

# Indian Toilers' Next Step To Win Demands

# FROM AGITATION TO NEW STAGE OF ACTION

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## THREE-FOLD PROGRAMME OUTLINED BY NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

HYDERABAD: FROM THE SUCCESSFUL NATIONWIDE AGITATION CONDUCTED LAST MONTH THROUGHOUT INDIA THE WORKING CLASS MUST MOVE ON TO SUITABLE NATIONWIDE ACTION TO SECURE THE DEMANDS OF THE NATION AND OF THE CLASS. THIS WAS THE THEME OF THE DISCUSSIONS AND KEYNOTE OF THE DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE MEETING HELD HERE ON FEBRUARY 3.

**P**RESIDED over by S. S. MIRAJKAR, the Committee heard S. A. DANGE outline the three-fold struggle plan that had been recommended by the recently concluded all-India conference of the metal and engineering workers. The main emphasis was placed on the need to evolve such forms of action as would reach out to the most outlying areas, build the unity of the class and win gains for the workers as well as for the country.

Reports were presented at the meeting of the January campaign and its achievements in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamilnad, Kerala, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa and Punjab.

It was evident from these reports that a very big churning and stir had taken place among the workers and the ground prepared for moving on to action. Even more striking was the fact that gains had been won already in the shape of increased

DA, its linking with cost of living index and revising this index itself, in different forms in various places, notably in Bombay, Gujarat and Punjab. At the same time attention was drawn to the setback suffered in West Bengal as a result of the communal riots.

It was observed—and emphasised by S. A. Dange in his summing up—that there were good prospects of drawing into the proposed actions workers and employees belonging to other all-India organisations not affiliated to the AITUC, particularly the bank and insurance employees and the press workers and working journalists.

After discussion the following plan of action was unanimously adopted:

**1** From February 20 morning to February 22 evening there should be a nationwide hunger-strike by representatives of the workers in front of the factory gates, union offices or some other suitable central places to-

gether with demonstrations of support and sympathy.

**2** On March 7 throughout India there should be demonstrations, along with wearing of badges, for fifteen minutes either before commencing work or after work is over. At these demonstrations not only should the charter of demands be popularised but stress laid on mobilisation for the next stage.

**3** On April 6, 7 and 8 one thousand worker-satyagrahis from all over India will offer satyagraha before Parliament. Simultaneously demonstrations will be held in front of the state assemblies or secretariats as well as in district and taluq headquarters. All satyagrahis must assemble in Delhi on April 4.

Following the satyagraha, the National Campaign Committee will meet again to review the progress of the campaign and decide further course of action.



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## CHACKO GOES IN FOR TAMMANY HALL TACTICS

From S. SHARMA

TRIVANDRUM, February 5: KAMARAJ CAME, KAMARAJ SAW AND KAMARAJ HAS CARRIED AWAY THE CONGRESS STEW FROM KERALA TO DELHI FOR A MORE CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF ITS CONTENTS. HE HAS ALSO CALLED THE COOKS WHO BOILED THE BROTH TO COME TO THE CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD MEETING IN DELHI FOR THE EXAMINATION.

It was only to be expected from the nature of the crisis here and the task which the Congress President was called upon to perform. The atmosphere here was sufficiently heated by P. T. CHACKO's stooges and supporters for the arrival of the Congress President. What the latter saw on his arrival here should have convinced him of the Tammany Hall tactics which rule Congress group politics in the state.

Over 3,000 men demonstrated before Kamaraj at the airport when he arrived here from Madras yesterday. They shouted "P. T. Chacko zindabad" and sought to bring pressure on the Congress President to allow Chacko to continue in the Ministry. They were organised by the Kottayam District

Congress Committee with the active support of Nair Service Society leader Mannath Padmanabhan and had been brought to Trivandrum in buses and cars for this demonstration.

It was a repetition of the technique of that "mass upsurge" which was employed by these very elements against the Communist Ministry a few years ago. But today it was being used against the Congress organisation by the very same Christian-Nair axis striving to keep their strong man in the government against opposition from Congressmen themselves.

Later a section of this crowd went to the Legislators' Hostel, hunted out the room of P. Gopalan, Congress MLA, and

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# DEFEND THE UNITY OF OUR PARTY

The editorial departments of RENMIN RIBAO (People's Daily) and HONGQI (Red Flag) have come out a few days back with their seventh article in the series, which purports to be comments on the Open Letter of July 14, 1963 of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

**T**HE full text of this 30,000 word article is yet to be received in India, but enough has already been reported in the press to indicate that this article beats all previous records of the Chinese leadership itself in slander and disruption of the international Communist movement.

The Indian monopoly press has, of course, joyfully quoted in full the portions of this article which attack the Communist Party of India. What can give the press of the monopolists greater satisfaction than to headline the news in blazing types: "Dange Accused of Betrayal!" (TIMES OF INDIA, February 5)

The Chinese leadership writes of the Communist Party of India as follows: "The renegade clique headed by Dange has be-

trayed Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, betrayed the revolutionary cause of the Indian proletariat and people and embarked on the road of national chauvinism.

"This clique has usurped the leadership of the Indian Communist Party and, conforming to the will of big Indian capitalists and landlords, has been transforming the Party into the lackey of the Nehru government, which represents these interests."

The article is not satisfied with these slanderous lies. It goes on:

"What has happened to the Indian Communist Party since then? Now everybody can see that the Dange clique is still travelling on the road of betrayal.

It is still advocating class collaboration and realisation of socialism in India through the Nehru government. It actively supported the Nehru government's

By Romesh Chandra

huge budget providing for arms expansion and war preparation and its measures for fleecing the people.

"In August last year, it sabotaged the great strike of one million people in Bombay against the Nehru government's ruthless taxation policy. It tried to obstruct the holding of a mass rally in Calcutta, demanding the release of imprisoned Communists, in which 100,000 people participated.

"It is continuing its frenzied anti-Chinese activities and supporting the Nehru

government's expansionist policy. It is following the Nehru government's policy of hiring out to U.S. imperialism."

This is not the first time that the Chinese Communist Party's leadership has thought fit to describe the leaders of the Communist Party of India as traitors. On March 3, 1963 the notorious "MIRROR FOR REVISIONISTS" was published. The Communist Party of India has already replied to the lies and falsehoods in the "Mirror".

Our only regret is that while the Indian Party press published the "Mirror" in full for all to read and have the benefit of the Chinese leadership's abusive attack on our Party, the Chinese Party press refused to publish our reply, thus leaving the Chinese Party membership ignorant of the truth.

It is not necessary to tell the Indian working people that every phrase in the Chinese leadership's attack is a blatant and deliberate lie.

The millions who signed the Great Petition, the lakhs who marched on September 13 know the record of the Communist Party of India in regard to the budget and the anti-people taxes. The workers of Bombay know well the key role played by the Communist Party in making the memorable Bombay Bandh strike action a success.

And every Indian democrat knows of the tireless battle waged by the leadership of the Communist Party of India for the release of Communist detenus—a battle which has already succeeded in winning the release of the vast majority of the detenus, and which shall continue without pause till every Communist detenu is out of prison.

It is not necessary for the Indian Communists to reply again to these old accusations of "betrayal". It is only the timing of the repetition of this unprincipled attack that will

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# Defeat Chinese Leadership's New Call To Split CPI



# Release Tripura MPs Before Budget Session Of Lok Sabha

On behalf of the Communist group in Parliament, BHUPESH GUPTA MP, has issued the following statement on January 30:

ON the eve of the Budget Session of Parliament we consider it necessary to draw the attention of our people to the continued and motivated detention of Desarath Deb and Biren Dutta—the only two members of Lok Sabha from Tripura.

They have already been in detention for more than a year under the DIR without

number of Communist detenus, that is to say, 29 out of the total 60 Communist detenus throughout the country. The Tripura detenus also include 8 MLAs of the Opposition whose strength is 12 as against the 18 elected members of the ruling party.

I may also mention in this connection that the Tripura authorities have been so vindictive that practically all the detenus were removed to the Hazaribagh Jail in Bihar,

midate the tribal people who returned Dasarath Deb to Lok Sabha in all the three General Elections.

I have personally visited Tripura more than once in recent months and we have ample evidence to prove before any impartial enquiry that some local Congress leaders and the high officials there are guided by nothing but their desire to satisfy their past grudge against our Tripura comrades.

This revenge-seeking and vindictive attitude of the Tripura authorities cannot but be regarded as an affront to our public life—a shameful blow to parliamentary democracy and public morality.

Once again on behalf of the Communist group in Parliament and in the name of democracy and fairness I would appeal to the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister to kindly intervene and order the immediate release of the two Members of Lok Sabha as well as other Communist detenus.

Their release and presence among the people have become all the more urgent at this hour because of the prevailing communal tension in Tripura. The Communists in Tripura have always been in the forefront of the efforts to maintain communal peace and harmony.

The days of bloody carnage in East Pakistan and West Bengal and the provocation for senseless fratricide seem to have died down for the time being.

But the horror has left its indelible mark on the minds. The incitements engineered by the Pakistan government have not quite ended. It is unfortunate but nonetheless there remains the need for a grim warning of the dangers that lurk ahead.

If one looks up the Pakistan newspapers and reads the statement of those in power in Pakistan, one can easily discover to his utter dismay the blatant machinations these people resorted to for fulfilling their political ends.

In fact, it will be proved beyond doubt that the Government of Pakistan has been assiduously carrying on a war of attrition against this country. Pakistan government obviously wants its pressure continuously mounted up against India on all fronts and provide no cause for bringing about a peaceful atmosphere. Pakistani Press, particularly of West Pakistan, carried on a virulent campaign against India and the minority community.

But thanks are due to some of the newspapers of East Pakistan, for even in the days of complete frenzy and communal violence, they were able to maintain sanity and strike a note of passionate appeal to the good sense of people to end this fratricide. It was not a matter of little courage for them to reason with mentored-manacles under calculated provocations.

One's heart bleeds with sympathy and gratitude for those men of courage in East Pakistan who sacrificed their lives at dagger-ends of murderers while protecting the lives of people of minority community.

SAMBAD, PAKISTAN OBSERVER and JANATA, particularly played a very important role in pacifying the hooligans. Every Indian, particularly every Bengali, will hang his head in shame if he notes the way in which riot news were played up by some of the 'nationalist' Bengali daily newspapers of Calcutta during those days of horror.

Papers like the AZAD and JEHAD even though not as consistently anti-communal as the ITTEFAQ, SAMBAD and PAKISTAN OBSERVER have also generally taken a sober line and only the pro-government MORNING NEWS has been echoing the line of the DAWN and the PAKISTAN TIMES of West Pakistan and Urdu papers there generally have been giving false and exaggerated reports of happenings in India reflecting the hate-India line of the present Pakistan government.

## Protest Against Govt. Action

The Government of Pakistan instead of encouraging these healthy trends in East Pakistan tried to put pressure on the East Pakistan opposition papers to give publicity only to government Press notes on the riot situation. In protest opposition papers did not bring out their editions on January 18.

Here are some of the extracts from some newspapers of East Pakistan about the communal riots.

The first page banner headline of SAMBAD on

and the appeal of the writers and artists under the heading: 'Conscious Men of Calcutta Come Forward to Resist Riots'.

SAMBAD of January 17 is a momentous number carrying the graphic reports of the fearless struggle of the people of Dacca against communal riots.

It carried the news of formation of the Dacca Peace Committee and added: "The hated knife of communal miscreants today polluting the peaceful and sacred atmosphere of Dacca, Narayanganj and other places. The knife of the murderer has become red with the blood of the people of East Bengal, irrespective of Hindu or Muslim. The houses of ordinary people, irrespective of Hindu or Muslim are being set on fire. Even a peace-loving person like Janab AMIR HUSSAIN CHOWDHURY had to sacrifice life at the hands of the miscreants. The hooligans have raided Muslim girls' hostels and honour of our mothers and sisters, irrespec-

## By Our Special Correspondent

the worried and afflicted people of the country, is appealing to you to maintain communal harmony. Those who today, on one excuse or another, are reddening their hands in the blood of their brothers, those who in the name of religion are stabbing at the bosoms of innocent women, men and children, do not belong to any country—they have no nationality. They are enemies of mankind, of humanity. They have no regard for any religion. They are maggots of hell, stirs on civilisation.

"If communal strife again lets loose hell in the country, it will destroy all values that we have cherished; it will mean an end to our struggle for democratic rights, our struggle for better living standards."

★ Throughout this issue, JANATA has published

Giving details of incidents, the report further read: "The wild nature of hooliganism was manifested in other cases also. A few yards from the level crossing was the venue of murder of Mr. Amir Hussain Chowdhury, by the miscreants Mr. Hussain, who is a descendant of BEGUM ROKYA SAKHAWAT and relation of a senior police officer, is learnt to have gone to the place of occurrence for rescue work. All his entreaties with the hooligans that 'I am a Muslim' proved futile and he was chased and killed near Jinnah Avenue. Mr. Amir Hussain Chowdhury was 55 and had the great reputation for saving lives of Muslims in 1946 riots in Calcutta.

## Unlimited Courage

"A band of about 20 rowdies attempted to raid the Women's Hostel of the Physical Training Institute at Dhanmondi. Sergeant NABI CHOUDHURY who was passing by rushed to the spot and fired several pistol shots. The hooligans fled immediately. Later the students residing in the hostel were removed to a safer place."

★ Next day the paper carried, among other reports, an editorial which said: "We salute the memory of Amir Hussain Chowdhury who laid down his life in the cause of humanity and the fair name of Pakistan. He lost his life at the hands of persons nominally Muslims but in reality the scum of the earth, who cannot have believed in God and His Prophet and in the religion of humanity which Islam is. These hooligans seem to be playing to the tune of forces which do not mean Pakistan and East Pakistan in particular well. These have to be resisted even to the extent of the supreme sacrifice that Amir Hussain Chowdhury has made."

★ Following are extracts from the reports PAKISTAN OBSERVER published the same day: "A mohalla sardar in Kamalapur who had given protection to some of his neighbours and had been threatened by hoodlums on Wednesday, was again threatened by them on Thursday. It is gathered that an organised gang tried to raid his house, but had to beat a quick retreat in the face of the combined opposition of all the local people of the area. The entire population of the area stood solidly behind the sardar in resisting the hoodlums."

"Two journalists residing at Thakari Bazar, the worst affected area in the current disturbances, remained under threat of life throughout Thursday because they had given shelter to their neighbours. The miscreants attempted to break into their homes several times during the day. The journalists, however, refused to move into safer places and

★ On January 16 PAKISTAN OBSERVER carried the report of a peace procession under the heading: 'PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN—RESIST THE HOOLIGANS'. The report inter alia said: "A peace procession of litterateurs, journalists, painters and other members of the intelligentsia was brought out this morning (in Dacca) which passed through some of the affected

## economic notes

★ By ESSEN

# Abysmal Poverty in Eastern UP

When a Congress Member of Parliament, hailing from the eastern parts of Uttar Pradesh, dramatically focussed attention on the economic backwardness of the people in his own and neighbouring constituencies many of his colleagues had raised eyebrows. They could not imagine that any section of our people could still be sunk in abysmal poverty and squalor, as he had said they were, after more than a decade's planned development.

balanced regional development in the country's progress towards the socialist pattern." Prosperity like peace is indivisible, not only between various nations of the world, but also between different parts of a nation.

(February 4)

BUT the MP's "bombshell" (he had said that agricultural workers in his constituency get 12 n.p. a day) had its effect. The government was forced to set up a study team to appraise the economic conditions in the four eastern districts of the state (Ghaziपुर, Azamgarh, Deoria and Jaunpur) and recommend measures to accelerate the rate of their development.

The report of this study team is now out, and its contents make it clear that it has not come a day too soon. The wide disparities between economic indices of the districts it has studied and the rest of UP, and of UP as a whole and the rest of the country, revealed by it, point to almost a total neglect of one of the basic postulates of the Plans that they should pay "due attention" to the "special needs of the less developed areas."

Here are a few findings of the report regarding these disparities: The density of population per square mile in the four districts was 1,094, according to the 1961 Census, compared to 649 for the state as a whole. The percentage of people living in the villages as against the total population was 96 as against 87.1 for the entire state. The percentage of workers engaged as cultivators or agricultural labourers was 84.5 compared to 75.4 for the whole of Uttar Pradesh.

"A direct corollary of this over-dependence on agriculture (which accounted for over 60 per cent of the output in these districts as against 52 per cent in the state as a whole) was that the per capita income in the four districts in 1960-61 was also lower than that of the state (Rs. 261.33) and the country (Rs. 330). With their area forming only 4.6 per cent of the total area of the state, and the population about 10 per cent of the total, 22 per cent of their holdings were below one acre in 1960-61. The average yields were also adversely affected owing to recurrence of floods and inadequate irrigation. The position regarding their per capita expenditure, employment and wage rates was no better. The per capita expenditure was about Rs. 16.5, compared to Rs. 22.02 for Mathura (a western district) and Rs. 24.30 for Sitapur (a central district).

Similarly, their employed labour force formed only 84.4 per cent of

the total population as against 92 per cent to 93 per cent in the other two districts. The daily wage rates of their agricultural labourers ranged between 66 n.p. and 98 n.p. as against Rs. 1.18 and Rs. 1.49 in Mathura and Sitapur.

With lower wage rates and yields per acre, the general population of the four districts could not but be carrying a heavy load of indebtedness, which, in the case of Deoria, stood at more than three months' consumption expenditure, and in that of Azamgarh, at a little less than one month's.

And how did the government—at the Centre and in the state—react to these disparities. Obviously, they did not attach much importance to them as is evident from their failure to pay special attention to the problems created by them while allocating outlays of the successive Plans.

The result was that in the First Plan the per capita outlay for the four districts amounted to only Rs. 14 while for the state as a whole it was Rs. 26. In the Second Plan, the total outlay went up, but the failure to recognise the special needs of the backward districts resulted in their per capita outlay at Rs. 26.5 remaining far below the figure for the state as a whole (Rs. 33.7) and for all states (Rs. 50). In the Third Plan, the total outlay for the four districts is expected to be increased to Rs. 29.95 crores from Rs. 18.17 crores in the Second Plan, but the per capita outlay will remain below the state's average.

Having thrown a floodlight on the "relative backwardness" of the four districts, the study team sets out to recommend measures to promote their development.

It has suggested rapid industrialisation and has called for expeditious granting of facilities to that end.

It has also recommended a "re-orientation" of the approach of the administration at all levels to make it "flexible and more responsive to people's needs and aspirations."

But all these, being matters of detail, cannot obviously be enumerated here. The value of the report does not however consist in the details, which can even be improved on.

It lies in the attention it focusses on the "basic importance of

## RANGA'S GRAND STRATEGY

and more conscious industrialists" with the "peasant masses" which in Swatantra parlance means, the landlords.

### Glee At New Oil Policies!

Triumphantly the Swatantra party press has played up the news that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has suggested that available government credits should be passed on to private industry to help the latter in setting up petrochemical units.

The concession to Indian and foreign capital has been hailed as a "bold move". The news was gleefully headlined—"Malaviya's Oil Policies Reversed."

### Swatantra-Sangh Courtship

It is most interesting to watch the Swatantra Party and Jan Sangh wooing each other. Their actual position is that of co-wives who look at each other with contempt and quarrel among themselves. But they know that they are inseparably bound in reality to a common lord.

In the words of a Jan Sangh ideologue, both serve the same cause—"The Swatantra is concentrating its attack from the economic-libertarian point of view while Jan Sangh attacks on the national and cultural planes."

But each is all too familiar with the worthless character of the other. Recently Rajaji made some observations about "militant Hinduism which constitute a powerful indictment of the Sangh. According to him, "the militant Hindu mistakes Hinduism to be a form of nationalism whereas it is, in fact, just religion." He emphasised that "the aggressive Hindu's undeniable

attitude of intolerance must be liquidated"; there could be no political progress without that. But the astute octogenarian did not mention Jan Sangh by name.

In December, there was a head-on collision between the two at Jaipur. The Swatantras unseated the Sanghites from their vaunted first position in the corporation. Jan Sangh was reduced to a pitiful eight seats. No holds were barred in the bitter electoral contest. Swatantra campaigners made barbed references to Jan Sangh's communalism while the latter described the Swatantra candidates as so many imitates of RANI GAYATRI's kennel. ATAL BEHARI VAJPAIYEE used the quip 'love me, love my dog' in his election speech. This was cleverly utilised by the Rani's men, and Vajpayee's amateurish exuberance cost the Sangh dear.

Despite all this the basic fact of their identity of situation is urging them all the time to seek some kind of organisational rapprochement. The Swatantra jamboree at Bangalore called for a united front of all reactionaries, although MASANI was sore in his report that a merger proposal by him had met with disappointing response.

Jan Sangh too is willing, but it thinks that it could never give up its policies of aggressive Hinduism and pet image of a "Hindu India." So it says that a beginning should be made only with "limited cooperation with limited objectives." If that is done one day the "hands will meet and hearts will begin to beat in unison."

Dr. LOHIA's giving up of nationalisation of industry as the first or foremost item in his Party's programme is mentioned as a shining example of this. Thus, the show goes on. Most delectable and instructive spectacle for the Indian masses.

### GARUDA



# BAKSHI-RAJ MUST END!

The special "deedar" is over. The sacred relic has been identified by leading Muslim divines. The anguish of the Kashmiri people, following the criminal theft, is over. But the Kashmir question remains to be settled, it remains as a live bomb which may burst at the slightest provocation again.

It is not only the diabolical efforts of the Pakistan government and its imperialist masters which keep the Kashmir issue alive. The fact has to be faced squarely, as was sharply pointed out by NEW AGE (January 12) right

at the start of the recent events, that Kashmir has become a "stink-pot", and that the largescale participation in the agitation which followed the theft is "an indication of the deep discontent and dissatisfaction against the ruling

## notes OF THE week

By Homesh Chandra

circles in Kashmir—a discontent which is reaching "the bursting point."

The "deedar" has filled the hearts of Kashmiris with joy and a sense of relief. But the discontent and wrath against the rule of the Bakshi brothers have not lessened.

The success of Lal Bahadur Shastri in solving the controversy over the "deedar" will not, it is hoped, blind him and the government to the urgent necessity for radical political changes in Kashmir. For too long has the central government knowingly turned a blind eye to the rank corruption which has become synonymous with Bakshi-raj in Kashmir.

The ruling group in the National Conference had carefully built up the impression at the Centre and among all secular forces in the country, that the people of Kashmir stood with India only because of the leadership of this ruling group.

There was an implied blackmail too in the group's resistance to any attempt to halt its plunder and loot: either give the group a free run to amass more and more wealth and property or the group would be "compelled" to think afresh regarding its policy towards India. The group paraded itself as the only genuine "chowkidar" of secularism and Indian interests in Kashmir, as the "bastion" against Pakistani infiltration and communal gangsterism.

The January events have ripped the lid off the stink-pot. The complete failure of the communal elements to turn the theft of the sacred relic to their account gives high marks to the secularism of the Kashmiris. At the same time, the myth of the "popularity" of the ruling group was exploded for all time—as the Bakshi brothers found themselves unable to appear before the tens of thousands who were continuously marching in the streets of Srinagar.

And above all, the fact remains that despite the overtures of anti-national elements, despite efforts of the Pakistan government to turn the incidents into an anti-Indian upsurge, the agitation never took an anti-Indian character; on the contrary confidence grew as never before in the need for still closer association with the Union government and the rest of the country.

The lessons of the January events must lead to concrete results. It is not possible to ignore the clearly expressed

## Nirapada Mukharjee

We convey our heartfelt condolences to Comrade SUNIL MUKHERJEE, member of the National Council of the CPI on the sad demise of his father NIRAPADA MUKHERJEE On January 31. We express our sincere sympathy to the bereaved family. —Editor

mass verdict of the people against the ruling National Conference group. The present Ministry must resign and give place to an administration from which the corrupt are completely eliminated. The cooperation of all inside and outside the National Conference, who are ready to work in a democratic setup, free of corruption, must be sought.

## SWATANTRA'S CHALLENGE

The third national convention of the Swatantra Party which has just concluded its deliberations at Bangalore, has outlined a programme for the worst reactionary forces in the country.

The opposition to socialism has been concretised by a whole series of resolutions in support of the vested interests: opposition to the 17th Amendment, opposition to the nationalisation of banks, opposition to planning ("of the Soviet type", of course!).

Considerable interest has been aroused in RAJAJI's proposal for the constitution of an independent, non-political board for the distribution of licences, permits and quotas. A country, which is sick of the licence-raj of the Congress hierarchy, might see in the Swatantra proposal a "practical" step towards ending corruption. But the genuineness of the proposal can be seen from the fact that the bulk of the Swatantra resolutions are in support of the vested interests.

The Bangalore convention discussed at some length the question of electoral alliances and unity with non-Communist opposition parties. MASANI moaned that the idea of a united front had met with "a poor response," and he therefore proposed electoral understanding to avoid coming "in each other's way."

The Right is desperately keen on working out some form of unity. Rajaji himself has carved out a Swatantra-DMK-Muslim League alliance for municipal elections in Tamilnad. This is the type of alliance that the Swatantra seeks for all elections.

The Right counts on the disunity of the democratic forces, and plays on anti-communism to

keep the democratic forces apart. To foil the game of the Right, the national democratic forces must sink their sectarian prejudices against each other to forge a united front of action against the anti-people policies of the government and the growing menace of Right reaction.

## THIS IS CONGRESS DEMOCRACY!

The Maharashtra government is making a travesty of the law itself. Compelled to release ten Communist leaders detained under the illegal Defence of India Rules, it has re-arrested them again as soon as the release orders were served.

The appeals of the ten detenus were pending before the High Court. It was clear that the Court would pronounce itself against their continued detention, at least on the grounds of non-fulfilment of technicalities by the Maharashtra government. To circumvent an adverse judgement, the release orders were passed, and simultaneously arrangements for their re-arrest made.

The Maharashtra Home Minister has declared that no question of further consideration of the cases of these detenus arises. He evidently intends to prolong still further the arbitrary detention of the Communist leaders.

In state after state, releases are taking place. In West Bengal, where there were the largest number of Communist detenus, there are now only two. Why does the Maharashtra government insist on maintaining the blackest record for the violation of democracy? At the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress, there was a great deal of talk of "democracy". If this latest outrage in Maharashtra is a sample of Bhubaneswar "democracy", then the country needs to be doubly vigilant.

The release campaign must be intensified. It has already won important victories: the number of detenus has been rapidly reducing. But there is obviously still hard work ahead, before every Communist can be brought out of prison and back among the people.

(February 5)



Shaker Ali Khan MLA laying the foundation stone of the Nandini Branch Office of the Samyukta Khandan Mazdoor Sangh

# All-Gujarat Workers Conference : unity in action to achieve demands

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

AHMEDABAD: The Mahagujarat Kamdar Parishad conference held here on January 25 and 26 was an eloquent testimony to the new awakening and the spirit of militant trade unionism that are sweeping the working class of Gujarat.

AS S. A. Dange, general secretary of the AITUC, Kamdar Sangram Samiti held a mass rally ten times bigger than the labour day organised by the INTUC Majur Mahajan. That was the time when the change in the mood of the workers became noticeable. The Parishad conference has now given a statewide form to this new awakening among the workers in Gujarat.

The workers of Ahmedabad did not rest on their oars after their big victory on December 4 last when the

newly formed Samyukta Kamdar Sangram Samiti held a mass rally ten times bigger than the labour day organised by the INTUC Majur Mahajan. That was the time when the change in the mood of the workers became noticeable. The Parishad conference has now given a statewide form to this new awakening among the workers in Gujarat.

Preparations for the conference had been going on all over the state for weeks. Daily meetings were being held in all working class centres and even in rural areas. As many as 20,000 copies of a booklet in Gujarati on the index fraud in Ahmedabad was sold in two weeks' time.

A volunteer corps of 3,000 was raised from among the workers in the city. More than 2,000 delegates were elected to the conference in mills, factories and villages by the workers.

Presiding over the delegates session Indulal Yagnik called upon the representatives of the working class, tolling peasants and middle class employees to "gird up their loins and unite together to fight for a better life."

S. A. Dange, who was given a rousing welcome at the airport on 25 morning when he arrived in Ahmedabad, rose to speak at the session amidst loud cheers. Dange wanted the militant spirit of the working class to be kept burning because, he said, without that the capitalists would never yield. He advised the workers to take whatever concessions have been gained and to fight for more.

The conference passed resolutions demanding 25 per cent increase in workers' wages, increase in DA and its linking to the correct index of prices, 10 per cent minimum bonus to all workers, nationalisation of banks and foreign trade and such other demands.

It adopted a resolution demanding the doubling of wages for agricultural labourers and another setting forth the special demands of working women.

By another resolution the conference demanded recognition of trade unions by employers through secret ballot. Still another resolution condemned the Bombay Industrial Relations Act as a "black law" and demanded its scrapping in favour of a progressive industrial relations measure.

Among those who spoke on the resolutions were Bhala-chandra Trivedi, Shantilal Vasa, Subodh Mehta, Abdul Razak, Thakorebhai Shah, Chandubhai Patel, Nalini Mehta and Nirubahen Patel. Dr. Ganpatram and Dr. Somabhai also attended the conference.

On January 26 processions began trickling in from different areas. These tributary processions joined together into a huge mass of humanity flowing to the Sabarmati river sands where the rally was held.

Indulal Yagnik, Dinkar Mehta and others led the procession in which, by a modest estimate, a lakh of workers participated. The mass rally on the sands of Sabarmati was attended by about three lakh people.

There were songs by Kaifi Azami and Prem Dhavan from Bombay at mass rally. Cultural troupes from different parts of Gujarat also gave performances.

The Kamdar Parishad conference was preceded by a session of the Mahagujarat

people wrung out concessions from the capitalists, he said. Ratilal Shah read out the pledge of the working people which was prepared by the Sangram Samiti. The pledge was received with repeated applause by the audience.

There were songs by Kaifi Azami and Prem Dhavan from Bombay at mass rally. Cultural troupes from different parts of Gujarat also gave performances.

The Kamdar Parishad conference was preceded by a session of the Mahagujarat



S. A. Dange speaking at the mass rally. Seated Right to Left are Indulal Yagnik, Dinkar Mehta and others.

Addressing the rally, S. A. Dange asked where the country's wealth had gone, and replied: A few monopolists have robbed the country of its wealth and fattened on it. As a result the people were poor and hungry.

## BIG BATTLES TO COME

The tolling people were now preparing for big battles to get their due share of the country's wealth, he said. The people would not tolerate the Congress rule, but they would neither fall prey to the mischievous manoeuvres of the Swatantra Party or the Jan Sangh, Dange declared.

Indulal Yagnik called upon the workers to be prepared for a Gujarat Bandh if necessary to achieve their demands. Only through unity and struggle could the workers, peasants and middle class

Janta Parishad on the morning of January 25. It was presided over by Indulal Yagnik and inaugurated by Kantilal Choksi, former president of the Broach municipality.

The convention passed resolutions on the holding of price line, supply of cheap gas from the gasfields of Gujarat and other problems of the people.

A resolution was also passed seeking permission from the state government to erect a memorial to the martyrs who had fallen victims of police firing during the 1956-57 struggle for linguistic state of Gujarat. The Janta Parishad meeting was attended by all the delegates to the Kamdar Parishad conference. Besides, 300 Hails (landless semi-serfs from Surat) also attended the session. They later marched to the government secretariat to place their grievances before the government.

## Plantation Workers' United Struggle

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

BANGALORE: A meeting of the executive committee of the Karnataka Provincial Plantation Workers Union (AITUC) was held at Chikmagalur on January 27 under the presidentship of P. RAMAN, vice-president of the union.

THE meeting reviewed the campaign for bonus and gratuity, conducted jointly by the three trade unions in the plantations. A report on the campaign was submitted by M. V. BHASKAR.

Through a resolution the executive congratulated the plantation workers for the unity achieved during this campaign and appealed to them to "further strengthen this unity - so as to achieve better living conditions for the workers".

The demands for which the campaign was conducted is now the subject matter of conciliation proceedings, with the Assistant Labour Commissioner at Chikmagalur taking the initiative in the matter. The resolution demanded that the government should expedite the proceedings of conciliation and settle the dispute immediately.

By another resolution the executive condemned the venal attitude of certain planters towards trade union workers and activists.

A review of reports received from members showed many instances of harassment, intimidation and goondaism by the planters.

It was also seen that some of the police officers have not only not given protection to trade unionists against the attacks of the planters, but had actually connived at such attacks and protected the culprits.

The executive deplored this attitude of the police officials and demanded that the government should take suitable action against those officials who had "yielded to the influence and pressure of the planters" and thus violated all codes of justice and impartiality in the maintenance of law and order.

Regret was also expressed by the executive over the inordinate delay in the submission of the report of the central coffee wage board. It requested the board to submit its report at the earliest and the government to pass its orders on the report without delay when it is submitted.

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NEW AGE

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# STUDENTS ADOPT NEW PROGRAMME OF WORK

From MOHIT SEN

**GUNTUR:** The 29th conference of the Andhra Pradesh Students Federation, held at Guntur on January 26 and 27, was a big success and might well become a turning point in the history of the students' movement in the state considering the large participation of students in this conference and the support they received from different quarters.

**SOME** 200 delegates attended the conference from Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Ongole, Anantapur, Bhimavaram, Kurnool, Krishna, West Godavari, Masulipatam etc. The conference gave a strong rebuff to a group of splitters who had staged a self-styled conference of the "AFSF" in Vijayawada only a week ago.

**Hiren Das Gupta**, general secretary of the All-India Students Federation who delivered the inaugural address at the Guntur conference, issued a strongly-worded statement supporting the resolution of the conference condemning the splitters' activities. Gupta disclosed that the AISF was never even approached, far less consulted, by the splitters who tried to use the name of the Students Federation for their own ends. He called upon all students to be vigilant about these disruptors and to preserve the unity of the movement.

The inaugural session which was open to the public was attended by a packed and attentive audience of a thousand with many more waiting outside as the hall was too small. **Greetings to the conference were sent among others by Congress President Kamaraj, Union Education Minister Chagla, Aruna Asaf Ali, Andhra Communist Party secretary Rajasekhar Reddy, Praja Party leader Tenneti Viswanatham, Andhra Legislative Council**

## Madras Dock Workers' Gain

**MADRAS:** The harbour workers of Madras have won some of their demands as a result of constant agitation and negotiations with the management of the Madras Dock Labour Board.

The most significant of the achievements is an increase of five rupees in the dearness allowance of the workers with effect from November 1, 1963.

The management of the MDLB have also agreed to merge the dearness allowance with basic pay for the purpose of gratuity and provident fund calculations.

The Madras Harbour Workers Union (AITUC) which had been agitating for the above, has also been able to make the board accept the absorption of 50 temporary workers in the reserve pool.

There are some more temporary workers not included in the reserve pool. The union has been assured that their case will be taken up at the time of review of the work needs after six months.

**Mallahitgam**, one of its vice-presidents to personally greet the conference on their behalf. **G. V. Narayan Rao** conveyed the greetings of the All India Youth Federation. In addition **M. Chandrasekhar Rao** of the V.S.A.L.A.A.N.D.H.R.A. and **P. Koteswara Rao**, MLA addressed the conference.

One of the achievements of the conference was the new policy statement adopted after good discussion. The A.P.S.F., the policy statement said, takes upon itself the task of propagating scientific socialism and simultaneously building the widest national-democratic unity of students for their own demands as well as for a programme of national advance.

The review of past work and a concrete programme of mass work was adopted on the basis of a report and resolution moved by **Kolli Nageswara Rao**, general secretary of the A.P.S.F.

Among the more important items of the programme of work are: the support of and active leadership to the general strike of the students of Andhra University, (which began on January 28, just after the conference); concentration on study by all A.P.S.F. members so as to secure good results; summer education camps; a mass signature campaign on a charter of demands in all the three universities of the state in the first term of the new academic year.

The conference adopted resolutions welcoming the test ban treaty, calling upon China to accept the Colombo proposals so that peaceful settlement of the border problem could be effected, hailing the anti-colonial and anti-racialist struggles

and calling for a campaign against the intrusion of the US Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean and urging the Government of India to strongly protest against it.

Resolutions were also passed supporting the peasant satyagraha against the Land Levy Bill, demanding the introduction of Telugu as the medium of instruction and for the release of all political detenus. There was a very lively discussion on the need to struggle against the dowry system.

A new executive was elected by the conference. The new office bearers of the A.P.S.F. are **C. Raghavachari**, president; **Kolli Nageswara Rao**, general secretary; **Appa Rao** and **Sudhakar Reddy**, vice-presidents, **D. V. K. Rama Rao** and **M. Anjaneyulu**, secretaries and **K. Jyotsna**, treasurer.

The Reception Committee headed by **J. Joshi** received praise from all for their good work and the excellent arrangements they had made.

# RIVALRY AT ITS WORST: STEEL CITY INTUC DIVIDED

## Charges Against Michael John

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

**JAMSHEDPUR:** The INTUC in Jamshedpur is in the throes of an utter crisis. The rivals of **MICHAEL JOHN**, INTUC boss in the steel city, are having an all-out go to throw him out of the presidentship of the various unions in the city.

**THE** strike in the TELCO which started in the fetling shop on January 23 and which later spread into the automobile, foundry and plant divisions, it may be stated, was only an outward manifestation of this fight in the INTUC camp.

According to the management, the ostensible reason for the strike is that the management had suspended two persons following an altercation and unruly behaviour on the shop floor. The management has said the altercation itself was the aftermath of disputed elections to the Telco Workers Union (INTUC).

How acute the group fight between the Michael John faction and its rivals was made clear by an appeal by some of the workers circulated at the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress against the leadership of John.

## Paper Elections

The appeal said that John is "maintaining his leadership by having paper elections and crushing all opposition with the help of the management and government officials".

One such election is now the subject matter of a court case. This relates to the election of office-bearers of the Tata Workers Union. John's rivals allege that only a thousand out of the claimed membership of 22,000 were allowed to participate in the elections.

Michael John has let the cat out of the bag. He has said that all those who had paid up their membership dues were allowed to vote. This means that the actual membership of the Tata Workers

Union is now only a thousand. And yet, this is the union to which the Tatas have given recognition while denying the same to the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union which is really representative of the Jamshedpur workers.

In TELCO itself, the appeal said, the newly elected executive of the Telco Workers Union was not convened to elect the office-bearers for four months. And when it was convened, persons not to the liking of Michael John were elected which led to the abrupt adjournment of the meeting by the president.

## Sec. 144 Clamped

An agitation was started by the rival leaders which led to tension in the city. Police imposed section 144 in the city and locked up the office of the union following this. (This rivalry led to the strike in TELCO on January 23, which has now been called off.)

In the election of the office-bearers of the Tata Workers Union also, the same tactics were employed by John, it is alleged in the appeal. Section 144 was clamped on the date of the election and many executive committee members were forcibly prevented from attending the meeting. It was falsely given out that John and his followers were re-elected.

Not only does John cling to the office by unfair methods but he seeks to it that all those who differ with him are thrown out of office in the unions, it is alleged in the appeal of the dissidents.

Thus, **SHIV CHANDIKA**, former general secretary of the Bihar INTUC was removed; **PILLAI**, assistant secretary of the TWU, was

removed from his post and even assaulted; **R. L. VARMA**, deputy president of the TWU, was also sought to be removed.

Varma could not be removed though an order was served on him restricting him for ten months. He went upto the Patna High Court and got the orders of the magistrate quashed. The appeal also made the interesting revelation that the office of the Tata Workers Union is being guarded by the police since May 1961 so that John might feel secure.

The first additional munsiff of Jamshedpur, passing judgement on a suit by **NABIN PANDEY** against his removal from the Tube Co. Workers Union said: "People who have no regard for constitution, propriety etc. have become the office-bearers. This should be discouraged and checked, otherwise the fate of the labourers would be doomed."

The appeal also quotes from the affidavit filed by the sub-divisional officer of Jamshedpur in the Patna High Court in MJU No. 757 of 1961: "That from enquiry report of the police and from the contents of the resolution book, it appears that a resolution of no-confidence was passed against **Shri M. John**."

The appeal has not only charged John with neglecting the interest of workers, but also of financial irregularities. One such charge is that the Tata Workers Union shows in its accounts as having given the Tatanagar Foundry Workers Union Rs. 28,075.00 and the Maubhandar Mazdoor Union Rs. 20,830.62 as loans. But the accounts of these unions do not show receipt of any such amounts at all.

John never cared to explain this irregularity, says the appeal. Further, he wanted the Tata Workers Union to write off these amounts. When a member of the union filed a suit against the proposal, the TISCO management dismissed him at the instance of John and only when he withdrew

that suit, he was reinstated in service.

Since 1953, the International Metal Workers Union (ICFTU) had been paying John about Rs. 60,000 to help the Tata workers organisation. But no one knows to what use this money has been put.

Ever since **Prof. ABDUL BARI's** death, the money he collected for starting a daily paper is with John who became chairman of the Mazdoor Paper Ltd, says the appeal. The amount, collected from the Jamshedpur workers, comes to Rs. three lakhs. No paper has been brought out, except for a brief period, and even that is reported to have incurred the company a loss of Rs. 1.5 lakhs.

## Bari Memorial Fund

There is also the **Abdul Bari** memorial fund which was created on his death. The workers had contributed Rs. 1.9 lakhs to this fund and the amount is still lying in trust with John. No memorial has yet been set up, though 17 years have elapsed since Bari's death. No account of the money has been given as yet by John.

The appeal has also mentioned the fact that **Michael John** leads a very luxurious life, although, according to the dissidents, he has "no ostensible means of income". He has several cars and an airconditioned house. He travels by TISCO's plane and he is "entirely unapproachable by ordinary members".

Such is the chargesheet brought out against the INTUC boss in Jamshedpur. John's rivals seem to have been able to kick up a lot of discontent among the INTUC ranks so much so that even the management is not feeling as confident in his leadership as before.

Some of his patrons are understood to have advised John to take a short vacation so that the trouble simmers down in his absence. A trustworthy colleague could take his place during his absence, it has been suggested to him.

The name mentioned by John's patrons is that of **ABID ALI**, former Union Deputy Labour Minister. **Abid Ali** had the reputation of being rabidly anti-communist and pro-employer even when he was deputy to **GULZARILAL NANDA** at the Centre.

**BOMBAY:** As usual the millowners of Bombay initially tried to sabotage the recommendations of the **LAKDAWALA** committee which found out the mistakes in the Bombay cost of living index. The millowners have been given a good reply.

**AS** a counterblast to the employers' downright refusal to give increased dearness allowance resulting from the findings of the Lakdawala committee **S. A. DANGE**, general secretary of the AITUC called upon the Bombay workers on January 24 to prepare for an indefinite general strike if the employers did not include the increased DA in the pay packets for February.

And, now the employers have announced that they would pay increased DA according to the findings of the committee but also prefer an appeal to the industrial court.

**Dange** in his statement also mentioned that "we are not satisfied with the recommendations of the committee and will not keep quiet until the index is rectified in full. However, we will avail whatever concession has been offered and fight for more."

The recommendations, if fully implemented, will give the Bombay workers Rs. 9.50 as additional DA per month and four lakh workers will be benefited by this increase.

Closely following the publication of the Lakdawala committee's findings, the report of the experts committee on Ahmedabad index has also come. The findings were announced at a press conference on January 30 by the Gujarat Labour Minister.

The committee has admitted a fault to the extent of 19 points in the Ahmedabad index. The index for 1960 which was originally 298 should be "readjusted" as 317.

The committee has followed more or less the same lines

# GIVE INCREASED DA OR FACE A STRIKE

## DANGE TELLS BOMBAY MILLOWNERS

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

as taken by the Lakdawala committee but it admits some revision in two groups—clothing and house rent.

It is admitted by the committee that (1) the prices of cloth had been kept fixed since 1952-53 and (2) the house rent index had also been kept constant since 1930. The group indices for them have been revised as 438 for clothing and 168 for housing.

The committee has evidently under-estimated grossly the extent of the rise in prices of these two items. According to the calculations made by the

AITUC, the clothing index should go up from 339 to 584 and house rent from 107 to 325.

## Fraud Proved

But, even on this partial correction the textile workers of Ahmedabad would get an increase of Rs. 7.50 per month in their DA. The state government has published the revised index as 351 for November and 333 for December 1963, to govern the DA payments on February pay day. The total amount of increase will be about Rs. 1.25 crores annually as a result of this partial correction of index.

It is no wonder that the AITUC had termed the inaccuracies of indices as deliberate "frauds". It is clear that over a number of years the workers were deprived of higher DA only because the indices had been kept intentionally depressed. It is also clear that there must have been some collusion between the employers and the government in this regard. Otherwise, why did they protest so loudly when the AITUC first levelled the charge of fraud?

It is true that the experts committee have not fully concurred with the allega-

tions but what have been established are enough to put the employers and the government on the mat.

After the Maharashtra and Gujarat governments, now the Rajasthan and Madras governments have started thinking in terms of correcting the indices. The Rajasthan government has indicated that a tripartite body would be appointed soon to conduct study into the "faults" in the compilation of the consumer price index numbers in the state. This step has been welcomed by the trade unions because unlike the experts committee of Bombay and Ahmedabad, the tripartite committee of Rajasthan will have greater scope.

## Madras Committee

The Madras government has set up a committee consisting of the Director of Statistics, Civil Supply Commissioner and Labour Dept. Secretary. This committee will consider the comments of all the workers and employers organisations in the state on the present method of calculation of indices as well as the weightages and other details of the 1960-base index and submit its report in April this year. The current series is based on 1936 index.

# BONUS FORMULA TO APPLY FROM 1962

## Bonus Commission's Recommendation

The Bonus Commission is understood to have unanimously suggested to the government that the new bonus formula should be made applicable to all bonus claims relating to the accounting year ending on any day in the calendar year 1962, reports IPA.

**THE** retrospective effect suggested by the Commission would however not apply to those cases where settlements on bonus disputes have already been arrived at or where the arbitrators or adjudicators have given a decision.

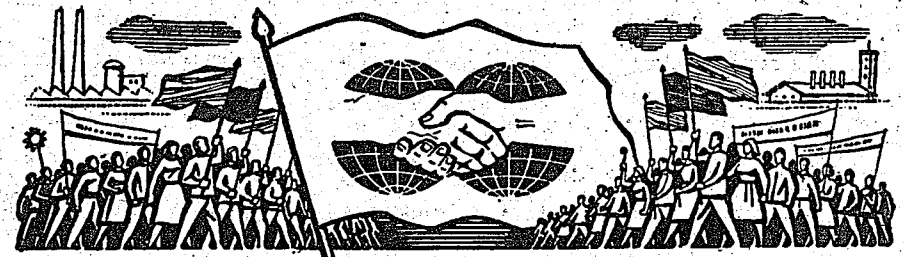
The Commission's new formula, it is learnt, will not be made applicable to new units until previous losses have been adjusted. The maximum time-limit for this exemption period would be six years. The exemption would also apply to the new public sector undertakings.

The Bonus Commission's report was formally received by the Union Labour Ministry late last week and this is under official study. One of the subjects which figured in the discussions between the new Labour Minister, **D. SANJEEVAIAH**, when he took over charge and **G. L. NANDA**, was the Bonus Commission's report, according to an official press release.

## Demand of UTUC

The United Trade Union Congress (UTUC) has demanded that government should release the Bonus Commission's report to elicit public opinion before taking a final decision. While the UTUC and possibly the HMS which had no representation on the Bonus Commission are likely to adopt critical postures, it is expected that the new bonus formula recommended by the Commission will have a large measure of acceptance from the workers' side since both AITUC and INTUC are in agreement with it.

A significant effect of the new bonus formula would be



# World Meet of Working Women

## BUCHAREST, MAY 11 to 16

The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has convened an International Trade Union Conference of Working Women at Bucharest from May 11 to 16, 1964.

**A** draft charter on the economic and social rights of working women has been issued by the WFTU Executive and the affiliate bodies have been directed to widen their spheres of work to ensure the participation of working women in trade union activities and to promote women workers to leading bodies of the trade unions.

The draft charter notes that the "presence of an ever larger number of women in production is an irreversible fact of our time". According to the WFTU, "as an inseparable part of the working class, working women have the same aspirations and economic and social demands as the entire working class. However, they have additional specific demands, which

category of "newly-liberated countries", it is noted that women have played their part in the struggle for national independence but the "remnants of colonialism hinder the complete emancipation of women". In these countries, "working women have to cope with many difficulties and discriminatory practices."

The draft charter includes such demands as right to work and abolition of all discriminatory clauses and practices in the "employment and dismissal" of working women, ratification and effective application of ILO Convention No. 100, establishing the principle of equal wages; equal access to technical training special adaptation of working hours without loss of wages to give women the possibility of accomplishing their duties as workers and as mothers; and social security. It also demands that "as a mother and worker", the women workers must have special protection. "This protection should cover also her children."

With regard to countries like India, which fall in the



# Bank & Insurance Employees Observe ALL-INDIA DEMANDS DAY

Banks and insurance employees all over the country observed their Demands Day on January 31 by holding demonstrations, meetings and taking out processions. They demanded correction of the cost of living indices, holding of price-line, withdrawal of additional surcharge on incomes upto Rs. 9,000, and nationalisation of banks and general insurance. The call for this day was given jointly by the two federations of banks and insurance unions. These are some of the reports received by NEW AGE about the observance of the Demands Day:

**DELHI:** More than ten thousand workers, mostly from banks and insurance companies, marched in an impressive procession on January 31 in observance of their demands day.

The Delhi demonstration witnessed the solidarity of other workers, particularly of engineering factories, textile mills and newspaper establishments, with the ministerial employees. About 2,000 workers marched with bank and insurance employees' in support of their demands.

In fact, the demonstration and procession turned out to be a co-ordinated action of workers. On January 28 about 150 representatives of various trade unions in Delhi met and decided in favour of such a joint action demanding nationalisation of banks, general insurance, correction of faulty cost of living indices and increased wages.

For the first time in recent years, barring the Great March of September last year, this procession marched through the inner circle of Connaught Place. Spontaneous slogans burst forth from among the processionists when they reached the HINDUSTAN TIMES office. They demanded curb on newspaper monopoly and stoppage on publication of mischievous news. It seems that the slogans had some effect because next morning the HINDUSTAN TIMES published a short item about the procession,

which in the normal course would have been ignored.

The processionists held a meeting at Minto Park at the end of their demonstration, which was presided over by MADAN MOHAN PRABHAT KAR, general secretary of the All-India Bank Employees Federation, H. L. PARVANA, general secretary of the Delhi State Bank Employees Federation addressed the meeting among others.

Two resolutions were adopted at the meeting: (1) on nationalisation of banks and general insurance, and (2) on high prices, additional surcharge and faulty cost of living index.

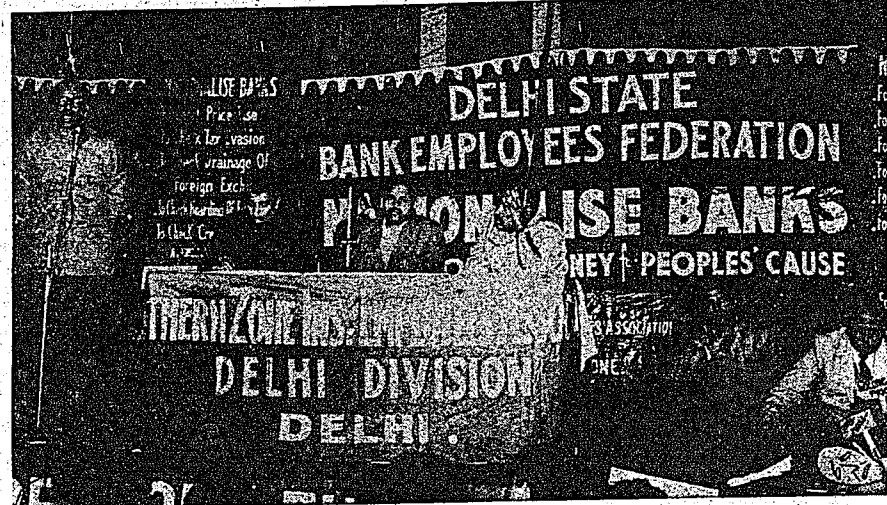
The resolution on high prices noted with deep concern the continuous rise in prices resulting in erosion of real wages and mounting additional burden on wage-earners. It stated that the benefit of automatic linking of dearness allowance with the cost of living indices, which has been achieved through years of struggle by the employees, has been turned into a complete hoax because the basis on which the indices are computed is wholly wrong, unscientific, outdated and in no way reflects the actual market prices. It is an anti-climax that while there is marked rise in prices all round, the indices actually register fall in prices.

The resolution therefore demanded that:

the rise in prices, if government must hold

necessary, by invoking its legislative powers, and by introducing state trading in food-grains;

2 the additional surcharge on income of employees



Prabhath Kar addressing the Delhi Rally.

drawing upto Rs. 9,000 annually be waived; and

3 the present cost of living indices be rectified reflecting the actual market conditions.

**BOMBAY:** Over 15,000 employees took out a procession in the Fort area. The Reserve Bank employees also joined in the observance of the day.

**MEERUT:** Employees of the local banks and the LIC organised a public meeting and passed resolutions urging the Union Government to take immediate steps to check the rising prices of commodities and nationalise the banks and general insurance.

**PATNA:** Several hundred banks and insurance employees took out a procession and paraded the main streets of the city.

**RAIPUR:** A joint meeting of the local units of Madhya Pradesh Bank Employees Association and the All-India Insurance Employees Association passed a resolution urging immediate nationalisation

of the local units of the All-India Bank Employees Association and the All-India Insurance Employees Association.

The demonstrators, who were also joined by representatives of the other trade unions, paraded through the main bazaars of the city carrying banners and placards in support of their demands.

**VARANASI:** A joint procession taken out by the bank and insurance employees paraded through the main

streets of the city. The procession terminated in a public meeting.

**INDORE:** Several hundred bank and insurance employees took out a procession through the main streets of the city. They also held a public meeting.

**CALCUTTA:** The general council of the LIC Employees Association and working committees of the Provincial Bank Employees' Association and the General Insurance Employees' Association met at a conference to observe the Day.

The scheduled public meeting and the mass rally was, however, abandoned in view of the present situation in the city.

**ROHTAK:** The insurance and bank employees, in co-operation with other trade unions, observed the demands day. They took out a procession which turned into a mass rally at Bhiwani and Rohtak.

**AJMER:** The local bank and insurance employees demonstrated in front of the Life Insurance Corporation building shouting slogans in support of their demands and later took out a procession to observe the "Demands Day."

**MUZAFFARNAGAR:** A joint meeting of the employees of the LIC and the UP Bank Employees Union was held here which expressed its grave concern over the spiralling prices of the essential commodities. The meeting passed resolutions demanding correction of index figures and the immediate nationalisation of the banking and the general insurance industries.

**LUDHIANA:** A joint demonstration was taken out by

streets of the city. The procession terminated in a public meeting.

**JULIUNDER:** Drastic steps to hold the price line including state trading in food-grains were demanded at a public meeting in Town Hall by the bank and LIC employees and other trade unions.

Earlier they marched in procession from their office to the meeting place. The meeting was also addressed by representatives of the INTUC and Transport Workers' Federation.

**AMRITSAR:** The insurance and bank employees yesterday observed a "Demands Day" by taking out a protest procession and holding a rally.

**JAIPUR:** More than 1000 banks and insurance employees took out a procession which wended its way through S. M. S. Highway, Bapur Bazar and held a public meeting at Manak Chowk Chaur, which was addressed besides the leaders of the bank and insurance employees, by the leaders of Communist and Socialist Parties and Rajasthan Trade Union Congress.

The meeting adopted a resolution against high prices, heavy taxes, additional surcharge and faulty cost of living index, and for nationalisation of banks and general insurance.

Through another resolution, the meeting demanded immediate grant of 'A' class benefits to the employees of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur. The employees of the bank had earlier in the day held demonstrations outside their respective offices and met the authorities in a mass deputation.

# CONGRESS POLICIES COME TO ROOST IN KERALA

## MLA's Fast to Remove Chacko Opposition Indicts Govt.

From S. SHARMA

TRIVANDRUM, February 2: Kerala has been thrown into the vortex of a major political crisis since January 30, when at the end of a heated two-day debate on the Governor's address to the Assembly, P. GOPALAN, a Congress MLA started a "fast unto death" demanding Home Minister P. T. CHACKO's resignation from the Cabinet.

THE dramatic denouement has brought to light the seething discontent among large sections of Congressmen at the conduct of Chacko and his brazen-faced defence of his involvement in the notorious "Peechi affair". Congressmen who feel strongly with the Opposition that Chacko has forfeited his right to continue as a member of the government.

Gopalans' fast was the spark that lit the prairie fire. The Opposition walked out of the Assembly in sympathy with Gopalans and abstained from the House for the rest of the day. On the next day, January 31, as many as 43 MLAs belonging to the Communist Party, PSP, Muslim League and RSP sat by the side of Gopalans and observed a one-day token fast to register their support to him.

After two days, yesterday morning Gopalans called off his fast on the assurance from Congress President KAMARAJ that the High Command was seized of the "Chacko affair" and that they would be taking necessary steps in the matter.

Yesterday evening Chief Minister R. SANKAR rushed to Madras for consultations with Kamaraj and also the Kerala Governor V. V. GIRI who is on a tour.

The events following Gopalans' fast has also led to the departure of P. T. Chacko from the state capital to his home town with bag and baggage, vacating his official residence here. Meanwhile, the only question that is being asked and debated in political circles here is whether Chacko will fall alone or will he bring down the Ministry also with him.

With the hectic activity started by groups backing Chacko and his rivals and in the background of communal forces working within the ruling party, the opinion has also risen among observers that it is not improbable that Kamaraj who is arriving here on Tuesday might have to throw up his hands and say, "let the President rule the state for the next six months". With all this, the state capital is having its biggest excitement in years.

The debate on the motion of thanks to the Governor's address saw the entire Opposition launching a withering attack on the Ministry with particular reference to the Peechi affair of the Home Minister and demand that he should resign, if not be dismissed, from the Ministry.

### Chacko Flayed

During the question hour, preceding the debate, Chacko was flayed for over 20 minutes by the Opposition who put supplementary questions ranging from the name of the person who drove the Home Minister's car at the time of the accident to various other details of the incident which had been widely reported in the press.

The debate itself turned into an impeachment of the Ministry and an effective exposure of its misdeeds, individual and collective. P. BALACHANDRA MENON (Communist) who opened the attack on the anti-people policies and practices of the government tore the mask of complacent self-satisfied look off the face of the Ministry as presented in the Governor's address to the House.

Menon recalled how a year ago the working class and the people as a whole had rallied behind the government when the country was threatened by Chinese aggression and he charged the government of exploiting and abusing this wonderful response of the people to the advantage of the hoarders and profiteers, landlords and capitalists in the state.

During the period under review, the price of essential articles had shot up by 40-60 per cent. What did the government do? They came out with statements that the rise was temporary and expressed satisfaction that a downward trend had set in. In Trivandrum alone, Menon quoted, the cost of living index had risen from 463 in 1962 to 529 in December 1963. He charged the government with callous and criminal indifference to the sufferings of the toiling people.

On the labour front, Menon pointed out, the government had failed to enforce the decisions of the Industrial Relations Board adopted a year ago in the wake of the emergency. Even the minimum wages accepted and agreed to were not implemented. Recommendations of official committees were not enforced in state-owned undertakings such as road and water transport. As many as 25 thousand beedi workers belonging to all unions were on strike for more than ten days. The State Transport workers belonging to both AITUC and INTUC are on the warpath.

### Failure on Labour Front

While none from the Congress party of any stature came forward to defend Chacko, the latter stood his ground alone and tried to put up a defence for his own misconduct. He denied having realised that he had hit three people. He had not influenced the District Collector to issue a statement that the Minister's driver was driving the car and he asserted that he was not guilty of anything for which he should resign. He tried to describe the attack on him as character assassination and he boasted that he would not resign to oblige the Communists.

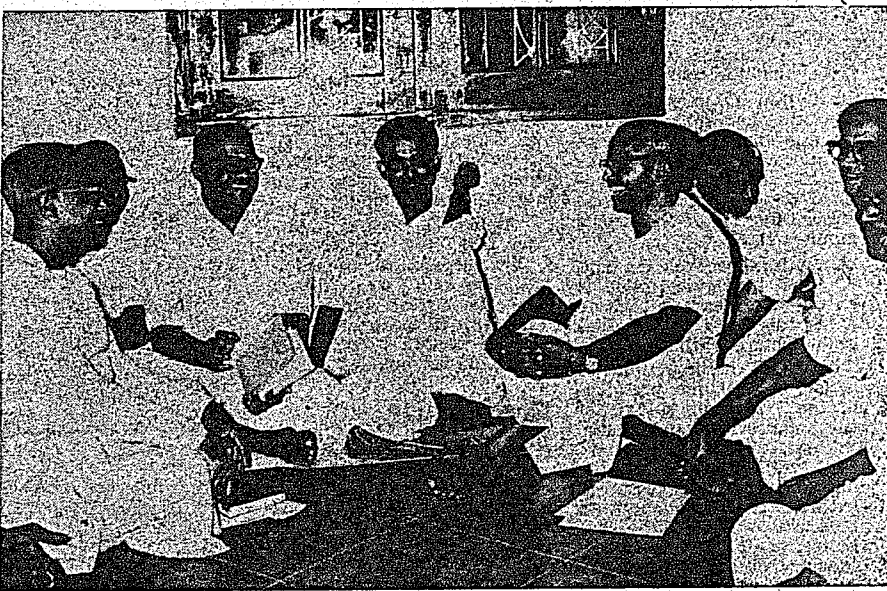
The Chief Minister in his reply to the debate did not go in for a direct defence of his colleague, but charged the Opposition of indulging in a deliberate maligning campaign against the government.

But neither Chacko's heroics nor the Chief Minister's criticism of the Opposition could alter the fact that even within the ruling party, the Home Minister had lost friends. It was clear that on the Peechi episode there was none to defend Chacko except himself. The startling developments at the end of the debate finally and conclusively proved this.

Consternation gripped the Congress benches, when Gopalans refused to vote with them against an Opposition amendment to the motion of thanks to the Governor's address. When members from the ruling party stood up to vote against the amendment, Gopalans remained in his seat. As the Speaker asked him if he was neutral, Gopalans in a voice choked with emotion stated:

"With an immoral Minister in the government, my sense of morality does not permit me to take part in the voting. So long as he is there, I cannot bring myself to participate in the business of the House or support the government. Today is Martyrs Day and I want to pay it even with my life for Chacko's resignation".

He then walked out of the House and squatted in the corridor outside and began his fast. The entire Opposition also walked out in sympathy with Gopalans.



E. M. S. Namboodiripad, R. Sugathan, C. Achyutha Menon and others with P. Gopalans during his fast.

lan. The sudden outburst and walk-out by Gopalans led to pandemonium in the House.

### Fast Leads To Crisis

The fast had touched off a serious crisis in the Congress party. KPCC President K. F. MADHAVAN NAIR, C. K. GOVINDAN NAIR and other Congress leaders rushed to the capital. Crowds welled up before the Secretariat to see the fasting Congress MLA. There was frantic activity in Congress circles and consultations between the KPCC President and the Chief Minister. The High Command was contacted. A large number of telegrams flew to Delhi from Trivandrum.

The leaders of the Opposition parties who decided to go on a sympathetic token fast to support Gopalans also addressed a mammoth public meeting. The meeting heard EMS Namboodiripad, PONNARA SREEDHAR, HASSAN GHANI and NARAYANAN THAMPI demand the resignation of Chacko. Among the Congress MLAs too, a large section openly expressed their sympathy for Gopalans and some told pressmen that they too would not attend the Assembly if Gopalans' demand was not met.

It was clear that the unprecedented step of a Congress MLA going on fast for the removal of a Congress Minister had shattered the complacency of the Pradesh Congress and the High Command which had till then refused to take seriously the public senti-

ments on the Peechi episode and the strong criticism expressed from various quarters including Congress circles against the erring Home Minister. They now found themselves squarely on the horns of a dilemma.

It will be recalled that soon after the incident of December 8 when the Home Minister's car was involved in an accident on the way from Trichur to Peechi, the Communist Party had demanded his resignation because of the serious nature of his misconduct in that incident. The demand was voiced by Opposition

parties' leaders and influential independent dailies also. ACHUTHA MENON, secretary of the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party had addressed a letter to the Prime Minister himself on the subject.

It was not just that the Opposition was making the demand for the Minister's resignation because his car was involved in an accident.

The many aspects of the incident, such as the fact that the Minister did not stop the car or give any help to the three persons knocked down or take them to the hospital and that attempts were made to cover up the Minister—the District Collector told pressmen that the Minister's driver was driving the car which subsequently turned out to be untrue—and the fact that even after nearly two months the case has not been filed in a court all lent strength to the public outcry against the Home Minister and the demand that he should resign.

It has been alleged that the Minister violated traffic rules also. Then there was the "profumous" touch to the incident arising from the fact that along with the Minister, in his mad rush knocking down people, was in the car a woman, who at first was "mysteriously" kept from the public gaze but later turned out to be the wife of another Congressman.

It is worth recalling here, that Home Minister Chacko, posing as the custodian of morals in the country, had led a crusade against so-called "obscenty" in



A section of the Delhi Rally

# Nationalise: Banks, Export-Import, Oil, Sugar



## 2nd National Conference of Metal & Eng. Workers

# NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION

From MOHIT SEN

**HYDERABAD:** The second conference of the National Federation of Metal and Engineering Workers of India, held at Secunderabad on February 1 and 2, has taken the initiative to draw up a plan of action for the whole working class in the country.

It suggested to the National Campaign Committee, which was to meet here on the two subsequent days, that the committee adopt a three-phase programme of action to achieve the eleven-point demands charter put forward by the Bombay conference of trade unions:

★ To begin with, a hunger strike by five members of every trade union in every factory for three days commencing on the same day throughout the country.

★ Within a week or ten days from this, all workers and employees to assemble at factory gates throughout the country on an appointed day, demonstrate and enter the factories fifteen minutes late.

★ Within a week or ten days from this, every union to choose one leader each to participate in a mass satyagraha before Parliament.

Outlining the programme of action, S. A. Dange, president of the Federation said: "Let the engineering and metal workers, the makers of hard steel and operators of mighty machines, lead this campaign with determination and with that skill which are the characteristics of this great new industry of our country and its new working class including its intelligentsia."

He added: "The workers now move forward to the defence of the national economy from the satanic offensive of monopoly capital and to the defence of their class interests as wage earners. In this, the metal and engineering workers must play their vanguard role."

It was but fitting that such an initiative should have come from this conference which in its report, deliberations and conclusions showed a mature militancy in keeping with the skill and

changes, for "India is ours, the factories are ours and we ourselves grow with the growth of industry. The workers sacrifice, raise their skills and give their all to build up a modern India", he said.

But the working class was not prepared to see the surplus produced by their labour become the profit of a

are now taking up the challenge."

Dange emphasised the fact that the workers had made gains through struggles. But it was not a stupid class and would not go in for struggle for the sake of struggle, just for the sake of a fetish and thus fatigue themselves and end up frustrated.

After mentioning some of

public sector, the penetration of foreign monopoly capital, the grip of Indian Big Business, the impressive growth of small scale engineering units and the enormous and consistent rise in profits. Making a detailed examination of the position of the workers, their wages, grades and working and living conditions, the report

perfection required from the metal and engineering workers in their profession. After the flag hoisting by Kedar Das, the conference was inaugurated by the Andhra Minister for Labour and Transport, B. V. Guruswamy who took note of the fact that he was addressing a select group of experienced trade unionists like S. A. Dange.

He appealed for cooperation from all for building up a strong India, and admonished "some managements who are not responsive" to this call. The remedy, he said, lay in strengthening the trade unions and developing them into a powerful force.

Amidst cheers the Minister told the conference: "Your demand for the constitution of a wage board for the engineering industry both in the private and public sectors is eminently just and reasonable."

### Growth Of Industry

In his presidential address, S. A. Dange reviewed the growth of the Indian engineering industry since independence. He pointed out the tremendous growth of the industry, its qualitative transformation and its basic changes which were "in a good and desirable direction".

The semicolonial nature of India's economy is being transformed before our very eyes since the beginning of the Second Five-Year Plan and the admission of the bankruptcy of approach of the First Plan, he said and underlined the decisive role played by aid from the socialist countries in this. Dange contrasted this with the attitude of the imperialist countries. The workers welcomed such

few monopolists. They were not prepared to work and suffer for the sake of the growth of monopolies. "For India and for our own better living—this is what we shall work and fight for", Dange declared.

Tracing the history of the working class movement he said the experience of the class was that nothing was or would be given to them by the capitalists or the government on their own. Struggles of various forms and for various demands were the only road the workers could take. He said: "The value of your labour-power is what you are able to extract: this is the challenge of the capitalists, the monopolists and the government. And the workers

the notable achievements of the workers in the past few years he said: A new phase of battle now opens and the National Campaign Committee has put forward the eleven-point charter of demands. Already the fraud of the cost of living index has been demonstrated. In principle the linking of dearness allowance with the cost of living index has been accepted. A good beginning has been made, and it must be carried forward.

### Unmistakable Warning

Dange warned: "The cost of living index must come down or we, the workers, will go up. We will take such actions as we feel fit to curb the monopolies, correct the government and raise our living standards."

"The real saboteurs of national development are the monopolies and those government policies which help them. Monopoly is concentrated evil. The workers' campaigns, demonstrations, strikes and hartals are the vanguard element of the national struggle against the satanic power of the monopolies, both Indian and foreign."

Mohammed Elias MP, general secretary of the Federation, presented the General Report with a passionate speech on how the engineering industry has grown beyond recognition in the last few years, but the workers have not improved their lot in any appreciable manner.

The report itself is a well-documented analytical study of the industry and the trade union movement in the industry. It goes into the growth of the industry, the role of the



S. A. Dange Delivering his presidential Address



A View of the Delegate Session

were in majority in the Commission proved stronger in the final outcome. The conference records its appreciation of the work done by the trade union representatives on the Bonus Commission."

The enthusiasm with which the conference responded to the speeches of the women and young workers delegates who moved the resolutions on their specific demands was a significant feature.

The foreign fraternal delegates, Gregorian from the Trade Union International, Safonov from Soviet Union, Otto from the GDR and Herzog from Hungary, also received an ovation from the conference when they greeted it on behalf of their respective organisations.

The conference re-elected S. A. Dange as president and Mohammed Elias as general secretary. The announcement of Dange's election was greeted with prolonged cheers. The delegates had earlier refused to accept Dange's pleas to be relieved. The conference elected Safish Loomba as working president.

A mass meeting on February 2 was addressed by Dange and Loomba who explained the resolutions adopted by the conference. One of the resolutions was on world peace while another appealed for communal amity in West Bengal and elsewhere.

The delegates were all praise for the arrangements done by the reception committee of the conference, headed by Makhdoom Mohiuddin and Amlak Ram. The committee had done a fine job in the face of great difficulties.



## KERALA CRISIS: CHACKO MUST GO

★ From Page Nine

literature and hounded out quite a few literary masterpieces by eminent novelists and writers from libraries. At last the priest himself had been caught in the act of stealing.

But with all this, the Pradesh Congress leadership and the High Command refused to recognise the public outcry against Chacko. They evaded the issues and continued to play "hide and seek". Protests against Chacko's conduct even from such prominent Congress leaders like KUROOR NILAKANTAN NAMBUDIRIPAD who wrote to the Prime Minister himself were also ignored.

The debate in the Assembly and Chacko's audacious pose and his defence of his own misconduct provided the last straw. Whatever decency was left in the Congress was outraged and Gopalan's fast was the result.

The way out of this crisis for the ruling party now being suggested is that Chacko should step down. But he has made it clear that he is not prepared to resign. The issue was debated in the Cabinet and later in the PCC

Executive and in the Legislature Congress Party. Chacko maintained that the entire Cabinet will have to resign if he is to go. The issue is now in the lap of Kamaraj.

Both pro-Chacko and anti-Chacko groups in the ruling party have been intensely active since the crisis erupted. The first meeting of the committee for liaison between the organisational and ministerial wings of the party could not transact any useful business.

Chacko's supporters have taken the position that since the Chief Minister as well as the High Command had earlier taken the stand that the Pechchi incident need not be taken seriously, how could an act of indiscipline by a Congress MLA change the position now. Their demand is that Gopalan should be punished. They hold that if Chacko is to go, the entire Cabinet should go and the Chief Minister also should be replaced. They are even prepared for President's rule.

The position taken by the opponents of Chacko is also equally strong and firm. They declare that with Chacko in the Cabinet, the Congress

# ORISSA CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

From OUR CORRESPONDENT

**CUTTACK:** The Orissa conference of trade unions against high prices and for increased dearness allowance and bonus and for nationalisation was held at Cuttack on January 29.

SEVENTY delegates participated in the conference. Besides trade unions affiliated to the AITUC, independent unions in the aluminium industry and local bodies also sent delegates to the conference.

A presidium composed of L. CHAUDHURY and H. BEHERA controlled the proceedings of the conference. It discussed a report placed before it by D. C. MOHANTY, secretary of the Orissa TUC, and passed resolutions setting forth the workers' demands.

The report said the wages of workers in Orissa were the lowest in the whole country. The real wages at present are 20 per cent lower than those prevailing in the state in pre-war days.

In no industry in the state the minimum wage has reached Rs. 100 though, according to the need-based minimum formula accepted by the fifteenth Indian Labour Conference, the minimum wage in Cuttack should be at least Rs. 180 a month.

Even the current fraudulent consumer price index has shown an increase from 118 in 1959 to 148 in October 1963, but the wages have not shown a proportionate increase, the report said. The price index went up by 13 points in the two years from 1959 to 1961, but

wages in certain industries went up only by 6.5 per cent.

The report said that 50 per cent of the one-and-a-half lakh workers and employees in Orissa do not get any dearness allowance at all. Even in those industries where DA is paid, it is very low.

### Fixation Of D.A.

Dearness allowance is not fixed on any scientific basis in the state and is dependent fully on the mercy of the employers. The state government is giving lead in the matter of giving low DA by fixing the DA of its employees at a mere Rs. 10 per month. The total minimum salary of the Orissa government employees is only Rs. 55 a month.

Only four factories in the state, with a total working population of 10,000 have their DA linked to the consumer price index. The employees of the Life Insurance Corporation and the coal mine workers have also their DA linked with the index in some manner. The total percentage of workers whose DA is linked to the index is 10 in the state.

The report said the consumer

price index figures maintained by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India for Cuttack are faulty to the core. They do not reflect the actual cost of living because the weightage given to various articles is wrong and the prices taken arbitrary.

The government is treating the prices collected as confidential but it seems that the index does not consider house rent, ghee and many kinds of vegetables while computing the prices. It takes the price of clothing which is not at all used by any industrial worker in the state today.

All these have resulted in the anomaly that when rice and sugar were selling very high and no article was cheaper during the period May 1963 to October 1963, the index showed a gradual fall from 155 to 148. Even when prices of all commodities went up immediately after the Chinese invasion, the index was showing a steady fall, the report said.

Only 20 per cent of the workers and employees in Orissa get any bonus, the report said. The average bonus per worker was Rs. 59.29 in 1961. The report welcomed the Bonus Commission recommendations and urged that it should be implemented quick and bonus for 1962 and 1963 paid immediately.

Analysing labour relations in the state, the report said that instead of being the model employer,

the state government was following an anti-labour policy and violating the code of discipline and the provisions of the industrial truce resolution. It is not recognising unions even where there is only one union in an industry.

After a lively discussion the report was adopted by the conference. On the basis of report, the conference passed a resolution setting forth the minimum demands of the workers as put forward by the Bombay conference of trade unions.

The resolution called upon the workers and employees in Orissa to be prepared for a general strike in case the employers and the government did not accept these demands.

The conference elected an action council to implement the decisions of the National Campaign Committee set up by the Bombay conference.

The conference was greeted by S. C. DAS, vice-president of the Utikal Working Journalists Association, who supported the demands set forth in the resolution. The secretary of the Cooperative Bank Employees Union, also expressed support to the demands.

The city saw an impressive and militant demonstration by the workers on the occasion of the conference. The procession paraded the main streets of the city shouting slogans in support of the workers' demands.

## E. PAKISTAN PRESS

★ From Page Three

leave their neighbours at the mercy of the hoodlums."

"The students of the different halls kept a strict vigil over the Jagannath Hall and the Women's Hall.

"A shout, although it could not be ascertained exactly from where it came, brought out nearly five hundred students from different halls.

"Still resistance by citizens grew despite the fact that quite a few have lost their lives in the process. Of the bodies recovered in a particular locality inside the Dacca City half were of Muslim rescuers. In Rayer Bazar two prominent Muslims were killed while trying to save the lives of others."

★ On January 19, PAKISTAN OBSERVER wrote an editorial under the title MOON & MAN, and appealed for renunciation of violence. The editorial said:

"The holy month of Ramadan has arrived. The new moon opens a new horizon to Muslims the world over. As far as Muslims and their sacred month are concerned, the usual human susceptibility to crime and sin has to be subdued with the exercise of rigorous piety enjoined by this month and for the acquisition of merit.

"Let the month of the Fast be the month of renunciation, and purging of all inward dross, of hatred, of meanness, of envy, of unworthy ambitions.

"It is also being increasingly clear in this holy month that murderous frenzy can do good to none—an individual or community. Patience and forbearance which the Prophet

of Islam preached and of which he himself was a model are the real virtues to be practised during month and preserved throughout the year.

"It is true even as Muslims we do have our human failings particularly in those moments when reason is overpowered by passion. But as aroused Muslims, we are enjoined to conquer passion, at least during this month.

"Let us hope as part of the humanising influence of this great month, peace and humanity will flow from the process of mutual feelings and regret which seems to have already begun moving hearts and consciences."

★ There are further reports about the sacrifice of life in aid of minority community. A report from Dacca states that on January 15, the owner of New Metro Cinema of Narayanganj and his son were transporting people of minority community from riot-affected areas to safer places in a car. The rioter at one place stopped that car and stabbed the driver as well as the son of the cinemaowner. As a result, the son died.

★ A worker of Senhati, KISMAT, was murdered by goondas when he tried to resist the attack of hooligans against the people of minority community.

We have not yet received more detailed reports about all that has happened. But the martyrdom of these gems of humanity in East Pakistan gives us courage and hope that despite all provocations the people of East Bengal and other places will maintain communal amity and brotherly affection.



# why mislead?

Following is the text of a PRAVDA comment about the Chinese attitude towards KHRUSHCHOV's letter to the heads of states and governments for an international agreement renouncing the use of force in settling territorial disputes and frontier questions—Editor.

NO other document on world politics has lately evoked such wide comments throughout the world as the Soviet Union's call for an international agreement or treaty renouncing the use of force in settling territorial issues and frontier questions.

The message sent by N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in which this proposal was formulated and substantiated in detail, was received by the peoples as further proof of the great concern on the part of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union to avert the threat of war, to strengthen world peace.

N. S. Khrushchov's message was published in the majority of countries of the world. The people had the opportunity of studying its content, of thinking over the proposals advanced and of worthily appraising the political expedience and timeliness of the Soviet Initiative.

The message of the head of the Soviet government is being studied by governments and parliaments. Positive replies have already been received from a number of heads of states and governments expressing support for the Soviet proposals on renouncing the use of force in settling territorial issues.

Other opinions are expressed

and other considerations are advanced in some of the replies. The Soviet press publishes these replies which by no means signifies our agreement with every one of these replies. This is being done so that the public receive an idea as to the attitude of one or the other state in regard to the Soviet Union's proposals. However, it also happens

that some press organs, without publishing the message of the head of the Soviet government or the replies to it, start to comment on these documents and even appraise them.

What this leads to can be graphically seen in the example of the Chinese PEICHING JIHPAO which claims that the Soviet Union, in order "not to allow the anti-imperialist struggle," in order "not to allow revolution"... is allegedly "taking sides with the West."

Such reasoning is strange and has nothing in common with real facts. What aim is the newspaper editor pursuing by endeavouring to dis-

tort the Soviet Union's peace move? Why should the Chinese people be misled and set against the Soviet people?

If some people in China believe that an exchange of messages between world leaders on vital questions of preserving peace means taking sides with the imperialists, they should give everyone in their country a chance also to read the message of the head of the Soviet government and the reply of the President of the United States of America, and the replies of other heads of governments to this message. But so far this has not been done.

It looks as though, meanwhile, it is preferred in China to dish out to the newspaper readers rubber-stamped assertions and appraisals, very often spiced with billingsgate, which have long ago sickened every honest-minded person who sincerely wishes to see better relations between states, and especially greater fraternal unity among

the countries of the socialist community.

Many people ask: why hasn't Khrushchov's message been published in China, even though it has been made public in most countries of the world? It is quite natural to ask such a question, because the message of the head of the Soviet government concerns vital issues in international relations in preserving peace, in the solution of which all the peoples, the Chinese people included, are interested.

It can only be regretted that the PEICHING JIHPAO and certain other Chinese newspapers have taken the road of distorting the essence of the Soviet peace move, and confusing a clear issue, thus, endeavouring to hamper the efforts of the Soviet Union and other states, which are displaying real concern over the destinies of the world and for further relaxation of international tension.

## ICP EMERGES AS A GREAT NATIONAL FORCE

By DINO PELLICCIA

Important delegations and representatives of the Italian Communist Party have visited in the course of this short period of 1964 three countries which are either already socialist or are on the path to socialism—Yugoslavia, Cuba and Algeria.

In conformity with its desire to contribute towards the unity of the working class movement and for new successes in the people's struggle for socialism, independence, democracy and peace, the Italian Communist Party attaches the greatest importance to such meetings and of bilateral exchange visits between the Communist Parties and other progressive movements.

It is for this reason that PALMIRO TOGLIATTI led the delegation to Yugoslavia; LUIGI LONGO, Assistant Secretary of the ICP, to

Algeria; and INGRAO, member of the secretariat and a member of the national leadership, to Cuba.

The political talks conducted by the three delegations with the leaderships of the countries visited, particularly with TITO, CASTRO and BEN BELLA confirmed the identity of the points of view between those of the Italian Communist Party and the political party in power in those countries, on all the principal problems of today.

These concerned the development of closer collaboration and

coordination within the international working class movement, for the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence and for a common and more effective struggle against colonialism and neo-colonialism.

### Bilateral Talks

In this line of particular interest is the joint statement issued and signed by the representatives of the Italian Communist Party and the League of Yugoslav Communists. The importance of this document has been recognised as much by the Italian press as the press abroad.

None, in fact, could ignore the results of the talks between Tito and Togliatti as the final document confirms the positive and fruitful development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Italian Communist Party and the League of Yugoslav Communists.

"The results of the talks in Belgrade," said Togliatti on his arrival at Rome, "were of very great interest and usefulness. They were useful for both the parties and for the two countries, for the international problems that are today under discussion, leading to a greater and more positive search for an international detente and peaceful coexistence."

It is to this end again that the talks between Ben Bella and Luigi Longo were devoted. The final communiqué of the Italian Communist Party and the Algerian National Liberation Front underlines the accord existing between the two parties on the "necessity of improving and reinforcing their collaboration with a view to working for the common objectives," and in the first place the fight against all forms of colonialism and neo-colonialism.

On this basis the Italian delegation immediately after its return to Italy took a series of actions—demonstrations, press conferences etc., with a view to maintaining and reinforcing among the Italian people the feelings of friendship and solidarity for the people of Algeria.

Italian public opinion has confirmed during these days its interest in the countries of the "third world" in manifesting the desire for a turn in the official contacts between Italy and these countries.

### AIDIT Should Know Better

I would like to voice my strong protest against the dirty allegations made by D. N. AIDIT, chairman of the Communist Party of Indonesia, against our Party and our chairman S. A. DANGE. Let not Aidit run away with the impression that the rank and file of the Communist Party of India have relished his attacks on our Party leadership or that they are not able to understand the real role of Aidit—that of a splitter.

I would like to place a few facts before the world public and Aidit:

After the Chinese military action against India, three comrades were arrested in Nellore district, G. YELLAMANDA REDDY MP, P. RAMAKOTAIAH and myself. All three of us are supporters of the National Council resolution of November 1, 1962 condemning Chinese aggression and the stand taken by Dange on Sino-Indian border dispute.

It is a well known fact that a good number of comrades in agreement with the National Council resolution were arrested by the NEHRU government under the Defence of India

## Readers' Letters

Rules. A few such comrades are still in jail and some are being prosecuted under various provisions of the Defence of India Rules.

Did the "Dange clique," "acting as spies to Nehru government," engineer our arrests? Aidit should know better! At any rate all comrades in Rajamundry jail were of the unanimous opinion that we were all arrested with a view to put down the trade union movement and deal a crushing blow to all progressive and democratic movements in our country. It occurred to none that "Dange clique," "acting as spies," supplied our names to Nehru government for our arrest!

There were ten warrants issued by the government of Andhra Pradesh in December 1962 and one was not executed. We all know the comrade against whom it was issued. He is a Communist Member of Parliament. Why was this warrant not executed? Was it at the instance of "Dange clique"? But we also know that he is not a supporter of "Dange clique"! Such instances can be cited in plenty. Aidit should have relied on facts and

figures and not on prejudice.

It is well known that the panic-stricken Government of India resorted to these arrests to suppress all progressives and trade union leaders. Chinese military action strengthened the hands of those who were all along awaiting such an opportunity to strike a blow at the CPI. It was a herculean task for the CPI and progressives in India to absorb the shock, resist the attacks and deliver counter blows against Reaction.

A glance at the monopoly press will reveal how happy the reactionaries are at the prospects of a split in the CPI and progressive movement. They are crying with unceasing joy. Is it not a strange coincidence that Aidit is making the same allegations as are made by the bourgeois imperialist leaders? Whose interests do such reckless and baseless allegations serve? Only those who want our movement to be split and weakened and ultimately crushed are benefited by the unprincipled attacks on our Party and its leadership.

NELLORE

V. ANANTHARAMAIAH

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FEBRUARY 9, 1964

When Goa was liberated, the Indian people pledged themselves to join hands with the rest of the world to help liberate all the other Goas—all the countries still under the stranglehold of colonialism.

NEW AGE begins this week a series of articles on the other Goas by the well known leader of the Goa liberation movement BERTA BRAGANZA.

The first article gives facts which every Indian patriot must know about Angola. —Editor

## THE OTHER GOAS By BERTA BRAGANZA

# ANGOLA FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM

Of the African territories under Portuguese domination, Angola is the largest. It is not only the biggest Portuguese colony but it is also the richest in natural resources. Deprived of the revenue Portugal draws from Angola, Portuguese economy would pose a serious problem for rulers. That is the main reason why the fascist dictator of Portugal is out to annihilate the entire Angola people rather than give up the colony.

ANGOLA is situated on the West coast of Africa with the Atlantic in the West, Northern Rhodesia in the East, Congo in the North and S. W. Africa in the South. It has an area of about 1,246,700 sq. km., that is, about 14 times the size of Portugal. But whereas the population of Portugal is 8 millions, the population of Angola is 4.36 millions.

This small population in such a contrastingly large area is one of the effects of the processes of the Portuguese "civilizing mission," according to which "one African more or one African less" makes no difference. The population is made up of Africans, Mulattos and Europeans. The Africans are the vast majority. The Europeans number about 200,000.

The local economy, as in all colonial countries, is agrarian. The main crops are coffee, sugar-cane, sisal and maize.

It has huge deposits of diamonds, gold, copper, mica, iron, manganese, tungsten, oil and other raw materials useful in the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

The Angola people, how-

ever, have no share in the benefit drawn by the Portuguese rulers and their imperialist brothers from these precious natural resources.

The exploitation of the mineral wealth of the territory is entirely in the hands of foreign monopolies, mainly American, who draw fabulous profits from those Angola resources.

### Alliance With United States.

Till 1948, the British companies held sway in Angola. With the post war situation and America dominating in the imperialist camp, however, Salazar decided it was more profitable for the consolidation of his position and of fascism in Portugal to switch his subordination from the British to the American masters.

So, in 1948, in the name of what was termed National Economic Control of Africa the concessions held by British were abrogated and new supposedly Portuguese companies were formed entirely dominated by American capital to whom the hitherto British-held concessions were made over.

American monopolies control the diamond trusts like

the Companhia dos Diamantes de Angola and the Companhia das Pesquizas de Angola, as well as enterprises concerned with processing and prospecting for other minerals. A New Jersey oil company has the monopoly for prospecting for oil over the whole country. American capital also finances the construction of ports, highways and hydro-electric power stations.

Significantly, a large area of the territory is called the "Hungry Country."

According to the Portuguese law no African can be the owner of any land. In fact, he can own no property of any kind, either rural or urban. He may only use the land for producing what is strictly necessary for his domestic use. The law also forbids him to sow more than a single crop on the land at his disposal. To this are added other administrative measures like the fixing of low prices for his products, prohibition of barter trade, expulsion from fertile lands, confiscation of implements on the pretext of non-payment of taxes and other such things which render his life a misery.

The best arable lands are in the hands of the Portuguese settlers. Four-fifths of the coffee plantations—the main export crop—are in their hands. In the last 15 years or so there has been a tremendous increase in the white population in Angola. According to official figures during the period of 1950-59 it increased by ten times.

As a measure against the mounting discontent with his policies at home and of consolidating his position in the colony the Portuguese dictator has resorted to encouraging mass immigration of Portuguese settlers in Angola.

In the agricultural sphere, only about 1 per cent of the land is under plough, and lack of food is the main prob-

lem. Significant, a large area of the territory is called the "Hungry Country."

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Children and adolescents on pretext of "vagrancy" make up a good portion of the indentured labour.

The result of this ignoble system is the massive escape of the Angolans out of their country and those who cannot, remaining to endure the life of beasts of burden and end in misery.

### Racialism At Its Worst

Racialism prevails in Angola as in all other Portuguese colonies. But it is specially marked in the colonies in Africa, under the system called the "indigenato" whereby the African is deprived of all rights and segregation is practised. There is no social intercourse between the Africans and the Europeans.

In cafes, bars, hotels and restaurants the customers are exclusively Europeans in the towns of Angola. No African can be a salesman in the city shops and since the dumping of settlers in Angola the job of servants in hotels, restaurants, bars and cafes and even lottery sellers is reserved for Europeans. As in S. Africa, Africans are required to have passes.

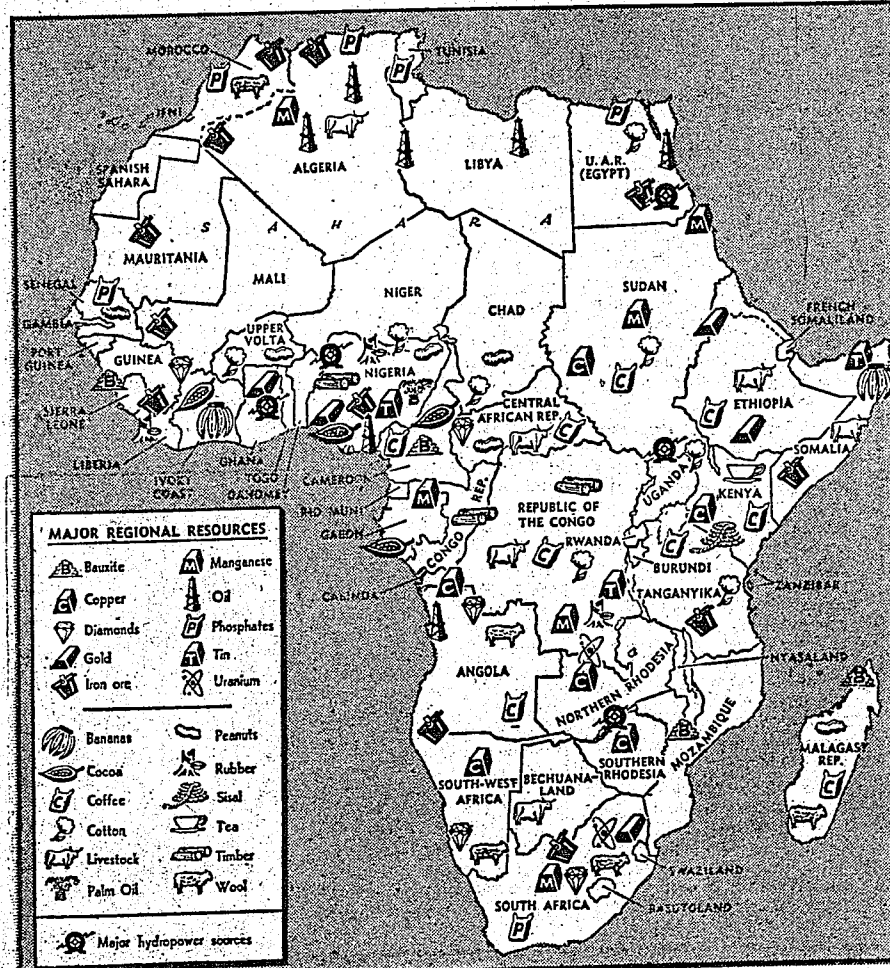
Illiteracy mounts to 99 per cent. Less than 1 per cent of the Angolan children have access to schools. What schools there are for them are the monopoly of Christian missionaries who carry out the rule of making the Christian religion an instrument of colonial domination. The African languages are banned in the schools and the African is invariably shown to the children to be a savage with no culture or civilisation of his own, while the Portuguese are painted as heroes and saints and paragons of virtue.

Medical assistance is as good as non-existent. It is limited to 1 doctor for every 200,000 persons, 1 nurse and 3 beds for every 10,000 people and 1 hospital for every 280,000 people.

Malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, worms of various kinds, sleeping sickness, small-pox and other infectious diseases together with destitution and starvation account

Over 250,000 Angolan labourers are annually recruited.

\* ON PAGE 18



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NEW AGE



## BRIDGES OF AMITY

### Wider Exchange And Cooperation

As time passes, India's friendly relations with the socialist countries become stronger than ever. Almost in all facets of life now we find the expressions of our growing friendship.

Three Soviet educationists were here just a few days back at the end of their three-week lecture tour round the country. The delegation consists of Prof. A. S. SADIKOV, Rector of the Tashkent University, Prof. M. M. MIRANASHVILI, Pro-Rector of the Tbilisi University, and Prof. M. V. MURATOV, chairman of the Department of Geology of the Moscow Geological Institute.

They came here under the Indo-Soviet cultural and scientific exchange programme. Addressing a press conference on January 25, the educationists emphasised the need of greater exchange of scientific information, students and professors between India and the USSR.

Prof. Muratov disclosed that New Delhi has been selected as the venue for the International Congress of Geologists to be held in December this year.

A Soviet circus team has also arrived in our country. This team has already earned tributes in Canada where they performed last before coming to our country. It's now our turn to enjoy the show, since the team includes such world-famous circusmen like bear-tamer BEZANO, acrobat ABOLONSKYS and the tiger-tamer FEDOTOV-ALEXANDRANOV.

A machine building plant in the German Democratic Republic will now be supplying India a number of three-step piston condensers. These com-

pressors, very recently developed, will be exhibited at the coming Leipzig fair. This new compressor is highly effective for use in air analysis plants. It is less bulky but gives the same performance as big compressors.

A five-member delegation from the Ernst Thaelmann Pioneers organisation of GDR is now in our country as the guests of the Indian children's organisation. The delegation, led by JOCHEN HERTWIG, secretary of the organisation is now going round the country on a sight-seeing trip.

Prof. JOZSEF BOGNAR, president of the Hungarian Institute of Cultural Relations is now in India at the invitation of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.



Prof. Jozsef Bognar

Prof. Bognar, apart from his other engagements, will visit Calcutta as a guest of the Indian Statistical Institute.

It may be recalled that he was invited in 1961 by President NKRUMAH to Ghana as a planning adviser and the seven-year Development Plan of Ghana owes much to Prof. Bognar. He has been requested



DR. STEVENSON COON, of Philadelphia, rejects in his "research work" the theory of equality of races and declares that different races originate from different types of anthropoid apes. Cartoon by V. FOMICHEV

by a number of African countries to act as adviser on economic planning.

Prof. Bognar is the author of a number of well-known books on economic questions and planning including "Science and its application in Developing Countries".

Books by 15 different Indian writers have been translated and published in Bulgaria, reports the Bulgarian News Agency in its bulletin a few days back.

According to the news agency, over 20 million film fans have seen the Indian films that have been shown in Bulgaria. The guest performance of the Indian Little Ballet Group made a great hit, and the exhibition of the works of contemporary Indian painters and graphic artists in Sofia "was crowded with visitors all the time it was on".

These are, of course, facts of what have happened. What is more promising that in this year the cooperation between the two countries is likely to grow far more than before.

## Khrushchov's Peace Appeal Should Receive Universal Approval

### Kamaraj Tells TASS

NEW DELHI: Welcoming N. S. KHRUSHCHOV's proposal to Heads of States to conclude an international agreement undertaking the settlement of all territorial disputes exclusively by peaceful means, KAMARAJ NADAR, president of the Indian National Congress, said in an interview with TASS correspondent on January 29:

"A peace appeal in terms of a No War Declaration on the part of the nations of the world is always welcome. It is particularly so when it emanates from such a powerful source as the Soviet Prime Minister, Mr. Nikita Khrushchov.

"India takes pride in being traditionally a peace-loving country. We remain true to our tradition of peace in winning our freedom from the foreign yoke through a non-violent struggle guided and inspired by MAHATMA GANDHI. Even after freedom, despite all obstacles in the way,

we have been trying hard under Mr. NEHRU's leadership to keep our tradition.

"We fully agree with the suggestion that territorial or border disputes, wherever they exist or arise should be settled through peaceful means and that the use of violence should be completely ruled out in this context.

"The No War Declaration as suggested by Mr. Khrushchov is in complete accord with the UN ideals. We fervently hope and pray that Mr. Khrushchov's appeal would meet with universal approval".

## Under Uncle Sam's Umbrella

### THORN IN THE FLESH

THE Cubamania of the Uncle is making him really sick! Last week in this column, CHARVAK reported on the utter flop of the Uncle's embargo on Cuban trade. The uncle as a consequence is one degree under.

The measure of Uncle's frustration over this episode has been provided by the NEW YORK TIMES. It has editorially stated: "The United States embargo on trade with Cuba is obviously not achieving its purpose. Other countries do not have the American reasons for seeking to overthrow the Castro regime. In fact, some of them are showing signs of irritation over United States pressures, especially when it comes to shipping."

This paper has reluctantly spelt out the truth: "However it is increasingly evident that the United States cannot stop other nations from trading with Cuba if they want to." Is this not a shocking statement for the Uncle for his age?

And note the growing realisation in the Uncle's home front about this futile attempt at throttling the Cuban economy. TAD SZULC has pointedly remarked: "The United States is confronted with the fact that its European, Latin American and Asian allies are no longer willing to keep either Peking or Havana quarantined." What about all those NATO, SEATO, CENTO gang-up of the Uncle? They seem to be more interested in ditching the Uncle for a low price!

The GUARDIAN of Britain has tersely told the US to mind its own business. It has declared editorially: "The best hope of peace in the world is in letting nations go about their lawful

business and helping all men to earn a living."

But this is not what the Uncle dreamt of. His paradise of 'Free World' is crumbling down to pieces. Its about time the President of the United States wakes up to this truth and debars the CIA from trying to realise the Uncle's dream by another Bay of Pigs invasion. This is already being hinted at. A gunboat diplomacy can only bring the shameful kick-backs and not the laurels of victory as is today happening in Uncle's all the Alliance for Progress countries.

### RAZZLE DAZZLE

The Uncle is going to face music in his home, tells an expert on economic conditions in the USA. This being the election year, a lot of unpleasant facts will have to be explained to the electorate by those who are in power.

Take, for example, the case of the workers in the USA. According to the Census Bureau economist HERMAN MILLER, between 1940 and 1950, factory workers improved their position faster than professionals and managers. In the past decade, this has been reversed.

Miller, in his book 'Rich Man Poor Man' has also revealed other shocking facts. He reported that Negro workers today earn only 55 per cent as much as white workers, as against 61 per cent in 1950.

Prof. GUNNAR MYRDAL, the noted Swedish economist in his latest book "A Challenge to Wealth" has thrown considerable light on the unemployment situation in the Uncle's little golden America. He says that the number of totally unemployed and semi-employed

today adds up to six million. And more appalling is the fact that the unemployment problem is not going to disappear.

The reason for this is the truth that these unemployed people come from the ranks of those 38 million, who according to official U.S. definition, "stay poor". The people in the slums are without any education and cannot cope with any skilled jobs. Their poverty remains "conserved". How can these unemployed people forgive the uncle?

This harrowing poverty in the midst of plenty is the tragedy for Uncle Sam. President Johnson's call to fight poverty is commendable but will the financial tycoons of the USA permit any bold measure in this direction?

And, in the face of such glaring facts imagine the Masanis and CRs of this country shouting hoarse trying to convince the Indian people about the happy life in the dollarland!

— CHARVAK



This is what the US employers deserve

BERLIN: A West German court in Hamburg on January 8 sentenced Ernst Aust, publisher and editor-in-chief of Hamburg weekly "BLINKFUER" for one year's imprisonment for telling truth of which the West German authorities are mortally afraid.

He was charged with "treason" and "endangering the constitution" of the Federal Republic, for he published in his paper speeches of Soviet Premier Khrushchov, criticised Bonn's domestic policies of hostility towards the working people and assailed West Germany's aggressive foreign policy.

New Age representative went to Hamburg to cover this trial. A few days before he was convicted, your correspondent interviewed the Chief Editor of Blinkfuer.

The day I arrived in Hamburg, the police confiscated all copies of the Blinkfuer of that week, because there was an article which criticised the police officers who broke up a peaceful demonstration in support of the oppressed journalist. So I could see the "freedom of the Press" in operation in West Germany.

## TALKS WITH GDR: 89 p. c. WEST BERLINERS SAY "YES"

THE support shown by the West Berlin population for continued negotiations by the Senate (city government) with the government of the German Democratic Republic was confirmed by the Senate on January 27 with the publication of the results of an opinion poll which it had organised in January. The results give the following picture: Senate talks with the GDR are advocated by 89 per cent of the

people. 66 per cent of the supporters of such contacts believe that the talks could be successful. Early in the summer of last year only 30 per cent held this view.

The conduct of the Senate in the pass-agreement question was approved of by 80 per cent of the population. As many as 89 per cent believe that the pass agreement has not damaged the security of West Berlin.

## Editor's Freedom of Expression in West Germany

# ONE YEAR IMPRISONMENT FOR TELLING TRUTH

From P. KUNHANANDAN

When I met the Chief Editor of Blinkfuer I could get to know more about this mad persecution by the Bonn authorities against this courageous journalist and the paper which he helps to bring out. I put to him a number of questions on the subject of his trial to all of which Ernst Aust willingly gave replies. Some of these questions and replies are reproduced below.

Question: Who launched the prosecution against you? And what are their intentions and motives?

Answer: The trial was ordered against Blinkfuer by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. After seizing Blinkfuer for eight times in the year 1961 there were several attempts of blackmail and threats and when all these attempts of bullies failed, the trial followed in October 1963.

The intention is clear enough. What they want is to silence a newspaper which is in opposition to the present dangerous policies of the federal government. The motives of that are to be sought in the policies of the government which are against a detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence, policies pregnant with dangerous consequences for

German people and world peace.

Q: Did the prosecution substantiate charges against Blinkfuer?

A: No. There is no reason, no single evidence, which would show that our newspaper has offended the law of Federal Republic or hurt its security.

Q: What are the evidence in support of their case?

A: The basis of the trials, the charges are, only the contents of the newspaper.

Q: Could you cite some of the articles charged with treason?

A: For example, I have been charged for having published speeches, that is to say only small parts of them, of a foreign statesman, that is, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchov. Apart from that I am charged for having stood up in my article for peace, for disarmament, for a non-aggression pact between the two power blocks, for the return of a Rapelloy policy in West Germany as against a Munich, and for a general detente.

I have advocated a line in opposition to the policies of Bonn government and said there should be negotiation between the two German states for peaceful settlement of the German question. I am also charged for having published decisions and demands of trade unions of Federal Germany; that they say is a danger to the state!

Q: Do you think there is any relation between the Spiegel scandal and Blinkfuer trial?

A: Certainly we can rightly draw parallels, there are similarities with the Spiegel crack-down. Der Spiegel was charged with the so-called "high treason", so also in the trial of Blinkfuer, the so-called danger to the security of state is charged by which they want to silence the newspapers in opposition to government policies.

Q: The state Prosecutor and presiding Judge often spoke of "middle Germany". What do they mean?

A: The prosecution has apparently adopted the dictum of the Bonn government which does not recognise the German frontiers agreed upon in the Potsdam treaty by the Allies, for example, the Oder-Nisse frontier. Therefore they call GDR, middle Germany, and with respect to the former German territories beyond Oder-Nisse line, they call "eastern part of Germany."

Q: Why did the government launch this trial at a time when East-West tension was easing and an understanding was created by Moscow test ban treaty?

A: The fact that prosecution of Blinkfuer began just at this time would allow anyone to conclude that certain circles of the Bonn government are keen on silencing those who are not only welcomed, but also supported the world wide trend for a general detente.

In Bonn they are always pursuing a policy of cold war, in order to be able to carry out the revanchist demands of those who want to

"correct" and redraw the European map reviving the old German frontiers. One of the reasons which lead to the launching of trial seems to be that Blinkfuer acknowledges the Oder-Nisse frontier.



Ernst Aust

Bonn publications always want the flames of tension ever kept burning, internationally and nationally. The trial of Blinkfuer at this moment indicates, that Bonn continues the old line even after affixing its signature to Moscow test ban treaty.

Q: What is the fate of freedom of the press here? Are there any constitutional safeguards?

A: Of course there is in the constitution of the Federal Republic articles which guarantee fundamental rights, freedom of the press and civil liberties, for example Article 5. The trial of Blinkfuer demonstrates what scant regards the government has for the constitution. The question is how justice is administered by those who are charged with that task.

Towards the end of the interview I asked Ernst Aust about the reaction in other Western countries to his trial. He was happy about the wide interest outside in his case and the support his cause received from peace-loving peoples everywhere.

He said: Many letters expressing solidarity with us are reaching me ever since the trial began on October 8. The British philosopher and peace fighter Lord Russell has taken up the case. The population of Hamburg also support our newspaper, they protested against government action holding demonstrations.

It is characteristic however that last one of these demonstrations (on November 1) for preservation of the freedom of the Press in which thousands of people came on the streets, was broken up by the police with brutal force.

The police banned the demonstration despite a court order allowing demonstrations and an injunction against the police. The bulk of West German Press controlled by monopolists fears on the whole to report this trial lest they run the risk of being suspected that they are against the state.

# AFFIX STAMPS WITH CARE

## TO SPEED UP THE MAIL

<p>* AFFIX STAMPS OF CORRECT VALUE</p>	<p>* STICK STAMPS ON TOP RIGHT CORNER ON ADDRESS SIDE</p>
<p>* USE MINIMUM NUMBER OF STAMPS FOR VALUE REQUIRED</p>	<p>* DON'T STICK STAMPS LOOSELY</p>

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT





TOGLIATTI

# TITO-TOGLIATTI JOINT COMMUNIQUE

consequences for the entire civilisation. It is therefore of vital interest for all the peoples of the world that an energetic struggle be carried out against the policy of resorting to war as a means of solution of international controversies.

The impossibility itself of settling the world problems that have remained unresolved by starting from positions of force and with the threat of war opens new perspectives of development in international relations. Under these conditions the policy of active peaceful coexistence becomes an unrenounceable necessity for all the peoples and all the states.

The League of Yugoslav Communists and the Italian Communist Party not only support a policy of active peaceful coexistence ensuring peace and at the same time a reasonable solution of all the world problems still open, but exercise their efforts in all directions for its ever wider and more complete fulfilment.

Active coexistence is one of the most up-to-date needs of mankind, it is the condition for every democratic development, it is a necessity of socialism, it is, at the present phase, one of the most powerful political instruments in the struggle of the international working class movement for social progress and for the consolidation of socialist forces in the world.

## New Great Possibilities

In order to strengthen the role of the working class movement it is of great importance that the decisive forces of socialist countries and of the international working class movement be firmly committed to a policy of struggle for peace and active coexistence that will open new great possibilities to advance the working class role and ideology among ever wider strata of workers all over the world....

The struggle to consolidate peace and to avoid a thermonuclear war is not in contradiction with the struggle of the working class against exploitation; on the contrary it is intertwined with this struggle and gives it new impulse, since it already demonstrated that the progressive movements are advancing more rapidly in conditions of detente and reduction of cold war.

A new dislocation is today appearing in the world: the one between those engaged more and more decisively for a policy of peace and those who do not see in this policy any perspective, i.e. the promoters of cold war.

This process of differentiation is developing on a wider base including almost all the regions of the world, involving the very leading groups of the capitalist countries. From here arise better conditions to fight all the aggressive and reactionary forces that hitherto made understanding among peoples and states more difficult, sharpened international tension, prevented the adoption of decisive steps for consolidating peace.

The struggle of the workers' parties and of all the progressive forces for active coexistence, for democracy and socialism should be based on the problems and contrasts characterising the contemporary society. The contradiction between the social character of

production and the capitalist nature of appropriation is becoming more and more evident.

The rule of big monopoly groups at the head of the economic life in the capitalist countries is sharpening this contradiction more and more. Despite the enormous technological progress and the undeniable development of productive forces, the great majority of world population is yet subjected to exploitation under different forms and is living in conditions of misery and oppression.

The collapse of colonial empires compels the imperialist forces to create more modern forms in order to maintain, at least partly, their hegemony and their economic privileges. The forms of neocolonialism are not less dangerous to peace, and represent a latent threat of war.

On the other hand the peoples who have recently freed themselves are aiming at full independence and at new and more advanced social conquests. In the struggle against the old and new forms of colonial oppression the tendency among these peoples to give a socialist content to their development is sharpening, and this becomes one of the basic elements of the struggle for peace and active coexistence.

Socialism acquires in this way more and more the character of a unitarian social and economic process developing under the most various forms.

The comprehension of this process by the whole working class movement is essential so that it can fully accomplish its irreplaceable function and give a decisive contribution to the positive evolution of the world situation.

Combining its struggle against the big monopoly capitalism with the struggle against every form of colonialism and neocolonialism, the working class and democratic movement of the capitalist countries may assume a particularly important role, actively cooperating with the progressive forces of developing countries, sustaining their action and contributing to give a clearer democratic and socialist orientation.

## Wrong Ideas of Chinese Party

The League of Yugoslav Communists and the Italian Communist Party, in evaluating the past and present contrasts in the revolutionary working class movement, start from the conviction that they also reflect the inequality and variety of the advancement processes towards socialism and of the construction of socialist society.

Thus the contrasts cannot but sharpen when single parties try, as the Chinese Communist Party has tried and is trying, to impose their unacceptable political and ideological positions and even their state policy on other parties and movements.

The League of Yugoslav Communists and the Italian Communist Party intend to devote their efforts—above all through a deeper and more complete analysis of the ideological, economic and social processes occurring now in the world—in order to overcome the conflicts today dividing the international working class and Communist movement and to reach a new unity eliminating the danger



TITO

of a deep fracture and even of a split, which would lead, at least temporarily, to weakening the joint struggle of working class and progressive forces.

The contrasts cannot be overcome however with a simple statement of goodwill and unitarian aspirations. It is necessary to work tenaciously so as to reach new victories of democracy, socialism and peace enabling thus to ascertain in the facts the correctness of the assumed positions; moreover, it is necessary to have a real comprehension of the differences manifesting in the theoretical ideas and in the political and practical positions.

Unfortunately, such differences involve today also questions of decisive importance, such as those of peace and war, the methods of solving the international controversies, peaceful coexistence, the further development of working class movement and of socialism in the world.

## No Compromise

It is not possible to make compromises on these questions with the dogmatic and sectarian positions. It is necessary to aim at unity in the most active way, but firmly remaining within the conduct of a policy of peaceful coexistence fully corresponding to the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

A wide differentiation in the search of the roads of passage to socialism and in the economic and political construction of socialism has shown to be historically necessary. Facts have shown that socialism cannot be built up on the basis of a unique scheme, without keeping in mind the actual conditions of individual countries.

Furthermore, they have shown that the cause of socialism and the cause of democracy cannot be

separated. Only socialism can—through a multiplied development of initiatives by the working masses—ensure a constant progress of the democratic life. Every diversion from this road will lead to erroneous solutions, to be corrected in the interest of the whole movement.

In a climate of constructive co-operation and equality of rights among the working class parties, everyone must search for the forms of development of their struggle and construction of socialism, corresponding best to the situation in which they are called upon to operate.

The necessity of a richer and more varied cooperation among the working class and Communist Parties is arising from the intensity of social and political processes going on in the world, from the complexity of problems facing today the working class movement and other progressive movements.

These problems that require a new and growing dynamism of thought and action cannot be faced by every party by their forces alone: their solution cannot but be the result of cooperation, of positive discussions and of an exchange of viewpoints among more parties under the widest forms.

## Bilateral Cooperation

Among these, the form of bilateral cooperation has been very useful, at present. The League of Yugoslav Communists and the Italian Communist Party intend—after having already practised it successfully in the recent years—to develop it further between themselves also in the sense of cooperation with initiatives for peace and coexistence that can be made in common agreement with other political movements and organisations, above all in the Adriatic and Mediterranean sector.

These forms of cooperation must express the autonomy of individual parties and at the same time their common commitment in the struggle for peace and socialism. Instead, every attempt of rallying parties and groups to oppose the line of peaceful coexistence and on the basis of dogmatic and sectarian conceptions against the development of the international revolutionary movement should be considered negative and dangerous....

The communique ended by declaring that the two delegations have agreed to continue and widen the exchange of experience between the LYC and the ICP and to deepen the cooperation of the two parties in the study of new developments in the world situation.

# LONG LIVE L'UNITA

ROMESH CHANDRA, editor, NEW AGE sent the following message on January 24 to L'UNITA on the occasion of its 40th Anniversary:

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of L'UNITA, we send our warm, fraternal greetings. During the four decades of its life, L'UNITA has been the true voice of the working masses of Italy, leading them in their struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. The influence of L'UNITA has grown from year to year, as the great Communist Party of Italy has marched forward with ever new strength to ever fresh victories.

NEW AGE, the central organ of the Communist Party of India, is proud to be counted among the members of the same family of Communist journals, to which L'UNITA belongs. We are grateful particularly for the fraternal solidarity, which has all along marked the relations between our two journals, between the Communist Parties of Italy and India. L'UNITA has always been a champion of the cause of the Indian working people and of the friendship of the toilers of Italy and India.

Long Live L'UNITA! Long Live the Communist Party of Italy!

# DEFEND THE UNITY OF OUR PARTY

\*FROM FRONT PAGE

horrify all who stand for the cause of the world working class. This is the time when Indian Communists in all parts of the country are preparing for the biggest working class action in the history of our country.

The Chinese leadership's attack has come at the same time when the National Campaign Committee was meeting in Hyderabad to give a new impetus to the great working class struggle for dearness allowance and bonus. The Chinese leadership's attack has come as a mighty peasant struggle begins in Andhra Pradesh—the precursor of a new round of peasant battles which will sweep the country. The Chinese leadership's attack comes in the midst of a series of demonstrations, organised and led by the Party against the U.S. imperialists' decision to send its Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean.

The Chinese leadership's slanders against the leadership of the Communist Party of India will delight only the enemies of the working people. Only the imperialists and the monopolists can gain at this time from the foul abuse which the Chinese leadership

hurls so glibly at us.

What, however, is of greater concern to every Indian Communist is that the Chinese leadership in this article gives openly a new call for disruption and split of the Communist Party of India. The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India at its meeting last month had taken serious note of the directions for splitting the Communist Party of India given by the chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party.

The Chinese leadership's latest article is an even more unashamed directive to those termed as "the genuine representatives and hope of the Indian proletariat and Indian people" to oppose and resist the Party's leadership and "rehabilitate" the Party's traditions.

This is what the Chinese article says:

"As their renegade features are revealed, Dange and company meet increasing opposition and resistance from the broad rank and file of the Indian Communist Party. More and more Indian Communists have come to see clearly that Dange and company are the bane of the Indian Communist Party and Indian nation. They are

now struggling to rehabilitate the Party's glorious and militant revolutionary tradition. They are the genuine representatives and the hope of the Indian proletariat and Indian people." Here again the timing of this call for split must be noted. The Communist Party of India has already launched its preparations for the Seventh Party Congress: the principal aim of the Congress and its preparations is the strengthening of the unity of the Party.

The Chinese leadership's call for a split becomes all the more reprehensible in the context of the efforts for Party unity, which are being made by all Party members at all levels, who are devoted

to the sacred cause for which the international Communist movement stands.

The Central Executive Committee of our Party at its last meeting appealed to all fraternal Communist Parties in the world to help prevent "such interference in the internal affairs of other parties, such slander and abuse against a brother Party, such open and defiant calls for the formation of a rival Party". The international Communist movement must act against the splitters and compel them to mend their ways.

One can be confident that all members and supporters of the Communist Party of India will respond positively to the appeal made by the

Central Executive Committee "to be vigilant against all disruptive steps taken by any individual or group of Communists to split our Party in response to the open directions of the Chinese or Indonesian Party leaderships."

IT IS THE BROAD RANK AND FILE OF OUR PARTY, TO WHICH THE CHINESE LEADERSHIP HAS THE EFFRONTERY TO REFER, WHICH IS ACTING TODAY TO PRESERVE AND DEFEND THAT WHICH IS MOST PRECIOUS TO EVERY COMMUNIST: THE UNITY OF OUR PARTY, THE UNITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

UNITY SHALL TRIUMPH. THE SPLITTERS CAN NEVER SUCCEED. (February 5)

# ALL-BIHAR T. U. CONVENTION AGAINST HIGH PRICES

JAMSHEDPUR: The Bihar state trade union convention against rising prices, for dearness allowance and bonus concluded its two-day session here on February 29.

MORE than 800 delegates from various parts of the state took part in the convention.

Among them were workers of Maubhandar copper factory, Jhinkpani and Dalmanagar cement factories, engineering workers from TELCO, Kumardubi and Hatia, coal miners from Giridih, Bermo, Jharua and Bhurkunda, iron ore miners from Gua and Barajmda, besides workers from bidi industry, textile mills, municipal, press and other establishments.

S. A. DANGE, general secretary of the AITUC, inaugurated the convention. It was presided over by KEDAR DAS.

DURGA BAGCHI sent a message of greetings on behalf of the UTUC wishing the convention success.

Representatives of a number of fraternal organisations, like A. V. S. N. RAO of bank union and MUNSHI of the insurance union, greeted the convention.

Messages were also received from South Eastern Railwaymen's Union, Non-Gazetted Employees' Union and Metallurgical Employees' Union.

The main resolution of the convention set out a seven-point charter of demands which included, among others, linking up of dearness allowance with cost of living indices, immediate correction of the fraudulent indices and increase in dearness allowance.

The resolution urged upon all the trade unions in the state to join in the mainstream of this campaign and to win these demands which have become the burning issues for the workers today. The resolution urged upon the unions to serve notice on employers on these demands by the first week of February.

In one part of the resolution demands have been reiterated about nationalisation of banks, insurance etc., which were formulated by the all-India conference of trade unions in Bombay in December 1963.

By another resolution the convention demanded immediate withdrawal of the emergency and urged upon government to release all political detenus and trade union leaders like SA-DHAN GUPTA, BODI ALAM and those of the Gua murder case currently undergoing long periods of imprisonment.

The convention also demanded reinstatement of the discharged workers of TISCO who were victimised following the 1958 strike.

An open rally was held on January 29 which was addressed, among others, by S. A. Dange, TAHIR HUSSAIN of Birmipur, CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH of Barauni, LAKHMAN LAL of Dalmanagar and CHATURANAN MISRA of Giridih.



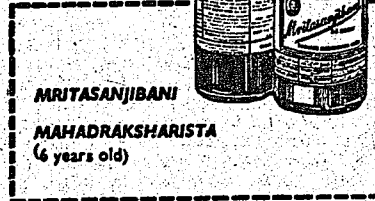
## Paramount necessity for the formation of health

You feel tired to work... do not get energy to work or suffer from colds... or perhaps you have not a desire for food or what you take does not digest even.

Then it would rapidly improve your health if you take two spoonful of Mritasanjibani mixed with four spoonful of Mahadraksharista (6 years old).

SADHANA AUSADHALAYA—DACCA  
26, Sadhana Ausadhalaya Road  
Sadhana Nagar, Calcutta 48

Adhyaksha Dr. Jyoti Chandra Ghosh, M.A., Ayurved-Sanskrit, F.C.S. (London) M.C.S. (America) Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.



Calcutta Centre: Dr. Nares Chandra Ghosh, M.B.B.S. (Cal.) Ayurvedacharya.

## KERALA: DECISION POSTPONED

\*FROM FRONT PAGE

threatened him for going on a fast and creating a crisis for P. T. Chacko. They left the place only on the arrival of the police.

Afterwards they repeated the same performance at the office of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, shouting slogans against KPCC President K.P. Madhavan Nair.

Kamaraj was presented a memorandum signed by 33 MLAs, belonging mainly to the Chacko group and the NSS wing in the Congress party demanding the continuation of

status quo. Any change, according to them would mean "instability" in the state.

Those opposed to Chacko also presented their views before the Congress President. They demanded that in the interest of the fair name of the Indian National Congress and for facing the people in the 1965 elections, the minimum that should be done was to drop Chacko from the Cabinet.

Kamaraj heard both sides but postponed a decision till the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board in Delhi next week.

(See earlier report on page 9)



# WCP Delegation Urges Effective Steps

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**GENEVA.** A World Council of Peace delegation, headed by ISABELLE BLUME (Belgium), member of the WCP Presidential Committee and consisting of O. P. PALIWAL (India), Secretary of the WCP, COMBET, Mayor of Evian (France), and A. WALKER, personal assistant to Professor J. D. BERNAL, visited Geneva last week to meet the participants in the Disarmament Congress.

The delegation was received by several national delegations and by the two co-presidents of the Conference, WILLIAM FOSTER (USA) and SEMYON K. TSARAPKIN (USSR).

Below is the text of a message from the World Council of Peace which was handed by the delegation to the Conference itself and to the various national delegations.

In addressing the delegations taking part in the Conference of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, the Presidential Committee of the World Council of Peace recognises that the resumption of your work on the threshold of 1964 is in a sense a new beginning. It is buoyed up by the hope and determination of hundreds of millions of people that the small but deeply significant achievements of 1963 should be quickly followed up. There is a widespread feeling that the tide has begun to turn away from the threat of nuclear destruction, and a firm resolve to work until that threat is banished for ever.

## Major Contribution

Though your labours in the past two years to achieve the aim of general and complete disarmament have not yet borne fruit, they were by no means wasted. Your Committee made a major contribution to the negotiations preceding the signing of the partial test ban treaty; it was instrumental in the establishment of a direct communication link between Washington and Moscow; while the eighteenth General Assembly of the United Nations has registered the intention of the USA and the USSR not to station nuclear weapons in space.

Nor are the achievements of your Committee to be measured simply in terms of diplomatic agreements reached. The detailed nature of your discussions has made it possible to explore in depth the fundamental problems of general and complete disarmament. There has been some widening of the areas of basic agreement or similarity in the principal parties' approach to these problems, and they have made some concessions to each other's positions. In addition, many partial disarmament issues and measures to reduce international tension have been thoroughly aired.

Meanwhile, the worldwide pressure for disarmament has grown greatly in breadth and volume. In particular, 1963 saw more extensive activity by peace organisations than any previous year. This popular will to peace was increasingly reflected in the concrete actions and statements of governments, statesmen and leaders of world opinion. There was the historic encyclical "Pacem in Terris" of the late Pope John XXIII, whose vibrant call for peace and disarmament has recently been repeated by his successor Pope Paul VI.

Highly important, too, were the vigorous initiatives of the non-committed nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the disarmament debates at the

United Nations, in your Committee, and elsewhere. Their renewed demand for nuclear-free zones has made a particularly strong impact. Above all, there was the signing of the partial test ban treaty by well over a hundred countries, which was in turn followed at the end of the year by reductions in the Soviet and United States military budgets. The recent exchange of messages between Premier KHRUSHCHEV and President JOHNSON, bearing witness to their desire to make practical progress in removing friction in the relations between states and of improving methods for peacefully settling disputes, has also helped to create a propitious atmosphere for the work of your Conference.

We call upon you, therefore, in the words of the resolutions of the Eighteenth General Assembly of the United Nations, to resume with a sense of urgency and with energy and determination, your negotiations to achieve the objectives set forth in the preamble of the partial test ban treaty, namely, "the speediest possible achievement of an agreement on general and complete disarmament under strict international control" and "the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time."

Though it is not for us to attempt to indicate how you should tackle this difficult task, we believe, having studied the proceedings of your Committee, that the basic problem before you is to find an acceptable compromise between the draft treaties for general and complete disarmament submitted by the USA and the USSR. We know that modifications have been made in both these drafts since

In conclusion, we wish to say that the many peace organisations throughout the world will be campaigning harder than ever this year to create an overwhelming pressure of public opinion for disarmament. They will follow your work with the closest attention and will give you their wholehearted backing for successful advance towards the great and now historically imperative goal of general and complete disarmament.

# ANGOLA

\* FROM PAGE 13

for a death-rate of 40 per cent and infant mortality in some places to 80 per cent.

And all this happens in a land of immense natural wealth which brings to the Portuguese colonialists an income of millions and by far greater than the revenue of Portugal itself, to the shareholders of the various companies exploiting that wealth huge dividends and to the international monopolies fabulous profits.

Angola it was that in 1961 first focussed the attention of the world on the barbarity of the Portuguese colonial regime in Africa. But it was not in 1961 that the revolt of the Angolans began. Apart from the fact that they resisted the Portuguese dominators throughout the centuries of Portuguese domination, it was in 1959 that the present phase actually started with mass arrests in March of that year.

The colonialists were in panic seeing the encouragement and incentive brought to the Angolans by the exit of the Belgian colonialists from Congo. Those arrested were made the victims of the most barbarous practices. But even all the sadism did not work.

The movement grew and developed into the two-years war that was started on February 4, 1961, when the Angolans taking advantage of the presence of foreign journalists and counting on publicity, launched an armed attack on the Luanda prison to set free the Angolan patriots incarcerated in them. That war is still going on. Salazar armed with all the financial assistance and arms supply of his NATO partners has been unable to this day to defeat the Angolan resistors. Over 60,000 Portuguese troops, besides the armed settlers are operating against them.

On the Angolan side, this mighty struggle for freedom

## WORLD CONFERENCE FOR DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

On this day, January 30, 1964, the anniversary of the martyrdom of MAHATMA GANDHI, the Continuing Committee of the Seminar on International Affairs and World Peace solemnly appeals to all

organisations, all men and women in all countries of the world to join hands in the pursuit of the noble aim of a world without arms. Mahatma Gandhi dedicated his life to the pursuit of disarmament and peace, and it is in his sacred memory that we launch this Appeal.

1963 has seen important successes for the cause of disarmament—above all, the partial nuclear test-ban treaty. But a treaty for complete and general disarmament is still not in sight.

Public opinion is asserting itself everywhere. Numerous national and international organisations are working for peace. 1964 must see a renewed attempt to unite and coordinate their activities, for a great and mighty popular spurt for the disarmament movement.

Such united action can give a powerful impetus to the work of the 18-nation Disarmament Committee meeting at Geneva and hasten the reaching of the

goal of general and complete disarmament.

With a view to help bring about such united action for disarmament, we propose that a World Conference for Disarmament and International Cooperation be held at the end of this year, on the eve of the International Cooperation Year.

In 1962 the Anti-Nuclear Arms Convention held in New Delhi, voiced India's deep and abiding faith in disarmament.

At the end of 1963, the Seminar on International Affairs and World Peace, inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru and supported by 250 members of parliament and numerous public organisations proposed a new initiative to unite the worldwide efforts of disarmament.

We appeal to all who love people who stand for disarmament—whatever their political or ideological views—to join hands and support the initiative we have taken.

The Soviet chief delegate Tsarapkin had proposed on January 28 the following partial disarmament measures to arrive at an agreement:

1. Withdrawal of foreign troops from all foreign territories.
2. Reduction of total strength of armed forces of states.
3. Cutting down of military budgets.
4. Conclusion of a non-aggression pact between Nato and Warsaw treaty countries.
5. Setting up of "nuclear-free" zones.
6. Prevention of further diffusion of nuclear weapons.

is led by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Angolan People's Union (UPA).

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola is a progressive leftist organisation with the well-known Angolan intellectual and poet, AGOSTINHO NETO, as president and MARIO DE ANDRADE, another of the rare Angolan intellectuals, as one of its top leaders.

Its programme adopted in 1960 is for immediate independence to be followed by a democratic election of a central legislative body to draft a Constitution and formation of a government responsible to Parliament; a republican form of government with guarantee of all civil liberties and full equality of all citizens; agrarian reforms on the principle of "land to the tiller" and abolition of the one-crop system; 8-hour working day; equal pay for equal work; elimination of illiteracy; nationalisation of foreign trade; Africanisation of the administration.

The M. P. L. A. has from the very beginning sought the unification of the freedom forces. In pursuance of this aim it organised the Conference of Nationalist Organisations of the Portuguese colonies in Casablanca in 1961 in which the Goan freedom fighters were also represented.

The U.P.A. which claims a mass membership has no pro-

gramme as such and has persistently resisted the efforts and offers of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola to form a united front of the fighting forces.

The Angolan People's Union is led by HOLDEN ROBERTO and enjoys the sympathy of Congolese Government and semi-official and non-official American organisations.

The Commander of the Angolan National Liberation Army, MARCOS CASANGA and ADRE CASINDA of the League of the Working People of Angola, addressing a press conference in Luanda in March, 1962, accused Roberto of corruption and of organising the assassination of progressive leaders of the Angolan struggle, and efforts under foreign investigation to disrupt the movement by dividing the forces.

Soon after this Roberto announced the establishment of a provisional government in Leopoldville.

For long the majority of the African states refused to recognise it. But it has finally been recognised by most of them after the Addis Ababa Conference.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in the meanwhile persists in its efforts at unity of the fighting forces, which it holds vital for the success of the struggle. And there is every probability that it will succeed.

The independence of Cyprus is threatened as never before. Following the imperialist-created strife between the Greek-Cypriots and Turkish-Cypriots, the five-power Conference in London began its labours on January 15. The US-British imperialists, together with other NATO governments, have now cooked up their plans for large-scale interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus.

The plans envisage in the first instance the stationing of TEN THOUSAND NATO troops on the island. The notorious US Sixth Fleet is reported to be steaming at full speed towards Cyprus, as we write, with the intention of landing its complement of marines at the earliest possible moment.

The NATO army of occupation is understood to be the preparation for partition of the country and making it a permanent way base for the imperialist powers, from which to threaten the independence of all the countries in the neighbourhood, particularly the Arab countries.

Archbishop MAKARIOS and the Cyprus government are expected to reject this infamous plan of aggression. But every possible pressure is being brought to bear on the Cypriot leaders: they are being brazenly blackmailed to agree to the NATO plans or face bloody internal communal massacres, following which the NATO will act on its own.

All patriotic groups and parties in Cyprus are firmly opposed to NATO interference. Cyprus is an independent country. It alone has the right to deal with any internal problems or difficulties.

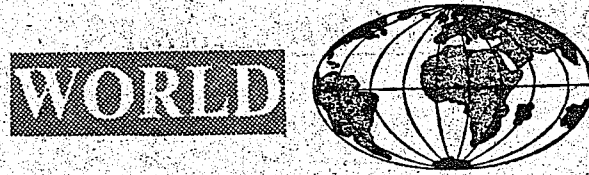
An official TASS statement, outlining the Soviet viewpoint, rightly points out:

"where is respect for the sovereignty of an independent country? It is easy to imagine what the situation in the world would be. Should the states at their own discretion, send their armed forces to other countries where conflicts of an internal nature arise? Such actions have never led and cannot lead to the settlement of such conflicts. On the contrary, they result in the aggravation of the situation and endanger the interests of world peace and security."

The imperialist plans to occupy Cyprus are not only a threat to the island or to the region near it, which includes the rich oil centres of the Middle East. It is clear that once this "right" of the imperialists to interfere in the case of internal communal conflict is "recognised", it will open the door to the worst forms of imperialist intrigues with a view to pave the way for the sending of occupation troops.

The Indian people, with their long experience of divide-and-rule tactics, can understand the imperialist conspiracy in Cyprus without much difficulty: that the imperialists look with longing eyes on sending their troops back to countries which have won their independence is also known to us from our own experience.

What is even more ominous is the fact that Pakistan Foreign Minister BHUTTO, while in London last week, was specifically asked at a press conference if he would like to have British troops to keep communal peace in India and Pakistan, and Bhutto gave an answer which had only one meaning—he WOULD!



# CYPRUS FIGHTS NATO AGGRESSION

love peace. The US imperialists seem determined to keep up international tension.

Only the patience, forbearance and devotion to peace of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries prevent these perilous provocations from exploding with disastrous consequences for a humanity.

## RENUNCIATION OF NUCLEAR ARMS

THE German Democratic Republic has answered the imperialist provocation by sending a high level delegation to Geneva with a vital proposal for 18-Nation Disarmament Committee. The GDR urges the Geneva Conference to forward to the UN General Assembly the proposal to recommend to the states possessing nuclear weapons which, possibly, have installed these weapons on German soil, to remove them gradually from there, and to undertake to respect both German states as territories free of nuclear weapons, against which these weapons must in no case be used.

The arrival of the GDR delegation headed by Deputy Foreign Minister STIBB, engaged the American spokesmen at the Disarmament Conference. Public statements were issued by them, denouncing the delegation and refusing to recognise their existence. But the voice of reason could not be shut out.

The GDR proposal will commend itself to all who desire that German soil should not be used for the starting of a third world war. It is the answer of the peace-loving socialist world to the Nato's rearming of western Germany and the multilateral nuclear force.

The GDR proposal to the Geneva Conference follows the GDR initiative for a treaty with the German Federal Republic for the total renunciation of nuclear weapons (See New Age, January 26). The draft treaty proposed would bind the two governments:

• Not to produce nuclear weapons, neither on their own territories nor on the territories of other States, themselves or with foreign aid;

• Not to acquire or accept nuclear weapons or relevant production and research data;

• Not to seek to obtain in any form, directly or indirectly through third States or Power group-



ings, control over nuclear weapons, either alone or in alliance with other states;

• Not to participate in any form in nuclear weapon tests;

• Not to station nuclear weapons of any kind, not to have them stationed by third States or Power groupings, on their own territories;

• Never to use nuclear weapons, either themselves or through third States or Power groupings.

All who stand for peace should support unreservedly this splendid initiative to reduce tension at the most dangerous point of contact of the two biggest military pacts systems in the world.

Every time one reads yet another peace proposal by the GDR, one asks again: how long will the Government of India continue its policy of refusing to grant diplomatic recognition to the peace-loving government of the GDR?

## PUPPET PLAY IN S. VIETNAM

ANOTHER military coup, another set of puppets to act to the dictates of the US imperialists in South Vietnam. Like the November coup which replaced Ngo Dinh Diem, the coup of January 29 was obviously the work of the CIA and the Pentagon.

Only a few days earlier, US Defence Secretary MCNAMARA, reporting to the Armed Forces Commission of the House of Representatives on the military budget said:

"The preservation of an independent government in South Vietnam is so important for the security in South-east Asia and the free world, that I see no alternative other than taking every measure we possibly can to prevent Communists from winning out there."

Everybody knows what this means. There are 15,500 US servicemen in South Vietnam fighting against the liberation movement. Despite all their efforts, despite the use of napalm and poison gas, despite the strategic hamlet concentration camps, despite everything, the Vietnamese people's struggle continues to grow in strength. Three-fourths of South Vietnam is controlled by the patriotic forces.

The US imperialists keep shuffling their hirelings. They desperately need to control South Vietnam and keep it as a base for their operations against the whole of South East Asia. Unable to stem the tide of liberation, they madly seek refuge in new "solutions", new sets of puppets. But all in vain. The latest coup, as even New York Times' JAMES RESTON is forced to admit, has made the USA look not only inefficient but a little foolish.

The puppet-master is running out of puppets, as the masses march forward invincibly to their goal of liberation.

(January 4)

## TWO NEW PUBLICATIONS FOREIGN MONOPOLY CAPITAL IN INDIAN ECONOMY

by SOFIA MELMAN Price Rs. 15

## INDIA ECONOMIC FREEDOM VERSUS IMPERIALISM

by V. I. PAVLOV Price Rs. 15 People's Publishing House New Delhi



**BUDGET SESSION OF PARLIAMENT**

# Testing Time For Socialist Professions

**IMPORTANT SUBJECTS TO FIGURE IN DEBATES****By OUR PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT**

When Parliament meets next week for the budget session, the Communist Group in both Houses will press for ending the Emergency in view of the present improved situation in the country. A resolution to this effect tabled by BHUPESH GUPTA has got the first place in the ballot for non-official resolutions and is to be moved in the Rajya Sabha on February 14.

THE two Houses of Parliament have been summoned to meet in a joint session on February 10 to hear the President's address, which will now be delivered by Vice-President ZAKIR HUSSAIN who has taken over the functions of Head of State from Dr. RADHAKRISHNAN who underwent an eye-operation on Tuesday.

While interest is naturally focussed on the policy statements to be made by the President in his address and the budget proposals of TTK for the new fiscal year to be presented to the Lok Sabha on the last day of this month, this three-month long session of Parliament is expected to witness a number of skirmishes between the Opposition and the government.

These will come about on such unresolved and long-standing issues as government's failure to check the rise in prices, falling living standards of the working masses, growing corruption and nepotism in administration and the lack of a firm socialist orientation to the Plan and economic policies.

The Opposition will certainly test the ruling party's declarations at Bhubaneswar in concrete terms of its fiscal measures which TTK will advocate when he presents his budget. The kind of curtain-raiser which the Finance Minister gave in his statement in the last session of Parliament and his assiduous attempts to woo the private sector and provide buoyancy to the stock exchanges have bred skepticism in Opposition circles and distrust about his coming budget.

The Communist Group will stoutly oppose any attempt to impose further tax burdens on the common people and instead demand tax relief for them. The Finance Ministry's failure to prevent tax evasion by the tycoons and moneybags would be raised and strongly indicted.

Apart from taxes, questions of bank nationalisation, price control and state trading in foodgrains which have already figured prominently on more than one occasion in Parliament during the last one year are sure to find more vigorous expression and larger support in this budget session. As regards bank nationalisation particularly, it is pointed out that opinion in favour of it within the Congress Party itself is much more stronger and crystallised today than ever before.

The Communist Group will also demand nationalisation of foreign oil companies and export-import trade, effective measures to check the growth of monopolies and a review of and changes in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 to prevent the inroads of foreign private capital in collaboration with Indian interests or otherwise into the country's national economy.

Interest is also centred on the Bonus Commission's report which will come before Parliament. The national campaign of the working class launched throughout the country will find its expression in the demands and speeches from the Communist benches during the budget session.

Together with the demand for ending Emergency, the Communist members will also raise the question of continuing detention of members of Parliament and Assemblies and other leaders of working class and peasantry under

the Defence of India Rules, and call for their immediate release.

Other important issues which will be raised both during question hour and in the debates include the US move to send the Seventh Fleet into the Indian Ocean, the Kashmir situation, recent communal disturbances in Calcutta and the appointment of a Vigilance Commission to combat corruption.

According to the provisional calendar of sittings of the Lok Sabha, the session is to last till May 1. The Railway Budget will be presented on February 11 and the General Budget on February 29. Four days have been provisionally allotted for discussion on the President's address. The discussion is to begin on February 12 and conclude on February 17.

There were thirteen Government Bills pending before the Lok Sabha

at the end of last session and six before the Rajya Sabha. Among the Government Bills pending before the Lok Sabha is the Constitution (Seventeenth) Amendment Bill against which the Swatantra has raised the battle cry. On November 18, 1963, the Lok Sabha had adopted a motion to give extension of time to the Joint Committee to submit its report on the Bill upto the last day of the first week of the next session. Communist members had opposed it then.

But now it is not likely that the Joint Committee's report will come before the House on the last day of the first week of this session. The Committee had recently called for memoranda from organisations and individuals on the Bill and decided to sit from February 17 in New Delhi to hear oral evidence from interested parties.

## Andhra Kisan Satyagraha Against Land Levy Begins

**From OUR CORRESPONDENT**

HYDERABAD: The Andhra kisans' fight for the withdrawal of the additional land levy and the distribution of 'banjar' (waste) lands has entered a new stage with the launching of the satyagraha movement on February 3.

IN the first two days of the satyagraha itself more than 300 volunteers were arrested. Among the arrested were four Communist MLAs, A. KAMALA DEVI, K. L. NARASIMHA RAO, K. RAGHAVULU and MALSUR.

Kamala Devi, deputy leader of the opposition in the state Assembly, had led an all-women's batch of volunteers at Bhongir in Nalgonda district.

Telengana districts have taken the lead in the satyagraha movement. There was satyagraha in Warangal, Medak, Khammam, Nalgonda and Karimnagar districts in Telengana area.

In the Andhra region, while satyagraha has started in Cudappah, Krishna, Anantpur and Vizag districts, the two Godavari districts and Kurnool are joining in a few days later.

Places where satyagraha was offered include Siddipet, Medak, Sankareddi, Jangaon, Khammam, Deverkonda, Bhongir, Suryapet, Madhira and Yellandu.

Everywhere large demonstrations were held before satyagraha was offered. Satyagrahis were given send-offs in villages while they were given receptions at the sites of satyagraha. The satyagrahis are wearing the badges of the all-parties Action Committee which is leading the movement.

This is the first time in recent years that the heroic Andhra pea-

sants have launched a statewide struggle to achieve demands. And they have gone into the fight with great enthusiasm and in high spirits.

The sweep and popularity of the movement have already caused jitters in the ruling circles. The government is trying to meet the challenge through repression and lies.

Lathicharges and manhandling have been reported from many centres. In Siddipet, the satyagrahis were lathicharged, but official sources are calling it a mere "scuffle" between the police and the satyagrahis.

Official circles also claim that the response to the satyagraha was "very poor". Prospects are that even the government would have to change its tune soon unless the demands of the kisans are met.

The main demands of the Andhra kisans are repeal of the Additional Assessment Act and distribution of 'banjar' lands to landless agricultural labourers.

The additional land levy has heaped crushing burdens on the already overburdened kisans. Assessments have risen by 100 to 400 per cent.

The Bill proposing this additional levy was passed by the SANJIVA REDDY ministry in great haste. The select committee was obliged to sit in the evenings even

while the budget session of the Assembly was on and the Bill was passed immediately after the budget.

The whole opposition as well as a good section of Congress MLAs had protested against the new burdens on the peasantry. The government did not bother about this popular indignation and certain changes were made in the legislation without even referring them to a select committee.

An open letter submitted to the Chief Minister by the all-parties Action Committee before the satyagraha was started stated that the burdens on the people had increased considerably during the last few years. The receipts from the Andhra Sales Tax alone had gone up from Rs. six crores in 1956-57 to Rs. 15.29 crores in 1962-63.

As far as 'banjar' lands are concerned, the government is doing nothing to distribute them to the landless agricultural labourers despite the many resolutions passed by the Congress in this regard. According to the state Revenue Minister, there is 15.5 lakh acres of such land in Andhra.

Not only the government is not distributing these wastelands, those landless agriculturists who are cultivating some of these lands now are being harassed by revenue officials. Huge fines are being imposed on them.

The open letter had also refuted the official claim of rural prosperity. It said that even assuming that there were about a lakh of ryot-farmers who have prospered, the remaining 99 per cent of the peasantry were in a deplorable condition.

## CPI Bombay Council Protests Against Re-Arrest Of Detenus

BOMBAY: PRABHAKAR VAIDYA, secretary of the Bombay council of the Communist Party of India, has protested against the re-arrest of B. T. RANADIVE and eight other Communist detenus in Maharashtra and demanded their immediate release.

A STATEMENT issued by Vaidya says:

Comrade B. T. Ranadive and eight other Communist detenus were released this morning (February 4) and immediately re-arrested under new orders of the Chief Minister.

It will be recalled that a recent judgement of the Supreme Court has rendered the detention orders of these detenus illegal. Their petitions were due to come up for hearing on Tuesday, February 5, before the High Court and in view of the Supreme Court judgement, these detenus were expected to be released.

Under the circumstances, the new orders served on the detenus are clearly meant to legalise their illegal detention and thus make a mockery of the judgement of the Supreme Court.

This act of the Maharashtra government is not only an act of political vindictiveness against the CPI, it is also a part of the policy of suppressing the rising struggle of the people against oppressive burdens.

I strongly protest against the re-arrest of the Communist detenus and demand their immediate and unconditional release.

