

Democrats throughout the country are sorely disappointed at the failure of the left parties to forge a united front to contest the coming elections. This disappointment is fully justified. Everyone who understands the political scene even to the slightest extent, realises that a full-scale left united front would be able to secure an absolute majority in the elections, and thus ensure a progressive, clean and honest administration for the state.

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THE impact of such a left election victory would not be confined to Kerala: it would be felt all over the country, giv-ing confidence to the democratic forces and helping to fashion that national democratic front, which alone can carry the nation forward. A left victory in Kerala would be a powerful stimulus to the democratic forces, now pre-paring for the 1967 general elec-tions in the rest of the country.

Democratic forces will, there-fore, wholeheartedly endorse the appeals made by the Left United Front in Kerala and by the Cen-tral Secretariat of the Communist Party of India, urging the leaders of the rival Communist Party to think again, retrace their steps and return to the Front, from which they have broken away so unashamedly. unashamedly.

inashamedly. Will they respond to this appeal? It is to be sincerely hoped that the ranks of the rical Communist Party will put pressure on their leaders, to abandon their disruptive and unprincipled, stand even at this stage: This would be in the interests of left unity, of a left victory in Kerala, and cer-tainly in the interests of princi-ples, which are basic to the practice of augone who calls himself a Communist. Indeed the real issues in

Indeed the real issues in erala today have become these: Is it permissible for a consti-tuent of the Left United Front to ally itself with an open-ly communal reactionary party-the Muslim League? Even if such an alliance can help to such an alliance can help to secure election victories for the Left United Front in half-a-dozen constituencies (nobody claims it can do morel), is such an elec-tion alliance or understanding with communalism permissible or in the interests of the progressive movement? movementi

Should the aim of the Left United Front be solely the defeat of the Congress, irrespec-tive of whether it is the demo-cratic forces or the reactionary forces which gain as a conse-quence of this defeat? Or should the aim of the Left United Front be the defeat of both the Con-

gress and the right reactionary communal forces?

communal torcesr Should opportunism and dis-honest violation of principles be the election factics of demo-cratic parties, as they are of the Congress in Kerala and the right forces? Or should the democratic forces place before the people a clear-cut, principled manifesto to which they will adhere not only in words but in practice? These are the questions

n words but in practice? These are the questions which must be posed sharply today, when discussing the coming Kerala elections and a Left United Front. It would be utterly suicidal to permit the discopointment felt at the failure to achieve total left unity, to cloud the real issues at stake.

Opposition to communalism must be a basic tenet of all genuine democratic forces. This is not a principle which can be



abandoned in the name of so-called "election tactics" any-where. To do so would be dis-astrous for the future of the country.

The rival Communist Party's The rival Communist Party's honeymoon with the Muslim League only proves further its readiness to give up the most fundamental principles for tem-porary advantages in a few seats contested by its leaders. This practice has nothing to do with the "revolutionary" cause, which they, claim to sponsor.

It is pure petty opportun-ism in the narrow interests of securing places in the Assembly securing places in the Assembly for two or three gentlemen, who at this moment happen to be leading the rival Communist Party in Kerala and in whose consti-tuencies, the League vote counts marginally marginally.

Let it be understood that the Let is be understood that the alliance with the Muslim League is not one-sided. While a couple of seats may be won by the rival Communist Party with the help of the League

\* ON PAGE 4

Forget T is only 17 years since the Father of the Nation was shot to death by the hired assassin of the communal fanatics; fresh in memory are the grim details of the dastardly crime engineered by com-

Lest

We

munal reaction. And yet these vily snacommunalism are s of raising their ugly heads again. A full-scale campaign of communal revival is afoot.

The fascist organisation of the Hindu communal fanatics, the RSS is seek-ing to regain its lost 'glory'. Assassius and their henchmen are offered 'pujas' and adulation.

Efforts are being made even to get foreign links, as seen by the recent "King Mahendra episode". Links have already been establiched with established with some of the Indian communities abroad.

The RSS's political arm, the Jan Sangh is fulminat-ing against the secular forces in the country which are standing guard are standing guard against its nefarious designs. It is plotting to ex-tend activities to new pas-

The role of these two organisations in the communal riots last year in the country's major industrial areas is now not much of a secret. Nor was its game of instigation in the communal rampage a few years back in the towns of North India

All these, it cannot be forgotten, are the result of the indulgence shown to these fascist organisations by the government and key persons in the ruling circles

No wonder that these communal cocks have made bold to parade with their plumes spread out when the President deems it fit to participate in public functions along with the RSS feuhrer Golwalker.

when the RSS Or. chief could get the release of the collaborators of Ma-hatmaii's assassing merely by calling on the Union Home Minister and having



a chat with Prime Minis- (Photo: VIRENDRA KUMAR)

The ban on the RSS imposed after Gandhiji's assassination was lifted on the specific undertaking ,that it would not indulge in any kind of political activities. It was to circumvent this that it fathered the Jan Sangh.

ter!

But now, the RSS is go ing even beyond the realm of operating through the Jan Sangh facade. It has itself entered openly the political arena.

It is high time the secu-It is high time the secu-lar forces in this country took note of these ominous portends. Nothing would be more befitting than to pledge ourselves on this Martyrs' Day to wage a relentless fight against the dark forces of communadark forces of communalism and reaction.



SIGNING BOKARO AGREEMENT (REPORT ON PAGE 3)

# Jan Sangh Conclave Reaction And Communalism ang seg ang seg Bare Their Fangs for the communists and the Nebruite Congress, South Vietnamese Budhists, South Vietnamese Budhists, India's economy to be seen in the way in which it wants India's economy to be developed.

and the Nehruite Congress, othing of the Musto say nothing of the Mus-lims. The key plank of its application in the field of

foreign policy was the vehement insistence that

India must here and now

produce its own atom

bombs as well as go in for

China and Pakistan were

mies" of India, against whom

conscription.

HYDERABAD: Vijayawada has been invaded by the Jan Sangh this week. Invasion is the correct term since local participation in the much vaunted twelfth all-India session of the Jan Sangh was meagre, to put it mildly. Delegates had mustered strong and overwhelminglyly outnumbered the guests and visitors on the opening day—barely a thousand outsiders in the pandal meant for 25,000.

note by naming their venue as Deva Raya Nagar. But that monarch had been a great builder, and full of energy as Deva Raya Nagar, But that "shaped by Communist innu-monarch had been a great ence". The hatred felt for builder, and full of energy the late Prime Minister was and even something of a openly expressed and there moderniser for his times. It is singularly unfortunate for Shastri was proving "disap-him that so retrograde a pointingly slow" in shedding gathering should have usurp-ed his name! Of course, he could not protest!

Even as some pretence was Even as some pretence was being made to prove that the Jan Sangh is not a communal party, simulteneously Laksh-mi Puja was being perform-ed and coconuts broken to open the exhibition that is

part of the session. And to help the process of unmasking came the re-marks of Bachraj Vyas, the President-elect, that the ideal of the Jan Sangh-Akhand Bharat-was in Akhand Bharat-was in essence meant to further the Hindu way of life. He added that because of the Congress and other "so-

cialist organisations" the Muslims still kept aloof from the mainsteam of Indian life! Forcible assimilation or physical removal—that is the perscription for solving the nority problem

## **'Integral** Humanism'

Rejecting both capitalism and socialism as unsatifactory the Jan Sangh advances the concept of "integral humani-.sm" as fitting in with the ancient heritage of India. ancient heritage of India. Philosophically, the concept has been kept delightfully vague but its meaning was spelt out in the concrete

programmes proposed, The Congress and the Communists were both roundly condemned for attempting to impose "alien ideologies", upon the people of Bharat. The Communists were, of said to be even worse course. than the Muslims The arrests of the rival Communist Party leaders was hailed and the demand was made that the CPI should be banned as it "an anti-national agency

Among the "alien" activities of the CPI, roundly denomiced by the Jan Sangh leaders, was the organisation of strikes, hartals and the call for Bharat Bandh. The anti-peo-ple's character of the organisation was clearly revealed in this vociferous opposition to the surging strugeles of the ma

As for the Congress, what made it "allen" and dreadful

PAGE TWO

T HE Jan Sangh leaders was described as the "Nehru tried to strike a local legacy which bedevilled the note by naming their venue country" and which was as Deva Raya Nagar. But that "shaped by Communist infludeclared the "natural enethe government was only pursuing a passive policy of defence. It was essential to wrest back the territori wrest back the countries occupied by these countries as a preliminary measure. The next step would be to "liberate" Tibet, Sinkiang, both the Mongolias and re-

this legacy. It was an interesting side-light that an attempt was made at this session to try to cognise Taiwan as the legiti-mate representatives of China. China. The People's Republic of China was to be "derecognis-ed" and the voting for its inclusion in the United Na-"canture" Netaji Subhas Bose for the Jan Sangh and even to pose as his legitimate heirs

The "integral humanist" philosophy went into fur-ther action, after having

R EPUBLIC Day the

cus the state of economy

of the nation. Under the

shadow of the rising price

curve, thoughts of the

Capital's elite turn to the

shape of things to come

New Delhi circles, as is to

New Delhi circles, as is to be expected, are buzzing with talk about the shape and size of foreign aid for the Fourth Plan, in the first place, and about a crash fertilizer deal with America's Bechtel Corporation, on which high hopes have been reposed to help take this country out of the rut of agricultural stagna-tion.

tion. Even as these issues are

Even as these issues are being sorted out, a few developments give a new meaning to this talk push-ing into the forefront an experience which New Delhi has had for the umpteenth time

time. The magnitude and charac-ter of the expected Soviet aid for India's Fourth Plan has once again confounded New Delhi pundits. While the di-mensions of the Fourth Plan

itself are yet being tabulated, it has been made known that

Soviet aid for the Fourth Plan

may be more than double for the Second and the Third

Plans put together. New Delhi has already

New Dethi has aiready put forth proposals to Mos-cow for a total of about Rs 800 crores aid for carlous Fourth Plan projects which compares with the total

compares with the total Soviet aid of Rs 384 crores given so far to the Second and Third Plans added toge-ther. Informed circles here

in the months ahead.

year brings into fo-

Nonalignment was found "outmoded and irrelevant" by and needing replacement the principle of "reciprocity" This meant a system of alliance with all those South East Asian states which were opposed to China and a vigo-rous championing of the cause of Malavsia

In addition the Dalai Lama was to be recognised as the official ruler of Tibet and vigorous action taken to "pro-tect" the interests of Indian nationals living in Africa and Asia.

Evidently this ambitious foreign policy would require more than mere "integral humanism" for its realisation. Though discretely silent on the issue, what the Jan Sangh recommends is that India should act as the neocolouialist agent of US imperialism

inclusion in the United Na-tions was to be given up. An Otherwise it is inexplication amendment to the effect that that there was not even a mendment is should be re- word of sympathy for the

It rages against what it calls the "westernising" ap-proach of India's plans, including the proposals for the Fourth Plan. It is against any further expansion of the public sector and any attempt to against control the private sector through planning\_onl "guidelines" should be pro vided.

And the future industrial development should be "swa-deshi", i.e., based entirely on labour intensive smallechanised units. It is in this direction that investment policy should change.

Not only is there not even mention of any nationalisation of foreign capital but the proposal is advanced that the public sector itself should no longer be the exclusive preserve of the government. The "people" must also be

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### NEW DELHI: AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED BETWEEN INDIA AND THE USSR IN NEW DELHI ON JANUARY 25 FOR THE CONSTRUC-TION OF INDIA'S BIGGEST STEEL PLANT AT BOKARO.

Notwithstanding the confusion caused by the conengineering firm, the signing of the agreement between India and the Soviet Union marks a definite landmark in India's industrial advance. It is a truly historic event.

THE projected four-mil-lion ton steel plant at Bokaro had been originally conceived as part of India's Third Five-Year Plan. Thanks to the USA deliberately dan-gling a false hone and delay-stre to take over the managling a false hope and delay-ing it inordinately in the process and only to come out finally with impossible con-ditions which had to be rejected, the project could not be launched in the Third Plan period.

It was the Soviet Union which came forward, as in the case of the Aswan Dam in Egypt, to call the US bluff and put an end to its blackmail of India in this matter. Negotiations were carried to a successful consummation and the Agreement of January 25, 1965 saw the light of the

"The construction of the Sergeev told pressmen that works at Bokaro", declared date techniques were to be Deputy Chairman of the employed by the Soviet University USSR's State Committee of the Council of Ministers for Foreign Economic Relations Foreign Economic Relations V. A. Sergeev after the sign-ing of the agreement, "will be carried out by the Indian organisations and the management of the construction will be completely executed by the Indian side."

This categorical statement,

## THE BITTER HARVEST

THE bitter harvest of hobnobbing with Golwalkar is only beginning Brainwave to come in. When the IR AJAJI's latest brain-President of the Indian Wave has received a Republic agreed to address warm public welcome a meeting in the Red Fort from Malaysia's Deputy from the same platform as Prime Minister Tun Abdul the RSS chief sometime Razak. the KSS chief sometime Razak. ago, the ground was pre-pared for the mischief. National source of the source of th

Now Guruji, the chief of the Now Guruji, the chief of the fascist organisation which bears the responsibility for the mur-der of the Father of the Nation, as well as Deen Dayal Upadhya the general secretary of the Jan Sangh, the offspring of .RSS, turn round to accuse the gov-ernment of being "anti-Hindu".

of this latest receipt in the statest in according to Rajaji. "The Guruji has given, through Guruji has given, through st week's Organiser, a resume his two year long effort to t King Mahendra to address a RSS rally and even sug-sted that Jawaharlal Nebru greed with Guruji at some get King Mahendra to address an RSS rally and even sug-gested that Jawaharlal Nehru agreed with Guruji at some time!

TANUARY 31, 1965

SIGNING BOKARO AGREEMENT (REPORT ON PAGE 3)

are aware that New Delhi's are dudie into New Jenn's request to Moscow is not a leap in the dark but a broad estimate based on tangible knowledge of Moscow's this larg thinking.

thinking. That this should have hap-pened—Soviet Union's readi-ness in advance to work out the size and character of its aid for India's growth plans —is nothing new. This has aid for India's growth plans —is nothing new. This has happened at the time of the Second Plan and the Third Plan. New Delhi circles have been only reminded once again about the contrast in the Soviet way of assistance to India and that of the capi-talist powers. Even the TTK lobby seems to have been tailst powers. Even the 11K lobby seems to have been benumbed. They admit that aid from the capitalist coun-tries will have to be deter-mined through a tortuous process—it is a long way off before its character is known New Delhi.

And as for its size, it is admitted that New Delhi will have to struggle to maintain even the present quantum of Anglo-American aid for our industrial and other projects, not to speak of doubling or quadrupling it.

The Capital's economic experts have been impressed by the great assistance which advance Soviet indications of their aid provide in working out India's Fourth Plan. Even more impressive is the range of projects which the aid is likely to cover.

Knowledgeable circles dis-lose that the bulk of the Rs 800-crores assistance sought by New Delhi from the Soviet Union relates to the crucial metallurgical field which is expected to

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take up as much Rs 350 crores. These include the establish-

Republic Day Present [19]16] Con

These include the establish-ment of the Bokaro steel plant, expansion of Bhilai plaint to the giant size of 3.5 million tonnes, an aluminium project—expected to make this country self-sufficient in this field—a pig iron plant at Tal-cher in Orissa and a second alloy steel plant. Another major sector of the expected Soviet aid for the

alloy steel plant. Another major sector of the expected Soviet aid for the Fourth Plan is that of oil, which the West is chary to touch since it hurts their touch since it hurts their monopolies. This sector may take up about Rs 120 crores of the total. Aid proposals for the deve-lopment of the machine-build-

ing industry are expected to take up Rs 100 crores. Other major recepients of Soviet aid will be coal and iron ore mining machinery projects, ther-mal power development and the agricultural sector—special-ly Soviet agricultural machi-

nery. The accent of Societ aid, as in the past, is clear. To make Indian economy self-sufficient and self-reliant by concentrating on the most crucial sectors. This, incidentally, contrasts

with the doings of Angloners in particular. In the text of the ners in particular. In the con-text of the recent high-powered moves set affort by Finance Minister TTK himself for largescale import of foreign private sector "skill and capi-tal", the Bechtel's proposals relating to fertilizers are en-lightening. The projects environt e contal", the Bechtel's proposals relating to fertilizers are en-lightening. The projects envi-saged by Bechtels are current-Ag in doldrums because of the desire of the foreign private sector collaborators to attain complete management. control

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and a guaranteed minimum profits. The Bechtels report to the gocernment on the crash programme for building fertilizer factories in India is an elaborate document, but its catch lies in two points: its catch lies in two points: US financiers of these pro-jects seek management and operational control of the production programme; second, they seek a share in the marketing and distri-bution of the products (ob-viously at their own prices) as the price for their colla-boration. The government, New Delhi pundits predict; will find it hard to swallow this pill, a la Bokaro.

tion arrangement works, is dis-closed by the experience of Oil India Limited, which is a on annua Limited, which is a 50-50 Covernment-BOC under-taking. The clause guarantee-ing 9 to 13 per cent return on equity investment in this con-cern has brought its bitter fruit.

the required profit. The sub-sidy is likely to continue for sometime more, till Oil India is able to sell optimum

Meanwhile, the adjacent oilbearing area in Assam under, the ONGC, assisted by Soviet technical aid, is free from such worries and is galloping ahead at a much faster pace.

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JANUARY 81, 1965 Rivere Minister and having lists and reaction.

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How this sort of collabora-

It is learnt that the gooernment has to shell out annual subsidy to Oll India to carry out its com-mitments under this clause, during the period when Oil India was unable to make the security of the quantity of oil to public sector refineries at Gauhati

though honest people imput-ing to the Soviet side a de-sire to take over the mana-gement of the construction of the plant to the exclusion

million roubles (Rs. 100.5 crores) for the purpose of meeting the foreign exchange component of the cost of the of Indian engineering and be supplying materials and equipment not available in India and utilising to the fullest possible extent all that administrative talent. This point of Soviet eagerness to secure maximum In-dian participation in the supply of materials and techis available in India from what is needed for the cons-truction of the plant. The above-mentioned crenical skills in the erection of the Bokaro plant was emphasised again and again by dit has been extended on terms and conditions similar to those made available for Sergeev in his answers to the questions addressed to him by pressmen after the sign-Bhilai. It bears an interest of 2.5 per cent and is repay-able in twelve years. ing of the agreement. In fact, Sergeev pointed out, this pro-vision had been written into

the agreement and is embo died in its Article 4. employed by the Soviet Union in helping India erect its biggest steel plant. The first stage of the Bokaro works is to go into production in 1970. Starting in the first stage with a capacity of 1.5 to 2 million tonnes the plant will later be expanded to produce 4 million tonnes,

The Soviet Union is ex-tending a credit of some 190 ng a credit of some 190

Notwithstanding the confusion caused by the con-troversy centering round the extent of participation in detailed designing of the plant by a certain Indian metaneous from the circuit of the agreement het-Indian Participation

Agreeement Signed

## By Our Staff Correspondent

the fact that it was on February 2, 1955 that the agreement for the cons-truction of the Bhilai Steel Plant was signed between India and the Soviet Union. Sergeev said further: hetween

"The cooperation betwee our countries has been syst matically consolidating and expanding for the past de-cade. The fruitful results of this cooperation are reveale in dozens of enterprises under construction and many large modern enterprises which modern enterprises have been built. Bokaro is a rood continuation of this cooperation, a new step on the path of its further development."

He expressed his firm belief that "the construction of the Iron and Steel Works at Bokaro, like the many projects of Soviet-Indian economic and technical contoperation, will be implement-ed successfully and that it will be another contribution to the development of India's the economy, will promote well-being of the Indian peo-ple, and will further streng-then friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples

As stated above Bokaro will be Indian built, with will be Indian built, with such assistance of Soviet specialists as the Indian or-ganisations may require for the construction, erection and commissioning of the plant. The Agreement also envi-sages that the Soviet organisations will assist in the training of Indian specialists and workers both in the USSR and in India. the

The Agreement further envisages that the Indian and the Soviet sides will promote the maximum partici-pation of Indian organisa-tions in the designing of the works, and in the supple works, and in the supply of equipment and materials, because in both the fields, there is larger capacity existing in the country today as compared to 1955 when the agreement for Bhilai was signed.

It is expected that, comto Bhilai, Bokaro pared

will use a larger share of will use a larger share of Indian equipment. Both the Ranchi plant and other Indian plants like the Heavy Electricals are expected to contribute signi-ficantly to the construction of Bokaro.

While the design and cons-truction of facilities outside the works will be entirely an Indian responsibility, the Indian organisations will ticipate in the design will pardrawing work for a number of units within the plant. The exact scope is to be determined after the detailed project report is ready.

The Soviet organisations ithin nine are to prepare monthe a detailed project report for the construction of Bokaro. The detailed proiect report will be for 4 million tonne plant.

Bokaro will produce hot and cold rolled strip and sheet and galvanised These are products in there is acute shortage products in which today The mill complex consists of a 1250 mm Slabbing Mill, capable of rolling ingots over 30 tonnes and 2000 mm wide Continuous Hot and Cold Rolling Mills.

Steel is to be made by the basic oxygen converter pro-cess. Iron is to be made in cu. m. furnaces which 2000 will be among the largest in Asia. It is also envisaged that the plant will incorpo-rate the latest technological developments in steel production and a large-scale

According to the Agreement, the Soviet organisament, the Soviet organisa-tions are to supply such-equipment as are not avail-able in India, during the period 1966 to 1969. The com-missioning of the plant early in 1970 will contribute in a significant manner towards meeting the capacity target of 16.5 million tonn the steel industry set fo the steel industry in the Fourth Plan period for the development of the Indian economy.



plant. The Soviet Union will

A DECADE OF

COOPERATION

Sergeev pointed out "with a feeling of great satisfac-

was signed on the eve of the 15th anniversary of the Republic of India and the forthcoming 10th anniver-

sary of Soviet-Indian eco-

nomic and technical coope-

ration in the construction

enterprise

He recalle

industrial

"The opinions of the igno

and projects.

tion" that the agreem

A N Indonesian delega-tion has recently been in Pakistan in conin Malaysia and South Vietnam: "Thope this proposal of mine s will be seriously considered" says Rajaji, advancing as his plea the fact that "it looks as if the resistance in South Viet-nam is about to fade away." A further argument in favour of this latest recipe is its posi-tive value for national integra-

According to a report appear-ing in the *Dawn*, the leader of the delegation informed press-men in Karachi that "Pakistan was preparing a working paper on a resolution for the protecon a resolution for the p tion of Muslim minorities

"It was up to Pakistan to include any reference to a particular country which was op-pressing the Muslim minority," he said according to the Dawn.

agreed with Guruji at some are security. In the service of US imperialism, against the tortured and tormented people of South Vietnam whose heroic fight for the asaid that Mahendra, developing his links with Pakistan and China on the one hand and butchering democracy in his own country on the other, had all this while been consorting with the RSS chief, against this country. The Hinduism of both Mahendra and Golwalkar and the patriotism of the latter stand thoroughly exposed along with the Government of India's weak-kneed policy towards our indigenous fascists.

NEW AGE





New blast furnaces' coming up at Bhilai with Soviet help PAGE THREE

NO A-BOMB, NO Comment UMBRELLA!

The Prime Minister has done well to clarify his dubi-The Prime Minister has done well to clarify his dubi-ous statement on the Indian atomic bomb at Durgapur. Two weeks ago, NEW AGE had editorially drawn pointed attention to this statement, which emphasised that India would not make an atomic bomb "FOR THE PRESENT". THESE last three words had joining the nuclear race. At his is a three words had pointing the nuclear race. At his misinterpretations and three words had pointing the nuclear race. At his misinterpretations and had three words had pointing the nuclear race. At his misinterpretations and had three words had pointing the nuclear race. At his misinterpretations and had three words had pointing the nuclear race. At his misinterpretations and had three words had pointing the nuclear race. At his misinterpretations and had three words had pointing the nuclear race. At h

categorical assertion must be made that the policy is a firm policy, and government will not be shaken and government will not be supported by the kind of campaign now being run by the right re forces in the country."

being run by the right reactionary forces in the country." It appears that the sharp words used by us have not gone in vain. We had castigated the Prime Min-ister in no uncertain terms, and held him responsible firmly for this retreat from our avowed policy retreat from our avowed policy regarding the making of nuclear

During the week, the Prime Minister has used several occasions to reassert India's policy of not



explanation, it is clear from the speeches made by the Prime Minister at various functions that he will not in the future repeat he will not in the future repeat the "for-the-present" thesis. He is once again firmly opposing the manufacture by India of nuclear weapons as he did be-fore Durgapur and the implica-tion is that the policy is a firm policy, which will not be al-tered. ent" thesis. He

Meanwhile, the confusions re-garding the nuclear "shield" con-tinue, despite the Prime Minister's denial that he had proposed any such thing. Pakistan's Foreign Minister Bhutto has utilised the Asian Solidarity, the Committee of Indian Parliamentarians for confine to attack India in his Peace and other peace organisa-

misinterpretations of Indian po-licy regarding nuclear weapons clearly show that public opinion must be alerted more than ever before against both the "make-the-bomb" racketeers and the "nuclear umbrella" adherents. In this context, the Indian Continuing Committee of the

Continuing Committee of the has called for the banning of World Conference for Peace and the Communist Party of International Cooperation is to be congratulated on its decision ion is to ich a nationu move to taunch a hattonoriae mooe-ment in support of the New Delhi Appeal, against nuclear weapons, in support of India's policy of using nuclear energy only for peaceful purposes and against any form of nuclear "umbrella".

umoreua . Ine undemocratic arrests of the The All India Peace Council, leaders of the rival Communis he Gandhi Peace Foundation, the Party have given the right par-bertrand Russel Peace Foundation, ties sufficient encouragement to

the Indian Association for Afro- make this preposterous demand Asian Solidarity, the Committee with greater persistence than ever hefore

before. Needless to say, they are sensible enough to realise that the real danger to them is the Communist Party of India. The adventurist policies of the rival Communist Party can find little support among the people-and, moreover, the leaders of this split-away party are only too ready to join hands with the picture ready to join hands with

right reactionary forces. If it is the Muslim League in If it is the Muslim League in Kerala with whom the rival Communist Party allies, it is the Swatantra Party in Tamilnad. And the Jan Sangh is aware that it can use the "good offices" of mediators to achieve an anti-Congress alliance with these gentlemen, whenever it pays. Democratic forces must not l complacent about the clamour to ban the CPI. Fascist gangs the

vorld over always use the anti-communism and red-baiting push themselves forward with of anti-c the aim of destroying all demo

-ROMESH CHANDRA

## Left Unity in Kerala

## FROM FRONT PAGE

it will equally be the rival Communist Pariy's sup-port, which will help the Mus-lim League to win far more seats than it could do on its

own strength. Will the League successes help the democratic movement in heip the democratic movement in any way? No. On the contrary, the existence of a substantial League group in the Assembly can hold the whole state to ransom in certain conditions.

The people of Kerala know well the record of the Muslim League-not only as a reactio nary, communal party-but als nary, communal party—out also as a vigorous opponent of all land reform measures and as one of the key participants in the so-called "liberation struggle" ag-ainst the Communist-led Ministry of 1957-59

It is no use assisting in the eplacement of the Congress replacement of the Congress Ministry by a right reactionary ministry. It would be to jump from the frying pan into the fire. The Muslim League has at pre-sent a clear-cut alliance with the Rehel Congress, and it is this axis which is offering itself as an alternate to the Congress. What is the Rebel Congress?

What is the Rebeil Congress: It is composed of reactionary communal elements, having the backing of the Catholic church and of the arch-priest of the so-called anti-Communist "liberation movement", the Nair communal boss Mannath Padmanabhan.

The rival Communist Party is openly allying itself with the Muslim League, which is tied to the Rebel Congress. To assist the League is also to assist the Rebel Congress.

The leaders of the rival Comnist Party, faced with the ire for the patrictic and democratic forces who totally oppose this opportunistic alliance with the opportunistic alliance with the League, are now claiming that they will "fight" the League in

This is sheer lying hypocrisy, or it is known that the rival Communists have actually been asked by the League to put up bogus candidates in some constituencies, with a view to ensure a League victory, through the split-ting of the anti-League votel

ting of the anti-League voier For a stable and progressive the reactionary Rebel Congress-ministry in Kerala, it is necessary the defeat both the Congress and This is a condition necessary the right reactionary Rebel Con-gress-Muslim League alliance. Political observers in Kerala

PACE FOUR

are unanimous that a real left are unanimous that a real lett alliance (of the CPI, the rival CP, the RSP and progressive independents — with electoral understanding with the SSP) could win a majority of seats on its own, without any "arrange-ments" with the Muslim League.

ments" with the Musica Why' then have the munist Party leaders Communist Party leaders bro-ken the Left Front? Why have they abandoned the Front, to embrace the League? embrace .... Here are answ which the

common people of Kerala give. The rival Communist Party lea-dership has broken from the Left United Front because:

They are more interested in winning a couple of their own personal seats than in the victory of the United Left Front despite their tall talk about "the supreme necessity" to defeat the

Congress; They are imbued with so much venom for the Com-munist Party of India, that they are willing to ally with the devil himself to be able to fight the Communist Party of India and reduce its strength;

Communist principles and do not feel ashamed to tie themselves up with communal f not forces cal course of their policy, which sees only the Congress as the enemy, and turns a blind eve to right reaction outside the Congress.

Whatever the seality may be Whatever the reality may be —whether all or some of these or other reasons have driven the rival Communist Party's leaders to their path of disrup-tion—it is still not too late for them to mend their ways and return to the Left United Front, or in any event, to make electoral adjustments with the electoral adjustments Front.

Front. The differences in policy be-tween the Communist Party and the rival. Communist Party are sharp and, on many issues, funda-mental. But that is no reason why there cannot be collabora-tion in the election struggle now and in the formation of a Left Democratic Government The only condition is that the The only condition is that the electoral struggle must be directed against both the Congress and the reactionary Rebel Congress-Muslim League alliance.

Imperialists' Darlings

**Red-Baiters** 

THE Jan Sangh, at its con-

has called for the banning of

India. The Swatantra leaders

The venom of the speeches and resolutions of these right reac-tionary parties is directed princi-pally against the Communist Party of India, and not against the rival

The undemocratic arrests of the

A PATRIOT'S NOTEBOOK

had already given the lead.

ference in Vijavawada,

At Large

Communist Party

"It looks as if the resistance in South Vietnam is about to fade away.... India must do something to change the atmosphere." warfare and pledged to go to Malaysia and South Vietnam to aid in the defence of those countries against Indonesia and the Where the US General Max-North Vietnam Commun-

ists". The word "volunteer" should not mislead you, for in the dic-tionary of the Swatantra Party, there is no room for such a there is no room for such a thing as sacrifice—probably bething as sacrifice—probably be-cause they know well that no honest man would be prepared to sacrifice anything for the reactionary cause which the Swatantrites sponsor!

It is really one thousand percenaries, whom Raiaii mercenaries, whom Rajaji wants. For he goes on to ex-

plain: "These young men's (The Noble | One Thousand's l) families should receive adefamilies should receive ade-quate allowance all the time they are under training and whether serving in India or abroad. Each one of them should be insured so that, on death or disablement, the nominated next-of-kin may active of the second se

ary 23, 1965). I have no doubt that the Swatantrite's imperialist patrons will gladly place the required sum (and more!) at Raia'i's disposal. For what would suit the US imperialists more than the moral support of India for their dirty war in South Vietnam? And nothing would gratify the British imperialists just at rre-sent as well as Indian hacking (albeit, through mercenaries!) for their neo-colonialist schemes al. For what would suit the in South-East Asia.

NEW AGE

Where the US General Max-well Taylor has failed, here comes Field Marshal Rajaji with his one thousand merce-naries (lives insured-three thousand per corpsel) to save South Vietnam for Uncle Sam. Of all the nonsense which

pours forth from the pens of the right reactionary chieftains, this latest effusion appears to take the cake. Fortunately for this country, our youngmen, despite their unemployment and poverty, are erty, are

unemployment and poverty, are not likely to join this suicide squad; they have the feeling that those who summon them to the colours (black, black and black are the colours of impe-rialism) are unlikely to be any-where within several thousand where within several thousand kilometres of the "guerilla" fields, on which they fields, on which they are ex-pected to shed their blood...

No true Indian is prepared to die today for the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes ji's thirty lakhs notwiths

Jan Sangh 'Liberators'

R AJAJI is not the only toy general, brandishing his sword in this country. The Bharatiya Jan Sangh, which is holding its conference in Vijayawada, has put forth a 'militant" programme in the field of foreign policy. Apart from advocating the

**R** AJAJI has called for a thousand volunteers into the field of guerilla warfare, when he laments: Formosa government" (the US propped Chiang Kai-shek gang) and the "liberation" of Tibet, Sinkiang and what it calls "both the Mongolias".

he Mongolias". This is the type of danger-ous gibberish, which must be resolutely combatted by all patriotic Indians. The answer to the Chinese aggression can never be aggression b against China. All th bu India against China. All the sym-pathy which India has won would be lost, if the Jan Sangh policy of "liberation" move is adopted. This type of war propaganda

(and more especially against a friendly country like the Mon-golian People's Republic) should be banned. Republic)

## Is this

## **Revolution?**

THE leaders of the rival Communist Party claim to be the embodiment of revolutionary theory and practice in this country. Last week I wrote about their

alliance with the Congress in Alleppy (Kerala) to attempt to oust the Communist chairman of the municipal committee. This week I have news

This week 1 nuce that in the panchayat elec-tions in Tamilnad, they have openly allied with the DMK-Swatantra-Muslim League reactionary combine. Full details will be available

ater, but everyone in Tamilnad andonment of revolutionary principles by those who are the self-abherated custodis-revolution

## -ROMESH CHANDRA

## **COUNTRYWIDE STIR RESULT OF ANOMALIES** IN PAY STRUCTURE

From Kerala to Punjab, and from Maharashtra to Bihar, employees of the state governments are engaged in a sustained struggle for pay revision-and, as immediate relief for some increment in the dearness allowance rates. The 21 lakh central government em-ployees have also demanded a more rational fixation of DA rates and the abandonment, once for all, of the most obnoxious recommendations of the Second Pay Commission in this respect.

vices.

CPWD, ordnance

appointed

wage.

**C**OR the central govern-ment employees as well as for the state government employees, what is at stake is not so much the obvious is not so much the obvious need for some immediate re-life from rising prices, but, in fact, the whole question of principle of wage determina-

And as recent. experience shows, this is exactly what the government—both in the centre and the states-least

As is well-known, the se-cond Pay Commission rejected outright the norms of need-based wages recommen-ded by the 15th Indian La-bour Conference.

## CALORY NEEDS

Recent investigations by the Nutrition Advisory Committee have completely disproved the "norms" of calory requirements on the basis of which the Second Pay Commission had work-ed out its scale of wage

However despite such an exposure made by an expert body, the central government has taken no steps to initiate

wage fixation were not ac cepted by the Bihar government, The state government further "scrutinised" the wage scales and brought them down still further.

In the case of other state government employees, no proper wage fixation has been done and even the appointment of wage committees has been resisted by the state governments

The organised trade union movement in this country supports the demands made by the central and state government employees for ratio-nal wage fixation.

In fact, the industrial workers are particularly concerned at the wage lev-

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While, thus, the organised Pav

This gives a wrong impres-sion in the public about the alleged burdens on the taxthey had secured. payer to cover wage rises for government employees. This scare, as is well known, is de-This is so particularly in the case of state government employees who nowadays get less than two-thirds of inliberately created by the audustrial workers' wages as,

workers in railways, P&T, etc., stood at the head of the In several cases, indus-trial undertakings run movement for national wage departmentally are taken as part of the administrative settlements and did succeed, to a remarkable extent, at the time of the First services and any wage rise given to the industrial cate-Commission, they found afte the Second Pay Commission's report that wage levels in other industries were fast outpacing the lead which gories are also added on to administrative expenditure.

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toric role and helped the evolution of certain norms for wage fixation on an all-india scale, the Second trative service itself becomfor wage fixation on an all-India scale, the Second Pay Commission worked in ing an arm of developmental effort, primary attention should be devoted to rationaattention year. The fact is that this sum contrary direction, throwing overboard even the limited gains on national wage norms agreed in tri-

lisation of wage norms in the administrative service itself. nartite conferences.

## I CCT BEHIND



els existing in the govern ment services since indus-trial wages, especially in state-owned undertakings, are governed to a large extent by the scales vailing in government pre-ser-

For instance, the irrational wage fixation done by the Second Pay Commission har-med not only the employees in the purely administrative services under the central government but the vast sections of industrial workers in railways, civil aviation, factories.

It may be pointed out in after the nationappointed after the hation-wide protest actions of the railway and P&T workers and that commission had, for the first time in our history, laid down a national minimum

Commission served a his-

say, in the textiles or engi-neering in Bombay. And, in the case of those And, in the case of those sectors as state transport, run by the state govern-ments, the wage rates remain particularly depressed com-pared to industrial wages in general because the wage rates are dependent on the scales prevailing in state govern-ment services which are sel-dom revised

It is therefore need to view the current agita tion of the workers and es in the administrative services, depart-mental undertakings, the municipal and local bodies and of the large mass of teachers in its inter-dependence and perspectives for larger united action.

dom revised.

SOME MISCONCEPTIONS

The differentials which exist as between the employees of various states and as between the central and state government employees are often sought to be justi-fied from the point of view of the resources of the states and the centre

Some misconceptions this regard require to be cleared, in the first instance.

It would be create an artificial div this connection that the first sion as between employees of Central Pay Commission was the central and state governments and again as the state government emplo-yees and those working in yees and t local bodies.

If a planned economy should have any meaning, the first endeavour should be But while the first Pay the ending of these artificial

## February 18: Demands Day of Central Govt Employees

NEW DELHI: The central government employees have decided to observe February 18 as All-India Demands Day by holding mass meetings, processions and demonstrations.

a meeting of representa-tives of 34 organisations of central government employees in New Delhi on January 22.

The meeting through a reso-lution welcomed the relief given by the government on the basis of the Das Commission report, but asserted that "a number of steps must be taken by the government immediately to pro-teet the employees from a

steady erosion in their wages." The resolution demanded "immediate and effective measures to put a total check to the rise in prices, bring down the prices and ensure adequate supply of essential commodi-ties"

While noting with satisfac-tion that the Das Commission tion that the Das Commission had given a categorical and clear finding that the present dearness allowance formula is unfair to the employees, the meeting demanded a "reason-able and adequate formula" to be evolved by the government after negotiations with the em-ployers' organisations. The peutralisation granted by

The neutralisation granted by the government in respect of low-paid employees was con-sidered "extremely inadequate" by the meeting. It demanded:

In order to rationalise the grant of neutralisation and to ensure justice to all sections of employees, this meeting places forward the following demands: (1) Full neutralisation in case

of low-paid employees (2) Grant of balance of neu-tralisation upto 135 points with retrospective effect from February 1, 1964.

THE decision was taken at (3) Revision of the consumer price index. The central government should imme-diately take steps to corindex of stations in respect of which the index is pre-pared by it and direct the respective states to correct the figures of stations in which the index respect of is prepared by them.

(4) The treatment of the pre sent dearness allowance as pay for all purposes.

The resolution said that "by The resolution said that "by not conceding the demand for a need-based minimum wage on the basis of the norms laid down by the XV Indian-Labour Conference, the Second Pay Commission had done injustice to the amplement to the employees."

should be lost in honouring the assurance given by Gulzarilal Nanda, the then Labour Minis-Nanda, the then Labour Minis-ter, in Parliament in August 1960 regarding "progressive realisation of a minimum wage based on the norms laid down by the XV Indian Labour Con-ference."

The meeting also passed resolutions protesting against the government's indifferent attitude in constituting the joint consul-tative machinery and demanding restoration of recognition to the All-India Audit and Accounts Association and rein statement of victimised em ployees.

The meeting also demanded that the increase in working hours imposed in October 1962 when emergency was declared should be cancelled.

disparities



Such a rationalisation would have beneficial results on wage regulation in indus-tries and services as was the experience following the First Pay Commission.

tral government employees is stated to involve an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores a

The fact is that this sum of Rs. 30 crores is distribu-ted among 21 lakh emplo-yees, of whom nearly two-thirds provide revenue in-come to the government through their work as in railways, P&T, etc. Commared to the vast sur-

Compared to the vast sur-pluses which these workers

roduce for the state. it will be seen that the rise in DA given to them in return is really insignificant.

Moreover, it is universally admitted that there is infructous expenditure in government adinistration, and that vast sums can be saved by avoiding such expenditure.

actually means the avoidance of infructuous expenditure and does not mean keeping wage levels low even when circumstances warrant a revision

It is therefore clear that the introduction of a sche-me of wage fixation, based on scientific pinciples, will not mean any major strain on our resources position, however cleverly the authorities might like to argue to the contrary.

In fact, such a wage fixa-tion would only help our tion would only help our planning, by rationalising the wage structure on a nationa scale, buid an efficient ad-ministrative service as a lever for a scientifically planned develop



# ANDHRA INDEX FRAUD EXPOSED

## **APTUC Memo Says Govt Does Not Disclose** Price Collection Data

## From OUR CORRESPONDENT

HYDERABAD: The faulty and fraudulent nature of the consumer price indices compiled by the Andhra government has been exposed by the Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress.

N a memorandum to the experts committee appointed by the Andhra government to go into the issue of revising the consumer price indices, the APTUC has demanded that a rational survey of family budgets should be undertaken so could be com indi puted scientifically.

The memorandum pointed out that even after accepting the demand which, by the way means an admission that the present an admission that the present series of the consumer price indices are prima facie faulty, the govern-ment has not come forward with the necessary material on which all the necessary material on which the trade unions could base their evidence on the extent of fault in

## Following are excerpts from the

The committee has forwarded us two notes and the weighting pattern and price collection pro-forma of each centre without indicating at least for any one recent month as to the actual prices collected by the governmental agency for the purpose of comoiling the index.

As the committee is aware, the manipulations and fraudulent prac-tices which have been brought to tices which have been brought to light in investigations into index numbers published for Bombay, Ahmedabad, etc., can be establish-ed only when the actual data which has gone into the compila-tion of the index is made known.

We should therefore make our We should therefore make our first suggestion that the commit-tee should obtain from govern-ment the actual price data recorded in the proforma by the price collectors for either Octo-ber, November or December, 1964 and ask the trade unions point out if the prices record.

## Government Admits

As the committee might probab-ly be aware, the Government of India has conceded in the course the settlement of the dispute the banking industry that the all-India all-India consumer price index (base 1949=100) is faulty at least the extent of eight points....

More recently, on December 26, 1964, a similar settlement was made for the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation when an 8 per cent rise in DA, over and above the entitlement as per pub-liked former of the computer figures of the consumer lished price index was conceded to the

When it is thus conclusively established that the index numbers

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We may draw the attention of the Con nittee that the Union Labour Minister, at a tripartite meeting, had offered to associate representatives of trade unions in the work of price collection. In order to restore confidence in the index numbers, such a step would be unavoidable.

It has been our experience that the government agency charged with the compilation of the index in Andhra Pradesh refused to give us the price data and price relatives despite our persistent efforts to obtain them.

### Serious Departures

Even on the basis of the pro-forma supplied by the committee, we could point out certain serious departures from established prin-ciples on index compilation.

We would request the commit-tee to compare the proforma and specifications of articles, given therein with the original specificatherein with the original specifica-tions relating to the five centres— Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Warangal, Eluru and Visakhapatnam—pub-lished in the Labour Bureau Monograph (DLB. 10) entitled "Cost of Living Index Numbers In India" (pp. 149, 155, 161, 129 and 127). It will be noticed that in the proforma for price collect in the proforma for price collec-tors, the specifications recorded originally, are completely absent.

For instance, in the case of rice, the specifications are "Desi and Khichdi" in relation to Hyderabad **T** HE long days of the battle witnessed many a scenes of working class solidarity. Thousands of workers belonging to the fac-tories in, surrounding areas held meetings and brought out proces-sions in their support. Rasikbhai Chinoy, the owner of the factory, is a big Congress boss and he detested the formation of the union. He declared a lockout to crush the union but had to retreat when government forced the company to end the lockout and onen the factory. and "Milled. II sort" in relation to Visakhanata

It is obvious that prices of to the quality as defined, in the present case in the "specifications". We fail to understand why the specifications have been totally dropped in the proforma now being supplied to the price collec-tors

Textile, dock and other organis-opped in the proforma now ing supplied to the price collec-is. Our contention is that this is a deliberate move on the part of the government in order to depress the price index arbi-trarily.... is a deliberate move on the part of the government in order to depress the price index arbitrarily....

When the price data for any recent month, as requested above, recent month, as requested above, are supplied to us, we could con-cretely show how far the price collectors had departed from the original specifications or how arbi-trary substitutions were done, contrary to established principles.

It was this sweep of the move-ment that ultimately forced the government to intervene in the dispute. The management refused and the union had to give a strike notice. But two days before the notice period was over, the man-agement closed the factory on back to 1963 when the workers of November 16, 1964, It was a lock-We should like to put it strong-When it is thus conclusively We should like to put it strong-established that the index numbers ly before the expert committee are faulty (the trade unions would that the trade unions are highly rather describe them as "fraudu- resentful of the crude manner in lent"), it is not understood why which the government proceeds in government should even now try disturbing the scientific procedures to withhold from the trade unions for index compilation as is revealed

in the complete omission of the "specifications" in the price collec-tor's proforma.

While we are not in a position to substantiate our statement due to non-availability of data, we may state, here that manipulations appear to have been made in the following manner, in order to de-press the rise in the consumer price index.

FOOD GROUP: By complete-ly omitting the specifications from the proforma, the statistical department has obviously obtained the price of the most inferior variety of food articles. Since the weighting for this Group is around 60 to 63 in the variou tres, the non-comparable prices of the in-ferior varieties would have de-pressed the rise in the index to followed even in properly convery large extent.

CLOTHING: In this case too, inferior varieties seem to have been substituted by omitting the specifications in the proforma.

RENT GROUP: We under stood that the rent index has been kept constant for the last 15 years or more, although it is wide-ly known that house-rent in urban areas has been mounting very steeply during this period.

lockout by the management.

Textile, dock and other organis-

The CPI the PWP, the SSP

and other democratic political parties organised a joint meet-ing and staged a joint demon-stration in front of Sachivalaya in Bombay.

It was this sweep of the move-ment that ultimately forced the government to intervene in the

the factory formed a union

NEW AGE

settlement of the issue.

It may be pointed out in this case that while the rent in the base year has been taken at Rs. 2.20 (see proforma) for Hyderabad, a survey on housing Hyderabad, a survey on housing conditions of working class fami-lies in 1951 conducted by the Hyderabad Economic Associa-tion, on the basis of data col-lected for 1,139 houses, had estimated the average rent ground Rs 554 ound Rs. 5.54.

In the Chikkadapally-Musheer-abad area where, according to the survey "mostly industrial workers reside", the rent per tenament was found to be Rs. 10.62. The pre-vailing rents are raging from 150 to 200 per cent over this figure....

The index for 1964 March with base year 1943-44 is 245 according to the Bureau of Economics and Statistics of Andhra Pradesh Statistics of Andhra Pradesh government. For the same month we have collected the prices for four different centres in the city which places the Index at 312 points, with all the other factors for the compilation remaining the earne

same. Thus, a clear depression of 67 points is detected, which is 25 per cent of government's own index figure. If a more thorough going and scientific study is undertaken, it would reveal additional defects in the government indices.

We would like to point out to ods do not seem to have been followed even in properly con-ducting the family budget studies and in working out the average family expenditure....

It is not clear as to why out of 6,447 family budgets collect-ed (in the family budget survey) over 2,000 were not utilised at all. Perhaps to "depress" the indices. There is therefore reason to assume that the weighting diagram may not have been properly constructed. There is therefore a need to examine this a need to examine this taken up.

NATIONAL RAYON WORKERS

CALL OFF 60-DAY STRUGGLE

From SARALA KARKHANIS

BOMBAY: The heroic struggle of the workers of the

National Rayons Factory in Kalyan, which lasted for sixty-

days, has ended with the intervention of the Maharashtra

Chief Minister, Vasantrao Naik, and the lifting of the

the company to end and open the factory.

Though the management had to

After a few months' respite they started harassment and during the last six months vic-timised 30 workers including some prominent leaders of the

The union appealed to the Labour Minister and requested him to settle the questions of dis-pute through adjudication.

recognise the union they never established amicable relations with

activists of the union

aspect by the experts com-

On the question of the linking formula, we do not agree with the position taken in the note circa-lated by the committee, i.e. that the linking chould be done at the committee, i.e. that hould be done at the the linking should be done at the base period of the new series, i.e. calender year 1960.

This cannot be accepted since the obvious faults in the old series would automatically be built into the conversion factor, to the seri-ous disadvantage of the workers whose DA is linked with the old series.

In this connection, we would like to state before the committee that government chose to switch over to the new 1960-based series over to the new 1960-based series and abruptly discontinued the old series without any reference to the trade unions.

In order to arrive at a proper linking formula, it is first of all necessary to correct the faults in the old series.

After such a correction is done, both the old and new series should be simultaneously compiled and published for a fairly long period —and in no case for less than an year, and a new linking formula adjusted old series and th new series.

The government did an utter ly wrong thing when it was de-cided to discontinue the com-pilation of the old series and chose to arbitrarily fix a linking

We would therefore urge that the committee should recommend that the old series which would be readjusted should continue to be compiled and published till another two years or so, and only after confidence is restored on th method of com the question of linking factor

The union used all legitima

nethods to improve the situation out the management was tough. Then on January 2, 1965, after

more than one-and-a-half months, K. N. Dhulup, president of the union, and three other workers started a fast demanding lifting of the balance

The fast of the union leaders brought about a new situation. Workers of all the trades staged

demonstrations; The Girni Kar

gar Union organised a joint rally and the SSP leader S. M. Joshi and other trade union bodies participated in it.

At one stage the management was so defiant that it refused to

the matter. But ultimately when

work" campaign, the management had to come down.

The Chief Minister of Maha-

rashtra intervened and the workers of the National Rayon went to work on January 13, 1965. The Chief Minister has

given his word that there will be no nictimization and that the

workers will get justice.

So ended the first phase of big battle fought unitedy—the battle that brought about united action on the part of different parties and individuals and the

sation and that the

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workers of all the industrie

the Labour accept the Labour Manashtra as an adjudicator in

but the man

Then

BOMBAY: A conference of engineering workers of Greater Bombay has been planned for January 31, under the auspices of the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers of India:

THE Federation in an appeal to the workers in connection with the proposed onference has outlined some of the pressing demands of the engineering workers and the issues to be placed before the new Central Wage Board for Engineering Industries.

The appeal stated:

It was in July 1957 at the 15th Indian Labour Conference that the question of set-ting up wage boards in several industries including engineering was taken up. Th wage policy during the Se The cond Five Year Plan demanded the setting up of wage boards. Yet, it has taken more than seven years for this wage board in engineering stry to be set up thoug wage boards in various othe industries had been set up and their reco implemented.

### Mounting Pressure

The mounting pressure of the workers voiced in the factories, in their unions and by their representatives in Parliament, and the intensive campaign lannched by the National Federation Metal. and Engineering Workers and other trade unions, and last but not least the token strike of one and half lakh West

the highest rate of increase in net worth in one year. The following facts concerning the 11 giants show not only the tremendous concentration of capital but also high rate of profitability in the engineering industry which constitutes one fifth of the total assets and of profits before tax and a little more than one-fifth of the sales of the 51 giants toge-

Board.

**Highest** Rate

Of Increase

# BNC MILL WORKERS

## From Our Correspondent

BHOPAL: The struggle of the workers of BNC Mills has entered a new phase after the meeting of all the trade unions of Chattisgarh held on January 10, 1965 at the initiative of MPTUC. The mill employing about 4,000 workers is closed since November 14 last.

THE BNC Mills is at present clear finding that only mismanage under the management of a ment is responsible for the losses under the management of a ment is responsible to the controller appointed by the state ment. The controller has over the management under secpressure on the workers to get 41 per cent cut in the wages and DA

## Clear

about fourteen months under the previous management. \_

The controller is also demanding the withdrawal of labour laws fro mills and an ordi drafted by the state government to that effect, as it was revealed ater on.

The government took over the management of the mills only on the ground that the millowner was prepared to run the same cut in workers' wages and DA.

An enquiry commission was set up under G, D. Somani, the big industrialist, to find out the justiand fication for any cut in wages. ssion gave the DA. The co

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in reply to a call attention notice in the Rajya Sabha stated that BNC Mills is a total scrap and it This is clear breach of the cannot be run without rennovation. understanding given at the time And this despite the fact that with of re-opening after the last the same machinery the same closure in 1963 which lasted workers broke all the previous records of production.

### Workers' Zeal

In spite of many anti-labour practices by the controller, the workers never slowed down the production tempo, because they rkers never slowed down the oduction tempo, because they ared closure. The controller also got encouragement from the callousness of the labour depart-ment of the state government which at no stage intervened to entation of the

see proper implabour laws. Apart from INTUC, which as in other places had always played pro-management role in the BNC

Breach and the political parties started preparing for a "one day stop all work" campaign, the management



Bengal engineering workers on April 16 last year at the call of the West Bengal unit of NFMEW (one of the biggest protest actions on a statewide industrial a statewide industrial plane) finally forced the government to set np the

The Second Five Year Plan is over and the Third Plan is coming to a close, During the Second Plan period, production exceeded Rs. 100 crores. During the Third Plan production was estimated to reach Rs. 500-600 crores.

And it is necessary to note that, according to the study by the research bureau of the ECONOMIC TIMES, among the 51 industrial giants of India in the private sector, 11 belong to the engineering group. Five of them showed

ther. This is how the engi-

The report presented by more intensive labour exploi-the general secretary to the tation and the incentive and second conference of Na- production bonus schemes second conference of Na-tional Federation of Metal and Engineering held in Hyderabad last year, showed a very high rise in productivity of the worker adding np to the immense profits earned by the in-dustry. Productivity of the

BOMBAY

neering worker plays a vital role in the industrialisation

of our country

Rank

of the

giant

17

35

48

Workers

ores of Dunner

Engineering Workers

Plan Conference

Name	Total	Net		Profits
P	assets	worth	2.191 2	before
		وتحت حدولة		. tax
Telco	56.8	17.3	51.0	3.73
Premier	26.8	9.4	24.1	0.80
Indian Aluminium	21.8	11.5	13.9	3.86
Hindustan Motors	20.8	11.1	32.6	2.85
Voltas	20.1	5.0	32.4	1.71
Guest, Keen, Williams	18.4	11.4	16.4	2.17
Indian Tube (1953)	15.4	8.3	19.2	2.71
Mahindra & Mahindra	13.4	3.5	15.9	0.99
Texmaco	12.8	4.2	12.2	2.07
Jessop & Co.	12.2	5.2	14.7	1.56
Ashok Leyland	10.5	5.8	11.0	0.67
		· ·		
송에 말 다 그 집중 옷을 다 난	229.0	92.7	243.4	23.12

tation and the incentive and production bonus schemes which are in operation in most of the engineering units are solely designed with this

That is why the secretary formulated that the need-based minimum wage calculated on the then prevailing prices of Re. 1 per



nageover the management under sec-tion 18-A of the Industrial Development and Regulations' Act and appointed the present controller.

It is significant that the Union Industries Minister Manubhai Shah

Since emergency in the name f anti-communism the leaders of of anti-con of anti-communism the leaders of this union, belonging to ersitvhile PSP, gradually drifted towards breaking the unity of working class.

And as a natural corollary this And as a natural corollary this time when the workers were fight-ing to save themselves from wage cut and bringing pressure on the government to reopen the mills, these HMS-led union leaders were all out for the vertextion of were all out for the protection of the present controller and even trying to persuade workers for cut in wages and DA.

In the battle of against the mill's closure, the workers were actually left alone since hitherto their union had betrayed them and joined hands with the management and the government and, through its attitude, encouraged the con-troller to realise the wave cut troller to realise the wage cut.

However due to the courage ous lead given by the MPTUC the workers were saved from onslaught which would have become darkest precedent for become darkest precedent, the whole working class of

### Citizens<sup>9</sup>

### **Committee**

Under the leadership of the MPTUC, a citizen's committee formed under the chairmanship of the municipal president and con-sisting of leading Congressmen and representatives of other parties. The committee demanded from the

NEW AGE

Mills also, there is one HMS-run state government immediate re-union which can claim a substan-, opening of the mills without any

Till the promise from the gov-ernment that it shall get the mills reopened without any wage cut is obtained, the mill workers would

The workers are now getting organised under the banner of TUC for a complete victory in this struggle. They organised a mass hunger-strike before the courts for 17 days.

It is in this background that Chief Minister rejterated at a press conference at Raipur that government would soon find find out some industrialist to run the mun without any cut in wages or DA. to run the

## Plan Of Action

In the meantime a meeting in the meantime a meeting of all the AITUC-affiliated TUs has been called to prepare for the future course of action. The meeting has decided to bring out a central demonstration at Raipur by all the AITUC unions of Chhattisgarh.

As the experience goes, the government is not found to be as serious as it ought to be; full two months have already passed with 4,000 workers still thrown out on the streets.

But then the workers demand practical solution and immediate reopening of the mills. The Chief Minister's announcement will not help them at all until the state government takes positive

sated by way of higher wages. The drive everywhere is for over and above this rate.

From Our Correspondent

Who does not know that the biggest problem in the engineering industry is the absence of terminology for the various occupations which it comprises?

No wonder, terms like 'fitter', 'moulder', 'mistry', 'machineman', 'khalasi', etc. have scores of different connotations in different parts of the country and even in the same centre. All these benefit the employers.

Engineering workers in Bombay have been waging for years the struggle for standardisation of wages which however hinges upon a cor-rect solution of the problem of standardisation of occupational nomenclature and proper and standard classifica-tion.

## Fair Wage Demand

In a nutshell, the task of the engineering workers is not only to end the anarchy in wages, grades and scales now prevailing but also to achieve an adequate fair wage and full neutralisation thereof in dearness allowance linked cost of living index.

Workers concerned in the following engineering industries have a vital part to play in ensuring that the Wage Board works expeditiously and stands by the legitimate rights of the worker

Industrial machinery ind cluding sugar mill machi-nery, textile machinery, che-mical and pharmaceutical machinery, tea processing machinery, cement machinery, coal mining machinery, dairy machinery, paper and printing machinery, produc-tion of Boilers, conveyors, reduction gears, and tural machinery.

D Heavy machinery neering industries cluding structural, steel pipes and tubes, rolling stock and railway wagons, cranes etc. Machine tools.

4 Automobile and other

allied industries. Electrical engineering industries including heavy electricals

**B** Light engineering indus-tries producing a variety of articles and goods.

The functioning of wage board is such that it takes a long time, two to three years, for its results to be published. It has to draw up a questionnaire, get replies from all parties concerned, arrange hearings etc.

Therefore, the workers all other industries as in the case of steel wage board, de-manded interim relief, and achieved it. Engineering workers too can and must agitate for an adequate in-



BANGALORE: Bangalore working class is preparing for a big mass rally of trade unions with different affiliations on February 6 to focus the attention of the government and public on the rise in prices and the anti-labour policy of the government.

Cent years all city trade unions barring INTUC have come together on a common platform to fight against the spiralling prices. Over fifty trade unions representing various shades of political affiliations including banks and insurance employe joined in a convention he on January 14 and adopted a seven-point programme.

The programme demanded introduction of state trading in foodgrains, na-tionalisation of banks, fix-ation of fair prices for all essential consumer goods benefiting both producer and consumer, linking of DA to cost of living index nla on

COR the first time in re- a rational basis and provision of bonus to all work-ers without discrimination of foodgrains and essential commodities through cooperatives. The convention welcomed the decision of the Rashtriya Samgram Samiti to give a call for Bharat Bandh and appealed to the workers to respond wholeheartedly to it.

M.C. Narasimhan, MLC inaugurated the convention which was presided over by F. Louis, president of the Hindustan Aeronautics Em-ployees Union. Among those who addressed the convention were SSP leader S. Venkatram and M. S. Krishnan. One lakh and seventy employees

## From C.R. KRISHNA RAO

est paid among NGOs in the

est pain among NGOS in the states. Every time the NGOS demand higher pay and DA in view of rise in prices, the government arbitrarily dismiss their demands. Three years back govern-

ment gave a rise of five rupees in DA and thereafter inspite of repeated demands it has refused to adopt any rational attitude to the demands of NGOS. This year the government

demanding Central rates of DA, HRA, and CCA; 25 per cent increase in basic announced a New Year gift' by way of increase in DA.of pay as an interim measure five rupees and two rupee pending appointment and recommendations of a pay in HRA The NGOS consider this paltry sum in the light of spiralling prices add-Mysore NGOs are the lowing insult to inury. They have

rightly resented this 'gift'. As a first step to express their discontent the NGO held a mass rally and condemned the recently attitude of the government towards their just demands. As a mark of protest the state NGOs Association has de-

cided to refuse the 'gift'. In case it is thrust on they will send extra amount by money order to the Chief Minister. Association has already The sent directives to all bran-ches to see that this is done when they draw their salary on February 1.

A joint council of action representing the Associa-tions of NGOs, the Bangalore Corporation Employee Union, Mysore State Elec tricity Board Employees Union and other quasi-gov ernmental ernmental organisations have been formed to carry on agitation and decide of the future course of action

CALCUTTA: Calcutta, called the city of proces-Only recently there was a huge joint demonstration of the central and state government employees protesting against the fall in real wages and demanding revision of the DA formula.

B UT the procession that The procession was spontook place in Calcutta on sored jointly by five organi-January 19 was unique, like sations, namely, the All In-of which even Calcutta has dia Federation of Educationnever beheld.

Bengal Head Masters Asso-It was a joint procession ciation (WBHMA), West of all grades of teachers, Bengal\_College and Univerprimary, secondary, college and university and it was slient, slient all throughout the long route.

But the silence that pre- PTA). vailed in the procession was more eloquent than all the shouting that could . have been done. The mute full of teachers of all cateprocession expressed the gories and all ages. It struck agony of the teachersthe buiders of the nation's future-which they bear silently.

sity Teachers Association (WBCUTA), All Bengal Tea chers Association (ABTA) and the West Bengal Primary Teachers Association (WB-By 3-30 in the afternoon on January 19 the big Raja Subodh Mullick Square was

that he to the cause of edu

## A New Year Gift To **Children FromAbb** as

hut

ture in Indian films is always an event. He raises problems and controversies, heated discussions always follow his pictures.

and vehemently, to involve in the most burning nation

problems and to convey to us his own views, his own solutions of these problems.

Sometimes, his pictures are

not box-office successes, hut even when he fails in this ro-

even when he fails in this re-gard, the purity and sincerety of his ideas, his patriotism and humanism, his love for the common people, his intense hatred for oppressors, tyrants and hypocrites leaves a mark on people's mind, and gene-rally help to raise the moral and artistic level of Indian films

This is why our people love and respect Abbas and he is considered as one of those few personalities of the Indian films who are truly its moulders and

A few days ago I saw Abbas's latest film—HAMARA GHAR—

not box-offic

as a whole.

IANUARY 31, 1965

Casteism, communalism. lin guism, the rich in all their in-solence and stupidity; and, on the other side of the medal, the voice of reason, the common effort to build a new life and love and labour and comrade-

Whatever the high priests of Whatever the high priests of art might say, I for one, would want millions and millions of Indian children, boys and girls to see this picture. As a matter of fact elders too might benefit if they see it. The mirror which Abbas shows to them may not be always pleasing, but it will certainly have a beneficial effect on all of its on all of us.

I wish this picture suc and want to congratulate Abbas and all those who have colla-borated in making it—specially the charming little boys and girls who have acted in it-for they are our future and our

-SAJJAD ZAHEER

be utilised for other purposes United they march to realise demands

MINERS GAIN SECOND

NEW DELHI: The coalmine workers have secured a

second interim rèlief from the Central Wage Board for the

Coal Mining Industry in the form of a wage increase of

### From OUR CORRESPONDENT the time being. Later, a trust will be formed to manage the fund and its utilisation. CHANDIGARH: The Punjab government is getting jittery over the agitation of its em-The Federation execu plovees for increase in

**PUNJAB** : Victimised

Workers Fund Started

and

tive has made it clean that in no case would the amount raised for the Victimised Workers Fund

MAGNATES

19 paise a day.

**T** HE wage board's recom-mendations in this regard have been accepted by the Gov-ernment of India, which has decided to ask the employers "to implement them as early as pos-sible."

The recommendations as made

by the wage board says:

It has gone for large-scale victimisation of the employees following the series of demonstrations between December 16 and 22 in an attempt to suppress the agitation. Many leaders have been suspended.

wages, setting up of a

commission

grant of house rent al-

pay

The government employ ees were demanding bread, but the government's an-swer has been to promulgate section 144 in Chandi-garh and other cities in the state.

## CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

The employees have taken up the challenge. The Punjab Subordinate Services Federation has ecided that hereafter victimised employee and his family should starve for the "fault" of having isked for a living wage. For this purpose it has lecided to start a VICTI-MISED WORKERS FUND Government employees have been asked to contribute one day's wages to the fund every month.

Those employees who get emoluments upto Rs. 100 g month will give one rupee a month to the fund while hose receiving emoluments between Rs. 100 and 200, will contribute two rupees will contribute two rupes a month and those above Rs 200 three rupees a month

The fund thus raised will be managed by a comfund thus raised mittee of convenors for

PAGE EIGHT

"The board has considered the submissions of both sides (labour and the management) and is of the opinion that a second interim wage increase is justified on the following two main grounds: A There has been an abnor-

A mal rise in the prices of essential commodities during re-cent months which calls for some immediate relief to the workmen.

B The final report of the board is likely to take some time more in view of an addition to the terms of reference of this board regarding the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme vide Government Bonus Scheme vide Government of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment's resolution No. WB-16(11)/64 of October 26, 1964.

## of continued industrial peace unanimously recommends an ad-ditional interim wage increase, over the existing wages, of 19 paise per day's attendance to the daily rated (time-rated and piece-rated) workmen (including miners' sirdars and other working sirdars) and of Rs. 4.87 paise per month to the monthly paid workmen in the collieries and in their ancillary undertakings."

BENT

ON

also busy preparing for a mass rally in all district

and taluk centres to expr-

at government's apathy

towards their long suffer-ings. The statewide agita-tion is being launched for

U

ess their strong resentn

commission.

The first interim report of the wage board and the consequent relief to the miners came in 1962

## FIRST REPORT

Through that report the board recommended the payment of an interim wage increase, over the existing wages, of 37 nave Paise per day's attendance to the daily rated (time-rated and piece-rated) workmen (including miners sir-dars and other working sirdars)

## TO CONSUMERS By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

INTERIM RELIEF, BUT

"The board, therefore, also and of Rs. 9.75 per month to the bearing in mind the necessity of continued industrial peace collieries and in their ancillary ings.

PASSING

This recommendation was ac-cepted by the government on February 16, 1963. It came into effect from March 1963.

## INTRIGUING LAPSE

It is intriguing to note that this time the Ministry of Labour and Employment has as yet not taken any formal decision to im-plement the wage board's recom-mendations. It has not fixed any date for giving effect to the rise in wages but has only asked the employers to implement them "as early as possible."

This lapse on the part of the government becomes suspicious in view of the fact that the employers' representatives on the wage board have been saying that the industry is not in a position to bear the additional wage cost with-

out a consequential and concurrent upward revision in the exist-ing selling prices of coal and coke

THE BUCK

The employer The employers contend that un-less the prices of coal and coke are increased in accordance with the recommendations made by the Coal Price Revision Committee in its report dated December 5, 1958 which was accepted by the govern-ment on August 25, 1959, the in-dustry cannot grant this interim wage increase. increase

The employers point out that whenever increases have been effected in the past in the workers variable dearness allowance, including the one given in Octo-ber 1964, the prices of coal were enhanced by 50 paise per ton with corresponding increases in with corresponding increases the prices of hard and soft cok

The wage board has left it, terestingly, to the government to decide the increase in the con-trolled or selling prices of coal and coke. co wage

IANUARY 31: 1965

HWAJA AHMAD a childrens' picture. It is the simple story of a group of ship-wrecked Indian children on an minhabited island-s near Goa.

These children, left to them selves, show even in their child-like behaviour all those virtues and vices which we see in This is the quality of Abbas, which I like most: you see the power of ideas in his work. His effort is not only to please his audience; he wants, forcefully Indian society today.

al Associations (AIFEA), West Association

any observer to what depths the teaching community had been moved by the callous indifference of the powers

## stons, has witnessed any number of big mass demons-trations and some of them have been truly historic. Silent Demonstration By W. Bengal Teachers

## From AIOY DASGUPTA

cation and those who impart

### Rally of All Teachers

Among them were old men and women, well known and respected tea-chers who have spent a life time in the cause of education, leaders of the teachers' movement as well as quite young people just out of schools and colleges, who have joined the ranks

in facilities for technical a college teacher starting at and vocational education; the paltry sum of Rs. 125 improvement in the standard of education; government must accept the financial responsibility of education and reduce the burden on the guardians.

The anxiety of teachers about education in the state is not unfounded, as after independence West Bengal is falling behind other states. From the second position in literacy, West Bengal has

Apart from the low remuneration, there are various indignities and uncertainties which the teaching staff have to face at every step. The lot of the non-teaching staff is even worse and the meagre relief promised by the late by the late B. C. Roy has not been honthis has led teachers of all categories to the path of struggle.

College and university teachers have decided to boycott examinership in all its aspects, primary teachers have manned mass squatting and hungerstrike in front of the Assembly House and the secondary teachers have decided upon continued cease-work from February.

With all these struggles looming ahead, naturally the teachers are in ferment and they wanted that the people know about their condition

And the silent procession has succeeded in doing that. Almost all the leading dailies have commented favourably and have said that the silent procession was an eloquent indictment of the govern-ment policy towards education and teachers and demanded immediate action to avert the impending crisis in the educational life of the state.



A partial view of the mammoth teachers' demonstration in Calcutta on January 19.

nity.

While a short meeting was proceeding teachers were falling in line behind their respective banners and at 4-30 p.m. the procession began its journey led by the primary teachers. College teachers, head masters and secondary teachers fell in behind them.

It took full 40 minutes for the procession to pass out of the Square. It passed through the busy streets, Dhar-matola Street, Esplanade Chittaranjan Aver Bepir Behari, Ganguly Street, Col-lege Street, Bidhan Sarani to Azad Hind Bagh.

Thousands watched the silent procession all along the route and lent their moral support to the teachers. moral support to the teachers. The posters the teachers carried said: "Save educa-tion—It will save the Na-tion", "We need integrated system of education—from Primary to University", "Re-model education to suit the changing needs of the coun-try", "Enhance opportunities for technical education" and 50 M.

The major demands of the joint demonstration were: more allocation in education in the Fourth Plan; better pay and allowances for the teachers and other staff of educational institutions, and triple retiring benefits; compulsory and free primary education; increase

NEW AGE

of the teaching commu- gone down to sixth and in per capita expenditure on educa-tion West Bengal's place is ninth among the states.

Teachers are ill paid, a primary teacher getting only Rs. 80 per month and even

## ALL SUPPORT TO RPI SATYAGRAHA

## Dange's Call To Party Units

S. A. Dange, chairman of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, has issued the following statement:

T HE VII Congress of our Party held in December last gave its wholehearted ust gave its wholehearted support to the styagraha struggle launched by the Republican Party of India for the just demands of landless workers and the scheduled castes.

## lust Demands

The main demands include the grant of government waste-lands for the landless, minimum wages for agricul-tural workers, continuation of the social, educational and constitutional facilities given to the scheduled castes for such of them as have embraced Buddhism, the put-ting up of a painting of Dr. Ambedkar in Parliament, and the firm enforcement of the legislation against the obserice of untouchability. All

these demands are just and democratic.

More than 200,000 followers of the RPI, including wo-men, have already offered satyagraha, and tens of thou-sands have been arrested and jailed

Some of the convicted sat-yagrahis have resorted to hungerstrike in jails to pro-test against maltreatment.

Government, instead of negotiating with the leaders of the RPI and arriving at a reasonable settlement, is attempting to crush the satvagraha by force. Our Party committees should hold meetings all over the country for condemning the policy of government and demanding that immediate negotiations should be opened with the RPI for bringing about .a just settlement.

## WHO HAS CHANGED : LEAGUE OR E.M.S ?

preaches? Very, very soon, if we are to take the record. of EMS Namboodiripad, leader of the rival Com-units for get what he is modern nation, had to al-low his party to solicit the support of that very Muslim League after independence, say, in the anti-communist campaign in Kerala?" munist Party.

Only a few weeks back, to Only a few weeks back; to be exact in November last, did he try to twit the late Jawahar-lal Nehru for having allowed the Congress in Kerala to ally with the Muslim League at the time of the 1960 elections in the date the state. He wrote in the November.

s of the monthly SEMINAR

thus: "How is it that he who in the pre-independence years had dismissed the Muslim League as the symbol of an outmoded system bound to fade out of

**CPI** Resolution

Following is the full text of the sea-Intion adopted by the Kerala state com-cil of the Communist Party of India on January 7 in relation to "the how and why" of the United Front:

The Left United Front is- an

alliance consisting of political par-

ties, groups and individuals who

accept the election manifesto of

the Left United Front and pledge

to implement it and resolve to

unitedly contest the elections with

Only progressive parties have a place in the United Front. Such

parties as the Jan Sangh, Muslim

League: the Swatantra Party and

the Kerala Congress, who stand

for reactionary policies or who seek to divide the people on the basis of religion and community.

and nurture communalism and

thus weaken democracy, can have

many candidates of the Front as

possible in the ensuing elections

with the aim of defeating the

Congress and the aforesaid com-

munal reactionary parties and en-

suring the emergence of a pro-

Such candidates sponsored by

the United Front may be candi-

dates belonging to the constituent

political parties or groups or they

All of them would have to ac-

cept the election manifesto of the

United Front and pledge to sup-

port the government of the United

But in case the United Front is

not able to field its own candidates

in certain seats, or if the United

Front is of the view that its candi-

dates will not be able to win the

seats, the United Front can support

a category of independents who

may not accept the manifesto in its

Such independents will give an

open assurance before they enter

the contest, that they will sup-

port no government other than

such independents, all the consti-

that of the United Front.

may be independents.

Front if formed.

entirety.

gressive democratic government.

The United Front will field as

no place in the Front.

the above object.

forget what he and starts to build herself

in Kerala?" Quotations can be given by the dozen on what Namboodiri-pad had to say about the Mus-him League in the past. But one would suffice to show the extent of his turnabout. Commenting on the League election mani-festo he wrote in the NEW. AGE weekly of December 27, 1859: difference between Jinnah's, '14 points' and the present 'charter of demands' drawn up by the Muslim League is only 1959:

This completely explodes the theory (once advanced by Prime Minister Nehru) that the present Muslim League is dif-ferent in political character from the old Muslim League of Mcharmad Ali Jinnah The nmed Ali Tinnah

## a difference of degree Has the Muslim League changed its spots by now? Or has Namboodiripad changed his views so that he is so anxi-ous to ally with the League even wrecking the Left United Front?

Maybe, he is acquiring in quick-change

The failure of the Left United Front talks of January 13 at Trivandrum leading to EMS Namboo-diripad and the rival Communist Party breaking away from the United Front is an unfortunate development causing deep disappointment among democratic minded working people in the state.

People who had expected that the Left United Front would defeat the hated Congress in the polls and usher in a progressive democratic government are naturally, disappointed. Whoever might be responsible for this break, the people's wrath will naturally he

already been made by held on January 8. It is necessary, therefore, to examine the truth or otherwise of these posters. certain interested quarters to. put the blame on the Com-munist Party of India for this

The dailies of the rival Communist Party featured the news with the flash headline "talks fail due to rigid insistence of the rightists". The reported reactions of

spokesmen of the SSP and KTP also were of the same slant.

In their view the talks From the very beginning of broke down because the Com- the talks of the United Front munist Party representatives brought in certain amend-ments to the formula that been agreed upon in the

earlier meeting of the parties

It should also be remem-bered that he was hesitant to openly attack the Kerala. Congress

He had stated that it was ference that existed be-tween the rival Communists on the one hand and the others on the other was in relation to what attitude should be taken by the United Front towards such reactionary parties as the Muslim League, Rebel Con-tract of the too early to formulate an atti-tude of opposition to the Kerala Congress and that could be done only after things developed and became clearer.

It was obvious that he was prepared to come into the United Front reserving the right for his party to seek certain electoral adjustments even with the Rebel Congress. But soon EMS had to face stiff opposition to this line of his from his ewn

but stuck on to the Muslim League, Even with regard to the attitude to Muslim Lea-gue, he has to stage a climb

down. He said that "the Muslim League will have no place in the United Front but what we insist is that we should sponsor certain independents acceptable to the Muslim League in constituencies where the United front has no chances of success." When asked as to the num-

**RELEVANT DOCUMENTS** ON UNITY TALKS ON KERALA LEFT PARTIES AND ITS BREAK-UP

tuent units of the Front will have to reach agreement.

## Front Formula

The Formula evolved at the meeting of the representatives of left parties held on January 8 at Ernakulam to be placed before respective constituent units, for app

In the Left United Front, there will be the two Communist Parties, the RSP and independents accepting the programme of the United Front.

This United Front will forge electoral understanding with the SSP on their assurance that they will render support to bring into power a non-Congress left progressive government.

The United Front will sponsor party candidates belonging to the constituent units, independents who accept the programme of the United Front and candidates of the SSP and KTP with which the United Front comes to an electoral understanding and also certain independents approved by the United Front in the remaining. constituencies.

These independents may not ac cept the programme of the United Front but would have given written assurance to the United Front to the effect that they will not oppose the United Front candidates in other constituencies and they. will not lend support to the Congress to come to power, or any other group to come to power in collusion with the Congress after the election.

A three man commission will go into the question of choosing these independents and recommending them to the United Front Committee for acceptance.

## **CPI** Demand

The executive of the Kerala state coun-cil of Communist Party of India met on January 11 at Ernakulam and discussed And regarding the choice of the cil of

the above formula and while accepting it proposed that the following policy declaration should be incorporated either as part of the formula or in the mani-

The aim of the United Front is to defeat both the Congress and Kerala Congress-Muslim League axis and form a left progressive democratic government. With this aim in view the

United Front will sponsor candidates in as many constituencies as possible-candidates belonging to the constituent parties and independents accepting the aim, pro-gramme and objective of the United Front.

## **RSP** Decision

The executive of the RSP state com-mittee met on January 12 at Quilon and adopted the following statement regard-ing the formula:

The RSP Kerala committee is of the view that it can be no party of a United Front which seeks any understanding with the Muslim League

The committee endorsed the stand taken by the representatives of the party in the United Front meeting

Members of the committee strongly opposed even the idea of any adjustment with the League. The Committee directed that its stand regarding seats for the RSP should be guided by sole considera-tion of stabilising the United Front.

As far as independents were concerned, the minimum condition to be insisted from them should be that they should support the government of the United Front when formed.

## EMS Namboodiripad, after breaking away from the meeting of the United Front, stated as follows (as appearing in

The rightists did not accept the agreed formula while the RSP proposed certain amendments. As far as my party is concerned, we stood by the formula alone.

gress etc.

lim League.

One major point of dif-ference that existed be-

EMS and his party have been

pleading for an alliance or

understanding with the Mu

existed be-

Others demanded that the United Front should make a categorical declaration that it is opposed generally to the Congress as well as Kerala Congress-Muslim League axis.

In my view, this idea is implicit in the formula itself. The formula declares that the United Front or independents supported by it will together contest all the 133 seats.

To a question as to what was his difficulty and objection in accepting the proposal of the rightists and RSP, Namboodiripad answer-ed: It would debar us from the talks we have already had with the Muslim League on sponsoring certain candidates with a view to avoid triangular contests and defeating the Congress.

The talks have ended in today's situation. Now we will seck ? justments with as many parties as possible on a district or state level, barring such parties as Congress and Swatantra etc.

## Front Statement

minded independents in Kerala have been striving to form a united front with a view to combat and defeat the hated Congress Party as well as the Kerala Congress-Muslim League axis which was seeking to come to power, exploiting people's discontent against the Congress, and ensure a stable left democratic government which would afford immediate relief to

the sufferings of the common people. It was hoped that in this front would come the CPI, the left Com-

munist Party, the RSP and independents accepting the programme of the front and that this front would arrive at electoral understanding with such parties as the SSP, and the KTP with a view to defeating both the Congress and the Rebel Congress-Muslim League axis.

We were able to arrive at an electoral understanding among ourselves regarding details of adjustments and other matters to cement the unity among left democratic forces in the state to guarantee the victory of the United Front in the polls, dealing deadly blows on both the Congress and other reactionary alliances.

In today's meeting, however, EMS, on behalf of the left Communists, categorically declared that he and his party were not prepared to agree to the statement being incorporated that the United Front should strive to defeat the Kerala Congress-Muslim League axis as well

It is most regrettable that by taking this stand they have disassociated from partnership in the Left United Front.

The other parties and independents however decide to continue the efforts in the direction of forging a united front and appeal ot all progressive democratic forces to lend all support and help towards this aim.

We appeal to the left Communist Party to reconsider their present stand, give up their policy of strengthening the Rebel Congress-Muslim League axis even at the cost of giving up their allies and partners of the Left United Front and come back to the United Front"

The convenors of the Left United Front issued the following statement on January 13 after the rival Communist Party leader EMS Namboodiripad walked out of the unity talks: The left parties and progressive-

EMS' Version





ress along with such noto-rious anti-Communists K. M. George, Vayala Idik-ula and R. Balakrishna Pillal.

He changed the tune re-garding the Rebel Congress

mmmm By m

It was obvious that he wanted less than a score of

such Muslim League inde-pendents to be supported by the United Front to en-sure the defeat of the Con-

## C. ACHUTHA MENON

ber of - independents

gress, and on this point he did not yield to the last.

It was in this background that the United Front Com-mittee made an earnest effort to forge an understanding among parties on this issue on January 8. There were certain agreed postulates in that meeting.

First, it was agreed that the United Front should strive to increase the number a- of its certain victories of the those party candidates and

ranks. They could not so United Front has to support independents who accept the easily forget the liberation of this category, EMS's reprogramme of the United plies have been different at Front and are bound by its different times ranging between 7 and 20.

United Front should set up candidates belonging to the Front in as many seats as possible as of 133 seats. This was agreed upon and the difference arose regarding the remaining few seats whose number should be kept

\* The discussion at Erna-The discussion at Erna-kulam ended up with the evolution of a consensus for-mula regarding the choice and category of these inde-pendents. These independents need not accept the program-me of the United Front but they should agree to two minimum conditions.

First was that they will

First was that they will not campaign against candi-dates of the United Front in other constituencies. Second these independents will not help the emergence of a government headed by the Congress or by any other group in collusion with the Congress Congress

The choice of these inde-

the constituent units of the the constituent units of the United Front Committee on the recommendation of a three-man commission of the United Front (including one representative each from the CPI, rival CP and RSP)

The charge levelled against the Communist Party of



India is that on January 13 the Party representatives sought to reopen the agreed formula given above and this was motivated by their desire to break the United Front.

It must be remembered that the United Front Com-mittee meeting January 8 had evolved the formula subject to ratification of the consti-tuent parties. Obviously, each of the constituent parties has to discuss the formula and agree to it before it could be accepted.

Hence even if the Commu-nist Party of India or any other party had sought basic amendments to the formula on the meet of January 13, there was nothing imprope or wrong in it.

The fact of the matter The fact of the matter is that neither the CPT nor the RSP sought any backs amendment to the basic amendment to formula of January 8.

## What CPI Wanted

What we wanted was that while accepting the formula in toto, a declaration should be made either in the manifesto or in the first para of the formula on the following lines

"In the peculiar situation obtaining in Kerala today, we believe that a left progres-sive democratic, front alone can oppose and defeat both the Congress and Kerala. Congress-Muslim League axis and form a stable alternative left democratic government".

On January 8, this point was met by EMS by a statement that a similar idea could be thought of being incor-porated in a suitable place in the manifesto.

However, EMS was clear on January 8 that this had no place in the formula.

What was agreed upon as the "programme of the left democratic front" was the only document that the only document that the United Front and its parties were seized with and natural-ly both CPI and RSP felt that



\* ON PACE 17



CALCUTTA: In spite of the positive step of intro-luction of statutory rationing in the Calcutta indus-rial area, the food situation in the state remains grave d is foot drifting towards a crisis The loopholes in the state remains grave 9-11 demanded "full rationduction of statutory rationing in the Calcutta industrial area, the food situation in the state remains grave and is fast drifting towards a crisis. The loopho s in the rationing arrangements are aggravating the situa-tion. All this is happening when new paddy crop has begun to appear in the market.

MODIFIED rationing sys-tem was in operation in Calcutta industrial area for a long time. The modified ration shops or the fair price shops supplied one kg. of rice and one kg. of wheat per adult per week. The inade-quacy was made up by pur-quacy be made up by purchase from the open market. People generally bought from these government supplies when the open market prices went high.

This mechanism worked for some time. But since last kers but also for an average efficiency years the of this system was totally fied by the total grip of the wholesale traders and hoarders on the rice trade and the prices in the open market never relaxed. Last year it began its "great leap forward" and the demand for full rationing gained momentum.

### Bureaucratic Procedure

Government yielding to the pressure of public opinion and the movement by Communist and other progressive parties have been forced to introduce statutory rationing. But the bureaucratic procedure created tremendous difficulties for the people to obtain cards.

Naturally there was great rush to get cards, as other-wise no food would be avail-able. This is particularly true for poorer sections of the people, many of whom did not take out cards earlier as they prefered private and grocers from whom they get things on credit could whereas they had to pay cash for purchase from modified ration shops or fair price shops and had to buy wheat compulsorily.

But the government continued its 18 issuing offices which existed during the skeleton arrangements. There were long queues to get forms and then again to submit those forms and then a long period for police enquiry and if the police officials good enough to recomme issuance of cards then again another long wait to take delivery of the cards.

The trouble is not over with getting a card. There are only 1800 modified ration or fair price shops to supply rations. Accord-ing to government sour-ces the number of per-The council, which held a ses-sion on January 9 and 10, passed a resolution on the problem of price rise, condemned the criminal failure of the state government to take any effective action against the hoarders, the profiteers, the feed thereas and smugglers and to sons to whom ration cards have been issued is near about 75 lakhs. That means one single shop is to sup-ply ration to 4,000 people or more than 1,000 families.

PAGE TWELVE

Within the time limit of Shop & Establishment Act it is impossible to cater to so many people within a week.

Moreover the quantity of ration is still inadequate even after raising it by 400 grams atter raising it by 400 grams of rice and 200 grammes of wheat after introduction of rationing. Total now comes to about 2.6 kgs. per week for adults and half of that for children. This is inadequate not only for the manual wornot only for the manual worman.

This gap between the re-quirement and supply has created a huge blackmarket and just before the appointed date. that is January 5 people wanted to be sure of sup-ply at least for some time and tried to build up stock.

This led to a flow of rice from non-rationed area to the Calcutta area and prices jumped in the mofussil areas. Government has set up no machinery to purchase from the peasants and that led to the stocks being sold to the hoarders and wholesalers. And along with rice, dal. edible oil and other items of food have also disappeared and the prices are prohibi-

Reviewing this situation the West Bengal state council of "In all these measures, pub-

From Our Correspondent

JULLUNDUR: The Punjab state council of the

Communist Party of India has directed Party MLAs in the state assembly to move a no-confidence motion against

ing in all towns and deficit areas for all kinds of food grains, sugar, edible oil." "Such a step can be resorted to only by nationalising the entire wholesale trade in food grains and the banks," the resolution said.

At the same time it de-manded: "But in order to mitigate the acute crisis in which the people outside the rationed area has been thrown, government must immediately rush supplies, open fair price shops and introduce modified rationing in all areas outside Greater Calcutta In those areas, an adequate number of fair price shops with guaranteed supply constitutes the most urgent and ediate need of the people."

### Demand For More Shops

For the rationed area, the Council demanded "that the quantity of ration must be increased, the unwarranted rise in the price of rationed rice must be annuled and the number of ration shops must be so increased that no ration shop has to cater for more than 1000 consumers.

"Bonafide retail shop-keepers and cooperative societies must be included in the list of ration-dealers. Distribu-tion of ration cards must be made speedy, smooth and free from corruption.

lic cooperation must be en-listed instead of relying on bureaucrats. Supervision of peoples' committee with powers to intervene is an espeoples' with sential condition for the success of the rationing and gov-ernment purchase of food grains."

It also demanded opening It also demanded opening of employers shops in fac-tories according to the tri-partite decisions. Stressing on the necessity of making the rationing a success as a vital step to fight the food crisis the council called for united action of all progres-sive forces and decided sive forces and decided to observe a week beginning from January 27 to place before the people the Commu-nist Party's views in this matter and at the same time to render concrete help and assistance to the people in obtaining cards and rations in the cities, and fair price for the producer in the countryside by forcing the government to buy.

The Council discussed the situation arising out of lar-gescale arrests of the leaders and members of the rival Communist Party and of different mass movements. It termed these arrests as an attack on the democratic rights and civil liberties and demanded their immediate release or a fair trial.

## Police

Zoolum The council also condemned

The council elected a secretariat and an executive committee composed of nine and twentyfive mem-bers respectively. Bhowand Sen is the secretary of the and twentyfive mem-Bhowani Sen is the secretary of the state council. The council distributed quotas for dif-ferent districts and state council and its staff for the Kerala Election Fund and state Party Fund.

The executive committee The executive committee was further entrusted with drawing up a detailed plan for membership campaign to double the membership. The council decided to make Kalantar the official weekly organ of the state council and appointed an editorial board with Jyoti Das Gupta as editor.

### United Front

Representatives of eight political parties-Communist Party of India, the rival Communist Party, Revolu-tionary Socialist Party, Revolutionary Communist Party of India, Socialist Unity Centre, Bolshevik Party, Workers Party and Marxist Forward Bloc met together on January 14 and decided to form a front to carry on campaign on food and release of poli-

It also decided to unitedly fight the ensuing elections to the Calcutta Municipal Corthe Calcutta Municipal Cor-poration which is being held on the basis of adult fran-chise for the first time.

It was decided that the front would proceed on the basis of agreed decisions and all the parties were free to

while expressing the resolve to build up a countrywide campaign on the above is-sues and to participate in the the wanton police zoolum in sues and to participate in the Tripura. The council decided Corporation elections appeal-to carry on a campaign on the ed to other left parties also two issues of food and release to join the front.

## KATIU IS WILLING. BUT...

BHOPAL: Madhya Pradesh politics has taken a new turn with the statement of Kailasnath Katju on resuming leadership of the state Congress legislature party.

CAMPAIGN of the dissident Congressmen, headed by Moolchand Deshlehra, against Chief Minister D. P. Mishra has been going on for the last few

The motive behind the campaign was to oust the Chief Minister by using Katju as a lever. But Katju had hitherto maintained silence over this issue.

However, on January 20 he broke his silence, expressing his willingness to take over the leader-ship, "provided I get solid sup-port of all the groups and sections of the party".

This statement is a clear depar-ture from his previous stand that he would "step in only if there is

The implicat tion of this shift is that now Katju is ready to is that now Katju is reaay to lead the party if he is assured of a majority. And this majority is visible despite Chief Minister Mishra's claim that he enjoyed "not only overwhelming rity but also wide regio

The new alliance forged bet-ween the dissidents and the splin-ter group among the ministeria-lists headed by Social Welfare Minister Govind Narain Singh, it

Gurdwara Elections

## Communalism Suffers Setback Despite Massing of Forces

CHANDIGARH: Punjab has entered into a new sig-nificant phase of its political development with the hands down victory for Sant Fatch Singh in the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee's election ended on Sunday last.

rupture.

THE Sant has gained over 90 seats in a house of 140 elective seats in the SGPC congress leadership a lesson. conceding only about 45 seats to Master Tara Singh.

The outcome of these elec-loss eager to stage a come loss has not only signified a back in the Punjab politics defeat for the dichard Sikh through the SGPC door. tions has not only signified a defeat for the diehard Sikh communalism represented by the Master but a still more ignoble crushing defeat for others who in their last bid to rehabilitate their political prestige pinned their pinned their hopes return of Mason the ter Tara Singh as the leader of the SGPC.

In fact, and curiously enough, the outcome has on the one hand sealed the fate of the Master-Kairon-Rarewala-Giani-Nagoke co-mbine and on the other swept further grounds from under the feet of the non-Communist united front of opposition parties.

In the combine, the Mas-In the combine, the Mas-ter, in case he captured the SGPC, had hoped to regain his prestige lost since his ouster from the SGPC leader-ship at the hands of the Sant in 1962 through a no-confidence motion, while the for-mer Chief Mnister had angled to provoke another tension in Punjab on communal lines in

TANTIARY 31. 196

vears ago.

jabi Suba.

the Ram Kishan Ministry in the forthcoming session. THE main issue of indictment implement its promises to hold the will be the failure of the price-line. state government to hold the price line. The resolution said that the

Punjab CPI to Move No-Confidence

**Motion in Ram Kishan Ministry** 

The resolution said that the generation is "bungling, its failure to put a stop to illegal export of wheat from the state, and to secure adequate supplies of wheat from the central generation is surrender before the urban and rural hoarders of wheat and its failure to check profiteering in conspati and other necessities of life has led to a sudden and sharp rise in the cost of living and this has brought unbearable sufferings for the people."

The situation demands . urgent

NEW AGE

Increase the network of fair help the people in organising a price shops to one per two wide network of consumers coopethousand of the population both in urban and rural areas and ensure adequate supplies of wheat, atta and rice to the shops.

The recent increase in the price of foreign wheat must be rescinded. Vanaspati at con-trolled prices must also be made available from these shops. The discrimination between urban and ural people with regard to sugar

All private export of wheat from the state should be effectively banned. Wheat-stocks above ten quintals should be taken over."

Besides minimum prices, maximum prices of wheat and other cereals should also be fixed and state-trading in foodgrains in-troduced to safeguard the interests of both the producers and the consumers.

and effective action and not naper declarations the resolution said and demanded immediate steps along the following lines: the following lines:

ratives

The state council warned the government that if timely and effective steps were not taken and the situation deteriorated further it would be constrained to take such action as would compel the government to con-cede popular demands and safe-guard people's food and living from the profileers.

The council appealed to all pro-pressive parties and elements to gressive partie get together for such joint act as may be necessary to make the government change its attitude.

The council noted with satisfac tion that party units have stood by the people in the difficult situa-tion and through local protest ac-tions, demonstrations and hunger-strikes had helped in the redress of grievances.

It called upon Party members and supporters to be ready for any sacrifices that may be neces-

Other issues will be the cal-lous treatment to the Republican Party's agitation, its failure to concede the just demands of the government employees and teachers, its attacks on civil liberties and its failure to take follow-up action on the Dass Commission report.

would be no agreement.

propagate their views from their own platforms on issues and matters where there After the meeting a joint statement was issued which



Katju, who was mainly respon-sible for the success of Mishra in the leadership contest in September

In the beginning this move was ignored by the pro-Mishra group as a "stunt" to create con-fusion among the ministerialists. But later they realised the dan-ger and, therefore, devised a trick to outwit the dissidents and the splinters.

They proposed that Katju should be unanimously elected PCC Pre-sident and openly stated that "the dissidents who have suddenly dissidents who have suddenly developed a love for Katju should first accept him as PCC Chief and

of repressive and vindictive atti-tude of the Chief Minister". They gladly joined hands with Singh and the latter initiated a move to bring Katju back to power. In the hedinging this more

But Katju was not convinced that the group which was respon-sible for keeping him out of power from 1962 would extend him support so easily.

The pro-Mishra group made an attempt at Durgapur to make Katju the PCC chief. But he Katju the FCC chief. But he countered this move by stating that he had no experience of the organisation. Whatever ex-perience he had was one of administration.

Dissident leader Deshlehra Dissident leader Deshlehra also came down all the way from Durg and after meeting Katju issued a statement stating that Katju should return as "leader of the legislature party in order to take the state and the party out of the present chaos".

He admitted that "there wer differences between him and some differences between him and Katju but those had been over-shadowed in the context of pre-sent administration and rift in the party.

The dissident leader thus openly acknowledged the error they made in keeping Katju out of office and ampaign for the return o

Drama of Congress Group Politics Unfolds in MP

tration, was avoiding a

He was keeping himself aloof from all the rumblings till he was persuaded by Govind Narain Singh to become active in order to save some of his ardent supporters from the on-slaught of the Chief Minister.

Govind Narain Singh chalked out a plan to oust Mishra from power. Accordingly, he sought the support of the dissidents who were facing "political extinction because

1963, though dissatisfied with the pave the way for his unanimous new administration, was avoiding a election as PCC President."

But the dissidents were not prepared to issue such a statement. Thus the plan failed.

Meanwhile Govind Narain Singh was busily engaged with his plan. But there was one lag in its imple-mentation: Katju was not willing

This made one thing clear. Katju was unwilling to be trapped by pro-Mishra elements. But he did not give out his mind about re-suming leadership of the legisla-ture party. The splinter group was desperate and it wanted Katju to indicate his willingness to return to office.

Ultimately the fateful day came. Katju arrived here from Allahabad ity. Autju arrived here from Allahabad on January 17, apparently to at-tend a marriage but in fact to discuss the matter fully with the Social Welfare Minister and assess his position in this respect

The Swatantra leader, Udham Singh Nagoke, was no

To the Jan Sangh based non-Communist united front, the Master had privided political base among Sikh p lation and with this they Sikh popujointly hoped to bring about sizeable shift in their favour in the Punjab politics till the next general elections.

In this context observers are prone to believe that the recent SGPC elections will play no less a historic role in bringing about a noncommunal sober atmospher in the state as against the previous SGPC election five

The latter elections were no less significant in bring-ing the whole state to a brink of communal clash when Master Tara Singh had swept the poll in the name of Pun-

While fighting to gain control over the Sikh reli-gious shrines in the state, the two Akali wings had

odd voters with straight political slogans relating to national, international, eco-nomic and ideological policies of the country.

Political circles have rightly taken the SGPC elections as a clear indication of the prevalent trends in the political thinking of the Sikh peasantry.

It may be recalled that in the pre-1962 period Master Tara Singh on the basis of his potent strength in the cities, where Jan Sangh commanded a sizeable strength among Hindus, had always among Hindus, had always successfully involved the Sikh peasantry in giving dimen-sions to the communal ten-sion on different pretexts.

Both the Master and the Jan Sangh had rather vied with each other to create tensions and in turn to provide further strength each other.

A broad analysis of the eats gained by the two wings of the Akalis shows that out of the available figures for 128 seats, in former PEPSU area the Master got only 10 and the Sant 28.

Correspondingly in the six districts of the Punjabi speaking area 20 and 60 seats were secured by them res-pectively and in Hindi speak-ing Punjab while the Master ing area zo and oo sears sant among the Sikhs Will were secured by them res-pectively and in Hindi speak-ing Punjab while the Master could secure seven, the Sant growth of the Punjab. (IPA).

approached the 22 lakh and was able to get only one seat.

It is obvious that in the Punjabi speaking area the Sant secured three times more seats than the Mas-ter. And this could very well be taken as the Sikh peasantry's verdict against the type of rabid communal politics of the Master which, according to serious obser-vers, will be of decisive sig-

that the Master has however retained grip over the urban Sikh population and the Hindi speaking area of Kar-nal and Ambala.

Interestingly enough, these very areas which in the past had been the hotbeds of Hindu-Sikh communal tension, are today providing basis for the Jan Sangh-Tara Singh united front against the Congress.

Despite these which are of very little sig-nificance in the over-all picture in the state, henceforth the Master is expected to stop even fretting and fuming for a consider-able period to come.

It is hoped that the sober trend represented by the Sant among the Sikhs will

Katju himself refused to com-ment on Deshlehra's statement for three days. Perhaps he wanted to know other reactions and assess his own position. He met Chief Minis-ter Mishra over a cup of tea but the two leaders only exchanged for-malities and no political discussions took place mainly because of their shyness in taking the initiative.

At last he broke his silence on January 20 and when press repor-ters asked him whether he was ters asked him whether he was prepared to lead the Congress. legislature party, the former Chief Minister stated "I am prepared to do so provided I get solid sup-port of all the groups and sections of the party". He refused to elabo-rate this statement and partied fur-ther constraints ther questions.

Katju's statement has un-doubtedly boosted up the morale of the anti-Mishra elements and they have intensified their drive against the Chief Minister. Now, a showdown between the food aroung seems immigent rival groups seems imminent during the budget session of the state assembly February 8.

It would naturally upset the cards so well played so far by the Chief Minister. It is difficult for him to oppose Katju for whom once he had offered to vacate the post if the dissidents accept him leader.

The results have also shown at the Master has however tained erin over the urban

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## McCarthy Continues To Haunt American Life New Persecution Drive Against **Communists And Progressives**

In the course of many years US reactionary forces have been conducting an offensive against the demo-cratic rights and gains of the American people under the banner of anti-commu

URING the post-war years representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties were in power in the United States, but the system of persecuting pro-gressive forces and dideas was named the "witch hunt" in America, reinforced by a series of anti-labour and anti-democratic laws of the Taft-Hartley and the Mc-Carran Act type was preser-

The main blow was directed against the Commu-nist Party. Reaction did not ted conceal its aim: that of

Some people in America are inclined to present the dark night of McCarthyism as something which was relegated to the past with the death of mad Senator Mc-Carthy. Reality however something different.

### Emergence of Goldwaterism

The spirit of McCarthyism did not disappear with McCarthy's death, just as the anti-democratic laws and the police institutions which created it. This is shown by the new reactionary wave in American political life on the crest of which is Goldwaterism which has become a synonym for extreme anti-comnism and war instiga-

The Communists of the United States were among the first to point out the ominous reactionary alliance of the ultra-right forces and of the to call upon the people to put an end to the fascist put an

At the November election the US people dealt a sensi-tive blow at Goldwaterism and that was evidence of the on of the broad ma against fascism, anti-communism, and their striving to bar the forces which can throw the peoples into the abyss of a thermonuclear war from power. in the United States. However, the danger from the right has by no

PAGE FOURTEEN

of the Supreme Court "traitors." Other groups have intensified their secret at-tacks against private citi-zens and organisations who

uphold democratic free-doms. The other day Senator Frank Church spoke with alarm about the dangerous activity of the "ultra," "Be-ginning with 1955," he said,

"the organised membership of the ultra-right forces is growing by 22 per cent year-17.

The propaganda of the views of the US "ultra" is carried on by 20 major pub-lications printed in over than one million copies which sow the seeds of hysteria. Every week 7,000 radio programmes fill the ether with man-hating raving.

The Democrats promised to curb the activities of the "ultra" organisations more than once during the election drive. In actual fact they had no intention to quarrel with the Birchists and Ku-Kluxers. Moreover, the US Department of Justice is now responding unist prothe anti-Con gramme of those groups.

The American authorities

against erosion by a green armour

During the war the colonial-ts' napalm burnt more than one

Algerians come out on Sundays to plant trees.

The country is preparing for a new stage in the revolution in the countryside. The drafting of a law on agrarian reform is being com-pleted.

NEW AGE

have started a new round of prosecution of the Com-munists and are preparing a new trial over the US Communist Party.

The American Communist Party has justly assessed this move as a blow at the back of the electorate, as a frank "act of Goldwaterism." The

desperate and malicious step of the Department of Justice, says the Communist. Party. which has decided to star which has decided to start legal proceedings against the Communist. Party for the second time on the basis of the vicious McCarran Act means a cowardly capitulation to the one of Edga nacing statements of Edga and the ultra-right tion to the offensive and meof Edga

It is an act of Goldwater-ism contradicting the will of the voters. It is the be-trayal of the election pled-ges to build a "great, so-ciety" based on democratic fredoms. It is an act of disrespect to an ever growing number of prominent American citizens who demand to nut an end to Mc

It is an act of Goldwater-

The Communist Party has made this statement imme-diately after it became known that the Chief Judge of the county court in Washington satisfied the demand of the Department of Justice to start proceedings on March 15 against the Communist Party on the basis of the murderous McCarran Act and on the basis of the bill of on the basis of the bill of indictment composed

The 1950 Home Security Law, or McCarran Law, adop-ted in violation of the cons-titution, is a typical specimen of repressive legislation re-sembling the acts of fascist regimes. The Law deprives US citizens of the right to freely express their views while the "subversive activi-ties" control board is free to determine the "lawfulness" or "unlawfulness" of some views or other, to condemn and outlaw any political party and other progressive

\* On Facing Page

Bourgeois press is daily carrying reports about alleg-ed infiltration of Indonesian guerillas into North Kali-mantan; and of raids carried out by them across the Strait of Malacca.

under foot.

ntan

states

HE massive British troops ia, particularly in North Kalimantan, is sought Kalimantan, is sought to be justified on this account, and the role of British troops is portrayed as being the saviours of the people of Malay-sia against Indonesian in-

But the imperialist aims are pretty obvious and there othing hazy about the picture of neo-colonial In fact, neo-colonialism colonialism. fighting a last ditch battle trying to stem the indepen-dence struggles of the peoples which are now surging for pard in this area.

## Mold Over shipping

American weekly TIME gru-dgingly admitted the fact that if the British and the USA lose control over this area, they would also lose their hold over the shipping flow through the straits which is one of the busiest in the world. A diversion of shipping route would add to greamileage (see map along

But according to TIME, "these problems were small beside the enormous poli-tical implications. The tical ultimate collapse of Mala-ysia and Indo-China could be a coup de grace to the West's remaining positio

But the fact is that the only representative groups in North Kalimantan formed a government and ap-nealed to Indonesia to help them win their indepen-dence from the British well well before Malaysia was form-

in all of Asia." The struggle for indepen-dence in North Kalimantan And this is precisely the began in 1946, under the ins-

## **REACTION'S** US MANOEUVRES

FROM FACING PAGE

The law demands that the "Communist organisations" and their members should register in the Department of Justice as so-called "agents of a foreign power" and make exhaustive yearly reports on their activities.

The members of the unist organisations are automatically blacklis-ted. They have no right to work at the state machi-nery and at important in-

dership, etc.

prison confinement for the term of five years and a fine of 10,000 dollars for each day of the deferment. Besides, the gives the authorities the right to send the members of the "Communist organisations" to concentration camps in case of emergency.

The US Communist Party resolutely denied the slande-rous and false accusations and refused to register under the repressive anti-constitu-tional law. The ordeal be-

At the insistence of the Department of Justice the Party was taken to court which declared it "guilty"

conceal its aim: that of doing away with the most courageous, the most per-sistent and consistent champions of the interests of the working people.

## By Y. POTEMKIN

Big changes are taking place in the life of free Algeria. Figures never make very interesting reading but they are unavoidable sometimes.

of trees

ists' napi

In the present school year 1,400,000 boys and girls, or 90 per cent of all the children of school age, attend school. This is twice as many as in 1962. A quarter of the Algerian budget is spent on public education and the government intends to raise this item to one-third of the budget. School age, attend schoo

Before the country's liberation tuition in school was conducted in French while Arabic was taught as a foreign language. The govern ment set itself the task of Arabiz ing the schools. This is a difficult problem. Strange as it may seem there is a shortage of Arabic lan-guage teachers in the Arab coun-try. But certain progress is notice-ble here as well able here as well.

Before independence was won only two out of every 100 teach-ers were Algerians. Today they number 46 and tomorrow the figure will be still higher. The Algerian school will be

### **More Varsity** Education

More and more secondary school graduates are acquiring the oppor-tunity of continuing their educa-tion in the university thanks to state stipends which are granted to all needy students. In 1964 the Algerian University was attended by 6,500 students as against 2,900 two years earlier. former owners

The social composition of the After the elections the "ultras" continue to sow hatred and to fan hysteria. Some allow themselves on the model of McCarthy openly to call the members



President BEN BELLA, architect of modern Algeria

two-thirds of all farm output the country.

ists napatin burnt more than one million hectares of forests. This loss has to be compensated for. Thousands upon thousands of In 1958 the French and with fanfare the so-called "Cons-tantine Plan." One of its basic projects should be a steel plant in the city of Annab (former Bone). The construction was launched. Until 1962 they had finished, but not fully, the first stage of the plant which was intended for cast

iron production. Then the cons The self-government sector in came to a stop. The self-government sector in agriculture is growing stronger. Only a little while ago some ex-perts in the West presaged that the self-government system is bound to stem agricultural pro-duction. Their forecasts fell through. Taking in hand the estates of former "senors colonists," the farm hands are producing now Now the Algerian gove has taken over, buying out the shares of the Societe Bonoise de Siderurgie from French de Siderurgie from French companies. The second stage of the plant which will deal with the plant which will deal with steel making is being built with Soviet aid. The time is not far off when the first major enter-prise of the Algerian industry will be brought into production. the farm hands are producing now more than they did under the

They have increased output in spite of lack of machinery, an Thus, the first steps are being taken to the country. urgent want in agronomists with the supply, credit and sales systems not yet going smooth. The self-

It is very difficult to breathe life into factories and construction jobs when there is a host of diverse sector today accounts

ber of engineers and technicians, the absence of a well-geared supthe absence of a well-geared sup-ply and marketing apparatus etc. The shortage of raw materials and the wear and tear of equipment are felt. As a rule the machine part is more than old.

However the difficulties However the difficulties are gradually being overcome. Just as in agriculture, the enterprises run by the workers themselves have become the backbone of industrial production. In September there were 413 such enterprises with a total of 15,500 workers.

### Favourable **Trade Balance**

During the past two years great changes have taken place in for-eign trade. France just as before occupies a predominent place in foreign trade. However, the geo-graphy of trade ties has notice-ably expanded. In particular al-most all the socialist countries have become algoritic partners become Algeria's partners,

On the eve of the revolution Algeria's imports from France ex-ceeded her exports three-fold. A large chronic deficit in the trade balance weighed heavily on the economy binding it strongly to the metropolis country.

Today the deficit has been liquidated as a result of a consi-derable reduction in the imports of goods which are not of prime necessities and a sharp increase in Algerian exports. Already in 1963 there was an active trade balance with France and this new trend grew stronger in the past year. For the first time paywere also halanced

Despite all gloomy predictions, the country's economy was not reduced to "anarchy." On the contrary, the government's policy creates an ever more reliable basis for the further drive for complete economic independence

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nery and at important in-dustrial enterprises, to speak on behalf of the wor-kers in case of being elect-ed to the trade union leayears of confinement, and others, Refusal to register entails

> Continuing Persecution

tions, for ideas.

In December 1963, the Court of Appeals unani-mously cancelled the ver-dict of guilty passed by the COTI lower-ins regards the Party. The US regards the Party. The US Supreme Court took the same position last June. But this did not stop the persecutors who decided to make short work of the US Communist Party at

any cost. The persecutions of Gus Hall and several score

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fear that is haunting the im-perialist powers and they are trying to fight it off by the show of rude might and hoping to keep the freedom stru-ggles of the people trampled

As far as North Kalimantan is concerned, here is a report of British intrigues based on a discussion Rex Mortimer, member of the Central Committee of the Australian Communist Party, ith Mohammed Djais chief representative had with Mohammed Abbas, chief representative of the Unitary State of North

North Kalimantan consists of three territories. Sarawak. Brunei and Sabah - (North Borneo). The struggle freedom of the people of North Kalimantan is very little known outside. News-papers carry next to nothing about it. This part of the history is carefully by British imperi omitted imperialists in by British imperiate their 'Save Malaysia' paign which is depicted solely as a conflict between Indo-nesia and the Malaysian

STRUGGLE AGAINST PEOPLE BRITISH NEO-COLONIALISM

North Kalimantan

piration of the successful revolution in Indonesia.

The party, which came together in the British Protec-torate of Brunei, included re-presentatives of each of the North Kalimantan states and was pledged to the achieve-ment of independence.

In 1957, a mission led by Azihari, leader of the Peo

ple's Party and present Prime Minister of the revolutionary government of North Kalimantan, went to London for independence talks with the British government.

It failed to budge the Minister for Colonies. Lennox-Boyd, but the very fact that it was received as the spokesman of the people was a tacit

8812 ALAYSIA IND A Singapo Djalajin

and imposed a fine of 120,000

dollars. The Communist Party protested this decision. It pointed out that in case of registration the Party and its members will automati-cally get into the mill of ano-

ther law of the same type, the Smith Law of 1940 under which more than 100 Cominto munists were thrown jail in 1940's-1950's on the charge of "conspiracy" .but actually for political convicbut

This number included such prominent Party figures as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Gus Hall, Gilbert Green, Robert Thompson, Henry Winston who lost his eyesight in the

other

progressives, accused of the refusal to register under Mc-Carran Act, continue.

DANGEROUS

The American reaction undertaking a new attempt to make short shrift of the Communists and to outlaw the Communist Party. This new wave of repressions threatens not only the Communists but all the thinking Americans, for with the persecution of Communists and wound up with the baiting of all the progressives. -

The hounding of the Com munist Party by US autho-rities spells direct encourage-ment for the darkest reactionaries. It is persecution of a Party, which in all its history has marched in the van of the struggle for the interes of the working class and all the toiling people, for natio-nal social progress.

This is persecution of the most steadfast and ardent fighters for genuine democracy in the US and for the fuil rights of the much suffering Negro people.

This is persecution of fervent champions of the policy of peace and the peaceful co-existence of states with different social systems. of parisans of international friendship and cooperation.

Communist baiting persecution of true Ameri-can petriots. Some 15,000 Communists, among whom NEW AGE

were Robert Thompson, Henry Winston and Gus Hall, fought in the past Hall, fought in the past war, which is particularly worthy of mention this year, the 20th anniversary of the end of the great crusade against the fascist plague.

In one of his messages, the late President Kennedy said that they would be judged more by what they did at home than by what they pre-ached abroad. This new round of political persecution in the US is a graphic illustration of the regime that aspires to lead "the free world". Just as eloquently does it show US ruling circles are starting off in practice to implement the widely-boosted programme of creating a so-calle 'great community"

Reactions<sup>9</sup> Offensive

The persecution of the Communists shows that mo-nopoly capital is disclosing more and more clearly its re-actionary and anti-democra-tic substance.

The American public are following with unconcealed alarm this new wave of re-prisals against the national Communist Party and are protesting against the doings of the reactionaries. The world public are launching a movement in solidarity with the vanguard of the US working class that is now being hounded and baited. Millions both in the USA and throu-ghout the world generally are demanding that the persecution of the American Communists be stopped!

recognition by the British of its standing.

At the beginning of 1962. the first general election was held in Brunel, resulting in a phenomenal suc-cess for the People's Party, which gained every seat except one in Parliament.

Needless to say, the British did not repeat the experi-ment in Sarawak or Sabah, whose people have never had the opportunity to express their attitude to Malaysia of any other question by demo

The People's Party government of Brunei did not survive for long in the face of British obstruction and refusal to grant it any

## Independence Proclaimed

When it became obvious that it was only to be a figurehead, the People's figurehead, the Peo Party called together called together re-ntatives of all parts of North Kalimantan and on December 8, 1962, an inde-pendent unitary state was nroclaimed

The British replied by outlawing the People's Party and rushing troops to North Ka-limantan.

The government of Azihari. deprived of all legal oppor-tunities to win independence, took to the mountains and jungles to wage a guerilla war that is steadily growing in scope and intensity. Azihari appealed to Indonesia and other countries for aid.

All this occurred nine months before the Federa-tion of Malaysia was proclaimed on September 16, 1963, in clear opposition to the wishes of the people of Sahah and Sarawak (Brunei opted out at the last minute, the Sultan no doubt was influenced in part at least by the devas-tating vote of 1962).

Since then the British began waging a typically cruel colonial war against the peo-ple of North Kalimantan.

But the British are meeting with more and more resis-tance as the North Kalimantan guerillas capture and master modern

Malavsia Gurkha and troops have turned out un-reliable for the British as reliable for the British as colonial mercenaries and the fighting has now been shouldered directly by the British troops.

Djais Abbas told Mortimer that no state can continue without the consent of the people and no colonial power can keep down a people who are prepared to die for their independence.

The British offensive to "Save Malaysia' has got to be understood in this perspec-

PACE FTETEN







## From OUR CORRESPONDENT tion available about Bhutto's three days stay in Moscow and his talks with the Soviet PAKISTAN LETTER **Combined** Opposition Parties At Crossroads: Divergent Pulls

KARACHI: After, completion of the first round of the Presidential election, Pakistan is now getting ready for the next round of elections.

very clever manoeuvre in this respect also. According to the original programme these original programme these elections were to be held in March

Despite repeated demands by the opposition parties, government had so far refused to fix a date for the s, but after Ayub's success in the presidential election, suddenly it was appounced that the tions would be held in the beginning of the next month.

The purpose of the ruling party is to exploit the dis-appointment which has been created in the COP after their defeat in presidential elec-The ruling circles be-that COP will fall, tion. lieve apart after their defeat, and if the elections for the As-semblies were held at this time when there is utter confusion in the ranks of COP they can have much advan-tage. But their hopes have not been fulfilled.

Uptill now the opposition as maintained its united front. Despite so many difficulties and handicaps the opposition was able to secure 28,000 votes. This has created a new urge and enthusiasm termined to maintain their unity.

In spite of all this, the question of maintaining unity depends to a large extent upon what attitude COP adopts towards the elections of Assemblies,

## **Boycott Under** Consideration

There is a strong section in COP which is in favour of boycotting these elections. In their opinion this is the only way to protest against Avub Constitution and the fects and inadequacies of the present electoral system. There is another section in whose opinion these elections should be fought vigorously and using whatever popula port they have got during Presidential election campaign, they should now try to further the struggle for de The COP Council met in

Karachi to consider this issue, but despite a three-day issue, but despite a three-way long session and lengthy dis-cussion they were not able to arrive at a final decision

The basic reason for thes differences in the COP is the fact that they are not united on any ideological attention is devoted to the resump-tion of diplomatic and commercial relations with Cuba, to the struggle against the economic blockade and for the development of trade; to the exposure of the preparations for aggression and of the activities of the counter-revolutionaries and basis. This was a sort of an opportunistic alliance, in which a progressive and radical party like National Awami Party had combined Jamat-e-islami, all with extreme reactionary. orga- other CIA a nisation. The hotchpotch of rebuff to the all these parties had its re-flection in the programme of the COP.

THE elections to the As-semblies will be held at basis on which they formed the beginning of next month. their united front to fight the The ruling party has made a presidential election, still this programme was not clear on many issues. Not only on the internal econonot Not mic policy but even on the foreign policy this programme was very vague. In these cir-cumstances it is not unnatural to find these differences in the COP

The bright aspect of the situation is that all the prophecies about the split in COP, soon after the presi-dential election, have been proved wrong and they have maintained their unity so far. In the opinion of the demo-

cratic and progressive circles of the country, COP should try to strengthen its unity on the firm basis of a concrete and clear ideological programme. One more instance of the

unity of COP is the signature campaign which was launch-ed in support of the demand for the judicial inquiry into Karachi riots.

announced, worst kind of riots were started in Karachi, whole week. All the strong-holds of opposition in Kara-chi were the targets of these brutal attacks. When strong protests

were made throughout the country against this killings the government appointed a three-member committee to enquire into these riots. All the members .of the committee were officials, and there was no possibi-lity of independent enquiry being held. The opposition demanded that an independent judicial inquiry should be held and they launched a signature campaign in support, of this demand. This campaign is proving very, popular with the

## Enquiry Held Up

In the mean time, the work of the three-member inquiry committee is held up due to another hurdle. One Shams-uddin, a resident of the Lia-Karachi riots. quatabad colony of Karachi Soon after the results of the presidential election were Capt. Gauhar Ayub in a local

which were continued for a the main targets of these which were the strong- riots. In this computation court. Liaguatabad riots. In this complaint, cap-tain Gauhar Ayub has been charged with rioting, murder

But with all the informa-

been fulfilled.

the Soviet policy

Not Much

Significance

leaders these hopes have not

Pakistan is not only a member of the aggressive military pacts of Seato and Cento (formerly Baghdad Pact) but

its whole foreign policy is based upon anti-Indian sen-timents. Now Pakistan is not

only eager to improve its re-

lations with Soviet Union, but also wants to change

but also wants to change Soviet attitude towards Kash-mir problem

mir problem. As far as Kash-mir is concerned, there is no indication of any change in

Soviet press also, did not

attach any significance to Bhutto's visit. Officially is was said that "Bhutto dis-

cuss matters of common in-

terest and some internatio-nal problems with Soviet

Bhutto's statement in Lon-

don that "Pakistan might not raise the Kashmir prob-

lem in General Assembly at

present" shows that he was

After Bhutto's visit, much

significance is being attached

to Ayub's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union. Ayub

desire for friendly relations with neighbours for his own.

advantage, at the expense of

ghly disappointed as his foreign minister.

The meeting carefully studied

the questions dealing with the differences...in the international Communist movement and adopt-ed a resolution which in part says:

"The Communist Parties of

Latin America, whose representa-tives gathered for an exchange of

opinions, reaffirm their determina-tion to work actively for the unity of the international Communist

of the international Communist movement, a unity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and on the programmatic docu-ments of the Meetings of 1957 and

"The Communist Parties of Latin

America consider that this unity is the main guarantee of the suc-

rica consider that

1960.

Main

appointed in Mos

and arson. Though no date has been fixed for the hearing of this complaint, the work of the three-member inquiry com-mittee has been held up, because the matter is sub-judice now. Captain Gauhar Ayub in the meantime has left the country and gone on a holiday to Switzerland. Now he is far away from the and beyond the reach of law. The arests of the opposition 070

workers and support also going on. In West Pak-istan only, it is learnt, nearly 500 opposition workers have been arrested. COP has protested against these indiscriminate arrests but of no vail ·

When Foreign Miniswill go to Soviet Union after his Peking visit. However, if Ayub wants to exploit the Soviet Union's ter Bhutto left for Moscow on the way to UN Gene-ral Assembly session, his journey evoked much interest here, as this was his first trip to Moscow. Pakistan press hailed it as "beginning of new chapter in the relations of the two India, then he will be thorou-

## Latin American CPs Declare

Unity Is Guarantee Of Success In Struggle Against Imperialism

Recently the Communist Parties in Latin America met and Dutch colonies in the Carib-bean area; the carib- exchange of experience and a better knowledge of one another. in a conference to exchange opinions and experience as regards the common problems: the struggle against imperialism, national liberation movements, etc., as well as to consider the questions facing the international Communist movement.

e the mov

on an ever greater scale the move-ment of solidarity with Cuba on the whole continent, of making

this movement more resolute and

more organised in nature.

Boost

Solidarity

of their peoples.

THE meeting devoted special an extensive propaganda campaign attention to questions of soli-darity with the people and Govern-ment of Cuba. The conference nomic, social and cultural. resolutions speak among other things of the need for extending

The meeting made the following s with regard to the support of the struggle of other Latin American peoples against imperialism:

Assistance should be rendered to the formation of solidarity movements and unions and the campaigns against repressions should be organised on a perma-nent basis, so that this work would not dwindle to sporadic manifesta-tions or disunited statements; By boosting the solidarity move-ment, local organisations, leaders and Parties, apart from carrying out their duty to the world and Latin America, also defend the in-terest, freedom, dignity and future of their member

Active aid should be given to those who are subject at pre-sent to cruel repressions as, for instance, the freedom fighters in Venezuela, Columbia, Guater Honduras, Paraguay and Haiti;

Among the tasks, confronting the solidarity movement, special attention is devoted to the resump-The movement should be developed more extensively against colonialism on the conti nent and resolute support be rendered to the strug struggle for the independence of Puerto Rico and British Guiana, for the auto-nomy of Martinique, Guadeloupe of the counter-revolutionaries and and British Guana, for the auto-other CIA agents; to the timely nomy of Martinique, Guadeloupe rebuff to the slanderous campaign and French Guiana, for reducing organised and directed by the US to Argentina the Malvinas Islands imperialist against Cuba and its and for rendering support to the national aspirations of the British bean area;

An active movement of solidarity of all the Latin American count can countries with the liberation struggle of the people of Vene-zuela should be organised on a ent-wide scale;

() It is necessary to intensify the movement of solidarity with the people of Panama who are waging a struggle against impe-rialism in difficult conditions;

It is necessary to activise the campaign for the liberation of the Communist leaders kept in jails: Jesus Faria, Gustavo Mach ado and Pompeyo Marquez from Venezuela; Pedro Saad from Ecua dor; Jacques Stephen Alexis from Haiti: Antonio Maidana from Paraguay; Mario Alves, Ivan Ribeiro and Astrogildo Pereira from Brazil, and of all the patriots, workers and democratic leaders who are being persecuted;

It is necessary to develop the spirit of solidarity with the Latin American proletariat by sup-porting the manifestations of pro-test of workers at all enterprises and informing about these the World Federation of Trade Unions and all the independent workers' centres in Latin Ar ndent' united

## Promoting Rapprochement

The meeting also emphasised the need for promoting the rapproche-ment between various Parties, their

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JAN SANGH CONCLAVE

## \* FROM PAGE 2

ellowed to participate by buy-The Jan Sangh is terribly

worried lest the Food Cor-poration of India assumes monopoly powers of purchase and distribution.

It wants the free play of market forces and goes so far as to suggest that even in such big citles where rationhas been introduced, there should be freedom of trade for the foodgrain dealers. It is against any type of food zones.

Naturally enough, it is against all forms of co-operative agriculture and wants and to any ind wants an end to any land legislation and reforms that tem of what it calls peasant proprietorship.

To round off its blatantly reactionary character, men-tion must be made of two other proposals which the Jan Sangh testament advanc-

One was the immediate imposition of Hindi as the link language, combined with making Sanskrit a compulsory language of study for all.

The other was the demand for a change in the Hindu Succession Act, as a result of which the right of succession. would devolve not on the daughter but on the daughterin-law so that fragmentation of property would be prevent-

keepers and petty traders as the shock troops of Hindu communalism In this appeal to the petty bourgeoisie, its prejudices and frustration, while actualserving the monopolists, udals and imperialists, the Jan Sangh is following in the footsteps of the Fascists and the Nazis. Their tactis is same be-

cause their poisonous objec-tive is identical. To smash the Jan Sangh is obviously one of the cradinal tasks of Indian democracy.

## ACHUTHA MENON'S TO RIVAL COMMUNISTS

\* FROM CENTRE PAGES

a declaration of the above mentioned, type should find place in this programme or

It is beyond one's reckoning how our insistence on such a categorical declaration being incorporated in the manifesto of the United Front would be im-

proper and malafide. The full text of the formula (given elsewhere), which was evolved at the meeting of the United Front on January 8 for discussion and rati-fication by the constituent parties, will show very clearly as to whose stand with re-gard to the formula in particular and the United Front as a whole, was correct, logi-

cal and principled. One should however be grateful to EMS that he spoke the truth when he came out of the United Front Committee meeting on January 13, breaking away from it. He stated as follows to

smen: "The Left United Front parties demanded that there should be a policy statement that we will oppose the Congress as well as the Rebel Congress and Muslim League. We cannot agree to this because such a policy declaration prevents any un-derstanding with Muslim League".

It is clear from this that as far as FMS is concern-

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parties or the United Front of the Left. The truth of the matter is he can do any political think-ing only subject to the un-derstanding and adjustment which he and his party have already arrived at with Muslim League long ago. This is nothing new as far

as EMS and his party are concerned for not long ago he had stated categorically in a public meeting at Cali-cut that if the United Front were to insist on his party giving up their adjustment with Muslim League, he would be no party to a united front, but will stand by the Mus-

lim League. And his, party from the very beginning has been pres-sing for the United Front agreeing to first an alliance with the League, then later at least an "adjustment". at least an with them.

to strive to come to an derstanding with regard to the seats and contests. It is clear that in the cons-No sooner has EMS broken away from the United Front on this policy issue, he rush-ed to Ernakulam to partake in confabulations with the tituencies where the Commu in confabulations with the Muslim League and SSP who were already holding discus-sions with the Kerala Cong-ress there me nist movement has influence or other left parties, if we fight each other, the Congres alone stands to gain. Is it too much to expect that our friends who are out adjustments regarding seats Congress with Muslim League and SSP was more important and to defeat the any cost and by any means should realise this simple truth and seek to unite with decisive than adjustments regarding seats with the left parties like CPI and RSP! us to prevent this?

## cess of our struggle against impe-rialism, for the national and social emancipation of all the peoples, for world peace and for the construction of socialism and com minism "In this connection we are deep concerned with the situation

Guarantee

ly concerned with the situation which has developed in the inter-national Communist movement in which acute differences occur. dif. of a split, and play into the hands of our enemies whose aggressive-ness keeps growing in view of this....

"It is necessary to use as a basis the coinciding points of view, \* ON PAGE 18



One of the more important policy issues that seems to have been clinched is that the Jan Sangh has decided against a policy of collabora-tion with other likeminded

parties. It has itself to be built up as the alternative to the Congress by "going to the masses".

It has decided to "penetrate" the South from now onwards and not to compro-

mise on principles. Another orientation is to be seen in the attention paid to government employees. I demands that almost all cate τt gories of such employees should be allowed to participate in politics, that their allowances should be increase their ed and that adequate grainnop facilities should be made available to them.

employees Government employees are to be made the next target of a massive in-doctrination drive, to bring them in line with the shop

**BRIGHT PROSPECTS** FOR OIL IN INDIA

NEW DELHI: "The earth of India is very rich in oil and gas deposits and there is every possibility to further develop the oil industry here", said A. V. Sidorenko, Minister of the USSR, Chairman of the USSR State Geological Committee addressing a press conference here on January 23. Oil was easily available in India. he stressed.

S IDORENKO who came to India to ticipate in the official commissioning of the first one million ton unit of Barauni oil refinery, India's second stateowned refinery, built with the technical and financial assistance of the Soviet Union, highly commen the work of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in the prospecting of oil and gas reserves in this country.

Referring to his visit to the ollfields in Gujarat and Assam, being developed with the technical assistance of the USSR, Sidorenko highly appre-Sidorenko highly appre-ciated the results achieved so far in prospecting oil and gas reserves there. Two oilfields had already been discovered in Assam and the third one was under exploration, added. he

The structures of oilfields in Assam were very huge and the zones Gujarat could be exploited were of considerable for 30-35 years, the Minis-thickness and there was ter stressed. 

possibility of develop-ment of oil industry on an international scale an international scale in that state, he em-

The Gujarat oilfields were of special significance as the oil basin there was discovered in a very short time, the Minister observed. The geologists of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) with So viet collaboration in a very short time, discover-ed oilfields in Gujarat and were now producing there

## GUJARAT OILFIELDS

The Ankleshwar oilfield in Gujarat, Sidorenko continued, was being explored on most modern lines in field of international oil technology. The oil produced at Ankleshwar was of very high quality he said. The oilfields in Gujarat could be exploited



Sidorenko said that the geological structure of the coastline near Calcutta was very hopeful. Though there was so far no oil and gas field there, he expressed the hope that judging by the available geological data of that area, there existed huge possibilities of oil and gas reserves there.

A new India, an indus-trial India was under creation, Sidorenko said. He was happy to see that with Soviet experts, young and energetic In-dian engineers were work-ing for the industrialisation of their country, the Minister continued.

A. V. Sidorenko wished every success to India in developing her national oil industry and assured the continued assistance of the Soviet Union in this

# APPEAL

ed, the Muslim League important and not the

It is unfortunate that in the moves and utterances of EMS after the failure of the talks one fails to noti any desire for an effort to try again for unity, failing which seek at least electoral adjustments with the left parties—a desire that one saw in the statement of Jyoti Basu issued in

Calcutta. As far as we Communists concerned we are hopeful that erelong our comrade will realise that their stand is wrong. We want them to come back to the Front accepting the truth and nothing but the truth that the United Front has to and can come to power only by defeating both the Congress and Kerala Congress-Muslim League axis. This is our earnest appeal to

them. If however they are not in a position to come back to the Front and he a partner in it. then may we appeal to them

## CPI UNIT IN IAMMU-KASHMIR

JAMMU: An organising committee of the CPI for Jammu and Kashmir was set up with Hari Saran Dogra as convenor early this month following meetings of Party comrades held in Jammu with Avtar Singh Malhotra on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the CPI.

ALHOTRA had con-sultations with local comrades on the formation of the Jammu and Kashmir unit of the CPI.

It is to be recalled that so, far the Communist Party had no regular units in Jammu and Kashmir. Individual comrades having affinity with the Party were active first in the National Conference and ater in the Democratic National Conference.

away of a section of them under the leadership of leadership Ram Piara Saraf and Krishan Dev Sethi and their joining the rival Commu-nist Party of sectarian left. splitters set up in Calcutta in October last, comrades who remained loyal to the CPI had been pressing the CPI to set up its units in the state.

coopted to the commit- people. tee. This committee will and guide mass activities. all other secular and pro-It will open an office gressive forces", he said.

and start a weekly paper from Jammu as early as

possible. In a statement to the press following the deci-sion to form the committee, Avtar Singh Malhotra recalled that the situation in Jammu and Kashmir urgently required the unity and cooperation of all se-cular and progressive forces in order to defeat the game of the US imperialists. of llicose Pak rulers and Following the breaking the disruptive manoeuvres of Muslim and Hindu communalists

He appealed to all com-rades to rally behind the organising committee of the CPI and to cooperate in its activities so that a strong Communist organi-sation can be built up to play its due role in the affairs of the state.

"Communists will spare The organising com-. no sacrifice to defend the mittee now formed in-unity and the territorial cludes Hari Saran Dogra, integrity of the state, its Atam Jeet Singh and integration with the rest mittee now formed in-unity and the territorial integrity of the state, its Atam Jeet Singh and integration with the rest Kewal Krishnan from of the country and to pro-Jammu. Comrades from mote the progress and Kashmir will shortly be well being of its working coonted to the commit-

"In this sacred organise Party branches they will join hands with R-Day Celebrated in Soviet Union From Masood All Khan

MOSCOW : The large scale on which India's Republic Day has been celebrated in the Soviet Union, the sincerety of friendly feeling that pervaded these celebrations, and the participation of people of all walks of life and occupa-tions in India's national holiday, is another proof that the Soviet policy of friendship, cooperation, assistance and allsided goodwill towards India has not changed.

reaction, both inside and outside the ruling party. Along with this the economic difficulties and bunglings; the con-tradictory pulls and pushes acting on the government inclining it in HERE is continued apprecia-tion of India's role as a non-aligned country and her reiteration of the policy of peaceful coexist-ence, ber adherance to the cause of complete disarmament, her re-fusal to be hustled into the nuclear on the government inclining this way and that, are closely followed. arms race and the assurances of her government that it shall con-tinue to work for peace and a lessening of international tensions.

While commentators here have while commentators here have sounded the warning note that reaction's pressure tactics and be-hind-the-scene. manoeuvres are-making some beadway in India, there is no over exaggeration of the right pressures But along with friendship and lessening of international tensions. But along with friendship and goodwill towards India, there is also a realistic appraisal of the dangers facing India's progres-sive internal and external poli-tion from the mounting offensive the right pressures. cies from the mounting offensive and intrigues of the rightwing

It is noted that the forces of progress and patriotism which.

## Direction of India's Development

MOSCOW: It has been noted and commented upon MOSCOW: It has been noted and commented upon by well-informed foreign observers and diplomatic circles here that commentaries appearing on Indian developments in Soviet press seem to be in line with the analysis of the Indian situation worked out by the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India.

ovement in India". and the political resolution and other documents orient anti-imperialist forces of the the vanguard of the working-class of India and all the working people of the coun-try to a resolute struggle for eace, democracy, progres

LATIN AMERICA

### •FROM PAGE 16

which are the expression which are the expression of our common ideology, Marxism-Lenin-ism, and do everything possible so that an inviolable unity of prin-ciple would take the upper hand. "In connection with this and in view of the fact that the differ-ences in the form in which they are now discussed inflict harm to the international Communist move-ment, the meeting demands that ment, the meeting demands that ment, the meeting demands that an end be put immediately to public polemics and emphasizes the need for finding proper chan-nels to solve the questions which

the need for finding proper chan-nels to solve the questions which have arisen in the spirit of frater-nity, which should prevail in the relations between the Marxist-Leninist Parties. "At the same time the confer-ence holds that the unity of each party is an indispensable condition for the development of the revolu-tionary process in each country. Consequently, any factional activ-ities, no matter what their source or nature, should be condemned acteorrically. or nature, should be condemned categorically. "The meeting holds that resolute

the unity of the international Com-munist movement. With this aim in view the necessary bilateral and munst movement. With this aim sustements stamped the Tur-in view the necessary bilateral and kish recision as a "purely multilateral meetings and a con-financial issue". Later how-ference or conferences of all the ever, circles in Washington Marvist-Leninist Parties should be

A S was earlier pointed out, and in the defence of the in-PRAVDA described the terests of the working people. recent CPI Congress as "the In an article titled THE most outstanding event in GREAT SIGNIFICANCE OF the development of the pro-gressive movement in India". DEMOCRACE AND LENIN'S IDEAS FOR THE DEMOCRACY AND SOCIA-

anti-imperialist forces of the world including the prole-tariat of the developed coun-gle of the oppressed - peoples with the endigle of the oppressed – peoples with the socialist camp, pointed out that the Marxist Leninist parties had set the aim of "carrying forward to the end the anti-imperialist democratic revolution and preparing the ground for a state of national democracy

nuclear weapons.

mark and Belgium

ject. Before 'Turkey's rejec-

ready refused to okay the

MLF project. Reaction to Turkey's re-buff to the multi-lateral nu-

clear force project show no-table uneasiness among the planners of MLF. Their first

statements stamped the Tur-

openly referred to a psycho-logical loss", and the Ameri-

France, Norway, Den-and Belgium have al-

are fighting for the preservation of the policies of extended in-dustrialisation under the public sector, against corruption, black sector, against corruption, black-market and monopoly control in the interest of the country-are redeeming factors indicative of the awareness of the dangers of the right reaction. PRAVDA, IZVESTIA and all

other papers in Moscow came out on January 26 with long articles marking India's Republic Day. Newspapers noted the great role, played by Nehru in working out the policies of the country; non-alignment, peaceful coexistence and planned economic develop-ment under the under the five-year plans.

ment under the five-year plans. IZVESTIA' publisbed an inter-view to its Delhi, correspondent given by Prime Minister Lal Baha-dur Sbastri in which summing up India's development in the last 15 years, he pointed out the estab-lishment of a democratic system and the country's start on the way to a socialist type of society.

Shastri mentioned the progress in industry and science education etc., and said that for a significant etc., and said that for a significant rise in the standard of living, much faster tempo of development in industry and agriculture was re-quired. The capital investment planned for the next five-year plan surpasses all the three previous plans, he said.

Shastri highly appreciated the sincere friendly relations and co-operation with the Soviet Union and the help rendered to build an industrial base in India. We an industrial base in India. We are very grateful for this coope-ration and hope that it will grow in future in the interest of both countries" he said.

PRAVDA and TZVESTIA com mented on this: "The Soviet peo-ple from the bottom of their hearts share the good feelings of the Indian friends and on the occasion

ance w

'friends. PRAVDA quoted numerous statistics to show India's progress since independence. "Tbis pro-gress", PRAVDA said, "Indians-connect with the progressive side of the internal and external policies of the country which are affirmed in everyday struegle against innestate of national democracy and transition to the non-capitalist path of develop-ment" for the newly-liberat-ed countries and the national "baration struggle." of the intential and of the country which are affirmed in everyday struggle against impe-rialism and local reactionary circles. The people of India strug-gle for strengthening the inde-

pendence of the country, for development of national economy and raising the standard of living of the population. They see the future of their country on the paths of peace", PRAVDA wisbed the Indian people new successes on the road of independent development.

\* \* Indian Republic Day was obmonan Republic Day was ob-served in Moscow in a gala man-ner. A number of schools held the Indian Embassy, held a recep-tion at the Sovietskaya Hotel on meetings, exhibitions and concerts. Similar celebrations were held in The reception was attended by Genadi Voronov, member of the Presidium of the Central Committhe Moscow University where Indian and Soviet students togetee of the CPSU and Head of the

Indian and Soviet students update ther presented programmes. On the eve of the Republic Day a celebration meeting was held in Moscow Friendship House which was attended by members of gov-errment, leading statesmen, scien-tists, artists, representatives of tists, artists, representatives youth, worker etc.

Who Trades with

the reception

Nina Popooa, president of the Union of Sobiet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Rela-

tions with Foreign Countries, Dymachits, Soviet Vice-Premier, Indian Ambassador Kaul, S. A. Dange, Chairman of CPI, Aca-demician Tsitsin, President of

demician Tsitsin, President of the Soviet-Indian Friendship So-ciety and others were in the presidium. Ambassador Kaul, on behalf of

## South Africa ?

R EPORTS have appeared in a number of news-papers recently which give an impression that a number of socialist countries are still continuing a country of socialist countries are still continuing at the pledge of a trade with South Africa, violating the pledge of trade boycott.

The reports, to say the least, were tendencious and highly misleading. They quote figures upto 1963 and do not disclose that since then virtually all the socialist countries barring China, have stopped trading with South Africa. India can also have legitimate pride in this because it was one of the first countries to cut off relations with South Africa.

What these reports also hide is the fact that Westrn Europe's trade with South Africa has been con-Western Europe increased by one per cent in 1962; in 1963 by over 30 per cent and in 1964 by over 20 per cent. rising. Compared to 1961, exports from per cent

Imports also showed a constant rise: 10 per cent in 1962, eight per cent in 1963 and 14 per cent in t 1964.

Expressed in absolute figures, exports from Western Europe to the South African Republic were 4 1,077 million dollars and imports 763 million dollars. The exports to South Africa alone constitute almost one-quarter of Western Europe's total exports to Africa.

NEW YORK TIMES on January 25 disclosed that NEW YORK TIMES on January 25 disclosed with a state US exports to South Africa were up by a whooping 43 43 per cent over 1963. This makes South Africa one 4 of USA's principal trading partners. In fact, based 4 on available figures for the first eight months of 4 1964 South Africa bought close to 40 per cent of all 4. US products sold to Africa.

South Africa's export to USA are currently some 255 million dollars so that the two-way trade between the two countries now stands at 650 million dollars, an increase of 125 million dollars over 1963. Who is therefore aiding the racialist Verwoerd

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Turkey is not just any country. For as an eastern Nato and Western Cento. ington and Bonn, especial-ly as Turkey was regarded

The special engagement f Bonn in this question beof Bonn in this question be-comes clear considering the fact that the West German militarists had very gene-rously supplied weapons to Ankara, All in all financial aid and armament credits of

JANUARY 31. 1965

That the British conservatives would be very happy at the by-election results of Nuneaton (where the Labour majority has been halved) and Leyton (where the Foreign Secretary Gordon Walker has been defeated and since resigned) is understandable.

**F** ORMER Prime Minister Alec-Douglas Home described the results as showing that the coun-try 'is ready for a Tory return'; Ian MaCleod declared: Wilson has met his Waterloo, and so on. The Tory leaders are hoping that the Labour government will now have no guts to push through its steel nationalisation plan 'or any even dynamic norganime. Share steel nationalisation plan or any other dynamic programme. Share prices, particularly of steel, have soared up. on plan for any moramme. Share

Whether the by-election results indicate a clear trend against the Labour government will be clear, in tea days' time when by-elec-tions will be held in Altrincham and Sale constituencies

Whatever be the trend, from the Nuneaton and Leyton results one thing is clear: the leaders of the Labour Party have been makthe Labour Party nave been mak-ing too many concessions to Big Business, and they have not been able to bold the priceline which has been continuously making inroads into personal incomes.

In this lies the main reason why thousands of Labour voters why thousands of Labour voters failed to turn up to cast their ootes. In fact, these results actually reflect not so much triumphs for the Tories as de-feats for the rightwing policy of the Labour leaders.

There is also an element of There is also an element of cynicism on the part of the voters, in these two elections, an attitude of 'I couldn't care less', because the Wilson government has dis-appointed millions by not deci-sively breaking away from the policy the Tory government had been following.

Wilson has not been able to take any sland much different from that taken by the Tory from that taken by the Tory government on major issues like the war in Malaysia, the NATO Nuclear force, the Polaris submarine programme and so on. Both in the national and international planes, the positive aspects of Labour policy have been overshadowed by the acceptive the negatives.

If the results of the coming by-elections show a definite trend ag-ainst the Labour government and indicate a swing in favour of the Indicate a swing in rayour of the Tories, it will be the Labour Party which will be solely res-ponsible for it. If the Tories come back to power in Britain, it will be due to Labour govern-ment's failure to honour people's vishes, for having failed to take clear and devisive stand in the clear and decisive stand in the rest of the people.

The Communist Party of Great Britain has very correctly pointed out the inadequacy of Wilson's out the inadequacy of Wilson's plans. It has suggested a new policy, which requires the Labour government to immediately take steps to Bring down prices, im-prove wages, cut military ex-penditure; cancel all plans for NATO nuclear force, stop colonial war, limit export of capital, increase state control in industry increase state control in industry etc. It is this policy that can help the Labour governments Labour go popular support.

## **USA Denies** Complicity

AST week in these Columns the possible of Burundi Prime Minister Pierre, Ngendandumwe were hinted at.

naval

Rattot: H

BERLIN: Turkey, a member of aggressive Nato with the neighbouring Arab and Cento gave a shock to imperialists by its recent states of the Mediterranean. rejection of the multi-lateral nuclear force. MLF is an Also the latest visit of a Soviet Parliamentary dele-gation to Ankara resulted in American creation to arm the West Germans with

HERE is considerable can news agency UPI laid opposition in the Nato stress on "political side" of itself against the MLF pro- the Turkish moves.

It is also remarkable that the rebuff from Ankara the rebuff from Annale for Bonn is very painful as Turkey had been regarded as a rather firm "ally". This had found its expres-tion in large-scale "aid" sion in large-scale "aid" rendered by Bonn to Tur-

key. For some time now the Turkish foreign policy has been showing trends for a realistic ass essment of the International situation. This became obvious by the desire to establish closer contacts

the reciprocal promise to make efforts to restore the nake good neighbourly relations as they had existed based on From P. Kunhanandan

the policy of peaceful coexistence promoted by Lenin and Ataturk! But due to the cold war and the foundation of Nato. Turkish-Soviet re-

lations deteriorated Although one cannot rush to conclusions after the latest step of Turkey, it is certainly step of THEREY, it is certainly rously supplied weapons i worth watching with interest Ankara. All in all financia Ankara's new foreign policy. aid and armament credits ( "By rejecting the multi-" Bonn since 1957 amounted t lateral nuclear force project nearly 2000 million marks.

government?

NATO MEMBER REBUFFS MLF

Ankara has taken a decision of great momentum at the beginning of the year 1965" says the leading paper of the German Democratic Republic, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

state it is so to say the joint between these two war pact systems. Theerfore nosystems. Theerfore no wonder the mere announcement of the step which has now been taken stirred up a lot of dust in Wash-

loval follower.

It has now been revealed that the murderer of the Prime Minis-ter, who has since been appre-hended, is actually an employee of the US Embassy in Burundi. The US State Department immediately sought to clear itself of any responsibility and declared that the US had nothing to do with this "unfortunate incident." NEW YORK TIMES even quoted what is purported to be a statement of the acting to be a statement of the dating Prime Minister of Burundi which says that no one would suspect America of being impli-cated in the assassination.

The rush of the State Depart-ment to clear itself of the charge by even trying to obtain a good conduct certificate from the actconduct certificate from the act-ing Prime Minister is understand-able. It is painstakingly trying to foist the responsibility of the murder on the leftwing group in Burundi and thereby to create Burundi and thereby to more confusion in Burundi.

This has been the aim of the This has been the aim ' of the Belgians and the Americans ever since the country became inde-pendent and it is worth 'remem-bering in this connection that the murderer is 'reported' to be a member of the Tuts tribe while the late Prime Minister belonged to the Hutu tribe. Belgian and American 'diplomats' are well-known in Burundi for their atknown in Burundi for their at-tempt to play the Tutsi tribe ag-ainst the Hutus.

Notwithstanding the loud denial of the US State Department, of the OS State Department, therefore, there is enough reason to suspect US and Belgian compli-city in the murder of the Burundi Prime Minister- Political assassination is nothing new for the CIA agents. They have been at it for much too long a time.

## Explosive

ing point. The open aggressive acts—bombing and shel-ling by US airforce and the US plan of escalation of war in this area.



Reports are coming in of US planes shot down over Laos and Vietnam teritories and of clashes in South Vietnam itself. The Vientam entropy of Laos has been brought in to take part in this aggressive war. The average daily spending, by the US in South Vietnam has already crossed the mark of 15 lakh dollars. But all this is of no avail to the demand that the coluntary contribution must not be less than 21 million dollars, as if it is naming a ransom figure. USSR has rightly declared that "no one can give for south Vietnam puppet regime is fast crumbling down and the South Vietnam puppet regime is fast crumbling down and the south Vietnam puppet regime is fast crumbling down and the south Vietnam puppet regime is fast crumbling down and the south vietnam puppet regime is fast crumbling down and the south Vietnam trom be less than 21 million dollars, becoming stronger. The American newsmagazine matice not by any outside forces, USA is one of the signatories to this agreement.
These aggressive acts, are clearly in pursuation of the signatories to this greement.
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These aggressive acts, are parations for ubich US president on the signatories to this greement.
These aggressive acts, are parative position of US involvement in South Vietnam from plan for stepping up war president on the signatories to the spending and the changing of the afford sing and the changing of the signatories to this approximation of the signatories to the spending and the changing of the afford sing and the changing of the south Vietnam from the spending and the changing of the afford sing and

clearly in pursuation of the plan for stepping up war pre-parations for which US Presi-dent Johnson has sought an outlay of 500 million dollars from the US Congress.

from the US Congress. The gravity of the situation immediately calls for a reconven-ing of the 14-nation Geneva con-ference, a step which has been demanded by a number of na-tions, This is necessary to enforce the Geneva agreement on the US for putting a stop to its aggressive acts.

people's struggle for liberation is becoming stronget. The American newsmagazine NEWSWEEK published a sche-matic map, which is reprinted alongside, indicating the com-parative position of US involve-ment in South Vietnam from 1961 to 1965. Despite the huge spending and the changing of puppets, more and more areas of South Vietnam are getting out of its control. A certain defeat is staring at the Fentagon bosses and uation staring at the Fentagon bosses and nven- that is why they are racing head-con- long for a finale of this bottom-been less war.

## Quoting the Price

Explosive
S. E. Asia
South Head and Laos, and for a pulling by US airforce and naval forces—in North Vietnam and Laos in complete violation of Geneva Agreements are indicative of the US plan of escalation of war in this area.
The affected countries cannot just watch the US acts of the US acts of the US plan of escalation of war in this area.
The affected countries cannot just watch the US acts of aggression. The guerillas in the streat of the US acts of aggression. The guerillas in the offention of the US acts of the US casts of the US cas the Price the US to bolster its position in the UN where it is gradually finding itself not in a position to impose its dictats. In trying to name its price for avoiding the confrontation in a voting, USA is feigning a strong hand but the deal is clear and there is no chance of its win-

proposal of the Afro-Asian nations of December 30, 1964, and conti-nues its work according to usual

The US insistence to fix up The US insistence to 'fix up' the size of voluntary contribution only proves USSR's charge that USA is trying to paralyse the activities of the United Nations. The artificially-created financial crisis of the UN was clearly in-tended to be used as a lever by the US to bolster its position in the UN where it is gradually

there is no chance of its ning.

### mmmmmm REGRET

Vimla Faruqi is the author of the article "1964: Year of struggle and advance for Indian women" which appeared in our paper dated 24 January. By mistake the author's name was given as Hajrah Beoum\_Editor

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# **REPUBLIC DAY SCENES**



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