

tions of the fifteenth anniversary of the Republic in the capital city of Delhi. The President and the Prime Minister, the defence chiefs, armymen and citizens were celebrating the birth of the Republic, the establishment of the Indian Union, a federation of states. And the people of these states were singing and speaking in the many languages of the Republic in their own state capitals, united in a single federal state though with diverse tongues, dresses, religions, castes and ways of life.

BUT a vast concord of young men, bright budding students, middle-class and partly working-class, people in one state stood aside.

They had declared it a mouning day, the day of liberation struggle from the British imperialism, the day of the Republic, the day of giving parliamentary democracy and the Constitution to the country.

This vast concord was from Tamilnad, that part of Tamilnad which owes political allegiance to the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. And the concord was neither small nor shallow. Its feelings were deep; its wrath was sharp. When bright young men in schools and colleges begin to) feel, they feel very sharply.

They resented the order that from this day on thou shalt be governed in Hindi and nothing but Hindi, whether you understand it or not, like it or not.

In fact, the decision had been of long standing and it did not mean to "impose" or "dominate". But the ways of the bureaucracy, the arrogance of the ruling circles, gave the simple constitutional decision the appearance of the fiat of an imperial decree with a rod. The DMK in Tamilaad has

The DMK in faminad has succeeded for quite some time in capturing the mind of a sizeable section of the intelligentsia and even the toiling people for its disruptive reactionary programme. For historical reasons, its de-

magogy did achieve some success. The DMK made the Republic Day its day of liberation from Hindi imperialism.

They forgot the feelings of the other millions, as much of students, intelligentsia and toiling masses, whose mothertongue is Hindi. They pitted English against Hindi. They did not demand the annihilation of the alten English by their own living, lovely Tamil. They had more anti-Hindi hatred than pro-Tamil love.

But the young fiery souls of the students of Tamilnad had no time to see all that perverted logic of their leaders.

The loss of English meant to them the loss of future careers, services, promotions, honour, Tamil by itself could not guarantee that. Hindi was alien even more than English.

Allied with this, the fifteenth anniversary of the Republic was preceded by rising prices, food scarcity, high fees and costly books, falling real wages, unhappy parents and homes, crowned by a rule of corrupt ministers

Editorial Article

who talk humble before millionaires and hoarders and arrogantly threaten "firm action" against starving people.

Story of short-falls in production, failure of the Plan and threats of more taxes coming next month in the budget, to enrich the rich—such was the picture before the people on the fifteenth anniversary of the Republic.

Frustration and irritation found a cheap, inflammable, partly chauvinistic slogandown with Hindi. And Tamilnad proved fertile ground for it.

True, the agitation died down quickly. True, the DMK leadership only pushed forward its ulterior reactionary aims through it. But, when two young mencan come forward and burn themselves to death on the public square for the slogan and for their own mothertongue, the event cannot be treated lightly. It signified a deep cleacage. An emotion that can make a man burn himself to death and thousands to stand by in admiration and grief is an emotion that can burn even solid thrones.

This has become possible because, the ruling Congress Party leadership has always failed to understand the complications of the language and linguistic states question in our country.

They list all languages in the schedule and call the Republic a federation of several states. But they have failed to understand and act up to the democratic implications of that situation and the principles governing it.

Otherwise, they would not have shot the Telegus and Marathas some years back before giving them their linguistic states. And even now many such problems remain unsolved in various areas.

The ICS bureaucrats and "illiterate" ministers can neither understand nor solve such complicated problems of the rising, newly-independent country with ageold cultures, languages and history. And they would not lend their ear, either, to the democratic masses who know better.

Otherwise how can one explain that even in Parliament you are not allowed to speak in your own monthertongue, that even now there is no simultaneous translation in the languages scheduled in the Constitution in Parliament, despite so much technical advance everywhere?

The DMK could exploit this situation and turn it in favour of their separatist politics to some extent, essentially because the Congress government failed to explain its policy in a manner which would make sense to the entire country.

The Hindi chauvinists pressurised the government spokesmen to make the most provocative statements on the eve of the crucial Republic Day.

Had these statements not been made, had the Madras government not been so provocatively challenging in its attitude to the agitation, the DMK would have had only a small fraction of the response it received.

Had the Prime Minister made some time before the statements he is making now, after the agitation has taken its first toll, that there is no question of "imposing" Hindi, that there would be further mutual consultations, that the whole issue could be reopened, that "nothing new" had happened with the introduction of Hindi as the official language; the situation would not have gone the way it did.

The democratic forces must clear the way out of this disruption.

In each state the need is for an all-out campaign to ensure that English IS REPLACED BY THE LANGUAGE OF THE STATE as the medium of administration and of instruction at all levels, for internal administrative purposes in all government departments, public institutions and law courts.

The struggle inside Tamilnad should not be a struggle between Hindi and English, but a STRUGGLE FOR TAMIL. Such a struggle should be able to unite all true sons and daughters of Tamilnad.

At the same time, the demand must be made for absolutely clear-cut explanations on the questions of all-India competitive examinations and similar matters.

Such examinations MUST BE CONDUCTED IN ALL LAN-GUAGES listed in Schedule VIII of the Constitution (except, of course, Sanskrit which is also in the list).

In Parliament, every MP must have the right to use his own mothertongue, without the present encumbrances' of having to submit an English or Hindi rendering to the Speaker even before the speech is actually delivered.

And on this basis, by agreement and through mutual consultations, English will be GRADU-ALLY REPLACED by Hindi as the medium of communication between the centre and the state governments.

Here again the emphasis must be placed on agreement and on gradualness, and the specific uses of Hindi clearly postulated as above.

The equality of all Indian languages must be repeatedly emphasised, while explaining why. Hindi must be given the task and the place described above.

Only if the democratic movement boldly comes forward with its own views on the language question—bringing to the forefront the necessity for replacing English by the state language in each state—can the disruption of the Hindi and anti-Hindi fanatics be fought back and defeated.

Then alone chauvinism and negative, fiery hatred will cease to find innocent martyrs like the heroic young Rangarajan of Tamilnad, misguided by confused and reactionary leadership.



LUCKNOW: Twentyfive lakhs of rupees! That is the annual loss incurred by the Uttar Pradesh government for a favour bestowed on the Birlas.

The loss is suffered in the supply of electric power to the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation in Mirzapur district, a Birla concern, from the Rihand project.

The UP government is supplying power to the Birla enterprise at 1.99 paise a unit while the actual cost of power generation at Rihand is 2.50 paise a unit.

The Aluminium Corporation thus gets power at below the cost of production, and the government incurs a loss of 0.6 paise a unit.

The total amount of power consumed by the Birla enterprise in a year is 41,71,21,630 units. So the total loss to the state government a year is Rs. 25.03 lakhs,

This is the figure of the actual loss; the real amount of Sucheta's donation to the Birlas is much more. For, no government sup-

plies power to anybody anywhere at cost of generation rates. Many incidental charges as also the profit margin are added to arrive at the selling price. Taking the normal rates of power supply to industries (this is a concessional rate, different from those charged from individual consumers) at five palse, the HAC is standing to gain as much as Rs. 1.30 crores a year.

These are certainly good returns for the investments which the Birlas have made in the form of donations to Congress funds,

No wonder, people say that the Rihand project was planned and executed as a gift to the Birlas at the cost of the state exchequer.



HYDERABAD: The Communists of Andhra are determined to carry forward the great advance that the CPI registered through its historic Seventh Congress. The state executive committee met recently and took a number of important decisions in this connection with the central aim of reorienting and gearing up the Party organisation.

These sub-committees are to

Rajasthan

collectors would

Rout In

Hometown

way too.

election results

options are also compl

available only after the co-

the trend is unmistakable

The Swatantra Party

which had made a specta-cular show in the last gene-ral elections has suffered a serious setback though in

some pockets it has been able to make slight head-

For example, the Swatantra

The

been

Party had swept the polls in the 1962 elections in Dungar-

NDERTAKING a critical re- the organisational sub-committee. Not view of its previous method of functioning, it came to the conclusion that radical changes unions, youth and students, Vielacondbra Party education. conclusion that are called for.

Till now the practice has been of the state council secre-tariat, or some secretaries, rush-ing from one district to another for the purpose of political re-porting and attending to urgent organisational problems at the district level.

While this may have, been necessary in the peculiar condi-tions created by the split in the Party, it had some serious de-fects.

Among these was the failure to activise the executive committee as a whole and to draw it into the work of giving central leadership to the move-ment in Andhra.

Another was the failure to give adequate and timely guidance to the various mass fronts and organisations.

Yet another defect was the A Yet another delett was dis failure to make a proper study of the developments in the economic and political situa-tion in the state so as to give proper, concrete guidance to the MLAs and the Party press.

Spotlight On Defects

Above all, this mode of work reated a sense of total reliance on the state council secretariat on the part of the leadership of different districts, cramping their own initiative and development.

In any event, it was physically impossible for the secretariat to impossible for the sector go from district to district, cept at rather long intervals. district. ex

The state council executive decided to completely change this style of work. It decided to take upon itself as a collective the duty of leading the multi-facet-ted work of the Party, of which guiding the districts would be one.

It decided that it was high time that the CPI in Andhra functioned as the masses expect-ed it to, i.e., as the second party in the state and the chief opposition to the Congress.

The masses expected it not only to expose the misdeeds of the Congress but to advance concrete, positive and alterna tive policies and to emerge as the builder of a vast demo-cratic movement to compel the but That is the which the state Swatantia chief Maharawal Laxman of these alter-

As the first step towards such In that district there are reorientation the executive com-mittee decided to set up various sub-committees. The secretariat as a whole would function as six panchavat samities; Swatantra Party has defeated in all the six.

PAGE TWO

drawn up. It has also been ensured that while secretariat members are to take charge of at least one sub-

committee, they are not to func-tion in more than two. No exe-cutive member is also to be in more than two sub-committees. unions, youth and students, Visalaandhra, Party education, culture, women, peace and friendship organisations; publish-ing house; legislative work etc. Reporting Party Congress

On the basis of their atten-tion to the central work assign-ed to them, in addition to such district responsibilities as they may have, and the regu-larity of their attendance at state executive meetings, once be manned by executive mem-bers, pradesh council members and also by some comrades who are outside these bodies.

Strict rules for the functioning and report back of their work to the executive have also been

a year the state council will review the work of the secre-tariat and make such changes as may be necessary. On the basis of discussions in

the e tariat executive, the stal t has drawn up a state secrenote for reporting on the Party Congress. It has been made avail-able to district leaders as well so that the task of reporting is not made the exclusive responsi-bility of either the secretariat or the executive.

It has to be remembered that Andhra had over 100 delegates at the Party Congress, who can now take up this responsibility thanks to the splendid note that has been prepared.

The executive committee also the important decision to

launch a triple mass campaign in February and March. There is to be a fund drive to collect a targetted Rs. four lakhs

Districts are to allot five per cent of their collections to the state centre.

Simultaneously a drive is to go Simultaneously a unversion of on for the re-registration of Party members and for enrolment of members in the mass organi-ettons. sations.

The triple campaign has been decided upon because experience has shown that the three, tasks has shown that the three are really complementary.

are really complementary. In addition, of course, a big campaign will be initiated to rouse the people of Andhra for material and political sup-port to the Left United Front in Kerala. There is no doubt that the contribution promised from the rostrum of the Party Congress-Rs. 15,000-will be more than fulfilled.

Following the state executive meeting, almost all the sub-committees have held their first meeting and chalked out their plan of work. District councils have also begun meeting.

Reporting back on the Party Congress and implementation of the executive decisions are going on throughout the state.

Geared up by the Party Con-gress and the new organisational orientation, the Communists in Andhra are determined to forge rapidly ahead and win fresh laurels in the battle for nationaldemocratic advance:

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

Swatantra Suffers Setback In Panchayat Elections CPI'S GOOD SHOWING DESPITE THE SPLIT

JAIPUR: Panchayat elections in Rajasthan have secure about 40 per cent shown significant trends. The reactionary forces have suffered a setback in general while the Communist Party has made definite advance despite the blow dealt by the splitters.

In this district the Com-N all about 7,500 sarpan-chas and about 75,000 panchas have been elected all munist Party has made new headway. The Party has size-able strength, being the sinver the state. In some panhayats no nomination papers gle biggest Party in the were received and here the Bichiwada samiti, a wholly Bhill-populated area. The CPI has won 125 out of the 300 nominate the sarpanchas and panchas. panchas. While a clearer picture of would be

In other samities also the Party has won some seats. The Congress, however, has

been able to retrieve its posi-

In parts of Jaipur district, specially the Dausa and Sikaraia areas where the Swatantra Party swept the polls last time, the Congress has been able to

This is also due to the fact that the so-called Kumbhagroup which was the ram dissident group in this region and which in retaliation aligned itself with the Swatantra Party in 1962 has been won over back to the Conwon over back to gress fold.

Congress has been able to back.

votes.

Anart from these notable slidedowns for the Swatan-tra, the Congress has been able to retrieve some of its ground from the Swatantra on the whole in the state.

Not so, however, in parts of Udaipur and Kotah. In Udaipur a young group of Rajputs has been very active and they have made derable headway. consi-

In Kotah the Jan Sangh has been able to tread some new ground specially because the local Jan Sangh leadership is of the Konadi Thikana, a very important feudal household of this

After the cooptions there lo will be elections of the pra-dhans of the samities There will in all be about 232 pradhans. The elections of the pradhans will make the picture clear

Congress Majority

Indications, however, are that the Congress will secure more than 60 per cent of the pradhans. This means quite a lot more as compared to what the Congress got in the last general elections or even in the last panchayat elections which took place three years back

The Communists have in these elections not only maintained their position but have made some new gains. In Beawar tahsil, gains. In Beawar Raipur tahsil and in Dun garpur area as a whole the Party has made considerable gains.

The split in the Party engineered by the 'leftists' has meant a loss in strength, specially in the Sikar-Jhunjunu belt where the Party had manned panchayat sami tis last time.

In these districts the rival Communists have been ac-tive, though the results are somewhat confusing. Some of their veterans have

However, apart from the due to this deflection in other areas the Communists have been able to advance position. their

An overall estimate shows that the Communist Party has secured about 350 pan-chayats which means about 5 per cent of the panchayats in the state.

This strength has its significance mainly because this is the strength despite the split; and moreover this is the "biggest" single group as far as the left parties are concerned.

The SSP and other left elements have even less strength in the rural area. FEBRUARY 7, 1965 HE Central Secretariat of the Communist Party of India records its emphatic protest against the allocation by the Chief Election Com-CPI missioner of the hammer and sickle crossed with a of the star as the symbol rival Communist Party

This decision of the Chief Rection Commissioner clearly violates the principles and precedents hitherto followed in the matter of the alloca tion of election symbols.

The Central Secretariat regrets that the Chief Elec-tion Commissioner should have thought fit to reject objections raised by our Party and to stick to his deci-

The crossed hammer and sickle was denied as the election symbol for the Commu-nist Party of India before the

first general elections on the The crossed ham ner and ground that inter alia it is the emblem of the Party. sickle is displayed in the Flag of the CPI as also in that of certain other political parties That position still remains because this continues as ever and mass organisations. the Party's emblem. It cannot now be made an



government. The meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held in New Delhi on January 28 was remarkable for the tycoons' threats and open hlackmail

TO

The leader of the crusade was no other than J.R.D. Tata. This millionaire (groaning under the terrible "tax burden" he has to bear!) declared that "in his 40 vears of public life, he could not recall a period which was characterised by such universal gloom, despondency and uncertainties as the present period".

Gloom for whom? Despondency and uncertainty for whom? Tata was talking of the gloom of the monopolists! Evidently the rapacious jaws of the tiger want still more human meat. The loot is not enough for the hottomless wells which are the tycoons' pockets.

Tata said he was "not trying to plead with the Finance Minister on the eve of the budget, but only wanted to emphasise that countries like the USA, Britain, Germany and Japan had profited by tax reduction and such a gesture had helped the industry rally confidence".

No one need make the mistake of thinking that the worthy monopolist was asking for the taxes on the common people to be reduced: far from it; he was pleading for "relief" for himself and his ilk-"relief" which quite obviously would result in the burden being transferred to the already over-burdened working masses.

K. K. Birla. K. P. Goenka and all the rest joined the chorus. The refrain remained the same: let the monopolists fatten more; reduce the taxes on them.

Birla said "not only should taxation be reduced both at corporate and individual levels, but the present blackening of the image of the businessman should end". He went further to condemn the raids on tax evaders and had the temerity to describe these belated and half-hearted action as those of a "police state".

The threats and blackmail were very much present: if the government did not respond favourably to the monopolists' demands, they would sabotage the Plan by all possible means.

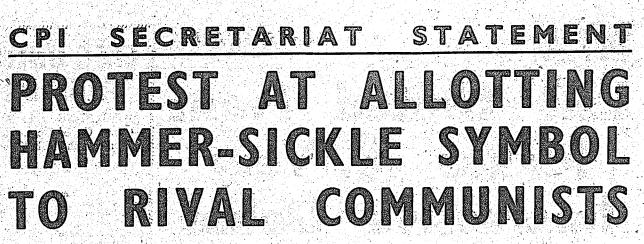
There is nothing surprising about Big Business launching its pre-budget campaign. The question is: what will be the reaction of the government to the pressure that have begun with the Tata-Birla "cru-sade" in the Central Advisory Council?

It is time the democratic forces launched their own pre-budget campaign-for the lifting of the burdens on the masses and for an offensive against the monopolists.

(January 31)

tions and win a majority. region. come out in a majority.

This group made a determined effort in this election with the result that in Jaipur district, which was Swatan-tra's biggest stronghold, the



0 I) -

election symbol of a newly-formed political party.

The allocation of the cro ed hammer and sickle as the symbol of the rival Commu-nist Party cannot but give rise to widespread confusion among the voters at the time of actual voting.

Because of illiteracy, vast number of voters, while re-cording their votes, identify the candidates of their choice by the symbols they use.

Ever since its incention the Ever since its inception incorrespondent since its incorrespondent since the emblem of the Communist Party of India as it has displayed in the Party's

For many years the star also featured in the Flag in the same position in which it is now placed in the elec-tion symbol now given to the rival Communist Party.

Thus the masses have been accustomed to associate this crossed hammer and sickle with the Communist Party of India for forty years now.

Tinder the circumstances. many supporters of our Party who guide themselves at the time of voting by election

symbols may think that by voting for the crossed ham-mer and sickle and star they voting for the candidate of our Party, that is, the Com nunist Party of India.

It goes without saving that the confusion created by the decision of the Chief Election the Commissioner is bound to seriously prejudice our Party and mislead very large num-ber of the voters not only to the detriment of our Party but also to that of fair elec-

The Chief Election Commissioner has been wholly wrong and indeed unfair to his own high office in placing the Communist Party of India in this patently disadvan-tageous and unjust position.

The allocation of this sym The allocation of this sym-bol to the rival Communist Party is not even in confor-mity with the guidling prin-ciple that the different candi-dates should be given differ-ent symbols.

The symbol now given to the rival Communist Party has very material likeness to the symbol of our Party which has been in use ever since the Constitution into force. oam

Both the Parties have in common a sickle in their election symbols and the sickle equally dominates in either. This certainly defles the above mentioned princi-

By allocating the present symbol to the rival Commu-nist Party the Chief Election Con has clearly nterfered with and encroa ched upon the election symbol of our Party and its distinctiveness to the preserva-tion and safeguarding of which our Party is beyond question entitled.

Further, this misconceived, unwise and unfair decision of the Chief Election Commissioner cannot but come in the way of the proper conduct of the elections to ensure which is admittedly a constitutional obligation of the Election

The Communist Party of India cannot on any account reconcile to this grave in-justice and damage done to it and indeed to the people and the electorate.

The Central Secretariat of the CPI most carnestly urges upon the Chief Election Com-missioner to take into ac-count all political and practical aspects of the matter and reconsider and change this infortunate decision.

The introduction and use of symbols in our elections is meant not to create confu-sion, much less prejudice and harm any particular party.



JAIPUR: There has been little improvement in the him when he met the Congress d and price situation in Rejacthan despite all the steps leaders of the state in an informal food and price situation in Rajasthan despite all the steps taken by the state and the central governments. Irregular stocks and supply position in the government-approved shops has only helped in the instability of the situation and spiralling of prices, reports IPA.

ALL that the state government could do was to legalise educed supply.

The quota of wheat was fixed at three and half kilos per head per week: But this was sudden-ly reduced at Jaipur to two and half kilos and at other places to one kilo.

This situation led the people to agitate which forced the local authorities to ask for more supply. Finally the quota at all places intwo kilos per head per week.

The people were not satisfied with this. The inregular and un-certain supply of foodgrains fur-ther created a situation of panic and people frantically tried to secure whatever they can get.

Many sections of the urban population have been forced to change over to coarse grains and at least for part of the

month they have to conse bajra or other coarse grains instead of wheat.

The supply position of the poorer peasantry, in those areas where even in the rural areas the staple food is wheat, is causing concern.

In Alwar and Bharatpur de-mand for cheap grains in the rural areas is increasing.

Besides making these cuts the only other thing the government has done is to ask the centre for imports of wheat.

Recently when Union Food: Minister C. Subramaniam came to Johner for the annual function of the Agricultural College, Rajas-than Food Minister Nathuram Mirdha and Chief Minister Sukhadia met him and tried, to press him to increase the quota of sup-ply of imported wheat. The same demand was made to

meeting of the PCC executive. All they said was that the reduction of the central quota from 50,000 tons to 15,000 tons is the cause of this utter dislocation.

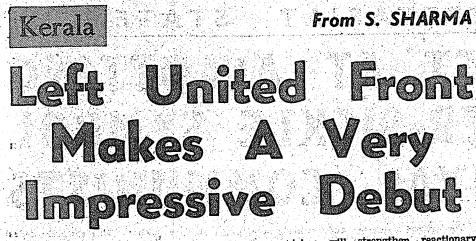
Subramaniam tried to impress on them the need for energetic measures to lay hands on the stocks of the local crop. But the insistent demand was to increase the quota.

Finally he gave a general assurance that depending on the stock position he would "try" to increase the quota to half of the original. This means that even if the assurance material-ises the supply would be only 25,000 tons per month.

This means that the position will hardly improve inless steps are taken to unearth and secure the local produce which lies core-nered in the hands of the hoarders.

hoarders. The major part of the hoarded wheat lies in the villages where the traders have achieved a col-lusion with the rich peasant from whom they have purchased the grain at a high price but kept the stocks in the villages themselves.

PAGE THREE



TRIVANDRUM: The Left United Front comprising of the Communist Party of India, the RSP and pro-gressive independents has issued its election manifesto United Front so as to ensure and also released the first list of its candidates. In both these, the United Front has forestalled the other parties preparing for the election contest and has given a positive and politically hopeful lead to the voters of Kerala, who otherwise have a most confusing pattern of party alignments and arrangements thrust on them by unscrupulous politicians.

administration, free from cor-ruption and responsive to the wishes of the common the wishes of the common ducht events piorea, and people backed by a list of were not inspired by a genu-good candidates in whom the electorate could trust and who have behind them years a fraternal party. of service in the people's cause has necessarily given a preshas necessarily given a pres-tige and a purposeful tone to the call of the United cont to the people of Kerala in this election-defeat the Congress and defeat the com-munal reactionary combine. The bourgeois press has been quick to recognise this, not out of any goodwill.

The Best Candidates

Thus the MATHRUBHUMI from Kozhikode could write: "As far as the Communists of Kerala are concerned, the andidates' list published by list published by the Right Communists is their best. They have also published their election mani-festo. Many of the leaders who from the very inception of the Communist movement have worked for it steadfastly are among their candidates".

Indeed, among the 84 names so far announced are many veterans of the freedom movement in Mala-bar and Travancore-Cochin as well as pioneers of the working class, kisan and teachers movements who teachers movements carried the message of so-cialism and the Red Flag to the people of Kerala; the best of the Communist and RSP leaders are among Forward

been formerly members of Le-gislative Assemblies; three of em are former members of Parliament; four are former Communist ministers and two had been Speakers. Such had been Speakers, bud names as T. V. Thomas, R. Sugathan, K. P. Gopalan, T. K. Divakaran, V. Gangadha-ran, P. T. Punnose, N. E. Balaram, E. P. Gopalan and T. C. Narayanan Nambiar are wellknown throught are Kerala

The election manifesto of the United Front released on January 26 is the result of prolonged consultations am-ong representatives of the left parties and progressive endents

PAGE FOUR

A clear-cut programme for the rival Communist rates a clean, honest and good too had taken a leading part administration, free from cor-responsive to last moment. But as subse-too the consultations till the last moment. But as subsequent events proved, they

> Their election strategy, decided at their Alleppey conference, was to strive for a Left United Front with two a Lett officed Front with two main reservations; one that their agreement with the Muslim League should be maintained and secondly, by such agreements and arra-ngements, the representation of the CPI in the Assembly should be kept at the minimum.

More than "uncompro More than "incompro-mising opposition" to the Congress, which they pa-rade so much outside, they in their hearts were moti-vated by an insane hatred of the CPL. This logically has led them into the embrace of the Muslim League and the so-called "rebel" Congress, a notorious den of reactionaries.

In a series of meetings ad-irressed by leaders of the Left Adjustments United Front, the programme of the Front has been ex-plained to the electorate. As plained to the electorate, As the campaign of the United Front has gathered momen-tum, the response from de-mocratic sections of people to the United Front has increa-

Look

More and more people have As many as 29 of them have come to realise that only the een formerly members of Le- Left United Front is sincerely interested in giving a posi-tive and correct lead to the state, poised to defeat the Congress in this election.

> The United Front has appealed to the electorate to think in terms not of com-munal or other considerations but in terms of general ad-vance and well-being of the people of the state for which it has placed before them: a programme and a principled election strategy.

At the same time leaders of the United Front have also appealed to the rival Communist Party to give up their wrong election politics which

and communal forces and to come back into the Left United Front so as to ensure certain victory for the pro-gressive forces, for the unity of left parties.

Plans

Meanwhile, the rival Communists have announced they will contest as many as 72 seats with their official candidates. For the rest of the seats they have worked out adjustments with tre Muslim adjustments with tre Musim League, the SSP and the KTP. As the full story of Namboo-diripad's sell-out is getting revealed, it is becoming clear that it is the Musim League and even Congress that are going to gain from his elec-tion strategy and splitting of left votes.

Namboodripad has cor ceeded as many as eight sure seats of Communists to the League or pro-Lea-gue independents. Thus in such constituencies as Cranganore against E. Gopala-krishna Menon, in Canna-nore against K. P. Gopalan and in Gurnvayur against K. P. Gopalakrishnan, Lea-gue independents with the support of the rival Com-munists and Kerala Congress will be fighting the CPI.

Ready For

It is reported that Nam-boodripad has given the call to his followers and his new allies to defeat prominent CPI candidates at any cost! Simultaneously, Namboodiri-pad's refusal to join the United Front has resulted in rival Communist candidates coming into head-on clash with the candidates of the Left United Front.

The United Front leaders have made it clear that they are prepared to give up any of their seats to the rival Communist Party with the sole view of defeating the Congress and they want the same approach from the rival Communists also.

But Namboodiripad has banged the door against any such adjustment by stating that such adjustments can be thought of only with re-gard to seats outside his commitments to the Muslim League, SSP and KTP.

This attitude of Namboo diripad has already created confusion and resentment

NEW AGE

* On Page 17

CANDID	first list of
convenor of the LUF, K	umbalath Sha
TRIVANDRUM DISTRIC	T V. Thankay
1. Parassala 2. Neyyattinkara	Ianardanan
3. Kovalam 4. Nemom	M. P. Krisl K. V. Sure T. A. Maje
4. Nemom 5. Varkala	T. A. Maje G. Gopinatl
6. Vamanapuram 7. Aryanad	M. Sambasi
8. Nedumangad 9. Kazhakkoottam	N. N. Pano M. K. Sada
QUILON DISTRICT	
-10. Krishnapuram 11. Kundara	P. Unnikris R. S. Unni
12. Chathanoor	R. S. Unni P. Ravindra E. Chandra
13. Kottarakkara 14. Chadayamangalam	V. Gangadh
14. Chadayamangalam 15. Punalur 16. Konni	K. Krishna P. R. Mad
17. Adoor	P. Ramalin P. C. Adic
18. Pathanapuram (Res.) 19. Kunnathur (Res.)	K. Chandra
20. Ranni 21. Pathanamthitta	N. N. Sada Ananda Da
22. Quilon	Ananda Da T. K. Diwa J. Chitharar
23. Iravipuram KOTTAÝAM DISTRICT	ງ. ບານເມລະສະ
24. Kottayam	P. Bhaşkara
25. Changanacherry 26. Puthupally	K.G.N. Na P. T. Punn
27. Vaikom	P. S. Sreen
28. Peermede (Res.) 29. Udumpanchola	M. M. Sun K. T. Jaco
30. Kaduthuruthi 31. Kanjirappally	Varghese M
32. Palai	P. P. Verg V. T. Tho
83. Poonjar	V. I. Saha
ALLEPPEY DISTRICT 34. Aroor	C. G. Sada
35. Shertallay	K. R. Swa S. Kumaran
36. Mararikulam 37. Alleppey	T. V. Thou
38. Ambalapuzha 39. Haripad	R. Sugatha Ramakrishn
40. Mavelikkara 41. Thiruvalla	N. Gopala G. P. Tam
42. Kallooppara	P. C. Luko R. Sankaran
43. Chengannoor 44. Aranmula	Thengamam
45. Pandalam (Res.) 46. Kayamkulam	Thengamam P. K. Ragi N. S. Pani
ERNAKULAM DISTRICT	
47. Mattancherry 48. Narakkal	T. M. Abo Mannali Vi
49. Vadakkekara	K. A. Bala
50. Paroor 51. Kunnathunad (Res.)	N. Sivan F P. K. Kodi P. K. Ibra
52. Ankamali 53. Ernakulam	P. K. Ibra T.C.N. M
54. Muvattupuzha	N. Parames
TRICHUR DISTRICT	W D D-11
55. Manalur 56. Ollur	K. P. Prab V. V. Rag
57. Kodakara 58. Irinjalakuda	P. S. Nam P. K. Chat
59. Mala	P. K. Chat K. A. Tho
60. Cranganore 61. Wadakkancherry	E: Gopalak M. Bhaskar B. R. Kesa
62. Chelakkara	B. R. Kesa
PALGHAT DISTRICT 63. Alatur	C. V. Mad
64. Coyalmannam (Res.)	K. V. Nara P. Balachar
65. Kollengode 66. Mannarghat 67. Perintalamanna	A. N. Yust
67. Perintalamanna 68. Sreekrishnapuram	C. S. Geor Kongasseri
69. Ottapalam 70. Pattambi	M. P. Kun E. P. Gopa
CALICUT DISTRICT	cop
71. Badagara	M. Kumara
72. Meppayur 73. Kozhikode I	M. K. Kur H. Manjun
74. Kozhikode II 75. Beypore 76. Tirurangadi	E. C. Bha P. Koruji
76. Tirurangadi 77. Kondotti	Haji Koyak Nadukandy
77. Kondotti CANNANORE DISTRICT	
78. Hosdurg	K. Madhav
79. Nileshwar 80. Cannanore	K. Kunhika K. P. Gop
81. Taliparamba	A. K. Podu T. C. Nara N. F. Bala
82. Irikkur 83. Koothuparamba 84. Edakad	N. E. Bala P. Yeshoda
84. Edakad	1. 1csnoda

EFT UNIT	FED FRON	
CAMUIUA	NTES LIST	the
OLLOWING is the f	irst list of candidates of cleased on January 28 by mbalath Shanku Pillai.	the the
nvenor of the LOF, Ku	mparatii Shanku Tingi	
RIVANDRUM DISTRICT 1. Parassala	V. Thankayya Isrordanan Nair	(CPI) (CPI)
2. Neyyattinkara 3. Kovalam	Janardanan Nair M. P. Krishnankutty K. V. Surendranath	(Ind.) (CPI)
4. Nemom 5. Varkala	T. A. Majeed G. Gopinathan Nair	(CPI) (RSP)
8. Vamanapuram 7. Aryanad	G. Gopinathan Nar M. Sambasivan N. N. Pandarathil	(CPI)
8. Nedumangad 9. Kazhakkoottam	N. N. Pandaratnii M. K. Sadanandan	(CPI) (CPI)
UILON DISTRICT	P. Unnikrishna Pillai	(CPI)
0. Krishnapuram 1. Kundara	R. S. Unni P. Ravindran	(RSP) (CPI)
2. Chathanoor 3. Kottarakkara	E. Chandrasekharan Nair	(CPI)
4. Chadayamangalam 5. Punalur	V. Gangadharan K. Krishna Pillai	(Ind.) (CPI)
6. Konni 7. Adoor	P. R. Madhavan Pillai P. Ramalingam	(CPI) (CPI)
8. Pathanapuram (Res.) 9. Kunnathur (Res.)	P. C. Adichan K. Chandrasekhara Sastry	(CPI) (RSP)
0. Ranni 1. Pathanamthitta	N. N. Sadanandan Ananda Das	(CPI) (Ind.)
2. Quilon 3. Iravipuram	T. K. Diwakaran J. Chitharanjan	(RSP) (CPI)
OTTAŸAM DISTRICT	D DLal	/رسەر/
4. Kottayam 5. Changanacherry	P. Bhaşkaran Nair K. G. N. Namboodiripad	(CPI) (CPI)
6. Puthupally 7. Vaikom	P. T. Punnoose P. S. Sreenivasan	(CPI) (CPI)
8. Peermede (Res.) 9. Udumpanchola	M. M. Sundaram K. T. Jacob	(CPI) (CPI)
0. Kaduthuruthi 1. Kanjirappally	Varghese Moothedan P. P. Verghese	(CPI) (RSP)
2. Palai 3. Poonjar	P. P. Verghese V. T. Thomas V. I. Sahadevan	(Ind.) (CPI)
LLEPPEY DISTRICT		
4. Aroor 5. Shertallay	C. G. Sadasivan K. R. Swaminathan	(CPI) (CPI)
6. Mararikulam 7. Alleppey	S. Kumaran T. V. Thomas	(CPI) (CPI)
8. Ambalapuzha 9. Haripad	R. Sugathan Ramakrishna Pillai	(CPI) (Ind.)
0. Mavelikkara 1. Thiruvalla	N. Gopala Kurup G. P. Tampi D. J. Jahor	(CPI) (CPI)
2. Kallooppara 3. Chengannoor	P. C. Lukose R. Sankaranarayanan Tamp	(CPI)
4. Aranmula 5. Pandalam (Res.)	Thengamam Balakrishnan	(CPI) (CPI)
6. Kayamkulam	P. K. Raghavan N. S. Panikkar	(RSP)
RNAKULAM DISTRICT 7. Mattancherry	T. M. Aboo	(CPI)
18. Narakkal 19. Vadakkekara	Mannali Viswanathan K. A. Balan	(CPI)
0. Paroor 1. Kunnathunad (Res.)	N. Siyan Pillat	(CPI) (CPI)
52. Ankamali 53. Ernakulam	P. K. Kodiyan P. K. Ibrahim Kutty T.C.N. Menon	(CPI) (CPI)
4. Muvattupuzha	N. Parameswaran Nair	(CPI)
BICHUR DISTRICT	K. P. Prabhakaran	(CPI)
56. Ollur 57. Kodakara	V. V. Raghavan	(CPI (CPI)
i8. Irinjalakuda i9. Mala	P. S. Namboodiri P. K. Chathan K. A. Thomas	(CPI) (CPI)
0. Cranganore 1. Wadakkancherry	E. Gopalakrishna Menon M. Bhaskara Menon	(CPI (CPI
2. Chelakkara	B. R. Kesavan	(CPI)
ALGHAT DISTRICT 3. Alatur	C. V. Madhavan	(CPI)
34. Coyalmannam (Res.) 35. Kollengode	K. V. Narayanan P. Balachandra Menon	(CPI (CPI
36. Mannarghat 37. Perintalamanna	A. N. Yusuf C. S. George	(CPI (CPI
8. Sreekrishnapuram	Kongasseri Krishnan M. P. Kunchu	(CPI (CPI
9. Ottapalam 0. Pattambi	E. P. Gopalan	(CPI
ALICUT DISTRICT 1. Badagara	M. Kumaran	. (CPI
1. Badagara 2. Meppayur 3. Kozhikode I	M. K. Kunhiraman M. K. Kunhiraman H. Manjunatha Rao	(CPI (CPI
4. Kozhikode II	E. C. Bharathan	(CPI (CPI
5. Beypore 6. Tirurangadi 7. Kondotti	P. Koruji Haji Koyakunhi Naha Nadukandu Mohamed Kow	(CPI
7. Kondotti CANNANORE DISTRICT	Nadukandy Mohamed Koy	י נטרו
78. Hosdurg 9. Nileshwar	K. Madhavan K. Kunhikannan	(CPI (CPI
30. Cannanore	K. P. Gopalan A. K. Poduval	(CPI (CPI
31. Taliparamba 32. Irikkur 23. Kasthunaramba	T. C. Narayanan Nambia	(CPI
33. Koothuparamba 34. Edakad	N. E. Balaram P. Yeshoda	(CPI (CPI

Statement By CPI Central Secretariat on Kerala Elections

The Central Secretariat of the Communist Party the CPI fully shares the view of India has broadly reviewed the situation concerning the forthcoming general elections in Kerala. The Se-cretariat notes that there do exist great possibilities for

the defeat of the Congress in the state and for the for-

shape.

have time and again been rival communist Party should sought to be thwarted by not have seen its way to communal forces and by accept this principled, demo-their varied alignments na- cratic approach and join turally now look forward to hands with the CPI, RSP and a clean break from the past which will give the state a stable and democratic gov-ernment on the one hand, and curb the forces of com-munalism and right reac-tion on the other

The Central Secretariat of the CPI fully shares these sentiments and expectations of the people of Kerala and attaches the greatest im-portance to their fulfilment.

It is plain enough for all to see that only a united front of all leftist parties and progressive forces can bring about the sure defeat of the about the sure dereat of the Congress and put the reactionary communal forces such as represented by the rebel Congress and the Mus-lim League on the run. Only such a front can usher in a stable ment, democratic govern-.

No Two

Such a defeat of the Congress at the hands of the democratic forces in Kerala will not only open up new prospects for its people to go forward but will at the same time give a fitting answer to the misule and mounting failures of the Congress regime in the country as a whole. It will give a new impetus as well as assurance of suc-cess to the mass struggles all over the land for a bet-ton life

But it has to be borne in mind that unless alongside the defeat of the Congress the defeat of the Congress, forces of communalism and right reaction outside it are effectively rebuffed, Kerala-can neither have a democra-tic nor a stable government. Experience of this state has more than once brought more than once brochome this bitter truth.

While striving for breaking While striving for breaking the monopoly of power of the Congress, our Party, as is well known, never overlooks the imperative need for routing the forces of communalism and right reaction. The pe-culiar situation in Kerala today in which comm

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for the unity of all demo-cratic and left forces. The Central Secretariat of the CPI is driven to the irresistible conclusion that this unfortunate attitude on their part really lies at the

Democrats Disappointed

This has understandably disappointed all those who wish well of the people of

nanus with the CPJ, RSP and progressive independents in forging a united front which not only the people of Kerala but the democratic forces throughout the country so anxiously desire to take share

The Central Secretariat of such a front, given the principled, democratic approach

in facing the challenge of the Kerala election. From the public utter-

of all who think that maximum possible mutual accom-modation should be made as the defeat of the Congress in the state and for the for-mation of a progressive democratic government. THE people of Kerala who have been so badly let scores all the more the ur-while fighting for ending the down by years of Congress gency of this basic approach. to strivings and aspirations have time and again been sought to be thwarted by not have seen its way to communal forces and by accept this principled demobetween the left and pro-

Essence of Reaction

The rebel Congress calling itself Kerala Congress, it should be noted, is also com-prised of rabid reactionary and communal forces and it the CPI is of the view that has exposed itself as the most there is no insurmountable unprincipled instrument of obstacle in the creation of reaction.

can only go to strengthen the forces of reaction both outside and within the Congress and pave the way for future unprincipled compro-mises, and alignments in order to prevent the demo-cratic united front from arces of EMS Namboodi- future unprin ripad of the rival Com- mises, and munist Party, it would order to prev however appear that he cratic united and his party attach great- forming a go

SWELL KERALA **ELECTION FUND**

The Left United Front in Kerala has opened its election campaign with largely attended meetings.

From all over the country democratic masses are sending support in the form of contributions to the election fund.

The Andhra state council of the CPI has already donated one jeep which is on its way to Kerala.

The first instalment of the five thousand rupees promised by the Central Headquarters Branch of the CPI has already been sent.

In other states collections have begun. In Punjab, every member of the state council has taken a per-sonal quota for collections to the Kerala Election Fund of the CPL.

Rush your contributions and collections to

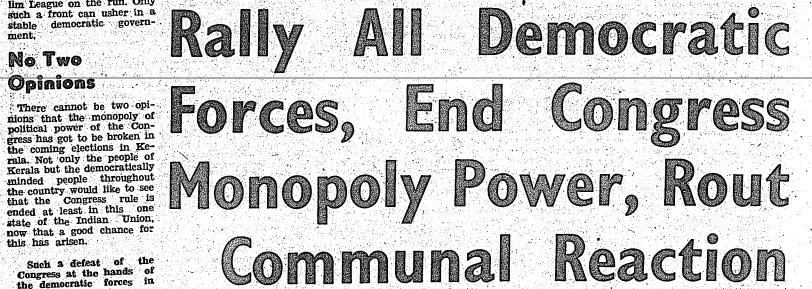
C. Achutha Menon.

Secretary.

Kerala State Council of the CPL Trivandrum.

defeat not only of the Con-gress but also of the rebel Congress-Muslim League axis in the coming election is essential. The success of this axis defeat not only of the Con-

Only thus can the demo-cratic forces within Kerala be fully roused and mobilised for the election battles ahead In view of 14.



root of their break from the Left United Front

situation in Kerala' is now port of the demotration of happily such that the ques-tion of principles apart, even try drawn and harnessed for for an assured electoral de-our cause. The electoral fight feat of the Congress the left now facing Kerala is emi-parties in the state do not nently one that concerns the need any understanding or country's entire democratic adjustments whatsoever with movement. communal or reactionary forces.

By themselves the left democratic forces are strong enough to defeat the strong enough to defeat the Congress and win a firm majority of the seats if only they unite and pull their weight together. This bright noteworthy feature in the present political landscape of Kerala makes the attitude of the rival Communist Party all the more strange and incom-prehensible.

NEW AGE

er importance to the under-standing and adjustments with the Muslim League than to the supreme need Moreover, the political and the sympathy and sup-port of the democratic opi-nion in the rest of the coun-tion of principles apart, even try drawn and harnessed for

Reconsider Your Step!

The Central Secretariat of The Central Secretariat of CPI fully supports the appeal of the United Front Com-mittee to the rival Commu-nist Party for reconsidering their present stand and for joining the Left United Front to assume their share of res-Kerala and want to see the democratic cause triumph. The hearts of those who want the return of a Congress gov-ernment in Kerala or the accession of strength of com-munal and reactionary forces are of course gladdened. The Central Secretariat of The Central Secretariat of The Central Secretariat of the critic cause for working for the source for the the source of source of source of source of the public commitment of all democratic and progressive forces for working for the the source of the source of source of source of source of the source of source of source of the source of the source of source of the source of the source of source to assume their share of res-

of the people and the great opportunity before the de-mocratic forces, the Central Secretariat of the CPI fer vently hopes that even at this late hour fresh efforts will be made by all con-cerned in order to bring about such unity and go into the election battle on the basis of such united front.

Whatever the difficulties, the democratic forces have to be rallied to the maximum possible extent against the Congress as well as the inglorious rebel Congress-Muslim League axis in this gene-ral election in the state.

It is the bounden duty of all to face the election with the utmost vigour and con-fidence and exert the best fidence and exert the best endeavours with the perspec-tive before them of a demo-cratic victory worthy of the brave and fighting people of Kerala

(January 24)

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BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: The All-India Trade Union Congress and the Port, Dock and Waterfront Workers' Federation of India have demanded that the Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers should recommend a "quantum of interim relief equivalent to a 25 per cent increase in the existing relief equivalent to a 25 per cent increase in the existing wages (basic and dearness allowance)".

THE memorandum on interim relief submitted by the Fède-ration and the AITUC contained the following pointer following points:

The demand for wage revi-sion for the port and dock workers is several years old. At the 15th Indian Labour Conferthe 15th Indian Labour Conter-ence, it was agreed that wage boards to fix fair wages should be set up for ports and docks, besides other industries and sec-tors. It has taken seven years for the government to constitute the wage board in this sector and the government of wage reviwage board in this sector and thus the question of wage revi-sion and fixation of fair wages is heavily in arrears.

It is certainly a welcome step that under the terms of referthat under the terms of refer-ence, the board has been enjoined upon to submit an interim report recommending immediate relief to the port and dock workers. We are placing before the board cer-tain important points in this res-pect and we trust that the board would consider them care-fully and recommend interim relief and thus partly mitigate the present difficulties faced by he port and dock workers.

The employees in the major port trusts and DLB offices, although they are not directly government employees, had their wages fixed and fitted into the scales of pay recommended by tes fixed and fitted into the es of pay recommended by Second Pay Commission in

The stevedoring workers under dock labour board, stevedors and have shipping companies, etc., have not received the benefits of wage revision in terms of the recom-mendation of the Second Pay

Retrograde Principles

But the principles of wage fixation evolved by the Second Pay Commission were extremely retrograde; they caused immense dissatisfaction among the central faction among the central nent employees themselves to their all-India strike leading to the in July 1960.

Moreover, it has recently been proved that the basis of minimum ware front minimum wage fixation as adopted by the Second Pay Commission was unscientific, and hence grossly inaccurate and unfair to the employees.

For instance, it will be recall-ed that the Second Pay Commis-sion did not accept the norms of need-based wages recommend-ed by the 15th Indian Labour Conference and had evolved its own norms of a diet with a caloric value of 2,600, i.e., 100 calories less than the tripartite

Moreover, the Pay Commission had recommended a vegetarian diet, the cost for which was necessarily lower. The Second Pay Commission calculated the of two principal meals at 56 paise only.

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at 163 points. Moreover, it has now been officially conceded that the all-India index can be deemed to be faulty at least to the extent of eight points (it was on this basis that ad hoc rise in DA over and above the sliding scale formula was given to the employees in the banking and insurance sectors, wide the tripartite agreement in The norms of nutritional re-quirements on which the Second Pay Commission relied have now been proved to be wrong by the experts of the National Nutrition Advisory Committee. The experts recommended that for the pur-poses of wage fixation, the re-quirement per working class family should be calculated and this was arrived at as follows: the banking and insurance sectors, vide the tripartite agreement in banking industry dated August 18, 1964, and the bipartite agree-ment of the Life Insurance Cor-poration dated December 26, 1964.) Thus, the October 1964 index should be deemed to be this was arrived at as follows: 2816 calories Worker 2150 " Wife Children

not 163 but 171.

day.

Interim

Relief

be adequate to:

Therefore, what is imme-diately required to provide relief on DA will be to the tune of 26 points of the All-India Consumer Price Index till October 1964. The price

the obtained in the provident of the shown, any declining trend since then; on the other hand, things are getting dearer every

The real wages of the emplo

(i) Age Group 0-5 1230 " (ii) Age Group 0-14 2010 "

8206 calories

Family Needs

Total

Therefore, the requirement per family was taken as 8206 calories per day or say, "about 2750 calo-ries per day per adult consump-tion unit". The diet schedule appended to the report by the yees have been steadily declining as a result of this totally inadequate compensation granted for the rise in the cost of living since appended to the report by the National Nutrition Advisory Com-mittee was of a balanced diet, 1959 non-vegetarian.

non-vegetarian. The Second Pay Commission had worked out its norms of nutritional requirements on the assumption that the central go-vernment employee is a 'seden-tary' worker. This basic assump-tion was itself incorrect since tary worker. This basic assump-tion was itself incorrect since the bulk of the central govern-ment employees are, indeed, in the railways, posts and telegraphs, civil aviation, public works and such other industrial undertakings who cannot by any stretch of imagination be classified as engaged in sedentary, light na-ture of work.

This position equally applies to the port and dock workers who also had the misfortune to have been brought on the fringe of the irrational wage-fixation done by the Second Pay Commission.

Another major injustice to the employees was done by the Fay Commission's refusal to link the dearness allow-ance to the cost of living indices in such a way as to ensure automatic adjustment on a slidautomatic adjustment on a sua-ing scale, thereby protecting the employees pay packets against erosion by the constant-ly rising price curve.

ly rising price curve. Certain limited relief, after long intervals, afforded to the central government employees has been extended to the port employees from time to time. It is to be expected that the recent increase in DA neutralising the rise in consumer price index upto 145 points may also be extended 145 points may to our sector.

cutta on January 25 to seek a solution of the bonus dispute, failed to reach any agreement on the application of the Bonus Commission's recommendations to We would, however, like to We would, however, like to point out that the DA adjustment being done in the central go-vernment services is wholly ir-rational, and this has been ad-mitted as such in the Das Comthe jute industry. vernment services is wholly ir-rational, and this has been ad-mitted as such in the Das Com-mission report which was sub-mitted recently. Employers took the stand that the higher quantum of bonus admissible under the Commis-sion's formula would be too heavy a burden for the industry and hence the wage board for-

NEW AGE

SANGRAM SAMITI UNIT IN BOMBAY

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

B OMBAY: Over ten also on the committee thousand delegates from all parts of Mahaashtra will attend the trade union convention being held in Bombay on February 13-14 to set Maharashtra the branch of the Rashtriya

The committee has as

its convenors Bapurao Jagtap (ATTUC) and Jag-annath Jadav (HMP). S. G. Patkar (ATTUC), Tulsi Pade (ULTU), Koder Phod G. Patkar (AFTUC), Tuisi Boda (HMP), Madan Phad-nis (Pharmaceutical Work-ers' Federation), K. K. Mandal (AIBEA) and Mrs. Pushpa Mehta (UTUC) are

on which wage fixation has been done in the past;

(b) Provide cent per cent compensation (i.e., full neutra-lisation) for the 26 points of rise in the All-India Consumer Price Index till October 1964; and:

5 Taking all these factors into Consideration, we urge the wage board to recommend a quantum of interim relief equivalent to a 25 per cent incr the existing wages (basic and DA) of every employee.

Since the wage rates of dock workers are mostly fixed keeping the level of wages on the port side in view, we would urge that the interim relief should be applicable equally to all categories of port and dock workers which are co-vered by the board's terms of re-ference The wage board, whose long-overdue appointment amounts to admission by the Government of India that the port and dock workers have a prima facie case for upward revi-sion of their wages and other emoluments, is thus called upon, as a first step. to grant a measure ference.

emoluments, is thus called upon, as a first step, to grant a measure of interim relief which would (a) Correct in a preliminary way, the grossly erroneous basis

The convention will dis-cuss and put forward pro-posals for the next proposals for the next pro-gramme of the Samiti, in implementation of Ahmedabad resolution, for a Bharat Bandh for the realisation of the six-point demands The demands are, intro-

Sangram Samiti. The demands are, intro-A United Action Com-mittee has already been foodgrains, fixation of set up to prepare for the prices of essential commo-dities for producers, and foodgrains, fixation of prices of essential commo-dities for producers and consumers and nationalisation of banks. The Samiti also wants introduction of DA where it does not exist and linking it with the

board should also cover the que tion of DA readjustment.

As the wage board is aware, there is no specific for there is no specific formula for the readjustment of DA of port and dock workers. Whatever readjust-ment done by the central govern-ment for departmental employees are extended to the port employees but it will be seen that the Second are extended to the port employees (c) Afford the employees a cushion against the likely future trend of rising prices during the coming period dur-ing which the wage board will be engaged in its delibera-tions and before it arives at its final recommendations. are extended to the port employees but it will be seen that the Second Pay Commission's DA formula on which the central government re-adjusted the DA has been under severe criticism from the emplo-has admitted that the formula re-quired to be revised.

Under these circu Under these circumstances, since as is expected the wage board will take a number of months to make its final recom-mendations, it would be in fair-ness to the port and dock work-ers if the interim recommenda-tions also cover the question of DA adjustment and recommend a rational formula for the pur-pose. pose.

As an inferim measure, we we like to propose that the DA for-mula prevailing in the banking industry which provides for DA revision when there is a four-point rise in the all-India index on a The AITUC would also like to submit for the consideration of the wage board that apart from a recommendation on immediate relief, the interim report of the

JUTE MAGNATES SPURN **MINISTER'S ADVICE ON BONUS**

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

CALCUTTA: The jute magnates have outright re-jected the Union Labour Minister's advice to pay the minimum bonus recommended by the Bonus Commission to the jute workers. The function of the function of the function of the particular the particular the function of the particular the particular the function of the particular the function of the particular the par

S a result, the Industrial Committee on Jute, which met for the second time in Calmula on bonus should remain in operation.

The Union Labour Minister, D. Sanjioayya, pointed out to the employers that the propos-ed bonus enactment would be retroactive and he hoped that for the sake of industrial peace employers would come forward to make a settlement here and now,

Employers' representatives, how-ever, chose to wait till the bonus enactment was passed by Parlia-

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industry.

engineering West Bengal.

governi

oppose noted.

This proposal is stated to be under the consideration of the government. Sanjivayya did not ppose the demand, it is to be

The Industrial Committee

authorised the West Bengal Government to intervene in the bonus dispute in jute

Indrajit Gupta attended the meeting of the committee on behalf of the AITUC.

NEW DELHI: The united campaign and agitation led by the state government employees' organisations have been successful in three states in gaining additional dearness allowance and other

N Punjab, the state government has at last announced a new scheme of DA and other benefits. With retrospective effect from January 1 last, Punjab government employees would secure (a) an increase in Do more of secure (a) an increase in DA rates; (b) merger of existing DA into basic pay (c) grant of house-rent; (d) enhanced rates of TA; (e) wheat loan; and (f) packing

allowance on transfer. The new benefits would entail an annual expendi-ture of over rupees four crores. It would benefit 1.95

lakh employees Class IV employees would get additional DA of Rs. 7.50 per month; employees other than Class IV and police personnel, drawing a pay upto 100 per month will get Rs. 10 per month. Employees in pay range Rs. 101-301 will get Rs. 15.

House Rent Allowance

All employees who stationed in towns with a population of 25,000 and above would be entitled to house-rent at the rate of paid Gujarat 7.5 per cent at Chandigarh and other cities with po-pulation of one lakh and above and 5 per cent in Decision

other cases. The state government has earmarked a sum of one crore of rupees for providing interest-free loans to employees to enable them to make hulk purchase of wheat at the time of harvest. This loan would be admis-

sible to all employees draw

CHINESE STRIKE AT TU MOVEMENT WFTU TO CLOSE TWO OFFICES DUE TO LACK OF FINANCES

The Executive Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions has decided to close down its United Nations Committee office in New York and the ECAFE Liaison office in New Delhi. In addition, it has decided to cut down the number of staff in its headquarters and restrict the solidarity fund disbursements for helping trade union work in underdeveloped countries, reports IPA.

dues amount to several THESE drastic measures have been necessitated due to consistent refusal of the Chinese trade lakhs of rupees.

Splitting Activities

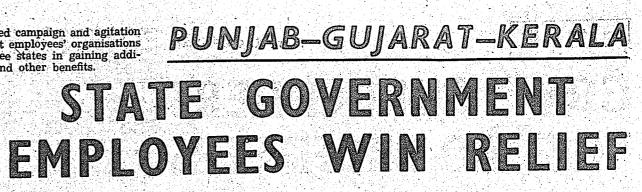
unions and three other national trade union cen-tres—Albania, North Korea and North Vietnam-to clear their membership dues for the last three years.

The recent WFTU bureau, meeting in Moscow, in view of the defiant stand of these national trade union centres decided to reorga nise its expenditure with only the realisation of dues from other national cen-tres which have been regularly paying to the WFTU funds.

The Chinese insistence .mail. The Chinese insistence on not paying the dues has nothing to do with financial stringency. It is part of the Chinese po-litical move to cripple the WFTU work. The

The Chinese leaders had been trying for quite some time to split various world bodies of trade unions, youth, students, women whenever they disetc., whenever they dis-covered that such world bodies refuse to kowtow the line of action put for-ward by them. In their bid to impose their line on these organisations, the Chinese leaders have re-corted to use of proppedsorted to use of proppedup agents as well as pres-sure tactic of crude black-

The Chinese trade unions and other trade unions of similar views hold that it is so much better to dislocate the



for class IV employees has been raised from Re. 1 to Rs. 1.50 and similar increases have been made for other categories. The rate of mile-age allowance for travel by bus had also been uniformly raised by six paise per mile for all categories of govern-

Limits of luggage to be transported during. transfer has also been substantially enhanced and packing allow-ance at the rate of 50 paise per maund subject to a ma-ximum of Rs. 40 would be

ment employees.

employees.

The state government employees of Gujarat would employees of Gujarat would be getting an increase in their dearness allowance with retrospective effect from January 1, 1965. This would cover 190 thousand

According to the decision of the Gujarat government

ing a monthly salary upto Rs. 500 and would be equal to two months' pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 200. The instalments. Daily travelling allowance for other with the employees who are get-ting less than Rs. 110 would get an increase of Rs. 10 in their existing DA of Rs. 15 Those in the pay range of Rs. 110 and Rs. 150 would get double the amount of their double the amount of their existing DA of Rs. 15 and the employees who get Rs. 299 would have an increase of Rs. 25 thus bringing their DA to Rs. 45.

> Kerala Concessions

The employees who draw Rs. 300 and more and who are at present getting Rs. 35 would get Rs. 350 in all inclusive of DA.

It will cost the state ex-

chequer rupees three crores and twenty lakhs a year. Secondary schools, Pancha-yats and Municipalities would get special grants if the DA of their employees is in-creased by the concerned authorities.

All the government em-ployees in Kerala getting, a basic salary upto Rs. 500 a month have been sanc-tioned an ad hoc increase in DA ranging from Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 15.

The increased rate will be

paid with retrospective effect observed as protest day by from October 1, 1964 and will one and a half lakh govern-benefit over 1.6 lakh non- ment employees. gazetted officers. The next stage of the agi-

crores a year. Meanwhile government em-

ployees in other states are stepping up their agitation to realise the minimum demand of immediate relief to meet

the high cost of living. In Bihar, January 29 was

This is expected to cost the tation is mass satyagraha by exchequer about rupees five NGOs and their families before the state legislature on February 16 and 17. On March 23 the emplo-

yees will take mass casual leave. If the government does not move even then, the employees will resign en masse on April 20.

A view of the teachers' domonstration in Calcutta on January 19 (Photo: SHAMBHU BANERJEE)



RBI STAFF OBSERVE 'BROKEN PROMISES DAY From OUR CORRESPONDENT

CALCUTTA: About 1,500 employees of the Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta staged a powerful demonstration before the local Currency Buildings of the Bank on December 25, which was observed as BROKEN PRO-MISES DAY:

and series of broken promises of the manager

Major

Demands

Some of the major long out-standing demands of the emplo-yees are: opening of fair price shop; liberalisation of medical facilities; fair promotion policy; stoppage of direct recruitment to higher posts; construction of staff quarters and grant of house building loans; early comstoppage of direct rectification of higher posts; construction of staff quarters and grant of house building loans; early con-firmation of temporary/officiating employees; removal of discrimiemployees; removal of discrimi-nation in DA rates between the awarded and non-awarded Class II staff; and amendment to staff

regulations. Addressing the rally, Amit Kar, Addressing the fassociation, secretary of the Association, strongly criticised the callous, strongly criticised the canois, bureaucratic attitude of the management in settling the gen-uine staff grievances. He gave a number of illus-trations to show how the Bank

metes out far worse treatment to its employees compared to the commercial banks and the State Bank of India and unjustly differentiates between its officer differentiates between its oncer and non-officer employees, in the matter of medical facilities etc.

THE demonstration and rally were organised by Reserve Bank Employees' Association and Reserve Bank 'D' Class Emplo-yees' Union, Calcutta as a part of their all-India programme in pro-their alginst the dilatory tactics and series of broken promises of taction held recently in Maitras ciation held recently in Madras and the entire responsibility for breach of peace in this important national institution in consequence to the agitation will lie on the the agitation authorities of the Bank

> Other speakers at the rally in cluded Surja Sinha, secretary of Reserve Bank D Class Employees Union, Sushil Ghosh, general secretary of Bengal Provincial Union, Sushil Chosh, secretary of Bengal Pro Bank Employees Association and Ashis Sen, vice-president of All-India Reserve Bank Employees Association

Mass

Deputation

Earlier on January 22 a depu-tation comprising more than 100 council and committee members of the Association and the Union net the manager and the onion met the manager and handed over to him the resolution adopt-ed by the All India Council at Madras and the memorandum as also the resolution adopted by the extra-ordinary general meeting on January

The day was observed in Delhi also. A demonstration was held in front of the Bank's offices in New Delhi.

WFTU work since it propagates "revisionist propagates "revisionist working-class ideology" Moreover, if the WFTU in terms of its Constitu-tion is forced to take action against the deaction against the de-faulters, the Chinese leaders would emerge as martyrs and be provided with an excellent excuse for forming a rival world trade union centre through which "revolutionary class struggle" could be directed and the working-class would have a "real and militant leadership".

The Chinese move which is in consonance with its philosophy of splittism, is going to help the ICFTU and other already-existing rival world trade union centres, and weaken the unity of working-class movement further.

The Sixth World Trade Union Congress which is going to be held in War-saw this October is going which is to tackle this problem in all earnestness and foil the Chinese attempt without yielding to their blackmail way. in any



(INDIAN NATION, January 14).

GOVT SURRENDERS **TO FOOD PROFITEERS**

PATNA: Despite a bumper paddy crop this year, the food situation in Bihar has further deteriorated. The expectation of the state government as well as the people that prices would come down with the harvesting of new crop has proved to be futile. A further spurt in the prices of food grains during the harvesting season has become a Dissatisfied by the govern-ment's failure to present hoard-ing Jagjivan Ram asked the people to take steps against hoarders. He suggested: "If necessary the dealers who hoard-ed grains should be surrounded by satyagrahis and forced to disgorge the amassed stock" cause of grave concern to the people.

W. HILE people are screaming under the high prices, the government has added to their misery by raising the prices of foodgrains in the fair price shops.

This callous action on the part have so far of the government has made it clear that the government had no intention to take any step for bringing down the prices.

The pro-hoarder policy of the state government is entirely respon-sible for aggravating the food crisis. Despite the stern warning issued by the Union Food Minister, by the Union Food Minister, C. Subramaniam, the state government is still banking upon the traders for solving the food probthe

SUBRAMANIAM'S ADVICE

During his recent visit to Bihar, Subramaniam warned the state government against "undue de-pendence on the private traders" and adviced to adopt a more real-istic food policy. He asked the state "to build a buffer stock of foodgrains" to meet any eventual

It may be recalled that Bihar government has been credited for its stout opposition to state trading in wholesale foodgrains as well as any form of control in distribution. It has been in favour of unfettered freedom to



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PACE EIGHT

the traders. No change is evident in this policy.

Recently the state government, due to pressure from the centre, reluctantly decided to create a bufferstock by procuring one lakh

(INDIAN NATION, January 14). Jageshwar Mandal, a prominent Congress leader and chairman of the Bhagalpur district citizen's council, held the state government's "shifting food policy mainly res-ponsible for artificial scarcity of foodgrains."

FAILURE

It is a clear indication that if the present policy continued, there is no possibility of achieving the target of one lakh tons.

While criticising the "frequent changes" in the policy Mandal said: "The government first de-cided on 25 per cent levy on stock held by millers and wholesalers. Then it was raised to 50 per cent and finally wholesalers were ex-empted. The government decided to depend on voluntary offers to reach the target one lakh tons of buffer stock. All these quick changes have completely dislocated flow of foodgrains from the pro-ducers to the market." (INDIAN NATION, January 6), The failure of the procurement drive was the result of the govern-ment's reluctance to antagonise the traders and big cultivators.

While entering into the open market for purchasing paddy at fixed prices, the government im-posed a levy on wholesale traders and rice mills. It was made obliga-tory for wholesale traders and mills to sell 50 per cent of their stocks to the government at fixed prices. TRADERS EXEMPTED

Subsequently the government submitted to the pressure of the traders and withdrew the levy on them. This has adversely affected the procurement drive.

ity. This advice of the Union Food Minister has not brought any basic change in the policy of the state government. It appears to be ada-ment in sticking to its pro-hoarder food policy. It may be recalled that Bihar This advice of the Union Food Now mills are putting pressure on the government to get the same concession which has been gained by the traders. Millowners have created an artificial crisis by stop-ping the milling of paddy in hundreds of rice mills all over the state.

This was occasion enough for This was occasion enough for the government to consider the extend of concession to be given to the rice mills. A high-power committee consisting of the Food Minister, the Irrigation Minister, the Chief Secretary and the Deve-lopment Commissioner has been appointed to consider the demands of the millowners and recommend the millowners and recommende concession to be given to them.

STRONG CRITICISM

It is indicated in official circles that the committee's recommen-dation would be in favour of the mill owners and they are also expected to be exempted from the levy. levy.

All sections of the people in-cluding prominent Congress lead-ers have strongly condemned this pro-hoarder policy of the govern-ment which has deepened the food crisis in the state.

Jagjivan Ram, who held "hoarding by traders and far-mers" responsible for scarcity of

The Bihar government's . origi-

It was a committee set up by executive order about which Divergence in the views of the Bihar government came to the Mukherji Committee and the

NEW AGE

From K. GOPALAN From K. GOPALAN sidered to be very grave.

> According to reports from dif-ferent parts of the state the market was normal when the grain dealers and mill owners had to contribute 50 per cent of their purchases under the levy order.

But situation has deteriorated following the withdrawal of the levy order. Traders have now begun to exploit the situation. They are purchasing thousands of tons of paddy daily and send-ing them to unknown destina-tions. The government is un-willing to check this dangerous trade to the detriment of the people.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ranchi recently stated that the whole district is threatened with acute rice scarcity "due to the hostile attitude of the traders." hostile attitude of the traction Stock position is very precarious. He said that "there were hardly 7,000 quintals of rice in the gov-ernment godowns which could meet the demand of the people for a few days only".

GRAVE POSITION

The position in Monghyr district is also very grave. Brahmadeo Prasad Sinha, general secretary, Monghyr District Congress Com-mittee, who expressed "grave con-cern" over the deterioration of the food situation, held the government resconsible for .it esponsible for it.

He said that situation in the state had worsened. "due to 40 per cent rise in the price of government foodgrains." He described the government's step as a "mad measure" fraught with grave con-

in the open market the govern-ment has failed to keep regular supply through fair price shops. Vast majority of the fair price shops are running without grains.

Exemption of traders from rice Though fair price shops in the revolution starts from that all and paddy levy as well as 40 per towns as well as the villages are stomach."

Hatia Fire Report Causes Big Furore

PATNA: A veritable tug-of-war is on over the find-ings of the Mukherjee Committee in relation to last year's the heavy machine building project at Hatia major fire in the heavy machine building project at Hatia which resulted in serious damage and loss to the project.

know only when Justice Mukherjee wrote to them seek-ing their cooperation in his enquiry. W HILE the Mukherjee Com-mittee's report is still offi-cially stated to be under con-sideration here, it is reliably learnt that the findings of the report do not find favour with the Bihar government.

teamt that the findings of the report do not, find favour with the Bihar government. It is understood that there is a wide divergence of views be-tween the state government and committee's findings about the circumstances and causes of the fire in Hatia.

BIHAR GOVT. The Bihar government's origi-nal objection was to the very Justice Mukherjee, however, appointment of the Mukherji virtually ignored the Bihar go-Committee. The committee was not formed in consultation with them and did not fulfil the con-titions of a statutory commis-sion. The Bihar government, on their part, have declared the report to be an ex-parte document.

Incidentally, the Mukherjee Incidentally, the Municipal Committee's report is highly criti-cal of R. T. Sinha, an official of the Bihar government, who was Commissioner of Chhotanagpur Division before he joined the HEC as its secretary.

Justice Mukherjee has laid the blame on Sinha for the growth of unhealthy rivalry and groupism among the workers and staff of the HEC. The report also blames factionalism in the INTUC to be mainly responsible for the fire of January 1964.

The Bihar government, on the other hand, is stated to hold the view that Pakistani agents pre-pared the incident and it is held to be the result of widespread espionage.

It is understood, the Bihar government s Mukherjee Committee's nut-is now being prepared. (IPA) s case against the Committee's findings

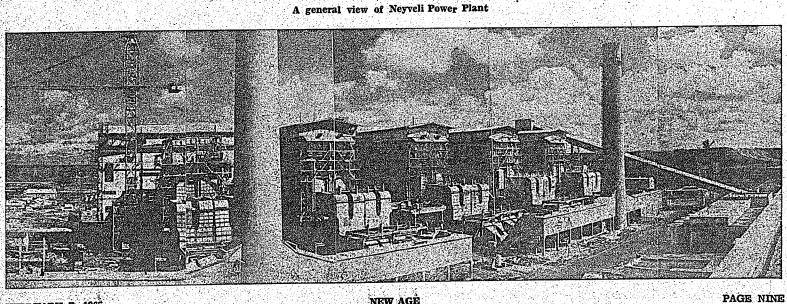


WE SHALL PROCEED IN THE TASK, WHICH WE HAVE UNDER-TAKEN, THE TASK OF BUILDING UP A NEW INDIA WITH AGRICUL-TAKEN, THE TASK OF BUILDING OF A NEW INDIA WITH AGRICUL-TURE AND INDUSTRY BASED ON MODERN SCIENCE AND TECH-NIQUES, AND RAISING THE LEVEL OF ALL OUR PEOPLE. WE HOPE TO MARCH TO A SOCIALIST STATE. IN THIS GREAT WORK WE HAVE RECEIVED HELP FROM OUR FRIENDS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY FROM THE SOVIET UNION. WITH THE SOVIET PEOPLE OUR PETATIONS ARE OF THE EDIEMOURS. AND I HOPE THESE OUR RELATIONS ARE OF THE FRIENDLIEST AND I HOPE THESE WILL CONTINUE AND EVER GROW CLOSER."

Soviet-Indian economic cooperation which began on February 2, 1955 with the signing of the agreement for the construction of the Bhilai steel plant has just completed a decade. This was a decade which saw the medical fulfilment of the horizont of the agreement for the construction of the Bhilai steel plant has just completed a decade. This was a decade which saw the medical fulfilment of the horizont of the horizont of the bound of the agreement for the construction of the Bhilai steel plant has just power stations: Neyveli (400 MW), Korba (200 MW) Obra gradual fulfilment of the hope and wishes expressed by Jawaharlal Nehru, a visionary of modern India.

by Jawaharlal Nehru, a visionary of modern India. THE past ten years were nomic cooperation covers addition there are four hydro-diverse fields and more power stations-Bhakra Right ful cooperation between the than 40 projects stand as Soviet Union and India, living examples of the firm which led to the building of a firm base for India's inde-the soviet Union. (250 MW), Patratu (400 MW), in and Harduganj (100 MW). In power stations-Bhakra Right Balmela (360 MW). OU - The other stations and and Balmela (360 MW). a firm base for India's inde-pendent economy. There stand two giant projects at

Today, Soviet-Indian eco-



FEBRUARY 7, 1965

before the state government is to mobilise the internal resources for which no serious step is being taken. Worsening of economic condi-tion and the delicate food situa-

ONLY

ALTERNATIVE

tion and the delicate food situa-tion, according to a police report, was responsible for the high in-cidence of crime in the state. The report said that property crime like burglary and theft have shown high incidence in the last unstand 1064 Eacd the last quarter of 1964. Food-grains figured prominently in such cases.

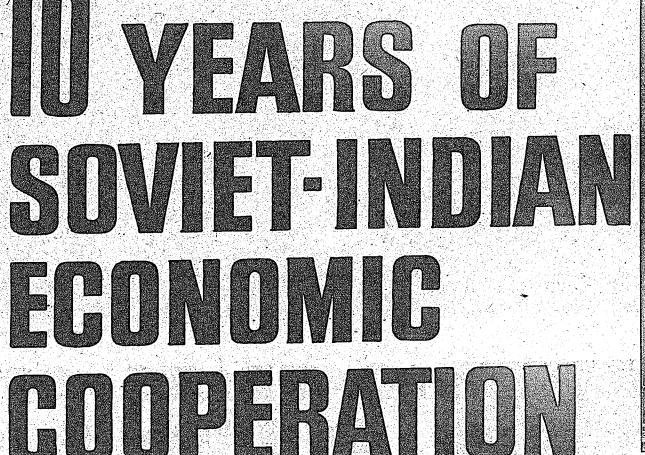
The grim reality of the situation as well as the state government's failure to solve the crisis was re-flected from the Republic Day-broadcast of the Bihar Governor, administrators to rise to the occa-sion and tackle the problem before it went out of control.

He issued a note of warning:

Now the only alternative left

getting regular supply.

while prices are steeply rising and distributors as well as to the



—Jawaharlal Nehru

power stations: Neyveli (400 MW), Korba (200 MW) Obra (250 MW), Patratu (400 MW),

links India has forged with Baimeia (360 MW). the Soviet Union. OIL: Two oil refineries— Following are projects Barauni (three million tons where the Soviet Union has per year) and Koyali (three cooperated with India: million tons per year). In adstand two giant projects at stand two giant projects at both the extremities of this glorious decade: Bhilai at the end. Between the two steel spersed with other strategic writests ber year. Bokaro Steel Plant, which for oil is now under way.

Ranchi ENGINEERING: Heavy Machinery Plant (80, 000 tons per year), Durgapur Coal Mining Machinery Plant (45,000 tons per year), Har-dwar Heavy Electrical Equip-ment Plant (2.7 MW of hydro-turbo and steam units and electric machines of 515,000 KW annually), Korba Central Electrical and Mechanical Workshop, Kota Precision Instruments Plant, Palghat Electrical Instruments Mechanical Instrument Plant, Steel Foundry, Pump and Compressors Plant, Ball and Roller Bearings Plant, and Hindustan Files Factory at Calcutta.

PHARMACEUTICALS: Madras Surgical Instruments Plant (2.5 million pieces per year), Rishikesh Antibiotics Plant (300 tons annually), Hyderabad Synthetic Chemi co-Pharmaceutical Plant (850 tons per year) and Durgapur Opthalmic Lenses Factory (300 tons annually).

MINING: Manikpur Open Cast Mine (one million tons), Korba Coal Mines (1.7 million tons), and Kathara Coal Washery (three million tons). AGRICULTURE: Suratgarh

Central Mechanised Farm and

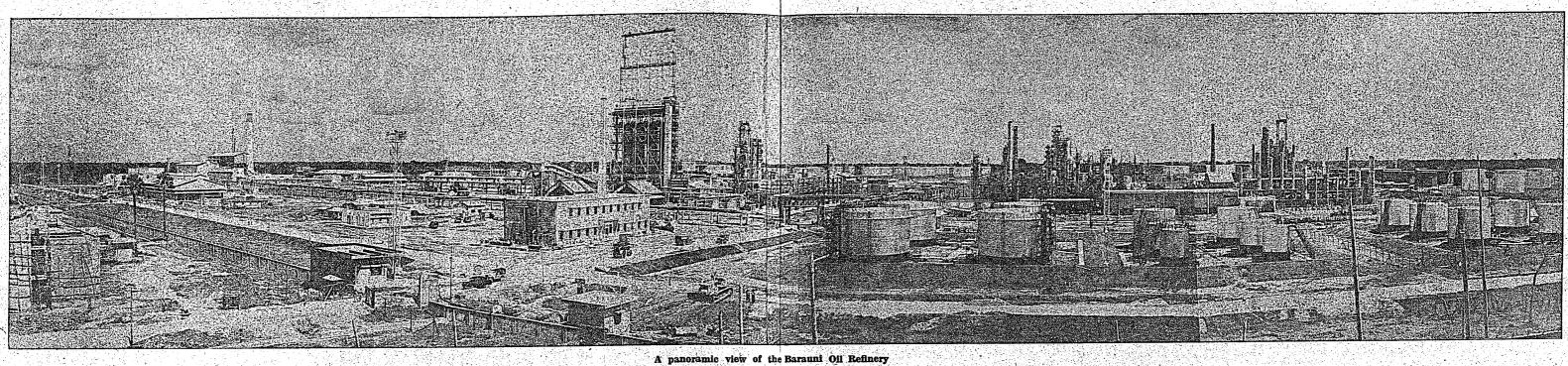
Jetsar Central Mechanised

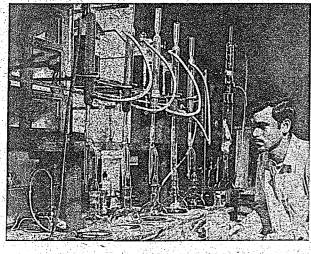
TRAINING: Indian Institute of Technology at Pawai (Bombay).

In the field of trade also, the Soviet-Indian cooperation is an unique example. This is i field where cooperation has been growing at a very rapid rate. In 1953, the trade turn-over was less than one crore rupees. But in 1963 alone, be-sides the Soviet state credits, the Indo-Soviet trade turn-over was more than 150 cross over was more than 150 crore rupees. In 1964, this figure rose to 170 crore rupees. This shows that in a single decade, trade between India and Soviet Union has increased by leaps and bounds.

This is an example. of unparalleled rise in the history of Indian trade relations with foreign countries. For, the statistical data during this period show that the turnover of India's trade, for instance, with Japan increas-ed 3.5 times, with the USA 3 times with the Federal - Republic of Germany 2 times

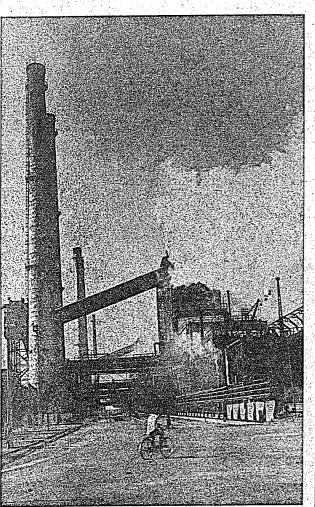
*Overlea





Pharmaceutical research laboratory at Hyderabad

Coke Ovens at the Bhilai Steel Plant



ØF SOV YEARS ΞΠΓ 10 ECONOMIC (0,0)ER

* From Overleaf

and with the UK-only by five per cent.

The tempo of growth of foreign trade between India and the USSR has by far exceeded that of India's foreign trade turnover as a whole. Whereas in the last whole. Whereas in the last five years the average in-crease in the foreign trade turnover of India was 3.4 per cent per annum, the turnover of trade between India and the USSR in the same period has shown an increase of 2.4 per cent.

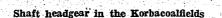
increase of 24 per cent. The Soviet Union now oc-cuples the third place among India's foreign trade part-ners, taking the third place among the importers of Indian goods and sharing the 4-5th places in India's im-ports. India in turn occupies one of the leading places in the foreign trade of USSR with the developing countries with the developing countries of Asia and Africa and the third place in its foreign trade

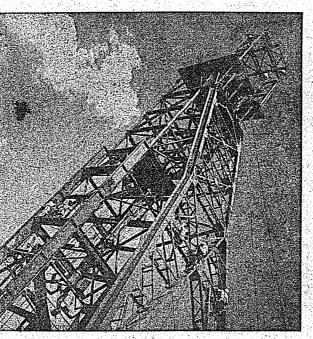
with the capitalist countries (the share of India in the Soviet trade turnover with this group of countries is about 8 per cent).

There is tremendous scope of increase in the trade turn-over between the two coun-tries and it is hoped that if the direction of trade remains unchanged, perhaps, the So-viet Union will soon come to be known as India's premier trading partner.

Let us examine now what the projects set up with So-viet cooperation mean for our country. The pride of place in this, of course, goes to Bhilai which is the first pub-lic sector steel plant estab-lished with Soviet help.

India is chronically short of steel and despite the three iron and steel plants (of which two are privately-own-ed) which were in operation before the 2nd, Five Year Plan, the total steel output per annum was just a little







more than one million ton-nes per year. In 1955, the steel output stood at 1.26 mil-lion tonnes and imported steel accounted for another 0.9 million tonnes. The de-mand for steel during the decade 1952-1961 increased at the rate of 12 per cent per year.

change drain on account of change drain on account of imports, were compelling factors that led Govern-ment of India to plan for steel plants in public sec-tor. But it met stiff resis-tance from the private capital inside the country and cut-throat terms from

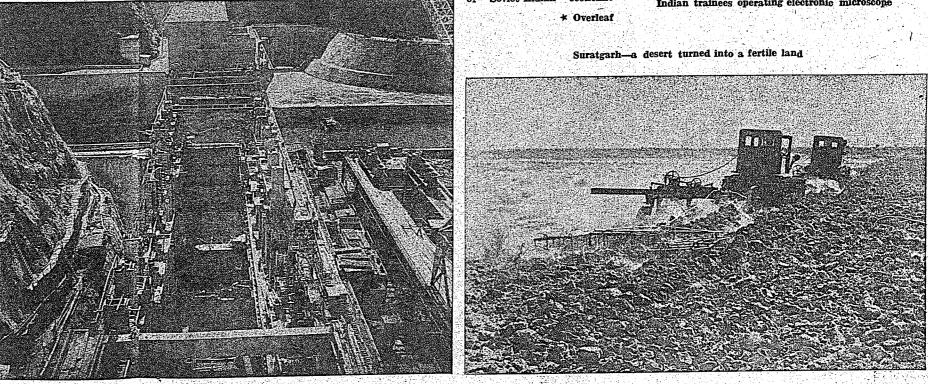
foreign capital. Then India looked up to the land of socialism for help in building a steel plant. The Soviet Union readily respond-ed to India's need, with most more than one million ton-nes per year. In 1955, the steel output stood at 1.26 mil-lion tonnes and imported the laccounted for another 9 million tonnes. The de-blecade 1952-1961 increased at the rate of 12 per cent per rear. The growing demand of steel and the foreign ex-

contract for Rourkela, the British consortium for Dur-gapur and so on. The unfolding of the new map of India studded with shining examples of indus-trial undertakings today would have been impossible had not the Soviet Union come forward to aid the industrialisation programme of our country.

of our country.

of our country. Bhilai today is the best steel plant in India, fault-lessly operating and produc-ing beyond the scheduled targets, bringing in profits and much-needed foreign exchange. In 1963-64, Bhilai made a gross profit of Rs. 11.7 crores. By the end of the Third Plan Bhilai alone will produce 40 per cent of the steel output in the public sector. The Bokaro plant which is to be built

Bhakra Right Bank Power Station under construction

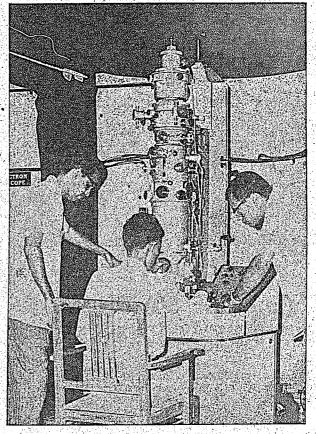


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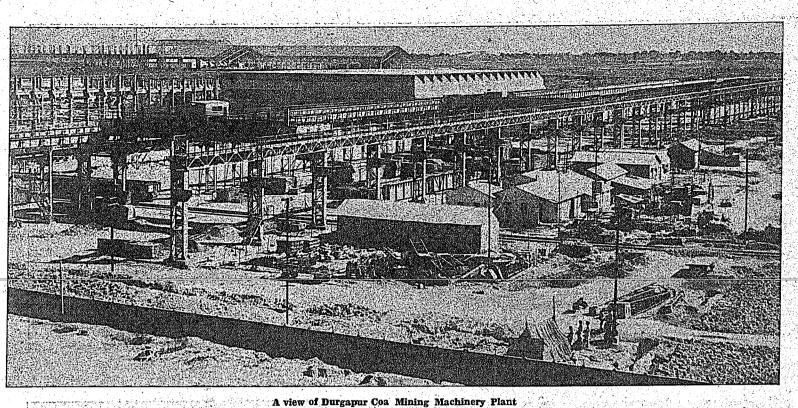
now will be an even better project, both in terms of material output as well as self-reliance in steel-mak-ing. And on top of that it will be known as a steel plant which has helped our country to defeat American blackmail.

At the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the total output of power in India was just 2.3 million KW. When all the power generation plants set up with Soviet help will reach ontimum producplants set up with Soviet heip will reach optimum produc-tion level; they would be generating 2.5 million KW of electricity. Soviet-aided power stations will account for 35 per cent of our total power generation under the Third Five Year Plan, besides giv-ing out substantial quantity of nitrogenous by-products which will be used as fertiwhich will be used as fertilisers.

Perhaps, the most outstanding landmark in the annals of Soviet-Indian economic



Indian trainees operating electronic micro



training at the Indian Institute of Practical Technology, Pawai

10 YEARS OF SOVIET-INDIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

From Overleaf

cooperation is the oil induswe have been able to break, through the foreign monopoly stranglehold. The canard spread by interested foreign monopoly cartels and impe-rialists that Indian oil re-sources are negligible, has been proved to be a blatant lie. India is now proved to be a country with a huge deposit of oil and natural gas.

In addition, the three pubsector refineries-Barauni and Koyali set up with the Soviet cooperation, and Nun-mati with Rumanian help-have put India's independent oil industry on a firm foot-ing, and enabled her to save crores of rupees in foreign exchange besides meeting domestic consumption needs.

The other field where the Soviet assistance has been of far-reaching significance is the field of engineering, particularly the heavy engiparticularly the heavy engineering complexes. These plants will help us to meet not only the machine and plant requirements of ex-isting industries but also produce components for which will take India onward to newer heights of develop-

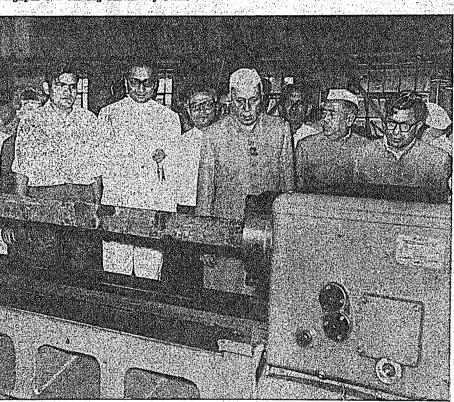
ably clear that Soviet coope- ary 2, 1955 shall always re-ration in India's economic main as the brightest day.

PACE TWEINE

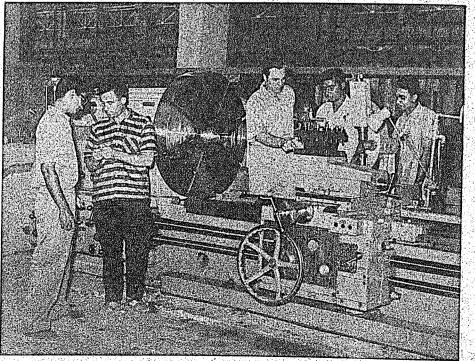
development is today the single biggest factor for Indian industrial growth and achie-vements. But for the socia-list countries headed by the Soviet Union, India would have remained completely under the economic subjuga-tion of the imperialists des-pite being politically indepen-dent, and continued to be a fertile ground for neo-colo-nial exploitation. The Soviet cooperation is

not limited to setting up of vitally important industrial complexes; it is simulteneous-ly providing Indian technici-ans with the necessary knowhow of running the plants, setting up of new plants etc. Both in the Soviet Union as well as in India, young techwell as in India, young tech-nicians are learning to master the magic of era, the techni-s. cal knowledge, for building an industrially-developed nation, a nation free from the bon-dage of foreign domination and beyond the reach of im-perialist sabotage. At the end of the first decade of Soviet Indian erac

this glorious cooperation produce components for new plants in steel-making, coal-mining, power genera-tion etc. It is therefore unmistak-It is therefore unmistak-



The late Prime Minister Nehru at the Ranchi Heavy Machinery Plant Below, sharing the knowledge



NEW AGE

Problems of Defence The second data in the second d

This article by Peter Alvares MP, wellknown trade mion leader, on the Chinese nuclear test and problems or defence, attempts to analyse the subject from an in-teresting angle. We do not agree with some of his for-mulations, but nobody can dispute his main conclusion that the Chinese bomb does not warrant and should not make India take hasty steps in the direction of any bomb of her own or move for a nuclear umbrella or shield.—Editor.

Fortunately, peace does not require a posture as aggression does, and China could not afford to influence the newer nations of Africa and Asia unless she could On October 16, 1964 the Chinese tested a nuclear On October 16, 1904 the Chinese tested a nuclear device in Lop Nor in Sinkiang Province, and since then the world has discussed afresh the problems of defence against this new threat and of the possible political align-ments to neutralise its implications. In an age of scienti-fic achievements and rapid technological advance, know-ledge is shared by mankind, it is surprising that the ex-plosion of the bomb by the Chinese should have taken the world unaware, or even that the mere possession of an world unaware, or even that the mere possession of an world unaware, or even that the mere possession of an atomic device should be hailed as a matter of great achievement. The entire episode reveals that India was caught unaware in spite of the knowledge that China consideration is of minor signi-ficance compared with the actual possession of the atom bomb itself. was preparing for over a year to test its nuclear device, and also that our basic thinking on the atom bomb was theoretical only just so long as this threat was not on our And if the ultim nate proof of immediate 'frontiers.

T HERE are three possible conjectures in regard to the motivations that underlined China's policy to manufacture the atom bomb. And yet we must be cautious to state that these are only speculations. It is doubtful if any military consideration ois-a-ods India ever compelled China if any military consideration the consideration of the consideration of the consideration of the contrary, all assurances to the contrary, still possesses military superiority

An expensive and devastating device is unnecessary for her military threat to her security or, at the moment, to her expansion-ist policy, and in spite of the fact that the bomb was exploded near the Himalayan Frontier of our country it would be difficult to device is unnecessary for her military threat to her security or, at the moment, to her expansion-ist policy, and in spite of the fact that the bomb was exploded near the Himalayan Frontier of our country it would be difficult to accept the argument that the bomb is aimed against India.

Even taking for granted that the testing of the nuclear de-vice is by China, who is an aggressor against our country, the reason for its testing nu-clear device must be sought in other circumstances.

Possible Reasons

Ever since China took on the Ever since China took on the role of an aggressor in Korea i earlier in the 1950s she has come into direct confrontation with the United States, Not only does she feel ballked at her designs, in South East Asia, but she also feels inscoure: Her aggressive I policy has succeeded only in inviting a potential nuclear re-taliation should circumstances de-mind it mand it.

Having taken on a self-appoint-ed role, that as a Marxist govern-ment that she cannot retract from, China must inevitably meet rom, coma must meetitally meet possible contingencies by an equally potential weapon that. America may employ. Military necessity has played its compul-sive role.

It is not only from immediate military objectives that govern-ments are compelled to possess a

The question of strategy and restige also play their part. FEBRUARY 7. 1965

France has invoked both these considerations on her behalf when exploding, her device in the Sahara. She has argued that there is no guarantee that America will come to her aid automatically in case of an attack by Russia, and that France therefore needs her own determined.

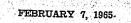
French

Argument

After all, France is one of the Big Five, and if the other three (America, Russia and Bri-tain) could possess the atom bomb, then France must do so.

Further, if four of the Big Five are justified in possession of the atom bomb, then there would be all the more compelling rea-son for China—now in an ag-gressive mood—to also possess it as she is the fifth of the Big Five. Perceire and military necessity In spite of the acute tensions . In spite of the acute tensions, that prevailed over a major sur-face of the world, it is note-worthy that no nation that has the atom bomb has dared use it upon its adversaries. feration and escalation. The question of prestige in and this in spite of the fact that of military necessity.

The question of prestige in and this in spite of the fact that conservative and isolationist opi-nic. For if the threat of involve-ment by America in the defence of India is real, then so is the quite a few spheres. In the context of the role to retain the monopoly of and that the Big Powers, who desire that China is playing in the avoid the proliferation of the avoid the proliferation of the atom bomb, advocate very vigor direct confrontation with Russia, whereas in the case of adverted that even they are pared to face a long drawn out sia, whereas in the case of adverted to face a long drawn out sia, whereas in the case of south-france it, is still only specula-tion. NEW AGE





policy of aggression of India, but at various stages opposed China's policy on India specifically. While France still speculates upon the possibility of American aloofness in Europe, China has witnessed the conflict of opposite interests between Russia and herself in the world stage of communism.

And if the ultimate proof of any policy is in the manner of its reception then the fact that India's proposal to condemn China for testing the bomb did not receive any support from the Afro-Asian countries is evi-dence of the nearness of any country to fall to the temp-tation of possession of the atom bomb.

It is in the light of these considerations that the country must re-assess our defence needs, and re-orient our inter-national policy for it is there ultimately that security may be available. In regard to conven-tional defence it exclud he sets available. In regard to conven-tional defence it could be safe-ly assumed that the cost of the manufacture of the atom bomb is irrelevant. Unfortu-nately, much discussion has taken place whether we could afford the atom bomb or not.

Only Criterion

The only criterion in this regard that is relevant is whe-ther it would be 'advisable and necessary to manufacture the bomb. If so, the price question is of secondary consideration. Nothing can gain precedence over the independence of the country and the need to main-tain the involability of her frontiers. frontiers.

The Chinese Nuclear Test And The

This is not to argue for any complacent attitude where an ir-responsible and cruel and un-scrupulous aggressor like China is concerned. But in an overall assessment it may be reasonable to argue that its limitation to the Big Five, as they are posed now, is a lesser danger to mankind than its proliferation. After all the larger the number of nations that possess the bomb the greater is the danger of an accidental explosion. The establishment of a *hot-line*' between America and Russia flows from the realisation of just such a situation. In the case of the atom bomb it is not the surprise of the attack that has to be feared but the mis-chance of one. This is not to argue for any

Nuclear Shield

In what precise circumstan-ces does a defence policy lie? Because of the immaturity of our policy and the hurry of our reaction the nuclear shield was proposed. It was however denied that such a proposal was ever made, though there is no doubt that it was seriously considered but subsequently abandoned because of its impli-cations.

The initial mistake of this policy lay in the fact that it was made to America and Great Britain to the exclusion of Russia. Politically it was a discrimination for it did not discrimination for it did not take into account that all during the war with China, Russia maintained more than an attitude of neutrality—a sympathetic attitude—towards sympathetic India

Strategically, it invited Ame-rica and Britain to our aid against China, and left Russia on the periphery while America and Britain established their own military bases in India and helped complete the ring

countries generally are not a serious problem for China.

Under the circumstances the problem of India's defence is identical to the problem of con-taining China and therefore, untaining Cmma and therefore, in-less an over-all policy is agreed upon, the nuclear shield may mean an unilateral defence arrangement without any recipro-cal advantage to American security.

In deciding the relative merit of the nuclear shield it is for consideration whether the general threat of the Chinese atom bomb is greater than the provocation offered to China by inviting America and Britain in a joint nuclear defence proposal with India. Though this is not a purely speculative proposal, yet it will be difficult to decide be-tween the issues for they are not tween the issues for they are not necessarily contingent upon each other but only probables in the sequence of cause and effect.

And it is not only China that may resent America's entry and Britaih's entry into a defence arrangement in the Indian sub-continent. Pakistan, Indonesia, and many. of the new. African countries will also resent this. India stands in jeopardy of loos-ing the confidence in those very quarters where the defence ag-ainst the atom bomb must 'be-fought out on the political level. fought out on the political level.

Defence Policy

If the defence against the atom bomb lies in its limi-tation and non-proliferation, then it would be obvious that obvio-powers are embark upon the non-nuclear aded not to persu any programme of nu testing, and simultaneous develop the political an political atmos phere against its use.

against China, and left Russia on the periphery while America and Britain established their own military bases in India and helped complete the ring of defence against Russia. If it had succeeded it would have certainly antagonised Russia at a time when her friendship is not merely of

mmmmm by mmmmm PETER ALVARES

political value but also military significance. of

Anyhow the idea of clear shield' could new clear shield could never have seen, acceptance by American conservative and isolationist opi-nion. For if the t

public and international opinion against the bomb is as effective a deterrent against its use as other.

We have We have the precedent of disarmament. When it was first proposed the obstacles to the idea were probably as formid-able as they are today. It per-haps required then, as now, as much audacity to propose the idea. But ultimately the idea of international self-preservation prevailed, and the nations of the world, barring China, ulti-mately signed a treaty limit-ing the test of nuclear devices.

If a headway could be made among countries against prolifera-tion and escalation, then the next step could be towards the setting; ON PAGE 15

PAGE THIRTEEN



Soviet View on US Moves US WANTS TO PARALYSE formulated position of the THE UNITED NATIONS socialist countries. All tricks of "lobby diplo-macy" are being used. Those delegates, and even UN se-cretariat executives, whom the State Department thinks

By G. RATIANI

The US State Department has lately revealed its attempts to paralyse the activities of the United Nations by the artificially-created "financial crisis." No one can now doubt the political plan that lies behind these attempts.

HERE are reactionary circles in the United States and other Atlantic bloc countries that do not want to see the United Nations -really representative forum the United Nations a cuss and resolve vital questions of peace and strugcoloniaism gle against

Their attitude to the United Nations is such: either they are to control the majority in it, or the organisation is to be im-paired. The US State Department obviously decided to do these circles a good

Long before the present session the American side de-clared that the Soviet Union and other countries have to be "forced" to pay the debt connection with the past aggressive actions of the impowers under the periaist flag of the United Nations in the Congo and the Middle East, or to be deprived of the vote in the General Assem-

Article Nineteen

PAGE FOURTEEN

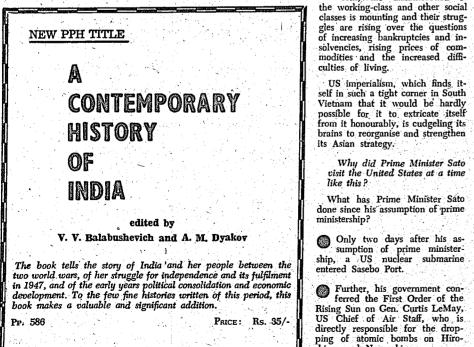
In doing so references were made to article 19 of the United Nations Charter which has nothing to do with these expenditures since it refers to arrears due to the failure to pay the regular dues, which the socialist countries do very promptly.

The State Department calculated on scaring the majority of the United Na-tions members, primarily the young Asian and Afri-can states, with a "financial crisis," threatening they would be deprived of the technical and other assistance they were receiving from the Organisa-tion. It thus wanted to dictate its will to the Uni-ted Nations.

Series of Talks

Talks and consultations have been going on several months in the course of which the majority of United Na-tions members have been trying to bring the United States representatives to reason and to persuade them to agree to a decision that would ensure the normal and fruitful activities of the Organisation without harm-ing the positions of the sides.

The Afro-Asian states proposed on December 30, 1 year, that the question



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the applicability of Article 19 of the Charter should not be raised, that the activities of the General Assembly be normalised and the financial difficulties settled by voluntary contributions of all the states.

Guided by the interests of strengthening the United Nations the Solvet Union agreed with this proposal At the same time the Soviet delegation declared that when the General Assembly adopt-ed the proposal of the Afro-Asian countries and continued. its activities in accordance with the usual procedure, the USSR government would itself determine the size of lf determine voluntary contribution d no one could give recom-dations to the Soviet its and no one mendations Union on this question.

displayed maximum good will. No blackmail can force the USSR to depart from its principled position.

tion rests on the United States, its refusal to agree with the proposal of the with the proposal of the Afro-Asian group. It is pushing events in a direction spelling danger to the fate of

Unbridled Campaign

An unbridled campaign is print misinformation and of all

However, the whole ques-

being carried on in the US press against the UN. The "big" newspapers of that country do not scruple to The Soviet Union has thus kinds to befog the

Implications of

Sato-Johnson Talks

Analysis by 'The Voice of Japan'

ing up in the United Nations. The withdrawal of Indonesia the United Nations

from that body has already sounded as an alarm signal. It shows that there is dis-satisfaction with the way things are being run in the UN where the imperialist

powers, in pursuit of their colonialist aims, are trying to impose their will on others. The question now stands this way: those UN mem-ber countries, which are in-

terested in preserving and developing this organisation as a body of equitable in-ternational cooperation-and these countries constitute an overwhelming majority-should take all

susceptible to pressure, are being singly button-holed, intimidated and decoyed.

A serious situation is shap-

* On Facing Page

ATHENS: The revelations made before the Athens Revisionary Court Martial on January 12 during the trial of Cavalry Captain D. Kyvetos aroused indignation among public opinion.

THE evidence given before the court concerned the activity of the reactionary right within the Army, and the persecution of democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the reactionary that the prime Minister, G. Papandreu characterised the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democratic officers, Captain Kyve, to was charged with "insulting a the sensational democr tos was charged with "insulting a superior officer."

superior officer." "Communist terror" as "frantic" Giving evidence before the and "bad faith". The Minister of Court Martial witness for the de-fence Colonel Hondrokoukis said also gave the lie to reports of the that "even today the Army is ruled . rightwing press concerning "the by HDEA (the illegal organisation extension of Communist penetrathat "even today the Army is ruled . by IDEA (the illegal organisation of the officers of the extreme right) and not by Mr. Papandreou, in spite of the fact that democracy has won."

Further, the witness stressed that "in the eyes of the leaders of the main Army units" at the time of the general elections of of the main Army units at the time of the general elections of February 16, 1964, the Centre Union and the present Under-Secretary of National Defence, M. Papakonstantinou, constituted a "national danger".

Middle Ages Again !

"The Middle Ages pale before the sufferings, in the general elections of November 1963, of officers who refused to move the basis of a plan drawn up by Lt. General Vellios to ensure a victory for ERE (the "National Radical Union" founded by Karamanlis).

Finally, the witness said that Finally, the witness said that "even after Vellios was demobilis-ed, his successor, Lt. General-Siapkaras, (whom the Centre Union has since promoted to Army Inspector) and the higher officer B. Giannopoulos continued the persecution of democratic officers."

These revelations come at a time when ERE has launched a hysterical offensive against demo-cratic institutions. This has been provoked by the frustration of ERE's plans for a centre-right

On January 18, 417 appeals signed by 13,807 residents of Athens and 7 signed by 527 resi-

Situated as she is with

rity. Situate as such s with China as a continuous aggres-sor and the possessor of the atom bomb, India has a na-tional as well as an international responsibility to take the ini-tiative in convening such a conference urgently.

liament.

rity. China

CHINESE NUCLEAR TEST AND THE DEFENCE PROBLEM

•FROM PAGE 13

up of a nuclear free zone of the up of a nuclear free zone of the type proposed in Europe. The circumstances for this are favour-able. The only powers that now possess the atom bomb are the four industrial nations of the West and China. The rest of the countries are either small or the er small or newly developing ones.

The major portion of the world's territory and its people today live under the threat of the atom bomb that is in the possession of the minority.

It is in the political and econo-mic interests of the majority that they are secure from the atom bomb. Their pre-occupation is with problems of development and political peace. Their resour-ces are limited, too few to be wasted upon a highly contro-versial weapon like the bomb. There are many countries who realise this, and others who could be persuaded to agree to a combe persuaded to agree to a comaction.

Instead of conferences like the Afro-Asian Peace Confer-ence, specific ones to ban the tom bomb and outlaw nations that indulge in this threat would pay more dividends in the form of international secu-

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This conference cannot be con-vened too soon, for many of the newer countries have already taken up positions either on behalf of China or against it. The convening of the conference will prevent the hardening of positions and help build up the membership of the NON-NUCLEAR CLUB. In the first instance the con-In the first instance the con-ference could eschew all inten-itions for the manufacture of the bomb, and later on condemn all those whose adventures have pos-ed a threat to the security and the existence of mankind. The road to sanity lies not so much in the posture of an aggressor as in the determination, in all humility, to make the world safe for the less sonbisticated. as in the determination, in all humility, to make the world safe for the less sophisticated.

visit the United States at a time like this?

TOKYO: Prime Minister Eisaku Sato visited the United States on April 10 and held talks with President Lyndon Johnson and other US government leaders. with the Soviet Union and China. and if possible, to win certaim concessions from the US side in order to help solve difficulties confronting Japan at present. ON the domestic scene, at pre- gate to the Japan-South Korea nor-However, US imperialism is not at all interested to adjusting con-tradictions between Japan and the United States, not to speak of those on Okinawa, still less is it interest-ed in making a concession to the Japanese side.

sent, the dissatisfaction of malisation negotiations met for the the working-class and other social classes is mounting and their strug-gles are rising over the questions of increasing bankruptcies and in-solvencies, rising prices of com-modities and the increased diffi-culties of living. On the same day, the South Korean government decided to dispatch a 2,000-strong force to South Vietnam, while Prime Minis-South Vietnam, while Frime Minis-ter Sato reviewed Self-Defence forces—as the third Japanese Prime Minister to review Japan's armed forces—and made a provocative speech regarding the situation in South Vietnam. US in a way opposite to Sato's visit to the US in a way opposite to Sato's direction and to force Japan to serve as a pillar for US imperial-ism's strategy in Asia, to draw Japan into an anti-communist cru-sade in South Vietnam, and to share with the US the burden of

What Does Why did Prime Minister Sato It Mean ?

What has Prime Minister Sato It is clear what all these actions done since his assumption of prime and words of Sato's mean.

> Prime Minister Sato is indicating his readiness to cooperate positively with United States im-perialism in its strategic set-up n Asia, representing the interest f Japanese imperialism.

erred the First Order of the By doing so, Prime Minister Sato intends to pave the way for Japa-nese imperialism's predatory ad-vances into Asian areas, to adjust contradictions between the United directly responsible for the drop-ping of atomic bombs on Hiro-shima and Nagasaki. States and Japan over the ques-tions of the Japan-US civil aviation agreement, fishing operations in the Northern Pacific and Japan's trade On April 8, the. Japanese government's chief. delegate

What US imperialism intends to do is to lead Japan to play in Asia the same role that is being played by West Germany in Europe.

arms.

There is a danger that the Sato-Johnson talks may bring about serious military and economic consequences that may pose a threat to the peace of Asia and the des-

tiny of the Japanese people.

Meanwhile, US imperialism in-ends to utilise Sato's visit to the

maintaining a reactionary regime in South Korea.

In other words, the US impe-

rialism plans to make Japan to play a major role in an anti-communist military alliance in Asian areas and further to force the idea of multilateral nuclear force on Japan on the excuse of China's possession of nuclear

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reports in the rightwing press of "Communist terror" as "frantic" extension of Communist penetra-tion in the Army..."

During the last few days there During the last rew days mere has been an increase in terrorist activity by agents of the right. A raid took place on the premises of the Lambrakis Democratic Youth in Korydallos, Piraeus, and in the village of Mylochori, Eilkis (Central Macedonia).

The initials of a fascist organ-isation (O.A.E.E.) were painted on the front door of the house of J. Papadimitriou, a Parliamen-tary deputy of EDA.

In a statement issued by the Executive Committee of the EDA on January 10 it was pointed out that the ERE threats should be answered by the further strength-ening of democracy, the abolition of the emergency measures, the investment of the of the emergency measures, the purging of the state machinery and the building up of the co-operation of the democratic forces.



The abolition of the emergency legislation introduced during the civil war constitutes today the main demand of democratic public opinion in Greece. Hundreds of appeals, signed by large numbers of citizens putting forward this demand, are being tabled in Par-lormer

The abolition of emergency laws etc. and in particular Law 375 on "espionage" (intro-duced by the Metaxas fascist dic-tatorship) and Decree Law 509 outlawing the Communist Party. The Centre Union itself, when in the Opposition, had characterised Decree Law 375 as "Hitlerite";

The release of the remaining political prisoners;

The repatriation — without. conditions — of all political refugees who had sought refuge abroad after the civil war;

The legalisation of the Com-munist Party of Greece. Speaking to journalists on January 18, Prime Minister Papandreou confirmed that certain members of the government are in favour of the legalisation of the Communis Party;

The granting of a general political amnesty.

The party of the extreme right-wing, ERE (founded by Karaman-lis) is opposing the restoration of democratic institutions. Its leaders and press are demanding that res-trictive measures should be taken against the left trade union or-ganisations and the Lambrakis Democratic Youth. The extreme

dents of Volos (Thessaly) were tabled in Parliament. They all demand: The abolition of emergency laws etc. and in particular the particular was preparing an "armed rebel-lion!"

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

LETTER FROM GREECE

Over Greek Govt

Political Prisoners

Meanwhile, in a memoran-dum addressed to Prime Minisdum addressed to Prime Minis-ter Papandreou, the Aegina Prison political detainees re-called that nearly 14 months ago he had claimed that "the problem of political prisoners should be considered as already solved".

In reality, 120 political pri-coners continue to remain in prison

It was the government again that stated that "Law 375 is incompatible with democracy". that stated that "Law 375 is incompatible with democracy". But while the government pro-posed that Law 375 be repealed, it continues to keep in prices

The political prisoners further point out that they were sen-tenced by Courts Martial not for espionage but for their political activity and that eight ministers of the present government and 30 deputies of the Centre Union have stated that, the political prisoners are innocent.

They also recall that it was Papandreou who had stated that "the political prisoners were prisoners of the Kara-manlis government" and that "there is freedom of thought".

"Why then does the govern-Why then does the govern-ment not release us? Why are our ideas in shackles?" ask the political prisoners, adding that in the name of justice, humanity and normal democratic develop-ment; the unjust penalties im-posed on them be repealed.

t again 375 is The political prisoners in ocracy". Aegina prison went on a hunger nt pro-strike on January 2 in protest epealed, against the barbarous continua-prison tion of their imprisonment.

MOVES TO US THE SHATTER

From Facing Page

measures to curb UN diplomacy, which is scheming to undermine the . United Nations.

The efforts to take ad-vantage of the present finan-cial difficulties to force the General Assembly to adopt decisions which are in direct contradiction to the basic provisions of the UN Charter and thus to liquidate the basis for the entire activities of the organisation should be rejected.

The anti-colonial majority that has formed of late in the General Assembly and which brought the Afro-Asian and socialist countries Asian and socialist countries close together cannot allow the imperialist powers headed by the United States, which are losing control in the United Nations, dictate their there.

Not Against People

The United Nations must not be used against the interests of the peoples fighting for their liberation and consistently pursuing the policy of peace.

Any attempts to impose decisions, contradicting the Charter, on the General As-sembly will meet with a re-solute rebuff on the part of the USSR and the other so-cialist countries. Such at-

tempts can be fatal for the entire further activities of the United Nations. If the United States and

those who follow in its wake think that the in-terest of the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving states in the existence of a broadly representative in-ternational organisation can make them act contrary to their principled position and in violation of position and in violation of the basic provisions of the UN Charter, they are profoundly mistak

Struggle For Peace

The Soviet IInion has always been conducting and will continue to conduct in the UN and outside it its noble struggle for peace, for the security of the peoples and for the eradication of colonialism. In pursuing this policy it has the support of all the peace-loving peoples, all the mighty forces of the times, and under modern conditions there is no hope of success for the imperialist forces opposing this policy. This will inevitably find its

reflection in the United Nations Organisation where subversive activities will meet with a resolute rebuff on the part of the overwhelming majority of the members of this organisation. Those who want to paralyse the United Nations are doomed to failure

PAGE FIFTEEN

circumstances for defence are those in which the morale of the country is high, and the econo-mic situation can sustain a long drawn out conflict, yet specific threats must be met with corres-nonding research ponding measures.

It would be a dis our defence strategy if America and China, the rivals for secu-rity and influence in South East Asia, would find themselves face to face on the battle-fields of India because of the understanding that a nu-clear shield is an adequate defence measure against the Chinese bomb.

The importation of the hot war on Indian soil would be disastrous to all concerned without the dubious benefit of providing us security. The alternative to proliferation and escalation of the atom bomb is in the moral condemnation of the nuclear powers.

Those who hold the Those who hold the com-mon people to ransom, because of the superiority that they possess in the form of sophisti-cated weaponry must be con-fronted with outlawy. Then only can entire mankind awake to the responsibilities of peace.

(Courtesy: INDIAN RAILWAYMEN)



By-election Reverses Result Of Government's Right-Appeasing Policy

in some cases even transferred their vote, as to create the effect of a swing back of the electorate toward Toryism?

There is no difference of opinion in any quarter as to the answer. Higher prices, higher mortgage interest rates, credit

squeeze, wage restraint, tax

There has been the delay of any advance for the pensioners (there were 16,000 in Leyton) in the

Blow after blow—and all pre-cisely those measures which had been made the object of attack against the Tories.

Government ministers admit

these measures are unpopular. But they seek to blame the disas-trous situation inherited from the Tories as responsible.

This alibi will not help them.

The Communist Party warned these consequences. During

The Communist Party warned of these consequences. During the election the Communists warned that an incoming L a b o ur government would either have to change these policies or would find itself compelled to conduct an eco-nomic offensive against the people.

Labour propaganda during the

In a panic they proceeded to rush through all the emergency measures for which they had pre-viously denounced the Tories.

ce 1945.

taxation

Serious

Lapses

By R. PALME DUTT

The Leyton and Nuneaton by-elections will rank with other by-elections which have constituted landmarks of British political history.

UCH was Fulham in 1933, ist incursions in Leyton, were not when the anger of the people against the pro-Hitler National Covernment of MacDonald and Baldwin shattered the Tory citadel and returned a sweeping Labour majority for a candidate placing in the forefront of his programme the fight for peace.

Such was Orpington, within recent memory, when the revolt of the Tory rank and file was revealed in the collapse of a sup-posed impregnable Tory strong-hold.

On January 6, John Collan wrote in the DAILY WORKER-"the British people have a mo-mentous choice to make in-1965.

"Will the country take the will the country take the radical road to solve its practical problems? Or will the present trend in policies continue, bring-ing growing difficulties and in-recognitive threating the expectacreasingly thwarting the expecta-tions of those who made Labour's victory possible?

were 16,000 in Leyton) in the name of economy, while money is poured out to send 50,000 troops to South-East Asia. There has been public advocacy by ministers of the necessity for higher rents. "On the outcome of this choice the fate of the Labour government ill be decided.

On January 21, the electors of eyton and Nuneaton confirmed collan's warning.

Necer within modern Parlia-mentary records has any goo-ernment sustained such heavy by-election setbacks within the first few months of taking

Certainly this is not the last word. We can look forward with confidence to the achievement of a change. But for the moment the warning signal is grave and in-escapable. Certainly the present economic difficulties are the consequence of all the bi-partisan cold war and arms policies pursued equally by Labour and Tory governments

Consider. In Leyton the swing from Labour to Toryism was 8.8 per cent. In Nuneaton it was 4.9 per cent.

Gloomv Prospects

If the average of these two were repeated over the country at this moment in a general election it would mean a Tory majority of 200.

No wonder all shares in the city election, however, ignored these warnings and painted a sunshine picture of an increase in produc-tion providing all the reforms desired without any increase in up on the receipt of this

This is the grave situation which has to be faced with cool judgment and practical action. It is no use seeking consolation in a hundred explanations of special factors operating.

Of course there were special

But the fact that a parallel trend has been revealed in both these constituencies indicates that the special secondary factors, whether of the personalities of the candidates, of the infamous racialConsequently now, when they find the same measures for which the Tories were de-nounced being carried out by Labour ministers, many inevit-ably became disillusioned. The conclusion is inescapable.

There must be radical changes of policy if there is not to be a Tory comeback and even renewed attempts of fascist or racialist groups to take advantage of the

How is it possible that within three months of the electorate clearing out the Tories and turn-ing to Labour for an alternative programme, in this first electoral test so many previous Labour sup-porters should have abstained or in some cases even transferred We need a new policy to rally the people against the monopolists and inspire the Labour government to regain lost ground

> We need a new policy which puts the needs of the people be-fore Big Business, social services before arms expenditure, peace-ful coexistence instead of the cold

But how is such a new policy to be won? It is no use waiting for this dominantly rightwing Labour government spontaneously to draw the conclusions and make the necessary changes in policy.

ment. They have also dealt a salutary blow to the illusions of some on the left who have believed the formula should be "lie low," "don't rock the boat", or as one leading spokesman, put it—"give leading spokesman put it—"give the government the benefit of any doubts which exist", in the hope of thereby protecting support for the government. The appointment of the Gait-skellite Michel Stewart to sucskellite Michel Stewart to suc-ceed Gordon Walker as For-eign Secretary is sufficient evi-dence that no change in policy, is intended is intended.

The new policy has to be fought for with the entire strength of the trade union and labour movement of all serious socialists and all supporters of peace.

That is why the role of the communist Party is of such deci-



sive importance at the present

These by-election results have not only exposed the deadly con-sequences of the rightwing poli-cies pursued during these three months by the Labour govern-ment.

ment.

A decisive change in this approach is now essential. The most active fight needs to be conducted by all sections of the Labour movement for the new policy which is urgently required.

The Communist Party will play its full part in this common fight and at the same time seek the co-operation of all for these common aims.

. More and more socialists" as More and more socialists' are drawing the conclusion from the present situation, that the most effective way forward for the ful-filment of these aims is through membership of the Communist Party

Such an advance of the Communist Party and of the DAILY WORKER, in unity with all pro-gressive sections of the Labour movement, is the most practical response to the warning signals of these by-election results, and the indispensable true altern

he government. The outcome of these by-elections has shown that the result of this policy of passivity or acquiescence on the part of the left only increases the danger, because it fails to check the disillusionment of Labour supporters and rally them for the common fight. SECOND AFRO-ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ALGERIA-JUNE 1965

CAIRO: The International Preparatory Committee Africa for the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-for the Second Afro-Asian Women's Conference met in colonialism, for national inde-Cairo from January 16 to 19 and discussed matters pertaining to the organisation of the Second Conference.

T HE meeting was attended by delegates from 20 coun-tries among them India, Soviet Union, China, Algeria; Japan, dence and the safeguarding of Pakistan, UAR, South-Vietnam and Mozambique. III. Bole of Afro.Asian women

The meeting arrived at the fol-in national reconstruction (econo-

mic, cultural).

Only after coming into office
Labour ministers discovered from
their Treasury and Board of Trade
experts that all that the Com-
munists had said was true.The following draft agenda
of the conference was adopt-
ed:V. Role of Afro-Asian women
for the education of children and
health welfare.Wo weeks of June 1965.The following draft agenda
of the conference was adopt-
ed:V. Role of Afro-Asian women
health welfare.Wo weeks of the conference was adopt-
ed:The following draft agenda
of the conference was adopt-
ed:V. Role of Afro-Asian women
health welfare.

I. Review of the activities and All matters pertaining to the analysis of the situation of Afro-Asian women since the first Afro-Asian Women's Conference cial affairs were agreed upon.

neasures for which they had pre-iously denounced the Tories. But the electorate had be-lieved their election promises. II. Role of Afro-Asian women and perspectives of their strug-The meeting noted that the First Afro-Asian Women's Con-ference reflected the ardent de-sire of the women of Asia and

world peace. It confirmed that the struggle

for women's rights is closely linked with the struggle for national liberation. The meeting expressed its con-viction that the Second Afro-Asian Women's Conference will consolidate the spirit of the anti-imperialist solidarity of the First Afro-Asian Women's Conference and will being

 Imperians: Suntainty of Afro-Asian Women will be held in Algeria during the first two weeks of June 1965.
The following draft agenda
IV. Role of Afro-Asian women for their political, social and cultural rights.
V. Role of Afro-Asian women for the education of children and for the cause of Afro-Asian Women's rights in the political, legal, social, cultural and economic domains, and will secure the mic domains, and will secure the education and welfare of children.

> The Preparatory Committee expressed its gratitude to Algeria for her invitation to hold the Second Conference there and called upon all Afro-Asian Women to endeavour to make it success.

> > FEBRUARY 7 1965

DLB FUNDS FOR **EMPLOYERS' BENEFIT!**

CALCUTTA: Serious irregularities in the accounts of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board have been pointed out in the Auditor General's Report on the subject, it is learnt. The report was meant for information of the government.

Bovernment, HE Inspection Report points out that allowances for injury leave exceeding seven days, the arrear dearness allowances, a portion of the current dearness allowances and the differences of wages which were payable by the registered employers continued to be paid by the Board out of its fund and that payments on these accounts aggregated over Rs. 5 lakks. This payment by the

on these accounts aggregated over Rs. 5 lakhs. This payment by the Board of sums of money which should have been paid by the employers, the steve-dores, was referred to as an irregularity in the Auditor's Inspection Report on the ac-counts officer or the Chief Accounts Officer and without any pay order of the Admin-istrative Body. This irregularity had also been pointed out in the earlier year's report. The Inspection Report has at the outset drawn attention to the fact that irregularities pointed out in the previous been mentioned and it has to the fact that irregularities to be a pointed out in the previous the previous been mentioned and it has at the outset drawn attention to the fact that irregularities pointed out in the previous been mentioned and it has to the fact that frequentities pointed out in the previous year's report were found to have been repeated in the accounts for 1962-63. A perusal of these irregu-

Discontent of Rival

* From Page 4

in his own ranks. In Calicut, M. C. Appunni Nam-biar, a member of the rival Party's district council has come out openly against the unprincipled sell-out to Muslim League by Namboodiripad. He has offered to stand as an independent candidate against the rival Communist Party candidate in Meppayur,

There is also discontent in There is also discontent in the ranks of the rival Com-munists in constituencies where they are called upon by their leadership to vote for SSP or Muslim League candidates. Such is the posi-tion in Vadakkancherry, Cranganore, Guruyayur etc.

doldrums, as open discontent is expressed by the ranks about the unprincipled tion strategy of their leader-ship, of uniting with the rival Communists and Muslim League. And on top of it has come the news from Vara-nasi of the break-up of the

The secretary of the Tri-vandrum district SSP, Attin-gal Gopala Pillai has openly gal Gopala Fillal has openny denounced the election policy of the SSP and resigned his primary membership of the . party. Similar protests have been voiced in Alleppey and other districts.

Though the psychological effect of the breach in the Left United Front is sought to be exploited by the Con-gress for its own advantage,

FEBRITARY 7, 1965

Similarly, our revolution old days of his own country. revolution.

Meanwhile, the SSP is in

will have its own line of development while adhering to the general laws of Marx-ism-Leninism. For that we need not how down to the Thought' of Mao Tse-tung however profound it may be for the Chinese people and however correct it was in the



including the loss of a sum of Rs. 72,027.50 on account of failure of the Board to take timely action to realise dues from a stevedore firm have been alleged that the loss occurred chiefly because of lack of proper action in right time. (IPA)



Congress have been in vain.

The latter held their elec-

the crisis in the Congress Koya (Muslim League) and is so deep that it is no-where near regaining its lost'self-assurance, All the efforts of Kamaraj and the rally. Sankar to check the grow-ing threat from the Kerala Congress have been in vain.

UT the situation is not

at all bright in areas out-side the pale of statutory ra-tioning. Particularly discon-certing is the lot of those peo-

ple who reside on the fringes of the rationing area.

For them supply has, of late, been quite irregular from the fair price shops. There are instances of non-supply of commodities from such shops for three consecutive weeks.

Second, the unscrupulous elements in the trade are

Ranks

For them supply has, of

The latter held their elec-tion rally in Kottayam on rival Communist Party. They January 30 with a big turn-out and fanfare. Mannath Padmanabhan was in the leading role with K. M. prove beneficial to this reac-George, C. H. Mohammed tionary combine.

Though Mannom spouted anti-communism, the League and SSP leaders avoided any reference to their ally, the

INDIA TODAY IS NOT CHIANG'S CHINA

*FROM BACK PAGE

nese pattern as the Chinese leadership and the leader-ship of the splitters think. The Chinese revolution was not won by splits and had its own situation to deal with and its own laws and direction of developments to follow.

Such commentaries of the PEOPLE'S DAILY do posi-

tive harm to the cause of the Indian revolution, the fight against Indian reaction, against imperia-lism, against the mono-polists and landlords.

Our Party has not and will not be "spurned by the mass-es" nor weakened by the in-fantile and filthy abuses that the Chinese. leadership heaps upon us. The Seventh Congress of our Party in Bombay and the support that it got from sixty Con Parties truly representing "the revolutionary people of the world", the mighty mass that mobilised "to acclaim it" show it to be the real vanguard of the Indian revolu-tion. It will fulfil its tasks in unity with the toiling people, led by the working-class and in unity with all other demo-cratic and progressive forces of Indian society.

grains within the area, reports IPA. currently operating in these areas to bring rice clan-destinely into the rationing areas where many people are still sceptical of govern-ment's capacity to continue the statutory rationing sucpeo cessfully.

Statutory Rationing

Brings Hardships to

CALCUTTA: Three weeks have passed since statu-tory rationing was introduced in the Calcutta indus-trial area. The rationing operations have hitherto ex-perienced no serious bottlenecks and the latest deci-

sion to augment the quantum of supply to each unit is aimed at doing away wih any blackmarket in food-

The price of rice has, na turally, gone up in these fringe areas lying in 24 Par-ganas, Howrah. and Nadia. ganas, Howrah. and Nadia. Coarse varieties of rice are selling at prices more than fifty per cent higher than that have been fixed by the government.

The situation has been aggravated particularly in Howrah, a deficit district, because speculative operations are in full swing in tions are in full swing in this district and the autho-rities of two surplus neigh-bouring districts have al-legedly refused to supply rice to this district,

Welcome Steb

The recent decision of the state government to bring such areas in 24 Parganas within the purview of modifi ed rationing is a welcome step and will no doubt help to combat the blackmarketing operations to some extent.

Fringe Areas Similar steps are understood to be under consideration for similar fringe areas of How-rah and Nadia.

WEST BENGAL

But if the scheme is to be successful supplies must be guaranteed and made regu-

While introduction of statutory rationing in greater Calcutta area has been generally welcomed in the state, it has had a negative effect on other areas not covered by rationing. welcomed in the

Speculators Active

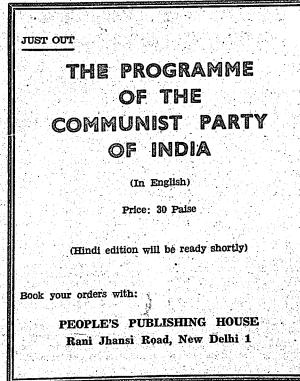
Speculators have been tive from the moment hartive from the moment har-vesting began and prices of rice, usually showing a down-ward trend at this period, have shot up to fantastic neights in the rural areas too.

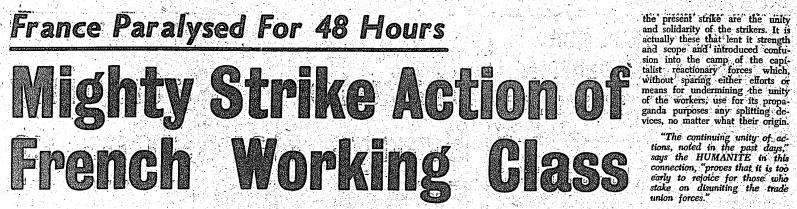
Rice was sold in areas of Midnapur district at Rs. 35 a maund and the traders, it is stated, made a clear 10 per cent profit since they pur-chased paddy from the tillers at a very low price.

This went on for quite some time with the objective of building up hidden reserves in areas close to Greater Calcutta for smuggling into the rationing area. No step was taken to curb these opera-tions which went on openly.

The result has been that the price of rice has stabi-lised at a level which is be-yond the reach of the ave-rage man of the country-

Hence the urgency tending modified rationing throughout the state is be-ing increasingly felt parti-cularly in the mofussil areas.





By B. KOTOV PARIS: The latest mighty action of the French working class was the general strike of employees of the nationalised industries and the civil services for two days, January 27-28. There were several million people on strike which paralysed France. They are demanding higher pay, reintroduction of a 40-hour week without an earlier seture and the civil services for two days. wage cuts, an earlier retirement age and the termination of dismissals

However, the government is re-luctant to heed these warnings. It is turning down all trade union proposals to establish parity com-missions in each industry and sec-tor to negotiate in order to meet tor to negotiate in order to meet working class demands, and is working class demands, and is meanwhile pressing for the appli-cation of the so-called "Toutetto solve the Grégoire 'procédure'' conflict.

This "procedure" named after its authors, was categorically rejected by the trade unions, be-cause of its clearly anti-labour charaster. Furthermore, one Paris paper has reckoned that the Gre-goire commission can formulate

Leven then, the working peo-ple cannot expect a favourable decision from it. After all, it did declare only recently, after a lot of jugging with statistics, that wages and salaries in France were already too high and should be cut.

According to trade union esti-

THE present strike is the third nationwide action of the French working people in these sectors of economy over the past two months. There was similar action earlier n hat Desember 2 and 11

BIG ONSLAUGHT

conflict. This "procedure" named after its authors, was categorically rejected by the trade unions, be-cause of its clearly anti-labour charaster. Furthermore, one Paris paper has reckoned that the Gre-goire commission can formulate decisions not before the year is out, so great is all the red tape involved. Even then, the working peo-ple cannot expect a favourable The "economic stabilisation Business, by cutting overhead through a "wage freeze."

As a result, according to CGT data, in the twelve months end-ing January 1965, the cost-of-hoing-index has again risen by 42 per cent.

The "stabilisation", policy

TIMES OF INDIA'S 66INSPIRATION⁹⁹

been any never doubt that the Soviet Union does not approve the American plans of a 'nuclear shield". "nuclear umbrella" or any nuclear guarantee to be provided provided by foreign powers for India. These moves are considered here to be a trap to lead India astray from the path of independent, path nonaligned foreign policy.

A commentary by Kud-ryavtsey on American neointrigues in Asia and Africa published on January 25 in IZVES-TIA described the so-called shield idea "an Asia variant of the multilateral nuclear force"

PAGE EIGHTEEN

OSCOW: There has is a neo-colonialist variant of the imperialis pat ronage over the Asian pe ples", the pointed out the commentary

And yet it is amazing that TIMES OF INDIA's Moscow newsletter pub-lished on January 28 speaks of "some shift in the Soviet attitude on the question of nuclear guarantee" and goes on to say "Moscow now is a lot to be said, for the idea provided the Americans also join the project". This newsletter even asserts that the Soviet Union would pre-fer that besides India some other Afro-Asian, countries also join the

scheme. This is obviously a wrong ateral nuclear force". and inspired interpreta-"The only difference be- tion of Soviet policies and ng that the Asian project has no factual basis at all. There is currently a tendency to-wards a decrease in the employ-

all trade union centres of the country without exception urged the working people to go out on strike at one and the same time and in concert.

As usual, the press belonging ; to large capital engage in wishful thinking and try to belittle the

scope and strength of the strike campaign. However, even the pro-government newspaper Nation, which has devoted the strike only 20 lines on its last page, is forced to acknowledge that there are "several million" working people nerticipation in the composi-"several million" working people participating in the campaign.

The worker press uses concrete facts and figures for showing the obvious success of the strike. "The semi-official communiques," says the Humanite, "do not hold water

The strike in the state sector has evoked a deep response in the working people of the enter-prises and, the branches, of pro-duction belonging to private own-ers. Solidarity strikes were held at many enterprises, belonging to private companies, in the metal-lurgical, engineering, chemical, paper, textile, tanning, wood pro-cessing, food and building indus-tries.

The characteristic features of

"The continuing unity of ac-

The consciousness of the work-ing people grows in the course of the strike campaign, there deve-lops a feeling of confidence in their strength and the realisation grows of the need for the alliance of all the leftwing forces in this structure. struggle.

examples. In the 18th district of Paris the local sections of the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the United Socialist Party gathered these days for a joint sitting and adopted a joint communique

It calls upon the working popu-lation of France to render all pos-sible support to the strikers and emphasises the need for opposing the present regime by "genuinely democratic decisions in the inter-

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS US-SOVIET ENTENT

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: The prospects of a meeting at the highest level between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the US appear to be brighter.

THERE had been widespread interest all over the world since the US President express-ed the hope that "the new lea-babe to visit America and see our country with their own eyes". There had been much comment the socialist countries includ-the socialist countries includ-ing the Soviet Union. There had been much comment and speculation regarding this and over the US President's references to relations with the Soviet Union. A number of bourgeois commentators had even gone so far as to say that the Soviet leaders would not react favourably to the US gesture due to the negative pressure of China and that the pressure of China and that the Soviet reaction to Johnson's state-ment would be a test of the sin-

centry of Soviet prefessions of continued adheence to the princi-ples of peaceful coexistence etc. These commentators seemed to These commentators seemed to draw strength from the fact that

draw strength from the fact that there was no immediate Soviet comment welcoming the proposal. Now after the recent summit meeting of the Warsaw pact-powers it appears that the so-cialist countries having reviewed the world situation worked out

the world situation

PRAVDA mentioned that Pre-PRAVDA mentioned that Pre-sident Johnson had declared that the American people would wel-come the possibility of hearing the Soviet leaders on American tele-vision, and that Johnson would like to see that the Soviet people heard the American Index heard the American leaders.

SOVIET POSITION

The Soviet Union always work-ed for mutual understanding with the United States, as with other states big or small, in the interest of peace and lessening of interof peace and lessening of inter-national tension. Soviet Union also favours contacts with other states with the aim of solving important international problems, PRAVDA

Here is one of

The communique hails the struggle started by the working people of the nationalised and public sector and states that the manoeuvres with the purpose of inciting hostility among the work-ing people will come to naught, for all the working people, both of the nationalised and private sectors, are the victims of de Gaulle policy.

ests of the people.

was able to effect a division of power between the so-called civilians and the army generals OF and instal Houng as premi

day", PRAVDA said. The Soviet Union wanted to establish mutual understanding and normal rela-tions between countries and any tions between countries and any steps in this direction taken by other states will be welcomed. This is a clear positive response and a welcome to a personal ex-change of ideas and bilateral con-tracts at the highest level. After The change in the leadership in the Soviet Union and the Presi-dential election in the United States such a direct meeting of

States such a direct meeting of the leaders of the two countries seems to answer the need of the hour and can bring about an understanding in the interest of world peace. the need of the

But that the Soviet Union is not going to give up its princi-ples of policy or the just sup-port to struggles against imperialism was once again high-lighted by the fact that on the lighted by the fact that on the same day it was announced that Premier Kosygin is to lead a strong delegation to the Demo-cratic Republic of Vietnam soon. The Soviet Union has been increasingly committed to support the just cause of the Vietnamese people and this vi-sit is to result in further Soviet and the support of the support of the support states and strengthening of assistance and strengthening of mutual relations.

A month ago Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had once again declared Soviet support for Viet-nam in no uncertain terms but the visit of the head of Soviet the world situation worked out a unanimous line of action in the international field and the latest forourable reaction of PRAVDA on Sturday seems to follow from it and hence ac-tions is of great interest to the Soviet people. The paper men-tions favourably, the fact that

FEBRITARY 7 1985

American newsmagazine NEWSWEEK reports that Americans in Saigon were reciting a couplet (A COUP BEFORE TET/IS ALWAYS A SURE BET) last month while South Vietnam was preparing for the week-long celebrations called Tet to ring in the new year which begins on February 2.

ND the bet paid off. The fourth coup in 15 months in South Vietnam took place in Baigon on January 27. Premier Tran Van Houng was quietly eased out of office and power was once again taken over by General Nguyen Khanh. NEW YORK TIMES patheti-cally moaned on January 29 des-cribing the coup as "one more blow" at the United States. "It is a defeat. It is not a lost war but.

blow at the United States. "It is a defeat. It is not a lost war but, it certainly is a lost battle, There gence reporting, it is now reported, was nothing the Americans could he US President has tentatively do to stop the coup, which could decided to recall US Ambassador be seen coming, and no visible General Taylor from Saigon and choice except to go along with it and hope for the best"; it lament-the uiderlying reason for this

The rapid succession of puppets The rand succession of puppets in South Vietnam, sometimes activated by the Buddhist religious leaders and militant student ac-tions, provided no succour for the United States. Despite the huge deployment of men and material in its 'crusade' to contain com-munism and "in defence of free-dom," it is gradually being pushed out of South Vietnam. Its edifice built on shifting sand is fast crumbling down.

USA indicati

else as the real source of

CHINA

NORTH VIET NAM

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N

The present coup has been carried out by General Khanh who also led the coup on De-cember 20 in which his army officers dissolved the US-design-ed 'civilian Supreme National ed 'civilian Supreme National Council'. This was cirtually an tum by Khanh to the

ever.

The US aggressive designs The US aggressive designs received another sharp rebuff on the North Vietnamese sector as well. For several days now, the North Vietnam shore battery has been pounding the US warships off the North Vietnam territorial A indicating that USA will be to accept him and no one South Vietnam. But USA waters. On February 1 North Vietnam

scored a signal success against US when its shore battery sunk one of the three US warships which had encroached upon its territorial

The shooting down of US planes North Vietn m and L in Norm viernam and Laos, de-ployed to bomb the so-called Ho Chi Minh trail has also dampened the spirit of the US crusaders considerably.

The abortive coup in Laos on February 1, attempted by right-winger General Phoumi Nosa-van's group under American inspiration, has also fizzled out. van's group under American inspiration, has also fizzled out. Indonesian Foreign Minister The coup was directed against Subandrio declared on January 15 the neutralist Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma and a cal-culated bid to prevent the implementation of 1962 Geneva agreements on Laos.

The US interference in South Vietnam and Laos violating the nesian envoys in Bangkok also terms of the Geneva agreements indicated a reiteration of the deis rapidly bringing this pa Asia into an explosive state. part of

It is therefore incumbent that a It is therefore incumbent that a left 14-nation Geneva-type conference be immediately convened to work out the neutralisation proposal and to ensure the withdrawal of all American personnel and military aid. This is the only way to stem the crisis and restore peace in this area

BRITISH

THAILAND CAMBODIA 0013 08

less coup.

demonstrators.

The recent wave of agitation by ists and the students against the government atrocities, and their open call to US armed forces to get out of South Viet-nam which found echo every-where had already shaken the hold of Houng and his mentors

Although, the coup itself was a

Aithough, the coup atsent was a rebuff to USA, there is no reason to hope that Khanh will be able, to restore stability in South Viet-nam or that it will bring about any change in American policy as such in this area. Already Khanh

has fallen out with the Buddhist

leaders and taken recourse to

on January 29 in Saigon in an obvious bid to terrorise the

this area. over the situation. This opportun-ity was siezed by Khanh and his lieutenants to bring about a blood-MALAYSIA:

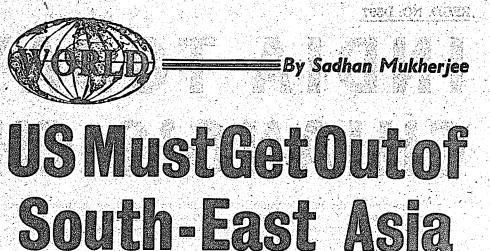
General Taylor from Saigon and put him in charge of the CIA. But the underlying reason for this transfer is the fact that General Khanh and General Taylor can-not get on together. Khanh has already made it clear that he will out of the second of the second second not allow any civil administration farce². But the so-called 'political stability' under Khanh's regime, who is also one of the US pup-pets, will only remain as illusory as here

Meanwhile, the South Vietnamese Liberation Army conti-nues to maintain its onward drive. It is steadily pushing back the US and South Vietnamese the OS and South Vienamese troops at various points. The latest success scored was the liberation of Binh Gia, a strate-gic point 65 km from Saigon.

INTRANSIGENCE

HE British show of mili-Lary might in Malaysia to browbeat Indonesia and to stifle the independence strugbrutal repressive measures: A 20- gles in the so-called Malay-year boy was executed in public sian states has not abated.

Even the recent verdict of the British electorate in the Nuneaton



in Malaysia is going on and only a few days back, its far east fleet has been reinforced by four minsucepers and two patrol vessels. This is at present the largest British fleet anywhere in the world the world.

In Singapore, it was announced on January 29 that a further squadron of helicopters is also be-ing sent from Britain to improve the fighting strength of British troops, particularly in Sarawak.

troops, particularly in Sarawak. The arrest of three Malayan opposition leaders on the alleg-ed ground of 'planning' on short of a brazenfaced bid to muzzle all opposition views ag-ainst British neo-colonial moves in Malaysia. The most promi-nent among the arrested lead-ers, Inche Aziz, has been a strong critic of the Malaysian government ever since it was formed.

The dusk to dawn curfew im-posed by Malaysian government on the Malayan coast and 100 miles inland is calculated to fortify the Malaysian argument "expecting" an Indonesian attack on the one hand, and to contain the movement of popular forces inside the Federation on the other.

All this leads to the inescapable conclusion that the British govern-ment and its propped-up govern-ment in Malaysia are not prepar-ed to resolve the crisis.

settlement of Malaysia.

The recent meeting of the Indosire on the part of Indonesia for an amicable lem. solution of the prob

and Leyton by-elections has not sufficiently convinced the Labour government of its folly. The British military build-up in Malaysia is going on and only a few days back, its far east shouldered a peace-feeler from Indonesia" while the DAILY EX-PRESS declared that London "is ready to wage war upon Indone-

The only realistic note came from NEW STATESMAN. It wrote: "In any case, it would be tragic folly to ignore present trends in Djakarta and to concen-trate on a further military build-up Western nouser concert win up. Western powers cannot win wars or impose rulers on Asian countries. The US admits as much countries. The US admits as much in Vietnam, though it has billions of dollars at its disposal. Britain is absurdly stretched in attempt-ing to maintain a colonial position in British Guiana, Aden and the Far East. We cannot afford this adventure, financially or morally. This is the moment to seek a cettlement" settlement."

For Labour Prime Minister Wilson there is no other way to wriggle out of Malaysian imbroglio except through a peaceful settle-ment with Indonesia. The British people have already indicated their disapproval of the Malaysian indicated venture.

If Wilson insists on carrying through the military build-up which might eventually lead to an armed conflict with Indonesia, and armed connict with indenesia, and also a war of attrition against the people striving for freedom in Malaysia itself, he will only be repeating the famous Suez mis-take of one of his predecessors.

UN ARREARS: SHOWDOWN AVERTED

THE show down in the UN General Assembly over the arrears issue has been, for the time being, the averted. Secretary-General

Earlier, U Thant had insisted on describing USSR and other countries which have not paid seesments on account of peace-keeping charges, as being "two years in arrears". Thereby he had technically supported the US de-mand for suspension of voting rights of these countries. as being "two Thereby he had

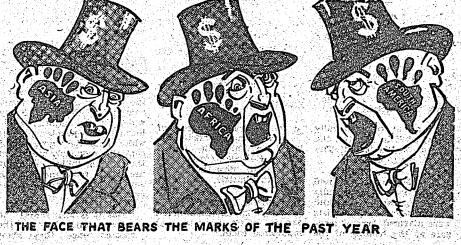
U Thant also accepted the Indian proposal to set up a com-mittee of 21 to study all the aspects of UN peace-keeping assignments with a comprehen-sive mandate.

India's foreign minister Swara Singh on January 31 reiterated in London that while legal and constitutional issues were impor-tant, the solution had to be a tant, the solution had to practical one and guided consideration that the should not be pressed to the world organisation suffer as a result. by the matter vote as would

Meanwhile, Indian delega-tion to the United Nations has tion to the Onited Validis has very correctly pointed out to the Afro-Asian , representatives that India remains firm on her stand that Article 19 was inapplicable in this case and that the peace-keeping assess-ments could not be levied on a country which was not accept-ing it ing_i •

US representative Adlai Ste-enson, after the UN Assembly venson, after the UN Assembly adjourned for the week, said that his country was anxious to see the constitutional issue settled "by agreement if possible, by the General Assembly if necessary".

The gradual toning down of US demand only proves that US is finding itself in a tighter cor-ner from which it is trying des-perately to extricate itself. And that its demand for suspension of voting rights has no chance of being accented is now abum.



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INDIA TODAY IS NO harm to the cause of the Indian masses and even to those who, honestly though CHIANG'S CHIN of thinking.

The arrests of the left Communists and splitters at the hands of the Government of India on December 30, 1964 was disapproved and censured not only by us but also by a large volume of democratic opinion in the country. Storia a

T HEY were disapproved mainly on the ground that the arrests by the indis-criminate use of the DIR were a step backward from democratic rights. And if the ar-rested people really were what they are depicted to be in the government commu-nique they could have been nque they could have been openly tried according to the law of the land. No one in India today wants the conti-nuation of the Emergency and the DIR which arose from the Chinese invasion in 1962 1962.

In such conditions it was natural to expect that the Chinese Communist Party leadership should come out with a disapproval of the arrests. But what is inte-resting is not their dis-approval but the political grounds and conclusions that they draw from them.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY of January 17 wrote a commen-tary on the arrests. After mentioning the names of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of India", such as P. Sundarayya, A. K. Go-palan etc., the commentary says:

"With deep indignation, the Chinese people sternly condemn this fascist out-rage of the Indian government and extend their high regards and heartfelt sympathy to the comrades of the Communist Party of India now under arrest".

REASON FOR ARRESTS

What is the main reason of the arrests; according to the Chinese leadership? The first reason given by them is that the Calcutta congress of the splitters, "holding high the banner of persevering with Marxism-Leninism and combatting revisionism.... purged from its ranks the renegade Dange group".

Hence this congress "won the acclaim of the Indian people and all revolutionary people of the world", though according to their own re-ports not a single communist Party in the world sent any greetings to this Calcutta congress of the "true Com-munists" to acclaim them.

Such a congress naturally was expected to frighten the ruling class and it did! The commentary says:

"The big bourgeoisie and the big landlords of India and the imperialists and the modern revisionists were alarmed beyond mea-sure at the holding of the successes achieved at it".

The only "great success" we heard about this congress of splitters is that soon after their arrests, they have divi-ded themselves into new tendencies and groups and those who were arrested have started calling those who started calling those who were not as another shade of "modern revisionists'.

Following their usual "prin-ciple", some of these "high-holders of the banner of Marxism-Leninism" secretly denounced Jyoti Basu, as be-ing "responsible for their arrests"--otherwise how did they, the great EMS Namboodiripad and Jyoti Basu, escape this "fascist outrage" and the this "fascist outrage" and the wrath of the "big bourgeoisie, the big landlords and impe-rialists", even when they duti-fully joined the bandwagon of the splitters and agreed to denounce the "renegade Dance clique"? Dange clique"?

DISTORTED VIEW

The commentary itself The commentary list argues that the "Dange group" is not arrested be-cause it does not serve the people and is a "lackey of India's big bourgeoisie and big landlords".

In which category then the Jyoti Basu and EMS groups Jyoti Basu and EMS groups should be put because they as political bureau members are not arrested, is a problem for the Chinese leadership, as well as for the FB of the splitters which is inside jall and those outside to decide.

Anyway it is their internal problem, on which we need not spend our time.

More important than this is the political conclusions that stand out in the com-mentary. They are as follows:

The Indian government is the "dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie and big landlords".

2 It is a protege of US imperialism,

3 It is a "fascist govern-ment" like that of Chiang Kai-shek.

4 The Calcutta congress of these "true Marxist-Leni-nists" frightened the Indian Chiang Kai-shek (formerly it was Nehru, now the title is given to Shastri).

5 "Chiang Kai-shek of Chi-na in his day made mass arrests of Communists and massacred them."

Similarly the Indian fascist Shastri and Nanda, aided by Kamaraj etc., have now arrested the true Communists.

6 "But in his so doing; the broad masses of the Chi-nese people came to see what stuff he (Chiang Kal-shek) was made of and his doom was irrevocably sealed".

united strength as has been seen many times.

The Chinese Party never could force Chiang Kai-shek to yield to anything, to any democratic mass action. Twenty-five thousand Shanghai workers were massacred by Chiang Kal-shek for daring to oppose his policy in a single campaign.

= by = S.A. DANGE

The same will happen to the Indian government.

Let these splitters there-fore take heart, not be cowed down by these "temporary difficulties". The example of China is before them. "The future of India certainly belongs to them", concludes the commentary. the commentary.

What does this wailing show?

In the first place, the Chinese leadership reveal themselves as extremely blind chauvinists, who see every country and every situation in their own image and an unchanging stereosituation in their own image and an unchanging stereo-typed image which existed "thirty years ago" (as they said in their October 1962 article), in which only the immutable devil Chiang Kai-shek does the dragon dance of factist massacre dance of fascist massacre and the liberating god Mao Tse-tung and his Thought bring hope and message. It was so for China. It is so for India, for Russia, for the whole world.

This metaphysical egoism has misled the Chinese Party, which was once right in the Chiang Kai-shek days but is no longer so in the New Epoch.

MISLEADING **FOLLOWERS**

And with its mechanical idealist transfer of a pre-determined schematism, it is misleading our splitters in India and many good revolu-tionaries they still retain in their ranks.

Today India is not ruled by fascism, either of the Mus-solini, Hitler or Chiang Kai-shek type. It is ruled by a government freely elected on the basis of an adult fran-chise. The Congress Party which has the majority is folwhich has the majority is tol-lowing anti-people policies which help the growth of capitalist monopoly and harm the mass of tolling people. It uses police force and firing to suppress the protesting demo-cratic masses cratic masses.

But it is also forced to retreat and yield to the masses once they show

The Congress government has not gone that far; nor does the situation call for it; nor will it permit.

The Chinese leadership with their blindness to the reali-ties of the situation is doing misguidedly, follow their line

Nehru was never a Chiang Kai-shek nor is Shastri or Nanda today one.

Similarly, it is wrong to compare the present splitters with the heroic fighters of the Chinese revolution,

In comparing our splitters In comparing our splitters with the victims of Chiang Kal-shek and the Chinese Communists of "thirty years ago", the Chinese leaders are denigrating their own past and unnecessarily exalt-ing what does not deserve to be exalted.

The Indian revolution cer-The Indian revolution cer-tainly will succeed in chang-ing the present anti-people; anti-democratic policies of the Congress government. Many sacrifices will have to be made for that.

But they need not neces-sarily be on the exact Chi-

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C OMRADE FROL KOZLOV, former Soviet First Deputy Premier and member of the Presidium of the CPSU, who had been ailing since April 1963, passed away on January 30.

Born in a peasant family in 1903, Kozlov began his life as a worker in the Krazny Tekstilshchik factory at the age of 15. He joined the Communist Party in 1926. He was elected as secretary of the Leningrad city committee of the Party in 1949 and in 1953 the secretary of the Leningrad regional committee.

At the 19th Congress of the CPSU, Kozlov was elected a member of the Central Committee and in 1957 to the Presidium of the CPSU. He was the Premier of the Russian Republic and later chosen as a First Deputy Premier of USSR.

Comrade Kozlov retired from all Party work after he suffered a stroke in April 1963.