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S.P. JAIN'S RACKET IN WASTEPAPER

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

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BENNETTCOLEMANCASE TO BE CLOSED!

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

HOW MANY SKELETONS OF CORRUPTION THE HOME MINISTRY IS HID-ING IN ITS CUPBOARD? ITS PLETHORA OF "STRONG WARNINGS" HAS NOT EVEN PRODUCED A MOUSE OUT OF THE MOUNTAIN OF TYCOONS. WHEN THE PRESS AT TIMES JERKS OUT SKELETONS FROM HOME MINISTRY'S CUPBOARD, IT ONLY LOOKS ON SHEEPISHLY.

IT seems that the Home
Minister, perhaps jittery
after Birla's "heads will roll"
threat, has already started
some reverse gear movements.
Arrested hoarders and black marketeers in a number of places have been let of a series of criminal cases with-

No more can be heard his pious declaration of making the tycoons abide by the law of the land. Obviously, there are second thoughts all round in the Congress leadership. and Nanda, the Home Minister, is not suffering from any pangs of conscience for fail-ing to implement his noble declarations.

The latest in the series of such slide-down seems to be the case of the same old Jains again! The Home Ministry, it is reported, is NOT INTERESTED in proceeding further with the criminal case instituted against the management of Bennett Coleman Company.

Not only that. The Home Ministry is reported to be negotiating a settlement with the Jains to hush-up the affair.

NEW AGE on October 4, 1964 had disclosed the details of the shady transactions the Jains had in regard to the affairs of Bennett Coleman Company. Some facts are Company. Some worth recalling.

In April 1963 government instituted an inquiry into the affairs of the Bennett Coleman Company in the light of prima facie facts established by the Vivian Bose Co-mmission. The Bennett Coleman Company, of which the Jains and Dalmias are the directors, owns TIMES OF INDIA; NAVEHARAT TIMES and a number of other publi-

The interim report of investigation was submitted to the government in April 1964. By January 1964, the Company Law Administration had already registered a case against the management of Bennett Coleman with the Special Police Establishment.

After the passage of the Companies Amendment Act 1964, the Company Law Tribunal was petitioned by

the government for the removal of Shanti Prasad Jain and his relatives from the management of the company. On learning about this petition, the smart Shanti Prasad purported to resign with effect from a prior date to forestall any action against him.

After that the government instituted both civil and cri-minal proceedings against the Jains, The principal charges against them are:

- Misappropriation of Rs 17,13,625 between July 1957 and mid-1960 due to the company by sale of newsprint
- Payment of Rs. 220,000 to Crosswords Ltd. in settle-ment of certain personal transactions between Shanti Shanti Prasad Jain and his father-inlaw, Ramakrishna Dalmia— transactions which had no-thing to do with the Bennett Coleman Company.
- Manipulation of accounts of income from advertisof income from advertising in order to get permission from Controller of Capital Issues for issue of new share capital at par in 1961. (The new issue was approved on the undertanding that the amount of Rs. 61 lakhs was required for capital expenditure. Actually to date only Rs. 3.06 lakhs has been called up and, conhas been called up and, contrary to the assurances given to the Controller, the capital expenditure has been financed out of cash credits from banks, interest on which is depleting the cash resources of the company and is also. of the company and is also reducing the surplus available for bonus to the employees.)
- Payment of Rs. 5,69,000 and Rs. 10,000 to Kantilal Purtapshi and Harjivandas Nemidas, share-brokers in 1959 and 1960 respectively to settle the speculative transactions of Shanti Prasad Jain and/or his companies.
- Sales of old machinery and vehicles worth ap-proximately Rs. 3,56,000 at the irrent market value at a the difference of Rs. 2,58,000 deflated price of Rs. 98,000 being misappropriated Shanti Prasad Jain.
- Sale of office sweepings and waste at Rs. 7,000

per month to Bombay Vyapar, a company believed to be owned by Shriyans Prasad owned by Snriyans Frasau
Jain and/or his nominees,
from November 1955 to December 1964 whereas it could
have realised more than have realised more Rs. 16,000 by sale against

Payment in 1959 of Rs. 57,600 to S. N. Verma, former general manager of Allenberry Company, for giving evidence in favour of Shanti Prasad Jain before the Vivian Bose Commission.

Besides the above, the Special Police Establishment also discovered a payment by the company of Rs. 1,500 per month for three years to Bal Mukund, an ex-employee of Shanti Prasad, who issued a circular to Members of Parliad ment charging Shanti Prasad with defalcations and against whom a case of defamation was filed by Shanti Prasad.

A settlement was arrived at after a couple of hear-ings in the Calcutta High

Court. Payments to Bal Mukund were recorded in the books of the company for some months and, thereafter, were made out of processory of the country of the c unaccounted cash received from the sale of newsprint

In October 1964, the Com-pany Law Tribunal issued a consent order based on an interim compromise government and Shanti Prasad appointing R. C. Cooper as chairman, and Rama Jain, L. M. Singhvi, Mauli Chand Sharma and Narendra Kumar representatives of Shanti Prasad, as directors.

In November 1964, government appointed two directors, D. P. Mehta and R. K. Hazari under the Company Law.

The interim board of direc tors could not function smoothly. In February 1965, government petitioned the tribunal to remove the directors appointed on behalf of Shanti Prasad and to make alternate arrangements.

The directors representing Shanti Prasad has been persistently trying to pena-lise the officers of the company who cooperated government and tried their best to paralyse the management of the com-pany by depriving the senior officers of their powers.

The directors representing Shanti Prasad using their majority on the board passed a resolution suspending the five officers of the company who had given evidence to government but the resolution could not be implemented

powers to keep it in abeyance and referred the matter to tribunal for directions.

The Special Police Establishment (Fraud Squad) had already seized a lot of incriminating documents from the offices of TIMES OF INDIA and submitted its report to government in early 1965.

This should have been followed up by the arrest and further prosecution of Shanti Prasad Jain, But the Home Minister has decided not to do so.

The Home Ministry is exploring the possibility of bringing about a settlement with Shanti Prasad Jain by dropping all cases against him both under Company Law and criminal law.

Why is it that the Home Ministry is trying to inter-fere with and block the normal process of law? Why does it wish to effect a com-promise with a person like Shanti Prasad Jain who is prima facie guilty of swindle, misappropriation and breach of trust?

Is this the Congress way of fighting corruption and mal-practices?

The Home Ministry can hound out the political workers very efficiently and even keep thousands in detention without any trial and without any trial and without any charge but when it correctly any charge but when it comes to dealings with big money, it wags it tail in bland sub-mission. The conclusion is obvious Has Nanda, the sadachari got to say anything to the contrary?



Bidding farewell to J. D. Bernal at the Helsinki Peace Congress. Shaking hands with Bernal is Isabelle Blume, white by her side are some members of the presidium of the Congress; Bernal is wearing a garland presented by the Indian delegation.

factional squabbles which rent the ruling party but also the complete isolation of the Congress bosses from the people and their problems. The bankruptcy of the Con-gress leadership has reached limits unsurpassed till now. It is unbelievable that the national committee of any

party in this country could meet in today's context and not discuss the urgent economic problems facing the masses, above all, the questions of food and high prices. And yet this is what the AICC did.

Equally forgotten were the urgent international questions facing the world. At no time in world history since the end of the Second World War has there been before

all mankind as burning an issue as that of US aggression in Victuam. But the AICC which at moments of far less international significance, far less danger to peace, has come out with resolutions on foreign affairs, on this ceasion at Bangalore thought fit to be silent.

occasion at Bangalore thought fit to be silent.

Even the most vital questions, which affect India so directly, of our relations with our neighbours, China and Pakistan, were studiously kept off the agenda. The efforts to discuss the Kutch agreement proved abortive; and the AICC had to make do with a statement by the Prime Minister, which no one was allowed to discuss

question.

Why did this happen? The fact is that the internal dissensions inside the Congress party machine have reached a point, when the Congress leadership dares not ession on any single political question without orther accentuating factional differen being taken for party "unity"—and it was in the name of this "unity" that for the first time in the history of the Congress perhaps, an AICC session was not permitted to discuss any political issues—despite their vital significance today—and concentrated on organisational

This in itself might have been forgiven had there been really any effective step taken towards ending factionalism inside the Congress to enable the party to deal better with vital political issues and the problems facing

the people.

But this did not happen. Even as the discussions went on, the factional quarrels burst into the open, even at the highest level, And this was commented upon frank-ly by more than one speaker. No one believess that, des-pite the discussions at Bangalore and the unanimous re-

on the other hand, with the general elections in sight, the factional squabbles for control of the Congress party machine at all levels are growing rapidly. Newspapers are full of reports from state after state of the enrolment of bogus members, of quarrels, often violent, for the possession of offices, even the calling in of police to the record between the markets. keep the neace between the warring gangs of nower.

hungry white caps.

There is a sense of some satisfaction in sections of the Congress ranks that the way is opened for another term as Congress President for Kamarai and the chances have dimmed of having an open pro-imperialist, right reactionary President like Atulya Ghosh or Morarii Desai. But this sense of satisfaction should not breed com-

given to Kamaraj's re-election by men like S. K. Patil, and others of the syndicate. It must be admitted that the Shastri-Kamraja alliance has been leaning too heavily on the past on the Patil-Atulya 'syndicate'. If the re-election of Kamaraj is to mean the continued domination of the syndicate, it can have little meaning for the masses

little change from the present.

Some of the democratic elements inside the Congress however hope that with a fresh vote of confidence, Kamaraj will turn his face against the monopolists and their placemen in the Congress hierarchy. The Bangalore session of the AICC, it is to be regretted, provides little ground for the belief that these hopes have any substantial basis.

tial basis.

The left and democratic forces inside the Congress, despite their lack of cohesion and their relative weak-nesses, have a special role to play in the fight against the anti-people policies of the Congress governments. Unfortunately, their voices were insufficiently heard at

But they can and must be heard. The Congress left cannot by itself compel a shift to the left in Congress policies: this truth must be faced realistically by it. Yet, if the Congress left joins hands with the other democratic forces outside the Congress, the combined influence and strength of all can be successful in fighting back the imperialist and right reactionary pressures on government, as well as the anti-people, pro-monopoly policies pursued by the Congress rulers.

The bankruptoy of the Bangalore session of the AICC should open the eyes of the Congress left and the Congress masses as a whole to the necessity for united action

with the rest of the democratic movement for the urgent needs of the neonle. (July 27)

BANKRUPTCY AT | ASSAM : Starvation Deaths In Khasi Hills

SHILLONG: No fewer than 20 starvation deaths have been reported from the Lyngngam area of Khasi hills, bordering Garo hills on one side and East Pakistan on the other. The area falls under the Nongstoin Sylemship is a peculiar institution of Khasi hills—headed by the Sylem who is an elected chief vector. executive powers) of the district.

As many as 45 villages are in As many as 45 villages are in the grip of a famine, according to the MLA from the area who had recently toured his constituency. He said that he had gathered this report from the Sylem of Nongstoin.

The Lyngngams are a subtribe of the Khasis, living in the southern parts of the district.

crop growing area with its tradi-tional trade route through areas that are now in East Pakistan. were snapped.

But to this day no alternate trade route has been provided. Consequently, the cultivation of different cash crops like orange, bey leaf, bettlenut and pineapples became, unremunerative.

Though paddy cultivation in the area was never a paying occupation, the tribal people of the area tried to convert their land into paddy growing areas. Some paddy is grown there, but it cannot meet the requirements of the local inhabitants.

Primitive Communications

Road communication with the area is still primitive. The area comprises dense forests. For the major part, the only road is a bridle path through dense forests. Even now the easiest way to reach the area is through Pakistan territory.

inspite of restrictions, the local people could get some supply of foodstuff, particularly rice, from across the border. This has now stopped. Consequenthas now stopped. Consequently, the whole area is now in the grip of a famine.

officially die of starvation. When-ever any starvation death is reported official experts imme-diately come forward with their technical explanation of death

But in this case, though the first report of starvation death appeared in the local press about a fortnight back, to this day there has been no official contradiction of the report which is taken as an indirect admission of

Meanwhile in a public meeting here the MLA from the area made a report of the situation prevailing there. He disclosed that the Assam Governclosed that the Assam Government had sanctioned an amount. The water level of the Brancof Rs. 75,000 for relief, to the manutra and its tributaries has famine stricken people of the areas also, according to reports reach the people.

IT is reported that about ten is spointed out here that the starvation deaths occurred situation now is such that even during May. In June another 20 if some amount of money is starvation deaths occurred there, granted to the famine stricken granted to the ramine stricken people of the area, it would be of little help unless rice and other essential commodities are supplied. But there is no report that any arrangement has so far been made for rushing food articles there.

The Khasi Hills Autonomous District Council has since sanctioned an amount of Rs. 5,000 for relief to the famine stricken people. It has been disclosed that with this money, rice is being purchased at Gauhatt for free distribution to the people of Lyngngam.

Earlier a public meeting held in the area made an appeal to the government, the district council, Shillong municipality and others for giving relief to the famine stricken people.

The Shillong meeting formed a Famine Relief Committee, headed by the chairman of Shillong municipality. The committee made an appeal to the people to help the famine stricken people of Lyngngam.

Speakers in the meeting itterly criticised the complacent Speakers in bitterly criticised the complacent attitude of the government towards the sufferings of the people of the area. They held it responsible for the present situa-tion.

given certain assurances to some Khasi leaders to send relief to

More Floods

Meanwhile, the flood situation has taken a turn for the worse. Apart from Jorhat subdivision which till now is the worst affected area, Goalpara town is also threatened with erosion by the turbulent Brahmaputra.

shifted to safer places, Many other families are faring the prospect of their homestead being eroded.

Reports from North Lakhim-pur indicate that floods have been causing widespread de-vastation there also, particular-ly to agricultural land. About 200 families of Mangaldai subdivision in Darrang dis-trict, on the north bank of the Brahmaputra, have been badly affected by the flood of the river Dhansiri, a tributary of the Brahmaputra.

In Jorbat subdivision the flood has so far defied the protective measures that were taken

Phone: 271002 & 271794

The supply department claims that it has been supplying rice regularly to the re-tailers. But the retailers deny it. It is reported that rice is

operative which is entrusted with the supply of rice to over five hundred authorised dealers ive hundred authorised dealers in the city complained some time back that it was not getting the regular supply from the Assam Cooperative Marketing Society which is the government appointed agent for procure-ment.

But this assertion of the Shil-But this assertion of the Shil-long cooperative was refuted by the chairman of the Assam Co-operative Marketing Society, ac-cording to whom the Shillong cooperative had been getting its quota regularly.

Naturally people suspect some foul play. But the authorities are blissfully silent.

To make matters worse, fish, which is the only protein in the menu of the operuhelming majority of the local people, have disappeared from the local market since its import from East Pakistan on which the local market has always been dependent has been stopped.

Fish was imported under OCL which New Delhi refused to renew on the plea of foreign exchange shortage. Even the state government's appeal for granting OCL for at least fish seems to have fallen on deaf

It is noted here that the State government has a fishery department which has been spending huge amounts ever since the First Plan. But now for all the expenditure incurred by it, it cannot supply fish to the consumers which naturally has made weenle question the prompter of

Subscription Rates

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From K. GOPALAN

UNITED ACTION

FOR FOOD

From SARALA KARKHANIS

BOMBAY: A meeting of representatives of the

Communist Party, Peasants and Workers Party, the

Republican Party and the Samyukta Socialist Party was held on July 19 to decide the course of common action in the present acute food situation. The meet-

C ONSIDERING the acute (6) Government must immediately distribute cultivable wastelands to landless labour-unanimously adopted the folers.

BANGALORE AICC

(7) Guarantee of minim

At the joint meeting

At the joint meeting a central committee of the four parties for Maharashtra was formed and directions were given to the district cadre of each party to form similarly district committees for joint action. It was also decided to hold joint meetings of the four parties throughout the state from August 1 to 15.

It was further decided to

It was further decided to observe from August 20 to 27 a week of joint mass actions. During the week people would be mobilised for gherao dalo actions on district and taluk offices. These offices are to be forced to close down their work unless the people are supplied with foodgrains.

Even Finance Minister

note did not inspire the rul-

ing party to express opinions, much less to take up posi-tions on the present state of

national economy admitedly

settlement was the govern-ment's reference of six major demands of the workers in-

cluding the claim of the sales

staff to dearness allowance to the industrial tribunal

The union had drawn

The union had drawn public attention at that time to the astounding fact that a company of such standing had never paid any dearness allowance to

its sales staff, even in these

There are about 500 middle

class employees on the rolls

of the Jay Engineering Works

ing was convened by the PWP.

Onside in the acute of food situation prevailing in Maharashtra, the meeting unanimously adopted the following charter of demands:

(1) Discrimination in the distribution of foodgrains in urban and rural areas must end; every person must be given 16 kg. of ration per month.

(3) Peasants must get re-munerative price for their produce; there must be balance between prices for agricul-tural products and industrial

(4) Profiteering by st. and private traders must stopped.

(5) Government must immediately dehoard stocks of foodgrains with traders, landlords and rich peasants.

(2) State

*FROM PAGE 3

prudent not to carry their

opposition to the agreement beyond the Working Commi-

ttee hearing. Theirs of course was the satisfaction of effect-

ively barring a formal en-dorsement of the pact through

a formal resolution, officially sponsored by the Working Committee.

So much about the thrills

from within the Glass House, the venue of palace pleasan-tries in the past, which threw

its doors wide open to the AICC members to discuss and

debate on their own exclusive problems. There was not the proverbial resort to throwing stones from the glass house, but there was much of mud-slinging mutually among those present inside.

The Bangalore session was

described in some quarters as having been businesslike. The praise would have been justi-

led had it been known what

type of business the session had transacted.

Mostly the session concern-

ed itself with organisational affairs. The squabbles were

not attempted Foreign affairs

seemed to have been forgot-ten wholly.

The session seemed to

have been more concerned with Kamaraj's future oc-cupation than with its own

programme, its colour and character in the context of

the approaching elections and unsettled conditions on

From this aspect, it was an

unusual session, inward-look-ing, obsessed with trivialities

to the exclusion of thinking

AUGUST 1, 1965.

in the open but solution

trading in all must be intro-

People To Begin Dehoarding Action

PATNA: The struggle for peoples' food has been In Patna over one thousand launched inside Bihar Legislature by the opposition people paraded through the main roads. Thousands of people main roads. arties and outside by the people simultaneously.

While the opposition parties jointly moved to censure both sides of the room parties and outside by the people simultaneously.

the government for its failure to check the spiralling prices and provide enough food for the starving millions, people all over the state marched under the banner of the CPI to the district headquarters and served notice on the government about a massive struggle of the people.

The food crisis and famine condition prominently figured in the Assembly as well as the Council when they assembled on July 19 for the monsoon session.

The opposition, as also the Congess members appeared to Demonstrations of the condition outside the situation worse.

The food agitation outside the constraint of the legislature is gaining momentum.

Demonstrations and the consumption of the legislature is gaining momentum.

The opposition, as also the legislature is gaining momentum.

The opposition, as also the legislature is gaining momentum.

The opposition outside the legislature is gaining momentum.

Launch Offensive

implementing this decision.

A large number of sales

sales shops would be handed

over to private dealers. They would then be retrenched or forced to "resign".

Not only this, the manage-

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

CALCUTTA: The management of the Jay Engineer-

ing Works has launched an offensive against its sales

on July 19 for the monsoon session.

The opposition, as also the Congress members appeared to be deeply concerned about the shadow of famine and starvation over the state.

The tssue was raised in the Assembly hy the opposition through a no-confidence motion, adjournment motions and call of the starvation and call of the starvation and call of the starvation and death.

The food agitation outside the legislature is gaining momentum. Demonstrations and meetings, led by the CPI, were held all over the state on July 19 to serve notice on the government to change its pro-hoarder food policy and adopt a popular food policy in order to save the people from starvation and death.

Demonstrations were.

Assembly ny the opposition through a no-confidence motion, adjournment motions and call attention notices.

While the adjournment motions were not allowed by the Speaker, a no-confidence motion jointly moved by all opposition parties including CPI, SSP and PSP has been admitted.

The motion which will come up for discussion on July 28 and 29, says: "This house expresses no-confidence in the government for its utter failure to check rising prices of foodgrains and their short supply".

Apart from the discussion on the no-confidence motion, a two-day special debate on food crisis will be held in the Assembly as well as in the Council

Communications were held at 16 centres in Bihar, 13 of them before district magistrates and three before sub-divisional offices. Over 40 thousand people participated in these militant demonstrations.

Strong police force was pressed in all centres to prevent the demonstrators from approaching the government offices. Only small delegations were allowed to meet the officers and present the memorandum containing the demands of the people.

The before district magistrates and three before sub-divisional offices. Over 40 thousand people participated in these militant demonstrations.

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will be held in the Assembly as well as in the Council
Communist MLA Raj Kumar
Purbe, who moved a call attention notice, held the government responsible for creating famine conditions and starvation deaths

Patna district. Over 10,000 ple marched through the restricts and demonstrated by the subdivisional offices. demonstration terminated in public meeting attended over 12 thousand people.

BIHAR

office. One thousand and five hundred people participated in demonstrations before the sub-divisional offices of Samastipur and Madhubani. Mass meetings were held in all the three places.

In Bhagalpur, 1,500 people demonstrated before the DM and in Banki over 1,500 people demonstrated before the SDO. Public meetings were held after the demonstrations in both the centres.

centres.

In Begusarai 3,000 people marched to the DM's court and submitted a memorandum. The mass meeting held after the demonstration was attended by over 5.000 people.

Statewide Demonstrations

In Gaya over 2,500 people staged a demonstration before the district magistrate's office and later held a public meeting. Over 4,000 people gathered to hear the CPI leaders.

In Monghyr over 5,000 people participated in the militant demonstration before the district

Magistrate's office. A large num-ber of women and agricultural workers were among the demon-Jay Engg. Management

workers were among the demonstrators.

Mounted police were posted to prevent the demonstrators from entering the DM's court premises. But they could not withstand the surging demonstrators. Ultimately the DM received a memorandum from a delegation of the demonstrators. the sales staff, obviously

In Chapra nearly one thou-sand people participated in the demonstration before the district, magistrate's office. In Motihari over two thousand people march-ed to the DM and submitted the

secretariat said: "Over 40 thousand demonstrators served notice on the Bihar government on July 19 that people would begin dehoarding on their own in view of the failure of the government to deal with the hoosand

PAGE THIRTEEN

with the purpose of intimi-dating the employees.

Indrajit Gupta MP, presi-dent of the Jay Engineering Workers Union has in a statement roundly condemned the

two union leaders represent-

staff taking advantage of the undue delay in the proceedings of the industrial tribunal. N FARLY 14 months have bunal is heading towards a management for its dubious actions and the government record by itself. The tribunal has not yet even commenced its hearings.

The management meanwhile has do itself. The tribunal has not yet even commenced its hearings.

The management meanwhile has do itself. The tribunal has not yet even commenced its hearings.

management for its dubious actions and the government for the delay in setting up the industrial tribunal.

Indrajit Gupta said that the action of the management was "completely illegal and immoral aimed at prejudicing the case of the sales staff before the future tribunal and denying them any dearness allowance on the technical plea that they are no longer employees of the company. "The management has no right to alter the employees' One of the terms of this its 41 sales shops in and settlement was the govern- around Calcutta into private ment's reference of six major dealership. It has even started The essence of the company's action is that it is seek-ing to introduce a radically new system by which the entire service conditions of the sales staff would be changed.

right to alter the employees' service conditions during the pendency of their dispute before the industrial tribunal and the government has the responsibility of preventing such illegal actions."

He demanded that the company's proposals be withdrawn

He demanded that the company's proposals be withdrawn
immediately and the tribunal's
work expedited without furforces, against the alarming food
and price situation. who are termed as sales staff.

Now, the delay in the proceedings of the industrial tri
tribution, the management has arbitrarily issued demotion notice on J. B. Chaccedings of the industrial tri
tribution, the management has a ribitrarily issued demotion notice on J. B. Chaccedings of the industrial tri
tribution, the management has a ribitrarily issued demotion notice on J. B. Chaccedings of the industrial tri-

AUGUST 1, 1985

IS THERE UNEMPLOYMENT ed in the journal QUESTIONS OF PHILOSOPHY to justify IN SOVIET UNION?

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: Much noise has been made lately in the western press about the socalled "unemployment pro-blem" in the Soviet Union. It is nothing else but wishful thinking on the part of those who are themselves faced with the problem and cannot solve it under the conditions of capitalist economy.

but even in the socialist So-viet Union things are not any

For this purpose, a num-ber of articles which ap-peared in Soviet periodicals like QUESTIONS OF PHI-LOSOPHY and QUESTIONS OF ECONOMY are being distorted and torn out of context to give a totally different meaning by the

An article by Yedim Manevich in the last issue of QUESTIONS OF ECONOMY is supposed to have admitted the existence of large scale unemployment-20 per cent for the Soviet. Ilnion whole; 25 per cent in Siberia; 6 to 7 per cent in Moscow

Pavel Golubkov, assistant editor of the journal explained in Moscow that the figures referred to the total noten-

well-intentioned noble theme,

was poor otherwise and could not come up to the high standard of the festival

The IV international film

mourous stars and famous

names and faces, was also a serious forum, "a United Nations of the filmworld" as some one put it, where dis-

cussion and seminars on pro-

nique, meetings and exchanges

of ideas went on uninter-

rupted 69 countries participated, 34 full feature films

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blems of film art and to

*FROM PAGE 12

THE American and British employed in social production press has been trying to "This does not mean that they press has been trying to show that it is not only in the capitalist world that millions are unable to find work which means that they are are either self-employed, which means that they are working on their personal plots at collective farms or in the case of women those with children are kept busy bring-ing up their families," Golub-

> The point of the article was that there are still manpower reserves available. With further improvement in public services, shopping and catering facilities and other amenities. These people could be brought into social employment.

Where any problem of finding jobs exists, it is a problem of distribution of manpower or of making proner use of the available

"As you know every Soviet TIMES correspondent's story worker faced with losing his which had alleged that "Sojob because of factory reorga-nisation has by law to be found other work either by the factory itself or by Soviet organs and has to be given

and 87 short films were in

contest, 97 other films were show outside the contest.

peace and friendship am

well its

nations" sums up welcharacter, aim and purpo

MOSCOW FILM FESTIVAL

The article by Manevich had

pointed out that many facto-ries were keeping redundant

workers in employment by

finding unnecessary jobs for them. This was due either to

the fact that they had no retraining facilities or it was

the result of sheer intertia on

Manevich has proposed to set up a central employment agency to study the changing labour needs of the constant-

the retraining of redundan

course, during this period of retraining the workers would be paid.

Manevich in his article

does not report unemploy-ment in Siberia. On the con-

ment in Siberia. On the con-trary he points out that people leave Siberia due to unattractive living and working conditions and gov-ernment should spend more

funds on improving facili-ties to retain the labour

IZVESTIA a few days ago also refuted the NEW YORK

viet youth face a threat of unemployment". The Ame-

rican correspondent distorted

an article which had appear-

workers for new jobs. Of

their part.

This article refers to a study. The children at Novosibirsk were asked to state which of the professions not related to higher education they found attractive. Th answers showed that the most popular professions for the children of this industrial town were those of pilots and radio-engineers. Agricultural work and other services were found to be less attractive.

Shubkin, the author of the article expressed the op that children should brought up to love and res-

New York Times Distortion

This simple and rational idea was interpreted by the Moscow correspondent of NEW YORK TIMES to mean that young people in the Soviet Union cannot get Soviet Union cannot get jobs in their field of spe-cialisation and thus are threatened by unemploy-

IZVESTIA points out that quite naturally not all child-ren whether they live in No-vosibirsk or elsewhere could become pilots or radio-en-

If the questionaire had asked about the profession of cosmonauts, it would have un-doubtedly received the high-

est preference of school children. Would it mean that the Soviet Union cannot provide work for the young people?

NEW YORK TIMES correspondent also contended that it was difficult for children of workers and peasants to get higher education in the USSE. This is a preposterous lie and the free education in the So-viet Union and countless other facilities available point to the

Shubkin, the author of the article, had pointed out that students of urban schools are better prepared for the enstudents of rural schools Besides, the author had cantioned that all conclusions were based on enquirles among a few hundred school boys and girls and only in Novosibirsk province so that no extended interpretations

But the American journalist made just such a gene-ralisation and declared that access to higher education is more or less closed to of workers and International went one up and declared that the abcome a big problem!

Actually the number of jobs in Soviet economy is constantly increasing. For example last year alone the number of industrial and office workers grew by 2,700,000. In Moscow or Leningrad or in other towns there is no dearth of jobs available. Lists vacant jobs are displayed in the streets and advertised in newspapers. Many enterprises and institutions, factories and

FOREIGN EXCHANGE MUDDLE

fanfare that he is not going to devalue the Indian rupee as a solution for the serious foreign exchange problem. This is to be welcomed. But it looks as if he is going to devalue the Fourth Plan. This the people must not

of a decline of our foreign exchange reserves to well below the safety line.

The sterling halances were run down by the middle of the Second Plan. It will be remembered that a study pub-lished at the time by the the that much of the foreign exchange had been wasted by the indiscriminate grant of licences to the private sector for the import of consumer goods. TIK was then in charge of the Industries and Commerce portfolio.

As a result, the Third Plan started with hardly any foreion exchange reserves cushion rth the name During the perceptible decline, partly because of the increased borrowthe International

Criminal Complacency

It should be mentioned that hardly anything was done during this period to so conduct the affairs of the tional economy as to prepare for the hard days that ineviably lay ahead.

This criminal complacence has led to the situation where the foreign exchange reserves have declined from Rs. 188 crores at the end of March 1964 to Rs. 116 crores by the end of March 1965, that is, by 72 crores.

The reasons given by the Finance Minister for this precipitous decline are: food and fertiliser imports, increase in foreign exchange spending for defence, import of raw materials and components for industry, rise in international prices of imported com ties no increase in export earnings as far as free foreign exchange is concerned, fall in prices of some of our traditional exports like sugar.

grimmer as a result of the arge repayment obligations which are now becoming due.

And there has been a heavy
rush to utilise import licens already issued in the fear that fresh surbs are on the

Although the Finance Minister has attempted to main-tain a stiff upper lip, it is evident that something like national bankruptcy now faces the Indian economy. The very consideration of devaluation as a way out points in that

What are the remedies suggested by the government?

First, plous exhortations are now pouring forth.

India has to rely on her "own strength and genius". We have to shed the mentality of "relying on others". Laudable

WHAT is the exact nature of the foreign exchange crisis? It has taken the form sentiments but coming rather late in the day and likely to remain at the level of senti-

Second, while not calling for a moratorium on India's debt payments, appealing to "friendly foreign coun-tries" to take our debt position into account when grant-ing further "aid". It is now reported that TTK is going to the United States again and B. K. Nehru is already here

Third, looking for alternative sources of supply for some imports in countries which accept the principle of rupee payments. Oil is a case

Fourth, select incentives to increase exports and promote import substitution through tax credits, subsidies, staggering of imports, deposit schemes to encourage quick utilisation, import en-titlements as against foreign exchange actually through exports and the like together with further curbs on

It has been noted by many that these schemes are be-coming so sophisticated and esoteric that nobody is in a position to say what it all comes to except for the Finance Ministry experts. Even they are not very

Fifth, condition the peo-ple to accept the advice of the World Bank to have a "modest" and "workable" Fourth Plan if not a "Plan holiday" for some years:

Sixth, plead for even greater incentives for private foreign investment on the plea that this puts off foreign exchange payment problems for some years.

No Policy Changes

The character of this plan to surmount the foreign ex-change crisis is in keeping with the character of the government. It wants to maintain the general line of indenendent capitalist development without making any radical policy changes but by bargaining with imperialism and utilising socialist aid to the extent possible.

At the same time, right reaction inside the ruling party and outside wants to use this crisis to push the government further to the government intuiter to the right, especially through cutting down on development and by bringing in as much foreign private capital as possible, especially in the shape of collaboration agreements.

Unless democratic counterressure is mounted there is a very real possibility of such a right shift taking place and vitally damaging the and vitally damaging prospect of economic

The Present Impasse Apart from the wider poli-tical question of settling our disputes with China and Pater-measures that can be proed for a really national and democratic way out of the kistan, it is essential to examine how far our defence authorities have been guided present impasse?

Measures To Overcome

First, insistence that the Fourth Plan be so framed as to step up the rate of growth of the national income to at least seven per cent per

It should be remembered that eyen to maintain the present (estimated) 3.5 to four per cent growth rate the vear at present is over Rs. 3,000 crores.

The target of Rs. 22,500 crores is obviously inadequate as far as the projected target of the Fourth Plan national income growth is concerned. Very crude estimates te that financial investments of about Rs. 27,000 crores is the minimum required

It is essential that the democratic movement fight back

in their purchases abroad by the supreme need to conserve foreign exchange. The famous episode of submarine purchase is still quite fresh the popular memory.

Apart from increasing internal production, it is in the national interest to buy as much of our defence hardware on a rupee payment basis, that is from the socialist countries.

Fourth, state monopoly of foreign trade cannot be introduced a day too soon This alone can prevent the wholesale swindling that has been going on in this sphere by the private sector.

For instance, it has been estimated that Rs. 80 crores of foreign exchange has "dis-

It is as bad that, as THE HINDU points out (July 24, 1965), till the end of April this year out of the total of Rs. 606.75 crores loan committed by the Soviet Union and East European socialist countries, orders have been placed only to the extent of Rs. 346.75 crores and received only to the extent of Rs. 268.56 crores. About 56 per cent of the loans, thus

This contrasts with the Rs. 2,121.54 crores foreign currency loans (mainly from the western imperialists) out which orders placed come Rs. 1.566.54 crores (75 per cent). We have a clear case of bureaucratic bungling or even

Sixth, Indian has to take the lead to bring the new-ly-independent nations into united action on the question

The Geneva conference was only a first step and there has been hardly any follow up. But United Nations studies have indicated that the adverse trends in the terms of trade (the developing coun-tries paying more for their imports and getting less for their exports) have meant a exchange

Diversify Foreign Trade

India has first rate foreign trade experts who can colla-borate with their colleagues from Asia, Africa and Latin America to produce concrete schemes which can then be pressed for implementation in the UN and outside.

Seventh, collaboration agreements have to be scrutinised not only by Fina-nce Ministry experts but by a committee or scientists and technicians to prevent further scandals of unduly large royalty payments, use of foreign "expertise" when large Indian experts are available turnkey arrangements which leave us technologically de-pendent. The inequitous afent laws have to be radi-

It is difficult to estimate how much foreign exchange would be saved this way but it would easily run into crores

Only an integrated programme of measures suggested above—apart from others that might emerge through national discussion—can end the foreign exchange muddle. The way the government is going about the job can only mean that we shall, at best, live from hand to mouth without too much to convey

MOHIT SEN

the conscious attempts being made to induce a mood of nacannot survice as a free nation without a sharp increase in our rate of growth, which is the only real answer to foreign exchange difficulties.

Second, sharp reduction time that we gave up the make-believe that PL 480 imports cost us practically no foreign exchange.

Even THE HINDU correspondent in Washington (July 24, 1965) has estimated that freight charges alone might come to as much as Rs. 20 come to as much as Rs. 20 crores to be paid in dollars! The counterpart funds are also likely to be increasingly used by US tourists, the US embassy and for loans to intending US investors.

So long as wheat imports, for example, form about 50 per cent of the total output of that crop in India it is futile talking in terms of easing our foreign exchange problem. And this is the position today.

We have to develop the same outlook and courage which President Nasser displayed when PL 480 imports were threatened to be cut off. The UAR would prefer to eat half a loaf rather than eat the bread of indignity, he said. Rationing, better inter-nal procurement and increase in production of foodgrains is the sine qua non today.

Third, a detailed scrutiny. of our defence budget can no longer be avoided.

appeared" through the operation of the export incentive

Under the scheme of socalled import entitlement, a certain amount of foreign change is allocated to enable the socalled exporters to pro-duce commodities for export. There is a small fine for failure to produce export pro-

Often the "import entitlement" foreign exchange is used but no "export earned" foreign exchange is produced —the small fine is paid out of the huge profits made either through the sale of the licen-ce or through the sale of imported goods.

Even the recent tightening up in this sphere is thorou-ghly inadequate.

Invoice Scandal

Another example is the over-invoicing and under-invoicing scandal in the sphere of foreign trade which leads to an estimated foreign exchange loss of Rs. 100 to

Fifth, a still further steep step up in economic-aid and trade-relations with the socialist countries.

It is monstrous that even when faced with such a crisis the government has not ac-cepted the ald programme extended by the German Democratic Republic as it might

THE MANAGER HAYAT WEEKLY 4/7 ASAF ALI ROAD NEW DELHI

HAYAT

URDU WEEKLY OF THE

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

AMERICAN SPYING PROJECT MISFIRES

About 640,000 people attended the serunirgs, including 600 journalists. The main screenings took place at the A six - million - dollar Kremlin Palace of Congresses with its great hall seating 6000, and its excellent accoustics and technical equipment. blown up in its face. This was a project under the code name "Project Camelot" to gather inhas become the biggest and the most important festival telligence data from the

developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The project was to have covered such countries as India, Pakistan and Iran in Asia; Senegal, Nigeria, the Sudan, Tunisia and a few other countries in Africa;

Bolivia, Chile, Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico, Columbia and Argentina in Latin America. The US Department of De fence had set up as part of this project a special unit described as the Special Ope-rations Research Office. Its 'research assistants" were

deployed in Chile, to start with, and it is precisely there recently the project mistired! The so-called research assistants distributed a questionaire among the Chilean intellectuals including seveintellectuals including seve-ral professors in the universities. They even openly hint-

A six - million - dollar neration" to compensate the project of the US trouble of answering the Defence Department has questions.

The character of the questions left no doubt that the US agents wanted in-telligence information—and of most specific nature at

Several professors very took up the matter with the government and informed the press sounded alarm

Chile Protested ·

The Chilean vice-president declared that the govference into the affairs of the country." The Ministr of Foreign Affairs lodged a protest with the American

Having found that the fat was on fire and that the scan-dal had assumed serious pro-portions, Washington strategists beat a hasty retreat The US Department of De-fence officially announced that "Project Camelot" was

READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE

It is therefore hard to tell whether "Project Camelot" has rally been called off or modified in some other form and hidden under a still

therefore to keep on strict

and hidden under thicker veil of secrecy.

latter is more likely countries covered with

for the editorial defollowing address:

New Age Weekly 5 Rani Jhansi Road NEW DELHI 1

AUGUST 1, 1965

All communications partment of New Age should be sent to the

AUGUST 1, 1965

would be

Scandal Projects on pect of retrenchment compensation. But here again, the railway project authorities never make proper payment and every time the workers have to leave an extention or compensation.

It is not that there is any dearth of assurances in Parliament or various standing instructions which the Railway Board and the zonal railways have issued on this score. The reality is that lower down they have always of year of not implementing

By P. K. KUMARAN MP

wages for steel plant workers fixed by the wage board is Rs. 125 (the steel workers

consider this too low) and the

minimum earnings of a coal-miner working underground is Rs. 127.14 (including under-

ground allowance and atten-

However, more scandalous is the story of the three and a half lakhs of socalled

"casual" workers engaged by the railway administra-tion. They are not paid even half the minimum

ance bonus).

Employers of the Central Government, among them, railwaymen, are supposedly much better off than the state government employees or for that matter, the employees in local bodies who are lower in the scale. They are therefore denied a wage revision which has become most urgent on all counts and the railwaymen have pressed forward their demand for the constitution of a wage board.

HE Railway Minister and publicity officers for the wages for steel plant workers various railway administrations have been consistently Rs. 125 (the steel workers putting forward the story that railwaymen are very that railwaymen are very well looked after and they list a host of amenities which are being increased from year to

This cannot hide the reality that the wages of the railwaymen compare most unfavourably with wages in the wages fixed by wage boards and otherwise in public sector coalmining and iron

While the minimum wage in railways is Rs. 103 (Rs. 70

Metric

buy always in

—but for maintenance work too. In one division—Guntakal on the Southern Railway —alone, while 17,000 workers are in the permanent category, as many as 10,000 more employed as "casual" In Hubli division of the

Southern Railway, a woman khalasi is paid Rs. 1.13 and a male khalasi is paid Rs. 1.50. Even the local government authority has stipulated that minimum wage should be

This question of the brutal exploitation of casual labour was many times raised in Par-liament and former Railway Minister Sardar Swaran Singh had assured that in all projects, wages would be paid as per rates fixed by local authorities and, wherever there is no such wage fixation, payment at the authorised scale (the minimum under scales) would be made to

wage in many cases.
These "casual" workers are engaged not only in construction projects—construction of new lines, track improvements

System is the only)

Legal
System

a way of not implementing any of these assurances or

For instance, the Railway Board is known to have given detailed directives on fixing working conditions of casua labour in railway projects. Even what constitutes a "project" is very carefully defined but the workers in these prowhere they were.

There are also instructions that those who have a service of six months or more should he admitted to the authorised scale of pay, that is, paid at the rate of Rs. 103 per month.

But even after years of service, the casual workers hardly can get into this scale since in records they will never be shown to have worked continuously for more than six months

One could understand petty but how could such a mighty railway system like the In-dian Railways stoop so low?

Then, there is the question of retrenchment benefits for the workers engaged in rail-way projects. There are, I am sure, specific instructions to the local authorities on this point that the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act

on a struggle.

Recently, in the entire railway electrification project in eastern region, the workthe eastern region, the workers had to go on a token strike protesting against the callous policy of the administration in the matter of re-

To attack the workers' rights, the authorities have not even refrained from vic-timising active trade unionists (NEW AGE dated July 11 has already published the "confidential" circular of the

lakh workers are, in fact, engaged in rebuilding a new India and the railway pro-jects are indeed the sinews of economic development.

It was only the other day that the Industrial Committee on Building and Construction Industry recommended a series of measures to improve the working conditions in this industry.

The Railways as one of the biggest employers should have set the minimum standards in this respect but by the unfair labour practices which they are fostering, these rail-way projects have indeed be-come "scandal projects".

The trade unions and the action committees of casual workers on the railways are therefore organising them-selves to secure their rights. The workers have to organise united action to get even the ard of industrial relations in

DOCK WORKERS GAIN RISE IN ALLOWANCE

From Our Correspondent

aDRAS: Dock workers all over the country will gain some enhancement in their attendance allowance if a recommendation of the All India Dock Labour Advisory Committee is accepted by the tee is accepted by the

The committee, at its meeting in Bombay on July 19, decided to recommend to the Government of India that all dock labour boards be directed to enhance the boards be directed to enhance the attendance allowance paid to dock workers when they mark attendance and no work is found for them by including an element of dearness allowance.

The question of employ casuals in the dockside in was discussed and the chairman of the Madras Dock Labour Board agreed to discuss the matter with AITUC leader A. S. K. Ayyangar with a view to put Madras on par with Bombay and Calcutta where no casuals are

attendance allowance paid to dock workers when they mark attendance and no work is found for them by including an element of dearness allowance.

The committee is a tripartite body set up by the Government of India to advise it on all matters relating to dock workers, under the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948.

The committee's Bombay meeting was presided over by P.M. Menon, Secretary of the Union Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Calcutta where no casuals are engaged.

The committee reviewed the listing schemes in major ports and made certain recommendations. Under this, the Madras listing scheme would be amended to include cleaning and rigging work to be done by painters and chippers.

Winchmen who are detailed to operate cranes would hereafter be designated as cranemen.

The committee also decided that the recommendations of the Das Commission on dearness allowance should be implemented

The committee decided that iousing for dock workers should be implemented in full by all the dock labour boards.

Another decision of the committee was that the rates of contribution and subscription to the provident fund should be enhanced to eight per cent wher-

Indrailt Gupta severely criticised the vacillating policy of the Government of India, particularly for failing in its

Govt. of India's

Role

duties as the Chairman of the International Control Com-mission and demanded that the Government of India reflect the sentiments of the Indian people on this issue.

forces from Vietnam.

tile and petroleum employees and teachers' organisations the Convention also expressed

concern at the weak-kneed policy of the Government of India which had failed to give

expression to the anti-imperialist sentiments of the

Jatin Chakravorty MLC of

the UTUC presided. The Hall overflowed with audience and

the gathering were Indrajit Gupta MP, Jyoti Basu MLA, Subodh Bannerjee and Sushil Ghosh of the Bank Employees

The convention urged the Government of India to take

a firm stand against Ameri-

can imperialist aggression on Vietnam and to demand

strict enforcement of the

Geneva Agreement as well as immediate withdrawal of the US and other imperia-

list forces from the territory

to send medical supplies to Vietnam and to collect Rs. 5,000 for that purpose.

Speaking on behalf of the BPTUC, Indrajit Gupta ex-plained the background to the Vietnam crisis and said that

imperialist intervention had been defeated time and again

US imperialists would meet the same fate as the French

among those who addres

Some people—none of them appeared to be workers or trade unionists—tried to disturb the meeting while Indrajit Gupta was speaking saying they want to hear about the role of the Government of India. Deshhitaishi, the Bengall organ of the Marxist Communists has sought to justify their conduct by explaining it as the "burning indignation" of the people at the pro-US policy of Indian

This in spite of the fact that Indrajit Gupta in his speech after explaining the imperialist plot in Vietnam made a critical analysis of the Government of India's role, with more facts and figures than any other speaker, not excluding Jyoti Basu.

Those who tried to interrupt Indrajit also tried to rush to the dias when Sushii Ghosh

ATIGHST 1, 1965.

CALCUTTA: A largely attended convention of workers, employees and teachers of Calcutta held in the University Institute Hall on July 20 has vehemently condemned US aggression in Vietnam and demanded immediate withdrawal of all US and other imperialist

THE convention demanded immediate stoppage of the US air attacks against the Democratic Republic of Viet-Workers Against U.S. Democratic Republic of Vietnam and also the enforcement of the 1954 Geneva Agreement as a precondition to peace in Vietnam Called jointly by the BPTUC, UTUC and federations of bank, insurance, mercan-

What was more unfortunate gathering of workers and employees at the convention was the behaviour of Jyoti Basu and Jatin Chakravorty. They, and particularly Jyoti Basu, did not try to pacify those who were trying to disturb the speech of Indrajit.

On the other hand they obliquely questioned the representative character of sighii Ghosh general secreof Bengal Provincial Bank Employees Association Their remarks will have

Tram Fare Increase

At the call of the United Left Front several hundred people held a protest demons-tration in the Esplanade tram terminus on July 23 against the proposed increase in the tram fares.

A memorandum was sub-mitted to a high official of the British-owned company which castigated the move as arbitrary and anti-peo-ple. It also demanded sett-ing up of a high powered commission to go into the whole matter and to drop the proposal of the fare in-crease till the finding of

The day before the repre-sentatives of the United Left Front met the Transport Mi-nister who tried to defend the fare increase in the name of accumulating funds for nationalisation of the tram-ways. He also tried to defend the fare increase in the name of rationalisation of fare structure.

Briefing the press he said that the fare would increase at two stages in the secon class and would decrease in nine stages; and in the first class it would increase in four stages and decrease in seven stages. But he failed to state that six out of seven stages in first class where fare would decrease are only nominal stages run only on Sundays or holidays or one route only.

Both in the first and secon class the most common stages will have increased fares and thus the company would get Rs. 16.5 lakhs more from second class and Rs. 8.5 lakhs more from first class. This will increase enormously when second class is abolished. The Transport Minister had the cheek to call it a step towards

Results of Higher Secondary, Pre-University and other examinations have come out. examinations have come out.
The percentages of pass s
low, perhaps according to the
policy of the government to
discourage college and higher
education.

> Yet those who have passed are finding great difficulty in getting admission, parti-cularly to the engineering and medical colleges. Wide spread nepotism is reported. Students are agitating against this state of affairs.

At the call of the Bengal Provincial Students' Federa-tion large number of girl cellor to present a memoran-dum demanding additional shifts in the colleges, introduction of science courses in the morning shifts, starting all subjects, honours and pass, in the women's colleges, facilities for science teaching in conversion of secondary schools, conversion of secondary schools into higher secondary schools and making all education free upto 8th standard.

The students gathered at stopped by the police. A depu-tation went to meet the Chancellor. Before the deputation went the gathering was ad-dressed by Paltu Das Gupta, general secretary of B.P.S.F.

The Progressive Students Union also held meetings and demonstrations on similar de-

Vacant Seats

When students are not getting seats in other colleges, seats are going vacant in the Veterniary College and gov-ernment has declared addi-tional stipends to students of

The Students Union of the College has pointed out the poor prospects of the graduates of this branch of raised the status and emo-luments of the veteranary dents to this course. As yet the graduates of this col-lege have no scope of em-ployment other than in the government's medical de-

The NEW AGE had reported some weeks back the termi-nation of services of Rakhal

deplored obstruction to speeches. But this sort of thing
has become common occurence
in joint meetings.

The United Left Front has
decided to lead the agitation
and if necessary resistance
struggle against this move of
the British company and the
What was more unfortunate

The United Left Front has
tary of the Heavy Engineering Corporation (Mining Machinery Plant, Durgapur)
Employees' Union. The employees under the leadership
of the union conducted a movement for reinstatement

> Mass meetings were held and a joint deputation of the Hindustan Steel Employees Union and the HEC Workers Union met the Chairman of the Mining and Allied Machitheir case before him against the victimisation.

Durgapore for an on the spot enquiry and later met T. N. Singh, the Union Industries Minister and urged him to take steps to restore good employer-employee relations by reinstating victimised wor-

All this has now led to the reinstatement of Rakhal Bhattacharya with conti-nuity of service on July 16. But his services will con-tinue to be temporary till such time as the management considers him fit for

Another **Victimisation**

But news has come that the management has served a notice of transfer on Pronab Sen, the president of the Union and a section of workers have gone on strike in protest against this order, which they consider to be a move for victimisation.

The bosses of the tea plan-

foreign exchange earning industry. They are refusing to pay the workers increased DA which they are entitled to as per the decisions of the Minimum Wages Committee on

It was decided by the Minimum Wages Committee that a rise of 20 points above 118 would have to be compensated by rise in DA. But the plan-tation owners are refusing to ay the increased DA on the plea that in the meantime

Proposed

den labour belonging to AFFUC, UTUC, HMS and even FFUC have decided to go on strike if their demand for increased DA is not met before July 31. The state Labour Minister has called the owners who as yet have not agreed to pay the increased D.A.

In the meantime the workers are conducting struggles and winning other demands in some gardens. The work-ers of Nagaisuri garden led a mass deputation to the Ma-nager demanding umbrella, rain coat and blankets to which they are entitled. After one hour's gherao the mana-ger agreed to give the articles demanded within a fortnight.

From July 11 the surplus labour force is being given ration, demand for which was raised by the AITUC Union

RESOLUTIONS

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE CPI

New Delhi July 6-11 1965

PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-1.

PAGE SEVEN

AUGUST 1, 1965

OUR POLICY IN RELATION TO THE RIVAL PARTY

Party Congress Resolution: Four-Point Policy Surest way of combating the split and winning over masses of the rank and file of the rival party to our side through their actual experience.

The Seventh Congress of our Party held at Bombay in December 1964 laid down the clear outlines of the policy and tactics to be pursued by us in relation to the rival party. They are as follows:

"The split in the CPI is a settled fact. Now the question arises as to what attitude we take towards the split-away section. In spite of all the disruptive, uncommunistic, nauseating methods and language some of the rival party leaders use, which is being aped by a good number of their cadres, we should adopt an attitude of patience, reason and fraternity. A good number of Party members, cadres and even some leaders were swept away by the left demagogy, falsehoods spread about certain leaders of our Party, spymania created by these slanders and by parochial and local chauvinist feelings. These are the ways of the left adventurists and dogmatists, as is proved by the practice of the world leaders of this trend, the leadership of the CPC.

"The rival party leaders have elevated slander against our Party leaders and character assassination almost to the level of tactics. In some states they have declared the CPI as a reactionary party and have given a call for its total annihilation. They have declared that their main task is to fight out the CPI. Unless we clearly understand the politics and philosophy behind their tactics we will fall into the trap. They want to create and maintain a permanent tension between their ranks and our membership. If there is no such tension and if their members are allowed to think coolly and in a dispassionate manner, the rival party leaders fear that they cannot retain even those who have temporarily gone with them. We must be patient in explaining to their ranks and try for united actions on all people's issues and other political campaigns. Such a fraternal attitude will help their ranks and the people following that party to understand whose policies are correct and are helping the move-

"Only world events and experience of the movement will show what is right and what is wrong. Arguments and correct approach will help the Party members, cadres and even some leaders to understand the lessons of the movement and change their mind."

A T the same time, side by side and integrated with the above the Party Congress resolution stressed the need for firm and principled ideological and political struggle in the following words:

political understanding or their disruption of mass movements. We will fight their disruptive activities in every sphere, con-sistently and concretely, of course, in a patient and fracourse, in a patient and fra-ternal way. This attitude alone will help us to make them see how their ideological, poli-tical and organisational posi-tions are wrong and harmful."

Concretely in the case of the

"In the case of the mass rganisations, our general line

in giving a rebuff to the split-ting activities in the TUs and AITUC".

The Party Congress resolution finally emphasises the need for working out and implementing our mass line in practice as the

"While the rival leaders speak revolutionary phraseology, it is the Party which has been at the head of all militant workingclass and people's movements in the past eight months. While they emit fire against the present government, it is the Party which has succeeded in mobilising the broadest sections of the people against its anti-people policies and against vested interests and reaction. While they may talk of people's democracy and even more radical goals, it is the Party which is forging real sanctions, building unity of progressive forces in action.

"More of such all-India and

The first big political test in

progressive, government the CPI and the rival Con

Party stand firmly together forge unity of all the left de

struggles will go a long way in making the masses, rival party members and cadres, even some leaders, to realise the correctness of the political line, forms of struggle methods pursued by our Party.
We can successfully fight this
bitter struggle with the leaders of the rival party in the
political field only by building a strong mass movement
and unity of the democratic
forces."

Thus the Party Congress resolution outlined an integrated four-point policy, the elements of which are the following:

Attitude of patience, reason and fraternity and maximum efforts for joint action on com-

Firm rebuff to their splitting activities on the TU front and fight for preserving unity of

Work positively to build up and extend mass movements and unity of the democratic forces in practice.

Kerala experience has once gain underlined this elementary lesson for all the left democratic forces."

with reactionary parties like the pare the ground for a rapid transition to socialism.

Swatantra etc.

The Programme adopted by

At the same time, the Nati from the perspective laid down in the Bombay Congress reso-lution, of falling a prey to the provocations of the rival party and switch over to a mood of

Our Party did its share of self-criticism drawing from the lessons of Kerala, Ahmedaba and Calcutta. But while thes and Calcutta. But while these experiences have no doubt had an impact on the rank and file of the rival party and contributed to rethinking on their part, their top leadership in Kerala stuck firmly to its old

of the rival party under the leadership of Comrade EMS (who is also at present General Secretary of that party) in its resolution on "Kerala elections Lessons of Kerala,

> playing more antagonism to the enemies of the Congress than to the Congress, and continue to stand by their sectarian position, i.e. opposition to minutely study (and make use of) the contradictions in the enemy camp in order to strengthen the position of the workingclass."

In the context of the phrase "making use of contradictions in the enemy camp", against the background of the policy pursued by EMS in Kerala elections the reference to "enemies of Congress" obviously can only mean the right reactionary and communal parties like the Muslim League, Jana Sangh and Swatantra Parties.

In fact, a theoretical justi-fication for this policy has been worked out by EMS in his pamphlet "Revisionism and Dog-matism in the CPI" in the fol-

"Every single political party and group in the country is guided by the ideology of the national bourgeoisie..." and "the dual character of the bourgeoisie—its class interests, as well as their reflection in the ideological field—therefore, the ideological field—therefore, become the common trait of all political parties including the most reactionary among them." (p. 104 of EMS book)

This means that there is nothing to choose between the Con-gress and the other reactionary parties. All are bourgeois parties, and since the Congress, in addiand since the congress, in actu-tion is the ruling party, we can unite with extreme reactionary and communal parties in the name of "utilising the contra-dictions in the enemy camp."

leadership of Comrade EMS (who is also at present General Secretary of that party) in its resolution on "Kerala elections and post-election situation", while stating that joint agitation and work is possible on such issues as release of detenus, scrapping of the DIR etc. states categorically:

"But it must be made clear that it would be impossible to forge unity with the Right Communists in the political field, including that of elections, as long as they do not discard the attitude of displaying more antagonism to

Of course, according to the leadership of the Communist Party (Marxist) there is nothing to defend, India has already

The political line which the leadership of the rival party is today putting forward vis-a-vis Congress is one which was rejected as long back as 1956 at the Palghat Congress when the Party was united. Its rejection was emphasised once again was emphasised once again unanimously at Vijayawada Congress in 1961. Why are the leaders of the rival party resurrecting this line now?

Swatantra Parties.

Swatantra Parties.

In fact, the top rival party leadership in Andhra is approaching the Swatantra Party for electoral alliance against Congress; in some places, it is even allying itself with most reactionary groups inside the Congress, for example, the group of the notorious landlord, the Raja of Challapalli.

From this basically wrong understanding of the Indian CPI "that it wants general united from with the Congress", "that it seeks a coalition government, with one section of the Congress", that it "sacrifices the working class to the leadership of the bourgeoiste" etc., when the real political position of our Party is that it is fighting for emocratic movement of our of the notorious landlord, the Raja of Challapalli.

"The fight against Congress monopoly of power, the fight against the anti-people policies of the Congress, cannot be effectively conducted unless we simultaneously meet and defeat the challenge of reactionary and communal forces. The Congress," i.e. uniting working class to the leadership of the bourgeoisle etc., when the real political position of our Party is that it is fighting for the unity of all progressive forces, including those inside the Congress, simultaneously meet and defeat the Congress, the leaders of the rival in order to replace the present bourgeoisle etc., when the real political position of our Party is that it is fighting for the unity of all progressive forces, including those inside the congress, against the imperialists and the reactionary forces both inside and outside the Congress, the devil to beat the Congress," i.e. uniting

the Bombay Party Congress clearly puts the issue of working-class leadership in relation to national democracy as follows:

"As the national democratic front becomes ever more broad-based, militant and powerful in the course of the rising tempo of the mass movement, it defeats the forces of reaction inside and outside the ruling party and comes to the position of taking governmental power into its own hands.

"As the national democratic front is born out of struggles, mainly led by the working class in alliance with the peaclass in alliance with the pea-santry and the revolutionary middle classes, along with whom the patriotic section of the national bourgeoisie will also play a positive role and become its component part, the front on assuming power will eliminate the grip of foreign monopoly and break Indian monopoly combines, carry out fully all the neces-sary land reforms and establish national democracy.

"The state will no longer be the organ of the class rule of the bourgeoisie developing capitalist economy accomthe bourgeoisie developing capitalist economy accompanied by its inherent contradictions and crisis to the detriment of national interests and the interests of the common people. The monopoly of power of the bourgeoiste will be ended.

"The national democratic state in the hands of the national democratic front will be a transitional stage, in which power will be jointly exercised by all those classes which are interested in eradicating imperialist interests, routing the semi-feudal elements and breaking the power of the monopolies. In this class alliance, the exclusive leadership of the working class is not yet established though the exclusive leadership of the bourgeoiste no longer exists.

"The slogan of setting up the national democratic front and later the government of the NDF—the state of national democracy, has today the greatest mobilising force. That is why we make it the central slogan of this period.

"Such a state including patriotic sections of the national bourgeoiste acting under the

constant pressure of the national mass movement from below, will be forced to act unitedly and implement the programme of national development in a non-capitalist way, i.e. eliminating foreign monopoly, breaking Indian monopoly combines, carrying through radical agrarian reforms, extending democracy to of the rival party leadership can and the working lass and the worker-peasant alltance, paving the working the working lass in the beliedership of the workinglass in the beliedership of the workinglass in the beliedership of the two the workinglass in the beliedership of the workinglass in the leadership of the workinglass in the leadership of the workinglass in the state, thereby creating the conditions for the transition to socialism."

The correct—

and outside the Congress.

In such a situation, the policy of the rival party leadership can only bring grist to the mill of imperialism and worst reaction inside the country, however to much they may talk in words continuously shifts about proletarian leadership and on gres lisation to socialism.

Unless a steadfast and patient Congress.

Unless a steadfast and patient Congress.

Unless a steadfast and patient Congress in the conditions for the transition to socialism.

tion to socialism."

in such a manner as to carry conviction step by step to the rank and file of the rival party, policy in fact stands out even the cause of democratic unity sharper today than ever before cannot be carried forward.

New Situation: Reaction's Offensive

— American aggression on Vietnam and imperialist policy

—Increased Anglo-American neo-colonialist pressure ag-ainst India;

—Increased consolidation and offensive of the right reactionary forces inside the

— Growing vacillations and eaknesses of government

-Increased drive by the —Increased arrive by the Congress government against democratic rights and parliamentary democracy and use of DIR and emergency powers in a lawless manner against the democratic movement.

ance, the exclusive leadership of the working class is not yet established though the exclusive leadership of the bourgeoisie no longer exists.

"As the government of the national democratic front and the class alliance it represents will be based on the worker-peasant alliance as its pioot, the working class will increasingly come to occupy the leading position in the alliance, as it is this class which is the conscious initiator and builder of the national democratic front.

"Taking this into consideration, the political resolution had already drawn attention.

Taking this into consideration, the political resolution had already drawn attention.

Taking this into consideration, the political resolution passed by the National Council posed the urgent task of "uniting the democratic forces to fight both the anti-people policies of the Congress rulers and the right reactionary forces' efforts to subvert the basic policies and bring about a shift to the right."

The resolution rightly warned that "in carrying out this urgent task, the democratic movement needs to be on guard against any unprincipled compromise or alliance with reactionary parties

The National Council reso-lution gave a significant call for joint action and united mobili-

Against DIR, for demo-cratic rights and liberties, for the release of all detenus;

In defence of the economic policies and rights of the working people.

mic policies and rights of the working people.

Vis-a-vis our Party and the rival party, the Bombay Congress had stressed the importance of such joint actions as necessary steps to bring together gradually and steadily, step by step, the rank and file of both the parties and thus advance towards the ultimate objective of healing the split in the Communist movement. In the new deteriorating political situation following the Congress, such actions become specially important to fight the anti-people policies of the Congress governments and the growing offensive of imperialism and reaction.

Is the rival party leaders used the occasion for the na sectarian manoeuvres of the Youth Festival into party platform.

Throughout this permy leaders used the occasion for the na sectarian manoeuvres of the Youth Festival into party platform.

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That is why our Party took initiative to approach the rival party leadership and set in motion such joint actions. We did this both on an all-India plane and in the states.

party leadership and set in motion such joint actions. We did this both on an all-India plane and in the states.

An analysis of our experience during the last three months in regard to the limited for achieve in some states shows that despite our best efforts the hard core of the leadership of the rival party at the Vijaywada joint actions at all or, while formally agreeing to it, utilises even such actions to oilify and slander our Party, spread ideological debate in a fraternal manner) and of turning your guns instead against your ally in the joint actions will not only disrupt that joint action, will have the effect of strengthening the hands of the Congress government in order to continue to keep the detenus in jail.

confusion and push through their dogmatic and sectarian

In Kerala, in several places, the leadership of the rival party, while formally agreeing to joint release campaign, in practice sabotaged proper mobilisation or worked to keep their ranks out

Similarly EMS himself refused to join a united mobilisation to condemn American aggression lisation which included some
Congressmen also. The main reason EMS gave was the absence
of the demand for release among
the slogans of the mobilisation.
EMS very well knew that this
particular slogan would not fit
into the scope of that particular
demonstration and that a joint American aggression against Vietnam with the participation of Congressmen was a very big step forward for the democratic movement in that particular distriction

In Vijaywada, even on the release issue the rival party leaders adopted rowdy tactics to break up the united Civil Liberties' Convention, exclude: all other parties from it and make it their own sectarian platform.

In the case of the Calcutta
Youth Festival, while formally
agreeing to stand united with
us, the rival party leaders utilised the occasion for the narrow
sectarian manoeuvres of their

Throughout this period, even while such joint release campaigns were being attempted by our Party, the riod party organs (Telugu, Bengali, Malayalam etc.) continued their slander and vilification campaign against us, singling out "revisionism" as the main enemy to be fought and forgetting imperialism, the Congress government and the right reaction in the process.

A line of failing to concen-

Experience on Mass Fronts

On the TU front, our Party and AITUC unions have taken the initiative during the last three months to prepare for big united struggles on the issues of wages, bonus, DA, TU rights etc. The Sangram Samiti movement has been extended and strengthened in West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra, Rajasthan, Karnatak. Initial victories have al-

is that it is harmful for people if they are split and we must strive our best by not only adopting correct slogans, forms of struggle and methods but also correct attitude towards unity of these mass organisations."

cratic parties on the basis of a principled programme that will expose and fight not only antipeople policies of the Congress but also at the same time, the right reactionary and communal forces as well. The Party Congress resolution in this connection quotes with approval concrete directives by an earlier Central Secretariat document on the splitting activities of the rival party in the TUs as a guide to comrades on all mass fronts in fighting the splitting activities and prescrying

rottes of the rival party in the TUs as a guide to comrades on all mass fronts in fighting the splitting activities and preserving the unity of mass organisations.

"Reports go to show that the sectarian splitters are out either to capture the AITUC for themselves or split it after gathering sufficient votes in it. They speak of not dividing the mass organisations. But it is only a smokescreen behind which to prepare for the capture or split. Hence Party members in the trade unions and STUCs must not remain complacent and must be firm forces could successfully rout

Calcutta and

Ahmedabad

Six months have passed since the Bombay Party Congress.
During this period important developments have taken place. It is necessary to review these developments and draw the necessary lessons from them in order to further enrich and carry forward the basic directives laid down by the Bombay Congress.

the Congress as well as the Jana into power a left progressive rule in its place.

In the case of the Calcutta Corporation, the left and the democratic forces could make considerable advance and almost come to the point of toppling the Congress majority. come to the point of the Congress majority.

The first big political test in real life of the correctness or otherwise of our Party's political policy on the one hand and that of the rival party on the other came barely three months after the Bombay Congress with the Kerala elections and the corporation elections in Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

Our Party pursued the basic electoral line laid down by the Bombay Congress that we could fight the Congress government effectively and replace it by a progressive government only if the CPI and the rival Communist

The National Council meeting of April 1965 underlines the above lessons for the left and

Resolution Adopted at CEC Meeting, New Delhi July 6-10

ATTITUDE TO RIVAL COMMUNIST PARTY

the offing. The Rashtriya Sangram Samiti is meeting shortly to discuss all-India action.

The great one-day strike of two lakh textile workers of Bombay against the Bonus Ordinance under our initiative has given an inspiring lead to the entire workingclass of the country to come out in action against

NEW AGE

Questions of ithe theory of intermediate the theory of intermediate zones? In trying to make out that positions on the ideological issues in the international communist movement have nothing to do with the task of working out the strategy and tactics of

ideological positions, one that takes its stand on the peace zone and need for strengthen-ing the peace zone and the other that takes its stand on

The great cocky takes of history to history the process of the company of the control of the con

AUGUST 1, 1965

CEC RESOLUTION

consideration of the control of the

PAGE ELEVEN

For Humanism, For Peace & Friendship Among Nations

By MASOOD ALI KHAN

Soviet cinematography's mammoth film venture WAR AND PEACE (or to be exact its first two parts, of the four planned) won the Grand Prix, along with TWENTY HOURS a Hungarian film, at the fourth international film festival here.

captured alive.

But it is not only vast battle scenes, the nature or the spectacular action that make the film great. The strongest point of the first half that has been shown is perhaps the true and convincing portrayal of the unforgettable charge.

sky, Anastasia Vertinskaya as Andrel's first wife the Prin-

cess Lis, Ktorov as the old

tseva as the beautiful Elen

blood. They all act with great understanding, delicacy and

sweet and vivacious, pure and scintillating Natasha Rostova. The part fits her like a glove

and she plays marvellously. Natasha, one of the most lovable characters in Russian

literature comes out superb.

And this is Savelieva's first role in films, she is a young ballerina from Leningrad

who says she would like to continue her "main career"

of a ballet dancer in spite of all the fame and glory she has earned in WAR AND

Those who saw the Ameri-can production earlier would

undoubtedly compare the two.

great prose of Tolstoy, nor the national spirit of the

Bondarchuk's epic production brings out real Russia of the last century,

with all its problems, dis-

all its beauty, grandeur, poetry, its heroism and

suffering, valour and sacri-fice, and above all its great people roused to action in face of stark peril and tra-

gedy. Like all such ambitious

reason for the award.

But the work is not yet

complete it has to be seen

heartsearchings

The American film was doubtless a good film well produ-ced and acted. But it could not convey the feel of the

WAR AND PEACE the great epic of Russian heroism, steadfastness and glory, the immortal classic the dogs, the chase on beautiful swift horses and the wolf captured alive.

But it is not only vast batconsidered by many to be the greatest novel of all time, has been filmed by Soviet cinema at tremendous cost and labour of thousands all over the

The first two parts screened of the unforgettable characat the Moscow festival have ters of the great novel: Bon-shown that it is going to be a great film, a worthy and un-Bezukhov, Vyacheslav Tikhoecedented production in the nov as Prince Andrei Volkonhistory of cinematography. It is almost certain that it will give rise to worldwide heated discussion on the merits of Prince Volkonsky, Irina Skobthe whole film and also on the creative treatment of different episodes and characof they all come to life in depth arac- and motion, as real flesh and ters of Leo Tolstov's great work as presented by the well-known Soviet film director Sergei Bondarchuk. No true lover of film art, or of literature for that matter, can been Ludmila Savelieva as the afford to miss this film

Some staggering figures are behind this colossal production: over 10,000 ex-tras took part in the mas-sive scenes, 9000 military uniforms and about 3000 lovable characters in Russian costumes were made especially for the film, and textile



Indmila Savelieva

rics. Large cavalry units led by generals aided by war historians and experts were employed to reconstruct the great battle panoramas.

Everything you see on the screen—furniture, paintings, mirrors, chandeliers, candle-sticks etc—all are period pleces and genuine articles ventures this film, as judged by its two exhibited parts, is not without faults, or points which spark off controversy. Some say that in places the gathered from old mansions. pomp and "chandeliers" are too much, the scenes of nature

against a background of nature that is real Russia presented with genuine love and devotion—the vast landscapes, woods, fields and groves, the mighty trees, the crystalclear atmosphere of nn, the song of birds the limitless expanses that is Mother Russia, the excitement and thrill of the excitement and thrill of the in its entirety; and as the scene of the hunt, the sound director said public discussion of the horn, the barking of might lead to another edit-

realistically as possible, in all its totality, its great sweep and elemental power. It is not a work of action and portravals alone but also a work of medal awards:

But Bondarchuk has attempted to present Tolstoy's work as truthfully and as a village, spends there only twenty hours but lives thro-ugh the history of twenty years of life and change, Two films received the gold

STYLE. ("I want to play ANNA KARENINA" she said). The French film SKIES



On chinh Lan in THE YOUNG SOLDIER

the cataclysmic conflicts of the age and sighs over the first stirrings of a maiden's heart. It broods in philosophic moods and sings Its canvas is vast and multioured as life itself.

Unfortunately I missed the Hungarian film, which shared the Grand Prix with WAR AND PEACE (it was physically impossible to see four fea-



WAR AND PEACE

ning), but director Zoltan Fabri's TWENTY HOURS Fabri's

ABOVE (director Yves Clam pi), a tense and masterly work dealing with the dan-gers of atomic war, aircraft carriers, modern planes and near-miss of an atomic con-flagration due to some mysterious visitor from outer and the Czechoslovak film THE ASSAULT dealing with the assassination of Hydrich, the Nazi "protector", in Pra-gue in May 1942, the heroism of the parachutists who were sent from London by the government in exile and the reign of terror which followed this assassination in which thousands of innocent people perished as hostages. It is a powerful, tense and most dramatic film.

A well deserved special Gold Prize of the jury was awarded to the Italian director Valerio Zurlini for his human, deep and noble anti-war film called LE SOLDATESSE dealleads a dozen starving Greek girls to service in Italian arm and grim eye-opening experience in a masterly manner as only Italian films can do

The prize for the best female role went to the world famous Sophia Loren in the film MARRIAGE, ITALIAN



And Georgian actor Sergo Zakariadze got the best actor award for his masterly por-trayal of the title role in the

Soviet film from Georgia FATHER OF A SOLDIER, in-tensely human potrayal of a lovable, simple old man who

gets involved in the fighting

of the last war due to the purity of his heart, looking all the time for his son finds

him dying in a burning house

Several Asian and African

films won prizes at the Mos-cow festival. Special prizes were given to countries where

cinematography has just be-

Algeria's first full length film

THE YOUNG WORLD dealing with orphans of the war of liberation who cannot forget

war and the games of war,

and bringing up in childrens

Vietnamese film THE

YOUNG SOLDIER depicting the fight against the French colonialists in a realistic manner, the fight of

a people gentle by their nature but noble and self-sacrificing and brave be-yond measure in a just

cause. The documentary

VIETNAM presented by the South Vietnam Liberation

Front won a prize of the Soviet Committee of Afro-

Asian Solidarity.

The Gold Prizes for short

films went to A TEAR ON THE

CHEEK (Yugoslavia) dealing with evils of racialism in a

FIGHTING SOUTH

Sergo Zakariadze in FATHER OF A SOLDIER

showing the beginnings of friendship between a deaf and dumb young girl and a boy musician, a most touching, delicate and lyrical film.

★ON PAGE 14

AUGUST 1, 1965

BANGALORE: Before it started, the Bangalore AICC promised to be very different from the usual pattern At least, that was what the "curtain-raising" forecasts made out. But it did not happen that way, peports IPA:

vention pacified them.

was talked out but not separately or in isolation. There was scope for it only when the Working Committee formulated a resolution seeking settlement of inter-state disputes by mutual negotiations and set-

ting up of an "appropriate" machinery for speedy and final settlement of disputes,

should mutual parleys fail.

Jagjivan Ram moved in the

AICC the Working Commit-tee's resolution and P. C. Sen,

Chief Minister of West Ben-

gal seconded it. But the reso-lution needed little of pilot-

ing because of its delightful

Nobody could seriously object to parleys, because the parties to them

vagueness.

THE atmosphere over the venue of the session was certainly "worked-up". Also there had been so much of dissension and dog-fights in the party in Uttar Pradesh. Punjab, Bihar, Orissa and elsewhere, preceding the session which promised a "continuation appearance" on

Equally widely known were the group-centred manoeuvres in the hierar-chy itself. The challenge to the Shastri-Kamarat tean ooked formidable. outcome turned out to be quite tame and the leader-ship had its way all through.

The climate of Bangalore was salubrious indeed, tho-ugh the political climate was anything but that. The centre's "calculated insult" to heat. There were actually doubts whether it would be possible for the hosts to play their scheduled role at all in the face of the real or ima-

Even as Prime Minister Shastri stepped down from his aircraft, there were de-monstrations asking him to "go back". And whenever he ed in car there were present at odd junctions the go-

Fortunately, however, it was realised by the Mysore leadership—at the instance of President Kamarai, according President Kamaraj, according to reports—that instead of creating the "effects" aspired for, the noisy scenes which carried serious implications for the security of the nation's top personalities, would be leading only to "contrary effects" and would be in any case "impermissibe, in any case, "impermissi-ble", whatever the provoca-

AICC Under License

So after the first day's scene, a prohibitory order was clamped down under which even the AICC had had to obtain a licence, the first in its annals, to con-

Inside the Glass House, opinion-forming was attempted in crude, articulate, pitches. The Mysore men, in-cluding ministers talked only about Goa to the exclusion of every other item. Some of them like the former Chief Minister M. Hanumanthiah, known as the court-critic in AICC sessions, even went to extent of hurling abuses at Defence Minister Chavan for "influencing" the Prime Minister in the wrong way.

Since it had been the Prime Minister who was under "request" to recant, he was

The Maharashtra delegates showed solidarity with their leader under personal attack, but they did it in silence. Evidently they did not think a reply or a retort was called for. But at one stage, some of them wanted to stage a walkout to protest against the "offensive line" of the "un-becoming hosts", but Food Reddi seconded.

were all supposed to be under the same "Indian roof" and the promise of an "appro-priate machinery", to be set

CPI DEMONSTRATION

LATHI CHARGED

BANGALORE: The
Bangalore session of
the AICC was held against a background of
demonstrations and arrests and a partial hartal
in response to the call by
the Goa Action Committee set up by some of
the opposition parties.

The Communist Party
which is not taking part in
the Goa Action Committee
had planned its own demon-

potch consensus of groups with varying interests that compromise only for tempoup by the Union government was too vague to eyoke any kind of controversy.

The question of Kamaraj's continuance in office for a second term did create a storm but one which could not, for all its Morarjian velocity, outgrow its proverblal container, the tea cup.

At first Morarji had com-pany in Jagjivan Ram. Both in principle argued against exceptions to the Hyderabad resolution expressly ruling out second terms for presidents and secretaries of all

ed as being above group war-fare in his home state of their principle was that waiver would lead to "personality cult" in the organisation.

FRIVOLITIES, FEUDS

INSIDE GLASS HOUSE

Andhra, but then the assum-ption regarding his destined role on the national scene

could have warranted the justification that he would

progressively disengage him-self from it.

But the unity resolution

was not without its brighter moments, in eliciting con-fessions and drawing out

facts: Ram Sewak Mishra, S. N. Misra and a host of

Neither did they dispute the fact that despite the Hyde-rabad resolution the practice

others could assert that groupism flourished not in the ranks, but only in the leader-Gujarat's two Patels— Trikamial and Babubhai agreed with them but with this difference that accused only "the present leadership" which, they held, represented a "hotch-

The connection between "my country" and "Sri Ka-maraj" was to be understood in terms of personality cult, Morarji's principal enemy in his "principled" opposition to

What role did the syndicate play in the Kamaraj-for-another-term resolution? Undoubtedly, it was S. K. Patil

the opposition parties.

The Communist Party which is not taking part in the Goa Action Committee had planned its own demonstration before the AICC to focus attention on the serious food situation, rise in prices and other problems vitally affecting the common people. But the demonstration was dispersed by the police using force.

As a batch of demonstration was dispersed by M. S. Krishnan, member of the state secretariat of the Party, tried to stage a demonstration before Lial Bagh, where the session to the problems of demands, had to be postponed due to the prohibitory order clamped on the city to protect the Congress jamboree.

A public meeting was however held, which condemned the arrests and the use of force by police against workers.

The Coa agitation atmosphere in the city which reached its zenith with the partial hartal on July 24 clear-ly indicated how the resent of the people at Congress rulers can be misled into most chauvinistic channels.

Surprisingly enough, they did not dispute the point that organisational posts did not carry pecuniary benefits as in the case of ministerial posts to which no ceiling of any kind applied at present.

of the same persons conti-nuing in organisational posts obtained in at least four Pradesh Congress Committees

Eventually, however, it was left to Morarji to remain the lone fighter for "principle". Formally he too expressed appreciation for Kamaraj's ser-vices, but to him the country was more important.

the waiver move sponsored by the Working Committee de

rather "sharp" exchanges with Moraril, reportedly in the Working Committee. Thereby he ensured the image of the syndicate still being the protector of Ka-maraj notwithstanding the latter's luke-warm attitude latter's luke-warm attitude towards it. But then, Patil

The Prime Minister and Kamaraj by themselves could have carried the day with a little display of assertiveness in which event Patil would have lost an opportunity.

Patil's Chance

Insofar as the Prime Minister was only "mildly sugges-tive" and Kamaraj was silent because of personal embarr-assment, Patil had his opportunity. And it came easily to him to score a counter-point with Morarji as almost out of a habit.

Morarii fought to the last and was not willing to go under. Thus he came to "disprove" inspired reports—as he called them—that he would resign from the Working Committee, the Parliamen-tary Board and ultimately from the Congress itself once his "principled" opposition to a second term for Kamaraj was not appreciated to tangible purpose

which he had expressed even at the risk of "ruining my chances" as his friends had put it to him. At the same time, he would remain a Congressman and not go out of the organisation.

Morarii, it must be said to his credit, came out openly against the establishment of which, on his own admission.

He argued if the Hyderabad resolution were to be-rescinded—which was what the Working Committee's assumption of authority to special circumstances" im-piled—there was no need for elections at all, since

There could never be any "special circumstances" war-ranting a dependance on an individual, he said to the applause of his limited Guiarat

Last Ditch Battle

Morarii did not refrain from a last ditch stand. He pleaded at least for the acceptance of the clause that the "special termined by the Working Committee not by a majority but unanimously.

this demand he dispelled whatever doubt there was of his being isolated in the leadership circle. was complete what with Jagwas complete, what with Jag-jivan Ram deciding in the last stage to swim with the current and stopping short of pressing to a known fate an unpopular

The Bangalore session saw Morarii in his newest role-an open challenger who had no use for circumlocution when it came to joining issue with the Shastri-Kamarai team or

Not only on the Kamarai issue, but also on the Kutch agreement, Morarji was out-spoken. In the latter case, V. K. Krishna Menon lent arguments for Moraril's convic-tion, though it could still be that the twain came to agree in a measure by inadvertance.

the Kutch agreement would be a precedence for surren-der to Pakistan on Kashmir and therefore he was against it, "by a clause-by-clause point of view."

Morarji gave the impression of being against it because of his conviction the agreement could never be the right thing. when hatched, despite his op-position, by the Shastri cabi-net.

But then, both thought it **♥ON PAGE 13**

RAVAGE

From SARALA KARKHANIS

BOMBAY, July 25: Eleven persons died and thousands were rendered homeless as heavy rains lashed and flooded the city of Bombay last week. The torrential rains which started on the midnight of July 18 and conrains which started on the midnight of July 18 and continued without let up for three days running, both disorganised life in the city and brought sorrow and suffering to many thousands of its citizens; but while the first fact was extensively reported by the press the second was almost altogether ignored by it as well as by persons in authority.

patti in Goregaon.

But even after two days of

waiting no help was forth-coming from the Corporation or from the government side.

Only the leaders of Zo-

padpatti Sangram Samiti.

T. S. Sarmalkar, Baboorao Mumberkar, Anantrao Mane, Sitaram Jagtap, Mohamad

Ashraf and others came to Ashraf and others came to their rescue. They took upon themselves the responsibi-lity and aked the people to occupy 27 vacant chawls of

ovenment housing society t Kurla. More than seven

thousand people thus got a

At Khar and Santacruz,

municipal chawls were simi-larly utilised and people from the hutments in Dadar area

occupied a municipal school at Eiphinstone Bridge. When these things were taking place, some Maharash-

lutely unmoved.

As no help was coming from official circles, the Zo-

padi Sangram Samiti gave a

cupy municipal schools, gov-ernment offices and other

public places.
This created a panic among

government officers and when Opposition members in the Corporation raised the ques-

tion, it was announced by the Congress spokesman that the schools could be used for the

purpose. The Commissioner

did not make any statement.

tantial funds are likely to be made available from the

them have either visited these unfortunate people or offered any help.

call to the destitute to oc-

place to stay in.

THE havoc caused by the rains was especially severe in the suburbs out of ten lakh people living in hutments, about a lakh have been rendered destitute. People were marooned as low-lying Motilal Nagar and Zopadwere marconed; as low-lying areas on both sides of the Central and Western Railways became water-logged for miles

As the night advanced on the 18th and rainwater swelled and flooded vast areas, people living in huts and kutcha construction chawls could not remain inside their poor dwellings. Water was upto the children spent the night on

They were rescued the next day, but by then most of them had lost everything they possessed; their scanty clothing and rations, old trunks and furniture, pots and pans—in short all their belongings

Among these were workers and building workers. One-fourth of them belong to the



PATNA: The Barau ni Telshodhak Maz door Union has served a strike notice on the Indian Oil Company Ltd. demanding reinstate ment of 120 workmen of the civil department.

These workmen were il-egally retrenched in two patches on May 26 and

These workmen were illegally retrenched in two batches on May 26 and July 10.

The management has plans to retrench several hundred more workmen in the electrical department.

In protest against the unjustified retrenchment, there was a tools down strike in the Barauni refinery on July 10.

The workers went to the General Manager of the refinery at Hathidah on July 14 and to the SDO Begusarai on July 15 to protest against the

retrenchment.
On July 24 the workers of Barauni organised a march to the Bihar Assembly to protest against the state government's approval of the illegal retrenchment. At least a crore of rupees wil be needed to give them relief, and help them out of their present plight, and it is the responsibility of the state government to act now to



Some of the people who have lost their houses as a result of the floods; below, a view of flooded Bombay suburb.



Release Sundarayya tra Congress people and Swa-tantrites came out to help. But the BPCC remained abso-

From C. RAGHAVACHARY

HYDERABAD: It has only been after strong representations and protests, led by the Andhra state council of the Communist Party of India, that the Andhra Government has consented belatedly to release on parole the Andhra "Marxist" Party leader P. Sundarayya.

A chronic sufferer from gastric ulcer, Sundarayya had undergone two major operations for the same complaint earlier. Now in prison, Sundarayya's condition worsened, and he was admitted to the Osmania Hospital for conthe complaint. It is learnt that no subs- pital for another operation.

Immediately on hearing this news, Rajasekhar Reddy, secretary of the Andhra council of the CPI, issued a public statement demanding Sundarayya's unconditional release to enable him to have the necessary treatment. Mayor's Fund to help the people affected by the floods. Besides it is a sad commentary on the conduct of the ministers that none of

Communist leaders Raja-sekhar Reddy, P. Venkatestva-rulu (Leader of the Opposi-tion in the state Assembly), Raj Bahadur Gour and Satya-narayan Reddy (General Secre-tary of the Anathra Pradesh Trade Union Congress) rush-

ed to the hospital to meet Sundarayya, but were unable to do so that night, as he had had a morphia injection and was asleep.

The next morning he was reported to be rallying and the doctor attending on him stated that there was no immediate danger. Rajasekhar Reddy and Venkateswarulu met Sundarayya and spoke to him.

The most reprehensible aspect The most reprehensible aspect of the matter was that the government, in the absence of the Chief Minister who was away in Bangalore for the AICC meet, moved with proverbial delay betraying an utter incapacity to appreciate the urgency of the matter.

Late in the afternoon the go-vernment was reported to have

night's parole Sundarayya and his nephew Shesha Reddy, a detenu-doctor attending on him.

The Secretariat of the Andhra Pradesh Council of the CPI criticised this step as unsatisfactory and demanded the unconditional release of both. Even this limited parole could not be given until 8 p.m., as it was reported that Sundarayya refused to sign the bond without consulting his colleagues in Jail.

Shesha Reddy returned from the Jail at 7:30 along with the superintendent and 15 minutes later the superintendent offi-cially announced the release on parole of Sundarayya and Shesha Reddy.

Yellamanda Reddy MP and Kamala Devi, Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly were among the first to call on Sundarayya on his release.

The Communist Party all over the country fully backs the de-mand of the Andhra Commu-mists that the paroled leaders be

WHICH WAY DISARMAMENT

17-nation disarmament committee is meeting: It is reported that the British

The British proposal is re-

ported to be backed by the US but opposed by West Ger-many. The details of the pro-posal are not yet known but it seems that it hinges on two

clear weapons and 2) all non-

acquire nuclear weapons or

It seems that the British

tunity for the countries, which are not yet in the

developing nuclear armament.

Actually this clause, which

Actually this clause, which is aimed at China (which has already tested atomic bombs) and Indonesia and Israel (which propose to do so), will itself make any agreement ineffective. Because, if all the nations sign

the agreement, then there should be no question of any country manufacturing an atomic bomb; and if all

the countries do not sign the agreement, it would be-come infructuous for all practical purposes.

While the 17-nation dis-

The 17-nation disarmament committee (excluding and British intransigence in France which as before stayed out of the committee) has resumed its meeting from July 27 at Geneva to negotiate an agreement on the question of non-proliferation nuclear weapons. proliferation nuclear weapons.

VER since the partial test-The same the partial test—

the first treaty was signed in such a climate of interAngust 1963, the Soviet Union—national tension—that the an agreement on the issue of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. After the partial test-ban treaty non-prolife-tion of nuclear weapons is only a logical step towards the goal of total and com-

wers did not agree to this Step. Also, France and China declined to sign the test-ban treaty and went ahead with the testing of question of non-prolifera-tion of nuclear weapons continued, as a matter of policy, to be spurned by the leading nuclear powers, particularly the US.

At one stage, the dialogue on this issue, seemed endless and went on round and round without touching the main proposals were galore but no real and concrete conclusion

could be arrived at.
The US firmly opposed the
Soviet proposals and the talks
deadlocked. Meanwhile, West Germany sought to put its finger of the nuclear trigger and expressed openly its in-tension to acquire substantial stock of nuclear weapons. It also took to independent re-search for development of this

weapon. Bonn's Minister Krone made a statement a few days ago which said that "the signing of an international nuclear non-proliferation agreement would be detrimental to the

specific German interests."
The US pressed forward its scheme for a multi-lateral nuclear force under the NATO so as to continue to weild an effective military threat against the socialist countries. The 17-nation disarmament

committee had been discussing committee and been discussing the problem of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and connected issues for a number of years. Yet it failed to reach any specific agreements on the problems of disarmament or measures to relieve international tensions

The Soviet proposals for ensuring the security of the parties in the process of disdiscuss all the related quesdiscuss all the related ques-tions arising out of the Bri-tish proposal, the crux of the issue would be: whether all nations would sign a nuclear non-proliferation agreement and the imperiaparties in the process of disarmament; withdrawal of foreign troops, the ending of foreign military bases, the conclusion of a non-aggression pact between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries—all aimed at bringing about a climate of entente and conditions conducting to general lists give up their war-moves including the formation of MLF: whether test-ban treaty ditions conducive to general and complete disarmament, were not considered by the ground tests too and whether adequate steps would be taken to ensure that nuclear

During the past two years reactors were being utilised war dangers have become ac-centuated. The US aggression in Vietnam and escalation of only for peaceful purposes.

There is hardly any basis to pin any particular hope on to pin any particular liope on the outcome of the present session of the disarmament committee taking into account the existing tense world situa-tion, particularly the US ac-tions in South East Asia and Latin American coupled with West German revanchist aims its undeclared war there; its armed intervention in the Dominican Republic; West Germany's mad bid to acquire atomic arsenal etc., have further vitiated the political at-mosphere and made inter-national tension more acute.

RHODESIA: GO-ROUND

reported that the British
government is going to put
forward a proposal in this
session specifically on the
question of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.
Canada also intends to put
forward a similar proposal. THE second round of talks between the British and Rhodesian government which begun in Salis bury on July 24 has ended. The British Minister of State for Commonwealth Relations, Cledwyn Huges. had a long discussion with the Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

There was nothing new in these talks, they were just a follow-up of the talks Bottom-ley had earlier this year which failed to make any dent in the Rhodesian positions.

Meanwhile, the Organisation of African Units had wers should not give non-nuclear powers access to nu-

acquire nuclear weapons or try to produce their own.

The Soviet Union had made it clear that unless the creation of a multilateral nuclear force under the NATO is given up, it would not be a signatory to any nuclear non-proliferation agreement.

It appears that the British proposal is neither satisfying on this point nor it debars entry of West Germany or any other revanchist forces in the MLF. It seems that the British tion of African Unity had been making efforts at uniting Rhodesia's African nation-alist parties to intensify the campaign against the

The main two parties, Zimbabwe African People's Union and the Zimbabwe African National Union in Rhodesia are yet to come closer to forge a united front against the racialist Ian Smith government.

The British negotiation with the present Rhodesian government does not offer any concession to the African population, who are the manuclear club, to opt out of the agreement in the event of any neighbouring countries

THE US Defence Secre-

One recommendation of

nicesined. Some of the re-serve units would be placed on active duty which had not happened in the US ever since the Korean war ended.

jority, but is only aimed at dollars as supplemental funds working out an arrangement to meet the US commitments with the white settler's gov— in South Vietnam. The preernment so that it does not sent expenditure has already

The World

get out of the British Com-

Obviously, such a course is neither going to help the Commonwealth nor the Afri-can population. The British talks are just fruitless dis-

VIETNAM: WHAT PRICE

tary McNamara has come back from Saigon and made his report to President Johnson. It is on the basis of McNamara's report that Johnson would shortly announce new decisions on American policy as regards

McNamara, which has already become known, envisages an increase in the number of US

The call-up of recruits for the US armed forces in the US has already been increased and is going to be further intensified. Some of the re-

There is also no doubt that tune of about 1500 million

exceeded 1.5 million dollars per day.

From all indications, if From all indications, it appears that Johnson is now formally going to drop the pretense and the political fiction of only "carrying on a limited, defensive action helping the South Vietnam are grant to the state of the south pulsing increased aggression for open aggressive actions in far bigger scale than at-present in both parts of Vietnam.

This would in fact mean that the US would unleash an all-out war against Vietnam, which might just begin with the bombing of Hanol, the capital of North Vietnam, for which the US Republicans had been clamouring for a long time. The recent bombing of North Vietnam missile site around Hanol is a prelude to this.

What will therefore be the price of Vietnam's liberty? If Johnson does take a decision for a major war, a multi-

The consistent US refusal to abide by the terms of the 1954 Geneva Agreements has resulted in this tangle, and US is sticking to its untenable positions through use of force just to maintain its last foothold in South East Asia and save its military bases that are directed not only against the socialist countries but are also aimed at stemming the tide of the national-liberation movements.
(July 27)

-SADHAN MUKHERIEE

Boettger

Boettger

Boettger

THE Head of the GDR Trade Representation, Kurt Boettger, is leaving India on August 4 at the end of his term. He has been here for the last 3½ years.

Boettger held the title of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleniopotentiary conferred upon him by the GDR government in 1961.

Boettger became an extremely popular person in India very soon after his arrival because of his personal qualities; he was more a friend to many than an officer of the GDR government. Boettger during his stay sincerely tried to understand India, its problems and policies. Above all, he actually fell in love with this country.

Boettger as the Head of the GDR has contributed to the growth of cooperation between the two countries to a perceptible degree.

NEW AGE wishes him further successes in his future assignments.

The trade between India and the GDR suffers from



government in 1961.

During Boettger's tenure here, the trade turnover between the two countries considerably increased. During the first two years, it rose by about 50 per cent. The new long-term trade agreement signed last year envisages a further substantial increase.

The trade between India been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade between India had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts had been taking part in the Leipzig trade fairs and its trade contacts ha

Besides the trade agreements, during this period cultural exchange programme, shipping arrangements and cooperation agreement etc. Indian trade office in the help India's export promotwere also signed between the GIR, not to talk of any tion programme. It is a step two countries:

HELSINKI: HISTORIC LANDMARK MANKIND'S MARCH TO PEACE

Don't be taken in by the imperialist news agencies and the monopoly press who saw in the intense discussions at the Helsinki Peace Congress only the differences and conflicts of opinion, which undoubtedly manifested themselves, but were by no means the sole or even the most outstanding feature of the Congress.

THE wishful pen-pushers of the pro-imperialist and monopolist press tried their damneds to paint Helsinki as a mere battleground for what is described as "the ismo-Soviet rift" for the airing of the ideological controversies in the international com-

versies in the international communist movement.

No wonder they were tonguetied and aghast at the end of the Congress when the key document on the US aggression in Vietnam was adopted virtually unanimously (NEW ACE, July 18 and 25 carried reports of the Congress proceedings and resolutions).

The immerialists would like to

proceedings and resolutions).

The imperialists would like to make out that the Helsinki Congress was some sort of "packed" body of Communists and "fellow-travellers" and thus "explain away" the significance of the overwhelming condemnation of the aggressive policies of imperialism everywhere and particularly in Vietnam.

Who All Came?

Unfortunately, the facts give the lie to the imperialist propa-ganda in the most telling manner. Who were present at the Helsinki Congress?

Congress?

First of all, let it be clearly noted, one of the largest delegations—of well over 90 men and women—came from the United States of America. They were NOT Communists. There were twenty women from the organisation known as the WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE, which is a vast body of ordinary American women, most of them nonpolitical, who are conducting the most effective mass campaigns against are conducting the most effec-tive mass campaigns against the war policies of the Johnson Government. And with them were representatives of nearly

were representatives of nearly everyone of the many peace bodies, religious, social, cultural—working today in the USA.

Of the 98 delegations, 22 were from Asia, 27 from Africa, 20 from Latin America, 25 from Europe, 2 from Australasia, 2 from North America, Eighteen international organisations had sent their representatives representatives.

Who were these delegates? From most of the independent countries of Africa came delegates representing the ruling parties, often led by ministers. From the countries still under colonial or neo-colonial domination came representatives of the main liberation movements.

From the nonaligned and so-cialist countries generally came representatives of the broadest cross sections of opinion, able to speak authoritatively on behalf of the great majority of their people. From the West came men and

women who represented all the major peace movements, many of them remote from the Communists, some even anti-communist. Bertrand Russel was represented. So also the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

more effectively than any previous conference of this nature, it worked out concrete plans for popular actions against the US aggression in Vietnam and the Dominican in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic, for support to the fighting peoples of Angola, Mozamhique and other Portuguese colonies, for solidarity with the liberation movements of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia; for popular action for disarmament and peaceful coexistence, for the ending of colonialism and neocolonialism everywhere.

delegates first The Chinese The Chinese delegates first sought to change the entire agenda and the time table, procedure and standing orders of the Congress. They threatened to leave the Congress if this was not done.

When they failed to secure any support for these last minute filibusters, they shifted their bat-tle to the commissions. Here tle to the commissions. Here again they attempted to divert the the discussion on the important points of the agenda into a discussion of the differences in the usually by itself, sometimes sup-ported by the Albanians, the Indonesians and a section of the Japanese delegations.

As a matter of fact, even the Indonesians, Japanese and Koreans appeared to he doing their best to show that they do not agree with the Chinese viewpoint on all issues. In particular, they scrupulously refrained in their main speeches from any attacks or insinuations against the Soviet Union.

Union.
The Chinese were left with the Albanians alone as their true disciples,

disciples.

There is no doubt that the Chinese leaders will try to make out that the documents on Vietnam and the general statement which were almost unanimously adopted, represent their "victory". But the truth is entirely different, as is evidenced in the documents of the Congress.

In the first place, even the resolutions for which the Chinese were forced to vote are far from their viewpoints. The Vietnam resolution, drafted finally by the Vietnamese delegates themselves, is one which takes into account all viewpoints, particularly those of the American peace workers.

all viewpoints, particularly those of the American peace workers.

of the American peace workers.

As for other documents adopted in the commissions, for the most part they are majority documents, with the Chinese dissent clearly stated. The toting in each commission showed that the Chinese, were in a tiny minority on all issues toted, supported only by their closest supporters, the Albanians, and only on some issues by the Indonesians and a section of the Japanese delegates.



Jean Paul Sartre moving the resolution on Vietnam

and technologists, 11 farmers...
and so on.

And ... one cosmonaut—
Valentina Tereshkova!

When the Congress-was planned, there were some leaders of the peace movements in a few countries who expressed their fears that the Congress might do more harm than good. For, in their opinion, the differences were so sharp, particularly with the Chinese and their supporters, that the Congress was bound to be disrupted; and this, instead of helping to halt the forces of im-

No wonder the imperialists and their partners are still trying to men, 10 architects, 33 engineers and technologists, 11 farmers and technologists, 12 farmers and technologists, 12 farmers and technologists, 13 engineers and their partners are still trying to smear the Helsinki Congress. Unfortunately, it was not only the imperialists who strove hard to disrupt and discredit the Helsinki Peace Congress. From the Helsinki Peace Congress. From the Helsinki Peace Congress. From the Congress was planned, there were some leaders of the peace movements in a few countries who expressed their partners are still trying to smear the Helsinki Congress. The imperialists who strove hard to disrupt and discredit the Congress and radio launched an all-out attack on the countries who expressed their partners are still trying to smear the Helsinki Congress.

Congress who strove hard to disrupt and discredit the Helsinki Peace Congress. From the Congress tangent and their partners are still trying to smear the Helsinki Congress.

Helsinki Peace Congress and addio launched an all-out attack on the congress that the Congress might do more harm than good. For, in the imperialists who strove hard to disrupt and discredit the imperialists who strove hard to disrupt and discredit the congress are the Helsinki Congress.

imperialism! Chinese leaders sought to dis credit the Congress in all circles in which they had influence. At first they tried to prevent people from coming to the Congress.

Decisive Rebuff

This they did, not by putting forward their views positively, but through a scurrilous anti-Soviet harrage, carried out by their own delegates, aided principally by the Alhanian delegates.

To the great delight of the imperialist and monopolist press, the Chinese and Albanian delegations indulged in nou-stop anti-Soviet abuse and slander.

international Communist move-

The accusations against the Soviet Union reached their highest point in the commission on Vietnam, when the Airanian delegate accused the Soviet Union of aiding US imperialism! It was as a protest against this speech that most of the delegates walked out of the commission during the Albanian speech.

But this conduct of the Chinese and Albanian delegations won only the hostility of most of the delegations. In not one commission could the Chinese secure the support of even one African or Latin American African or delegation.

In nearly every one of the commission reports, the majority view-point on all crucial issues (including questions like peaceful coexistence, disarmament and the Moscow Test Ban Treaty, the economic consequences of disarmament, the United Nations, at a last hear clearly nostulated etc.) has been clearly postulated—and the minority viewpoint noted as that of the Chinese delegation, Thus the Helsinki Congress was a decisive rebuff to all at-tempts to disrupt the world peace movement or take it along adven-

movement or take it along adventurist lines.

A concrete proof of the success of the Congress lies in the fact that the new World Council of Peace, elected at a special meeting of representatives of national peace committees, now represents 104 countries compared to 83 countries which were represented till now. sented till now.

The new countries represented are mainly from Africa and this is testimony to the fact that the World Council of Peace despite the Chinese slanders has now powerful support among the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The work of the Indian delegation was throughout excellent and contributed greatly to the success of the Congress. The delegation presented a united viewpoint on all issues—and this was the main reason for the respect it commanded. commanded.

ne main reason for the respect in commanded.

Nearly half the members of the Indian delegation were MPs, MLAs and members of municipalities, the majority belonging to the Congress. Representatives of the mass organisations played a specially important role.

There is no doubt that the work of the Indian delegation helped immensely in brightening the image of our country among the fighters for peace and national independence in all continents.

(July 28)

perialism and war, would encourage them.

ROMESH CHANDRA

The Helsinkt Congress has propen conclusively that it is possible, despite differences, to unite on the most urgent issues. The point of view of those who maintained this all through has thus been vindicated in a decisive manner.

The Helsinki Congress was the most representative, the broadest assembly for peace ever held.

It has also to its credit the fact

Nearly one hundred MPs were that it was the most constructive among the delegates. There were peace assembly ever held—far

When they found this was impossible they came to the Con-gress, and from its very start began to attack the principles of peace movement as well as entire World Council of

They openly trotted out from the Congress rostrum the old imperialist slander that the World Council of Peace is run in the interests of Soviet foreign policy, to the orders of the Soviet "baton". They accused the Congress Preparatory Com-mittee of being undemocratic and dictatorial.