

PATNA: The food crisis in Bihar has further deteriorated. Acute famine conditions are prevailing in many parts of the state. Food riots and starvation deaths have been reported from some of the worst affected areas of Saharsa and Purnea districts.

situation.

CCORDING to reports to place, in search of food. Ninety reaching here, three persons per cent of them are women and have died of hunger in Biri children of agricultural workers, village of Saharsa district. Five Haunted by hunger, these persons have died in Puruea dispersons have died in running trict (two in Sabdalpur village and threat Basantpur village). It is feared that many more will die of starvation if prompt measures are not taken immediate-ly to provide food for the starving

The situation has become ex-tremely critical in vast areas of Purnea, Saharsa and Bhagalpur districts.

districts. Thousands of people who are unable to get anything to eat are roaming around, going from place

hildren of agricultural workers, Haunted by hunger, these people appear to be in a des-perate mood. While trying to gather foodgrains from the parched and dried maze stalks, the hungry mobs have clashed with landlords in several places. On receiving alarming reports about a series of food rious, in-cluding a serious food rious, in-cluding a serious food riot in the villege Lauwalagam of Chausa Anchal in Saharsa district, the executive of the Bihar state coun-cil of the CPI met to consider the

a three-man team consisting of Chandra Shekhar Singh MLA, Bhogendra Jha and Ramavtar Sharma for an on-the-spot enquiry into the incidents and the food situation in that area.

situation in that area. Chandra Shekhar Singh, On his return, said that the famine condi-tions were prevailing in the vast belt covering southern parts of Saharsa, parts of north Bhagalpur, north Monghyr and western parts of Purnea districts. He des-cribed the situation existing there as "very explosive". The executive decided to send as



# Another Glaring Instance of Slideback From Industrial Policy Resolution

ment of the Government of

The government invited an Italian firm, Montecatini, to parti-cipate in the venture and this company prepared the final pro-incerventer The Montecatini

ject report. The intercation company also indicated its will-ingness to participate substantially in the equity capital of the pro-ject at the appropriate time.

All the expenses entailed on

All the expenses entailed on this account are reported to have been horne by the government. And then came the slide down. The House of Naidus, one of the top tycoons of Madras came for-ward to set up a company to start an aluminium manufacturing unit.

Both the state and the cen-

tral governments concurred with this proposal and the cen-ments government transferred the mines area to the Madras Aluminium Company which was specially floated by a group of financiers for this pur-pose.

A plot of land measuring over 600 acres very near to the Mettur Dam railway station was also re-

report. The Montecatini any also indicated its will-

### From Our Correspondent

MADRAS: "There are some people who say we are wedded to the public sector. There are others who say we must provide for the private sector. We have no such illusions. We are not adherents to any particular kinds, of 'ism. We want to increase the wealth of the country and whatever contributions to it must be adopted by us."

Madras.

On Govt

Expense

iect

and whatever contributions THE above is a quotation from the speech President Radha-krishnan made on July 2 at Met-tur while opening the Madras Aluminium Company (MALCO). No greater facile explanation could perhaps be given by the President of the Republic as to why this Rs. 14 crore project has been literally handed over to the private sector instead of taking it up as public sector project. The background to the story of MALCO is quite interesting. It seems that in 1940 a Euro-pean planter discovered that bauxite, the raw material for the manufacture of aluminium, was available in large quantities near Shevaroy hills. He secured a mining lease but his project to manufacture aluminium was not successful. uccessful.

In 1955 the Government of India took up the matter and appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao to specifically advise on the possible sites for the location of aluminium manufacturing plants and among its recommendations among its recommendations was a plant at Mettur for ex-ploiting the Shevaroy ore.

The proving of ore was done by the Geological Survey of India and later by the Geology Departserved. The Madras State Elec-tricity Board assured adequate supply of power to this company "at an economic rate for ten

years." The Madras Industrial Invest-ment Corporation, a Government of Madras undertaking, partici-cipated in the equity capital to the extent of Rs. 150 lakhs. The MALCO—a Rs. 14 crore project hecame the biggest private sector undertaking in Madras state!

ndertaking in Madras state! So, after the survey and the proving of one were done at the expense of the government and an ideal site—cheapest possible electricity at house door, plenty of water from river Cauvery, Mettur Chemicals working next door to supply all the caustic soda; facilities for transporta-tion—chosen, the whole thing was banded over to a group of putuate husines marnate for private business magnets for their prosperity! This is the story of MALCO.

their prospency 1 1195 to ..... story of MALCO. Dr. Radhakrishnan tälked about government's attitude to private and public sectors and said that it did not have any doctrinaire or dogmatic approach to the issue! While giving glib explanations about the respective positions of these two sectors and waxing eloquent about the role of private capital and cutting down of for-eign exchange drain etc., etc., he forgot (?) to give any reason why this project for which government had spent so much money and which by all means should have gone to the public sector, was handed over to a private company. There was also no explanation available why the industrial policy resolution of the government has been violated in granting license for this project to private sector.

been violated in granting license for this project to private sector.

### From K. GOPALAN

BIHAI

Addressing a press conference in Patna, Chandrashekhar Singh said that the people in the region were living on various weeds; leaves, grass, roots and stalks of standing crops. Within days, these law suid get exhausted. It was in this hackground that the stampede that followed, an old man is reported to have fallen down and later succumbed." Even on the face of it, this reading between the lines-chasing, stampede that followed, an old man is reported to have fallen is a ridiculous statement. And reading between the lines-chasing, stampede that followed, an down and later succumbed."

Government Remains

Passive And Complacent

thousands of people started mov-ing in search of food. They looted the standing maze crops in many the standing maze crops in many fields to satisfy the pangs of

hunger. While giving the details of the findings of the three-man team on

findings of the three-man team on the serious incident at Lauwala-gam, Chandrashekhar Singh said: When the looting of standing crops continued for a number of days, a rich landlord family of Lauwalagam suddenly took it into its head to teach a lesson to the hungry and helpless crowds con-sisting of thousands of agricultural workers and hataidars, mostly women and childreo. The landlord family collected a

The landlord family collected a gang of about two hundred lathials armed with spears, arrows and gang of about two hundred latinals armed with spears, arrows and lathis and let them loose on the crowd on June 21. Three of the landlords, Rafque Ahmad, Sham-sul Ahmad and Jalil Ahmad per-sonally led the gang, themselves armed with guns. . The unarmed and helpless crowd was mercilessly beaten up and chosed Women upper

crowd was mercilessly beaten up and chased. Women were molested Hundreds were injur-ed and some fell dead. The landlords prompt y removed the dead bodies. However, one dead body was seized and detained by the people of Lauwalagam, led by the Com-munists of the village. That was the hody of Iswar Paswan, son of Mahagu Paswan of Parawar Bahiyar.

Baniyar. There was enough ground to helieve that the brutal attack was made with the connivance of the police officers, Chandrashekhar. Singh said. The sub-inspector of Chausa police station was camp-ing at the house of the landlord, was present at the spot during the murderous attack.

### Police Complicity

Yet, the said police official re-fused to visit the scene of occur-rence even 24 hours after the incident.

It is surprising that the district magistrate of Saharsa should come out with a socalled clarification on the incident. The real aim of this was to shield the landlords of Lauwalagam,

Says the district magistrate: "On June 21 when a mob wanted to make similar raids, people of Lauwalagam chased them away.

7 - JUL 28

Even on the face of it, this is a ridiculous statement. And reading between the lines-chasing, stampede, falling down, etc.—the truth can be discerned that the landlords' gang attack-ed the people.

The situation in Purnea district is also grave. A Staff Reporter of the INDIAN NATION, who made an extensive survey of the food situation in the district, writes (June 29):

"People of Purnea district, once called the granary of Bihar, are groaning under acute food scar-city and high prices. They live on grass roots, saag, mango, jamun-and wild fruits like barhar and other others.

### Selling Livestock

"A cultivator of village Rupas-pur told me that some 400 persons grazed' his moong crops... I heard that it happened in some other villages also." 'grazed' heard

He found that the people were forced to sell their goats and then bullocks and now they and then bullocks and note they have nothing left with them to sell. "With empty stomachs they roam from door to door in search of work, only to hear flat 'no' in return."

juit no in return. Uncertainty and gloom prevail-ed all over the district. The Staff-Reporter found that "cultivators are not prepared to part with the foodgrains stored inheir houses. But they are scared that hungry people can loot their grains."

While hunger and death are haunting the people, the state government is still complacent and singing the same old tune. No food has been rushed to the food has been rusner to the starving people, nor has any step been taken to remove the scarcity.

Chief Minister K. B. Sahay, addressing the Bihar Chamber of Commerce on June 29, admitted : "Surely, the big agriculturists and traders are holding, back the surplus.

plus." But instead of taking firm steps, to unearth the boarded food-grains, the Chief Minister was content with appealing to the Chamber "to persuade them (the hoarders) to sell their stock of surplus foodgrains at the normal price so that the common man may not starve."

The Congress organisation went a step further. On the same day the Chief Minister



# CPI DEMANDS FULL DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS

# Memo to Union Home Minister

IMPHAL: In a memorandum submitted to the on well and the Government o Union Home Minister during his recent visit to Imphal in connection with border defence and internal security in connection with border derence and internal security the Manipur state council of the Communist Party of India has charged the Congress leadership with failure to promote unity and enthusiasm of the people for national defence and against the seperatist movement of the rebel Nagas. the rebel Nagas.

Taking advantage of the weak in other areas of Manipur. "Taking advantage of the weak and submissive stand of the Government of India towards the rebel Nagas and the government's efforts for a solution of the Naga problem through the Peace Mis-sion brings grist to the mill of the rebels and their seperatist demand inspired by the imperialists is thus encouraged. "And behind this, the imperial-ists and their friends give all s

MANIPUR

It spreads the functioning of Tt spreads the functioning of the rebels shadow government in some cases the people are made to pay double levies, one to the rebels and another to the Manipur government. This in the hills, only S0 to 40 miles away from Imphal. But what effective steps have been taken to meet this challenge? Strangely gnough, so far the government, including the central government, has taken no effective steps.

The inclusion of three sub-The inclusion of three sub-divisions in the peace talks at the initiative of the Government of India, bypassing the Manipur government and people, was a stab in the back and this further the sub-tension and then plead for exten-sion of the cease-fire zone through their friends, members of the "As a matter of fact, the be-hind-the-screen direction is going

India, it is learnt wants to suc cumb to such pres "The Chief Minister, Manipur

> forget that the Nagas have friends and they use up-to-date guns from sources known to the Government of India."

The memorandum stated that the Congress leadership in Mani-pur failed to rouse the patriotic urges of the people in that part of the country and their behaviour discouraged all united efforts.

As a matter of fact, the Con-gress leadership has failed to rise to the occasion and they do not show any example of sacrifice, except corrupt practices. "This is one of the important factors which leads to the lack of response to And bening this, the imperial-ists and their friends give all possible help, moral and material, to wage a war for "independence"

The Mysore Khadi Board, noto. **B** HE closure of these centres has affected the economy of a number of villages which depended mainly on khadi product. I,000 weavers and 200 persons employed in managerial and sales departments are affected by the closure. The Mysore Khadi Board, noto. departments are affected by the Commission. The Mysore Khadi Board, noto-rious for its mismanagement and swindling of large sums of money, misappropriated or misused, since not even proper accounts are maintained. Also efforts are being made to hush up the charges of these five centres from April 5, this year due to continuous loss. These centres had been running in heavy loss for the past several ment and swindling. The official estimate of loss from these centres for the past seven years is

Five Centres Closed.

12 Thousand Jobless

From G. S. SATYANARAYANA

unemployment to more than 12,000 persons.

THE closure of these centres Rs. 12,22,000.

BANGALORE: The Congress mismanagement of the Khadi Board has resulted in the closing down of five major khadi producing centres in the state, causing

Andhra TUC Plans

to the occasion and they do not show any example of sacrifice, except corrupt practices. "This is one of the important factors which leads to the lack of response to the call by the leaders to join the border defence forces." The memorandum therefore urged a united approach to the problem. The local government's lip service to unity will not help.

NEW DELHI: A few months ago when the survey of Indian economy was made, the only sector that ap-peared to be showing some positive results was that of exports. But the foreign exchange crisis soon shifted the focus from domestic production difficulties to the shortfalls in the export sector.

the country by eliminat

It would not be going too far to realize that this export

earning is to a large extent a statistical myth.

The gap between actual

FOREIGN exchange crisis

For, the burden on foreign exchange earnings of the country would continue to in-crease as a result of increased foreign exchange compo-nent of the Fourth Plan investment and repayment of debt and service charges.

slender foreign exchange earnings, defence expenditure is another factor to reckon

### Loan Liability

According to official figures, India's outstanding liability of foreign loans at the begin-ning of this year was Rs. 2,323 crores.

> of this Rs 1.119 crores would have to be repaid as principal and interest dur-ing the Fourth Plan. This works out to an average re-payment of Rs. 223 crores annually.

With the unpredictable character of foreign aid from the West, the only step through which the foreign exchange difficulties can be reduced is to increase exports part of the general scheme of

The climb-down on the part of the government came after the textile and engineering work-ers in the state threatened a one-day token strike to protest against the cut in dearness allow-ance over an alleged fall in the consumer price index.

A convention of the cotton

A convention of the contain textile and engineering workers on June 11 demanded the imme-diate setting up of an expert body to probe into the compila-tion of the index.

For the first quarter of 1965, the official figures of the work-ing-class consumer price index compiled by government for Cal-cutta has shown a fall by 27

Pro rata reduction in DA as Fro rate reduction in DA as a sequel to the alleged fall in the index would be Rs. 5.40 per month for cotton textile workers and Rs. 5.20 per month for data and the second text of the text the second text of tex of text of tex of text of text of text of text of text of text o

month for the engine workers in West Bengal.

JULY 11. 1985

noints

# WEST BENGAL GOVT AGREES TO REVISE FAULTY INDEX

### From AJOY DASGUPTA

CALCUTTA: The West Bengal government has agreed to recommend to the Government of India to set up an experts committee to probe into the compilation of the consumer price index in the state.

T HE government had so far refused to accept that there was anything wrong with the consumer price index and there-

The climb-down on the part of the government came after threatened a the thetic and engineering work ers in the state threatened a Nihar Mukherjee.

> It was demanded by the TU representatives that pending a probe into the price index, the DA cut should be annulled. DA cut should be annulled. The state government alleged that the index compilation is a responsibility of the Govern-ment of India's Labour Bureau and hence they were unable to

This was patently a false posi-tion since the price collection agencies belong to the state go-vernment and only the compu-tation is done by the Labour Bureau in Simla.

months

HYDERABAD: The Andhra Pradesh Trade Union

Congress has decided to organise united struggles in every industry, including public sector, for introduction of rational bonus system, revision of wages, linking of DA with cost of living index, correction of index series. nationalisation of banks, oil and foodgrains trade and scrapping of national emergency and DIR.

HE Working Committee of the APTUC met on June 28 and 29 at Hyderabad under the chairmanship of P. Ramakotiah and took the above decision.

A state Sangram Samiti has already been formed. Local Sangram Samitis at Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam have also been formed. It is planned to hold conventions to consti-tute Sangram Samitis at all levels and centres in the course of this month.

In a statement issued to the press, the APTUC declared that the Bonus Ordinance was utterly reactionary and it will become another instrunent to develop the mono-

In Andhra Pradesh, neither the employees in big indus-tries, nor those in small scale industries stand to benefit by this ordinance, except workers.

On the contrary the Ordinance creates seriors com-plications and impediments; no trade union could there-

fore welcome it. The APTUC reiterated its demand for bonus for all workers without exceptions. It would be discriminatory to deny the right to bonns to any section of employees, whether they are in the public sector or in government departments

The state government is setting up eight separate minimum wage committees for printing presses, metal foundries, automobile engi-neering, mica works, salt pans, rice, flour and dhal mills oil mills and woollen carpet making and shawl weaving establishments for fixing or revising the minimum wages The APTUC has demanded that separate minimum wage committees should be set up

wages on the basis of the 'need-based-wage-norms'.

state government. It is absolutely inadequate, irra-tional and discriminative, it

what Madras and Mysore could pay to their employees, the Andhra Pradesh Government could not.

Even in granting this interim relief, the government has continued to discriminate against work-charged and other employees and totally ignored nominal muster roll employees and others.

believe that the government refused to include employees' representatives in the Commission only to secure a fre hand for itself to influence o free the Commission.

he satisfied with anything less than what is given in Madras and with effect from October 1. 1964, including a rise in the city compensatory allowance.

support to the struggle of the

The AP State Road Trans The working committee port Employees Union which further expressed its severe represents 13,000 workers has disappointment over the decided to affiliate with the award of interim relief by AITUC.

Action on Bonus Issue From Our Correspondent the Pay Commission and the

pointed out. Nobody could believe that

There is every reason to

The employees would not

The APTUC pledged its full government employees to im-prove the quantum of interim relief.

duled employments also. These committees should be directed to fix and revise the minimum

PAGE TWO

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In addition to these long- one finds that there is a lot term items of drain on India's of scope to increase the earn- slender. foreign exchange ings of foreign exchange of entitlement value should not expended. 75 per cent. eliminating exceed 75 per cent.

> Under this entitlement, he would get the raw materials and machinery needed for the The exports in 1964-65 did exceed the targetted figure and reached a figure of Rs. further expansion of exports.

> 842 crores. Owing to this increase in exports, it would be expected that the ex-In the condition of shortage and closed economy such as India's, the profits are very high for imported goods. port effort does not require scrutiny.

> > The exporter, in order to make the highest profits over-involces his exports and under-involces his imports which canno gistered in the which cannot be refigure.

export earnings and the stated figures, has widened. But the effects of this action would be felt in the foreign exchange department This is mainly because the exports are over-invoiced on account of the fact that exporters got advanced im-port entitlements. of the Reserve Bank of India, owing to a continuous drain on our foreign exchange Import entitlements is a reserves.

The foreign exchange earn-ings recorded by the foreign exchange department of the Reserve Bank of India and the reduced is to increase exports export assistance. Unner this The foreign exchange earn-and reduce imports. scheme, an exporter can get ings recorded by the foreign import entitlements if his exchange department of the After a look at these two imports are ranging from 25 Reserve Bank of India and the elements of balance of trade, per cent of his exports to 100 figures given by the customs export assistance. Under this

back but the report has not yet been published by the go-

In West Bengal textiles and engineering, the rate of neutrali-sation itself is far too low and is sation itself is far too low and is less than sixty per cent. Even this meagre DA is now cut by employers over alleged fall in the index while the prices in the market have not shown any such sharp downward trend.

The strike decision of the engi-neering and textile workers had forced the government to move. The Labour Minister called a meeting with the representatives of the four central, trade union organisations and informed them of the government's decision to revise the indices.

It was decided at the meet-ing of the Minister with the trade union representatives that they would also be associated with the letter to be sent to the central government regarding en-quiry into the consumer price

The Minister also called the representatives of the two fede-rations which took the strike decision and handed them letters containing the government decicontaining the government sion on the expert commit

Inquiries into the faults in The federations have now de-the Labour Bureau series of cided to defer the strike in view the index are reportedly de-of the government's decision, but pending upon the findings of to maintain vigilance so that the the Expert Committee on expert committee is set up Delhi index. This committee soon and its recommendations to manual expert committee is sec-soon and its recommendat implemented without delay.

fering on account of the mal-practices of underinvoicing of imports and over-invoicing of exports but also as a result of increased statistical coverage.

On account of the corrected statistical coverage, various items, such as the land fron-tier trade with Nepal, Goa's trade and adjustment of pos-tal parcels which were always under-invoiced and did not enter the export figures of the customs formerly, recorded later.

In addition to the limitations of under and over invoicing, the import entitlements have not actually led to a proper use of im-ported products in the proper industries.

#### Raw

#### Materials

under these entitlements are not very often meant for industries concerned but to suit the needs of industries oriented to meet the domestic equipments which are in high lemand.

This can be seen in the failure of the revolving fund scheme of Export Guarantee Credit Corporation.

Under this scheme exporters

The huge profits made by the exporters has not led to any sustained efforts to keep up the exports which have. been only sporadic and the increase shown even in the statistical figures is tapering ment in the entire set-up.

credit scheme should be welcomé.

mental support. But this support should be for increasing the quality of pro-ducts traded with the capacity to supply continuously the desired goods on the basis of international ethics.

On the import side also a similar rethinking is neces-sary. Under the garb of capital goods various kinds of goods are imported:

The government should take care to see that only those which are strictly non-avail-able capital goods are imported.

Further, not all capital Further, not all capital goods ensure increased rate of growth. On account of faulty industrial licensing policy various goods which are now priority items such as refrigerators, air-conditioners are produced.

The import of capital goods The raw materials imported for these items demand further import of spare parts and replacement etc. which does not contribute to the growth of the economy.

> In the light of these difficulties and limitations it is high time that the exportimport policy and the licens-ing policy should be com-pletely scrutinized so as to ensure indicious use of scarce foreign exchange.

Under this scheme exponent have to be given foreign ex-change only to import raw materials for the goods to be is a welcome step but do not the problem

> The government has yet to announce policy with respect to actual users which consti-tute a more important ele-

It is necessary that the So the suggestion that the problem is tackled more bold-import entitlements scheme ly and drastically than the should give way to loans-government has done so far.

.--(IPA)



# GROWING MISERY IN Comment DEVELOPING WORLD

the UN report. It says that

at 5.5 per cent, the perform-

ance was 2.7 per cent in 1961, 2.4 per cent in 1962 and 4.5 per cent in 1963. Per capita

growth has been only 1.1 per cent as against the planned growth rate of three per cent

Seen in this context the confirmation by the Plan-ning Commission of the well-known contention of

annually.

The U. N. Secretary-General has drawn attention to growing misery in the developing world. In his report to the ECOSOC he has said that at present showing there will be more people unemployed and more suffering from hunger and malnutrition in these countries in 1970 than there is today. How India's growth is fall-ing short of planned targets has also been highlighted in

THE report points out that the misery of the developing world is a pro-gressive misery. It threatens while India's planned annual growth rate had been fixed to grow worse in the second half of the current decade.

The annual average growth rate has slowed down from 4.5 per cent in 1955-60 to 4 per cent in 1960-63 and the gap in per capita income between the developing and the down the developing and the deve-loped nations, instead of narrowing down, had further widened during the early '60s.

It has further pointed ont that inedequacies in diet and medical care for about 1,000 million people have become even more intolerable than before. The report says that abstract figures did little to convey the did little to convey the realities in the gap between annual incomes in the advanced countries and the developing countries,

And vet these are quite revealing in themselves. They vary from \$ 2,485 in North America down to \$ 136 in the developing countries.

The report poignantly reters to the gap as revealed in infant mortality in the two worlds. In particular, says the report. the death of small children weighs far more heavily on the developing lands.

- In the most highly developed countries the mortality rate of children upto five years of age varies from 4.5 to 6 per 1,000. In Latin Ame-rica the rates are five to ten times higher and in Africa they are still more

These conclusions, based on official data and arrived at by authoritative agencies, could not be charged with exaggeration. If anything they could only be charged with understatement.

Coming from the source from which it does, the report naturally fails to dwell upon the responsibility for this situation and makes no attempt to fix it.

It is transparent that however much the atten-tion might be tried to be Make U.S. lism, represented by foreign investments and trade terms imposed by the giant mono-polies of the West on the leveloping world.

U Thant's report at this nour is one more reminder of the grave need for this counmake serious attempts break through this vicious circle of poverty and yet more of, it by daring to undertake basic reforms which have become so long overdue. It has also to sharply increase and improve its cooperation with other anti-imperialist economic entities of the presentday world, principally the so-cialist countries headed by cialist countries, headed by the USSR.

PAGE FOIR

the organised working class movement that real wages have not made any advance in our country in the plan periods so far should serve as food for thought to those in the ruling party. It was no figment of imagination of trade unionists when they repeatedly de-clared that despite increases in national wealth there had been no rise in real wages. The review of labour poli-

cies by the Planning Com-mission's Labour and Employment Division has clearly shown that workers have so far been deprived of their due share and the captains of industry have pocketed inordinately high profits

The government's repeated promises of ensuring an equi-table division of the fruits of labour have turned out to be nothing more than an eyewash, and now we have another admission of this fact straight as it were from the horse's mouth.

The decision of the Rash-triya Sangram Samiti to convene a conference in mid-August to prepare for "further effective action" to rea lise the patently just demands of the working class and the entire working people in this regard is und ibtedly a correct and timely step white must be backed by all wr would stand by the people. which all who

# sion and so on, the respon-sibility lies squarely on im-

THE Prime Minister in Hyderabad commenting on the Vietnam situation declared that the next two months there are going to be very difficult. reason he gave for thinking so as reported in the press was that both sides seemed to be putting maximum pressure on each other.

It is not very clear exactly what he had in mind, but it is certainly not fair to brand the all-out resistance of the Vietnamese people to US ag-gression as "putting pressure"

If ever there was a puppet regime in the world it is the so-called government in Sal-gon, manipulating an invita-tion from whom has no meaning and can never justify the American presence in Viet-nam, so blatantly a violation of the international agree-ment on Vietnam that was signed in 1954.

If the Vietnamese peo-ple's struggle against this aggression has reached a

certain stage now after

years (actually two-and-a-half decades) of suffering

and sacrifice, a stage where

the aggressors find it diffi-

cult to carry their aggres-sion any further with im-

punity as they did till some-time ago, it is not the fault of the Vietnamese people or of the National Libera-

tion Front of South Vietnam

or of the Government of the Democratic Republic of

What the IIS imperialist

is the

like

aggressors want to hide be-hind their slogan of "uncondi-

fact that they are intruders and aggressors in Vietnam who have absolutely no busi-

ness to be there for another moment.

The excuse they trotted out

that they were there at the invitation of the "govern-ment" of South Vietnam has

been thoroughly exposed

during the last year-and-a-half when they have mani-

children manipulating dolls

are no more bazaar gossip.

It is escalating as the days

ighter; he takes on almost

predecessor hardly ever blows his whistle.

pulated "governments

Vietnam.

tional negotiations"

The latest phase of terroristic raids over populated centres in North Vietnam and the resort on ever-larger scale to napalm and poisonous eases in South Vietnam by the US imperialists is nothing but a desperate attempt on their nart to bring the people of Vietnam down to their knees.

The point was convincingly explained by the Consul General of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam at the press conference he held on July 6 in the capital. The idea behind the aggressors' raving about "uncondi-tional negotiations" is that the Vietnamese people should agree to commit suicide and submit to the US game of "dismissing the legal basis of the Geneva Agreements which recognised the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of

TTK is the only one in the

cabinet against Jain.

This is something which the Government of the Dem tic Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front if South Vietnam—the two of whom between themselves represent fully the entire Vietnamese people—would never submit to, however much the Americans might blast the towns and village of North Vietnam and how-ever much they might spray the fields of South Vietnam with toxic acids.

Fighting for their independence with arms in hand since 1941, the Vietnamese people are resolved that nothing shall stop them till they have completely won.

It is clearly the duty of India, as of all peace-loving countries, to demand that the US even at this late stage un-Agreements and get out of that the Vietconditionally fulfil the Geneva Vietnam, so that the Viet-namese people are left free to decide as best as they can their own future, in terms of the other provisions of the Geneva accord.

-SHARIF

TTT.Y 7 Cabinet Circus Whister allery

THE stories of infight him somehow and gave the the TIMES OF INDIA. It was on the basis of his report that on the basis of his report that the Jains were hauled, up be-fore a tribunal. Marwari millionaire Shanti Prasad Jain has been another It is escalating as the days bone of ministerial contention. pass. TTK is the star Like a jelly-fish Jain has escap-

But within days of the refer-ence to the tribunal Chopra was arrested by Nanda's Delhi police for an alleged defalca-tion he committed some 15 ed dire punishment for over a decade. Come Vivian Bose The infight is much more a spectacle these days, for Um-pire Lal Bahadur unlike his predecessor hardle. years ago as the liquidator of

Wheels within wheels, ahl But that is not the end. Re-cently Chopra was asked to go home and take rest; the case is withdrawn or being withdrawn. As a sequel some police chaps were given transfer orders.

But this hardly signified any relief to TTK. He is soon faced with a writ petition for alleged-ly acting *malafide*.

Briefly the story is this. There is a firm called Barium Chemi-cals in the South. Recently the Company Law Department or-dered an inquiry into its

Thereupon the company has filed a writ petition before the Punjab High Court alleging that the enquiry was ordered at the instance of TTK.

One reason for the enquiry (several have been alleged in the writ) is that the Barium Chemicals had refused to ap-point T. T. Krishnamachari & Sons as the sole selling agent Sons as the sole selling agent of the company's products.

From all accounts, TTK is a From all accounts, 11A 15 a worried man. And rumour is afloat that he might even quit the government. If that hap-pens, there will be a big poli-tical upset in the inner circle of th



ruling party.

JULY 11. 1965

The Rashtriya Sangram Samiti of Central Trade Union Organisations and National Federations of Labour which met in New Delhi on July 5 has decided to convene immediately an all-India Conference of Trade Unions.

IN a resolution adopted by the Samiti, it was stated that the Conference would be called in Delhi on August 16 and 17, 1965, and would "con-sider the situation as obtain-ing in the country today and effective action for realisation of their demands."

The programme of the all-India conference would include a Convention of dele-gates from public sector unions on August 16, at 10 a.m. General sessi ms would be held on August 16 evening and August 17 forenoon. The nstration before Parliament would be organised on August 17 evening.

### Samiti Appeal

The Samiti has appealed to all trade unions, irres-pective of their political and organisational affiliation to send delegates to the conference in which the assess Samiti proposes to assess the possibilities of the slogan of Bharat Bandh. The Samiti met under the presidentship of S. A. Dange (AITUC) and heard report heard from convener, George Fer-nandes (HMP). Participating in the Samiti meeting were Indulal Yagnik MP (Maha-

ing indices on a correct basis; v) Revise the bonus formula on a national basis, providing bonus to

# DHORI COURT OF BEGINS WORK AT

S. K. Das, which is investigating into the Dhori mine explosion, has started its work. The first sitting of the court was on July 2 at the Dhanbad Rescue Station.

E by the assessors went down the inclines of the Dhori mines an on-the-spot inspection.

While the repre the management and also the employers' man on the asses SOLS team were allowed to go into the labour repres mines, labour were kept out.

The team is reported to have found that there was con-siderable accumulation of gas in one of the inclines. A safety lamp which the team had with it flickered all of a sudden and popped off.

Justice Das decided immediately to come out of the mines, since, according to him, he did not want to have another acci-dent involving him!

This experience of the court of enquiry whereby the pre-sence of gas has been con-firmed beyond any doubt goes to substantiate and prove what NEW AGE had earlier report-ed: the Dhori colliery is not nongaseous as was certified by the Mines Inspectorate.

The question now remains to why the Mines Inspectorate bein had certified it as nongaseous. Was it not helping the manage-ment to evade its responsibilities of of taking adequate safety pre-

TULY 11, 1965



gujarat Sangram Samiti) and Pratul Choudhury (UTUC). The resolution adopted by

the Samiti said: The Rashtriya The Rashtriya Sangram Samiti at its meeting held in Delhi on November 20-21, 1964 has submitted to the government the following six basic demands:--

i) Introduce state trading in food-grains; ii) Fix the fair price of food-grains for the pro-

ducers and for the consumers and also fix the prices of all essential consumer goods: iii) Nationalise all banks:

iv) Introduce dearness alwhere it does lowance where it does not exist, and in all cases link it providing cent per cent neutrali-sation, with cost of liv-

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

DHANBAD: The court of enquiry headed by Justice

EARLIER, the court assisted cautions and sending by the assessors went down miners to certain death?

. The court, it is hoped, will give its definite opinion on the guilt of Mines Inspectorate in certifying a mine which was gaseous as non-gassy for the bene-fit of the mineowners. ntatives of

Workers'

# Representatives

Kalyan Roy, Chinu Mukherjee and Lalit Barman appeared on behalf of the Indian Mines Workbehalt of the Indian Mines Work-ers Federation (AITUC), D. L. Sengupta on behalf of Indian National Mine Workers, Federa-tion (INTUC) and Hitnarayan Singh on behalf of the All-India Khan Mazdoor Federation (HMS).

The court has decided that the parties concerned would file their written statements before July 28 and evidence would start

# At the root of their embitterment, if one is to believe an apocryphal- story, was Jain's impudent offer of a cushy job to TTK in the Dalmia-Jain em-

Suspicion also exists that some of his Commerce Ministry officials might have made their Anyway, TTK is grieved that most other ministers have a soft corner for Jain. Many un-doubtedly have. When Jain's hanky-panky in the TIMES OF INDIA chain of papers was

INDIA chain of papers was brought to light TTK wanted both civil and criminal action And the stuff, rather explo-sive, is circulated anonymously. But the anonymity did not prevent the document from reaching the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. against him. The civil matter was referred to a company law tribunal, but as for fixing criminal liability Asoke Sen's Law Ministry dilly-

The fight between TTK and subramanyam is the backlash of Madras politics. There is no against criminal action. Subramanyam is the backlash of Madras politics. There is no need to waste newsprint on it.

But recently TTK took on Humayun Kabir. TTK was bent upon giving the Madras refinery to the Burmah-Shell but Humayun Kabir worsted

NEW AGE

And so it happened the other week in the cabinet that it was a real bout between TTK and Manubhai Shah on His relentless drive against the elusive millionaire is not a part of TTK's political philo-sophy (he is not an anti-monopolist) but is a personal predilection. foreign exchange leakage. TTK thinks—and says so—that Manubhai with his export in-centive scheme has been playing havoc with his foreign

reserve. Political under-tones add to the acerbity of the quarrel, Manubhai is known to be a henchman of Morarji. government as a sequel to the Mundhra enquiry.

contribution to the compila of sales agencies which TTK's sons hold. They vary from gripe water to contraceptives.

The civil matter itself took a sensational turn. A chartered accountant by the name of Chopra was the chap who made the detailed report on the waste-paper racket of Jain in

all workers in private, state or public sector without any discrimination: and

vi) Withdraw the Defence of India Rules and re-lease all political and trade union detenus.

It is now over seven months since the Samiti presented these demands. But the gov-

these demands. But the gov-ernment has not cared to accept any of them. On the contrary the conli-nuation of the pro-monopolies and anti-people policies of the government have led to a further deterioration in every walk of national life and worsening of the living con-

worsening of the living ccn-ditions of the people. The refusal of the govern-

ment to take over trading in food-grains and take stringent measures against the hoaders has once again handed over the people to the greedy stock-holders of the grain market.

The lean' season is yet to set in. But already acute

ENQUIRY

DHANBAD

the court and a list of documents which have been asked to be produced before the court.

However, it was revealed that some of the documents which

are in the possession of the police department would not be avail-able for inspection immediately.

The AITUC spokesman, Kal-yan Roy insisted that workers' representatives should be in-formed when the mine is visited and various machinery

several regions, and prices have started shooting up everywhere.

The 'procurement'. campaign launched by some of the state governments and the centre have been foiled by the grain-profiteers, and the procurement targets have nowhere been reached.

The prices of food-grains fixed by the government for procurement, well below thos prevailing in the "free' mar market, and with prices of all the essential consumer goods left virtually unregulated have virtually unregulated have signally failed to attract the peasants to sell their pro-duce to the Government, which has fallen again in the

hands of the hoarders. The banks continue to. finance these hoardings, and the advances by the banks to private traders and merchants have reached an all-time high. The cost of living is thus soaring. But the government still continue to refuse to link the dearness allowance to correctly worked out indices.

Not only the rate of neutralisation continues to be poor, but the indices, themselves worked out on a frau-dulent basis continue to defrand the working people of their hard won wages-to the benefit of the money hags. Even the indices com piled by the Central Labour Bureau continues to be uncorrected.

#### Real Wages Static

To crown it all, the Planning Commission has gone on record saying that there has been no improvement in the real wages of the workers during the last ten years, while everybody knows that productivity per worker and profits of the employers have steadily gone up during the period

On top the government have discarded the vital part of the recommendations of the Bonus Commission, and issued an ordinance on the basis of the demands of the lone representative of the

scarcity has developed in private sector on the Commis-

Even while issuing th Ordinance the government have failed to give it retrospective effect as sugges-ted by the Commission, and by this single act benefitted the employers to the tune of some rupees eight crores.

The unconstitutional DIR still continues to be on the Statute Book, Instead of repealing it and lifting the emergency, which today is an emergency only for the toilig an ing people, the government have carried out an round up of political and trade union workers, and today over 1000 such leaders and activists continue to languish behind the prison bars.

## People's

Anger

The discontent and the anger of the people against these policies of the govern-ment has been finding expression in heroic though partial local actions of the working class, as the action of the

textile workers of Bombay against the bonus ordinance. With a view to co-ordinate these actions going on all over the country, and give it a central direction the Samiti decides to convene a confer-ence of representatives of all trade unions, irrespective of their organisational and poli-tical affiliation, on August 16-17, 1085 at Delhi 17, 1965 at Delhi.

The conference would consider the situation as obtaining in the country today, and mobilise the work-ing class and the working people all over the country take further effective to take further effective action for realization of their demands. It will also assess the possibilities of the slogan of Bharat Bandh. The Samiti appeals to all trade unions loyal to terests of the working class, to send their representatives to participate in this confer-ence and help in forging a unity in action, powerful enough to force the governenough to force the govern-ment to change their policies

in the right direction

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MANAGER

NEW DELHI

visitea and various machinery recovered so that they would also inspect them. The court agreed to this demand. However, another action made by the workers' represen-tatives was turned down by the The first sitting of the court was attended by the represen-tatives of the management of Dhori colliery, the department of Mines, and representatives of the three central trade union organisations, AITUC, INTUC and HMS.

> The court held that it has The court held that it has no power to order pumping of water by the management and that since it had visited the mines three times last week much of the evidence has already been gathered.

What makes the court's decision more objectionable is the prospect that the mines, which is now under the control of the Department of Mines, would be handed over to the management within a few days.

July 28 and evidence would start being recorded from August 9. The parties were given copies of the reports of the rescue thods including flooding of the team, report of the inspection by

NEW AGE

NEW GET-UP-NEW FEATURES

# **Planning Commission Study** NO RISE IN REAL WAGE OF WORKERS

NEW DELHI: Workers in India have not made any advance in terms of real wages in the last ten years: this is the observation made by the Labour and Employment Division of the Planning Commission in a review of the labour policies in the Third Five Year Plan, according to a report of the UNL.

THE report says:

The review says that "in a

A significant fact in recent years, according to the review, has been that wage boards have recom-mended linking the dearness allowance to basic wage and also merging a part of dearness allow-ance in basic wage.

Between 1957-58 when the first Between 1957-58 when the nrst wage census was undertaken and now, the percentage of workers whose dearness allowance is re-lated to consumer price index "has shown a marked improve-

"Whatever relief might have accrued to the working class as a result of these measures, it would still appear that workers have not made any real pro-Press

#### Govt's Intervention

The review says that a view continues to be expressed in cer-tain quarters that the government's intervention in labour matters is all pervasive. It is argued that the main feature of industrial relations main feature of industrial relations system is that it derives its support not on the willingness of the parties to come together but on legislation.

"In this connection it is pertinent to observe that complete freedom in settling terms and con-ditions of service is now consider-ed to be undesirable in the con-text of planned development," says the review.

Over the last five years, how-ever, there has been a shift in emphasis in labour policy. The main instrument of the new and positive approach of constructive peration between the parties able the code of discipline in in- ship

**OF INDIA** 

FOR PARTY MEMBERS ONLY

**RESOLUTIONS OF THE** 

**COMMUNIST PARTY** 

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF

New Delhi 5-11 April 1965

ORDER THROUGH PARTY

COMMITTEES

dustry, the code of conduct, the industrial truce resolution and tripartite conferences.

The review says that "in a situation of rising prices workers suffer with the rest of the community, though perhaps, in a smaller measure." A significant fact in recent years, according to the review, has been that wage boards have recommunity the dearness eschew unfair practices and gene-rally a mutual recognition of rights and obligations by employers and

vorkers.' "The government on its part would ensure due observance of these obligations and investigate breaches in the implementation of the codes, awards and agreed decisions. The basis for the code is entirely voluntary.

The review says that data for the first five years since the adop-tion of the code of discipline in June 1958, show an improvement in the industrial relations situation.

The industrial truce resolution adopted immediately after the declaration of emergency brought about a still favourable change in the attitude of parties towards each other.

A new spirit of cooperation prevailed in all section of indus-try. The first four months follow-ing the first four months following the emergency were the most peaceful in the industrial history of India. The overall position in 1963 also was extremely satisfac-

1963 also was extremely satisfactory.
This favourable trend has now been reversed for reasons for which the responsibility cannot be with the parties alone nor can it belong to the industrial relations machinery.
"There is however increasing evidence of inter and intra-union nivalry in the trade unions which means that the code of conduct has not been effective in meeting the current atmosphere of distrust has not been energies of distrust in union leadership. It also indi-cates that unions have not been able to develop in their member-ship firmer loyalties. The cause

# for this are deeper." The man-days lost owing to industrial disputes went up to 73 lakhs in 1964 as against 32.68 lakhs in 1963 and 61.20 lakhs in 1962.

lakhs in 1962. During the first four years of the third Plan, despite an increase in the industrial labour force, there has been a substantial de-crease in loss of man-days due to work stoppages as compared to the corresponding period of the second Plan. second Plan.

Compared to the average of about 58 lakh man-days lost dur-ing the pre-truce period of four years the figure for 1964 shows an increase of 28 per cent.

Though the increase in the man-days lost in 1964 was due to various reasons, mainly the steep rise in the price level of food articles and other essential com-modities which adversely affect labour relations, "there is need to maintain a close watch on the labour situation and to take remedial action," says the review.

# PROJECT

### From SARALA KARKHANIS

BOMBAY: Rehabilitation of people displaced from rigation project sites was the subject matter of a conirrigation project sites was the subject matter of a conirrigation project sites was the subject matter of a con-ference held in Poona on June 26, 27 which was attend-ed by representatives of the peasantry from various districts of Maharashtra, leaders of political parties, pub-representatives to the conference from the district lic personalities and engineers.

THE conference which met mist and President of the Deccan THE contrarence which met mist and President of the Deccan under the chairmanship of Agricultural Association, Dr. S. A Dange, Chairman of the D. R. Gadgil. Among those who Communist Party of India, was addressed the conference were inaugurated by wellknown econo- engineers Chapekar and Datta



rao Pardesi, Dutta Deshmakh, M.L. Chapekar, D.R. Gadgil, S. A Dange, S. M. Joshi and Nana Patil on the dais. Below, a of the Conference



NEW AGE



NEW DELHI: The Central Wage Board for Tea Plantation Industry appointed in 1960 has made history by not submitting its report even in

While the government looks on with complacence, the lives of over 10 lakhs of planters—both foreign and Indian—are exerting every effort to increase workloads, and send thousands out of employment. What the wage board has

What the wage board has so far done is to give paltry interim relief twice during this five year period.

There was some mock hero-ism by the INTUC leaders sometimes back by threatening a strike in the South Indian plantations but this threat was withdrawn as soon as it was nade.

The withdrawal was on the basis of an alleged assurance made by the Labour Minister that he would call a meeting of workers and employers' reof workers' and employ wage presentatives on the wage board and try to bring about a

The way in which the government has handled this INTUC "threat" and the eagemess to promote a settle-ment between the INTUC and the employers is highly repre-hensible, This is not the settlement

mitting its report even in 1965. While the government looks with complacence, the

on plantation wages is made without 'any further delay.

In the case of the coal award, the issue was settled in tripartite talks and in planta-tions too there is an industrial committee at central level.

It is difficult to understand why the government does not convene the industrial comconvene the industrial com-mittee and should only think of bringing about a private set-tlement for the INTUC under the aegis of the Union Labour Minister.

The plantation workers can-not indefinitely wait for a fair settlement of their wages.

# EVICTEES DEMAND QUICK REHABILITATION Deshmukh, the Vice-Chancellor

m the districts. The main resolution

The main resolution adopted, by the conference on rehabili-tation said that while irrigation projects are absolutely neces-sary and more so in Maha-rashtra, the displaced people

rashtra, the displaced people must be given protection and properly rehabilitated. When all the irrigation pro-jects planned by the Maha-rashtra state government are completed, about 10 to 15 lakhs of people will be affect-ed and mere compensation in terms of money does not solve terms of money does not soloe the problem of rehabilitation.

the problem of rehabilitation. Even assurances given by the government authorities are not enough, for they prove to be mere words, as in the case of the affected people of Koyna pro-ject. So the conference put for-ward the following preconditions regarding rehabilitation, to be fulfilled before the work on the projects is taken up. Legislation accepting the right of rehabilitation of the people whose land homes or vil-

ble whose land, homes or vil-s are submerged under water; people lages a Publication of rehabilitation project as a part of irrigation project

\* Irrigated new land should be given in compensation for the land lost in the course of

project construction; Rehabilitation of the whole village in one place and as

Persons affected by the pro-ject should get priority claim in the construction work. The conference decided to stage a big demonstration before the state Assembly in the third week of July and press for imme-diate legislation on rehabili-tation

# WILL THEY

RED FLAG have come out with an article denouncing the consultative meeting held in Moscow in March and the appeal for united action ued by it. Commenting on the parties who atten ded this meeting, the arti arti cle states:

"Attending this meeting, besides the Soviet Party, were representatives and observers of fifteen parties, plus the two splitter revisionists factions of Australia and Brazil and the notorious clique of the renegade Dange; which was also dragged in to swell the total, adding up to nineteen units in all.

Parties whose attendance was ordered by the lea ders of the CPSU, the seven fraternal Parties of Albania China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Rumania and Vietnam firm ly refused to take part in the divisive meeting. The fraternal Marxist Leninist Parties of Australia. Brazil and India likewise condemned and opposed the meeting."

(emphasis ours) This is the first time we pear that EMS. Namboo-diripad's Party "condemned and opposed" the Moscow meeting. Is there a resolu tion to that effect? Or, has the Communist Party of China taken upon itself the authority to speak on be-half of the rival Commu-nist Party of India?

Will the general secre tary of the rival Party ex-plain this issue—in the interests of ideological clarification?

Infantalism Running Riot in Marxist CP

пп.у 11. 1965

# **EXPLAIN?** THE Chinese PEO-PLE'S DAILY and

munist Party of India. Nor. do we think that despite for-mal resolutions, there is any "Of the twenty-six such unanimity among the revisionists either. been able to unitedly work out the strategy of the Indian Revolution and the day-to-day tactics of the party." Anazing

Positions It is amazing to find that a party that calls itself revolutionary and bases itself on Marxism-Leninism should come forward and

following words:

cussed in the international

Communist movement led to

the disruption or constitute the stumbling block in the

way of unity. Even today there is no unanimity of views on these issues among

us who constitute the Com-

"Still we of the CPI have

boldly declare that it is possible to work out the strategy and tactics of the Indian Revolution, separately from, and irrespective. of, the position one takes with regard to the ideological issues involved in the controversy within the world Communist movement.

It is well known that these It is well known that these ideological issues relate to the basic assessment of the world situation that has emerged after the second world war and the changes which have



In some of his public statements E. M. S. Namboodiripad has stated that the basic differences between our Party and his party do not relate to ideological issues, but concern entirely with the attitude to be taken towards the Congress.

N an article in the rival party's English weekly, a result of the war. Can any PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY (June 27), the above point is emphasised once again in the the revolution of any country can be worked out without taking into consideration this "We do not also hold that new world situation? differences on the ideological questions that are being dis-

In fact there Communist Pary in the world which takes up such a position. Nor has the Indian Communist movement ever since its inception in 1925 ever taken up such a position.

Our Party has taken up a clear-cut position on these ideological issues, a position which corresponds to that ac-cepted by the majority of the orld Communist movement. The strategy and tactics we have worked out in the Programme and the Folitical Resolution adopted at the Bombay Party Congress are intimately linked with the ideological positions we have accepted.

Similarly a close examination of the strategy and tactics worked out by the rival party as well as their political policies will reveal that their programmatic and tactical slogans are also linked with certain positions regarding the ideological issues before the world Communist movement.

Let us take a few instances as illustrations:

Our Programme puts for-ward the concept of National Democracy as the path for attaining socialism in India while the rival party's programme puts forward the conception of People's Demo-

diating working class leaderdership of the bourgeolsie. Jyoti Basu in a signed article in the same issue of PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY declares that we "are afraid to visualise working class lea-dership lest the national bourgeoisie is frightened."

That this is a gross distortion of our Programme has been clearly revealed by relevant quotations from our Programme itself in NEW AGE of July 4. The difference between the programmatic concepts of national democracy and people's democracy does not lie in acceptance or rejection of working class leadership. In fact it lies in the conception of how to achieve working-class leader-ship, the concrete path of achieving working-class leadership that opens out in the new world situation following the second world war.

Can it be denied that underlying the two pro-grammatic concepts of peo-ple's democracy and natio-nal democracy lie two different concepts on the ideological issues that have arisen in the world Commu-

Take again the question of socialist aid to India. Can it be denied that two basically different evaluations of the role of socialist aid will fol-low from two different ideological positions on issues beworld Communist fore the movement?

# Stand on

Or take the question of the slogans of our Party and of the rival party regarding India and Pakistan. Can it be denied that different slogans will emerge from different ideological positions, one that takes its stand on the peace zone and need for strengthening the peace zone and the other that takes its stand on the theory of intermediate zone?

In trying to make out that positions on the ideological issues in the international Communist movement have nothing do with the task of of working out the strategy and tactics of the Indian revolution or evolving slogans on political issues, the leadership of the rival party is only trying to delude the ranks and cover up issues.

It is true that at its Calcutta Congress the leadership of the rival party did not discuss the question of the ideological differences in the in-

The leaders of the rival ternational Con party distort our position and ment and kept studiously make out that we are repu- silent on this.

For a party that prides itself on being the true heirs of Marxism-Leninism itself this was an amazing posi-tion to take up. It can only be explained by the fact that they were actuated by purely opportunist motives and that if they had taken up the ideological issues for-serious discussion at their serious discussion at their party Congress, their newly-formed party would have broken up at the Calcutta Congress itself.

### lourmals **Express Views**

While, therefore, their Calcutta Congress expressed no opinion on the ideological issues, at the same time, both before and after their Calcutta Congress their Party papers in Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Hindi have regularly been express-ing views on ideological issues (peaceful co-existence; socialist aid to the national-liberation movements and to the newly-liberated countries; forms of transition to socialism; test-ban treaty; disar-mament; personality cult; significance of the 20th and rival party.

> These papers on several issues have also been express-ing anti-Soviet positions, positions slandering the So-viet Union as having gone revisionist etc.

The truth therefore is that the differences between our Party and the rival our Party and the rivat party relate both to basic ideological issues of the world Communist movement and, following from that and linked with that, to questions of strategy and tactics of the Indian Revo-

The cause of unity will not be furthered by hiding the above fact from the rank and file of both the Parties or by distorting each others' basic nositions

### **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

> > PAGE SEVEN



This was the scene in front of USIS offices in New Delhi on July 1

# Youth Medical Mission and Supplies to Vietnam

NEW DELHI: Hundreds of young men and women of India have come forward volunteering to go to Vietnam in a Youth Medical Mission.

A call for volunteers was made jointly by the All India Youth Federation and the All India Students Federation in the middle of May.

The response has been heart-warming. Dozens of doctors, nurses and medical students have offered to go to Vietnam in an unprecedented expres ion\_of idarity with the fighting Vietnamese people. Most of the doctors and

medical men and women approached expressed sym-pathy for the Vietnamese Some of course rehut fused to volunteer, but criticism of the US atrocities in Vietnam was not lacking even on their part. Forem in expressing their desire and willingness

to go to Vietnam to serve the people who are fighting against US imperialists were the young doctors of Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta.

The sponsoring organisa-tions have now selected 25 doctors out of those who have volunteered to be in-cluded in the Youth Medical Mission to Vietnam.

The list is ready and the youth leaders are currently negotiating with the Gov-ernment of India to get the young doctors passports and other facilities to go to Vietnam.

Collection of medicines and other medical supplies to be sent to Vietnam. for which also a call was given, is also going on in full swing all over the country.

According to the reports received at the headquar-ters of the All India Youth Federation, already medi-

cines worth Rs. 20 thousand have been collected in various parts of the country.

Pride of place in the collections goes to Maharash-tra, particularly Bombay. Medicines worth Rs. 10 thousand have been collected by the youth workers in that state.

Most of the medicines collected in Bombay have already arrived in the Youth Federation office in several crates. Collections from other places are ex-pected within the next few days.

Collection of medioines and sending the Youth Medical Mission are not the only forms of solidarity with the Vietnamese people expressed by the young people of India. They have also organised protest demonstrations and other

Reports of the countrywide hungerstrikes and satyagraha actions in front of United States official establishments in this country on July 1 are pub-

lished elsewhere Earlier, in May and June the Students Federation

and the Youth Federation held several protest demonstrations to denounce the American imperialist at-tacks against North Vietnam.

Demonstrations were held in Delhi, Bombay, Cal-cutta, Madras and several other cities. Several meetings were also held in these months to denounce US atrocities in Vietnam.

Of course, the increasing protest voiced by the American youth and students against their government's actions in Vietnam has given inspiration to the Indian youth

# July 1: Joint All-India Action By Youth And Students Federations

NEW DELHI: The youth of India has moved into concerted action in solidarity with the fighting people of Vietnam and in protest against the American im-perialist atrocities against the Vietnamese people. Werk over, concluded the From Bombay, SARALA memorandum. S. SHARMA writes from More than 150 young men and women undertook a token

there.

O N the call of the All India Subir Ghosh went to the US U youth Federation and the All India Students Fede-memorandum to the officials ration demonstrations were held in front of United States organisations on July 1 in several cities of the country.

In many places young men and women sat in front of offices of the USIS and other American establishments; ia some places effigies of Lyndon Johnson were burnt in symbolic protest against US aggression in Vietnam.

🕘 In Delhi a peaceful satya graha was organised be-fore the United States Information Service office at Bahawalour House by about a hundred young men and women.

The satyagrahis had planned their demonstration before the US embassy but the Government of India has clamped Section 144 in the Diplomatic Enclave and banned any kind of demonstration. Therefore, enue was changed to the USIS premises.

The satyagraha began at 9 a.m. when the young men and women took position before the USIS. They put up a shamiana and sat under it till 5 p.m. unmindful of the

### YANKEES. QUIT ASIA

Placards were put up around the shamiana. Slogans shouted by the demonstrators included, "Hands Off Vietnam", "Yankees Quit Asia", "Viet-nam for the Vietnamese" and "Down With US Imperialism".

At 5 p.m. a meeting was held which was addressed, among others, by Sarada Mitra, general secretary of the All-India Youth Federa-

An effigy of Lyndon Johnson was burnt by the demons-trators at the end of the meeting.

Towards the end of the satyagraha a police official tried to provoke the peace-ful demonstrators and threatened to use force against them. He wanted the demonstrators to vacate the place!

retreat when the demonstra-tors refused as a body to move.

P. K. Vasudevan Nair. MP and president of the all India Youth Federation, was arrested by the police for defying a ban imposed

Along with Vasudevan Nair

The arrests came at the end

The satyagraha was in pro-

the joint appeal by the All

India Youth Federation and

the All India Students Federa-

day of solidarity with the neo-

The satyagrahis were led by

ple of Vietnam

EFFIGY

BURNT

fourteen days.

The memorandum said: hy the district magistrate on use or burning of any efficy of Lyndon Johnson for The youth and students of India are observing this day,

July 1, as a protest day throughout the country against US aggression on C. K. Chandrappan, general secretary of the Kerala Youth Vietnam. Federation, and C. R. N. Pis-harody, member of the execu-tive committee, were arrested.

We consider that your armed intervention in South Vietnam and the unprovoked bombing of Democratic Re-public of Vietnam is mainly of a daylong satyagraha on July 1 in front of the Cultural Centre run by the USIS in Trivandrum. About a hundred responsible for the worsening of the situation in South East Asia and for bringing the world to the brink of thermonuclear war.

young men took part in the satyagraha. The 1954 Geneva Agree-ments which created the basis for restoring peace in Vietnam test against American impe-rialist atrocities in Vietnam and in response to the call of and for guaranteeing the re-unification and independence of that country has been ssly violated by your action. tion to observe July 1 as a

The people of South Vietnam have every right to choose their own government and their own way of life. Any attempt by any foreign power to prevent the Vietnamese people from exercising this basic right is against their sovereign rights and detrimental to

the cause of peace. Your refusal to heed the appeal of the world public for stoppage of bombing of North Vietnam shows your belligerent attitude to decide the Vietnamese issue by force and coercion.

Your policy of pushing to the brink of war the countries concerned has been condemn-ed by all and even in your own country democratic opinion has come out sharply against it; against the spilling of American blood and imposing on them greater misery.

STOP BOMBING

We the students and youth of India demand immediate cessation of bombing of the North Vietnam territory, immediate withdrawal of all American troops from South Vietnam; and the implementation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

We hope you would refrain However, he had to beat a retreat when the demonstra-tors refused as a body to move. Earlier, a deputation con-man We hope you would leten ham We hope you would listen sisting of Sarada Mitra, to the voice of reason and Balzor Singh, J. P. Jain and peace which is ringing the

Vasudevan Nair, Chandran-pan, Pisharody, J. Udaya-bhanu, N. Krishnan Nair and Thengamom Balakrishnan. youth leaders of the state. The demonstrators had no intention at first of burning the effigy of John-son. But they decided to do so when the district magistrate issued the ban order.

An effigy was hastily made with cardboard and it. was burnt by the youth leaders amidst shouting of slogans. Immediately the three youth eaders were arrested.

The unwarranted step of the district magistrate has created much resentment among the people here. Why this anxiety to protect the "honour" of the Yankee war-

monger, people ask openly. As a mark of protest against such pro-American steps, the Kerala Youth Federation Las decided to burn effigies of Lyndon Johnson all over the state beginning July 2.

A largely attended meeting in the evening of July 1 to protest against the US aggres-sion in Vietnam and condemn the district. magistrate's action was addressed by youth leaders and also E.M.S. Namboodirinad.



and women undertook a token hungerstrike at three selected spots in Bombay to condemn American atrocities against the people of Vietnam.

They sat in hatches in front of the USIS offices at Church-

The satyagrahis sat The satyagrams sat through the whole day in pouring rain shouting slo-gans against American bombings against Vietnam, against American imperia-list interference in the the affairs of Asian and African countries.

### IOINT ACTION

The protest demonstration was organised by the Bombay City Youth Association and was joined by Bombay Students Union. Awami Idara. Naigaon Mitra Mandal, Yuvak Vikas, Naujavan Party, Sa-majwadi Yuvak Mandal and many other organisations.

At the end of the satyagraha a meeting was held. It was addressed by Prabhakar Valdya, Munshi Mohidin, G. I. Reddy, Kumud Desai and Vinayak Karade.

A memorandum submitted to the US Consul General in **Eombay** demanded immediate stoppage of US bombings in Vietnam

The people of Vietnam should be left alone and allowed to have their own way of life and government, the memorandum demand-

"The fighting in Vietnam is an internal matter and no nation or country has any right to interfere with the internal affairs of any other country," it declared.

In Calcutta more than 200 gate, the US Consulate at young people including Beach Candy and the Martyrs many students squatted be-Column at Flora Fountain. fore the US Consulate from 1 p.m. to 8 p.m. on July 1 to protest against US aggression in Vietnam.

The young people later took out a procession and demons-trated before the USIS offices also.

The demonstration was organised by the Students Federation, Democratic Students Organisation and the Calcutta Yubak Sangh

men and three girls un-dertook a twelve-hour fast in

front of the Cultural 'Centre being run by the United States Information Service.

In the evening hundreds of young men and women de-monstrated in front of the US establishment demanding immediate withdrawal of US forces from Vietnam

The demonstrators later went round the city in a procession shouting slogans condemning US atrocities in Vietnam and expressing solidarity with the people of Vietnam who are heroi-cally fighting the imperialists.

A twelve-hour fast was undertaken by about 150 young people before the Ame-

rican Library at Guntur also. In Srinagar, a meeting was held on July 1 to pro-Calcutta Yubak Sangh. In Hyderabad 40 young in Vietnam which was addressed, among others, by Rajinder Singh Sawhney



Above, burning Johnson's effigy in New Delhi; below, a view of the satyagraha in



# 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), IANYUG 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 papers.

# PRIZES

For those who would secure FIVE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS OF 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;
- 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 num-

ber of extra copies ordered must be reasonable. To 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 he stabilised, new terms can be worked out for the entire bulk of copies to be sold every week.

# LETTER FROM PARIS ALGERIAN COUP AND AFTER

### From JEAN EMILE VIDAL

PARIS, JUNE 30 (Delayed in transmission): The adjournment of the second Afro-Asian conference which was to be held in Algiers from June 27 has been a serious set-back for the new Algerian regime led by Colonel Boumedienne, and also for the Chinese leader ship which insisted to stand by the scheduled dates of the conference

THE holding of the conferreticent to the policy of natioence in the present cir-cumstances would have en-cooperatives pursued by Ben sured a diplomatic surety for Bella.

2 Ben Bella at the same time had the intention to Boumedienne regime on which it depended a lot to cover up the fact of popular opposition in Algeria. It is significant to accelerate the formation of people's militia and mately to create a force which note that most of the Arab countries have declined to provide him with this surety. would counterbalance the army. The army is composed essentially of the units and The revelation of the massacres which have taken place, mainly in Philippiville and Bone where the army has cadres formed in Morocco and Tunisia during the liberation war. Mostly, they did not take opened fire on the demons-trators who were demanding part directly in the fight for national liberation. It is to resist these mea-sures that Colonel Boumethe return of Ben Bella (reports indicate that more than 150 have been killed and numerous injured), did not allow the new leadership of Algeria to succeed in making dienne-who was for a long

people believe that a calm

Even after more than

week not a single popular sup-port could be seen in favour of the new regime. On the other hand, in almost every

city the youth have brought

processions on the streets to express their hostility towards

It is in this situation that

the permanent commission of the International Prepa-

ratory Committee of the IX

World Youth Festival has

decided not to continue Algeirs as its headquarters.

With the exception of the

which openly support

other participants of the per-

manent commission meeting took this decision unanimous-

ly. This decision of the per-

manent commission has ac-centuated the isolation of the

To most of the observers, now there is not much of a

doubt left that henceforth the

regime who claims to make

more or less the same cause of opting for socialism as was

NEW AGE

put forward by Ben Bella.

Ben Bella:

Colonel Boumedienne.

all

Chinese delegation, whose government is one of the verv

the new regime.

Chinese

Stand

on prevails in the country.

time the principal rival of Ben Bella—has precipitated these events. It is likewise noted that the new governmental machinery has proceeded with the arrests of the lead-

ing persons who were con- on its way, the growth of sidered to be the most pro- popular resistance will not be gressive. In this effort the much delayed.

# PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

THE forthcoming presi-dential election in in France is a matter of active popular interest. There are several questions intimately linked with it: will de Gaulle stand again? If not, who would be his choice? Will there be a candidate of the common choice of the left?

And so on. At one stage, it seemed that Gaston Deferre, the Mayor of Marseille, would be a possible choice. But he has withdrawn from the presidential contest. Deferre's withdrawal of

candidature is really not surprising. It was in fact expected after the failure of his plan to establish a federation of the Socialist Party, the Radical Party and the Catholic MRP.

coup d'etat of Boumedienne will seek at giving a rightist orientation to the Algerian Deferre well known since politics. This is so in spite of the affirmation of the spokes-man of the Boumedienne last several months as Mr. X, does not seem to have renounced his idea of a federation despite the failure. After having announced his with-drawal from the presidential contest, he in fact declared:

Those who are specialists in Algerian affairs enumerate "A political alignment capthe following reasons which led Boumedienne to remove able of fighting the UNR (the Gaullist Party), without being related to the Communist Ben Bella had intended to Party, would have to be creat-ed before the presidential L take as a next step the reconstitution of the minis-tries and, it is said, to rediselection. Such a formation will find a candidate who will unite around himself the tribute the governmental responsibilities in a way so as to limit the influence of those former-democrats who neither want de Gaulle's personal power regime nor commu-nism." people who favour Boume-dienne and those who were

new regime has obtained support from some of the old opponents of Ben Bella, such as Khider, Boudiaf and Boussouf, as also from those groups known for their conservative ideas like the religious associations of the Illemas, who are defenders of the Moslem law.

The coup d'etat has transpired today as a force destined to retard Algeria's progress-on the road to socialism. It will be a great error to interpret this event merely as a struggle between two personalities.

An appeal has already been issued to organise the strug-gle against those who have betrayed the revolution. The group of militant workers of the Algerian National Liberation Front has already undertaken to organise a resistance to this coup d'etat. Even inside the army certain officers do dienne. The Algerians abroad, whether students or workers, in their meetings have taken hostile stands against the new regime.

It is impossible to say what the future of the Bo regime will be. But it seems that despite serious obstacles

LINE-UP IN FRENCH

What could be the political contour and objective of this new scheme of federation, Deferre did not say. It is only mentioned that it is not a question of a federation of those who are more or less socialists but of only those who are reformer-

Observers here are of the impression that Deferre by withdrawing his candidature has given to understand that he still remains at the disposal of the MRP which could eventually propose him as a candidate of a purely electoral-coalition without any defined programme and policy

The same observers arealso having the impression that the Mayor of Marseille indirectly exercised a sort of blackmail on the Socialist Party, utilising his status in the Party, to force it to abandon its approach particularly towards lisatio

The French Communist Party has made its opinion public on this issue through its general secretary Waldek Rochet, who said: "Now it is necessary to know if the Socialist Party would draw the necessary lessons from the set-back registered in all the perspectives of an alliance with the right."

"The French Communist Party considers that in the new situation the only way

**\*ON FACING PAGE** 

JULY 11, 1965

BERLIN: The report of the Political Bureau of the strikes a balance of the activity of the German Democratic. Republic in the sphere of foreign policy, deals with the West Germany, says ADN.

THE most important result of recent foreign policy rela-tions of the GDR is "that the so-cialist states and many anti-imperialist states are in agreement with and actively support the policy of the German peace state."

The SED had continued its anours "towards strengther ing the unity of action of the world Communist movement and towards contributing to the consolidation of the anti-imperialist unity front." Talks with leading representatives of with leading representatives of the fraternal Parties had served

GHANA: Fifth

# Anniversary

GHANA observed last week the fifth anniver-sary of the day of procla-tared that the ruse was not clared that the ruse was not dered that the ruse was not active delude anyone. About 7.3 million acres of 

The celebrations were topped an impressive military march-past through the Black Star Square in Accra. President Nkrumah lit the eternal flame at the monu-ment to the unknown soldiers and called it the torch of African freedom, and a symbol of burning desire of the Africans to

During the last year, Ghana has scored notable successes both in economic and political spheres. Katanga's cobalt and copper, South Kasai's diamonds, Kivu's gold and Itugi's valuable timber is under their control. Leading political parties have been sup-pressed and their leaders have been physically annihilated, im-prisoned or driven underground in economic and pointed spinters. Large-scale construction work had been underway. The first generator on the river Volta will get into operation within 10 years. A big house-building com-plex in the capital is about to be faunched.

Despite a sharp drop in the world prices of cocca, the coun-try's main item of export, the economy has been making headway.

Among the significant develop-ments in the political sphere, mention can be made to the election of a new Parliament and re-election of Kwami Nkrumah as the President of the country.

The People's Convention Party is engaged in the propagation of socialistic ideas and in a strug-gle against bourgeois elements.

The decision by the member-states of OAU (Organisation of African Unity) to hold another meeting of the heads of states in Accra represents' another major success of the young Republic,

# **CONGO:** Patriots' New Resolve

C'OMMENTING on re-COMMENTING on re-ports appearing of late about Kasavubu's intention to shove off Tshombe from his post, Gaston Soumialot,

The revolutionary government is firmly set on the path of implementing the undertakings planned and targeted, Big chan-ges are underway in the country.

to the world the growing "isola-tion" of Burma from much-needed outside cultural influ-

On June 30, the Congo (Leopoldville) completed five years following the proclamation of the Republic in 1960. All along this period, the Belgian, American and other Western monopolies have been working in concert to establish a neocolo-

ert to establish a neo-

Soumialot urged all the Con-golese patriots to strengthen their solidarity in struggle against im-perialist-imported foreign merce-

nialist system in the country.

abroad.

**BURMA:** 

Ban On

perialist

naries.

# Socialist Unity Party of Gemany (SED) to the Party's central committee meeting during the last week of June GDR's SED Politbureau Republic in the sphere of foreign policy, deals with the foreign policy of the USA and the Washington-Bonn nuclear plot, and gives an assessment of the situation in , SURVEYS FOREIgn Policy West Germany, says ADN.

The SED Political Bureau also dealt with "the future shaping of our relations with the Arab coun-tries" when assessing the visit of Walter Ulbricht to the UAR,

In talks with the leading repre-sentatives of fratemal parties and friendly states it had been unanim-ously confirmed "that the policy of aggression of US imperialism.

AFRO-ASIA

7 in whic h he calle tically for liquidation of the GDR the aggressions in Vietnam and in the aggressions in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic, "that the US government is returning to practices of the worst cold war period." The Johnson doctine period." The Johnson doctrine characterised a new stage of imperialist aggression.

The report stresses the dangers arising from the Bonn-Washington

and its main accomplice West German imperialism constitutes a serious aggravation of the inter-national situation." US President Johnson's speech of May 7 in which he called prac-

"The Johnson-Erhard meeting has fully confirmed what Walter Ulbricht said, that the Bonn government's consent to the crimes committed against the Vietnamese people is part of the price the West German government is paying for the help the USA is giving the Bonn Hitlerite generals in their clam-ouring for power of control over nuclear income?

For successfully rebuffing the US aggression against Vietnam "concrete deeds of solidarity" are concrete deeds of solidarity are required, "The SED, the govern-ment and the entire people of the GDR manifest their full solidarity with the just struggle of their Vietnamese brothers," Measures regarding material support by the GDR have been agreed on in government negotiations.

US

"The SED regards talks of the Communist and Workers" Parties for the purpose of un-derstanding on a joint stand against the American aggressors as essential. According to our as essential. Accorang to our view it is necessary to do everything in our power to develop a movement of all peoples of the world for the just demands of the Vietnamese people.

The report pays tribute to the struggle by the opponents of "emergency" laws in West Ger-many and declared that the peace forces in the GDR would strengthforces in the GDR would strength-en their solidarity with the peace forces of West Germany and sup-port their actions with all their energies and possibilities ergies and possibilities.

"The sharpening of international fensions demands of all citizens of our Republic a high degree of vigilance and conscious resolute-ness to defend our socialist father-land."

GDR have been agreed on in government negotiations. On the economic development of the GDR, the report said that industrial production up to the end of May this year had risen in comparison with the same month last year by 7.1 per cent, clalist states in the fight against US intervention in Vietnam.

illiterate population

# UAR: Suez Profits Go Up

**PROFITS** from the Suez Canal in the fiscal year ending on June 30, added upto the record figure of upto the record ligure of 82,384 thousand Egyptian pounds, 8,454 thousand more than the last year, belying once again the gloomy forcasts of the colonialists that it would be im-possible for the Arabs to run the canal and the sources of income would dry up.

In the fiscal year under review 18,666 ships sailed through the Canal as against 17,878 during the previous year.

#### **Crime Fiction SOMALI:** THE Burmese govern- Sixth Year ment has slammed the THE Somali Republic door on crime fiction from abroad. The western press

proudly stepped into now can very well proclaim the sixth year of independent existence last week. Magadish wore a festive attire.

> Blue national flags, streamers and buntings were aflutter every-where. There was a military parade and a demonstration at the square near the port. Besides the square near the port. Besides the military units, represen-tatives of student, youth, women and sports organisation, and and sports organisation, and groups of people from the pro-vinces took part.

-DARSHAK

NEW AGE

# FRENCH ELCTIONS

**\*FROM FACING PAGE** 

to oppose de Gaulle's regime of personal power is to forge a strong democratic force and the realisation of unity without the exclusion of any of the left parties and the democratic organi-

the general secretary of the French Communist Party again proposed the elaboration of a common programment the setting up of a united candidate of the left."

In the context of the presi-dential election it is always being talked about that de

Gaulle would not decide till October whether he would personally seek the renewal of people's mandate for a further term to continue as the head of the state. He would consult his physicians and undergo a series of medical tests to find out whether his state of health would permit

Otherwise, he would put all the weight of his authority in the election campaign of a candidate whom he would designate as his successor and ensure his victory.



# OPERATION ESCALATION

# US Imperialists Bomb Schools, Churches, Hospitals

NEW DELHI: The firm determination of the people of Vietnam to resist the American aggression despite the atrocities committed against them by the imperialists and their lackeys was expressed by Nguyen Hoa, Consul General of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, at a press conference in New Delhi on July 6.

GUYEN HOA was speaking South Vietnamese army and people, under the banner of -- on the artermath of the US bombings on July 2 and 4 on the Nam Dinh city, third biggest city in North Vietnam and a densely populated industrial area near Hanoi.

Hanol. In recent days, the US aggres-sors and their air force have pene-trated deeper into North Vietnam to bomb and strafe the populated areas and industrial centres, not sparing even schools, hospitals, churches and pagodas.

#### Dangerous New Step

Ouoting the North Vietnam

Quoting the North Vietnam Ministry of Foreign Affairs state-ment of July 3, Nguyen Hoa said: The US air strike on Nam Dinh city is a most dangerous new step in the adventurist military "escalation" of the US imperialists against the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam. This act of the US imperialists has exposed clearly that-they are trying to kindle the flames of war, to sabotage peace in Indochina and South-East Asia. It is a chal-lenge to the socialist camp and the and South-East Asia. It is a char-lenge to the socialist camp and the peace-loving people of the world. It clearly unveils the real face of aggression of the US imperial-ists and at the same time shows the real nature of the deception being perpetrated by President being perpetrated by President Johnson and his ilk by their mis-leading propaganda for the so-called "unconditional negotiations." At present, the US imperialists are suffering serious setbacks in South Vietnam inspite of the fact that they have used the most barbarous means such as napalm and phosphorous bombs, poisonous gases to massacre the South Vietgases to massacre the South Viet-namese people; have brought in thousands of US marines and mercenary troops of their satel-lites; ordered the US troops to directly take part in the fighting. Despite all these manoeuvres they are still in the more bogge

The brilliant victories, after another, won by



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PACE TWELVE

the South Vietnam National front for Liberation, determin-ed to defeat the US aggressors, have greatly inspired the people of the whole country and gladdened friends in all continents country tracts take ents, causing greater stalecontin panic among the and their lacmate and more n US imperialists keys.

In the North, their desperate "escalation" of war does not yield any hope for result. The socalled superiority of the US air force has been shattered by 366 modern aircraft being shot down in North Vietnam from August 5, 1964 to here 4, 1985 July 4, 1965.

In their aggression against Viet-nam, the US imperialists have

WAR BE AND

# been punished with well-deserved blows by the Vietnamese people both in North and South Vietnam and ha defeat.

The victories of the South Vietnamese people not only strengthen the forces and fighting spirit of the South Vietnamese people but also have great impact on the US imperialists and their lackeys' side.

imperialists and their lackeys side. The puppet army is disintegrat-ing part by part, the puppet ad-ministration is in a great crisis and is being submerged under the storm of the revolutionary move-ment of the urban people and the offensives, launched one after an-other, by the patriotic armed forces of the South Vietnamese neonle.

### Aggressive War Law

The law in the aggressive war the US imperialists in Vietnam is as follows: The more the Viethamese people fight, the greater their victories will be; the more the US imperialists go on with their aggression the greater their their aggression the defeats and stalemate will he

Today, the US imperialists are finding themselves. in a "tunnel without the end in sight".

They try to carry on their basic policy of expanding the war on one hand and racing about "peaceful negotiations" on the other, with an attempt to deceive world public opin to acceive world public opinion. The air attack on Nam Dinh city in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has clearly reflected that policy of the US imperial-ists in action.

In doing so, the US imperialists aim at putting pressure on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, forcing the South Vietnamese

ON PAGE 14



ed to him about the danger of a conventional war against our people when the imperia-lists find a convenient chance.

We also told him that if the

imperialists by obstinacy start it there will be danger of a nuclear war. We explained to

him that we do not only take the risk of possessing nuclear weapons to defend the inter-

ests of our people but also to

make strong the security of all the socialist countries, and

also the position of all the enemies of imperialism. He

and also the international

This is the expression of proletarian internationa-

lim not in words but in

We have no doubt about

NEW AGE

enemies

# Fidel Castro On Ben Bella And The Algerian Coup

NEW DELHI: Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro the extraordinary goodwill has sharply denounced the military coup in Algeria under the leadership of Colonel Houari Boumedienne and paid glowing tributes to deposed President Ben

DDRESSING the Cuban October 1962 at a very difficult delegation to the Ninth World Youth Festival, which was to have been held in Algiers, Fidel Castro referred to Ben Bella's visit to Cuba in 1962 "at a very difficult moment of our people".

Ben Bella, it may be recall-ed, was the president of the Algerian National Preparatory Committee for the World Youth Festival. Since the coup, it has been decided to beld the festival in some other hold the festival in some other country.

Following are some excerpts from Castro's speech:

The military coup which overthrew the Ben Bella government is not and cannot be taken as a revolutionary action.

Under the pretext of saving the revolution and the people they have overthrown those who were undoubtedly the representatives of the Algerian people and the will the masses.

We remember our direct contact with their leader (Ben Bella). We do not remember his words but actions, because to be a revolutionary is not a verbal expression, it is some-thing that is proved only by action

Ben Bella was in Cuba in

and revolutionary sense that Ben Bella displayed during all his works, the honesty of his determination and the sincere position he took in international conferences.

moment of our people and of the world. At that time he We are fully convinced that the most revolutionary understood very well our posi-tion and the international position in Algeria was that of Ben Bella and not of situation. We let him know Bouteflika that may be Cuba will have nuclear weapons. We explain-

This Minister of External Relations whose insubordina-tion signalled the overthrow of Ben Bella-and there is no doubt that ne was intellectual behind this milldoubt that he was the tary coup-we do not have any doubt that he is not a revolu-tionary; he is a rightist man. He is the enemy of socialism.

We do not judge Boumedienne. We avoid any judgement about him. We leave it to history to judge him for what he has done and for what he will do.

Now in the face of these facts about Ben Bella's overunderstood our position clearly throw, you may ask: whether Cuba is going to forget the friendly relations with Ben After that came difficult Bella, whether we would be fishing in troubled waters, whether we would go out to look for the benevolence of Atter that came united days for Algeria, and Algeria asked us for men and wea-pons. Our men and weapons crossed the Atlantic in a record time and were in Algeria to fight together with their Algerian brothers.

those who are in power? No, because if we act for-getting our links with the revolutionary government of Ben Bella, we will be committing the most repulsive

of the coup has certain reasons, then why they are not put before the masses? The method of this coup was very similar to that of Batista in 1952

As Marxist-Leniniste we cannot accept this military coup against the masses, and against the Party, as a revolutionary one. The counter-revolution cannot be a success in Algeria. The military despotism and re-pression against the masses cannot remain for long.

Our attitude towards the new government will be determined by facts and based on principles. Our position will be determined by what they do. We do not care about what they will do after this declara-tion. If they decide to break relations with Cuba they will dictator regime which has broken relations with Cuba.

We are not thinking of today, we are thinking of the future and we do not act as opportunists but as Marxist-Leninists.

If any day or on any occa-sion the imperialists attack Algeria we will not hesitate to give again to the Algerian people our normal support, our blood and our life in defence of the revolution. Because we are, and we will be with the people of Algeria and with those who represent the If it is true that the author ple.

TULY 11, 1965

RAWALPINDI: The carefully worked out plans of Peking and Pindi seem to have gone awry. Bhutto lingered in Cairo for some days to ruminate over the ruins of his hopes Ayub Khan has returned bag and baggage to Pakistan straight from London, hardly wiser but definitely sadder after the experience in London and the events in Algiers.

FOR over a year, Pakistan's conference.

Encouraged by the results of the Commonwealth confer-ence last year when he had managed to get a reference albeit indirect, to Indo-Pakistani differences inserted in the communique, President Ayub had hoped that he would be able to turn the Common-wealth conference this year toe into a platform for anti-Indian propaganda.

He had planned to rush direct from his expected triumph in London to Algiers where in coopera-tion with his close friends tion with his close menas and allies he expected to

corner India and isolate her from the Afro-Asian world. But neither in London nor

in Algiers did things move according to plan. In London Ayub Khan found himself under pressure to settle with India and was forced to come out with a statement expressing sentiments of friendshin with India.

### Bhutto's Rider

Bhutto managed to add a rider by putting the comment that even if the Kutch issue was solved it would not mean the end of the differences with India which, according to him, centred mainly round the Kashmir problem.

The communique issued at the end of the conferen did not contain even an oblique reference to the dis-Dute with India: On the ther hand Ayub Khan was forced to concede a number of points on the Kutch issue and thus narrow down the differences dividing Pakistan and India in relation to this matter.

On the Algiers issue Pakistan tried her best to plead the Chinese case for an immediate holding of the Afro-Asian conerence but found no support either in London or amonst the majority of Afro-Asian delegations assembled at Algiers.

The postponement of the Alglers conference thus upset attack on the numerous pro-the carefully laid schemes of posals in the budget which the rulers of Pakistan and for are directly aimed at the once President Avub has re-

**BIHAR: FOOD RIOTS,** STARVATION DEATHS

Congress Committee recom-mended to the state government that the levy be abolished with immediate effect.

This unashaned championing of the cause of the hoarders and the profiteers by the BPCC has evoked sharp reaction from the opposition parties.

Indradeep Sinha MLC, secre-tary of the Bihar state council of the CPI, has said:

"It is a matter of deep regret Sinha has called on the SSP, that even when famine conditions the PSP, the RSP and other left, are prevailing in the vast north-democratic forces to come toge-eastern zone of the state and ther for a powerful campaign on starvation deaths and food riots food.

have already taken place in that area, the leaders of the state government and the Pradesh Con-gress have callously recommended gress have callously recommende the removal of even the nomina restrictions on the hoarders and ofiteers. The CPI has reached the

conclusion that only a united, powerful mass movement for unearthing the hoarded stocks and forcing the centre to rush adequate food stocks to Bihar

adequate food stocks to Bihar can save the people from wide-spread starvation and ruin, he said.

turned home without any success to boast of, The main reason for Pakistan's failure was that she has overplayed her hand and world opinion is getting rather

singing for the last few years. critical of India on many

issues are beginning to realise that Pakistan was fishing in troubled water and was out to disrupt Afro-Asian solidarity. Within Pakistan, President Avub faces another disappo-

intment When he decided to clear out the opposition from the National Assembly and very nearly succeeded he had ex-pected that the Assembly would now prove a pliant tool in his hands.

With only seventeen mem. the house—a number that is so small that according to the rules of the house, it cannot even move an ad-journment motion-he had good reason to look forward to a smooth passage for his bills and other measures

But here too his calculations seem to have gone wrong. Even with a small opposition President Ayub has not been

able to steer his budget pro-posals through. With a fairly competent leader at their head, namely Nurul Amin who had been at one time Chief Minister of

East Pakistan, the opposition has launched such a vigorous are directly aimed at the common man's pocket that

### \*FROM FRONT PAGE

was making this facile appeal to the traders, the Bihar Pradesh



tired of listening to the un-ending hymn of hate that Fakistan's rulers have been Even those inclined to be

the government party has had to beat a hasty retreat.

Dizzy with success, Finance Minister Mohammed Shoaib had proposed a sur-plus budget which was plus budget which was calanced by levying additional taxes to the tune of Rs. 29.70 crores. The budge showed revenue receipts at Rs. 473.68 crores and reve-Rs.

PAKISTAN LETTER



298.36 crores leaving a sur-plus of Rs. 175.32 crores.

In the taxation proposals the Finance Minister had announced an increase in the duty on kerosene oil, cigarettes, superfine and mazri cloth, increase in excise duty on hessian from Rs 70 to Rs. 200 per ton and on other jute manufacture to Rs. 125 perper ton.

Exemption in respect powerloom factories with not more than four power looms was withdrawn and duty at the rate of Rs. 75 per loom was levied.

Similarly depreciation allowance on machineries was allowed to lapse and tax con essions to private limited companies were withdrawn.

### **Opposition** Attack

To the surprise of the treasury benches the new taxa-tion measures and the various other imposts came in for sharp criticism and the fire from the opposition benches from the opposition benches proved so effective that even some of the members of the ruling party were forced to come out with mild protests on some of the measures such as the heavy increase in duty on kerosene, which was pro-posed to be raised from 16 paisa to 30 paisa per gallon.

Led by Nurul Amin the opposition attack exposed the entire gamut of official policies. Far from the government having taken any eriment naving taken any measures to curb cartels, Amin pointed out, they had introduced a vicious mono-poly in the political field.

While the ten crore citizens of Pakistan had been deprived of all political rights, a handful of basic democrats had been vested with extraordinary powers. The government had used the entire machinery of the administration in favour of the ruling party in the elections.

A member from the frontier tribal areas pointed out that in many constituencies candidates were not allowed to send polling agents polling booths and no agents to the

been held

It was also pointed out that in the economic sphere the new proposals of the govern-ment were aimed at strengthening the cartels.

The Finance Minister tually let the cat out of the bag when he stated in so many words that it was not the policy of the government to restrict or curb the actithe vities of the big cartels. All that he was trying to do was to see that new competitors got full scope to enter busiless and industry.

### Helping

#### Monopolles

The opposition was quick to point out that with certain big monopolies having acquired full control of key industries as well as of financial institutions, it was puerile to talk of free competition.

Members from East Pakistan-and they constitute the claims of trying to restore parity between the two wings. Most of the new levies and imposts would hit East Pakistan more severely than the western wing.

The decision to remove the oncessions to private limited

tions in the proper sense of companies would also adver-the term could be said to have sely effect the rising entersely effect the rising enterpreneurs of East Pakistan.

> In the face of the combined attack the Finance Minister was forced to announce a number of concessions. The increased kerosene oil duties, the excise duty on factories with not more than four powerlooms were withdrawn.

> Making a virtue of necessity Shoaib declared that he was taking this step in deference to the views expressed from all sections of the house.

In the East Pakistan Assembly too, where the oppo-sition is strong and where the government actually failed to get a majority and was able to form a minis-try only by withdrawing orders of expulsion issued against a number of con-ventionists who had defied the party whip and stood as independents, the govern-ment is having a hard time.

The coming weeks are therefore likely to witness lively debates in the national as well as the provincial assemblies and it appears as in the last assembly, the parliamentary debates will serve as a rallying point for will mobilising popular opposition. to the gov mment's nolicies.

-(IPA)



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# TITO VISIT TO USSR **SOVIET-YUGOSLAV BONDS OF** FRIENDSHIP STRENGTHENED

### From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: The visit of President Tito of Yugoslavia to the Soviet Union which came to an end on July 1 has shown that the relations between these two socialist countries are steadily growing stronger in their common interest and to the satisfaction of both sides.

PRAVDA said, "The meeting was transformed into a vivid manifestation of the fraternity and solidarity of the Soviet-Yugoslav peoples who are advancing along the road of building communism— a bright future for the whole of mankind, into a demonstration of the indestructible unity of the peoples of the two socialist

President Mikoyan speaking at the rally declared: "there is every ground to express satisfaction over the fact that in recent years rela-tions between the USSR and Yugoslavia have been steadily growing stronger and that which obscured them at one time is being mat rid of " got rid of."

got nd of." Soviet feelings of sympathy and respect for the Yugoslav people were deeply rooted in history and the two countries were united more than once in struggles against common enemy, for their freedom and independence, he cuid

The President of the Soviet Union recalled that scores of thousands of Yugoslav internationthousands of rugoslav internation-alist volunteers fought in the ranks of the red army after the Russian revolution. "We are happy to note that among those internationalist inat among inose internationalist fighters was our dear guest com-rade Tito who with the red guards took a hand in putting Kolchak's army to ront in Siberia."

A WARM, cordial and sincere reception was accorded to him at a huge meeting of Soviet-Yugoslav friendship in the big hall of the Kremlin palace of ers were present. Thousands of Soviet people who visit Yugo-slavia carry away indelible im-pression of the warmth and cor-All Soviet people who visat rugo-slavia carry away indelible im-pression of the warmth and cor-diality with which they are wel-comed by the Yugoslav working people, Mikoyan said.

All the speakers at the meet-ing emphasised the developing economic ties between the two countries the great reserves and tangible opportunities that exist for further promoting mutually beneficial cooperation on a long term basis.

undermining international sec rity and peaceful coexistence. Speaking of Yugoslavia's pro-gress in building socialism Miko-yan emphasised that "each social-ist country tackles the concrete problems of socialist construction in its own way gathering its own experience." "We are happy to note that the foreign policy of socialist Yugoslavia also follows the same direction," Mikoyan said.

### Unity of Socialist Countries

In socialist Yugoslavia people had cast off the yoke of capitalism and inexhaustible forces had awakened in them. Advantages of awakened in them. Advantages of socialism arising out of the aboli-tion of exploitation of man by man enabled Yugoslavia to achieve despite her collosal war time losses big successes in developing her economy science and culture. The forces of socialism and the number of countries taking this path growing. "We are confident economy, science and culture. Yugoslavia had increased her industrial production seven-fold in post-war years, Mikoyan said.

The President of the Soviet The friendship between the two Union emphasised the need of the peoples grew still stronger in the unity of socialist countries and



that the Algerian people who have chosen socialism will ad-vance along this road", the Soviet President declared.

The main criterion of the The main criterion of the revolutionary nature of each Party and its loyalty to Marxism-Leninism in the face of imperial-ist aggression was its direct participation in the struggle ag-ainst imperialism, for peace, for the solidarity of the international Communist and the working-class movement, Mikovan said movement, Mikovan said.

Tito declared that his talks with the Soviet leaders had been most useful and frank and both sides easily arrived at very close or identical points of view on urgent internatio al questions as v on problems encountered today by the international working-class

Referring to these difficulties Tito said that "the league of Communists of Yugoslavia in its endeavour to cooperate with all progressive forces respected the differences arising in daily political practice. This was essential for successful and equal cooperation and for the unity of the international movement.

"We are always opposed to

tional working-class movement were cramping the progressive forces which otherwise would be thwart aggression, the

differences encouraged the reac-tionaries to launch an offensive in different parts of the world.

"The Present difficulties in the international working-class move-ment can be overcome only if given a definite platform that would accord with the present conditions and be able to muster all forces of progress and peace to tackle existing world prob-

Tito devoted a large part of his speech to the dire need of preserving world peace. Appa-rently referring to the Chinese leaders, he said that unfortunately there were people who claimed that peace and coexistence were not necessary, even impracticable and detrimental to the develop-ment of socialism and revolution-ary struggle of enslaved peoples.

Ill-intentioned claims that coexistence meant support for capi-talism that it allowed the latter to exist eternally, were a distor-tion of reality, he said.

Coexistence meant the prohi-Coexistence meant the prohi-bition of any use of force on an international scale; it meant cessation of all interference in internal affairs of other coun-tries and pre-supposed the right of every people to decide their problems themselves. Peaceful coexistence was the only alternative to the most terrible catastrophe, Tito said.

The Yugoslav leader conden in no uncertain terms the United States aggression and ruthless war States aggression and ruthless war in Vietnam and intervention in the Dominican Republic. Socialist and nonaligned countries and democratic opinion of the world demanded that an end be put to these aggressive actions and they considered the struggle of Viet-namese people just, Tito said.

Brezhnev speaking at the Krem-Brezhnev speaking at the Krem-lin reception in honour of the Yugoslav leader declared that the talks were highly valuable. Con-tacts between the two Parties will be developed on the unshakable foundation of Marxism-Leninism.

The friendship with socialist The friendship with socialist Yugoslavia was a natural need of both the countries. Speaking of the need for unity of socialist countries against imperialism, Brezhnev said that the recent visits of Tito to GDR and Czecho-slovakia were a contribution to this great and important cause.

# YANKEES BOMB SCHOOLS. CHURCHES IN VIETNAM

of the US imperialists.

aggressors.

n the independence and fre

upon the independence and free-dom of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese people will fight and unite millions as one man to resolutely defeat the US

#### **\*FROM PAGE 12**

people to lay down their arms, dismissing the legal basis of the Geneva Agreements which recog-nised the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Vietnam and fulfilling their lust of occupying South Vietnam and enslaving the South Vietnamese

President Tito

But they have miscalculated; their frienzied actions only deepen the hatred and strength-en the determination of the Vietnamese people to defeat them and rouse the indignation of the peace-looing people all-cost the world world.

The whole world condemns them, even the American people are against them more and more. Many people among their group have realised their actions as obstacles in the way of the desire for peace of the American people and world's people and have ad-mitted their inevitable defeat in the dangerous "escalation" and i the unalterable bankruptry of

their aggressive policy in South forced to appeal to their satellites

In this situation, to expand the war against the Democratic Re-public of. Vietnam, the south-eastern outpost of the socialist camp and the forefront of the struggle of the world's people against US aggression in this epoch, when colonialism is being disintegrated and the national liberation movement is rising as a storm the US As stated clearly in the state ment of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam, the US government must the Democratic Republic of Viet-nam, the US government must bear full responsibility for all con-sequences arising from its aggres-sive policy and acts. The Vietnamese people highly cherish independence and peace but will not bow before any threat liberation movement is rising as a storm, the US imperialists have committed a big stupidity, they are certainly doomed to ignomin-ous defect So long as the US imperialists do not withdraw from South Vietnam, continue their air raids against North Vietnam, infringe ous defeat.

#### Nguyen Hoa concluded:

The best way to protect the bonour of the United States is: the US government must stop at once all war activities against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; put an immediate end to the arrowsize war is South Vietnam Having suffered setback after setback and having failed to sup-press the 14 million people of South Vietnam, the US imperial-ists, the most powerful imperialist and colonialist power, have been

ALGERIA: Will there be democracy again?

# ALGERIA : PEOPLE BOYCOTT NEW REGIME'S FESTIVITIES

That the people of Algeria are not behind the new regime of Boumedienne was demonstrated during the observance of the 3rd anniversary of the proclamation of independence on July 5

P EOPLE mostly kept away from functions and did not express much enthusiasm. To them the new regime was CRISIS DEE

The new "revolutionary council" has been announced and Roumedienne heads it. and Boumedienne heads it. despite the massive streng-Most of its members are mili-tary men. On the occasion of the anniversary celebrations, Boumedienne aunounced that the National Liberation Front North Vietnam, the US is inof Algeria would continue to or Algena would continue to play a key part in governing the country and that a con-gress of the party would be convened shortly.

What is not clear to observers in this context is the fact that if the FLN has to play the role which Bonmedienne claims it would, then why is it that most of the members of the central committee of the FLN are still in jail?

The future of Algeria can only be safeguarded through democratic means and not by military rule. No junta can earn the confidence of the people when it forcibly overthrows the democratically-elected government and shuts out expressions of popular

Unless the military regime of Boumedienne is transformed into a civilian administration guided and controlled by the FIN, no amount of as-sertion by Boumedienne would convince any body of his good intentions; no one would be-lieve the charges he has levelled against Ben Bella Tule.

War: and justify the method he has Notable in this connection adopted to impose his own was the fourteenth session of 

Printed by D. P. Sinha at the New Age Printing Press, Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi, and published by him from 7/4 Asaf All Road, New Delhi. Phone: 54539 Editor: Romesh Chandra. Editorial Office: Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi; Phone: 52378 Telegraphic Address: MARKBADI

**F**ROM Alliance for Pro-

" gress set up by Ken-nedy, the Johnson adminis-

tration has moved over to

Piratic Alliance in Latin-

something characteristically different than the previous one, far less reliable and of doubtful bona fides.

are steadily gaining ground despite the massive streng-North Vietnam, the US is in-tensifying its unabashed ag-gression, penetrating deeper

and deeper into its territory, bombing and strafing popula-ted areas, hospitals, pagodas and so on. Just a few lays back the US aircraft bombed a densely populated indus-trial city-Nam Dinh-near Hanol.

continues.

The escalation of war in Vietnam is guided by this de-sire and Johnson's propaganda of socalled "unconditional negotiations" is nothing but Several days back the Americans again resorted to spraying of poisonous subs-tance over Travinh province in South Vietnam in which about 30,000 residents were affected and irreparable damage caused to forest and crops over an area of 30 square kms. In Klep-Hoa village crops were des-troyed and all cattle died cate the American aggression. Peace can be established in Vietnam only when the US and other forces of imperiaist bloc leave South Vietnam and allow the people to deas a result of this poisonous spray.



which was held in Weshington

a few weeks back. Last month, the Australian

Vietnamese liberation army.

This clearly belied the pro-fessed aim of the ANZUS pact that it has only "purely defensive" functions.

which seems to have been reinforced in the Washing-

ton session, is to suppress all anti-imperialist nation-al-liberation movements in

There can be just one solu-

them

tion of the problem; to va-

South-East Asia

cide their future by

selves.

PIRATIC

America

ALLIANCE

a clever ruse.

# **CRISIS DEEPENS**

is deepening. In South Viet-nam the liberation forces

Besides this, the use of na-paim and phosphorous bombs

A couple of weeks back President Johnson spoke on the 20th anniversary of the UN and this speech was clear-ly intended to be a cover for new moves to escalate the Vietnamese war into a bigger the

Latin America which would nominally be under the flag of the Organisation of American States. The corps would include personnel not only of the OAS member states but also of the countries and territories of the British Commonwealth situated in the Western hemisphere.

The powers that would of vassal states. A conference is scheduled in Augus to put the final stamp of approval on this plan.

All precepts of the UN Charter and the provisions of the inter-American treaties have thus been reduced to naught.

To Johnson therefore it is the rights of people in Latin America are nothing unless these are within the bounds of the pattern predetermined by him. No wonder, he said that the principles of sovereignty and self-determination are

This is the crudest pos-sible manifestation of the US big stick policy and no longer it is covered up in diplomatic attire. It is just brute force and position power that determines



### By SADHAN MUKHERIEE

the US what is wrong or what is right.

But the wind of change is government sent troops to South Vietnam to take part America and no effort of in combat against the South piractic alilance would help US to bolster its hold in these countries.

fensive" functions. WASHINGTON IS DDING ITS UTMOST TO GET THE OAS The basic aim of ANZUS, TO TAKE A DECISION TO BUILD UP A PERMANENT which seems to have been INTER-AMERICAN FORCE UNDER WHOSE FLAG THE US COULD PURSUE WITH IMPUNITY THE AGGRESSIVE POLICY THEY DESIRE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



## **DOMINICA**: WHAT'S ON ?

THE Dominican problem is still smouldering. The US stands on the way of a peaceful solution. It is quite clear that the US state department wants to be entrusted to this corps impose a trusteeship over-would virtually reduce the Dominican Republic sovereignty of the Latin American countries to that the OAS. the OAS.

> This would actually mean that the US would continue to hold sway over the Domi-nican Republic as the OAS is nothing but an instrument of the US Department.

The aim of the trnstee-ship to begin with is to de-bar the provisional govern-ment from taking any con-crete action despite its legal entity. The power of veto would remain with the OAS.

Meanwhile the forces of the junta chief Imbert are carry-ing on their rampage in Dominica. In this they are being aided openly by the US forces.

Joaquin' Belaguer, the former president and sup-porter of dictator Trujillo has already arrived at Santo Domingo and is holding consultations with the State Department representatives, It seems that the US is backing Belaguer to head the proposed provisional government.

The idea behind this is to keep out the constitutionalists from power and simultane-Jossiy tell the people of the Dominican Republic that the US did not allow General Imhert to take over.

But that is no solution at all. In a way the problems of Vietnam and the Dominican Republic are identical: in both the countries the US is thwarting the moves for a peaceful solution.

Thus the only way out is to ask to the US to get out. (July 7)

P

# OIL BOSS LOBBIES FOR This does not of course BRITISIH FI D) PROPOSAL TO HAND OVER ASSAM OILFIELDS TO BOC

### By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Strong lobbying is on in the capital for granting more concessions to the Burmah Oil Company and give additional exploration rights in Assam to the British-owned oil concern.

A r present the exploration rights in Assam are held by the government-run Oil and Natural Gas Commission. Exploration work is done with the help of Soviet specialists.

Heading the lobby to grant more concessionis to the BOC is Khandubhai Desai, chair-man of the Oil India Limited. Currently he is on an infor-mal visit to Britain on the invi-tation of the BOC.

The Oil India Limited is a The Oil India Limited is a joint venture in which the Co-vernment of India and the Bur-mah Oil Company hold 50 per cent shares each. The British company has consistently favour-ed Khandubhai Desai as the chairman of the joint company.

British oil interests evinced

keen interest in Khandubhai Desai's visit to Britain. They were hoping that he would be able to wangle the exploration rights for them though there is a strong section of opinion in the Petroleum and Chemicals Minis-try which stands for strengthen-ing the public sector in oil.

Prospects of producing oil on commercial scale from the oil-fields in Assam are very bright, according to Indian and Soviet oil specialists engaged in explo-ratory and test production drill-ing in the eastern region.

These circles hope that in one or two years the oilfields in Sibsagar might be able to produce two million tonnes, which is considerably more than what the Ankaleshwan field is producing note.

At present, drilling is going on in three areas—Sibsagar, Teok and Lakwa. In the first, explora-tory drilling, has already been completed and test production has started. The oil will now be sent to the Digboi and Gauhati refineries for tests. In the two other areas explo-

refineries for tests. , In the two other areas explo-ratory drilling is still going on, but the results of the wells already drilled give sufficient ground for confidence that the Lakwa oilfield will prove the largest among those being ope-rated by the ONGC.

this does not or course in-clude the new structure recently located in Gujarat where explo-ratory drilling has yet to start and which according to seis-mological studies might prove to be one of the largest in the world.

The drilling work has been considerably intensified in recent months and Indian and Soviet engineers working in cooperation has improved their techniques considerably.

When drilling was first started it took sixty to seventy days to drill a well, now this is being completed in 30 to 35 days. Seventy thousand metres have been drilled al-ready, the main concentration of work having been in the last eighteen months.

Work started in 1959 but the situation arising out of the emer-gency in 1962 delayed operations and held up work for some time. Some eighteen months ago it was resumed in full swing.

The ONGC hopes to drill an-other one lakh metres in the next

year, that is, 1966-67. About 29 wells are expected to be drilled in the course of that period. This will include exploratory drilling in a number of other promising in a number of other promising structures in the Brahmaputra Valley which have been located recently but where exploratory drilling has yet to start.

The Soviet experts who are collaborating with the ONGC are understood to have suggested sinking of four or five wells in a stretch of area from Port Canning to Netra via Nagertala.

During the last ten months ONGC worked in Port Canning, Netra and Nagerala to collect geophysical data. The data avail-able so far have been found to be very good and on the basis of these geophysical works, the Soviet experts are believed to have sug-gested sinking of the well in Netra.

During the monsoons founda-tion construction, civil engineering works, construction of approach roads and bridges will continue and heavy equipments for drilling are most likely to be moved to the site in September.

# S. E. Railways' Plan To Sack TU Militants From AJOY DASGUPTA

ALCUTTA: Reproduc- ed below is a copy of a secret circular issued by the Divisional Engineer (I) of the South Eastern Railway to his four sectoral

The circular dated June 14 advises the sectoral heads to "black list" seven leading work-ers at Kharagpur who "are takzuunnunnunnun ing prominent part in the demon-

ing prominent part in the domain stration." The blacklisting is to prevent their re-engagement on the ex-piry of the existing sanction. The cloak and dagger method of the railway authorities, re-minds one of the British days when secret circulars and "spe-cial reports" used to be the order of the day. The casual workers and daily-rated staff of the railways, parti-cularly of the South Eastern Railway, "have been fighting for

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.

quite some time now against the gross violations of the Industrial Disputes Act and rules and orders of the Railway Ministry by the railway authorities at various levels: A number of such struggles were won despite the threats and intimidations by the railway authorities. The circular is one more proof of the nefarious methods the higher echelons in the Railways resort to for penal-ising the workers who fight against injustice. mmmmmmmmm

SECRET D.O. No. Con/DEN(I)/6 KGP the 14th June, 1965.

My dear Pal/Gupta/Dawson/Mondal. Casual labour unrest at Kharagpur

Appended is an extract from the CPO/CRC's secret D.O. No./SE/P/9/KGP, dated. 11.6.65 for your information and necessary action. "The investigation of C.S.O. further reveals that the following casual labours are taking prominent part in the demonstration.

- 1. Appalaswamy, mate under DEN Doubling KGP.
- 2. Rameswar Ojha, mate DSC store under DEN-Extn of loops Ks.
- 3. Sri Memta, casual khalasi of IOW-North East-KGP.
- 4. Gangamani, Female Khalasi of -do-
- 5. Subodh Kumar Roy, DSC store-DEN office.
- 6. Sripati, casual labour Ghatsila under PWI-GII.
- 7. Niuya, CPC Khalasi, IOW-N-East KGP.

It is suggested that these men be "Black-listed" with a view to preventing their re-engage-ment on the expiry of the existing sanction against which they are working." Pls. take necessary action and let me know so that the Dy. CPC can be apprised of the

Yours sincerely, Sd/- K. S. Guha.

Asstt. S.E. Rly.

Sri M. A. Pal, DEN Doubling KGP.
 Sri J. C. Gupta DEN-Extension of Loops.
 Sri G. A. Dawson AEN (South) KGP.
 Sri S. K. Mondal, AEN (North) KGP.

Manna Ma

No.: CON 1.

NEW AGE

Copy to PWI's GII and KAF, IOW's, L/KGP and GII CH No:1 d/ II KGP, CM/MW/KGP, DSC/D/KGP, DRI/II/KGP and S.O.S.R.-DVM. for information and necessary action.

States and so the set end of the set of the set of the

Second 4 

### HUNGERSTRIKE AT NANGAL WORKSHOP From OUR CORRESPONDENT

CHANDIGARH: A 72-hour hungerstrike was undertaken before the main gate of the Nangal Workshop by three leaders of the Ekta Mazdoor Union, name-ly Kirpal Singh, Satpal Singh Bedi and Fakir Chand.

The hungerstrike began on The hungerstrike began on June 24 and ended on June 27, followed by a rally addres-sed by Madan Lal Didi, Sar-wan Singh and Prakash Singh.

The hungerstrike was orga-nised to impress upon the government the urgent neces-

sity of granting the workers their minimum demands.

Negotiations carried on by the union for quite a long time to realise the demands have proved to be fruitless.

The demands of the work-ers include wheat advance of Rs. 200 to all workers, hill allowance, weekly off to the daily-rated workers and daily grades of three rupees, new grades for skilled workers, gratuity, earned leave and medical facilities.

Picture above shows the hungerstrikers being garlan-ded after they ended their three-day fast.

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# heads. K. S. Guha; Divl: Engineer (I)