Minister's resignation is accepted, the possibility of which

maintain, that the Chief Minister might eventually agree to re-allocation of portfolios. How-ever, it is maintained by sea-soned observers here that even if the Chief Minister would agree to reallocate some of the portfolios, there is little chance of his handing over the Home portfolio to any body else: How the issue will be settled remains vet to be seen. yet to be seen.

the issue with be seen. Meanwhile, there has been another indication of the internal dissention in the Chaliha cabi-net: A few days ago, a Gauhati daily reported that 13 Muslim MLAs belonging to the ruling party had written a letter to the Finance Minister F. Ali Ahmed and the Agriculture Minister M. Haque' Choudhury threatening resignation from the Assembly as a protest against the Govern-ment's "failure" to redress the grievances of the Muslim com-munity in the matter of harass-ment of the Indian Muslims in the name of deportation of illegal infiltrants. In that letter, according to the

In that letter, according to the story published in that daily, these MLAs also demanded resignation of these two Ministers as they had "failed to protect" the interests of the Muslim com-munity of the State. It is, however, noted that the report begins with the obser-vation that the "exact contents of the communication is not known." Following this publication, the said daily in an editorial con-demned the action of these

these MLAs as anti-national. A meeting of the Gauhati Lawyers' Association expressed its "concern" at this reported resignation threat. Significantly, that meeting of the Lawyers' Association was presided over by Bishnn Ram Medhi, the former Chief Minister of the State, whom the Chaliha group had dislodged. Medhi is now believ-ed to be allied with the anti-Ministerial group of the Con-gress. gress.

Thief Minister of the State, whom the Chaliha group had lislodged. Medhi is now believ-d to be allied with the anti-ministerial group of the Con-gress. Industries Minister Tripathi, on he eve of his recent trip to New Delhi, in a statement haracterised, this reported resig-nation threat of 13 MLA's as motivated". He said in that tatement that this charge of the 3 MLA's would strengthen the A couple of days later the Finance Minister with the Plance Minister with a way not unavailable? It is common gossip here in political circles that the Indus-tries Minister has not been on wery good terms with the Finance Minister for sometime now. So are said to be the relations of the Education Minister with the Finance Minister with the Finance Industries Minister Tripathi, on the eve of his recent trip to New Delhi, in a statement characterised this reported resig-nation threat of 13 MLA's as "motivated". He said in that statement that this charge of the 13 MLA's would strengthen the hands of President. Ayub Khan of Pakistan. of Pakistan

State Finance Minister F. Ali Ahmed who also went to New Delhi at the same time and for the same purpose reportedly said in New Delhi that the report was not true. He is reported to have said that in the first place no Muslim MLA had threatened no Muslim MLA had threatened resignation. Secondly, no such communication was ever address-ed to him; a letter jointly signed by 13 Muslim MLAs had been addressed to the Chief Minister on April 6 giving certain sug-gestions regarding deportation of Pak infiltrants without any harassment to any Indian Mus-lim, and a copy of that letter was also sent to him.

Thus, if the Finance Minister's statement is correct, there re-mains no basis for all the "con-cern" expressed expressed.

However, it is pointed out that the Finance Minister enjoys-not only the trust of the Chief Minister, but also of New Delhi, being a member of the Working Committee. Besides, because of his long association with the Congress, he cannot be easily and convincingly accused of being "pro-Pakistani", as his opponents would wish.

Hence, the Chief Minister is being made the target of attack for allegedly being "soft" to wards the Pak infiltrants, said to be operating in this State, In-private, it is being said that the Chief Minister is being guided by the Finance Minister and hence he is not moving fast ag-ainst the infiltrants.

In the context of the current aggressive moves of Pakistan and discovery of some persons, alleged to have been planted by that country in this state, there is a feeling of some anxiety in the state about the possible vulnerability of the state's security. In this atmos-phere this campaign, both overt and covert, cuts some overt and covert, cuts some overt and covert, cuts some ice, despits its factional moti-vation, among the general rank and file of the Congress; ac-cordiing to informed circles.

cording to informed circles. The possibility of a broader realignment of forces inside the ruling party, in which some of the present cabinet members may also be included, is not ruled out by competent observers. These observers think that with the next general election drawing closer, this factional tussle will also grow flercer. These events are but an indication of the growing tug-of-war inside the ruling party in this state.

## Food Campaign Gains Momentum in Bihar

### From K. GOPALAN

PATNA: Widespread discontent among the people over the failure of the government to check the gal-loping prices and tackle the food crisis has turned into a mass agitation all over Bihar.

**D** EMONSTRATIONS and mass rallies were held in different parts of the state on June 11 to put pressure on the government to change its pro-hoarder policy and to take effective measures to bring down the prices and provide enough food for the

people. The demonstrations were held in response to a call by

the state council of the CPL. This was the beginning of a series of mass actions plan-ned by the CPI to mobilise people for positive actions in order to force the govern-ment to adopt a popular food policy.

According to reports so far received in the state headquarters of the CPL, demonstrations were held in over 30 places before the in over so places before the subdivisional and block offices. Nearly 20 thousand people participated in those demonstrations. Activities in those offices were com-pletely paralised as the de-manderitors. currounded monstrators surrounded them and squatted for hours.

These demonstrations were These demonstrations were preceded by intensive cam-paign in the countryside by the CPI workers. Scores of mass meetings were held in different parts of Bihar. In some districts squads were taken out in the villages and demands of the CPI on food and high prices were ex-plained. This has helped in mobilising the people for the mobilising the people for the

monising the people for the demonstrations. Mass meetings were held at all places at the end of the demonstration.

In Darbhanga district de monstrations were held at 11 block headquarters. In Muzaffarpur district demonstra-tions and meetings were held at ten places. Nearly two thousand people participated in the demonstrations in three blocks of Saran district. In Bhagalpur demonstrations: were held at five bolck headquarters.

In Giridih (Hazaribagh) over one thousand coal work-

over one thousand coal work-ers staged a militant demon-stration before the sub-divi-sional office. The CPI is now making pre-parations for intensifying the struggle for people's food. Party units all over the state have been asked to enrol volunteers. The state execu-tiv of th CPI is meeting here to finalise the programme for to finalise the programme for launching a massive struggle.

aunching a massive struggle. Meanwhile organised workers, who are hard hit by high prices and food scarcity, have started agita-tion in different, industrial centres. Patha Trade Union Coordination Committee re-presenting industrial work-ers and employees including bank and insurance em-ployees and working jour-nalists, at its meeting on June 11, has set up an action committee to agitate aga committee to agitate aga-inst high prices and food crisis.

The committee is planning to hold a series of meetings and demonstrations to press the demand for linking DA with cost of living index, sub-sided foodgrains and other essential commodities.

The Bihar SSP is also planning to start a food agitation. Their programme includes meetings, demonstrations and meetings, demonstrations and ghera dalo. They also propose to call for a Bihar. Bandh with the cooperation of other opposition parties.



A SLUM IN AHMEDABAD (SEE CENTRE PAGES)

NEW AGE