

PEACE MEET OPENS AMIDST ENTHUSIASM

From OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

HELSINKI: The sun rose on July 10 over this city of lakes in all the glory of a northern summer morning. It was early yet, only 3 a.m. and the sun had been absent only for about three hours. Yet the hundreds of delegates who have assembled in Helsinki for the World Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament were up and moving. The congress was to begin its session at nine in the morning.

The hundreds of delegates coming from all corners of the world representing every race, religion, culture and language filled the hall of the House of Culture in Helsinki. Among these delegates were scientists, artists, public figures, representatives of the most diverse circles and organisations, many of whom had previously stood aloof from the world peace movement.

Present in the hall together with the delegates were prominent members of the Finnish public, hundreds of journalists, television and news-reel cameramen who have converged here to cover this major event.

The proceedings of the congress opened with the presidential address by Professor J. D. Bernal who, in view of his poor health, made the introductory speech sitting.

In the difficult years behind us, Bernal said, the international situation in which world peace congresses took place more than once was serious and complex but it never was as critical as now. We are confronted with problems which call for immediate action.

The first of these is Vietnam—a victim of a brutal war of aggression conducted by American imperialism, which can overgrow into a world nuclear war.

The views of the United States government, which believes that by means of armed force it may impose governments that are suitable to it in any part of the globe, Professor Bernal went on, are unacceptable to world opinion.

The essence of American imperialism, however, is that throughout the world it is contributing to the rampage of neo-colonialism, creating its military bases and so long as this is not ended, international peace and security will be in danger.

I do not think, Professor Bernal said, that even one delegate to the congress (and most different viewpoints are represented here) supports the position of the United States.

After noting that the problem of Vietnam, as the most burning one, will dominate the work of the congress, he stressed that the agenda of the congress includes a number of other most important issues of war and peace, all of which are mutually interdependent. What is needed above all for their effective solution is unity, Bernal noted.

In view of his failing health he would have to step down from chairmanship of WPC, Professor Bernal concluded.

After a short interval the delegates heard a report of the preparatory committee on the procedure of the work of the congress.

Representatives of the Chinese and Albanian delegations sharply attacked and criticized the report. The overwhelming majority of the congress, however, approved the submitted report.

The first day of the World Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament was proclaimed the "Day of Vietnam".

The congress gave an ovation to the head of the delegation of the South Vietnamese Peace Committee, Din Ba Thi, when he mounted the rostrum.

The American imperialists are striving to enslave our people; hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese have perished as a result of their ruthless actions, Din Ba Thi said.

The population of South Vietnam want to live in peace and happiness. The only thing needed for this is the observance of the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

Despite the use of military force against us, we wish to liberate the country by peaceful means. But we oppose the aggressive war by a war of liberation. In this war, we are advancing towards ever more important and new victories.

The representative of South Vietnam said that Washington's action aimed at widening further the war completely belie its assurances of its striving for peace and for

"negotiations without any conditions".

Amidst the applause of the entire hall, Din Ba Thi handed over to the presidium a Red Banner of fighting Vietnam.

After that a representative of the World Council of Peace, O. P. Paliwal (India) read out a message of greetings to the Congress from the South Vietnamese Peace Committee.

Then the head of the de-

gation of the Peace Committee of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Le Dinh Tham, mounted the platform.

The people of Vietnam, he said, craves for peace. Twenty years have passed since the end of the second world war and we have not seen yet a single really peaceful day.

But peace and national independence are inseparable. And as long as our country is divided, as long as the American aggressors remain on our land, there will be no peace.

The representative of the DRV proved further the falsity of the allegations that the United States is discharging a "peaceful mission" in Vietnam, is "defending freedom".

The people of Vietnam, Le Dinh Tham said in conclusion, has risen up in arms as one man to fight American imperialism. Four fifths of the territory of South Vietnam and more than 10 out of 14

millions of the country's population are already liberated.

The DRV representative expressed ardent gratitude to all the countries and peoples rendering assistance to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

The first day's meeting of the congress ended in an atmosphere of unanimous and full support to the struggle of Vietnamese people against aggression.

Opening the plenary session of the congress on the second day, July 11, the chairman who was the representative of Indonesia, Professor Sukirno, warmly congratulated the delegation and people of Mongolian People's Republic on the national holiday of their country.

Then he gave the floor to Lucio Luzzatto (Italy) who acquainted the delegates with the decisions adopted previous evening by the presidium of the congress on the organisation of the further work

* ON BACK PAGE

AITUC Call: Observe July 20 Vietnam Day

NEW DELHI: The All India Trade Union Congress has called upon the workers and trade unions in India to observe JULY 20 as VIETNAM DAY.

July 20 is the eleventh anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements.

The International Trade Union Committee for Solidarity with the Workers and People of Vietnam against the US imperialist aggressors had originally given the call to observe July 20 as Vietnam Day. The AITUC has now endorsed it.

The International TU Solidarity Committee in its resolution adopted at its meeting in Hanoi last month, had stated:

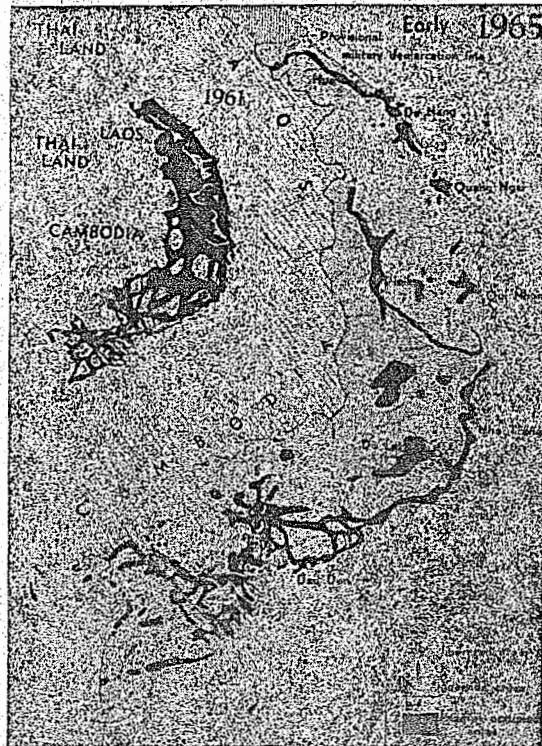
"To broaden solidarity with the Vietnamese people, and to give them increased moral and material support, the conference calls on the workers and trade unions of all countries to take more extensive and effective actions with a view to:

★ Increasing propaganda work to energetically denounce and condemn the US imperialist aggression against Vietnam and their political machinations;

★ Making more widely and better known the stands of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam;

★ Multiplying the mass actions by workers and other sections of the population with all appropriate forms of struggle; meetings, street demonstrations, refusal to transport US aggressive troops and weapons consigned to them, etc., to show solidarity with, and support for the Vietnamese people, in opposition to the US imperialists' criminal aggression against the entire Vietnamese people.

★ Launching a widespread and many-sided movement of support and solidarity and for material aid by collecting and promptly dispatching to the South Vietnam Liberation Federation of Trade Unions medicines, food, clothing, etc., and notably funds to provide the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation with the means to strengthen its fighting force, so as to achieve more rapidly final victory over the US aggressors.



Initiative To Break The Deadlock On The India-China Border Conflict?

Editorials

PRESIDENT RADHAKRISHNAN'S categorical pronouncement that it is essential to come to a settlement, consistent with the country's honour and dignity, not only with Pakistan but with China as well, in order to enable India to divert the large sums which are now being spent for defence towards economic development, is a bold and welcome gesture.

Coming as it did soon after the Kutch border ceasefire which, despite its dangerous implications, did seem to open the possibility of a relaxation of tension all along the Indo-Pak border, this pronouncement has a particular relevance.

It is known that friends of India, especially UAR President Nasser, are making efforts to find a way out of the present impasse dividing India and China. It is well known that the impasse was created when the Colombo proposals put forward by the mediating and friendly Afro-Asian powers, as a basis for opening talks for finalising ceasefire and for further negotiations, were accepted in toto by India and only in principle by China, who wanted India to come to the negotiating table unconditionally.

The Colombo proposals committed neither side to anything final in regard to their respective positions on the border dispute as such. The proposals were concerned with the re-establishment of the status quo which was disturbed by China's massive armed actions of September-October 1962. In the demilitarised zone already agreed upon, India was allowed to reset up its civilian checkpoints, while China retained hers. It is on this point that the Chinese had their reservations.

Later an effort was made to resolve even this difference. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the then Prime Minister of Ceylon, proposed that neither side should have civilian checkpoints in the demilitarised zone. Our late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru agreed to this proposal. China did not respond to this proposal and Chou En-lai made a public statement that China would never agree to withdraw any of her posts from "her own territory".

China claims as her own the territory which we say belongs to us. That is in fact the dispute. But why must she refuse to withdraw her checkpoints from the region which she occupied by force in 1962 and from where she herself has withdrawn her military forces? Such a withdrawal can in no way prejudice her claim for which she will in any way argue at the negotiating table.

It was a point of prestige and China stuck to it doggedly because she was pursuing the policy of maintaining tension to pressurise India into acceptance of the Chinese terms for opening negotiations. India resisted and this is how the deadlock continued.

But in recent months, the mounting counter-offensive of western imperialists, especially US imperialists, against the growing forces of national liberation and of newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and against the forces of socialism and peace, is creating a new situation.

The mad escalation of the war in Vietnam by the Johnson administration, the US-inspired war against the democratic forces of the Dominican Republic, the continued imperialist intervention in Congo, the stepping up of the revanchist and aggressive postures of West Germany—all these not only aggravate the danger of nuclear war but also increase the pressure of neo-colonialist intrigues against all newly independent countries.

Western imperialists, particularly US imperialists, have been utilising the Indo-Pak and India-China conflicts to bring pressure on India to give up or modify her independent and anti-imperialist policy of non-alignment and peace.

FOOD SITUATION IS EXPLOSIVE

BOMBAY: The food situation in Maharashtra is worsening day by day. Barring one or two districts, the entire rural Maharashtra is under the shadow of starvation.

In almost all the villages, the fair price shops provide only one kilogram of grains a month for every person. Even this is mixed up with sand and small stones.

For days together, the fair price shops in villages remain closed because they do not have any stocks.

People have either to pay the abnormally high prices, which the grain hoarders dictate, or face starvation. The prices prevailing in the blackmarket are extraordinarily high.

Jowar is available only at Rs. 1.25 a kilogram. Sometimes the price goes up to Rs. 1.50 a kilogram. Rice is available only at Rs. 2.00 a kilogram. Prices of other foodgrains are also equally high.

Agricultural workers and other poorer sections of the people cannot afford to pay such abnormally high prices. Hence they are half-starving. In many areas in advanced tracts, people eat leaves of trees and roots of certain plants.

Some instances which go to show the grimness of the situation are:

In Islampur in Sangli district, two tolas of rice and three tolas of wheat and jowar is the daily

ration being given from the fair price shops.

Four cases where women committed suicide with their children to avoid starvation have been reported.

In Kolhapur, a woman named Radhabai Mulik died of starvation.

A poor peasant named Asru Aoad of Pathardi taluka in Ahmednagar district dashed his head against a stone wall in the presence of the mamlatdar. He was protesting against the compulsory procurement of jowar, for he said he did not have grains enough even for his family.

Hunger March By Congressmen

One hundred Congressmen from Poona took out a hunger march through the city streets on June 3.

These are but few instances which give an idea of the real situation in the state, particularly in the rural areas.

For all these months, Chief Minister Vasantao Naik had been patting himself on the back for the "successful" procurement of jowar and for the stable food

situation in Maharashtra. All along he had been painting a rosy picture on the food front.

No doubt, the monopoly procurement of jowar is a welcome measure. But the scheme has been drawn up with so many loopholes that the hoarders and blackmarketeers can take advantage of them.

At the Rahuri shibir of Congressmen Naik lashed out at the central government and its lack of policy on the food front. Afterwards, on several occasions he has crossed swords with Union Food Minister Subramaniam.

It is a good thing that Naik has voiced some of the feelings of the common man on food. It is also good that there is monopoly procurement of jowar in Maharashtra. But that is only one part of the story.

It is also a fact that Naik has not been able to implement the jowar procurement scheme successfully; he has not been able to debar; he has not been able to check the rocketing prices of foodgrains.

It is partly to avoid the onus of this darker side of the state government's food policy that Naik had come out against the Centre. He was only trying to shove onto the Centre the responsibility for his own failures.

The Chief Minister had made a fervent appeal at the Rahuri Congress mela for debarment of foodgrains at reasonable prices. But there was no response to his appeal.

For a good chunk of the people who had gathered at the mela were the rich peasants who themselves were hoarding grains. And Naik cannot take effective action against them because it is they who control the rural votes. Naik cannot but woo them.

Whatever Naik may say and do, the people are not prepared to suffer in silence. They are already organising big protest demonstrations in the districts.

United action by all the democratic and progressive forces is also in the offing. The Peasants and Workers Party has called a meeting of leftwing parties on July 19 to discuss possibilities of united struggle against starvation. The Republican Party is also preparing for a struggle.

NEW AGE

Subscription Rates

Inland: Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	Rs. 6
Quarterly	Rs. 3
Foreign: Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	Rs. 10

All cheques, drafts etc. are to be made payable to T. Madhavan and not to New Age.

Managerial Office
7/4 Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi
Phone: 271002 & 271794

With the recent explosion of the so-called scandal time-bomb at Nainital in the parlour of Local Self-Government Minister Chaturbhuj Sharma, the "dirty war" of the Uttar Pradesh Congress has become now literally dirty.

THE sordid details of this Nainital scandal have already been thoroughly, if a bit too jocularly, published both by the press and the interested parties.

An American young woman, wife of the son of a well-known INTUC leader and former Minister of Punjab, along with her husband, had been billeted in the suite of Chaturbhuj Sharma. After a few days, the husband left leaving the lady in the care of the Minister.

Shortly afterwards, the lady went to the Governor, who was also holidaying at Nainital, to complain about the unbecoming and amorous demeanour of the aging Minister.

The exact contents of the written statement of the aggrieved lady are anybody's guess, but the same evening the whole of Nainital and the next the whole of Lucknow was talking about them. By now, the Minister's reported behaviour has become a household topic of discussion.

Group Wrangles

Unconcerned with the truth or otherwise of the grave allegation, the warring groups in the state Congress have reacted according to their group affiliations.

The ministerialists have found one more stick to beat their opponents and have undoubtedly spared no effort to spread low descriptions of the Minister's amatory misadventure. In this they have been helped by the rather unsavoury reputation that this Minister has somehow earned for himself.

On the other hand, the dissidents, the non-ministerialists, have raised the loud cry of "character assassination" and are blaming their adversaries of employing even sex scandals to vilify and destroy their group.

Chaturbhuj Sharma himself has given legal notice to C. B. Gupta and has charged him with carrying on dirty propaganda against him.

Kamlapati Tripathi, Pradesh Congress President and his associates have rushed to Delhi to report to Kamraj and Shastri. They complain that earlier, another Minister of their group, Algu Rai Shastri, was also framed up with a similar charge and got rid of.

The talk of "unity" that had been initiated by some people, including C. B. Gupta, has been buried fathoms deep.

The happiest people in the Congress at this turn of events seem to be the lady Chief Minister, Sucheta Kripalani and her present mentor and whip, Banarasi Das. They seem to be gleefully enjoying the storm that has been unleashed by the Nainital happening.

This has given added sustenance to the charge that the whole incident has been engineered by Banarasi Das who, it is said, had become desperately worried by the talk of rapprochement between Gupta and Tripathi.

The formula for unity that was being reportedly sold was that Gupta and Tripathi

Full-Scale Dirty War In Pradesh Congress

should renew their friendship and form a joint ministry under the leadership of Gupta. This arrangement was to continue till the next general elections, after which Gupta would go up to "strengthen" the central government and Tripathi would "take over" the state's Chief Ministership.

According to Banarasi Das' detractors, this was hardly a prospect that he could relish and so he "planted" the young American lady and her unhappy husband in Chaturbhuj Sharma's reserved flat, with the consequences that are now obvious to everybody.

Attempts are being made to hush up the whole thing. Even the lady concerned is being pressurised to quietly withdraw her complaint; the Governor too is trying to bring about some sort of a compromise so that this discredited apple-cart of the ministry may continue its inglorious journey still awhile.

But if the attempted patch-work fails to come off, ministers will appear against fellow ministers as prosecution and defence witnesses in the case that Chaturbhuj Sharma has filed.

The bawdy war that is going on will be fought in the open court for the greater glory of the Congress and its administration in this state! Even the excitement brought about by reports of the "Nainital episode" has, however, not been able to hide the spectre of the approaching food and prices crisis in the state.

Food Crisis

In the last few days, prices of foodgrains, vegetables and similar other things have registered a steep rise. Wheat is already selling at a higher rate than what prevailed about this time last year. Rice and pulses have also become dearer.

Sugar and cement were already scarce and could be got at much higher prices only in the black market; now kerosene has almost altogether disappeared from the market.

There must be literally hundreds of thousands of huts and houses in Uttar Pradesh at this time which have to go without light. Even in the towns and cities the situation is desperate.

Added to this is the grim danger of a serious drought staring the people in the face. The last week of asadh is about to pass, but there is not even a hint of rain over vast areas of the state.

Even official circles have become apprehensive. They

UTTAR PRADESH

From RAMESH SINHA

calculate that, due to failure of rain, at least twelve lakh tons of the kharif crop have been lost irrevocably. This is about one-eighth of the expected total crop.

In the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh there had been some rain about a fortnight ago when the peasants had sowed their seeds. But that seems already so distant that now even the seeds are in danger of being destroyed due to continuing drought.

In fact, the situation is so gloomy that the ministry itself had to sit up and take note of it. They are fearing that the coming month is going to bring a serious food crisis in the state; but they have neither the time nor the aptitude to bother to take any serious steps to prevent the crisis from overtaking us.

The secretariat of the state council of the CPI is summoning an emergency meeting of the state council to consider the serious situation that is developing in the state. It is also writing to other democratic parties to urge a joint meeting for consideration of the same problem.

Communalism To The Fore

Meanwhile the Muslim communalists in the state have accelerated their activities considerably in the past few weeks.

The Hindu communalists, the hordes of the RSS and the Jan Sangh were already quite active in the state. As is well-known, they enjoy the support of an influential section of the ruling group and have therefore made inroads in several spheres of the state's people's life.

But now the Muslim communalists have also discarded their purdah and have openly hoisted the flag of revolt.

They were feeling justly aggrieved, along with many other democratic and secular elements, on the question of the treatment given to Urdu by the state government; but now the issue of Aligarh University has somehow suddenly emboldened them to come out in the open and launch a campaign which is entirely communal in its tone and content and which will do no good either to the Muslims as a community or to the University whose cause they are pretending to espouse.

The other day they organised a rally here to protest against the Aligarh University Ordinance.

All the old sinners, the notorious fire-eaters of the defunct Muslim League, Ehte-

ram All, Mustansarullah (who is a Swatantraite now), etc. were there bulking decorating the dais; but there were also with them what are called Congressmen, like Qai Jalli Abbasi (a Congress MLA) and Begum Sultana Hayat, Congressite wife of the Congressite editor of the Urdu edition of the daily National Herald.

There was also the inevitable A. J. Faridi (God alone knows to which party he belongs now, the PSP, the SSP, or the SP).

Venomous Attacks

It was difficult to decide who was more venomous and communally more poisonous in their speeches—the ex-Muslim Leaguers or the present-day Congressmen! Perhaps never after the partition had such virulently communal speeches been heard in Lucknow.

Some of them went to the ludicrous extent of thundering that they would "fight for their right to run the Muslim University at Aligarh as they like with sword in their hand!"

All these gentlemen, here at Lucknow and elsewhere, have now banded together in an organisation called, the Muslim Mushawarati Majlis, and under its auspices they are going to observe Friday, July 16 as a "Day of Prayer" to "save the Aligarh Muslim University!"

They have also announced their intention to file a writ petition against the Ordinance

as their second step in their well-planned fight.

And their third step is going to be the holding of an all-India Muslim convention at Lucknow in August to decide on further steps in their religious crusade.

The leadership of this "jihad" is firmly in the hands of the worst communalists. People like Hayatullah Ansari, editor of Qaumi Awaz and a Congressite MLC, are playing an utterly subservient and servile role in this dangerously risky campaign.

At least for the time being, these gentlemen seem to have browbeaten and silenced the voices of reason and sanity among the Muslims—for, so far, no one important from among them has come out against the fulminations of the communal maniacs.

The development is both tragic and full of imponderables for all.

On the day these new mujahids (crusaders) were holding their rally in the local Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall, there took place another rally, an open one in the city. This was the rally of nearly 2,000 R.S.S. men armed with lathis.

Although there is no obvious connection between the two, and only coincidentally they happened to take place on the same day, they in a way symbolise the grave danger that faces the state, its people and its various movements if democratic and secular elements and forces—including those in the government do not bestir themselves betimes.

A NEW PPH TITLE

THE INDIAN CAPITALIST CLASS

A HISTORICAL STUDY

By
V. I. PAVLOV

Price: Rs. 22.50

Place Your Orders:
PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE (P) LTD
Rani Jhansi Road
New Delhi

Alarming State of the Economy

The crisis of Indian economy is reaching an acute state. Industrial production figures for the first four months of 1965 present an alarming picture. The growth rate for 1964-65 estimated at 6.4 per cent is even lower than for the calendar year 1964 which registered 6.9 per cent and was considered low enough.

THE statistics for April are even more disturbing. Most industries for which figures are available registered a sharp decline in output. In some cases the fall was as steep as 25 per cent. Cement production, for example, declined from 895,000 tonnes in March to 841,000 tonnes in April, jute textiles from 119,000 tonnes to 114,000 tonnes.

The rate of growth in such important industries as finished steel, pig iron, iron ore, aluminium, machine tools, railway wagons, fertilisers, cement, refined petroleum products, electricity slowed down appreciably in 1964-65 as compared to 1963-64. In the case of machine tools the growth rate fell from 60 per cent to 28, while in the case of the generation of electricity it came down from 17 to 12 per cent.

The rate of growth for the first three years of the Third Plan was 6.6, 8.2, 9.1 per cent

respectively. The combined growth rate of the first four years of the Plan works out to 7.6 per cent as against the target of a little over 11 per cent.

The tendency to put the blame for the falling growth rate of stringent import restrictions necessitated by the very tight foreign exchange position is certainly dictated by narrow partisan interests of the private sector. Nevertheless the culprit remains the government which baulks at drastic measures against foreign monopolies, without tackling whom neither the foreign exchange crisis nor the declining growth rate problem can be met.

As it is, there is gloom abounding over the foreign exchange crisis that has over taken our country. Various panic measures are being advocated, from the devaluation of the rupee to formulation of a smaller Fourth Plan.

More taxes and a supplementary budget incorporating these in the current year itself have been suggested. Imperialist economic agencies like world Bank etc are preparing new offensives against India in the name of coming to her aid.

All this underlines the need for democratic forces coming together to act unitedly in order to resist the new threats to the already difficult living conditions of the people and to the economic independence of the country.

Growing Indo-Arab Friendship

THE Government of India's decision to confer diplomatic status on the office and the representative of the Arab League in New Delhi is a matter of profound satisfaction for all who cherish Afro-Asian solidarity. It is a matter of further gratification and pride that India is the first country in the world to grant such

Comment

recognition to the League of Arab States.

The explanatory letter from the Indian-Ambassador to the Secretary-General of the League has underlined the significance of the step. India's ambassador in Cairo has pointed out in this letter:

"Close and cordial relations which have been existing between India and the Arab World have been progressively reflected in the similarity of approach in international affairs and growing cultural and economic bonds between the Arab countries and India. ... (India) has lent consistent support to the rights of Palestine refugees to return to their homes, to the just rights of the Arabs to the waters of the river Jordan, and to the aspirations of the Arab people to foster unity among themselves so that they may be a force for peace, progress and stability in the world."

As two major peoples of the world who stand for non-alignment, the strengthening of cooperation between Indians and Arabs is an important factor for world peace and needs further fostering and developing.

Congress Squabbles Worsen

THE squabbles in the state units of the ruling party have touched a new low, particularly in U.P. and the Punjab. Now the battle royal is going to be

joined at the central level. Morarji Desai and his group seem to be getting ever more desperate.

They seem to be thinking that the time to challenge Kamaraj & Co. is now or never. That is what lends so much added significance to the Bangalore AICC, where the issue of a second term of presidency of the Congress for Kamaraj will in substance be settled.

According to reports in the press, a second term for Kamaraj is a certainty, the Hyderabad resolution on the subject notwithstanding. It is reported—inspiredly, of course—that scores of important state leaders and those at the Central level have been "persuading" Kamaraj to stand for another term and "to guide the destinies of the party at the next general elections in 1967".

Morarji Desai, as on the previous occasion of the contest for Prime Ministership, seems to be striking the pose of indifference while being the most deeply involved. He seems to be giving out that he is not inclined to enter the contest; he is interested only in safeguarding the purity of Congress "principles".

The principles involved in the present instance are embodied in the Hyderabad resolution of the AICC which debars a second term as Congress president for any incumbent. The challenge to Kamaraj at Bangalore is to take the form of questioning the propriety of suspending or revoking the Hyderabad resolution.

—SHARIF

July 14

HUNGER MARCH ON IN KERALA

From S. SHARMA

TRIVANDRUM: The Hunger March organised by the Communist Party started from Cannanore on July 9, when at a public meeting S. Kumaran, member of the state secretariat of the Party handed over the Red Flag to the leader of the jatha.

Addressing the public meeting, Kumaran said that the people of Kerala who have suffered hunger, starvation and cholera in recent months could not be expected to tolerate this condition any longer.

He warned the rulers at the Centre to give up their stepmotherly attitude to Kerala. He further demanded severe action against hoarders and blackmarketers who thrive on people's misery.

Kumaran said that the message of the Communist Party was unity and joint action by all democratic left forces and he made a fervent appeal to the Marxist Communists to give up their partisan and sectarian outlook and join the common torrent of protest.

K. P. Gopalan presided over the meeting. A purse was presented to the leader of the jatha, P. T. Punrose.

In their thirty-day long march through the nine districts of Kerala to the state capital, the jatha is expected to address over 200 meetings.

All centres have reported preparations for receptions and meetings and presentation of purses to the jatha.



CPI organised satyagrahas before foreign oil companies at Ernakulam on July 5 demanding their nationalisation

SHILLONG: While the leaders of the ruling party in Assam have been busy with their factional squabbles, vitiating the entire political atmosphere with communalism, the state has been passing through multiple problems, requiring urgent attention. Cholera epidemic, flood, food scarcity and high prices are some of the problems affecting the life of the people.

OFFICIALLY it is shamelessly claimed that the cholera epidemic has almost subsided. But everyday the press carries reports of cholera deaths not only from the interior rural areas, but also from so important a town as Gauhati which is in the grip of the epidemic for the last two weeks.

Officially nearly 800 persons died of cholera. If this figure itself is alarming, people who know maintain that it is less than a modest estimate. Unofficially, the number of cholera victims is put at three thousand.

What is all the more alarming is that the epidemic is still far from checked. With the monsoon generally this kind of epidemic subsides; but this time it is still ravaging the state.

Unhygienic Conditions

The poorer sections of the people live in unhygienic conditions, they have to consume such food as do not build up a strong resistance power and consequently, they become the worst victims of the epidemic. Poor and landless peasants, day labourers and their children constitute the largest number of the dead.

In the rural areas there is hardly any arrangement for pure

drinking water. Many people have to drink water from open public tanks which become easily contaminated, spreading the disease.

In the urban areas like Gauhati also there is scarcity of pure drinking water. In many areas of Gauhati people have to carry water from wells and other sources that are liable to be contaminated easily.

Besides, the drainage system in Gauhati is deplorable. Except some fashionable areas, it stinks everywhere and marshy land and big pools of water, full of water hyacinth, are common sights in most parts of Gauhati.

There are open eating houses and tea stalls in many areas of Gauhati that will not be considered permissible even on the most elementary principle of hygiene and sanitation.

No doubt, after the epidemic broke out in an alarming way, the Gauhati municipal authorities have ordered closure of some of these eating houses, but that was only temporary. One wonders why these unhygienic places could not be either improved or closed down earlier when the epidemic broke out in the nearby areas.

Rotten, putrefied foodstuff is sold openly, with impunity. This is in addition to "scientific adulteration" of various foodstuff at the godowns of big business

PITIABLE PLIGHT OF ASSAM

Cholera, Floods, Food Scarcity

From M. BHATTACHARYA

houses that control not only the trade and commerce of the state, but also its politics.

Food Crisis

Meanwhile the food situation in the state has been deteriorating, causing concern among the people.

A few days back G. C. Langthasa, Executive Member, North-Cachar Hill District Council, disclosed that the food situation in most parts of his hills was alarming.

He said that last year there was untimely rainfall and consequently, the "flood" cultivators could not cultivate their fields. This failure of crop, according to him, was mainly responsible for the present scarcity there.

He said that in many parts of North-Cachar hills people were going without food and the hungry people took wild

roots which too were being exhausted. He said that unless food were rushed there immediately, there was the danger of the whole district being gripped by a famine.

He disclosed that last year the district council had submitted a scheme for test relief work in North-Cachar hills at a cost of Rs. 1,95,000. But the scheme was still lying with the government without any decision on it.

One wonders if it would not require a few starvation deaths before any relief would be rushed there.

Even the Silchar District Congress Committee could not but express its grave concern at the abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities like rice, atta, kerosene oil, mustard oil, salt and the like.

It noted that the prices of these commodities had gone beyond the purchasing capacity of the common people. In many areas of the district, people could hardly afford even one meal a day, it said.

It urged the government and the Assam Pradesh Congress Committee to take note of the situation and suggested measures like opening of more fair price shops in the district.

In Shillong since the beginning of this month rice has become scarce. It is reported that for distribution through the authorised dealers alone the daily requirement is one thousand bags of rice; but actually not more than five hundred bags are available for them.

There are other fair price shops through which about another one thousand bags are to be distributed. But for them also not more than half their requirement is supplied.

Authorities Complacent

Consequently, these fair price shops go without any stock for the major part of the week.

However, rice is available in the open market in small quantities, provided one pays an exorbitant price. It is said that if the supply has been reduced to fifty per cent of the requirements, at least 30 per cent of the supply, if not more, finds its way to the "open market" where the ruling price is higher than the government fixed price by 10 Paise to 25 Paise a kilogram.

While the people are smarting under the impact of the twin problem of scarcity and high prices, the authorities are blissfully silent and inactive. Only occasionally they "assure" the people that the next "ahu" paddy (summer crop) is expected to be "very good" and hence there is no cause for worry.

But for all these "assurances", all but the authors of these statements are worried about the future.

Meanwhile flood, the chronic malady of this state—inspite of the staggering figures of expenditure on flood control—has appeared.

Its first fury has been felt by Jorhat subdivision of Shibsagar district. Two people have died, according to reports available here: six thousand families, consisting of about 36 thousand people have been affected in 44 villages.

8,514 houses have been submerged and these are under two to eight feet of water, 1,569 houses have been either eroded or otherwise damaged by the swirling current of the flood water. Altogether about 16,533 acres of agricultural land are now submerged.

Crops Damaged

It is reported that standing crops of summer paddy, jute, sugarcane and vegetables to about 4,276 acres of land have been completely destroyed. It is also apprehended that it may not be possible to cultivate winter paddy crop in about 8,897 acres.

This is only the beginning of the flood season. There is apprehension of worse flood devastations in the coming two-three months. Even if the worst does not befall this year, the already submerged areas will continue to remain under water or slush making it unfit for human habitation or cultivation.

The crops that have already been damaged have to be taken for lost—no fraction of it can be recovered.

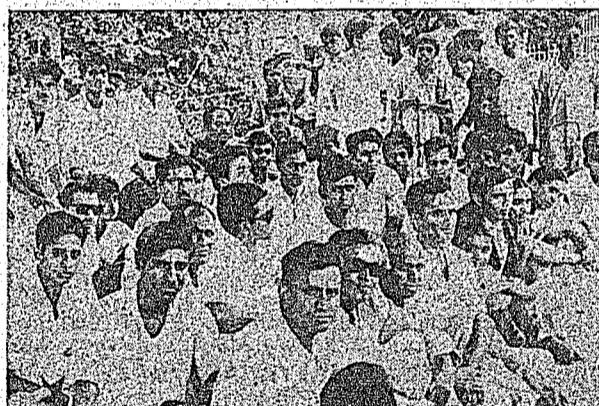
This was not unanticipated. And yet the government pinned their "hope" on the summer paddy crop. This was nothing but wishful thinking. The procurement target remains on paper only—not even 60 per cent of the target could be fulfilled till now when the lean period is already on.

In this situation the suffering people have been agitating. Kisan Sabha units, CPI units and other left parties have also been demanding effective steps to curb the price spiral, measures against flood devastations and prompt and adequate relief for the flood affected people—many of whom are still marooned or perched on embankments.

A state convention of left parties and individuals has been convened at Gauhati on July 24. Communist Party, Samyukta Socialist Party, Communist Party (Marxist), Revolutionary Communist Party and some individuals, including some Opposition MLAs are the convenors.

Earlier representatives of this sponsoring parties held a few meetings to discuss the draft of a programme on the basis of which a common united front is to be built up.

YOUTH CONDEMNS US AGGRESSION



INDIAN youth staged an all-India protest action on July 1 against US aggression in Vietnam. Satyagrahas and hungerstrikes were organised by young men and women before US official establishments in the country. Demonstrations were held in many cities to protest against America's imperialist atrocities in Vietnam and to express Indian youth's solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

On left is a view of the youth satyagrahis before the US Cultural Centre in Hyderabad while below is the batch of satyagrahis at Flora Fountain in Bombay.



AMRITSAR TEXTILE STRIKE

WORKERS HAVE WON MANY CONCESSIONS

Some persons are trying to carry on a whispering campaign that textile workers of Amritsar have not gained anything as a result of their 53-day-long strike. There are others who want to know if there is any truth in this type of propaganda.

It must be stated most emphatically and categorically that this type of propaganda has no basis whatsoever. The workers have in fact made substantial gains.

The Punjab government first fixed minimum wages for different categories of textile workers vide its notification dated August 4, 1964. Time-rated workers stood to gain very much if this notification were implemented.

Employers however sat tight and would not implement the notification. Workers hoped that the notification would be got implemented through legal steps. The workers unions acted accordingly.

The employers filed a writ petition before the Punjab High Court and obtained a stay order. The notification was thus not implemented.

On March 4, 1965 another notification was issued and it replaced the August 4 notification. The time-rated workers still stood to gain immensely though a little less as compared with the August 4

notification. The March 4 notification also fixed guaranteed minimum time rates for piece-rated double loom weavers, which the August 4 notification had not done.

Suffering immensely under the piece rate system, weavers became as anxious and even more so time-rated workmen that March 4 notification should be implemented.

Employers' Offensive

The employers were up in arms against this notification and began putting pressure on the government.

On March 26, the government appointed a new committee to advise revision in the minimum wages of about 53 categories which covered 95 per cent of the workmen. It was obvious that a downward revision was desired.

On April 5, the government excluded 11 categories includ-

ing double loom weavers. This April 5 notification mainly affected double loom weavers who were however allowed some increase in rates subject to a minimum of Rs. 15 per month as interim relief.

Employers left workers in no doubt that they did not intend to implement the March 4 notification even as modified by the April 5 notification. The reason they gave was "moral".

They said: "Let us wait till the new advisory committee makes its recommendations and the government issues a new notification on that basis. We would implement that."

Workers also knew that a caluse in the April 5 notification about interim relief for weavers was so worded that it could easily be defeated by introduction of so-called "new" qualities of cloth.

Often in the past the employers had neutralized the rate-increases won by piece rated workmen after struggles through this method of so-called "new

qualities." When wages for March 1965 were paid on April 7, 1965, notifications dated March 4 and April 5 were not implemented. There was even talk of employers going to the High Court again.

Workers knew that they would get nothing unless they struck. And they struck on April 10, 1965. They struck against the exclusion of 11 categories (mainly weavers) from the March 4 notification and for the implementation of the March 4 notification.

To what extent have they won? The April 5 notification no doubt still stands but the March 4 notification read with April 5 notification is being implemented by a big majority of textile mills and factories of Amritsar.

Notwithstanding some disputes about proper fitting etc., thousands of workers have got wage rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 40 per month. Amritsar workers have not the least doubt that but for the strike this would not have happened.

Surely this itself is a big gain but that is not all. One effect of the April 5 notification was to take out weavers from the March 4 notification. The employers demanded that no guaranteed minimum time rates must be fixed for piece-rated workmen. The ministers openly went about saying that employers were right and as far as this issue was concerned, the March 4 notification was a mistake.

Employers and the government were thus out to ensure that there is no minimum time wage for piece-rated workers. Workers fought to win back precisely this—minimum wage for weavers unlinked with pro-

duction. Before the strike was called off, the government made a public commitment that minimum wages unlinked with production would be fixed even for piece rated workmen; dispute remained about the quantum.

Is this not a victory for the workers? Apart from the immediate financial gains strikers are judged also from some other angles too.

In case of Amritsar strike too, it is necessary to note some other points. More than 1800 workers and their leaders were sent to jail. Some of them were charged with robbery, violence, etc.

All were released within two days of the calling off the strike. All warrants against leading workers who could not be arrested and were declared absconders were withdrawn.

A few hundred workers described as "temporary" by the

Last but not the least, there are two important questions. Have the workers emerged stronger in organisation or weaker? Have they returned to work with a sense of achievement or victory or a sense of defeat and demoralization.

There can be no doubt as to what the answers to these questions are:

The strike has undoubtedly strengthened the unity as well as organisation of the textile workers. The Textile Mazdoor Ekta Union (AITUC) which was the main force in the strike expects to increase its membership by about 50 per cent at least and even more. Workers have gone back to work with a sense of victory and their fighting strength unshattered.

Unity Cemented

This is best seen from the fact even after the strike was called off in many factories, there have been protest actions and even fresh strikes.

These had to be resorted to in case of particularly bad employers who tried to wriggle out of assurances given by the government on their behalf. Invariably these protest actions and strikes have been successful.

No doubt the government is not honouring properly all the assurances given by it. Workers are getting ready to fight again in one form or another if that becomes necessary.

The government knows that the Amritsar workers can do that. This is why it has extended by two months the notification which declared any strike in the textile industry as illegal under the Defence of India Rules.

The employers know that too, and they are vociferous in saying that the workers have not won. Their aim is to demoralise the workers so that they are not able to fight again and the employers may get out of some of the commitments made by the government on their behalf.

Those who carry on the propaganda that the workers have gained nothing are flying in face of facts and are in fact playing the game of the employers, even though they may claim that they are the real Marxists and revolutionaries.

By SATYAPAL DANG

employers have not been taken back though the government is committed to get them reinstated too.

There is however the important fact that the employers have not been able to victimise trade union militants and mill committee leaders for leading the strike. They had to take back even those who were charge-sheeted for inciting others and for violence.

The government has promised to set up a committee to decide workers claim about wages for strike period.

VICTORY FOR MYSORE NGOs

From G. S. SATYANARAYANA

Wage Increase

Service Rules, 1957. The paragraph in question reads:

"To make matters worse, government who are embarrassed at the unusual upsurge of NGOs throughout the state, in their frantic efforts to curb the movement have resorted to such unwise and hasty tactics as restricting the movement of the Association activities, victimising its president by giving her compulsory retirement under some silly excuse, transferring the officers participating in the Association's work etc."

The petitioners contended that they published the "Saga of Our Struggle" in exercise of their fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. They further contended that Rule 7(1) of the Civil Service Rules contravened the provisions of the Constitution insofar as it gave arbitrary powers to the government and was in excess of its rule making powers.

The Mysore High Court granted interim stay on further proceedings while admitting six writ petitions from office-bearers of the NGO Association.

The state government had served show cause notices on the petitioners on June 25 on the ground that a paragraph in a booklet published by the Association entitled "Saga of Our Struggle" was in violation of Rule 7(1) of the Mysore Civil

MYSORE PUBLIC SECTOR STAFF HOLD MASS RALLY

From C. R. KRISHNA RAO

BANGALORE: Biggest ever mass rally in recent times in Bangalore was held in June 26, when employees of four public sector industries demonstrated their solidarity and united action for redressal of their grievances.

This was the first time when all the four unions of the HAL, HMT, BEL and Bharat Earth Movers employees formed a joint con-

sultative committee for carrying on a united struggle on the basis of a charter of demands.

The charter consists of 13

demands including linking of DA with cost of living, profit sharing bonus, grant of interim relief, etc. Some united campaigns have been run in the past, but this one was unique in all respects.

The mass rally was the culmination of the first part of the campaign which began with a mass hungerstrike by representatives of employees for forty eight hours beginning from June 21. Nineteen representatives in all from each of the undertakings went on fast for two days near their respective factories.

Large number of workers came in processions to greet the hunger strikers. The Mayor of Bangalore and other trade union leaders, including president of the NGOs Association, greeted the hunger strikers.

On June 23 all the workers went on sympathetic mass fast for one day expressing their determination

to win their demands. Barring the INTUC and their followers, all other sections expressed full support for the demands. This was witnessed by the support extended by the Bank Employees Union and the NGOs.

The "left" Communists who are at present busy trying to fish in troubled waters among public sector employees tried to thrust some of their men forcibly into the hunger strike action, much against the decisions of the leadership of respective unions. Their anxiety was not so much to prove solidarity in action but fear of isolation.

In one factory they very nearly created a scene. Otherwise the hungerstrike campaign was a very big success.

The agitation had its own impact on the managements. The managements witnessing the unity behind the charter of demands called union leaders for hurried consultations for laying basis for talks in two factories.

The mammoth rally of June 26 greeted the 19 hunger strikers when they were intro-

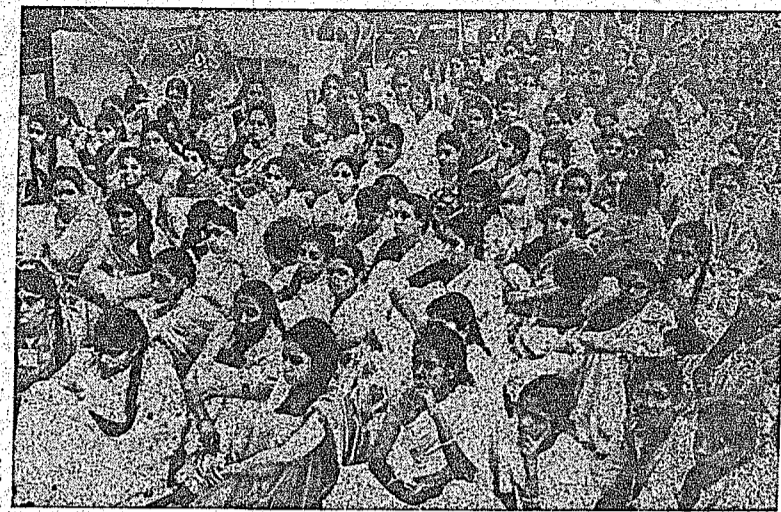
duced. Chicklabbagh, where the mass rally was held, was packed and looked like a human sea. Workers from HAL, HMT, BEL, BEML, all of which are outside city area at distances of more than eight miles, came in procession to the meeting place.

The rally reiterated the 13-point charter of demands and warned that if the managements did not concede these demands the workers would be forced to take recourse to more intensified forms of agitation.

The meeting extended its support to the struggle of NGOs in the state and also to the struggle of Bank and LIC employees.

The meeting was presided by V. S. Ramulu, general secretary of BEL Employees Union and was addressed by M. S. C. Rao (BEEU), F. Louis (HMTA), M. S. Krishnan (HMTA), Nagaraja Rao (BEMTEU).

Shamasunder Shroff of the Bank Employees Union greeted the rally and extended support of bank employees for their struggle.



A view of the rally



M. S. Krishnan garlands the hunger strikers

TEXTILE, PLANTATION WAGE BOARDS DEADLOCKED

The Second Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry has favoured resumption of bipartite talks between workers' and employers' representatives, with a view to resolve the deadlock over interim relief to the workers, reports IPA.

The proposal for the resumption of bipartite talks was mooted by the wage board when at its meeting on July 5 in Bombay, it failed to evolve an agreement on the

the employers' and workers' representatives on the wage board but no progress in this direction has been made as yet.

The wage board for tea plantations was set up in 1960 and the failure of the board to report even in a five-year period is leading to considerable unrest among workers.

The dispute in West Bengal tea plantations, affecting over two lakh workers, over the demand for DA revision as per the minimum wages notification of the West Bengal government, of August 23, 1959, is now heading for a show-down, it is reported.

The tripartite meeting convened by the state government at Calcutta on July 8, to resolve the dispute, failed to reach any accord. The DA arrears claimed as per the government's notification are placed around rupees two crores.

The Minimum Wages (Plantations) Notification of the West Bengal government issued in 1959 had stipulated that tea plantation workers in Jalpaiguri, Terai and Coochbehar areas should be paid enhanced DA at the rate

of two paise per point as soon as the Cost of Living Index would register a 20 point rise from 112 (the figure for August 1959).

The plantation employees are reported to have taken the position that since the Central Wage Board for Tea Plantation Industry is seized of the problem of wage-fixation and has awarded interim wage increases, no further wage revision is called for until after the wage board submits its final report.

The trade union leaders contend, on the other hand, that the wage board cannot stand in the way of employers implementing the rates of wages and DA statutorily fixed by government.

According to the trade unions, by September 1964 the index had moved upto 137.25 points and hence the plantation workers were entitled to the increased DA at the rate of 40 paise per day since that month.

The DA arrears since September last would work out to over Rs. 20 lakhs per month, aggregating nearly two crores of rupees till date.

The TU centres including INTUC, AITUC and UTUC have indicated that the failure of the talks would leave no alternative other than direct action to secure the higher DA as per the official notification.

FIRST ISSUE SOLD OUT

Party Life

(Inner-Party Journal)

Published every month in English by the Organizational Department of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

PARTY LIFE carries:

- (i) inner-Party reviews containing critical appraisals of mass and political struggles;
- (ii) experiences of building the Party and mass organisations;
- (iii) lessons of building the united front;
- (iv) contributions of Party cadres and members containing their opinions and experiences on political, ideological and organisational problems facing the Party, including the resolutions of the Party;
- (v) clarifications on Party line when and if necessary.

FIRST ISSUE SOLD OUT. Book your orders for the second issue by JULY 20.

Annual Subscription - Rs. 5.00
Single Copy - Re. 0.50

Note: Subscriptions will be accepted only through the Party Units.

All money-orders, cheques and managerial communications should be addressed to T. MADHAVAN, Communist Party Office, 4/7 Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.

SOVIET UNION : Questions & Answers

THERE ISN'T ANY ONE BOOK that has all the answers to your questions on the USSR. Nor can there be one, if you count out such things as Encyclopaedias. Such a large, vibrant and dynamic nation as the Soviet Union has more things to say than what a mere book can contain between its covers. The twenty-one booklets listed below are the nearest thing to an Encyclopaedia dealing with contemporary Soviet life in the form of 700 questions and answers. Priced 50 paise each, they are lucidly written and tastefully illustrated.

AND YOU CAN SAVE UP TO 30 PER CENT OF THE COST

by merely sending up Rs. 8.00 (Regular price: Rs. 10.50) as subscription to the entire set of twenty-one booklets. Subscription orders, accompanied by the remittance, should, however, reach us on or before 15th September 1965, specifying ENGLISH OR HINDI EDITION whichever you require.

The first booklet is already out. These will be sent to subscribers who remit the full amount as and when these are out.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Population, Geography and Climate | 11. Agriculture |
| 2. Social and State System | 12. Finance and Trade |
| 3. Union Republics | 13. Living Standards & Social Security |
| 4. Organs of Power and Justice | 14. Health Services |
| 5. Civil Rights and Liberties. Religion | 15. Education |
| 6. Marriage and the Family. Everyday Life | 16. Science & Technology. Space Exploration |
| 7. The Communist Party | 17. Culture & Arts |
| 8. Public Organisations and Trade Unions | 18. Recreation, Entertainment, Sport |
| 9. Organisation of Economy Labour | 19. Foreign Policy |
| 10. Industry, Transport & Communications | 20. Economic & Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries |
| | 21. Indo-Soviet Economic Cooperation |

Send your bulk and subscription orders to:
Sole Distributors:

PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE PRIVATE LTD.
Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi-1
SOVIET LAND BOOKLETS
25 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi-1

NATIONALISE THE OIL COMPANIES

CEC MEETING
New Delhi July 6-11

KUTCH AGREEMENT

DIR FOR BIRD & CO'S BENEFIT!

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement:

It is reported that large-scale arrests under the Defence of India Rules have been going on for some weeks past in the Asansol-Ranigunge-Durgapur industrial belt of West Bengal.

This repression is directed against trade union leaders and workers of the AITUC with a view to suppress the workingclass movement at the behest of the local employers of mining, engineering and other concerns in both the private and public sector.

The latest victims of this calculated police-cum-management offensive are Benarsi Tiwari, Secretary of the Colliery Mazdoor Sabha and Sunil Sen, Secretary of the Asansol Communist Party, who have both been arrested under the DIR and Kalyan Roy, Secretary of the Indian Mine Workers' Federation against whom an arrest warrant has been issued.

Unwarranted Repression

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India strongly protests against these unwarranted acts of repression by the local police officials in league with the managements.

Workers and their trade unions have every right to carry on their normal and constitutional activities and agitation without interference and nothing has happened in Asansol to justify such flagrant misuse of the DIR, and the reign of police terror except the instigation of Bird & Co. and other big colliery owners.

Besides, Kalyan Roy's arrest would jeopardise the inquiry into the Dhori Colliery disaster as Roy is taking a leading part in these investigations on behalf of the workers.

The Central Executive Committee draws the urgent attention of the Home and Labour Ministers of the Union Government to the serious consequences by way of grave industrial unrest which may ensue if these arbitrary and pro-employer repressions are not stopped.

The CEC demands that all the arrested trade unionists be released immediately and pending warrants of arrest be withdrawn.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India which met in New Delhi from July 6 to 11 adopted the following resolution on oil crisis:

The deliberate policy adopted by the three principal oil companies (Caltex, Esso, Burmah Shell) during the last two months to sabotage the distribution of high-speed diesel and kerosene and thus hold the nation to ransom once again underlines the urgency of the demand that the Congress government must forthwith nationalise the foreign oil companies.

Even though it is a known fact that the price of Soviet oil is cheaper than that of oil from western sources; even though some 50 crores of rupees of free foreign exchange could be saved by replacing imports of petroleum products through the western oil companies by imports from the rupee payment area, mainly the Soviet Union; the government delayed taking any step in this direction until actually forced to do so in March this year by the compulsion of the acute foreign exchange crisis.

The western oil companies, in an effort to retain their monopoly, retaliated against the government measures.

They refused to distribute Soviet oil ostensibly on the ground that in principle they could not handle oil which was "politically priced", but really to exploit the situation created by the public sector's lack of storage and distribution facilities.

Not only that, they have even sought to aggravate the scarcity by holding up the normal distribution of the output of their refineries in this country, a fact revealed by the Oil Minister himself.

It is this policy of blackmail pursued by the western oil monopolies which is responsible for the acute diesel and kerosene crisis in the various parts of the country for the last two months.

At the same time, these oil companies have also started attacking the job security of the organised workers through schemes of so-called "voluntary retirement" as well as by the introduction of automation in a big way.

Ordinances On Paper

All that the government has done so far to fight back this blackmail of the oil companies was to issue two ordinances on paper on June 10 "enabling" them to take action against the companies. But till today no action has been taken under these "enabling" powers.

Not only that, more concessions and collaboration ventures with the western oil monopolies are being discussed in connection with the expansion of existing refineries and the setting up of new refineries, which will

mean giving these monopolies the unlimited right to import all the crude for the refineries from sources of their own choice, which means western sources.

Such concessions and agreements will only help the western oil monopolies to draw the noose tighter round the nation's neck.

At a time when India's own oil exploration work is progressing so successfully and when the Soviet Union is willing to extend to us the fullest aid in this field, why is the government continuing its policy of appeasing the western monopolies?

It is time the government put an end to such pro-monopoly policies and took firm steps to halt the blackmail of the oil companies. The government must immediately take over the storage and distribution machinery of these monopolies as a first step and thereafter proceed to nationalise the foreign oil companies.

The implementation of this demand cannot brook further delay. The present serious foreign exchange situation and the sabotage tactics adopted

by the foreign oil monopolies warrant this step as an immediate national necessity.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India directs all Party units to run a national campaign for the above demands as well as to evolve and put into practice suitable concrete local slogans and forms of action in order to fight the monopoly of the western oil firms and help forward the storage and distribution capacities of the public sector.

Municipal, corporation and local authorities should henceforth not permit the proliferation of the petrol and oil pumps of the foreign companies and instead all facilities must be made available only for the Indian Oil Company.

In order to bring relief to the mass of the common people actually affected by shortage and high price of kerosene oil, mass campaigns must be organised to realise the demand that the government must set up centres of distribution of kerosene oil to be supplied by the IOC.

Such centres must be opened in cooperation with popular committees for distribution to genuine retailers for sale to the consumers.

BHUPESH GUPTA'S MEMORANDUM

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India which concluded its six-day meeting on July 11, adopted the following resolution on the memorandum submitted by Bhupesh Gupta and his letter to the General Secretary.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India takes note of the memorandum submitted by Bhupesh Gupta for the consideration of the National Council and decided that discussion of this memorandum be placed on the agenda at the next meeting of the National Council.

The CEC also takes note of Comrade Bhupesh Gupta's desire to resign from the CEC and the Central Secretariat, expressed in his letter to the General Secretary and decides that this too should be placed on the agenda at the next meeting of the National Council.

The Central Executive

Committee draws Comrade Bhupesh Gupta's attention to the fact that until this issue is discussed and decided upon by the National Council, he continues to be a member of the CEC and the Central Secretariat and is expected to carry out his responsibilities as a member of the CEC and the Central Secretariat.

The National Council of the Communist Party of India will meet in Delhi from August 19 to 24, 1965.

The meeting will discuss among other things the movement for food and workingclass struggle for increase in wages, dearness allowance and bonus, the functioning of the Central Secretariat and the document of Comrade Bhupesh Gupta, tasks on the youth and student front, etc.

The meeting of the National Council will be preceded by a meeting of the Central Executive Committee which will meet on August 18, 1965.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India which met in New Delhi from July 6 to 11, adopted the following resolution on July 8:

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India is of opinion that the ceasefire agreement between the governments of India and Pakistan, relating to the Rann of Kutch formally and factually restores the status quo ante as it existed on January 1, 1965.

A positive gain for India is the withdrawal of the Pakistani army from Kanjarkot, Biarbet, Chadbet, Sardar and other points which had been forcibly occupied by the Pak aggressors in April last.

Not only that, the ceasefire agreement also gives immediate relief from the threat of escalating the Kutch clashes into a full scale war between India and Pakistan all along the border.

Nobody can contemplate with equanimity such a war between India and Pakistan and the consequent ruination and fratricidal destruction of both countries that would result therefrom.

For these reasons, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India supports the ceasefire.

At the same time, the Central Executive Committee shares the deep concern of our people at certain dangerous and dishonourable terms in the ceasefire agreement.

When Prime Minister Shas-

tri had publicly committed his government last May to the restoration of the status quo ante as the minimum precondition for any ceasefire agreement, the country was naturally led to believe that the only issue involved in this was the vacation of Pak aggression in the Rann of Kutch and withdrawal of Ayub Khan's armed forces to their side of the international Kutch-Sind border.

These humiliating provisions have had to be accepted by India as part of the status quo ante because of the Congress government's utter irresponsibility in defence matters, its failure to move the Army in time into "live" border areas and its criminal complacency and lack of vigilance in the matter of military intelligence.

Any democratic government worth the name should have taken the public into confidence regarding the facts of such Indian and Pakistani military movements and dispositions as were bound to affect the terms of any ceasefire agreement.

Further, the public should have been told that Pakistan had already in 1960 raised territorial claims which went far beyond the mere question of demarcating the Kutch border and India had agreed, at that time, to collect facts and data for discussing this question.

The public should have been told of the 1959 agreement by which India had agreed to refer disputes regarding determination of the border to arbitration by a tribunal.

But the Government of India deliberately kept the people in the dark. Instead, it preferred the tortuous paths of secret diplomacy and that, too, under the umbrella of British "mediation".

Having apparently learned nothing from India's bitter past experience of British imperialist machinations which were responsible for partition of the country, for the Kashmir crisis and for the anti-Indian bellicosity of Pakistan's rulers as a military ally of the West, the Government of India, instead of relying on our people, once again preferred to rely on the so-called good offices of the imperialists at Whitehall.

The principal result of this has been that the terms of reference of the proposed future tribunal are no longer limited to the question of demarcation of the existing international border but have been extended to cover the entire territorial claims of Pakistan, amounting to 3,500 square miles in this area.

Thus Indian sovereignty over the Rann of Kutch has been made a subject matter of arbitration.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India considers this to be a provision which is fraught with grave dangers for India at the hands of the western imperialists and their agents.

This is the logical outcome of the Shastri government's dependence on Britain for finding a "solution" of Indo-Pak differences.

Hence, while supporting the ceasefire, the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India calls upon the people, upon all democratic and patriotic par-

ties, groups and individuals to unite and activate their forces throughout the country into an all-out mobilisation for defeating the imperialist manoeuvres behind the arbitration proposals and for compelling the Shastri government to give up its weak and vacillating policy in the matter of defending Indian sovereignty over Indian territory under pressure of the Anglo-American patrons of Pakistan.

It is clear that effective defence of our borders and the firm and consistent upholding of India's sovereign rights cannot be ensured by mere reliance on the Congress government.

The organised and united might of the democratic forces must make itself felt to see that the dangerous implications of the ceasefire agreement are negated and Pakistan's fantastic territorial claims are not imposed on India under the guise of an arbitration "award".

Countrywide Campaign

Hence, the people's forces must exercise utmost vigilance during the coming weeks and carry on a ceaseless country-wide campaign to ensure that

All efforts are made even at this hour to bring about a peaceful settlement through direct, bilateral talks between the Governments of India and Pakistan, at summit level if necessary, and without the mediation of any third party or tribunal.

In this connection, the Central Executive Committee appeals to the popular, democratic forces in Pakistan also to strive for a mutually acceptable settlement through direct negotiations, which would be in the interests of both countries.

The Government of India stands firmly by the contention that a well-established boundary exists, running roughly along the northern edge of the Rann of Kutch and only needs to be demarcated on the ground.

No extension of arbitration procedure is made to cover the Kashmir "dispute" on any false analogy of the Kutch ceasefire agreement.

India's nominee on the tribunal must be from among friendly countries which are genuine anti-imperialist or socialist.

No British or US national is accepted as a member of the tribunal since both UK and the USA are actively interested parties in Indo-Pak matters and have their own imperialist designs therein.

The government's reliance on Anglo-US "aid" for India's defence is given up; all available arms and equipment and technical know-how from the USSR and other socialist countries are unhesitatingly accepted; and all necessary steps are taken, first and foremost, for development of India's independent defence potential and reliance on her own resources in men and material.

FOOD CRISIS AND HOW TO SOLVE IT

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India which met in New Delhi from July 6 to 11 adopted the following resolution on the food crisis and the way to solve it:

After a temporary lessening of the acuteness during the last few months, the food situation is again becoming serious. Foodgrains cannot be got anywhere in India at prices fixed by the respective state governments on the basis of all-India prices fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission of the Government of India, which are in fact the legalised blackmarket prices of last year.

In states like Kerala, Bihar, UP, Maharashtra and West Bengal, the food situation has already reached a critical stage. It is reported that the blackmarket price of a kilo of coarse rice in Kerala is anywhere between Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 2.00 whereas the control price is Rs. 0.72. In West Bengal it is Rs. 1.20 to Rs. 1.50.

In parts of Bihar, people have already taken to eating jute leaves and other substances along with small quantities of foodgrains.

All this despite the claim of the Government of India that "the overall picture of foodgrain production during 1964-65 (i.e. 87.2 million tonnes according to recent estimates) is very encouraging and a sizeable increase over the previous record level of 81 million

tonnes attained in 1961-62", a bumper rice crop of 38.73 million tonnes and the record level of imports of 62.7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in 1964 from America, Canada, Australia and other countries.

The temporary lessening of the acuteness of the food situation during the last few months is due to the coming of the harvests of foodgrains and heavy imports.

The coming months are lean months every year, when prices generally shoot up. The most difficult period every year for rice growing areas is from September to November and for wheat growing areas later. If the situation is already serious now itself, we can very well imagine what is going to be the fate of people in the coming lean months.

It is very clear that prices are going to shoot up, artificial famine will stalk our country and people's life will become unbearable if the hoarders and landlords are allowed to have their own way.

The people had forced the hands of the Congress to take some measures to check the rise in prices through various forms of actions—the memorable state-wide bands,

under the leadership of the workingclass in which all sections of people participated; dharnas, gheraos, satyagraha, strikes for increase in dearness allowance, mass dehoarding activities, etc.

But these are only half-hearted measures meant to see that the situation may not go out of control while at the same time not to displease the hoarders and blackmarketers in foodgrains very much. They are not meant either to solve the food crisis or to alleviate the sufferings of the people by providing them foodgrains at prices within their reach.

Foodgrains Corporation

The central government has set up a foodgrains corporation for the purchase and distribution of foodgrains. The object is not the monopoly procurement of foodgrains, but to act as a "countervailing force to the speculative activity of the trader."

They want to do this through buying of only about three million tons of all types of cereals out of the total marketable surplus, both by the central and state governments.

As yet the foodgrains corporation has started its activities only in the four southern states. It is reported some of the state governments are

buying foodgrains on their own account.

Except in one or two states, the state governments have not taken it seriously because the hoarders' and landlords' representatives are directly sitting in the state ministries to safeguard their selfish interests. The UP government has formally abandoned the procurement scheme altogether just after starting it.

Even in the new states where the state governments have taken it seriously, they are meeting powerful resistance of the hoarders and landlords on every inch of the ground.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra had to make a public acceptance recently that his government's procurement policy failed because he could procure only seven per cent of the marketable cereals.

He made a forthright attack on the half-hearted measures of the central government and supported the scheme of "monopoly procurement" on the basis of remunerative prices for peasants as a solution to the food crisis.

It is now admitted on all hands that most of the foodgrains have gone into the hands of the hoarders and landlords in all the states in the country who are holding the people to ransom.

Another measure of restriction of credit undertaken by the government—to the foodgrain traders—is obviously inadequate to check the rise in prices. The banks are advancing credits to the speculators by various dubious ways.

No effective check in rise of prices of consumer goods can take place as long as the banks are kept in the hands of monopolists.

It is urgently necessary to nationalise banks in order to check prices and to have sufficient capital in the hands of the government for successfully implementing the scheme of wholesale trade in foodgrains.

As regards distribution machinery the government has failed completely. Even the imported and procured foodgrains stocks that are in the hands of the government are not reaching the people. A big part is going into the hands of the blackmarketeers because of the defective distribution system.

As yet statutory rationing is introduced only in Calcutta. In some other cities and the deficit state of Kerala, informal rationing has been introduced. A miserable pittance of daily requirements are given to the people in these places through this system. For the major part of their requirements, people are forced to

depend on the blackmarket.

The government claims that it is supplying foodgrains at cheap rate in other areas where there is no informal rationing through 1,04,802 fair price shops. This is a complete hoax. Most of the grains supplied to these shops go into the blackmarket. Besides the grain that is supplied is of a very inferior quality.

Distribution Machinery

The entire distribution machinery has to be overhauled and statutory rationing has to be introduced in all big cities and towns and heavily deficit areas like Kerala; and informal rationing in the petty towns and other deficit areas, if foodgrains have to reach the needy people.

Another measure of the central government for controlling the food crisis is dependence mainly upon F1-480 imports from the USA. For 1964 alone, our government had imported 62.7 lakh tonnes of foodgrains at 226.25 crores of rupees. The agreements that were signed in 1964 with the USA expired by the end of June this year.

US imperialists are also utilising the foodgrains as a

* ON PAGE 11

REAL WAGES IN 1964 LOWER THAN IN 1951

According to the recently well-publicised view of the Labour and Employment Division of the Planning Commission, real wages of workers in India have not shown any improvement in the last ten years. The conclusion is hardly surprising since in no sector of industry, even where sliding scales of DA prevailed, did money wages catch up with the very sharp rise in prices noticed particularly in 1964.

THE index of real wages published in INDIAN LABOUR STATISTICS 1965, is available only till 1963 and the figures are as follows (taking into account the estimated indices for the missing figures, since some states failed to send the returns):

Year	Index number of money earnings	All-India C.P. Index (base shifted to 1951=100)	Index number of real earnings (1951=100)
1955	113.1	91.4	123.7
1956	115.4	100.0	115.4
1957	120.8	105.7	114.3
1958	122.3	110.5	110.7
1959	123.4	115.2	109.7
1960	134.4	118.1	110.2
1961	138.6	120.0	115.5
1962	144.0	123.8	116.3
1963	145.1	127.6	113.7

The all-India consumer price index for the year 1964 averaged at 152 which would correspond to 144.7 if the base is shifted to 1951. In the second half of 1964, the rise in the index was much sharper and the six-monthly average would be 160, corresponding to 152.4 on the 1951 base.

It is obvious that taking the country as a whole, while the index on the 1951 base has gone up by 17 points in 1964 (and by nearly 25 points if the average of the later six months of 1964 is taken into account), no such marked rise in money wages has been gained in the large majority of cases.

It would therefore be safe to conclude that real wages at the end of 1964 would fall even below the 1951 level and that all the gains registered during the 13 years have been wiped off due to the increase in cost of living.

It is common knowledge that sliding scale arrangements for DA payments at best provides 100 per cent neutralisation for the lowest paid workers with the result that the real earnings of skilled and highly-skilled workers have suffered heavy erosion.

particularly within the same industry, is not at all justified.

From the point of view of the study on real wage trends, it will be seen that the disparity between centres in industrial wages is sharpest on the question of DA payments.

The DA paid in cotton textiles in various centres in December 1964 was Rs. 123.95 in Bombay, Rs. 105.27 in Ahmedabad, Rs. 109.48 in Madras, Rs. 100.48 in Kanpur, Rs. 94.74 in Baroda, Rs. 82.69 in Indore and Rs. 61.38 in West Bengal.

The basic wages of textile workers in these centres varied very little: it stood at Rs. 40 in Bombay and only Rupees four or Rupees two less in other centres.

Since cotton textile industry is the oldest organised industry in the country, industrial wages have generally followed the textile wages.

Thus in the growing sector of various branches of engineering, the wages closely follow the textile wages (and particularly the textile DA as it is called) with Bombay wages (including DA) being about 60 per cent higher than Calcutta.

The inter-regional disparities in wage and DA fixation, it was thought, would be tackled by the tripartite wage boards but the first wage board in cotton textiles could not go into the question because of the depressed state of the industry at the time.

The problem faced by the planners is therefore quite intricate and in any case, there can be no wage planning unless the price line can be effectively held.

However, what is important to consider is the fact that within the country, there is such a wide gap between different regions.

Catching up with even the standards set in relatively more developed areas or regions is itself a problem since most of the regions fall far behind in ensuring the minimum standard reached in centres like Bombay.

While retail prices have risen to uniform levels in most of the cities and industrial centres and the country is becoming one common market for industries in all regions, such disparities in wage payments, however, what is important to consider is the fact that within the country, there is such a wide gap between different regions.

The large disparities in earnings as between states and industries can be seen from Tables I, II and III, which are compiled from the figures published in Indian Labour Statistics, 1965.

From these tables, it can be seen that the low-wage areas and low-wage industries will require priority of attention if they are to catch up even with levels reached in the other areas. This is a problem which can be resolved only if there is a unified policy from all sides—the government, the unions and the industry.

The statistics on wages, particularly in a vast country like India with its varied wage systems—and as we have noticed earlier, even within the same industry wage fixation differs widely—with the

goods industries like cotton textiles.

It is patent, however, that the low wages prevailing in the traditional industries act as a severe drag and have a most unfavourable impact on wage fixation in the new industries although this should not have happened.

The promise of a higher standard of living can be securely realised only on the basis of building modern industry and the wage standard which modern industry will lay down will have to act as the guiding light to the other sectors to keep in step by modernising themselves both in terms of productivity and wage standards.

It would be absurd to measure the real wages of the Trombay atomic plant workers in terms of the pre-war levels but it would be equally ridiculous if the atomic power plant workers are to be told that statutory minimum wages in most of the states are only around a rupee or two per day and hence they should not expect anything better.

For instance, several industries and factory units are coming up which never existed before and where the composition of the labour force itself is vastly different from such traditional consumer

(IPA)

Table I
AVERAGE ANNUAL MONEY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES EARNING LESS THAN RS. 400 IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES BY STATES (1960-63)

States	1960	1961	1962	1963
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Andhra Pradesh	941	1149	1149	n.a.
2. Assam	1574	1599	1893	1622
3. Bihar	1778	1856	1748	1832
4. Gujarat	1689	1702	1764	1714
5. Maharashtra	1757	1775	1867	1919
6. Kerala	978	1152	1208	1228
7. Madras	1367	1465	1563	1583
8. Madhya Pradesh	1345	1816	1973	1879
9. Mysore	n.a.	1375	1284	1566
10. Orissa	1105	1180	1336	1374
11. Punjab	n.a.	1174	1258	1266
12. Rajasthan	n.a.	761	1360	1334
13. Uttar Pradesh	1210	1264	1390	1447
14. West Bengal	1369	1410	1494	1578
15. Delhi	1623	1655	1819	1736

n.a.—Not Available

Table II
AVERAGE ANNUAL MONEY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES EARNING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES DURING 1963 (In Rupees)

Industries	All-India average earnings in 1963
1. Cotton Mills	1740
2. Jute Mills	1219
3. Paper and Paper products	1330
4. Printing, Publishing and allied industries	1308
5. Chemicals and Chemical products	1579
6. Products of petroleum and coal	1965
7. Manufacture of glass and glass products	958
8. Manufacture of pottery, china and earthenware	1023
9. Manufacture of cement	1684
10. Basic Metal Industries	1553
11. Machinery (except electrical machinery)	1382
12. Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	1481
13. Transport equipment	1623
14. Ship-building and repairing	1620
15. Electricity, gas and steam	1619
16. Personal services	1086

Table III
AVERAGE ANNUAL MONEY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES EARNING LESS THAN RS. 400 PER MONTH BY STATES IN TEXTILE, CHEMICAL AND MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL MACHINERY) INDUSTRIES DURING 1963 (In Rupees)

States	Textiles	Chemical & Chemical Products	Machinery (except electrical machinery)
1. Assam	555	1993	1875
2. Bihar	1000	1765	2019
3. Gujarat	1905	1736	1235
4. Kerala	1141	2041	1676
5. Madhya Pradesh	1590	2146	1348
6. Madras	1764	1467	1428
7. Maharashtra	2051	2140	1746
8. Mysore	1307	931	1386
9. Orissa	682	1282	1235
10. Punjab	1241	1175	1201
11. Rajasthan	1150	895	930
12. Uttar Pradesh	1354	1298	976
13. West Bengal	1264	1672	1719
14. Delhi	1887	2045	1156

KARNATAKA: CPI Plans Protest Demonstration Before AICC

From G. S. Satyanarayana

BANGALORE: The Karnataka State Council of the Communist Party of India is preparing for a people's protest demonstration before the AICC when it meets here on July 24.

The demonstration is against the anti-people policies of the Congress government and in order to submit to the Prime Minister a seven-point charter of demands for the progress of the state. The charter of demands will be on the same lines as the memorandum submitted by the Party to the Chief Minister, after the last state com-

mittee meeting, highlighting the major demands of all sections of the people.

These demands include, among others, compulsory procurement of foodgrains by government at reasonable price to cultivators and supply to the consumers at fair price, statutory rationing in all towns and informal rationing in the villages, linking DA to cost of living index, correction of index figures and implementation of Minimum Wages Act and similar Acts unimplemented till now.

The charter of demands also includes release of all political prisoners detained under the DIR, reinstatement of NGO Association President, implementation

of Land Reforms Act with modifications recommended by the Planning Commission, encouragement to industries, stopping of profiteering in education, renaming the state as Karnataka, introduction of Kannada as official language of the state and an enquiry into the charges against the state ministry.

The state secretariat of the CPI has made all arrangements to make this demonstration a success. Reports from units regarding preparations are encouraging and large number of participants in the demonstration from all parts of the state are expected.

FOOD CRISIS AND HOW TO SOLVE IT

*FROM CENTRE PAGES

means of political pressure to get the Government of India to completely surrender to their reactionary plans of warmongering and domination of backward countries. They are refusing to sign fresh agreements for supply of foodgrains under one pretext or other.

While it is true that India cannot dispense with import of foodgrains for the next few years, it is dangerous for our country to depend on the American imperialists for ever. We have to use every means at our disposal to increase our food production, reduce dependence and become self-sufficient in a few years.

Though the government has armed itself with all powerful DIR, it does not deal severely with the hoarders and blackmarketeers who steal people's food. Even if some of them are arrested for blatant violation of the Essential Commodities Act and other regulations regarding foodstuffs under public pressure, they are either let off or given light punishment and if they are jailed, they are treated as state guests at the expense of the public exchequer and provided with all luxuries.

On the other hand, the DIR is used freely to arrest and jail thousands of public workers, for suppressing the people's movement and even stifling democracy as in Kerala recently.

The present pro-hoarder and pro-landlord policies of the government have to be revised and the present half-hearted measures have to be replaced by the adoption of the following radical measures if our people have to be saved from the impending catastrophe on the food front.

A system of state-trading in foodgrains has to be implemented effectively by the means of which the govern-

ment procures sufficient stocks to enable it to control the prices effectively as well as to take direct responsibility for feeding the masses of the people.

For this, people should demand unitedly:

1. Monopoly purchase of foodgrains through the Foodgrains Corporation along with the following steps:
 - a) Guarantee of reasonable, fair price to the peasants;
 - b) Supply of necessary goods to the peasants at reasonable prices;
 - c) Complete ban on bank credit to grain traders;
 - d) Imposition of a levy on landlords;
2. Ban on movement of foodgrains from one state to another on private account.

During the period before the government's monopoly purchase is introduced, the Central Executive Committee demands that the government must take over the accumulated stocks in the possession of big stockists like rice and flour mills, wholesalers and traders.

3. Nationalisation of banks together with the following steps:
 - a) Supply of ample agricultural credits to peasants at bank rates;
 - b) Advance to the peasants as the price of foodgrains to be purchased i.e. forward purchase of foodgrain directly from the peasants.
4. Statutory rationing in big cities and towns and heavily deficit rural areas; informal rationing in petty towns and other deficit areas;
5. Imprisonment and heavy fines for food thieves;
6. Make our country self-sufficient in foodgrains and end dependence on imperialists.

All fallow lands must be distributed to the agricultural labourers and poor peasants. Implement genuine agrarian reforms and give land to the tillers. Provide cheap credit,

fertilisers and other facilities to the peasants for carrying on improved methods of cultivation and produce more foodgrains.

Programme of Action

The entire Party must be thrown into mass campaigns for food in order to develop anti-hoarding action wherever the situation is acute. Such actions are to be directed against trader-hoarders, rice-mills and landlords.

Other forms of mass action in order to compel the government to change their pro-hoarder policy must also be planned and developed by every state council.

The Central Secretariat will submit a memorandum to the central government on the all-India situation. State councils also have to lead deputations to the state governments and submit memorandum on the food situation in their respective states.

Food conferences have to be organised with the cooperation of other parties, organisations and individuals wherever possible at state, district and town levels.

The Central Secretariat is directed to coordinate these movements in different states into a common all-India struggle of both the urban and rural masses, for food and other necessities of life, in the course of the next three months and working-class actions for increase in wages, DA and bonus.

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India directs the Central Secretariat to take steps jointly with other parties and personalities to organise a Food Convention in Delhi on the basis of a common charter of demands, urgent measures and immediate steps for the mitigation of the crisis.

Party Press Month

The Party Press Month (one month during the period May 15 to June 30) is being currently observed throughout the country. Of the highpoints of the campaign, the most important one is the mass-scale drive for popularisation of the Party papers published by the centre, namely the central organ NEW AGE weekly (English), JANYUG weekly (Hindi) and HAYAT weekly (Urdu).

In order to intensify the WIN MORE READERS campaign, the central secretariat has decided to offer incentives to enterprising Party members and sympathisers who would take initiative in securing subscribers for these papers.

The incentives offered by the central secretariat are as follows and are valid till August 15, 1965. It is, of course, understood that crediting of subscriptions to one's name will be considered only after the amount has been received at the managerial offices of these papers.

PRIZES

★ For those who would secure FIVE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or TEN HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS or TWENTY QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTIONS of any one of the three papers or the three papers together:

One-year free supply of one copy of either of the three papers.

★ For TEN ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or equivalent thereto:

Coupons worth Rs. 30 negotiable with the People's Publishing House, New Delhi for buying books according to choice.

★ For TWENTYFIVE ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or equivalent thereto:

Rs. 100 in cash or utility goods of that amount according to choice.

★ For ONE HUNDRED ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS or equivalent thereto:

Rs. 300 in cash or utility goods of that amount according to choice.

★ Those who would secure 100 or more annual subscriptions or equivalent thereto, would also have:

a) His photograph and a short life-sketch published in the Party papers.

b) The fact of this achievement recorded in the Party card, if he is a Party member.

c) Be declared as a honorary member of the NEW AGE family.

★ Those who would secure highest number of subscriptions (beyond 100 annual subscriptions or equivalent thereto) shall have the distinction of receiving:

a) Cash prizes or utility goods worth a big sum, the exact amount of which is to be decided by the Party's central secretariat;

b) Special honour by the Party and the Party press; and

c) Special awards and benefits.

Agents Note

★ For six weeks, any time upto August 15, 1965, agents can receive extra copies in addition to their existing orders on SALE OR RETURN basis. The number of extra copies ordered must be reasonable.

★ On the extra copies sold, a commission of 40 per cent will be allowed for six weeks effective from the date of the order.

★ After six weeks, when sale of extra copies would be stabilised, new terms can be worked out for the entire bulk of copies to be sold every week.

जान्युग

JANYUG

HINDI WEEKLY

NEW GET-UP—NEW FEATURES

Price 25 Paise

BOOK YOUR ORDER

MANAGER

JANYUG WEEKLY

5 RANI JHANSI ROAD

NEW DELHI

SPIDERS : New Nazi Organisation of Hitlerites

By A. GURKOV

A neo-Nazi leaflet was only recently distributed in Hamburg. "Adolf Hitler's legacy is spreading throughout the world," it reads. "We should be ready for the coming battles in the name of the great National-Socialist ideas."

THIS leaflet was not an anonymous one. It was signed the "Spiders."

The "Spiders" is a secret Nazi organisation headed by higher officers of the former Hitlerite "Waffen SS" division. It has its headquarters in Hamburg and Munich and branches in no less than 40 West German cities.

However, the tentacles of these "spiders" are spread out not only over the FRG. The West German fascists are strengthening their ties with other countries. Even according to obviously understated data of the FRG Ministry of Internal Affairs, this fascist organisation has "several dozen liaison men abroad."

The fascists are doing everything to spread their activities. The number of neo-Nazi unions and societies of the "Spiders" type is steadily growing and already exceeds 120. Some 60 publishing houses are putting out their propaganda books and leaflets.

Fascist Bodies

The HIAG ("Mutual Aid Society of Former SS-men"), the German Social Union, "Adolf Hitler's traditions", the "Adler" youth league and the "Deutscher Bund" are especially influential among the fascist organisations.

The claims advanced by the "Spiders" that Nazism "is spreading throughout the world" are by no means just tall talk. Using West Germany as their permanent base, the Nazis have lately come out of hiding in many countries. Recently, a fascist conspiracy was exposed in Sweden.

The "Tacuara" organisation in Argentina, according to Jack Brennan, a United Press International correspondent, is a "modern replica of the Nazi storm-troopers of 30 years ago." This organisation is most closely connected with German fascism and is headed by German Nazis.

ther with him was Josef Mengela, a bloody murderer and former head doctor of the Oswiecim concentration camp.

Eichmann also found a haven in Argentina until he was caught and executed. Horst, Eichmann's eldest son, declared after his father's death: "There are many of us and Nazism is not to be destroyed. We shall act."

Hitler Street!

Several fascist actions have been carried out under the leadership of Nazi degenerate Horst Eich-

mann, the fuhrer of Tacuara. The Argentine fascists blew up several buildings belonging to progressive organisations, renamed a street into "Adolf Hitler street", besides committing other acts.

Horst Eichmann's wife continues to live in her home where on holidays the Nazi flag flies next to the Argentine flag. She regularly receives money "from unknown persons," including some from the FRG. At present, Horst Eichmann's two brothers—Klaus and Dieter, are in West Germany, acting as "liaison" men.

The Nazis are raising their heads. During the April anti-fascist demonstration in Austria, Communist leader Ernst Klerchewerger was killed. His murderer,

fascist hoodlum Gunter Kummel, in his time participated in the Nazi attack on the Austrian Parliament and daubed swastikas on the walls of houses.

During the interrogation Kummel brazenly declared: "I did not act on my own. I have many influential friends in Austria and in West Germany. I am sure they will not desert me at present."

In Britain Colin Jordan, the head of the local Nazis, declared recently, at a gathering of his followers: "Twenty years ago Nazism was compelled to go underground. Today, we must show that we are alive."

Otto Skorzienny, former SS colonel and Hitler's special agent whose extradition for grave crimes committed during Nazi domination is demanded by many countries, feels quite at home in the South African Republic.

Officially, Skorzienny arrived in South Africa from Madrid where he had found a haven, on a "business visit" as the representative of Spanish companies to participate in the Johannesburg Fair.

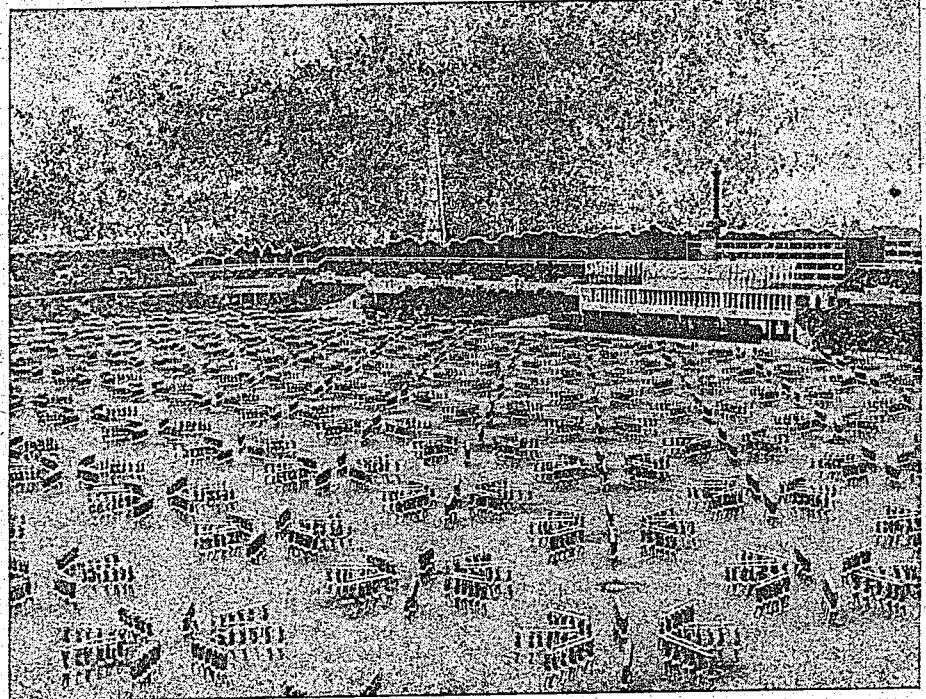
Under this guise he is busy restoring the international Nazi network. He came racialist Verwoerd's country where many prominent Nazis have settled down in order to conduct corresponding negotiations.

South African Link

Skorzienny in the course of several days had conferences with members of the "Johannesburg German colony" as well as with "tourists" who had come to the Fair from the FRG.

Later, he visited Capetown. He was accompanied by Weikhardt, the former leader of the "Grey Shirts", a South-African fascist organisation which was dissolved during the second world war. Weikhardt, at present, is a nationalist party representative in South Africa's Senate.

Fascism, thus, once again is trying to raise its ugly head in the world. But today is not 1939. There are forces in the world—Jordans and others—"spiders."



A view of the mass drill which formed part of the Czechoslovak Spartakiad

CZECH SPARTAKIAD

By JIRI PETER

Some 800,000 people watched the programme of 350,000 gymnasts who performed thrilling compositions on the field of the 60,000 square metre stadium during the first four days of July in Prague. It was the physical training festival called the Czechoslovak Spartakiade.

THE Festival is held every five years and it has become a big holiday for millions of people. For a whole year a million and a quarter participants—who took part in the district Spartakiades—prepared for the Third National Spartakiade and only the best got to Strahov.

It is difficult to describe the beauty, the synthesis of music, rhythm, colours, and movement. Each of the twelve mass compositions of the Spartakiade conformed to the mood of the gymnasts, their physical fitness and their age.

The forest of hands stretched towards the sun resembles a

field in the wind. A bend of the head creates a new surprising pattern. Contrasting colours and formations. The bronze bodies of the boys, the green of the girls' blouses and the white tennis shoes when the boys do hand stands. The bodies of the gymnasts form pictures—circles, stars, squares...

The green shirts of the girls mingle with the dark red suits of the men gymnasts as they make way for them on the field. Next 16,000 women in white blouses, blue shorts and white tennis shoes file in the three columns 80 abreast. This is the biggest women's physical training performance in

the world, filled with gentle movements and feminine charm.

The spectator doesn't know what to take in first: details, how the rows nearest to him are doing their composition, the colourful impression of the performance, the originality and gaiety of the exercises, or the almost acrobatic performance of the elite gymnasts.

Czechoslovakia has a tradition in mass physical training performances. Since the first Sokol (falcon) meet in 1882, and with each subsequent meet and the workers' Spartakiades, this specific Czechoslovak discipline has been developed.

And the difference between the first and second Spartakiades of 1955 and 1960? Originality, flexibility and a smooth sequence. The spectator has no chance to relax, so swiftly do the compositions follow each other. The various parts of the programme are also shorter than at previous Spartakiades.

The physical training performances of the Spartakiade programme was divided into two parts of eight compositions each. Their contents are expressed by their titles "Song of peace", in which youth and women predominate, and "Victory is Ours" done mostly by men.

Every programme is carried out according to a precise schedule, calculated almost to the second, so that, for instance, the flight of jet planes over the stadium must coincide exactly with the composition of the soldiers and their musical accompaniment.

The Third National Spartakiade was indeed an affair of millions of people. Not only of those who prepared it and performed in it, but those who saw it—Czechoslovak and visitors from another sixty countries who had come to Prague, as well as the millions of people who watched it on their TV screens throughout Europe.

World press has recently shown special interest in the changes taking place in the economic life of the Soviet Union. There would be nothing wrong in it, if the bourgeois observers had not attempted to misinterpret the economic measures taken by the Soviet Union as a "drift towards capitalism". A Sulzberger, a correspondent of the NEW YORK TIMES, noting that the Soviet people are becoming increasingly interested in profits, giving wider attention to the principles of material incentives and to the production of commodities in great demand, draws the conclusion that "the Kremlin is finally accepting the elementary principle acknowledged by the rest of the world".

IN analysing this conclusion, one has to take into account what the word "profit" con-

It has never been maintained that profits are a category inherent only in capitalism and alien to socialism.

Profit is the surplus product expressed in terms of money. Since commodity production exists under socialism as well, the pertaining economic categories also retain their old denominations.

But this is where the likeness ends. Under capitalism the surplus product, derived by the exploitation of man by man is appropriated by the owners of the means of production.

Under socialism, however, there

is no exploitation of man by man, because the means of production are publicly owned.

Under these conditions the surplus product goes to the whole of society and is used to further expand production, raise the people's living standard and strengthen the defence potential of the country.

Planned Utilisation

Under socialism the net incomes of enterprises, conventionally called profits are utilised according to plan and a considerable share of it is directed to the fund of the enterprise.

No less than 40 per cent of

this fund are used for building and repairing of houses and for public amenity buildings for workers and employees; up to 40 per cent are spent on individual bonuses for workers, on improvements of their cultural and welfare facilities, on furnishing accommodations in rest homes and sanatoria, and on extraordinary grants.

The remaining 20 per cent are spent on measures introducing modern manufacturing methods, on modernising equipment and expanding production.

Thus, profit under socialism has nothing in common with profit under capitalism.

Under capitalism profits are made as a result of exploitation of man by man, the fruits of which are pocketed by a handful of the rich; under socialism profits are created by the owners of the means of production

PROFITS UNDER CAPITALISM & SOCIALISM

By V. AZAR

and are used by them for their own good and in the interests of society as a whole.

In the Soviet Union profits are always considered economic levers. Soviet enterprises derived profits in cash as early as 1921.

Lenin wrote about the urgent necessity of "increasing labour productivity, of achieving that each state enterprise be run without a loss and on a profit basis." That is why increased attention is now being given to profits.

Profits under socialism must not be regarded as the sole and main aim of production. Interest for profits was roused by the concrete economic targets set by the socialist economy, the desire to make profits serve as qualitative indices of the work done by enterprises and as a source for the stimulation of their activities.

All this runs counter to the hasty conclusions made by bourgeois writers that the USSR is "drifting towards capitalism."

Realistic Approach

At the same time there are some sober-minded bourgeois newspapermen who realise the absurdity of such contentions.

One of the American observers of the very same NEW YORK TIMES, for example, wrote that it was absurd to assert, as some people do, that the Soviet Union was turning capitalist and added that capitalism essentially meant private ownership of capital.

In search of "elements of capitalism" in the Soviet Union, Sulzberger goes as far as asserting that the Soviet Union is inclined to introduce the principle of material incentives and bonuses typical for the "free", i.e. capitalist market.

Sulzberger thus discovered what is common knowledge to anybody who is even slightly acquainted with Soviet economy.

It is widely known that the principles of material incentives at enterprises and the interest of every worker in high economic efforts are of the utmost importance for socialist and communist construction.

"Quite Right"

As early as in May 1921, E. Moiseev, an engineer, wrote to Lenin: "We have to stop once and for all the conception that something can be built on enthusiasm and heroism alone, people cannot continue for years to be under the influence of an ecstatic upsurge, and only economic necessity can make them work. This is the only prosaic foundation on which we can build."

Lenin underlined these words and wrote on the margin of the manuscript "quite right".

Material incentives under socialism are radically different from economic stimuli under capitalism.

Under capitalism material interests give rise to class antagonism. Under socialism, private, collective and social interests are harmoniously blended.

Such harmony is possible because the aim or socialist production is the satisfaction of the requirements of the population.

Under socialism the amount of labour every worker puts into the production of the gross social product, determines his share in the distribution of that product.

Soviet people are therefore materially interested in that their share of work in social production be as large as possible and in taking a most active part in it. This combines personal and state interests.

ALONG THE NEW PATH OF DEVELOPMENT

By NIKOLAI OPARIN

THE capitalist system was for a long time the dominating one in the world.

Nearly 400 years ago when capitalism was coming into existence the level of production development was extremely low. Under capitalism man took a great step forward in this sphere. From the use of primitive methods of land cultivation and the processing of natural products he advanced to the application of powerful and precise machines and mechanisms. Science and technology helped man to sharply increase the scope of production.

Today the developed capitalist countries would seem to be able to produce sufficient number of goods to ensure all its citizens a well-to-do life.

But facts show that capitalism is unable to destroy the gap between the rich and the poor, that it does not solve acute social problems concerning the vital interests of the working people.

This is graphically borne out by the example of even such a developed capitalist country as the USA.

Today, according to President Johnson himself, 35 million Americans live in poverty. The unemployed are in an extremely dire conditions.

In order to get some education in the USA one has to pay several thousand dollars. Similar large sum of money has to be paid for medical services in case of a serious disease.

The problem of pensions for old men and disabled persons has not yet been solved in the USA.

What is the cause of these social difficulties when the USA is rich enough to put an end to them?

The main reason is that the major part of the country's riches, just as its state power, are

in the hands of a relatively small group of big owners.

Hence the extremely unjust distribution of incomes under capitalism and the great number of acute, unsolved social problems.

The 20th century has brought mankind an absolutely new social system—socialism.

There appeared at first in Russia in 1917 and then in a number of other countries a society in which poverty was abolished along with the oppressing and oppressed groups rather quickly.

The example of Russia shows how it was achieved. People came to power in the country. They expropriated enterprises, transport, banks, land and its bowels from landowners and capitalists and took them into their hands.

The very possibility of exploitation of working people was liquidated. Profits which in the past were pocketed by capitalists and big landowners began to pour into the national budget.

These means are used for the needs of the whole population, the accelerated development of the economy and the constant raising of the living standards of the people.

They are used for free education and free medical services, sick-age and disability pensions, sickness benefits, etc. There is no unemployment in the socialist countries.

In other words, in less than half a century socialism has solved those social problems which capitalism could not solve for many centuries.

Thus, the abolition of private ownership of the main part of the country's riches, signifies the birth of a fundamentally new society, in which these riches are used in the interest of the whole of the people and not in the interest of a relatively small group of exploiters.

Here lies the difference in

principle between capitalism and socialism.

The advocates of capitalism asserted that society in which private ownership was abolished could not live.

Despite these prophesies, however, the socialist system has triumphed in the Soviet Union and in many other countries.

Today the world system of socialism accounts for more than 26 per cent of the territory of the globe and over 35 per cent of its population.

As an English philosopher said it was not even the place held by socialism that mattered but the direction in which it was developing.

But what is more important is the speed at which the socialist countries are moving along the way of social and economic progress.

Naturally, a country which has embarked on the path of socialist construction cannot achieve its aims by one jump, especially that country which has as yet a low level of economic development.

The socialist countries do not need hundreds of years to overtake and surpass the advanced capitalist powers.

The rates of economic and social development in the conditions of planned socialist economy are considerably higher.

In the past 25 years, for example, the industrial output rates in the socialist countries. The share of the socialist countries in the world industrial output is rapidly growing and equals now some 40 per cent.

In the near future the world socialist system will overcome and then surpass the world of capitalism in the volume of production.

The successes of the socialist countries in the competition with capitalism are explained: first of all by the fact that these countries have chosen an absolutely new path of development, different from the capitalist way.

READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS PLEASE NOTE

All communications for the editorial department of New Age should be sent to the following address:

New Age Weekly
5 Rani Jhansi Road
NEW DELHI 1

FOR PARTY MEMBERS ONLY

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

New Delhi 5-11 April 1965

ORDER THROUGH PARTY COMMITTEES

FRENCH AND BULGARIAN CPS CONDEMN CHINESE SLANDERS

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: The French and Bulgarian Communist Parties have criticised the Chinese leaders for their recent slanderous attacks against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

A joint statement published in the French Communist Party's newspaper L'HUMANITE on July 6 addressed an appeal for the unity, cohesion and common actions of the revolutionary workingclass and the world Communist movement to prevent the imperialists realising their aggressive plans.

The statement has been issued following a meeting of the delegations of the two Communist Parties in Sofia from June 22 to 28.

It declares: The representatives of the French and Bulgarian Communist Parties, deplore the new attacks launched recently by the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party against other Communist and Workers Parties, and in particular against the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Soviet papers have continued to refrain from replying to the vicious and vile anti-Soviet propaganda by the Chinese which has gone to fantastic lengths verging on madness, declaring that the Soviet Union has been "led on to the dangerous road of capitalist restoration", that the Soviet people have been betrayed, that "Khrushchov revisionism (meaning the present Soviet leadership) is the creation for capitalist forces in the Soviet Union," that the leadership of

the Communist Party of Soviet Union represents a "bourgeois privileged stratum", which has come into being in the Soviet Union as a result of Khrushchov's "erroneous policies", etc.

All these accusations are so completely without any basis and are hurled about without any substantiation that they are seen to be nothing but the inventions of blind hatred and an overpowering desire to resort to any untruths and anti-Soviet slander.

Dignified Restraint

In contrast to the Chinese shrieks of desperation the Soviet Union has continued to follow a policy of dignified restraint and avoidance of polemics.

There is satisfaction here that this policy is paying dividends as the Chinese by their wild anti-Soviet propaganda, growing exaggerations and impossible accusations are themselves exposing their unreal basis and are losing more and more ground in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The North Korean and North Vietnamese have refused to join in these anti-Soviet tirades and have clearly demarcated them-

selves from the Chinese propaganda. It is significant that Aidit, the leader of the Indonesian Communist Party, has arrived here at the head of a delegation of his Party on a Soviet invitation.

The Chinese attempt to isolate the Communist Party of Soviet Union in the international workingclass and Communist movement and to prevent talks, discussions, meetings and consultations between the Communist Party of Soviet Union and other Parties is certainly losing ground even among those whom the Chinese leaders loudly declare to be their friends.

The glaring necessity of unity and cohesion in face of the imperialist threat and mounting aggression, and the reasonable and convincing stand of the Communist Party of Soviet Union calling for joint action and united measures in spite of the present differences in the world movement is winning increasing support everywhere.



Sweeping the colonial dust off Africa

TANZANIA: ANNIVERSARY OF TANU

ON July 8, the Tanzanian African Union (TANU) observed the eleventh anniversary of its foundation.

Addressing the celebration rally, the President of Tanzania Julius Nyerere said: "In the colonial times the chief aim of TANU was to expel the colonialists and we have achieved that. Now we face the more difficult task of getting rid of poverty, ignorance and disease left by the colonialists."

He voiced Tanzania's readiness to enter into a federation of East Africa. "Had we followed the advice of foreign states, we should have quarrelled with Kenya and Uganda. But that will not happen," Nyerere said with emphasis.

The rally was also addressed by Thabit Kumbo, the Secretary-General of the Afro-Shirazi Party.

MALI: 'TRIBUTE' TO PEACE CORPS

ENVOYS of unsolicited American philanthropy and altruism, the chaps grouped in "Peace Corps", have received a "tribute" from Azi Journal, the chairman of the National Socialist Congress of Somalia Party.

Addressing a rally in Mogadishu, he said that the "Peace Corps" has been sent to new-

AFRO-ASIA In The Headlines

many independent countries with the object of keeping an eye on the developments there.

"We are fully convinced," he continued, "that the members of the Peace Corps are in Africa not to organise schools for the population but for the ideological indoctrination of the Africans in a way suiting the West, first and foremost, the United States."

S. KOREA: 'ENDING' UNEMPLOYMENT

THE puppet regime in Seoul cannot be accused of lacking the gift of working out novel ways to end unemployment in South Korea.

It has taken resort to what it calls "export of man power". Thousands of South Koreans are being shipped to Latin America and West Germany.

Such shipments are becoming quite frequent since recently. During the first half of this year alone, a thousand South Koreans left their homeland. On July 9, 193 South Korean miners sailed for West Germany to join 2,090 of their countrymen who are working in West German Coal pits since September, 1963.

Reports appearing in the South Korean papers indicate that it is planned to start shipping two thousand more South Koreans to West Ger-

many from September this year. According to an estimate of the Central News Agency of Korea, there are no fewer than seven million unemployed and semi-employed able-bodied people in South Korean towns and villages. Besides, about a million juvenile beggars are roaming the streets in search of food.

Even the Seoul puppet authorities admit that every tenth resident of their "capital" is unemployed and jobs give the slip to every other South Korean University or college graduate.

INDONESIA: FIRST OIL CONTRACT

INDONESIA will get a large consignment of modern oil equipment.

Groups of Soviet oil experts will arrive in Indonesia to assist in prospecting of oil and Indonesian engineers and technicians will go to the USSR to improve skills.

This is envisaged in a contract signed between the Indonesian Ministry of Oil Industry and the Soviet Foreign trade corporation "Machinexport".

Commenting on the development, Dilor Sutovo, the State Minister for Oil and Gas, characterised this first contract for the supply of Soviet oil equipment to Indonesia a "big event" in Indonesian-Soviet relations.

-DARSHAK

VIETNAM: MASSIVE CONFRONTATION

With every passing day the situation in Vietnam is becoming more and more serious. Failing to achieve the expected results, the US administration is continuously escalating its undeclared war. The area of war has now been extended very close to Hanoi, the capital of Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

THE Americans have now completely taken over the combat responsibility in South Vietnam from the hands of the puppet regime, with the assistance of Australian and South Korean troops thrown in. More American troops are being sent post haste to South Vietnam to stem the tide of the onward march of the liberation army. Already now there are about 80,000 US troops and by the end of the year their number would increase to 125,000.

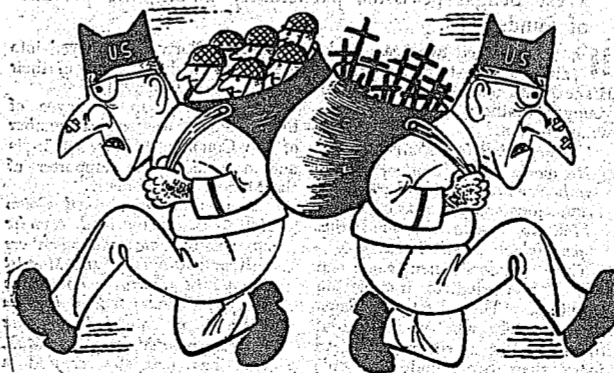
Factories, cities and towns, agricultural areas, hospitals, pagodas, roads and bridges, schools etc., in North Vietnam are being systematically bombed by the US airforce. There are, it is understood, plans to bomb Hanoi and the missile sites under construction there through Soviet assistance.

The latest change of US ambassador in South Vietnam is also a part of the same "hard line" policy of the US administration. Lodge, the former US ambassador, has been brought back to replace Taylor. Lodge belongs to the Republican Party and is an ardent advocate of a tough line in Vietnam.

He is also the person who contested for the vice-presidency of USA but failed to get through thanks to the good sense of the American voters.

Patric O'Donovan of the OBSERVER reports from Washington that as recently as last May, "Ambassador Lodge was on record as saying that he regarded negotiations with the north (the DRV-ed) as impossible. Indeed, he said that negotiation was an accidental term which applies in Europe but does not apply to this oriental situation."

"In this crisis, he said, he was against what he called 'clock watching' and that only time and patience could achieve the aims of the west and of their allies in the east."



TAYLOR - THERE AND BACK.

Hence Lodge's reappointment has got to be seen in the context of his personal views and the desperate situation the US is facing in Vietnam.

In the US popular opinion is definitely against any further US involvement in the Vietnam war. Losing the support of the people, the Johnson administration is committing itself more to the right reactionary policies which Goldwater advocates.

The Geneva Agreements were signed on July 20, 1954. Since then the US government has been blatantly violating these agreements and standing on the way of their implementation. There is no doubt that it is only through the implementation of these agreements can peace be restored in Vietnam.

UN Secretary-General U Thant has stressed that discontinuation of all hostilities must be the first step on the way to the restoration of peace and stability in Vietnam. He also has called for strict observance of the Geneva agreements.

But the US is not taking to this only possible path: it has just two thumb rules—escalate the war to coerce North Vietnam to its knees and confuse public opinion by repeating times with number that the US is ready for a peaceful settlement.

But its actions so blatantly contradict what it professes that it cannot fool anyone. If the US is ready for a peaceful settlement, then why did it reject the just terms advanced by the DRV government and the South Vietnam Liberation Front?

The so-called British peace mission, as advocated by Premier Wilson, has in fact no different aim than the American. But the DRV is not going to be taken in by these so-called peace overtures. The failure of Davies' solo trip to Hanoi has failed because of this precise reason.

It is clear to all the US is not really aiming at a peaceful solution; it thinks that the issue can still be settled by use of force taking advantage of the Sino-Soviet discord. But it fails to reckon with the fact that despite ideological differences between China and the Soviet Union, all assistance required by the DRV to beat back the American aggressors is being extended by the Soviet Union. In fact, this ideological schism does not figure at all in relation to arms and material supply to the DRV.

The agreements concluded between the DRV and the USSR on July 10 envisage additional aid over and above what is already being rendered to the DRV. There has been complete mutual understanding between these two socialist countries on the question of strengthening the DRV's defence potential against American aggression. The US build-up in South Vietnam is being speeded up only to thwart DRV from becoming fully ready to meet the US aggression.

ALGERIA: AUTHENTIC SOCIALISM!

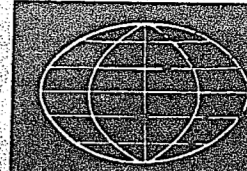
ARMY Chief Boumedienne, the new Prime Minister, Defence Minister and President of the "Revolutionary Council" of Algeria has found out a new expression to describe the exact system which Algeria would henceforward follow under his leadership. The expression is: authentic socialist society.

What will be the character of authentic socialism is yet a matter of conjecture but one thing is certain: it will not be socialism which the FLN accepted as the system to be followed by Algeria.

It is precisely this socialism-with-a difference approach Boumedienne adopted in choosing his cabinet colleagues too. Most of the important members of the Ben Bella cabinet who fully supported the FLN line have not been taken in the new cabinet.

According to reports available, tension still continues to run high in Algeria and mass opinion is firmly opposed to Boumedienne regime.

The main charge which Boumedienne levelled against Ben Bella was—personal power. By usurping the posts of the Prime Minister, Defence Minister etc., he has only proved that he really did not mean that charge nor was he serious about the obvious implications of this charge insofar as he was personally concerned. What was bad for Ben Bella is quite good for Boumedienne, seems to be the logic.



The World

LISTING NAZI CRIMINALS

THE GDR National Front Council had been very painstakingly preparing a comprehensive list of the former war criminals and Nazi leaders who still hold responsible positions in the West German apparatus.

Already a number of documents have been brought out which beyond all doubt prove the crimes of a number of such persons who still occupy leading public and state positions.

One may recall that the former West German ambassador to India Duckwitz had of late been proved to a former Nazi. He hastily left India a couple of months ago. West Germany has recently appointed Rolf Pauls, an officer of Hitler's war dept as the FRG ambassador to Israel.

A few days ago a 340-page Brown Book was released by Prof. Albert Norden in Berlin. This document cited among others, 15 West German ministers and state secretaries, 100 generals and admirals, 828 high officers of justice and judges, 245 top officials of the foreign service and 297 high ranking police officers and officials of the political police force, who were former Nazi functionaries and war criminals.

It is worth noting in this connection that the Potsdam agreement specifically enjoined that war criminals and all those who have participa-

ted in planning or carrying out Nazi crimes... shall be brought to justice.

But how did the FRG implement it: only 6,100 Nazis have so far been 'lightly punished'. In the GDR already 16,572 Nazi criminals have been tried and 12,867 heavily sentenced.

Today the West German revanchists are planning new moves against peace, against European security and for re-establishing Bonn's domination. There have been recently some alarming developments too.

These included, Prof. Norden said, the "psychological and political war preparations through 11 emergency laws, eight of which have already been adopted; demands for revision of frontiers; for liquidation of the GDR, and for seizure of territory from Poland and Czechoslovakia; demand for independent control by West Germany of atomic weapons, accompanied by the declaration that joint control is merely transitional; and refusal to abandon the statute of limitations in regard to Nazi war crimes."

The revelations made in the Brown Book are a very timely exposure of the present West German regime and show clearly how closely this government is following the former Hitlerite policies.

This book of facts and proofs will help people who aspire for peace, the world over to discern the real face of West Germany which is a hotbed of tension and intrigue not only for Europe but for all the developing and emerging nations.

—Sadhan Mukherjee

(July 13)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTH CONGRESS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Vol. I DOCUMENTS
Vol. II GREETINGS

PRICE TWO RUPEES EACH
(Postage Extra)

Book your orders with:

PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE
Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi

TRUTH HURTS BUT WHOM?

WHISPERING Gallery

A NIGHT IN PARIS

ENGAGEMENTS between Satya Narayan Babu and Bhupesh Babu have always been hilarious, inside Parliament or elsewhere. Their exchanges are packed with politics and pyrotechnic.

Admitted political and ideological differences apart, both are allergic to each other. One is a simple, austere person, a bachelor *par excellence*, who occasionally attends a cocktail party given by a friendly embassy but is content to sit exclusively under some tree and sip tomato juice.

The other is a flamboyant person, a zamindar by trade and taste from Darbhanga, and Managing Director of Parliament from its very inception.

Sinha enjoys life in full measure. He likes silk, Alsatians and French perfumes and all that go with them.

Unlike Bhupesh, he is a family man, but too long has he been enjoying freedom from the family inasmuch as that he has always preferred to keep them in the far away Bihar village.

He worships at the pantheon of *trimurtis*: Satya Narayana, Birla and astromanac. By the grace of the last *murti* he even predicted (he boasted before many of his Cabinet colleagues) Jawaharlal Nehru's death.

As for Birla, he never calls him by name just as no orthodox Hindu wife calls her husband by name. It is always Ghanashyamdas-ji or the like.

I remember in the first Parliament a fierce clash between Bhupesh and Satya Narayan Sinha on the score of the Birlas.

The one ambition of the Birla family since the dawn of independence has been to start a steel mill. The Cabinet rejected their proposal as, by that time, policy was laid down not to have any more steel projects in the private sector.

Before turning down the proposal of the Birlas there was a furious debate in the Cabinet. About this Satya Narayan Sinha wrote a letter to one of the Birlas then in the United States.

This meant leaking out official secrets. Bhupesh scooped

the letter and produced it in the Rajya Sabha. It was all adutter. Satya Narayan Sinha was looking sheepish. Nehru was in a rage.

Sinha was not a Cabinet member then, he was only a Minister of State. This factor added to the fury of the attacks. Ultimately he apologised. Recently it was he who accompanied Nanda to Calcutta to make up with the Birlas. There he pompously declared to the delight of Ghanashyamdas-ji that there was always a limit to talking socialism.

He prefers a night life in Paris or Monaco—and socialism be damned. Exchange crisis, yes, but he got plenty from friend TTK to blow up in the night clubs of Paris.

And left to himself, he would start a chain of clubs at home, fill them with *Wasikadarans* from Lucknow and earn dollars for TTK.

* * * * *
The other week I was listening to All India Radio's "In Focus Tonight." It was an indecent, abusive and highly impertinent commentary on the postponement of the Algiers conference.

Here is a typical passage: "Chou and Sukarno, later joined by Ayub, made an attempt to bludgeon the Arab world into toeing the Peking line on Algiers."

"For one suspects that while President Nasser could not shoo off his guests... and so on it went.

Telling Nasser to shoo off his guests! Is it the language of civilised India?

But then the commentator was a chap called Vishnu Dutt. A newsman, he has been alternating between one Marwari proprietor to the other.

He is the same guy who, while editing the Delhi edition of Goenka's EXPRESS, printed on the front page in 1962 an alarming letter from the widow of a soldier on the Nefa front. It called for the blood of Nehru and Menon for allegedly sending troops to Nefa ill-clad, ill-shod and ill-equipped.

Subsequently the police searched for the widow in Meerut from where the letter was received. There was none.

But then only such Vishnus can get into AIR!

—INSIDER

Though the PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY has threatened that the limits of the struggle between the CPI and the Marxist CP would be the limits set by criminal law, it is encouraging to find that the debate between the NEW AGE and the PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY is helping the debate between the two parties from what it had been upto now.

SINCE the PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY sets no "limits to a permissible struggle stemming from a split", the people have to put up with distortions, invectives, and even slanders on a scale that would depend upon whether it chooses to push the struggle to civil limits or the limits set by criminal law.

In my opinion such methods can only harm both the parties and the cause of the democratic movement.

But it must be recognised that in the midst of all the distortions and invectives the two journals are helping in a certain measure to focus attention on the nature of differences between the two parties and that would be a gain to the people who often get befuddled over it.

Let us take, one of the important questions that has been raised by the two journals.

The PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY states that the Programme of the "Revisionists" stand for a National Democratic State in which the national bourgeoisie will also be in the leadership.

It goes on to say that since the Indian National Congress is the party of the national bourgeoisie, it follows that "the Revisionists dream of effecting fundamental changes under the leadership of a section of the Congress, representing the national bourgeoisie."

Now the programme of the "Marxists" states: "Even while keeping before the people the task of dislodging the present ruling classes and establishing a new democratic state and government based on an alliance of the work-

ing-class and peasantry, the party will utilise all the opportunities that present themselves of bringing into existence governments pledged to carry out a modest programme of giving immediate relief to the people."

They add further on that the party will utilise "all opportunities for forming such governments of a transitional character which give immediate relief to the people and thus strengthen the mass movement." (Programme of Marxists, Sec. 112).

Now, these transitional governments which give immediate relief to the people are certainly not to be led by the working-class. Then who would lead them? Obviously the bourgeoisie. And the "Marxists" would utilise all the opportunities for bringing such government into existence. That is, the interim slogan of the Marxists is to join governments led by the bourgeoisie for giving immediate relief to the people.

Perhaps the "Marxists" will turn round and say: "But such governments are of a transitional character. We do not dream of effecting fundamental changes through such governments like the Revisionists."

If one were to engage in struggle with the "Marxists" by "methods stemming from split", one could say that behind all the revolutionary verbiage about leadership of the working-class and people's democracy, lurks the wistful desire of the "Marxists" to join a coalition government within the fundamental framework of the economic and political policies of the present government.

Such a conclusion would naturally hurt the "Marxists".

And that is exactly the trouble with utilising "methods stemming from split".

How is one to explain the efforts of the "Marxists" to form transitional governments that can only give some immediate relief to the people but cannot solve the political and economic problems of the nation in any fundamental manner? They don't wish to become hangers-on of the bourgeoisie in any ignoble coalition!

If the "Marxists" seriously ponder over this problem they would realise that if any transitional government is to be brought into being even before the leadership of the working-class is fully established in the state, and if such a government is not to be an ignoble coalition of "Marxists" as hangers-on of the bourgeoisie within the framework of the policies of the present ruling class, then such a government has to arise on the crest of a nationwide mass struggle that will unite the working-class, forge worker-peasant alliance building unity with the revolutionary middle classes along with the patriotic sections of the national bourgeoisie—a struggle that will bring about a powerful combination that can defeat the reactionary forces which refuse to eliminate the grip of foreign monopoly, which opposes break-up of Indian monopoly and other democratic measures.

It is only in the context of such a nationwide struggle and such a combination of class forces that a transitional government can have any revolutionary significance. But would not such a transitional government take on the character of a national democracy as visualised by the "Revisionists"?

If that is not the character of their transitional government, then the "Marxists" should explain how it is not a plea for joining an ignoble coalition as hangers-on of the present ruling classes.

—JAGANNATH SARKAR

HELSINKI PEACE CONGRESS

*FROM FRONT PAGE

of the Congress for Peace, National Independence and General Disarmament.

In connection with the request by a number of delegations to address the plenary session of the congress, the presidium decided to hold an additional session on July 12.

The plenary session of July 11 was addressed by Adda Bengettat (Algeria), A. Rodriguez (Dominican Republic), Doctor A. Loth (Australia), K. D. Malaviya (India), J. B. Marks (South Africa), Jacques Maudol (France).

Malaviya reported on disarmament problems, Marks on apartheid and Maudol on reform of the United Nations.

Malaviya devoted his speech to partial disarmament measures and other steps to relax international tension, and also to the contribution made by the nonaligned nations to the struggle for peace and national independence.

The policy of nonaligned countries, Malaviya said, envisages firm opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and solidarity with the struggle of the peoples who are still under colonial oppression. This policy proceeds from the need of giving all-out support to peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, and of recognising the primary importance of disarmament.

Stressing the importance of the

unity of the nonaligned countries with the socialist states, the Indian representative said that this unity, given the support of the progressive people of all the world, will tilt the balance in favour of the forces of peace and freedom, against the forces of war.

We regard as the primary duty of the nonaligned countries to use all their influence to support the struggle of the Vietnamese people against American aggression, he continued.

We demand an end to the air-raids on the population of the DRV. The United States must immediately withdraw its armed forces so that the people of Vietnam could decide their destiny without foreign interference.

We condemn the shameless arguments of the American imperialists, who claim that they are committing aggression and brutal crimes in Vietnam in order to "save the world from communism."

We are convinced, the Indian representative went on to say, that the Congress will draw up concrete measures to launch popular actions on a worldwide scale against American aggression. We hope the Congress will come out unequivocally against the retention of war bases and foreign troops in the territories of other countries.

In this connection he stressed particularly the demands of the people and government of Cuba

for the liquidation of the American Guantanamo war base and condemned the plans of the imperialist states to set up war bases in the Indian Ocean. We, Malaviya continued, side wholeheartedly with the peoples of Cyprus and Japan, who demand the liquidation of war bases on their territories.

The people of India, Malaviya went on to stress, are fully resolved to use nuclear power only for peaceful purposes. From this lofty rostrum we declare that India will never produce or acquire nuclear weapons.

From July 12 the work of the congress is being conducted in various committees which have been set up by the congress.

The committees began their work in a business-like atmosphere. The leitmotif of most speeches was the passionate appeal for unity and cohesion of all forces against aggression and war.

In sharp contrast to this atmosphere of unanimity were the statements in several committees by Albanian delegates who made slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union. In protest against the unworthy methods of the Albanian delegate, Soviet, Indian and several other delegations in the first committee left the hall while he was making his statement.

The work in committees is continuing.

'Marxists' Help To Evict Kakdwip Hero

CALCUTTA: Gajen Mali, the hero of the Kakdwip kisan struggle of 1949-50 is a legendary name among the West Bengal peasants, particularly among the peasants of Sunderbans.

HE was released two years back after a long-term in prison. His exploits inspired some of the younger authors and poets to write on him.

Gajen Mali is a share-cropper. He works on the land of Bhagyrath Samanta and Behari Samanta, jotedars. They asked Gajen Mali to vacate the land this year which he declined.

Then jotedars' men came on July 1 and tried to trample on seedlings. They beat up Gajen Mali severely who was alone at the time. But as the news spread more than two hundred people came running and chased away the jotedars' men.

But what is surprising is the fact that some of the members and supporters of the Marxist

Communist Party have played into the hands of the jotedars in their drive against Gajen Mali.

Rajani Guria, an employee of these jotedars, was once a member of the Communist Party of India and now an active supporter of the Marxist Communists.

It was he who asked Gajen Mali to vacate the land. And he was among some other members and sympathisers of the Marxist Communist Party who came along with the jotedars' lathials when they trampled on the seedlings planted by Gajen Mali. This has naturally created a revulsion among many of the Marxist Communists and they are feeling the necessity of uniting to fight back the jotedars offensive, and not helping them.