

INDIA GOVT.'S SHAMEFUL STAND ON SOUTH VIETNAM SITUATION

1/B/E 24

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INTERFERENCE WITH PEOPLE'S SACRED RIGHT TO OPPOSE U.S. COLONIALISM AND AGGRESSION

★ By Our Special Correspondent

India has been placed in a very shameful position by her delegate on the International Commission for Supervision and Control in Vietnam signing jointly with the Canadian the recent special report on the situation in the Southern part of that country. This report grossly and intolerably distorts the facts of the Vietnam situation.

BY its whole content, its arrangement, its order of paragraph and its size, it deliberately puts forward untruths, and deliberately turns white into black with the purpose of justifying and covering up the U.S. Government's policy of armed intervention. A strange position for India to adopt at this stage in any part of the world.

At the same time it impudently levels against the Democratic Republic of

Vietnam slanderous charges of "aggression and subversion" in South Vietnam. To lend credence to these distortions of the truth, it resorts to a curious argumentation.

As regards the charges levelled by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam about the U.S. acts of military intervention in South Vietnam which stare everybody in the face, the Indian and Canadian delegates have stated that they are not in a position to make a precise

assessment as the Commission's teams have not been able to carry out effective control and inspection!

With regard to the vile fabrications of the South Vietnam administration about so-called "aggressive and subversive activities" by the North in South Vietnam, they have, however, affirmed that there is sufficient evidence to show beyond doubt that the People's Army of Vietnam has violated the provisions as alleged by the South Vietnam

administration.

What irony! At the very moment when the US ruling circles are making open and formal statements on the US policy of armed intervention in South Vietnam, and when the press in the US as well as in other countries is clearly giving the names of the US war chiefs, the strength of US combat troops and the quantities of US arms of all types recently brought as reinforcements to South

Vietnam, the special report speaks of the impossibility of making a precise assessment of these facts because the Commission's teams have been unable to carry out their activities!

Ung van Khlem, Foreign Minister of the DVR in a letter to British & Soviet co-chairmen of Geneva conference of 1954 written on this June 22 asks:

How and on what grounds do the Indian and Canadian delegates, after daring to express inability to make a precise assessment of glaring facts, assert that there is sufficient evidence to conclude that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam has indulged in "aggressive and subversive activities" in South Vietnam?

He characterises the conclusions formulated by the Indian and Canadian delegates regarding the Democratic Republic of Vietnam as "utterly invalid".

He says:

Since the special report is so seriously erroneous, the Polish delegate was fully justified in firmly opposing it.

Stating the DRV's views on the situation in S. Vietnam the letter says:

The deep root as well as the direct cause of the present dangerous situation in South Vietnam lies in the policy of systematic intervention which the US imperialists have been pursuing for so many years in the Southern part of our country. This policy has brought into being Ngo Dinh Diem's fascist dictatorial regime, a traitorous regime which relies entirely on US power for existence.

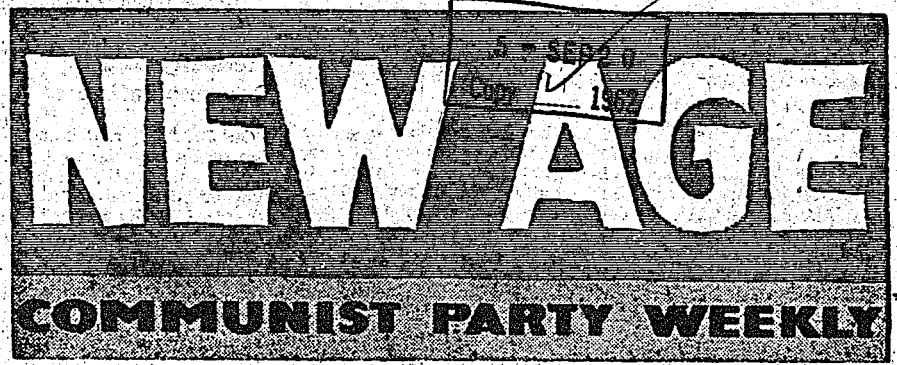
Recently, the US Government has taken a further step, extremely serious, in openly embarking on armed intervention in South Vietnam. It has dispatched many US combat units to South Vietnam, has set up a US military command in Saigon to direct Ngo Dinh Diem's troops, with US officers and men among them, to wage an undeclared war against the people of South Vietnam.

Over the past years, facts have clearly shown that the US Government and the Ngo Dinh Diem administration have violated the Geneva Agreements as a whole as well as in their fundamental provisions, have infringed upon the independence, sovereignty, unity

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U. S., INDIA'S ENEMY NO. 1

Editorial

PRIME MINISTER Nehru gave expression to the feelings of the whole Indian people when he

expressed his sorrow and indignation at the manner in which the spokesmen of the United States and British Governments behaved in the Security Council on Kashmir.

They instigated Ireland to move a resolution calculated to further intensify the already strained relations between India and Pakistan. The resolution recalled certain earlier decisions of the United Nations which have become outmoded for the reason that the context in which those decisions were made no more exists.

Such a resolution was moved, not because the authors of the resolution are anxious to have the dispute between India and Pakistan settled through the agency of United Nations. If they had really been anxious to do this, they would have seen to it that the pre-requisites necessary for a solution of the problem laid down in the earlier resolutions of the United Nations were created. They would have asked their friend and ally, Pakistan, to carry out the directions of the United Nations with regard to those conditions which had to be fulfilled before a plebiscite was to be held on Kashmir.

Having failed to do this and thus prevented the solution of the problem on the lines of the earlier resolutions of the U.N., the Western powers are now harping on those resolutions when they have become outmoded, precisely because they want the issue to be kept pending and prevent a peaceful settlement through bilateral negotiations.

India has made it repeatedly clear that she wants the Kashmir problem, as every other problem and dispute between our country and other countries, to be solved through friendly negotiations. Our Prime Minister has called for bilateral talks between the representatives of the two countries with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Pakistan too took the line of peaceful negotiations and settlement in regard to several other questions, like the river waters, boundaries etc. The joint efforts of the two Governments led to a solution of these problems to the satisfaction of the people of both countries.

The same would have happened on the question of Kashmir too, if only the western powers had kept their hands off Kashmir. That, however, would have proved

inconvenient to them: for, if good-neighbourly relations were established between the two countries, the western powers would not have had an opportunity to draw Pakistan into their net of military pacts; she would, on the other hand, have adopted the same policy of non-alignment and anti-colonialism as has been adopted by India and several other Asian countries.

Western imperialists realise that the participation of Pakistan in the military pacts headed by the United States would not last long. For, the common people of Pakistan are as averse to participation in such pacts and alliances as the people of other Asian countries whose Governments are, following the policy of non-alignment. They are, therefore, sure to exert their influence on their Government and see that the policy of alliance with imperialism is given up. The only way in which this can be prevented at least for some time is to keep the Kashmir problem before them and to give them the assurance that the alliance with the West will help them to wrest Kashmir from India.

It is gratifying to note that a large number of Governments following the policy of non-alignment have realised that the game being played by the United States and its allies is dangerous. The stand taken by the UAR and Ghana who refused to vote for the Irish resolution supported by the Western powers is a sure indication that they do not want the Kashmir issue to be used as an issue of cold-war, but to have it settled through friendly and peaceful negotiations between the two powers concerned.

The negative vote cast by the Soviet Union has defeated the game of the United States. The defeat, however, is only procedural. It should be expected that the United States and her friends would continue to pursue the same policy and try to keep the Kashmir issue on the agenda of the United Nations as the Damocles' sword permanently hanging over India's head.

This can be defeated only if the whole people rally behind our Government, the Afro-Asian powers who refused to play the imperialist game and the socialist powers who gave their solid support to India in this matter. The Indian people have to make it categorically clear that they would give no quarter to the imperialists and their agents who want to prevent India and Pakistan from developing good-neighbourly relations.

Against Growing Tax Burden

A statewide mass campaign against steadily rising prices of essential commodities, mounting burden of taxation, enhancement of railway freights and fares, etc., was launched in West Bengal on June 16, in response to the call of the National Council of the Communist Party and the joint appeal issued by eight Left parties of this State.

CENTRAL rally was held in Calcutta on June 18 under the joint auspices of these left parties (reported in New Age on June 24). Meetings and demonstrations are also being held in different districts. In some areas, mass deputations to local Government officials are being organised.

A short report of the progress of the mass campaign is given below:

MIDNAPORE DISTRICT

The peasants of different unions in Narayanpur Police Station took out demonstrations against the enhancement of railway fares, and imposition of new taxes on June 16. They assembled at the rural market-place of Belda and then went in a mass deputation to the BDO (Block Development Officer) demanding withdrawal of the new taxes, effective steps to bring down the prices of essential commodities, etc. Later on, a mass meeting was held.

On the same day, a public meeting was held in the big railway centre of Kharapur. Addressing the gathering Samar Mukherjee, member of the Secretariat of the State Council of the CPI, strongly criticised

the anti-people tax policy of the Government and appealed to the people to build up a united and powerful movement to reverse this policy.

The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the increase in railway fares and taxes and against the Government's failure to bring down the prices.

The streets of Midnapore town, headquarters of the district, resounded with the slogans "Withdraw new taxes", "Cancel increased railway fares", etc., when the people of four police stations (Midnapore Sadar, Kharapur, Saboni and Jhargram) came out in demonstrations to present a memorandum to the District Magistrate, demanding, besides the above things, opening of cheap ration shops, employment opportunities for the rural unemployed, gratuitous relief for the distressed, loans for needy middle peasants.

The additional District Magistrate told a deputation of the demonstrators that steps were being taken to give gratuitous relief and loans on a bigger scale and to open more test relief centres. He also promised to forward other demands contained in the memorandum to the Government for its consideration.

Later, a public meeting was held.

Meeting And Demonstration

On June 17, a demonstration and a meeting were held in Danton. On the same day, another demonstration was organised in Keshpur, headquarters of the police station. Several women also participated in the demonstration.

A demonstration of agricultural labourers and poor peasants of different unions in Garbeta police station was held on June 16. Small businessmen, intermediaries on land and leaders of the local Democratic League and the Communist Party also took part in the demonstration. The demonstrators went in a mass deputation to the circle officer to present a memorandum. He promised to do what he was empowered to do.

HOWRAH DISTRICT

A mass meeting of the workers of four jute mills was held at Ghusuri to protest against the rise in prices and mounting taxation.

On June 17, mass propaganda campaign against high prices, taxes, etc., was organised by the Communist Party in Howrah city and in the surrounding working class areas like Lilloah and Patuapara, Shailmar, Burn Co. etc., through gate and street-corner meetings and mike

propaganda. Over 6,000 people attended these meetings. Another meeting was held at Jharpada, a rural centre. A resolution was adopted at this mass meeting.

A public meeting was also held on the same day at Andul-Mouri. About 2,000 people participated in the meeting.

BURDWAN DISTRICT

A series of public meetings against high prices and taxes were held in different rural areas around Rangpur town and also in some mahallas of the town itself during the week preceding June 16. A mass meeting was held in the town on that day. It was presided over by Lakshman Bagdi, local Communist MLA.

A big meeting of steel and other workers was held at Kulti on June 16 under the auspices of the United Iron and Steel Workers' Union. The main speaker was Ketanaraj Mishra, well-known working class and Communist leader of the area.

The resolution passed at the meeting protested against high prices and taxes and demanded, among other things, enhancement of the D.A. and interim increase in basic pay by Rs. 25 per head, pending the decision of the Wage Board.

HOOGHLY DISTRICT

A public meeting under the joint auspices of the left parties was held at Konnagar on June 17. The meeting adopted a resolution, making a

number of demands and appealing upon all sections of people to build a powerful movement to reverse the anti-people policies of the Government.

Between June 12 and 16, a number of gate, street-corner and public meetings were held at factory gates, working class bustees and urban mahallas in Rishra-Serampur area. A protest convention was then held at Serampur Town Hall on June 17. The representatives of workers' unions in India Jute Mills, Rampura Cotton Mills, Bangshewari Cotton Mills, Hindustan Glass Co., Sree Engineering Co., Kelmor Bags Co., Laksmnarain Cotton Mills, J. K. Steel and Alkali Chemicals, situated in Rishra-Serampur area; and other trade union leaders participated in the convention.

Convention Held

Apart from adopting a resolution against high prices and taxes, the convention decided to collect signatures on a mass petition on these issues to be sent to the President of India and to carry on mass campaign in every factory and neighbouring centre culminating in a central rally on July 1 next.

OTHER DISTRICTS

A demonstration was held at Dum Dum (24 Parganas district) on June 16 under the auspices of the local Communist Party.

A meeting was organised on June 10, under the joint auspices of the Communist Party, RSP, F.B. and the Socialist Unity Centre at Murara (Birbhum district). A public meeting was held at Jalpaiguri (Jalpaiguri district) on June 17. The meeting adopted a resolution.

A meeting was held at Kastadanga village (Nadia district) on June 17. Pramadha Ghose, Communist MLA, presided over a mass-meeting in Bellatora village (Bankura district) on June 19. It was held to protest against the tax policy of the Government and to demand effective measures in regard to the food and unemployment problems and, the local problems relating to forest lands and products.

A meeting held at Siliguri (Darjeeling district) on June 16, appealed to all sections of people to build a united movement against high prices, taxes, etc.

On June 16, 17 and 18, meetings and demonstrations were held in different rural and urban areas of West Dinajpur district also.

In a statement on June 19, Hrishri Banerjee, General Secretary of the Cotton Textile Workers' Federation, pointed out that the power-loom industry was facing a serious crisis as a result of the new imposition of taxes on the industry in the current year's Union Budget. Retrenchment of workers on a large scale had already started.

He called upon the workers, especially the cotton textile workers, to carry on a united movement against the new taxes.

★ from Jnan Bikash Moitra

COUNTER-PART FUNDS AT U.S. EMBASSY'S DISPOSAL

Suppose the Soviet, not to speak of the Chinese, Government were to put at the disposal of their Embassy in New Delhi several crores of rupees to be disposed of by the Ambassador at his discretion.

Suppose that a part of the amount were utilised for financing the election campaign of some of the opposition parties.

Suppose, again, that the major part of it were utilised for carrying on activities which are normally considered espionage if the agents of a foreign Government carry them on inside another country.

Is there any doubt that Morarji Desai and his colleagues of the Government of India would raise serious objection and take adequate steps to see that such activities of the foreign Government concerned are put a stop to?

Is there any doubt that parties like the PSP, Jan Sangh etc. would have raised a howl against it and accuse the Government of being weak-kneed and surrendering to the pressure and dictates of a foreign Government?

As a matter of fact, are not the Government of India and the leaders of the above-mentioned opposition parties showing the utmost vigilance against the activities of the Chinese and other Governments of the socialist countries?

It was only the other day that the spokesman of the Government told Parliament that full investigation had been made into the activities of the Bank of China. The object of the investigation was to find out whether behind the cover of this business institution, subversive activities were being carried on. The result of the investigation was that the Bank was only carrying on normal business activities.

Anti-Communist Slanders

Ever since the Publishing Houses functioning in the socialist countries established relations with the Indian book market, and Indian Publishers and booksellers began to stock and sell literature from the foreign countries, a slander had been spread that this entire trading activity of the publishers and booksellers of the socialist countries was being organised with a view to finance the Communist Party of India.

Not only was no shred of evidence adduced to prove this charge, but it has been proved beyond dispute that the publishers and booksellers of the socialist countries were doing neither more nor less than their counterparts in the capitalist countries do.

All other types of trading and cultural relations established between official or non-official organisations in the socialist countries and similar organisations or individuals in India have been looked upon with suspicion by the leaders of the Government as well as such opposition parties as do not see eye to eye with the Communist Party of India or with the Governments of the socialist countries.

Nor could they be blamed for this if it were motivated purely and solely by the anxiety to prevent any undesirable activity being indulged in by foreign countries on our soil. For, it is both the right and the duty of the Government as well as of all patriotic citizens of any country, to prevent the agents of a foreign power from interfering in the internal affairs of the country in question as well as to unearth the activities of those who indulge in espionage.

will reach the figure of Rs. 140 crores.

The question was asked by members of Parliament as to whether the Government is watching how this amount is being utilised by the American Embassy. The anxiety on this account is understandable. After all, the amount put at the disposal of the United States Embassy is much more than the annual Budgets of many of our State Governments.

Here is, therefore, a foreign institution which is financial-

Refuses To Move His Little Finger



We, Communists, would have no hesitation in rendering our full support to the Government in its vigilance against the activities of the agents of a foreign power, regardless of whether the foreign power concerned happens to be capitalist or socialist. As a matter of fact, we would

Standing Threat To India's Freedom

—E.M.S. Namboodiripad

ly even more powerful than several State Governments—an institution which is neither cultural, nor industrial, nor trading but political in character. Members of Parliament, therefore, naturally expected that the Government will keep an eye on the concrete manner in which the amount is utilised, lest it should be found later that the amount is being utilised for subversive activities.

Surprisingly enough, Morarji Desai pleaded helplessness. The amount rightly belongs to the Embassy, he claimed, and it is not our business to look into the way in which they utilise it. He thus fully justified both the United States Government's action in putting this huge amount at the disposal of their Embassy here, as well as the Embassy's own action in utilising that amount in whatever way it thought fit.

We may point out to Morarji Desai that the ownership of the money is not in question. That undoubtedly belongs to the United States. No member of Parliament demanded that it should be confiscated by the Government of India. What was and still is in question is the right of a foreign embassy to spend huge amounts in our country without the knowledge of our Government.

140 Crores Involved

This, however, is only that part of the counterpart fund which has already accrued to the credit of the Embassy. By the time the whole transaction is over, the amount

were done by the Soviet or Chinese embassy.

One would like to know whether Desai would consider it to be a legitimate expenditure if part of these funds were to be utilised to finance the election campaign of the Swatantra Party, or the propaganda activities of the Forum of Free Enterprise. It would be admitted by all that the ideological stand taken by these organisations is in keeping with the philosophy of the so-called "free world" and the "American way of life", and against the economic and political policies of the Government of India.

Again, would it have been proper if part of these counterpart funds were to be utilised to finance the election campaign of J. B. Kripalani in North Bombay against Krishna Menon? It is known throughout the world that the American administration has a feeling of hostility for Krishna Menon. The press, the Senators and Congressmen of the United States have not concealed their desire that Krishna Menon and those who think like him should be defeated.

The Kripalani campaign

had large numbers of sympathisers among the responsible statesmen and administrators of the United States. Would it be legitimate for the United States Embassy in India to utilise the funds to finance the activities of the Plebiscite Front or other organisations or individuals sympathetic to the cause for which the Front stands in Kashmir? After all, United States administration has made it clear through its activities in the United Nations and outside during the last 14 years that their sympathies lie with Pakistan and its supporters in Kashmir. This has been further repeated in the recent debate in the United Nations Security Council. The Prime Minister has publicly stated how this "hurt us, infuriated us, and angered us."

Government are themselves as concerned about the necessity of preventing any illegitimate use being made of these funds.

Members of Parliament and the general public would not have been so concerned and worried if they had been assured by the Minister that the Government are vigilant about this as much as about preventing any possibility of subversive activities being undertaken by the Bank of China. Such an assurance was expected to come from the Finance Minister.

Abdicating Responsibility

Unfortunately, however, not only did he fail to give such an assurance but he went to the extent of abdicating the power and responsibility of his Government to see that foreign embassies in our country adhered to principles of normal conduct.

Instead of seeing that they do not interfere in our internal affairs, he would have our people become conciliated to a state of affairs in which they can do as they like in our country.

One hopes that patriotic public opinion would prevail on the Government, in whose name Morarji Desai took this stand, to reverse the position and to start discharging the legitimate functions of the sovereign Government of the country.

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U.S. Record Of Subversion

Any number of such issues may be seen where United States administration has taken a stand hostile to that of our Government. Is it not necessary for our people to be assured that this attitude of opposition and hostility shown by the Government of the United States would not influence the way in which the counterpart funds lying with the United States Embassy would be utilised? How can they be assured in this respect unless our Government watches how these funds are utilised?

LONDON LETTER

PAKISTANI RESIDENTS CALL FOR RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY

LONDON, June 22

THE Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan, which was formed several months ago with the support of the overwhelming number of Pakistani nationals abroad, in London, has given its whole-hearted support to the 7-point minimum demands of the 60 members of the National Assembly in East Pakistan:

The Committee, which has done useful work in this country to rouse democratic opinion against Ayub's fraudulent democracy, has appealed to the Pakistanis in general and other members of the National Assembly to build up a genuine united front in the country.

Such a united front, on the basis of this 7-point charter, could lead to the emergence of a strong movement throughout Pakistan against the dictatorial and undemocratic policies of the Army-led Government.

The 7-point charter of the 60 members of the National Assembly in East Pakistan consists of the following points:

- immediate release of all political prisoners and no detention without trial;
- restoration of fundamental rights enforceable in the law courts;
- political and economic equality between the two parts of Pakistan;
- money bills and the budget to be voted in the Assembly;
- measures to make East Pakistan self-sufficient in defence against aggression;
- restoration of political parties without delay;

S. AFRICA'S SABOTAGE BILL

THAT the South African minority government, led by Dr. Verwoerd, is living in a state of lunatic terror can surprise no one with any knowledge of the basic and harsh reality of the political and economic situation in that country.

Its thoroughly reactionary policies and administrative measures are leading the country to a great upheaval and violent blood bath. Having now realised the sweep and the strength of the power of the united people of

- right to strike according to the ILO Convention, and
- no member to accept ministerial office without the prior approval of East Pakistan members of the Assembly.

These demands, according to the Committee, deserve the full support of the democratic forces everywhere as they reflect the fundamental needs of the time and also because they hold out a promise for a genuinely democratic future for Pakistan as a whole.

Africans, Indians and white progressives in the country, the Verwoerd regime is in desperate fear of losing its massive privileges and state power and has now started acting desperately.

The General Law Amendment Bill otherwise known as the Sabotage Bill, is an illuminating case in point.

Under this infamous Bill, every normal and ordinary activity against the government and its policies can be interpreted as an act of sabotage, carrying a minimum penalty of five years' imprisonment and a maximum of death penalty.

from Omeo Goptu

PAKISTANI RESIDENTS CALL FOR RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY

By the sweeping provisions of the Bill, which have been severely condemned, among others by Anglican, Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches and almost all the political parties in the country, any effective opposition to the government becomes a treason.

The exiled leaders of the African National Congress have rightly described the Bill as the death warrant of liberty and democracy in South Africa already long imprisoned in the shackles of vicious laws.

As if the existing regulations are not enough (which make strikes by Africans illegal and punishable with 3 years' imprisonment or £500 fine), the terms of the new Bill now make the participation in strikes an invitation to a death sentence.

Completest Gag

It has been possible, until now, for a banned newspaper to appear in a different form. Under the new Bill, every newspaper must deposit with the government the fantastic sum of £10,000. This amount

★ SEE PAGE FIFTEEN

NEVELI PROJECT—Achievement Of Indo-Soviet Co-operation

A few days ago a postman brought me a telegram: "On May 20, thanks to the efforts of Soviet and Indian specialists, the first turbogenerator was set in motion in Neveli. The electric current of the Neveli power station has joined the system of the Madras power circle."

THE telegram was signed by the head of the Soviet Specialists' Team A. Diatyan. Thus, the heart of Neveli, the greatest industrial centre of India, has started beating. I was so sorry I was not at that moment on the spot among the new friends of mine—Indian and Soviet specialists. I was so sorry I could not shake their hands, congratulate them on their success, share their joy, the great joy of toilers. At that moment I could not help thinking of the days I had spent in Neveli and the people I had met there.

A person who has travelled hundreds of kilometres to reach Neveli is greatly impressed by this construction-site. After the endless vil-

ages, palm groves and rice fields stretching on both sides of the road, you are greatly impressed by this majestic and unforgettable sight—a sight associated with the image of new India. In front of you see a huge hill, created by people's hands. It is made up of rock that overlies a layer of lignite.

To the right on the reddish brown plain stand the beautiful blocks of the power station. Still further you may see the construction-sites of an artificial fertilizers mill, of a coal carbonizing plant and the plain shops of the Kaolin-enterprise.

Later when I had a talk with Mr. Mani, the chief of Neveli Lignite Corporation, I was told that Neveli perfectly illustrates the fruitfulness of peaceful co-existence of countries with different social systems.

One cannot but agree with this: specialists from different countries, such as the USSR, the USA, Great Britain, the FRG, Italy and France, have participated in the construction of the Neveli centre. India has succeeded in creating the Neveli centre in such a comparatively short period also because it has skillfully used both the knowledge and resources of quite a few countries.

As far as I was concerned, I was specially pleased to find that my country plays a very important part in the creation of the Neveli centre. It was the Soviet Union which took upon itself the most difficult and responsible task, namely that of constructing the power station.

It is the power station that is of primary importance; it is its current that will set the Neveli enterprise in motion. This current will make it possible for the fields of South India to get thousands of tons of fertilizers and water, which come from the great depths of wells and rivers.

The Neveli power station will ease the power shortage of southern regions of the country. The Neveli current will enable thousands of very small and primitive shops to become well equipped with most modern technique and, besides, many new factories and plants will be built.

The Neveli current will provide thousands of people—jobless at present—with work. The power station is not only the most important part of the construction, but it is also the most difficult one. The main thing is that up till now the Neveli lignites have not been used as a kind of electric fuel.

Before beginning the construction of the power station, a number of institutes and plants had to solve a number of very complicated technical problems. As to its power capacity (400,000 kwts), the Neveli power station is to be the most powerful thermoelectric power station in India.

Soviet engineers and technicians saw to it that the Neveli power station should be a most modern and economical enterprise. Automation will be widely used. To reduce the cost of construction, Soviet engineers suggested the use of ferroconcrete details instead of expensive metallic ones. In view of this aim, boilers have been installed in the open. Many new technical devices have been applied.

The fact that the Soviet project has been approved and adopted by Indian organizations and the fact that the power station has given its current speaks of the successful solution of this complicated task by Soviet specialists.

I was pleased to hear from our Indian friends words of high appreciation expressed for the assistance we rendered them during the construction of the power station. As all know, India was granted credit by the USSR for the construction of the power station. While many foreign creditors get 5 to 6 per cent interest from the debtors, India pays the USSR only 2.5 per cent yearly. The payment is not made in foreign currency, reserves of which are limited in the country, but in rupees.

Indian engineers and technicians whom I happened to talk to, highly appreciated the Soviet Union's economic help. They cited examples of the assistance rendered by Western firms which do not want to share their production secrets and try to show

the Indian specialists nothing but the operation of already built enterprises. In connection with the construction of the power station more than a score of Indian specialists visited the Soviet Union and, alongside the Soviet specialists, took part in elaborating the project and visited Soviet power station sites.

In other words, they were taught not only to operate the Neveli power station but also to design and build similar power stations in future.

I happened to have heard and read a lot about abnormal relations which take place between representatives of foreign firms on the one hand, and the Indian personnel on the other, about the arrogant treatment of Indian citizens. In Neveli relations between people, the friendship of Soviet specialists and Indian personnel, impress one so greatly.

In the evening, when it is not so suffocatingly hot, in the Soviet specialists' club which simultaneously serves as a canteen, one can see Indian engineers and technicians, who are talking to their Soviet friends, playing dominoes or seeing a new film. Soviet and Indian specialists' children see the new year come together. Indian people often receive Soviet specialists at home.

Indian and Soviet people are pleased with each other. "Wonderful, gifted and cordial people", our people are used to say of Indians. "Splendid, open-hearted and candid people", Indian friends would describe Soviet engineers, technicians and workers.

At present when joy fills the heart of my Soviet and Indian friends in connection with the inauguration of the first unit of the Neveli power station, I wish them new success for the benefit of India, for the benefit of our friendship—the friendship between the peoples of India and those of the Soviet Union.

completed and facilities for post-graduate studies and research work would be further extended and improved.

I have no quarrel with this proposition. I myself supported the idea of the three-year degree course, but the fact remains that even today such important universities as the University of Bombay and so many universities of Uttar Pradesh have not accepted the three-year degree course. It is also a fact that in a place like Calcutta I hear grumblings to the effect that the three-year degree course is not perhaps producing the kind of results which were anticipated.

It may be an apprehension which is completely unfounded, but there is already a kind of feeling in the air that the three-year degree course perhaps was an experimentation on which we launched without carefully considering the pros and cons and this happened because the entire structure of education right from the bottom to the highest rung of the ladder in our country has not yet been organised properly and the result is that whatever system you introduce at a

work will be there wherever facilities are available—but there is at the same time a general complaint, which is voiced in this House as well as outside in the country, that there is deterioration of standards.

That is why the correctives which would ensure that deterioration does not take place have got to be applied very carefully. That is why, for instance, the problem of student indiscipline, which the University Grants Commission has tried to tackle to a certain extent, should be dealt with a great deal more seriously than has been done so far.

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We cannot merely pooh-pooh the students and tell the world that they are a lot of undesirables. Because, after all, they are our own children and if they do something wrong, it only reflects a malaise, a malady in the body politic. It is no good merely condemning the students for these things.

This report refers to the tasks undertaken by the Commission for developing scientific education and all that. I was looking at the Report of the Third Plan and I was a little disturbed to see that the percentage of science students to the total enrolment has actually decreased from 1950-51.

I am quoting from page 576 of the Report of the Third Plan where it is noted that the percentage of science students to the total enrolment of Indian universities in 1950-51 was 38.1 per cent, in 1955-56 it was 33 per cent, in 1960-61 it was expected to be 35.3 per cent and in 1965-66 it is expected to go up to 42.5 per cent. I know that perhaps it is difficult to provide sufficient facilities for scientific training and all that, and therefore the number of science students cannot catch up with the number of students for humanities.

Need To Be Science-Minded Even so, perhaps, a more serious effort is needed so that we become more science-minded. After all, unless we have that kind of attitude in the country, we cannot go ahead in this very troubled world of today.

In regard to scientific affairs, the Haldane affair will not be easily forgotten. This House and the country will not easily forget it and perhaps it will come up in one way or another in this House over and over again. But, it only showed how something is very rotten in this country as far as scientific research is concerned.

Prof. Haldane has had occasions to say about the British Ministry of Science that that Ministry was behaving in the spirit of the desk's dead wood, and inhibiting the activities of scientists who wanted a certain amount of freedom in order to develop their talent and get other people to work in proper atmosphere. He has also complained seriously of conditions here.

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PROBLEMS OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDIA

The Lok Sabha before it adjourned discussed the report of the University Grants Commission. Participating in the debate, deputy leader of the Communist Group Hiren Mukerjee told the House on June 20 that the subject was of the greatest importance to the country.

THE Report which we have had from the University Grants Commission is, he said quite a business-like document and contains a good deal of very useful information "and, I am sure, I ought to say that, in so far as the improvement of teachers' salaries is concerned the University Grants Commission, by and large, has done so far a good job of work".

Not that the problem has been solved altogether. Only recently, I found a memorandum which was sent to my friend, the Minister, and also to the Prime Minister by the West Bengal College and University Teachers' Association, who even wanted an interview with the Prime Minister, possibly because there are certain lacunae in the arrangements made which they wanted to rectify.

But, by and large, I must agree with the Minister that the University Grants Commission has done something to help the lot of our teachers, who have been disregarded for so long. At least, the college and university teachers are not quite as unlooked after as they were till only very recently.

Still, in spite of the Minister telling us that there are certain limitations, I do feel that the University Grants Commission is a body from which a great deal was expected by the country.

I remember before the Act was put on the statute-book, the Joint Select Committee which discussed this matter was perhaps the most distinguished body which Parliament for the last ten years of its existence has appointed. There is a feeling in the country—at least, as far as I am concerned I have a feeling—that there is lack of imaginative tackling of the national problems in regard to higher education which has so far been displayed by the University Grants Commission.

That is why I feel that we did have high expectations of the University Grants Commission but it has largely become another department of Government doling out money from time to time doing a lot of good work into the bargain, no doubt about it, but the kind of expectation this country had a right to have about it has not been fulfilled.

I feel for instance that there are so many questions which crop up on a study of this Report; take, for instance, the question of the three-year degree course. I know that the country is already committed to the idea that the three-year degree course is the best in the circumstances and we should pursue it. I find in the Third Plan Report a positive statement that during the period of the Third Plan reorganisation of university education along the lines of the three-year degree course will be

completed and facilities for post-graduate studies and research work would be further extended and improved. I have no quarrel with this proposition. I myself supported the idea of the three-year degree course, but the fact remains that even today such important universities as the University of Bombay and so many universities of Uttar Pradesh have not accepted the three-year degree course. It is also a fact that in a place like Calcutta I hear grumblings to the effect that the three-year degree course is not perhaps producing the kind of results which were anticipated.

It does not happen because the University Grants Commission has not appeared before the country as a whole as a body which tackles the problems of higher education in an imaginative and constructive manner and can assume the leadership of the nation so far as the advancement of learning and research is concerned.

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ASSAM GOVERNMENT

EMPLOYEES DEMONSTRATE

From Madhusudan Bhattacharya

On June 23 several thousands of employees of the State Government, almost the entire strength of the class III and class IV employees, stationed at Shillong came out in a demonstration in support of their long-standing demands.

THEY observed the day as "Demands Day", wearing badges throughout the day. After office hours, they assembled at a place from where they marched in a procession which after parading the streets terminated in a mammoth rally.

A large number of men and women employees drawn from different linguistic groups, the ladies wearing their multi-coloured national costumes, gave the procession an impressive look, the like of which the State capital had seldom witnessed.

Ever since 1959, the relation between the State Government and their employees has

been anything but normal or happy. Last year different Associations of the employees, all of which are recognised Associations, held a convention here to evolve a common platform with a view to coordinating the movement in different sectors.

Though the Government had been informed of this convention and top officials and Ministers were invited to attend it, the Government, it seems, were not favourably disposed towards this move of the employees. None of the Ministers or top officials attended the convention. Later on, some of the leaders of different Associations that sponsored the convention were charge-sheeted for alleged violation of the Service Conduct Rules.

The Associations of the employees have been urging upon the Government to withdraw these chargesheets as, the Associations maintain, whatever these leaders of the Associations did was in pursuance of the decision of the Association concerned and these decisions were perfectly legitimate.

The employees maintain that the holding of a convention of recognised Associations was a right conferred upon them by the Constitution, while the Government maintain that this action of the employees contravened the Service Conduct Rules.

This itself has been an apple of discord between the Government and their employees. Under the impact of the rising prices, the employees have been smarting for quite some time. They have been demanding appointment of a Pay Committee to revise their pay structure to neutralise the rising cost of living. Their other demands include house-rent allowance, an effective negotiating body to settle all disputes between the employees and the Government and a flat-rate interim relief pending the final recommendations of the pay committee.

The June 23 demonstration was organised by the Joint Council of action of the different Associations of the employees. The meeting held on the same day decided to send a deputation to wait upon the Chief Minister and impress upon him the genuineness of the demands of the employees. The Joint Council of Action would review the position in the light of the results of the deputation and take further necessary actions.

Indian engineers and technicians whom I happened to talk to, highly appreciated the Soviet Union's economic help. They cited examples of the assistance rendered by Western firms which do not want to share their production secrets and try to show



Top: A view of the rally. Below: The long winding procession of State government employees. —by Peak Studio

NEW AGE

EDITOR: P. C. Joshi

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Assam Budget: New Burdens

From MADHUSUDAN BHATTACHARYA

On June 12 Assam's Finance Minister F. A. Ahmed presented his Budget estimate for the year 1962-63 before the State Assembly. Earlier a provisional Budget for the first quarter of the financial year was passed by the Assembly in March.

EVEN as the Finance Minister presented his provisional Budget, it was obvious to observers that he had some taxation proposal up his sleeves. The Budget that the Finance Minister presented on June 12 only confirmed that apprehension. He has come out with a fresh taxation proposal the burden of which falls more heavily on the common people than on the richer section of the State's population.

The Budget estimate shows an overall surplus of Rs. 420.43 lakhs—Rs. 82.41 lakhs under Revenue account and Rs. 338.02 lakhs outside the Revenue account. The receipts on revenue account have been estimated at Rs. 4,404.63 lakhs as against the revised estimates of Rs. 3,948.83 lakhs for 1961-62 and expenditure on revenue account has been estimated at Rs. 4,322.22 lakhs against the revised estimate of the last year of Rs. 4,143.66 lakhs.

Explaining this increase in the revenue account, the Finance Minister stated that it "is mainly due to higher receipts estimated on account of grants-in-aid from the Government of India for the Plan and the impact of the Finance Commission's award."

Capital expenditure for 1962-63 is estimated at Rs. 2,864.55 lakhs as against the revised estimate of Rs. 2,549.57 lakhs for 1961-62. The above figures of revenue and capital expenditure include Rs. 2,316.37 lakhs for the State's annual Plan and Rs. 144.46 lakhs for Central share of centrally sponsored schemes.

Although the Budget estimate shows an overall surplus, the Finance Minister did not announce any relief to the people of the State, though it is admitted on all hands that in the matter of State taxes, Assam has the distinction of being the most heavily taxed State. His new taxation proposals are:

a) a tax on passengers and goods carried by public motor vehicles or boats will be levied at the "moderate" rate of 10 NP of the rupee value of fare or freight. "In proposing this we are following the example of many States where a similar levy on passengers and goods is imposed." The Finance Minister further congratulates himself saying, "It will be seen that the levy is not unduly heavy and the incidence of tax on individuals and goods will be quite small."

b) The local rate of land revenue will be increased from 25 NP to 50 NP in the rupee in all plains districts.

c) The tax on motor vehicles will be revised and raised, where necessary, to bring the State rates to the level of rates prevailing in other parts of India.

mic position of the State on her "comparative isolation".

In his studied attempt to explain away the stunted development of this State under Congress regime, the Finance Minister goes on to say, "This phenomenal increase of population (34 per cent) resulted in the per capita increase (of income) being nominal over the last decade" and then he tries to console the people, "the increased State national income figures rose by 34 per cent from Rs. 224 crores in 1950-51 to about Rs. 300 crores in 1960-61, in terms of 1948-49 prices".

He holds out the promise that, "By the end of the Third Plan, however, the State national income is expected to increase by nearly 35 per cent over the 1960-61 level and per capita income is expected to go up by about 20 per cent to Rs. 309."

Agriculture Hit

"In the field of agriculture", the Finance Minister himself gives away the nature of planned development when he says, "progress was not as satisfactory as was hoped, owing to uncertain weather conditions and natural calamities like floods and cyclone, etc." In the field of food production, he could not claim anything better than only a "level of marginal self-sufficiency".

He could not but admit that "the price index in Assam continues to be considerably higher than in many parts of the country, leading to the cost of living in this State being much higher." According to his own admission, "The general wholesale price index rose from about 124 in 1959 to 135 in 1961 but has come down to about 130 in February and March this year." "The food price index," he disclosed, "stood at 129 in 1959 and 1960 but in 1961 it increased to 131".

While claiming that "with greater and more varied production in the different sectors... it will be possible to bring the price level in this State down to the levels pertaining to some other parts of the country where it is much lower at present" he again says, "this will, however, depend particularly on the extent to which agricultural production can be increased".

In the field of employment, he himself gives the figure of unemployed in the live register of employment exchanges in the State as between 27,000 to 31,000 and standing at 30,537 in March 1962.

It is in this background of the State's economy that the Finance Minister has come out with his new taxation proposals. It will be seen from these proposals quoted above that the main burden of this taxation will fall on the common people. While the in-

crease in the rate of land revenue will directly hit the peasant, the enhanced rate of fare and freight will also hit the peasant no less than it will hit the general consumer.

As a result of this increased rate of fare and freight, transport cost of goods, carried to different parts of the State will inevitably rise—motor transport is one of the chief means of transport in the State covering far larger areas than the railways do and boats are used for carrying goods in the rural areas. None but a Congress ruler with his usual disregard to the sufferings of the people could think of increasing food production by hitting the peasant with more and more taxes.

But it has been noted here that the Finance Minister did not think of tapping resources where they are really available. Except for a nominal increase in the agricultural income tax, the tea monarchs of Assam—both Indian and foreign—are not touched by him and yet it is they who earn fabulous profits by exploiting the natural resources and manpower of the State. This profit, at least a greater part of it, is exported from this country.

The Congress rulers would not even think of putting a claim of the employers for compensation fell within the scope of section 2(k) of the Act and that the reference to arbitration under section 10A of the Act on this question was *intra vires*.

BUS ACCIDENT NEAR JAMMU (IPA Service)

KASHMIR Prime Minister G. M. Bakshi has ordered an immediate enquiry into the disastrous bus accident near Jammu on June 18 in which 46 persons lost their lives.

There is a widespread demand from Jammu public for severe punishment of those responsible for the accident, which is the worst that the State has ever seen. The demand for judicial enquiry into the circumstances of the accident has been raised.

IPA Correspondent visiting the scene of the accident found that the bus, overloaded with pilgrims from Jammu and other places in the neighbourhood, fell into a ditch 250-feet deep, near Sudh Mahadev.

Complaints Of Negligence

A number of complaints of negligence on the part of the traffic authorities have come up. The ill-fated bus had left Chenail—the first halt on the route, from where the road leads to the seven-thousand-feet high Shivas Cave—at 9.30 p.m. although the traffic rules forbid any bus plying on that route after 7.30 p.m. The accident itself took place at 11.30 p.m. on the night of June 18.

Secondly the bus was carrying more than eighty passengers, while it had accommodation for only 33.

celling on this profit—and compulsorily ploughing back the surplus over the ceiling into the development of the State's economy. The oil monopolists, as is known to all by now, almost openly flouted the agreement with the State Government regarding the rate of royalty to be paid to the State Government and to this day there is hardly any indication that the Government will force these foreign exploiters to honour that agreement or pay for the way they duped an official of the State Government and made him accept a reduced rate of royalty.

Inland navigation is still in the hands of foreign concerns and their profit is also not touched. And the little amount of revenue that the State Government expect to get by putting a fresh burden on the already heavily burdened people of the State, perhaps, could be obtained if all the tax-dodgers were brought to book.

But judging by the communal overtones in the speeches of members during the debate on the Governor's address, one does not feel much encouraged that the budget debate will touch the vital problems or will lead to any stiff resistance to the tax offensive on the people launched by the Finance Minister.

COURT REJECTS EMPLOYERS' PLEA TO MAKE WORKERS PAY FOR LOSS SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENT

From Our Correspondent

THE Arbitration Award of April 20, 1959 by J. N. Mazumdar and R. C. Mitter in the Dalmanagar dispute, holding that compensation of about Rs. 7 lakhs should be paid by the workers to the employers towards "losses due to strike" was quashed by the Patna High Court in a recent judgement.

The workers of Ashoka Cement Works Ltd. and Rohtas Industries Ltd., at Dalmanagar had gone on strike from September 3 to October 3, 1957, over the demand of bonus and implementation of an award.

The strike was withdrawn on the basis of an agreement between the management and the workers signed on October 2, 1957, in which it was provided that:

"The employees' claim for wages and salaries for the period of the strike and the companies' claim for compensation for losses due to strike shall be submitted for arbitration of J. N. Mazumdar and R. C. Mitter, Ex-High Court Judges and Ex-Members of the Labour Appellate Tribunal of India as Joint Arbitrators and their decisions on the two questions shall be final and binding on all the parties."

The arbitrators gave an award on April 20, 1959 by which they held that compensation should be paid by the workers who had gone on strike to the Rohtas Industries Ltd., to the extent of Rs. 6,90,000 and to the Ashoka Cement Works Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 80,000.

Arbitrators' Award Quashed

The Rohtas Industries Staff Union, the Rohtas Industries Mazdoor Sangh and others representing the workers moved the Patna High Court to get the award quashed by a writ in the nature of certiorari under Article 226 of the Constitution.

The Chief Justice, V. Ramaswami and Justice Untawala in their judgment held that "there is much force in the contention put forward on behalf of the petitioners that the question of compensation payable by the workmen to the employer for the loss caused by the strike does not come within the purview of section 10A of the Industrial Disputes Act and such a claim of the employer cannot fall within the definition of 'industrial dispute' under section 2(k) of the statute."

The court however did not express any concluded opinion on this and proceeded on the assumption that the

racy was now well established the judgment stated:

"Conspiracy as a tort must arise from a combination of two or more persons to do an act. It would be actionable if the real purpose of the combination is the inflicting of damage on A, as distinguished from serving the bona fide and legitimate interests of those who so combine and there is a resulting damage to A." The Patna High Court stated that in the case of a "mixed motive" or a "mixed purpose" for the conspiracy, the test is what is the dominant motive or the dominant purpose for the conspiracy.

It is well established that if there is more than one purpose actuating the combination, the liability must depend on ascertaining what is the predominant purpose.

The Court held that the arbitrators have failed to apply this principle in adjudicating the liability of the workers to pay compensation. The judgment stated:

"It is conceded by the arbitrators that the workers commenced the strike because

their demands for payment of bonus had not been complied with. It is also stated by the arbitrators in the award that the reason for the strike was the non-implementation of Jeejeebhoy's award with regard to the wages of casual workmen and also non-implementation of the settlement of May 2, 1957.

"But the arbitrators have said that the strike was resorted to by each of the unions 'for ulterior objects of their own'. The arbitrators have not found what were the 'ulterior objects' for which the unions entered upon a strike.

Dominant Purpose

"Even assuming that there were ulterior objects impelling the unions to enter upon a strike, it was the duty of the arbitrators to go into the question as to what was the dominant purpose of the strike and whether the dominant purpose was not promotion of the legitimate interests of the trade unions for better wage conditions for the workers concerned."

The High Court held that on this ground the award of

the arbitrators was liable to be quashed.

The High Court also held that the arbitrators "mis-directed themselves in law" in holding that the workers could not claim the immunity under Section 10 of the Trade Unions Act, because the strike was illegal under section 23(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act for the contravention of section 33(b) and section 23(c) of that Act."

The Court observed that: "It is manifest that the question whether the strike was legal or illegal under section 24(1) of the Industrial Disputes Act has no bearing on the question of immunity furnished by section 18 of the Trade Unions Act."

The Court further concurred with the argument of the counsel on behalf of the petitioners that the companies had no right to civil action for damages against the workers who had taken part in an illegal strike and that the only remedy open to them was the criminal prosecution of the workers under the Industrial Disputes Act.

The High Court also held that the arbitrators having been appointed under the Industrial Disputes Act were not private arbitrators and therefore a writ of certiorari would lie against them.

Stinking Mess Of Rajasthan Govt. Press

From Our Correspondent

FOR some time past the affairs of the Printing and Stationery Department of the Government of Rajasthan have been in a state that can only be described as extremely stinking.

Director's Interest

The Superintendent of the Government Press, Jaipur, sent the samples of the paper to the DGSD and stated plainly that the quality was not worth accepting. But the Director is dead set on arranging the payments to this firm. Meanwhile transfer has been manipulated of the Jaipur Superintendent on false pretences.

This extraordinary interest taken by the Director in one particular firm is not something accidental. Even last year stocks of paper had been purchased from the same firm in the name of emergency due to Panchayat Elections.

The nature of relations between the Director and this firm can be guessed from one outstanding fact. A week before Deepavali of 1960 this firm sent a Draft for Rs. 20,000 in the name of Mr. Sheohare, the Director, Printing & Stationery. Of course,

was purchased when there was not much need of such huge quantity of paper. What is worse is that the paper is absolutely rotten with undissolved pieces of red visible in it and with gaping holes and an irritatingly rough surface.

There is yet another case. Tracing cloth has recently been purchased from a Jaipur firm at the rate of Rs. 107.21 NP.

The circumstances under which this order was placed are on the face of them highly suspicious.

Order was placed on the March 12, 1962, for 200 rolls of such tracing cloth. On the day this order was placed there was already a stock of 135 rolls available with the Department; there was thus no emergency.

Two months before this order was placed, already an order for 252 rolls of the very same tracing cloth was placed with another firm because that firm had put in the lowest tender namely Rs. 94.75NP.

Moreover, the Department had before it a tender by the same firm with which this order was placed (Jaipur Stationers) at the rate of Rs. 94.1 NP in respect of supply for the year 1962-63. If the Director had only waited for just three weeks he could have managed to legally and legitimately place the order with the same firm at the lower rate of its own tender.

Mr. Sheohare did not accept this direct and provable form of payment. Three days later the representative of the firm came to Jaipur and the draft was cashed by him. What happened to this money can be imagined.

Instances of such irregularities by the Printing and Stationery Department are many, but no action is taken by the higher authorities.

About two years ago a similar case occurred of the supply of thousands of rupees worth of paper and material to a firm for making registers. When this case was taken the court, the way the Department conducted its business was commented upon by the District and Sessions Judge.

In his judgement the learned Judge said, "The fact that material worth about 50,000 was permitted to remain with this party against a Security Deposit of a paltry sum of Rs. 200 only and that too for eight months without any action being taken by the Press Authorities is highly suspicious".

In spite of such direct remarks passed by a District and Sessions Judge, no serious action seems to have been taken.

It is time that affairs of the Printing and Stationery Department of Rajasthan are looked into and it is given a strong shakeup.

PRESS MONOPOLIES DENOUNCED

BOMBAY:

A step forward was recently taken at Bombay. Amidst thunderous applause a resolution urging newspaper employees in the country to prepare themselves for a struggle for securing a combined wage board for the newspaper industry was adopted at the first annual Conference of the All-India Newspaper Employees' Federation.

DELEGATES from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Patna, Delhi, Nagpur and Andhra voiced their resentment against the government's reluctance to set up a combined wage board.

The Conference was a resounding success. It opened on June 16, 1962 with a thought-provoking message from V. K. Krishna Menon, Defence Minister, and stirring calls from A. V. Baliga, who inaugurated the session, and Subhadra Joshi. Sunderabai Hall, where the open session was held, resounded to the clapping of the large gathering of newspaper employees who repeatedly cheered when speaker after speaker lent his support to the demands of newspaper employees.

On June 17, 1962, the conference settled down to its business. Resolutions on wage board, provident fund, housing facilities, night shift allowance, police interference in industrial disputes, rationalisation, big business monopoly in the newspaper industry, suppression of news pertaining to newspaper employees, unhealthy labour practices and Code of Discipline were adopted after lively discussion.

The main resolution on combined wage board called upon all the Federation's affiliated units to form immediately action committees to chalk out a programme of action in protest against the government's unhelpful and unreasonable attitude.

The resolution stressed the need for preparing a national charter of demands for serving it on newspaper proprietors and the Government. The resolution also appealed to the Indian Federation of Working Journalists to lend its support to the demand of a combined wage board.

The high watermark of the conference was the entry of more unions into the Federation's fold. Newspaper employees of Free Press Group and the Indian Express group, Bombay and representatives of Madras Press Labour Union participated in the Conference. By all accounts it was an eventful session. The delegates dispersed with the stirring message: "Onward to struggle".

Krishna Menon's Messages

V. K. Krishna Menon who was to inaugurate the Conference could not do so as he had to leave for the United Nations on June 15 to participate in the Kashmir debate. In course of the message he sent to the conference, he said:

"Freedom of the press from the Executive is vital to its progress and must be maintained by Government and the people even at considerable risk. What is important is that the impact that a newspaper ultimately makes is largely dependant

on its policies and methods and how it is received by those whom it seeks or obtains as readers, direct or indirect.

"Circulation alone is not the criterion of the value of a newspaper or of the impact it makes.

"In all this, you-newspaper workers are a very important, if not the determining, factor.

"Democracy poses an almost unsolved problem in regard to the future of the press and information.

"It is my feeling at present that it is only the organisation of newspaper men and the growth of the profession with a sense of professional integrity, a sense of fellowship in regard to each other and a sense of dedication both to the nation and to the peace

"I wish your Conference all success and a weekend of good and gainful fellowship."

Dr. Baliga said that the newspaper combines of today were getting increasingly powerful. He said that while the cost of living was going up steeply, the wage structure of newspaper employees and their dearness allowances remained unaltered. "In a changing world and a democratic set-up where social objectives are placed before the country and the people in an unmistakable manner, the proper thing is that the interests of few individuals, the monopolists, should not override the bare living wages and common amenities that are due to those that are engaged in the industry."

Subhadra Joshi asked the workers to stand united and said that language, religion and such other factors should not come in the way of their unity and objective. She also warned them against attempts to divide the union on various grounds.

She was sure that if the workers remained united, it would not be difficult for them to achieve their de-

mand for the appointment of a wage board. She also criticised the growing monopolistic tendency in the newspaper industry.

S. Y. Kolhatkar, chairman of the reception committee, welcomed the delegates. He detailed the progress made by the Federation during the past two years and the efforts being made by it to ameliorate the conditions of newspaper workers.

Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-President of India, Dr. P. Subborayan, Governor of Maharashtra, and Information Minister, B. Gopala Reddy, were among those who had sent messages wishing the conference success.

The resolution on Wage Board said:

"The first all-India Conference of Newspaper Employees all over India, organised by the All-India Newspaper Employees Federation in Bombay takes serious note of the fact that the Central government has turned down the demand of the newspaper employees for the appointment of a wage board for the Newspaper Industry including Allied Job Presses. The Conference is also informed that Government is contemplating the appointment of a second wage board for the Working Journalists.

"The newspaper employees have been agitating for the appointment of a Wage Board for the newspaper industry in the country since the Fifteenth Tripartite Labour Conference arrived at basic principles of wage fixation and recommended the formation of Wage Boards in certain industries.

"This agitation of the

newspaper employees is justified in view of the all-India character of the industry and its speedy growth, the disparity and the multiplicity of wage scales and service conditions of the employees in the industry and their number the non-standardisation of production methods and the intensity of production in the industry due to the demands made on it, and the grip of monopoly capital over the industry.

"The Conference desires to make it clear that its demand for a combined wage board for newspaper industry should not be construed to mean any opposition to the formation of separate wage board for working journalists.

On the contrary the Conference is of the opinion that it is only a combined wage board which will create the necessary sanctions of all employees for its implementation, whereas, as the experience of first wage board and wage committee for journalists has already shown a sanction for implementation

Another important resolution, on the Growth of Monopolies, said:

This first all-India Conference of Newspaper Employees organised by the All-India Newspaper Employees' Federation is informed that on the basis of statistics available through the Registrar of Newspapers for India and otherwise, that chains and groups of owners in the Newspaper Industry, own and control 88% of the circulation of dailies and that five chains, Express Newspapers, The Times of India Publications and the Hindustan Times & Allied Publications, Amrita Bazar Patrika and Jugantar and Ananda Bazar Patrika, control 35% of the circulation of the dailies in the country.

Out of a total circulation of 46 lacs, these chains control 18 lacs and the three chains first mentioned above control 16 lacs circulation of daily papers.

"The reactionary role played by the papers owned by these chains, in no uncertain terms came out in the recent general elections, when they openly espoused the cause of the reactionary parties and blacked out all progressive campaigns. These monopolies virtually attempted to secure a direct control of the administration and the policies of country throwing overboard its socialist aspirations.

"The Conference congratulates the Indian masses for having effectively defeated the reactionary propaganda of these reactionaries by defeating the candidates they supported. The Conference however is sure that the monopolies are defeated only temporarily and are bound to raise their hydra head further strength, if given further opportunity and in times of crisis.

"The Conference also invites the attention of the Government to the directive principles of State Policy advocated in the Constitution

"This conference, therefore, directs the Central Working Committee of the Federation to formulate a national charter of demands on wage scales within three months and present the same to the Government and employers and take steps to move again the Government to appoint a wage board for the newspaper industry.

"The Conference also directs the Committee to plan a common programme of agitation throughout India to realise the wage board demand on the basis of Charter of Demands with the support of other trade union organisations.

"The Conference also calls upon all affiliated units to form statewide joint action committees to chalk out immediately a programme of action for securing the demand for wage board and for this purpose, to secure the co-operation of other sections of newspaper employees.

"In the event of the Central Government appointing a Wage Board in whatever form for Working Journalists only, this Conference calls upon all newspaper employees to observe a token protest action on a day which will be fixed by the Working Committee of the Federation."

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whereby the Constitution enjoins the State to see that the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

"The Conference is of the opinion that the concentration of the capital in the Newspaper Industry in the hands of three monopolies being directly against the directive principles of state policy as stated above is further dangerous in that these monopolies through their papers try to channel public opinion to their retrograde and reactionary policies and boycott all enlightenment adverse to their interests.

"The concentration of power in the hands of these monopolies also renders their position invulnerable as against that of the newspaper employees.

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WORKING WOMEN AND THEIR PROBLEMS

The 5th World Trade Unions Congress (Moscow—December, 1961), taking into account the problems of working women the world over decided to convene the Second International Trade Union Conference on the Problems of Working Women in 1962.

PRESENTING his report to the Congress, Louis Salliant, General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, referred to the problems of women workers.

Among others, he stated in his report: "Women also continue to wage a bitter struggle against discriminatory practices, especially to make effective their right to equal pay for equal work, a struggle necessary despite some successes won in recent years."

"Naturally, this difference in average wages does not reveal only discriminatory practices in wage rates for the same job, but also the fact that women are often allocated less qualified jobs. This situation arises from the difficulties they encounter as women in getting higher education or obtaining a trade qualification, or in having access to more important jobs."

"In addition, women with a family have to cope with extreme difficulties if they want to work, since the question of who is to look after their children arises. In contrast to the situation in the socialist countries, in the capitalist countries few creches, nursery schools, and kindergartens are provided to look after their children and often the cost is exorbitant."

Preparations are now afoot in various countries in connection with the forthcoming Second International Trade Union Conference on the problems of working women.

With a view to imparting information on various aspects of women's working and living conditions, and on trade union problems linked with their demands, trade union journals of many countries have published articles and reports.

It has shown its confidence in them by giving the most responsible jobs to women trade unionists, whose main task is to defend and organise women workers.

The CGT is the only labour confederation to give such large publicity in its press, Le Peuple and La Vie Ouvriere, to the demands and problems of women workers, and it publishes Antoinette, the only women's trade union magazine.

Discussions showed how deeply ingrained, even among good trade unionists, remain the prejudices on women's inferiority, on a "certain role", "certain functions" they should be confined to, exclusive to them alone.

But most of all, very promising young girls and young women for our trade union movement turned up at these Conferences.

In order to maintain this effort in trade union organisation it would be well to organise such Conferences be-

The organisations of the CGT have been trying to find suitable organisational forms for women workers. There are the appointing commissions, or teams and persons responsible for work among women workers who play an important role in promoting among trade unions, regional unions and Federations, a knowledge of women workers' demands and help in directing their actions and in carrying out organisational work among them.

I even believe that in regions where women are in a majority the trade unionists should try and have a permanent seat for an elected leading woman worker on the secretarial regional union.

The preparatory Conference, the full-day and half-day study sessions held in preparation of the national conference all proved very interesting and it might be profitable to hold them in all regions.

On the whole they were well attended, except here and there for lack of preparation.

However, despite differences in levels, these preparatory Conferences all yielded positive results. They helped define the situation of women workers, the state of their organised struggle and therefore helped detect weak points and decide on action to be taken.

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More often than not, it is we who decide on the choice in the very first place.

We do not approach this or that woman because she has children and she has no free time; we leave this one or that one aside because she is a bit young and lacks experience; this or the other one because she is shy and will not be able to talk for herself...

And when in a conference or in a survey we ask women why they are not more active in trade union work, we are often told: "I was never asked..."

This is how we leave untapped a priceless wealth, energies and devotion which would make for a richer movement.

So, we have to help them. We have to train them, to

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Newspapers Employees Meet In Conference

and progress of the world that can in the last analysis be a guarantee of the freedom of the press and its being really the Fourth Estate.

"I have no doubt that your Federation will and should spend time in discussing conditions of employment etc. It is no less important, however, in my submission, that both your journal and your organisation should make an effective and healthy contribution by developing a Code of ethics for the profession no less than a code in regard to the conditions of employment and by making the monopolist interests that control a greater part of the press aware of the fact that in a civilised society human labour may be bought but not human minds.

"A community when it advances in education will administer correctives against anti-social attitudes, because after all the community is the consumer. I myself hope that those who control the newspapers will themselves offer the guarantee to the newspaper worker that he will not be victimised for his integrity and conscientious performance of his profession.

"When this comes about, your profession will have made a great advance and be of greater service to truth and the nation.

"It is one of the problems that a Socialist Society has to solve how and in what manner freedom of the press can be maintained in conditions of a democratic socialist organisation. There are no short answers to this question, but one wonders whether the solution does not lie along the line of consumers' co-operation coupled with high professional standard.

"This agitation of the

mand for the appointment of a wage board. She also criticised the growing monopolistic tendency in the newspaper industry.

S. Y. Kolhatkar, chairman of the reception committee, welcomed the delegates. He detailed the progress made by the Federation during the past two years and the efforts being made by it to ameliorate the conditions of newspaper workers.

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of the sectional wage board cannot be created for want of its application to all sections of employees in newspaper industry.

This Conference while welcoming the Calcutta resolution of IFWJ, for national fixation of wages for non journalist appeals to IFWJ, to join hands with AINEE in demanding a combined wage board which is in the best interest to both the sections of newspaper employees.

"The appointment of a Wage Board for working journalists while, in further justifies the demand of the newspaper employees discloses the double aim of the government to please one section of the employees in the industry with obvious motives, at the same time driving a permanent wedge in the organised, united strength of the employees. The arguments advanced by the Government for this discriminatory consideration, against its avowed aim of wage fixation, socialist pattern of society and fair deal to labour will not deceive the newspaper employees into abandoning their demand for a wage board in the industry.

"This retrograde move has on the other hand helped the employers in the newspaper industry to organise and to exploit the division to their advantage.

"It urges the Government to take note that in case it fails to include all the employees other than journalists the scope of the proposed wage board, industrial peace in newspapers will be difficult to maintain. On the other hand, this conference is of the firm opinion that such an exclusion on the part of the Government will lead to widespread industrial unrest in the newspaper industry.

"This agitation of the

MACHINE DEVOURS PEOPLE IN USA

by Y. KORNILOV

Jim spent three days in a police station; it was the only place where he, an unemployed man, could get a bed and shelter. On the fourth day the sergeant-on-duty led him out into the street and said, patting him on the back: "Go away, buddy, this is no almshouse."

JIM went to the Detroit social security bureau; he had heard that small allowances were sometimes handed out there to unemployed who have exhausted all resources. First of all the bureau official asked Jim's address. "I have no address," Jim said. "I sleep in the police station..." That reply was a mistake: the bureau did not issue allowances to tramps, and the young man was turned out.

In desperation, Jim appealed to the city branch of the AFL-CIO. After all that was not his first year as a trade union member. He had joined

the trade union immediately following demobilisation. But there, too, he got no help. "I don't know what's going to happen to me now," Jim said to a correspondent of the newspaper Worker. "Thousands of smartest cars are made in Detroit, but you can die from starvation at the factory gates, having found no work, because automation is rapidly ousting people..."

Telling Figures

"Automation is ousting people..." Such is the state of

things in the U. S. car industry just as in all other industries. In the last six years alone the number of workers in the U. S. processing industry dropped by a million and a half.

In 1960 the chief railway companies had more than 1,200,000 workers. Towards 1961 their number decreased to 780,000.

President Kennedy was compelled to admit recently that 25,000 jobs would have to be found every week to provide work to those ousted by machines.

Detroit, the capital of the "Ford empire", has been officially announced to be a "distress area" although in ten years (1950-1960), according to the trade union newspaper Ford Facts, the Ford company doubled its assets. In 1961 its profits reached a colossal sum of 409 million dollars.

A similar picture is to be observed in the iron and steel industry. In 1947, 655,000 Ame-

rican steel workers smelted about 85,000,000 tons of steel, whereas last year almost the same number of workers using automatic equipment turned out about 100 million tons of steel, an increase of 18 per cent.

Last year alone machines "ousted" 48,000 iron and steel workers, but that did not affect in any way the incomes of the monopolies. On the contrary, they are growing. In 1961 for instance, U.S. Steel racked in 190 million dollars in net profits, while Bethlehem Steel netted more than 122 million dollars.

For many years Stanley Tyeblick worked at the Ford plant in River Rouge. Then he was offered to go to work at one of the new, automated enterprises of the company.

"You will be earning a little more," he was promised. Tyeblick agreed. But soon he bitterly regretted it. He

between Congresses for women, as well as for young workers, where stock could be taken of the work that has been accomplished. This would permit a wider circulation of our magazine Antoinette, an increase in the members of working cadres and new objectives to be set.

The whole mass organisational work of the union would register an improvement.

It is amongst these courageous women workers, who are waging a just struggle against the employers, that the CGT will find the leadership it needs at all levels.

They are the ones who will obtain subscriptions for Antoinette, collect funds, be shop stewards and, with our help, become secretaries of trade unions, regional unions and federations.

To improve our movement we must first look for women candidates to fill shop stewards posts and leading offices in the unions, convince them and then give them all our trust.

More often than not, it is we who decide on the choice in the very first place.

We do not approach this or that woman because she has children and she has no free time; we leave this one or that one aside because she is a bit young and lacks experience; this or the other one because she is shy and will not be able to talk for herself...

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Italy's Municipal Elections

★ From S. BENSASSON

THE partial municipal elections held at the beginning of June in 157 Italian municipalities, including those of the big cities of Rome, Naples, Pisa, Bari and Foggia, have not been rich in precise political indications, although they concerned almost exactly one tenth of the Italian electorate, that is 3 million 320 thousand electors out of about 32 million.

The principal impression which one receives is that of a fluctuation and of an uncertainty in the Italian electorate, which, in the first place made itself felt with a much greater number of abstentions than those of the previous elections and secondly with a great difference in the results between one city and another.

The new "left-of-centre" policy and the collaboration with the socialists inaugurated by Christian Democracy last February, is no doubt the principal cause of this fluctuation and uncertainty, demonstrated also by many left-minded electors, whose ab-

sence certainly contributed to the slight flexion of the Communists who, although gaining votes, have however seen (owing to the increased number of electors) their percentage of the total number of suffrage being reduced from 23.8% in 1960 to 22.9%. This flexion is, as one can see, definitely insignificant, and this is a first important political indication to be drawn from these elections. One of the principal objects which the Christian Democracy proposed achieving through its "left-of-centre" policy, that is of "isolating" the Communists and taking away a part of their electoral force, has therefore failed.

In Rome, for example, where Christian Democracy has lost about 30,000 votes, falling from 33.9% of the votes to 29.1%, the Communists gained about 18,000 votes, maintaining, more or less, their previous percentage (from 23.1% to 22.7%).

At Pisa the Communists leapt to the first place with 31.2% of the votes (31.1% in 1960), while the Christian Democratic Party had to be content with the second place,

passing from 35.7 to 29.7% of the votes.

On the whole, the Christian Democratic Party has fallen from 33.3% of the general vote in 1960 to 31.5%, benefiting above all the right-wing opposition liberal party, which more than doubled its votes, passing from 2.8 to 5.7%.

The "left-of-centre" coalition, despite the loss undergone by the Christian Democratic Party, has, however, strengthened its position, thanks to the notable gains of the social-democrats which have passed from 3.3 to 5% of the votes. The four coalition parties, Christian Democracy, Social-democrats, Republicans and Socialists (the two last parties have merely maintained the status quo), obtained in fact, as a whole, 49.3% of the votes (49% in 1960).

Recoil Of Ultra-Rightists

A recoil of the ultra-rightist monarcho-fascist parties, which passed from 21.9 to 20.9% of the votes, completes the picture.

It is a picture, as we have already stated, which presents a certain confusion and a transitory situation. A picture not lacking in positive aspects, such as the solidity of the Communist electorate and the check of the extreme right-wing, despite the considerable financial means used by it during this electoral campaign.

But it neither lacks in negative aspects, such as, in particular, the recoil of the Communists in the big Southern cities, the electorate of

★ SEE FACING PAGE

NY Times Reveals

U. S. PLOT IN OUTER SPACE

The *New York Times* has let out of the bag secrets of Washington's political kitchen which will undoubtedly be received with indignation everywhere.

With the White House's blessing the Pentagon is engineering a kind of armed intervention into outer space in order to establish US control there in the event of war and so as to prepare for war. It is planning to send its own people up into outer space on purely military assignments.

John Finney reports from Washington that not only US astronauts but also the programme of space research is being clothed in military uniform. "The Defence Department," the correspondent says, "has at last found necessary a military space programme aimed at both establishing control over, and conducting investigations in, space."

THE Leopoldville theatre, known as the "Zoo", in which the U.N. special committee on the Portuguese colonies was in session recently, presented a most unusual sight recently.

Gathered here were Angolense political figures, leaders of the armed struggle that has developed on the territory of this Portuguese colony and fugitives—women and children, workers, peasants, old men, women and schoolchildren.

Mr. de Andrade Chairman of the Party of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (FMLA), came up to the table of the presidium.

ANGOLAN FIGHTERS MEET

"We maintain direct contacts with the population and the soldiers of our army," he said. "We now have the possibility of rendering medical aid to our patriots who have risked open resistance to the Portuguese administration and who paid for it in serious injuries. We are sending them for treatment to different countries of Africa, including the Congo."

"I ask the members of the Committee to visit the hospitals in Leopoldville and see how the punitive detachments treated the Congolese..."

Great interest was evoked by the speech of Mario Mutinko de Padua, a former Captain in the Portuguese army. Seeing the injustice and the complete senselessness of Salazar's policy in Angola, Captain Mario Mutinko de Padua fled from a punitive detachment and subsequently joined the Angolense nationalists.

While the committee was in session in Leopoldville the colonialists fell over themselves to prove that black was

white, to present themselves practically as champions of granting independence to Angola. A certain worthless rogue named Bala succeeded in gaining entrance to the hall, and also addressed the committee. He crudely slandered all the Angolense who were continuing the struggle for independence and the abolition of colonialism.

This same Bala claimed that he was conducting negotiations with the government of Salazar and that the latter allegedly had no objections to Angola acquiring sovereignty.

It was established only later that Bala had been an accomplice in one of the colonialists' regular tricks, intended to break up the work

of the committee. The Portuguese consul in Leopoldville conducted secret negotiations with some members of the U.N. committee and invited them to go to Angola on condition that the representatives of Guinea and Bulgaria, included on the committee, refused to pay this visit and remained in Leopoldville. It must be said to the credit of the committee that this insolent and insidious proposal was rejected.

The committee on Angola has completed its work in Leopoldville. Prior to that it visited Tanganyika. Before returning to New York it is to collect data in several other independent countries on the African continent.

There are grounds to hope that the publication of the committee's report on the situation in Angola will serve the interests of Angola which is fighting, which is accusing, and persistently demanding independence and expulsion of the Portuguese colonialists from its land.

FIGHT MUST CONTINUE AGAINST IMMIGRANTS ACT

ON July 1 comes into force the Commonwealth Immigrants Act which, while studiously avoiding any specific reference to colour or race, lays down conditions designed to keep out coloured immigrants from Britain. This racist measure is a logical consequence of the British Government's decision to seek membership of the European Common Market and of Tory contempt for the new members of the Commonwealth.

In future intending immigrants to Britain must produce a voucher from the British Ministry of Labour and must pass a medical examination before they can be admitted to the country. The Act also provides for deportation of "undesirables" and "security risks".

Out of a population of 52½ million in 1961 (an increase of 2½ million in 10 years) there were only 400,000 persons from coloured nations of the Commonwealth.

It is pertinent to ask whether the presence of this less than one per cent of our people entitles the British Government to depart from the principles of a multiracial society so eloquently preached to Africa.

MORE BRITISHERS MIGRATING

Significantly enough, Government has admitted in the House of Commons that in this period of 10 years, the number of emigrants was far more than the number of immigrants to this country! Surely, no fair-minded man can claim that Britain should put curbs on immigration while claiming an unrestricted right to send her "surplus" population abroad.

One of the territories to be affected most by the ban is Jamaica. Last year, six Jamaicans per every 10,000 of British population entered Britain. During the same period, Jamaica had

an influx of 15 Britishers per every 10,000 of its population.

As for the alleged non-discriminatory nature of the Act, facts speak for themselves. Mr. Butler, the Home Secretary, said in October, 1961:

"Whatever the Government decides to do, I have no intention of introducing any legislation based on colour."

However, the tinge of racism in the mental make-up of the most vocal supporters of the Act (e.g. the fascist British National Party, Tory MPs: Osborne, Seymour, Cleaver etc.) is too strong to pass entirely unnoticed. Mr. Nigel Fisher, himself a Tory MP, has put it succinctly:

"You cannot tell me that some of my colleagues in the House of Commons, who are leading the case against the immigrants, would be as vocal if the immigrants came from

the older, white dominions... We castigate South Africa in her racial policies and we criticise Southern Rhodesia, but for ourselves we try to dodge the whole thing altogether."

After all, even the Australia

Says
A. S. JOUHL, General Secretary, Indian Workers' Association (Great Britain)

lian legislation maintaining the "White Australia" policy does not mention the word "colour". Even the arch-Tory paper, the *Daily Telegraph*, itself admitted: "Discrimination in any form must hardly bear on the coloured immigrants, the poverty of whose circumstances would scarcely enable them to pass any test." (Feb. 2, 1961)

The Economist (June 24, 1961) was more outspoken: "It is therefore hypocrisy to deny that colour prejudice will be the main reason for any new barrier."

Essentially he is completely free entry of nationals from the countries within the Common Market, the Government should close the door to Commonwealth immigrants."

Unfortunately, the truth must be faced that the Tories would rather have white immigrants from Italy and France than coloured immigrants from India, Pakistan and West In-

Within Britain, democratic and labour movements have opposed this vicious Act. The Labour Party, Communist Party, Liberal Party and the Trade Union Congress have openly criticised this measure.

The Indian, Pakistani and West Indian Workers' Associations, along with the Movement for Colonial Freedom, have actively campaigned through meetings, memoranda, leaflets and pamphlets to expose the racist nature of the enactment.

The Tories have won the first round, but in the process they have been exposed in their true colours.

The recent series of by-election reverses for the Tories holds out hope that the next Labour Government will repeal this Act.

We Indians in Britain hope that the people and the Government of India will continue to take an uncompromising stand on this issue.

Better Calcutta Scheme

Ford Foundation's Manoeuvres

DOES the Ford Foundation tie strings to its aids? This question is being asked in Calcutta over the hitch in the scheme for renovating Calcutta.

Inside the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (CMPO), which is in charge of working out details for the plan for Better Calcutta, strains and stresses have been evident for quite some time between the foreign experts and their Indian counterparts. It has now reached the point where the Chief Minister, the enthusiastic promoter of the scheme, is left with the Hobson's choice of the Ford Foundation help being withheld or of getting rid of the Secretary of the organisation, one of his very trusted men.

First Brush

The first brush came about a year ago when the Ford Foundation reportedly insisted on legislation that would have virtually curbed the autonomy of the Calcutta Corporation and other municipal

palities covered by the scheme.

A draft bill was prepared but in the face of severe criticism voiced both inside the legislature and outside, it was quietly dropped, and instead, the CMPO was set up. As the work of the CMPO itself was being financed by loan from the Ford Foundation, the experts sent out by the Foundation started throwing their weight about, which led to rather disagreeable situations with the Secretary of the CMPO, Lt-Gen. D. N. Chakravarty.

Some twenty experts from the Ford Foundation have been taken into the CMPO with higher emoluments and better amenities than their Indian colleagues in the organisation.

Another hitch arose over the Ford Foundation wanting to bring in town planners who had helped in planning Chandigarh and commanded the confidence of the Foundation. But both Lt-Gen. Chakravarty and Dr. B. C. Roy did not accept the proposal, presumably because of the furore it would have created in Bengali circles.

Things came to such a pass that the question was discussed at an urgent meeting of the International Evaluation Committee of the Ford Foundation in Geneva last month. A patchwork compromise was pulled off, but that could not stop the clashes, which broke out soon after, culminating in the present demand of the Foundation that Lt-Gen. Chakravarty must quit.

An added reason for the Foundation's displeasure is that the Secretary objected to the move of despatching some photographs of the city to the USA for study. It is learnt that the Defence Ministry had permitted the taking of such photographs on the strict understanding that these would not be sent outside the country.

Meanwhile, the term of service of four of the American experts expired, and the Secretary refused to extend their terms; instead, he began efforts to recruit Indian experts for the vacant posts.

A new element in the dispute appeared with Sudhir Ghosh MP. Sudhir Ghosh is known to have all along taken a keen interest in the Metropolitan Calcutta development scheme, and has been working as an unofficial consultant of the Ford Foundation for the purpose. It is recalled here that last year, it was Ghosh's initiative which made it possible for Dr. B. C. Roy to meet President Kennedy.

In a recent letter to Dr. Roy, Ghosh is reported to have warned Dr. Roy that the Ford Foundation might withdraw its aid for the scheme if one of their trusted men was not appointed as the Secretary of the CMPO. Ghosh has suggested to Dr. Roy to persuade Lt-Gen. Chakravarty to honourably quit the CMPO and to choose, in his place, S. K. Dey,

a former I.C.S. man now working in the FAO headquarters in Rome. Dey is widely known here as enjoying the confidence of the US circles.

Put in this embarrassing predicament Dr. Roy is understood to have decided in favour of sacrificing his very trusted favourite, Lt-Gen. Chakravarty, rather than lose Ford Foundation aid. So, Dr. Roy is reported to have already started correspondence with Dey trying to get him for the post of Secretary of the CMPO. Correspondence between Ghosh and Dey has also started, it is learnt.

A further blow to Lt-Gen. Chakravarty came with a note from the Chief Secretary of the West Bengal Government to the Chief Minister, questioning the propriety of the same man holding two important posts simultaneously. Lt-Gen. Chakravarty, besides being Secretary of the CMPO, continues to hold his former appointment as the Director of Medical Services in West Bengal.

U.S. GOVERNMENT BANS RECRUITMENT TO C.P.

NEW YORK, June 20

THE Government and the Congress of the U.S. have dealt one more blow at the democratic rights of the American people. Under the pressure of the ultras and with the support of the Department of Justice the Congress endorsed the draft of the law making the draconian Smith Act, a repressive law passed by the U.S. Congress 22 years ago, still more severe. Under that law Eugene Dennis, Gus Hall, Elizabeth G. Flynn, Ben Davis, Henry Winston and many other prominent American Communists were

convicted and held in prison for a long time. However, the reactionaries were not satisfied with it.

The amendments to the Smith Act that were passed just now, qualify as a grave crime the recruiting of new members to the Communist Party and the organization of new cells of the Communist Party. The bourgeois press of the U.S.A. kept secret this step of the U.S. ruling circles from the American public. It was made public only today, when President Kennedy signed the bill, thus making it a law of "free America".

CHANGE-OVER TO REGIONAL LANGUAGE SHOULD NOT BE A DISTANT PERSPECTIVE

matter. What we discover is, even though the Minister (of Education) does not control the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, in the report there are all kinds of references to great things having been done.

Really, the position is such—I cannot go into details—that on May 29, the Statesman of Delhi, wrote in a leading editorial about the activities of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and after making some very critical observations, it had even to say this about the Director General, who is also the Secretary of that Ministry:

"The Director General—I would not mention the name; it is here in print—bids fair to establish another of the immutable laws of science, that of perpetual travel, going from one country to another."

Central Varsity For South

The Minister has told us about the Central universities. He has also said something important about national integration. We have Central universities: Delhi, Banaras, Visva Bharati, Allgarh. But, in the South, there is no Central University. Osmania at one time, perhaps, promised to become a Central university.

I think from the point of view of national integration, it is very important that a Central University is set up in the South. Perhaps, Osmania could be chosen here and now, straight away, and some other university in the deeper South where we can have a Central university.

In regard to Central universities also, I have said it repeatedly every time the University Grants Commission comes up before the House, somehow, we do not seem to know as much about them as we should.

The University Grants Commission does not tell us about them. Visva Bharati is hardly ever mentioned. One or two mentions about it there are in the report.

About Delhi, some questions are asked here from time to time. Otherwise, we do not get to know very much.

Tagore Chairs

Then, again, Visva Bharati seems to be nobody's headache. It seems to be a problem child that Rabindranath Tagore has left for us to appoint a wet nurse from time to time and wall over it. The University Grants Commission has done a good job in helping the idea, with money of setting up Tagore Chairs in different universities. But from what I can find, the universities do not know what to do about it even when money is forthcoming. Perhaps, for form's sake, a few Tagore Professors are being appointed. There should be something more solid about it. Somebody once said, if

we want to respect the memory of Tagore, better not talk too much about Tagore but provide drinking water to the common people.

As Tagore said in his writings in his last days and throughout his life, if we provide drinking water to common people, it may be a greater tribute to Tagore than to put up sinecure Chair where some people are appointed and they do not know what to do, what subjects to teach that have relevance to Tagore. Altogether this idea is producing queer results.

Director Raghu Vira

I notice that in the Central Universities, especially in Delhi, for instance, the University Grants Commission is giving special facilities for the prosecution of Buddhist studies. It is very good, and I welcome it. Some years ago, Dr. Raghu Vira who has the reputation of a scholar went to China and Mongolia and God knows what other countries and collected materials which were exhibited in the Eastern Court or somewhere else and then he ran away. I have asked questions about this matter, and it seems that all the material that Dr. Raghu Vira got relate to Buddhist studies; all that material belongs to the Government of India; Dr. Raghu Vira would not have been given all those materials by the Mongolians and the Chinese unless he represented the Government of India. But he comes here and takes them away.

I would only refer to another matter and that is with regard to the medium of instruction.

Linguistic Medium

The report says at page 37: "The linguistic medium in our universities should be considered primarily as an academic question and not as a political question."

I cannot quite stomach this kind of statement. Academicism is not something sheltered away from the blasts of real life. It is a national quest. It has to be solved with reference to the demands of the people. And academicism, if it is to be remote from the desires of the people and their requirements, will certainly have to be modified to that extent.

I do not want to say that immediately you change over from English to the Indian language, but we have to have this perspective, not as a distant something to be achieved when we are dead and gone. We have to shift in order to give instruction in the different subjects. That is why our national professor, Professor Satyendranath Bose has been going round the country saying that in our own Indian national languages, we can teach science

right up to the highest stage of the university.

But I do not find the University Grants Commission coming forward with any serious thought in regard to this matter. They are not a few bureaucrats who have to stick to their seats wherever they are, as Vice-Chancellors or as principals of colleges; but they are people who are to give a lead to the country, as far as the educational future of our country is concerned. But they are not interested.

They seem to feel, 'As long as we are here, let English continue, and let Hindi continue; the Hindi-speaking world is happy; let the other languages take care of themselves; let the devil take the hindmost and the future will

M. P. CONGRESS FACTIONALISM BARED

★ From Our Correspondent

FINDINGS of Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, who enquired into the causes of Congress reverses in Madhya Pradesh in third general elections have given a serious jolt to the powerful Deshlahra group.

Dr. Rao's recommendation asking Deshlahra to quit the Congress presidential gaddi has created a flutter in the group. They never expected such a devastating verdict against them. The report has gone beyond expectations.

Whatever may be the decision of the Congress High Command in regard to the findings of Dr. Rao one thing is clear that it has succeeded in demoralising the supporters of Deshlahra and strengthening the hands of those who want Dr. Katju's return to MP politics.

The Rao report has held groupism in the State Congress responsible for the debacle at the polls. It is well-known that Deshlahra and his supporters encouraged and patronised factional politics in the Congress. Thus indirectly the report holds Deshlahra responsible for the defeat of the Congress candidates.

Although the report has not named any individual or individuals for this but the very fact that it has asked Deshlahra to quit, vindicates the charges levelled against him by his opponents. The report has, however, not spared the Katju cabinet also. It has maintained that the administrative lapses were also responsible for the rout of the party.

The seven-man committee set up by the Congress Working Committee to deal with indiscipline in the Congress which met at Delhi on June 21 to discuss the Rao report, broadly approved its conclusions. The final decision of the committee in regard to the report will be announced later when it completes discussions with Deshlahra who

have to take care of itself. That is the kind of attitude which we find.

This medium of instruction question has to be tackled as quickly as ever it is possible, and for that, I want a publications programme to be sponsored by the University Grants Commission. You have got the National Book Trust now. Years have passed, and they have produced a few things and possibly tom-tommed it and got some plaudits from people in authority and thinks that the job is done. This is most amazing.

Why does not the University Grants Commission make specific allotment to the universities which belong to certain regions and tell them that the money has to be spent for the production of

really first-class text-books on the subjects which are taught.

I tell the Minister of Education, now that he is a member of the Cabinet, now that he is one of the leaders of the country in the administrative sphere, let him come forward and assert himself and say that here is something, a subject which has got to be tackled properly.

I do feel that if we take this matter seriously, perhaps, results can be produced, but if we let things drift as we have done so far, then we shall not have a real break with the bad old past, and we shall never be able to build a new kind of society; we shall only carry on more or less in the same fashion as we are doing now because we have inherited a certain legacy which has so many entanglements that we cannot find a spiritual way out of it.

has been summoned to Delhi next week and also with other top leaders of the State Congress including the Chief Minister Mandoli.

Although Deshlahra has denied that he has been asked to resign, one of his supporters who made an air dash to Delhi after the submission of the report confirmed this news when he commented that "if it was found in the interests of the organisation Mr. Deshlahra will have to step down."

As far as ministerial setup is concerned Dr. Rao is reported to have favoured the status quo.

While considering the repercussions of the Rao report on MP politics one can predict that it is bound to result in a serious crisis. Quarters close to Deshlahra claim that they are not going to accept any arbitrary decision of High Command. They are

getting ready for the showdown.

If this happens it will further weaken the faction-ridden Congress in the State. At the same time the supporters of Dr. Katju will again, after encouraged by the findings on Dr. Rao which have virtually censured Deshlahra and his group, press for his return.

This development will also have devastating impact. If both groups pursue their objectives to the bitter end the party will be torn to pieces.

All these trends indicate a dark future. If the Congressmen do not close their ranks and continue to indulge in group politics the day may not be far off when the President may be obliged to take over the state administration. All depend, on how the Congress High Command tackles this delicate situation.

U.P. TRANSPORT STRIKE

FIVE workers of the Kumaon region of U.P. State Road Transport were arrested on June 23 by police in a bid to break the strike of road transport employees who are on strike since June 19.

More than 95% of the employees are currently on strike including 122 bus drivers and conductors. One of the major issues on which the strike was launched, is the vindictive transfers of union office-bearers by the transport authorities in violation of a tripartite agreement.

This agreement was arrived at in February 1962, following a mass hunger-strike resorted to by the union officials to press for the redressal of their grievances.

The management of the

Road Transport is reported to be completely averse to any settlement and the U.P. Chief Minister, C. B. Gupta, while on a visit to Naini Tal, on June 22, is reported to have threatened stern measures against the employees since this strike was "particularly harmful in view of the tourist season."

Till now the strike is peaceful and the President of the U.P. State Transport Union, in a statement, has called upon the workers "to conduct their struggle peacefully". He has appealed to those workers who have been brought from outside to break the strike "not to do any act which might harm the cause of Kumaon workers."

(June 25)

"PEACE—YES; WAR—NO"



Militant Slogan Of Helsinki Youth Festival

Preparations are well under way the world over for the VIII World Festival of Youth and Students which is to be held at Helsinki from July 28 to August 6.

IT is expected that this festival will be the biggest ever gathering of world youth for peace and friendship.

In our country brisk preparations are going on in almost every state. In many states, local and state youth festivals in honour of the world festival have either been already held or are going to be held.

Just recently the West Bengal festival has concluded and preparations are going on in Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madras and Bihar for the holding of state festivals shortly.

It is still a matter of conjecture as to how many delegates from among the aspirants in our country will be able to go to Helsinki in view of the restrictions imposed on travel recently by the Government of India. But we hope that necessary conditions will be created by the Government so as not to deprive our young men and women from participating in this world meet.

The National Preparatory Committee of India, set up last month, consists of representatives from about 15 leading youth, students and other organisations besides State Festival Committees and it is reported that it has already received applications from about 1,500 persons who desire to participate in the Festival.

Among them are members of sports bodies, writers, artists, painters, youth activists, and young men and women from various other walks of life.

At the last Youth Festival in Vienna, 1,200 youth organisations were represented and for the Helsinki festival, till the end of May, 1,400 youth organisations had already expressed their desire to take part.

Twelve countries which were never before represented in the Festivals, have already announced that they will be taking part in the Helsinki Festival. These new countries are: Basutoland, Cape Verde Islands, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Nyasaland, Oman, South-West Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Ruanda-Urundi.

Many countries like Ghana, Senegal, Colombia, etc., which had sent only observers to the earlier Festivals, have this time decided to send full-fledged delegations.

In various countries, interesting forms of preparation for the Festival have been adopted and the experiences gathered in course of these preparations are unique.

"Peace—yes; War—no", this was the slogan of over ten thousand boys and girls in Italy on May 27 as they took part in the "Peace March" organised by the Florence Provincial Preparatory Committee for the Festival.

A magnificent reception in Paris marked the final preparations for the Festival. It was given in honour of the members of the French delegation to the Helsinki Festival. Among those present

were eminent personalities of French public life.

Dutch Delegates

The Dutch youth delegation, it is reported, will consist of 225 persons, among them will be a group of 25 students of different religious beliefs. Young workers will be particularly well represented—10 from the building trade, 14 from metallurgy, 12 from textile and garment, 9 from printing, four from fuel and power, three from agriculture, two from chemicals and one from food industries. Besides, there will be 29 shop and office workers and six young teachers.

Soviet youth will send to the festival, seven hundred of its best young men and women. Members of the delegation will include the youth who have upturned the virgin soil of Siberia, worked on the construction projects of the Urals, and launched the first Soviet spaceship.

Both the Soviet Cosmonauts, Yuri Gagarin and Gherman Titov, will be attending the Festival. Besides them there will be young scientists, sportsmen, film directors, artists and others going to the Festival.

The Hungarian National Festival Committee has already organised several regional festivals for the selection of delegates to the Helsinki Festival.

The Indonesian National Festival Committee has also completed its preparatory work and a cultural group of 67 young men and women will be included in its delegation. A group of 34 sportsmen will represent the country in the sports events and 20 Indonesian students living abroad will also be on the delegation.

Similar preparations are going on in Egypt, Iraq, Congo (Leopoldville), Gabon, Zanzibar, Uganda, Senegal, Madagascar, Nigeria, Dohomey, Chile, Peru, German Democratic Republic, Great Britain, Bulgaria, and many other countries.

The Hamburg Geschwister-Scholl Youth Group of Federal German Republic has invited its members to take part in the preparatory work for the Festival.

The Secretary of the Pakistan Youth Movement, in London, has informed the Permanent Commission that he would like to take part in the Festival as observer.

From all these activities, it is clear that the Helsinki Youth Festival will be the most important and representative gathering of world youth dedicated to the cause of world peace and friendship among nations. We hope, from India, a representative delegation will be sent which will adequately and properly represent our country.

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KHRUSHCHOV IN RUMANIA

From Masood Ali Khan

Moscow, June 26. **T**HE Soviet Premier returned to Moscow today after his seven-day triumphal tour of Rumania. Soviet-Rumanian friendship and the solidarity of the socialist countries has been the main topic in the press here during the last week.

The enthusiastic, open-hearted and warm reception accorded to the Soviet leader in Rumania and the scenes of mass rejoicing and sincere brotherly affection shown by the Rumanian people everywhere have been commented upon even by the Western correspondents covering the tour.

On the eve of his departure, addressing a huge gathering of 100,000 cheering Rumanians in bright national costumes in Bucharest's "Republica" stadium, Nikita Khrushchov made a major speech in which he touched upon the important aspects of today's international situation. Referring to Soviet-Rumanian relations he declared, "Our friendship is illuminated by the un fading light of Marxism-Leninism and rests on the granite foundation of the principles of socialist internationalism and the community of our purpose and interest."

Khrushchov once again called for a peaceful solution of international problems. The imperialists were pinning their hopes on force but the most far sighted people in the capitalist world "increasingly realise the necessity of searching ways for the maintenance of peaceful relations between the socialist and capitalist countries and solving disputes peacefully. The instance of Laos shows that such ways can be found."

Khrushchov expressed satisfaction at the setting up of the coalition government there under Sovanna Phouma but warned that reactionary forces were already seeking to frustrate the good results. The settlement in Laos he said "might serve as a good example in solving other problems as well, such as the German problem and the problem of West Berlin."

Referring to the declaration adopted by the Warsaw treaty

* SEE BACK PAGE

Automation In U.S.A.

* FROM CENTRE PAGES

stop. Small wonder that the worker suffers today from nervous exhaustion, that he is rapidly incapacitated physically and that the United States has the world's highest percentage of psychic diseases."

Labour is more and more intensified, and the exploitation of workers grows constantly. Characteristically, whereas 100 years ago the rate of surplus value constituted 100 per cent, today it equals 300 per cent. In other words, the ratio of unpaid to paid labour has trebled!

Automation cuts the share of workers and increases that of the administrative personnel. In 1890 there were 280 workers per engineer in the U. S. industry; in 1948 their number dropped to 75, and in 1953 it did not exceed 60. This provides the monopolies with new opportunities in their anti-worker measures.

Many enterprises are so automated that a handful of controllers is enough to service the whole plant in case of a strike, the U.S. News & World Report pointed out recently. The companies also use such a trick as inordinate increase in the number of controllers, which means that they will have more strike-breakers if the workers dare to go on strike.

The American bourgeois press is intensively circulating in particular the yarn that automation-produced unemployment can be abolished by "retraining" the unemployed, as the "service sector will take over" people who have mastered new trades. This, though, is but a sorry consolation for people who can find no application for themselves. After all it is not only industry alone that new machinery is invading more and more energetically.

(TRUD)

Theory Of Compensation

American economists are peddling what they call the "theory of compensation." According to it the growth of production in one industry causes a rapid growth in other allied industries and this should supposedly provide opportunities for employment. To illustrate, they usually cite the electrical industry. Responding to these would-be theoreticians, J. Cary, President of the Electrical Workers' Union said: "I regret to note that these theories are a combination of half truth and nonsense. It is indeed true that the electrical industry has grown. Its profits and dividends made it most appealing to rich investors. However, employment in the industry is crawling up at a small pace."

In other words automatic machinery is already ousting the American working man not only from a particular plant or mine, but from production in general. The jobless today have less and less hope of ever finding an application for their hands.

Calcutta Conference Calls

FOR ATOM-FREE ZONE IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

* From J. B. MOITRA

A VERY important convention on disarmament and world peace was held in Calcutta on June 24 under the auspices of the West Bengal Peace Council.

Vivekananda Mukherjee, Editor of Yugantar and president of the West Bengal Peace Council, presided over both the delegates' session in the morning and the open session in the afternoon. Over 100 delegates from different districts of the state attended.

Romesh Chandra, General Secretary of the All-India Peace Council, was the main speaker at the open session. Other speakers included Bijoy Banerjee, M.L.A. former Mayor of Calcutta, Maitreyee Devi, Principal Amiya Bhusan Chakravarty, Dr. Mani Biswas, Prof. Hiren Mukherjee MP, Mohd. Elias MP, and Vivekananda Mukherjee.

The Convention emphasised the need for building a broad-based mass movement to ensure the success of the 18-nation Disarmament Conference, now being held in Geneva. It also greeted the forthcoming international Conference on Disarmament and World Peace in Moscow.

Pointing out that the Anglo-American powers were using the Kashmir issue as a weapon in the cold war against India, the Convention enthusiastically greeted the exercise of the "veto" by the Soviet Union to frustrate the machinations of the Anglo-American bloc in the Security Council.

The Convention also elected delegates for the Moscow Conference.

Disarmament And India

The resolution entitled "Disarmament and India's Security and Progress", urged upon all to build up a movement for the demand that the U.N. should declare the entire region of South-East Asia, including India and Pakistan, an atom-free zone.

The resolution said that general and complete disarmament was an immediate and urgent need for India as much as it was for other countries of the world. It called for the strengthening of India's security in view of the fact that Pakistan had been given modern weapons of war.

It pointed out that piling up of armaments could

not ensure the security of any country in the present-day world. Hence, the Peace Council would continue to carry on the campaign for disarmament in the interests of the progress of the country.

The resolution further said that the biggest gain that would accrue to India from disarmament would be that Pakistan would be freed from the military bloc in South-East Asia and the relations of Pakistan with India would become normal.

The resolution on "Disarmament" pointed out that the armaments race and cold war had reached such a stage that the alternative to disarmament was a nuclear war and total destruction.

Pointing out that there were no real obstacles in the way of arriving at an agreement about the stopping of nuclear tests and introduction of adequate control and supervision for that purpose. The resolution strongly criticised the US Government for virtually sabotaging an international agreement on the issue by stipulating conditions even before making a start in implementing proposals regarding disarmament.

FASCIST BILL IN S. AFRICA

* FROM PAGE TWO

will be forfeited as soon as the paper concerned is banned, which will no doubt happen often. Because of this new financial provision, it would be impossible for papers to come out under a different name once banned, especially those with limited financial resources.

J. B. Vorster, the Minister of Justice, has already gone on record in Parliament in favour of banning, to start with, the New Age under the new Bill. New Age is the only paper in South Africa which has, over the years consistently defended democracy, fought for equal rights for all citizens in the country opposed racial discrimination, race hatred and all forms of political persecution and tyranny.

Fred Carneson, the Editor of New Age, immediately wrote to the Minister: "If, as you stated in Parliament, New Age has been furthering the aims of Communism and making no secret of the fact, it is strange that no prosecution has been brought."

In view of this, we are entitled to presume that your accusation cannot stand the test of an open and public trial in the courts of the land."

Onus On Accused

It may be mentioned in this connection that the Minister, B. P. Vorster, to whom Fred Carneson was writing, was himself interned during the last war for unpatriotic activities and was a member of the Ossewa Brandwag, the secret pro-Nazi organisation of notorious fame!

Another important provision in the Bill is that once charged with sabotage, the accused is presumed guilty. The onus, then, is on the accused to prove his innocence. Contrary to normal legal procedures, a person acquitted on a charge of sabotage may be tried, under the Bill, again on the basis of the same facts.

Persons under 18, normally immune from death sentence, will no longer enjoy the same 'privilege' once the Bill becomes the law of the country.

Where are all these ruthless measures leading the country to?

Designed to ensure complete suppression of any of the remaining channels for popular expression and every method of giving opposition to the barbaric policies of the government, the sabotage Bill will immensely assist the ruling class in establishing a full-fledged fascist state in the near future.

From now on, the actions and policies of the present regime will assume an increasingly Hitlerian character. Whereas, until now, the main burden of oppression fell on the non-white population in the country, the post-Sabotage Bill period will see its equally severe application against the white opposition of the regime.

Continuing to deny rights and freedoms to the non-whites we shall lose those freedoms ourselves.

According to The Observer, "for liberals and others who have preached non-violence, the new situation presents a cruel predicament". "It is doubtful, the influential paper continues, whether they could continue much longer to support non-violence when its means of expression are exhausted."

People are realising the urgent necessity of unity and discipline, of training a 'deep underground' and a 'war of nerves' to wreck the economy and upset the government's apparently monolithic hold.

The Guardian, in a sharp editorial, has declared that the Sabotage Bill is calculated to 'stamp out non-violence'. "When every peaceful method of protest ultimately becomes illegal only violence is left."

British people are asking today why should Macmillan continue to send British arms, including Saracen tanks, to Verwoerd? Why should he allow industrial giants like ICI to assist in the equipment of new armament factories in South Africa?

How long will Macmillan pay only a lip service to the 'wind of change' in Africa and continue giving privileges and assistance to the Verwoerd regime? In other words why should the British/Tory government favour a semi-fascist state?

These and many similar questions are now being asked by the ordinary people of this country. After all, they point out, nearly 85% of South Africa's capital is controlled by British and other foreign financial interests.

Gaitskell's Friends

IF anyone is under the impression that Hugh Gaitskell, the Leader of the Opposition, is without friends and enjoys no support in the House of Commons outside his immediate circle of friends like George Brown, James Callaghan, Christopher Mayhew, John Strachey, is thoroughly mistaken.

A few weeks ago, there appeared on the order paper the following motion signed by the members of the Parliament:—Cyril Osborne, F. M. Bennett, William Clark, Geoffrey Hirst, Philip N. Hocking, Dudley Williams and Peter Tapsell.

"That this House, while warmly commending the Leader of the Opposition for excluding Imperial Chemical Industries from the threat of nationalisation if and when another Labour Government is elected urges him, with the united support of his party, now to specify what other industries are to be exempted from future nationalisation under the terms of Clause Four of the Labour Party's Constitution."

The sponsoring members of the above motion are all Conservatives and the motion itself appeared under the heading "Repeal of Clause Four". A very odd way of making friends I should think!!

U.S. Explosions, Sombre Background For Moscow Meet

* FROM MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, June 26.

THE abortive American attempts to explode a bomb in outer space have roused people's fury here. The spectacle of megaton nuclear warheads falling into the sea with no one knowing what to expect next from the radio-active nuclear devices and the inaccuracy of the American rockets expose the world to grave dangers. The atomaniacs must be stopped, people say here.

FRAVDA quotes the following statement of Dean Rusk himself: "There is the danger that war may break out due to a chance circumstance, a mis-reckoning or a breakdown in communications. The danger increases as modern types of weapons are perfected and the difficulties of control and direction increase! There is the growing danger that outer space will become a new battlefield for men."

Well, we have seen enough of the mis-reckonings and breakdowns; and they are all products of the American genius. The wrathful

voice of the millions of Soviet people demands that this juggling with nuclear warheads be stopped. Otherwise one or two more such mishaps of U.S. making and the world would be on fire.

The coming international Congress for Disarmament and Peace which starts in Moscow in a few days' time acquires great importance in this context and the people

here wish it all success. Preparations are already being made all over the country and the press is highlighting congresses and conferences held in other countries to support this great international peace rally.

The Moscow Congress will be the greatest mobilisation of peace forces of the world ever achieved in human history, it is believed here. And the Soviet people expect the nations of Asia and Africa and Latin America to play an important role.

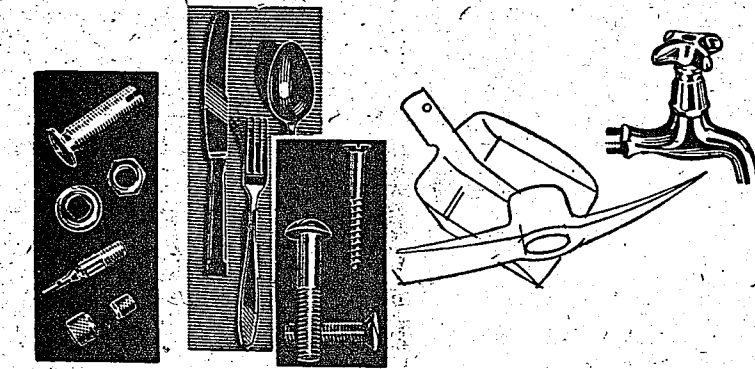
Tass On Kashmir Vote

ONCE again the Soviet Union has stood by us on Kashmir. TASS declares that the Security Council has been dealing with "problem of Kashmir" for a long time because Pakistan stubbornly questions the fact that Kashmir is an integral part of India.

"If the U.S.-inspired resolution moved by Ireland had been accepted, it would have meant that not only Pakistan but the United Nations Security Council also doubts whether Kashmir is a part of Indian territory", TASS declared. United

States attempts were thwarted by the firm position taken by the Soviet Union.

The Indian delegation at U.N. expressed deep satisfaction at the Soviet stand and expressed indignation at the position of the United States delegation which resorted to the tactics of "arm twisting", forcing a number of Security Council members to vote for their draft resolution, TASS said. And Ivestia's two column headline on this was "Again Arm-Twisting". The Soviet people remain our firm and reliable friends.



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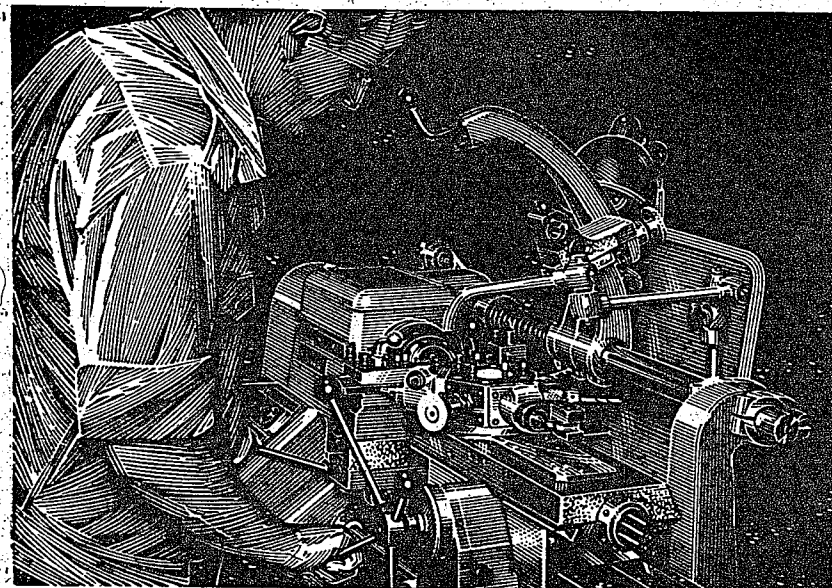
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WOMEN WHO WORK

* FROM CENTRE PAGES

impart to them the knowledge they need to gain self-assurance and authority.

New methods of training have been sought taking into account the little time women have at their disposal, their obligations and the strain on them.

Several regional unions, local unions and branches have organised lectures for shop stewards during working hours and have set up permanent day-schools for women.

But we must do more if we are to attract to union leadership these young women and mothers who are at the very heart of the problems facing most of the women workers.

How many women have been refused a second term on the leadership of the regional unions because they had not regularly attended the meetings?

But most of the time one does not wonder why these women who are active unionists in the factory or the office had not turned up at the meetings.

Men may be able to attend meetings of the Executive Committees or of the Secretariats of the unions

starting at 7 in the evening and lasting past 11. But what about women—with family and household work to do after work?

Then there is the question of transport, late homecoming in the evenings. These factors are often overlooked.

But if one goes further and tries to find out the reasons for these absences, often difficult and even dramatic situations come to light. There is often a certain reticence in confiding these.

Not long ago, at a meeting of a federation executive branch the members were wondering why a certain woman had not showed up. After inquiries they found that this woman lived alone with a young child and that, on top of her work at the factory, she had to do house work at the neighbours' in order to afford the upkeep of the child.

The federation executive branch well-advisedly decided to make up for these hours so that the woman member could devote this time to her trade union activities.

We have to go that far in our help to women trade unionists if we want to attract young women workers to positions of leadership, for a richer trade union movement.

People All Over India Demand

REDUCE TAX BURDEN

★ From Our Correspondents

Protest demonstrations and meetings against the imposition of new taxes were held all over the country on June 16 and 17 and on later dates, in response to the call given by the Communist Party of India.

IN our last issue, we had published reports about the anti-tax campaign in some places. Meanwhile, reports from other places have come and some others are still coming. As we go to the press, a general idea about the campaign is already available and it seems that the first stage of the campaign has been quite successful.

RAJASTHAN

According to reports available, the campaign in Rajasthan received a good response from among the people who had been already preparing for demonstrating their grievances against these taxation measures. In Jodhpur, Alwar, Beawar, Udaipur, etc., protest meetings were held.

In Hanumangarh and Raisinghnagar areas in Ganganagar district, a series of conferences were held from June 10 to 20, wherein a number of resolutions were adopted against the taxation policy of the Government.

In Alwar, a protest demonstration and rally was organised on June 16. A huge procession was brought out in the morning which paraded the main streets of Alwar and later converged in a rally in Company Bagh which was addressed, among others, by Anandan Nambiar, MP.

In Bharatpur a similar mass rally was addressed by P. K. Vasudevan Nair, MP. In Jodhpur, a big procession was organised and a mass meeting was held which was addressed, among others, by H. K. Vyas, Vijay Mehta and Ashraf Foujdar.

Speaking in this rally, H. K. Vyas said, that the problem of taxation had become a national issue on which crucial struggle for policies was taking place and has to take place in more and more militant and organised manner.

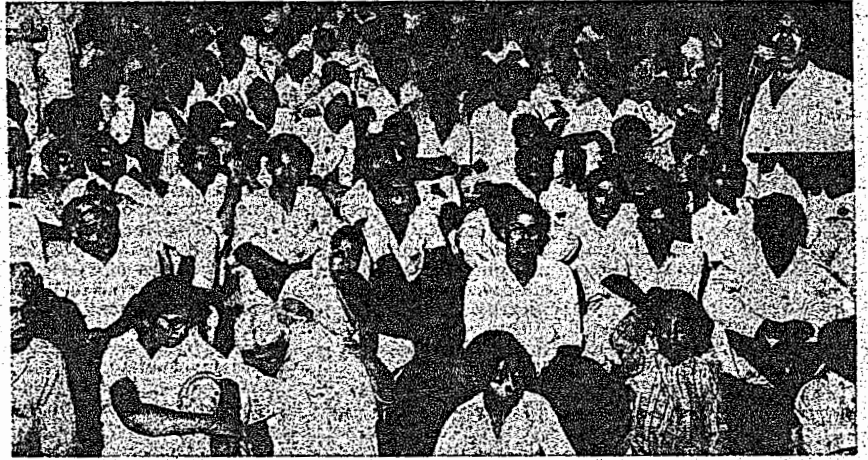
"The policy of the Congress government is to pass the burdens of Plans on the common people whereas the democratic movement and the Communist Party is carrying on a nationwide campaign to force the hands of the government to take measures against the vested interests", he added.

ANDHRA PRADESH

"Our party would fight increase in land revenue tooth and nail in the legislature, ... we would mobilize the people and peasantry outside to fight this black measure. If Government does not retrace its steps, we may have to think of satyagraha as well". This was the warning given in the Andhra Pradesh State Legislature by P. Sundarayya, leader of the opposition on June 25.

Sundarayya was speaking from facts—facts which were borne out by the huge demonstrations and rallies held just a day before he spoke in the assembly, to record the mass protest against the increase in taxes and land revenue.

This was, of course, a starting point for a sustained and continuous agitation against increased taxes. The State Council of the Communist Party has decided to hold another protest day in the last week of July, by which time, the bill enhancing the land



A sectional view of the Anti-tax rally held in Delhi. Inset: A. K. Gopalan, MP, addressing the rally.

revenue, would be ready to come up before the Assembly for detailed discussion and adoption.

ASSAM

Popular anger against the taxation measures was exhibited throughout Assam through mass meetings and demonstrations in which thousands of people participated. Meetings have been held in almost all parts of the State except the Hill districts and the district of Cachar which is in the grip of a flood.

In some of the meetings held in town areas peasants from neighbouring villages came in processions. In some areas, like Kokrajhar in Goalpara district, public meetings were held under joint auspices of different parties including the CPI and even leading Congressmen of the locality participated in it.

These protest meetings reflected the feelings of the

people against failure to control rising prices, new taxation measures, etc., by the State Government in addition to the tax burden imposed by the Central Government. In certain areas, local issues, over and above the central issues, were taken up.

BIHAR

Protest meetings and demonstrations all over the State marked the Anti-Taxation Day in Bihar.

A big mass meeting was held in Patna on June 17 which was presided over by Dr. A. K. Sen. Among the speakers was S. M. Banerjee, MP. A resolution adopted in the meeting deprecated the new taxation measures of the State and Central Governments.

Speaking in the rally, S. M. Banerjee said that the people had expected that if not in the Second Plan, then at least in the Third Plan period conditions would improve and there would be breathing space available from the heavy tax burdens. But, he added, experience has belied the hopes of people.

The same day, a mass meeting was held at Bari Maidan at Jamshedpur organised by the Singhbhum district Council of the CPI. Among the speakers were, Sunil Mukherjee, MLA, and Ramavtar Singh, MLA.

This meeting adopted a resolution on the question of immediate increase of dearness allowance of workers "in view of the rising prices", besides a resolution on taxes.

Speaking at a huge rally at Bhagalpur on June 17, Yogindra Sharma, Member of the Secretariat of the National Council of the CPI, said that the taxation measures of the Congress Government did not indicate any sympathy on the part of the ruling party for the masses. This attitude, he said, was leading to rise in prices and falling standards of living of the common people.

"People should come forward to force Government to change their anti-people policy, which alone can lead to

progress and betterment of the country", he added.

Addressing a workers' rally at Giridih on June 17, Habibur Rahman, President of the Bihar State Committee of the AITUC, sharply criticised the taxation policy of the Government. He demanded that Government should change this policy, cut down the privy purses given to the former Rajas and Maharajas and nationalise the banks, insurance and big industrial undertakings.

Speaking at the same meeting, Ratan Roy, General Secretary of the Bihar TUC, called upon people to unleash a campaign which will defeat the anti-people policy of the Government.

A big demonstration was held in Darbhanga before the office of the District Magistrate on June 18 which was led by Baidyanath Jadav, MLA.

A memorandum was submitted to the District Magistrate on behalf of the deputations. Analysing results of the taxation policy of the Government, it demanded immediate measures to be taken by Government to hold the price line, withdraw the increase in railway fares and freights, put a ceiling on landholding and effect its distribution among landless peasants, etc.

UTTAR PRADESH

Meetings and demonstrations were held all over the state against taxation policy of Government.

A resolution adopted in the meeting held on June 17 at Allahabad, criticising the taxation policy of the Government demanded that Government should immediately reverse its present policy of fleecing the poor.

Among others, it demanded that the source of revenue be enlarged by strictly realising the huge arrears of income taxes. It also called upon the U.P. Government to give up its proposed taxation measures.

Kripa Shanker, Secretary of the District Council of the CPI, Ambika Prasad Misra and Sita Ram Singh, among others, addressed the rally.

WEST BERLIN ISSUE MUST BE SOLVED

★ FROM PAGE FOURTEEN

countries on Germany recently in Moscow, Khrushchov reiterated the aim as "in understanding on a mutually acceptable solution of the German problem through the conclusion of a peace treaty and normalisation of the situation in West Berlin".

He refuted distortions of his statements by Western press as if the Soviet Union had all but abandoned its former position on Germany and might agree to the continuation of the present situation there.

"I should like to declare once again", he said, "that the Soviet Government is still fully resolved to liquidate the remnants of World War II and to normalise the situation in Central Europe. We are firmly convinced that the liquidation of the occupation regime in West Berlin, withdrawal of the occupation forces and the conversion of West Berlin

into a free demilitarised city are the only way of improving the climate and creating favourable conditions for a solution of other international problems".

He warned that seeking a peaceful solution did not mean that the question could be put off indefinitely and if Western powers evade solution of the problem then the Soviet Union along with the socialist countries and others who wish to do so will sign a peace treaty with GDR with all the ensuing consequences.

"And let the imperialists not try to frighten us. No threats will keep the socialist countries from carrying out measures required by the vital interests of the people."

War And Peace

Commenting on the issue of war and peace Khrushchov said that mankind never faced as great a danger as now

in the age of atom, electronics and the conquest of space. The only reasonable course was that of peaceful co-existence, he said. He warned against complacency and called for a tireless struggle for peace raising the masses against the threat of war.

Referring to American nuclear tests Khrushchov said that aggressive American circles wanted to make sure of their superiority in armaments at any cost. The socialist countries had to be vigilant and constantly increase their defence potential.

"The hydrogen bomb makes no distinction and all are equal before it—the white, the yellow and the black, believers and atheists, progressives and conservatives—a nuclear war will spare no one. Our struggle for peace is prompted by the desire to make sure that this disaster never happens on earth", the Soviet Premier said.