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AID OFFERS WITHDRAWN

U.S. BLACKMAIL AGAIN!

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI: Several offers of assistance for India's industrial projects made by the US AID, the agency which controls the aid programme of the United States, have been withdrawn in recent weeks, according to reliable information available from Planning Commission circles.

THE haste with which these offers are being withdrawn one after the other has given sufficient cause to think that President Johnson is out to blackmail India into acquiescing to his wishes.

Aid offers have been withdrawn both before and after Johnson's rude cancellation of Prime Minister Shastri's visit to the United States.

Planning Commission officials are worried over the impact of such wholesale withdrawal of aid on the industrial development of this country. Even as it is, US AID has been interested only in a few industrial projects.

★ The latest intimation about the US AID's "losing interest" has come in the case of the Cochin and Durgapur fertiliser projects.

Plans for the Cochin fertiliser project have reached an advanced stage. The withdrawal of aid, therefore, will cause not only upset schedule but also necessitate re-planning.

Some of the other projects for which the United States

had offered aid and has now withdrawn the offer are:

★ The Ramgarh coal mining project in Bihar. The US AID had offered Rs. 3.8 crores for this project which aimed at developing an open cast coalmine.

The reason given for the withdrawal of aid is that this mine is to supply coal to the Bokaro steel project which is to be set up with Soviet aid. It is claimed that under the US foreign aid regulations, the US cannot assist a project which is tied up with a Soviet-aided project.

★ For the very same reason, the US AID authorities threatened to withdraw their offer for the Patherdih coal washery in Bihar. This washery was to have supplied washed coal to the Bokaro project.

However, the Planning Commission undertook that no washed coal from the Patherdih project would be supplied to Bokaro, and on that basis the US has agreed to honour its commitment.

The irony of it now is that the government will be spend-

ing money to set up a plant solely to feed a private sector plant: the washed coal from Patherdih is to be supplied to the IISCO plant at Burnpur.

★ Another project which is to suffer as a result of the American refusal to honour its aid promise is the Khetri copper project in Rajasthan.

Here, the reason given by the Americans is that the government is going in for consultancy services from a Finnish firm. The US AID wanted the consultancy work

to be given to an American firm.

★ The US AID has also withdrawn its offer of aid for exploration and exploitation of the offshore phosphatic rocks in the Bay of Bengal. No reason has been given for withdrawing the aid offer from this project or from the fertiliser projects at Cochin and Durgapur.

One of the most serious consequences of the haughty behaviour of the US AID authorities will be the dislocation of the entire industrial development program-

me of this country. For, it would cause innumerable difficulties and inordinate delay in executing projects when plans are drawn up on the basis of the aid offers but have to be recast when the offers are found not to be forthcoming.

Even pro-American circles in the Planning Commission have been disillusioned by the American tactics. They have now given up hope of getting US aid for any significant industrial project and are now lobbying for aid for agricultural projects.

LET THERE BE NO WAR AGAIN!

May 9 is the 20th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany. See centre pages for the special story.



NEW AGE EXPOSURE ON AICC JOURNAL GOES HOME

THE New Age exposure of the two editorials in the AICC ECONOMIC REVIEW (dated March 25 and April 10) dealing with Vietnam, has caused deep consternation among Congressmen, who value the anti-imperialist reputation of our country.

These editorials were clearly dictated by some one in close touch, to say the least, with the worst American imperialist viewpoint, and were in open support of the American aggression, of the point of view that war is necessary.

This consternation in Congress ranks led to a statement "clarifying" Congress policy on Vietnam by Congress General

Secretary T. Manaen. The statement has been put out officially to "remove all misunderstandings" created by the editorials.

It is clear that the Congress General Secretary's statement is a total repudiation of the line of the editorials. NEW AGE is happy that it has been able to force the Congress to act on this vital national issue.

But what remains to be asked is this: Who was responsible for those editorials? And how does it happen that the central office of the AICC is in such close contact with the US authorities in Delhi, that such editorials can be published in an official journal of the Congress?

It is said that President Kamaraj has ordered an enquiry. If this is true, it is good. The public will not be satisfied till the truth is made known.

YANKEE, GO HOME

Editorial

THE AMERICAN imperialists are lighting the fires of war in one region of the world after the other. Their hands are being dipped again and again in the blood of patriots, fighting for the freedom and progress of their peoples. And the cry "Yankee Go Home!" has become a universal cry of hundreds of millions, tormented in one way or the other by the barbarism and brutality of the lords of Washington and the Pentagon.

Once again in Latin America, the US imperialists have invaded an independent country, with a view to keep in power a regime rejected by the people, and to prevent the formation of a government not to the liking of Washington. The US aggression against the Dominican Republic has revealed in a flash once more the real face behind the pious words which flow in a torrent from the lips of President Johnson and the pens of his speech-writers.

The US President in his "address to the nation" on May 2 proclaimed what has been described as virtually "a religious crusade against communism". Johnson's speech writers bring in the name of God in every second paragraph — presumably believing — totally mistakenly — that frequent use of the name can help to mask their crimes.

President Johnson, having sent more than 14,000 US troops into the Dominican Republic,

brazenly declared: "The American nations cannot, must not and will not permit the establishment of another Communist government in the Western Hemisphere".

Like the Nazis of yesterday, the US imperialists use the "Communist" bogey to "justify" every act of aggression they commit. But, as we observe this week the twentieth anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerism; let us remember that the fate of all who have sought to dominate and rule the world has always been the same. And the US imperialists shall never escape that fate.

Like the Nazis, the US imperialists are committing the most savage crimes against the people of Vietnam. Far from responding to the worldwide call for an end to the US aggression, for a stop to their inhuman bombings and for the withdrawal of US forces from South Vietnam — the US authorities are sending more and more troops and are openly threatening to use nuclear weapons.

It is the same US imperialists whose ugly faces and bloody hands can be seen in every part of the world, seeking desperately to halt the mighty march of the peoples to a new world of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Our people know the US imperialists well from their own bitter experience. They have witnessed the constant blackmail and pressures on India to abandon its policy of nonalignment

and enter, directly or indirectly, the abominable system of US-dominated military pacts.

And now, unable to compel India to support the US imperialists' war in Vietnam, smarting at the fact that Prime Minister Shastri has called for the ending of US bombings — the monsters of the Pentagon are throwing in yet another card. From US bases, armed with US weapons, in US tanks, the Pakistan army has committed new aggression against India and is threatening an "open war".

It is the same US imperialism which acts in Vietnam and in the Dominican Republic, which is acting through the Ayub dictatorship against India. The aim is the same — to bring India into its net, make our country subordinate to US imperialist interests, by bringing about a reversal of our basic policies.

The American lobbies inside our country, the parties of right reaction have been quick to play the part entrusted to them. While their masters' arms are used to shoot down India's soldiers, the right reactionary forces call for an end to nonalignment, and a military pact with the US imperialists and their partners.

But they will not succeed. Imperialism is doomed. The Indian democratic forces must hit back in defence of India's integrity, in defence of India's national policies of nonalignment and peace, secularism and parliamentary democracy.

(May 4)

NEW DELHI: Preparations are going on all over the country to observe the ACTION WEEK called for by the national council of the Communist Party at its last meeting.

THE main issues of campaign will be unity of democratic forces for defence of border against Pakistani attacks, against US imperialist aggression on Vietnam, for release of detenus, for defence of democracy and people's standards of living.

State councils and district councils of the Party are meeting and chalking out programmes of action for the week including mass meetings and demonstrations.

Efforts are being made to launch united action with other left parties and progressive sections of the people wherever possible.

The Kerala state council of the CPI met at Trichur on April 26 to 28 under the chairmanship of P. R. Madhavan Pillai. It heard a report on the National Council meeting and made plans to implement its decisions.

The council warmly approved the call of the National Council to organise May 10 to 17 as a week of mass political activity and decided to organise small and big meetings during the week throughout the state on the urgent issues facing the people.

It noted that left parties and progressive democrats have already come together to organise a united campaign against US aggression on Vietnam and Pakistan's aggressive acts against our country, for the defence of civil liberties, parliamentary democracy and standards of living of the common people. The council resolved to

take energetic steps to strengthen and broaden this unity in the state, where already an ad hoc left unity committee has come into being.

Resolutions were passed by the council demanding statutory rationing in the state and increase in rations to 12 ounces a day, protesting against police atrocities on poor people and expressing support to the workers' struggles for bonus and other demands.

Resist Aggression

The resolution on Pakistani aggression passed by the council expressed confidence that the entire people of the country would be ready to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country.

It warned against the reactionary forces trying to exploit the situation to stir up communal trouble and thus subvert the national policies of the country and drag India into the imperialist camp.

The West Bengal state council met from April 26 to 28 and drew up plans to observe the Action Week.

Meetings and demonstrations will be held throughout the state during the week. Party leaders will tour the districts to participate in the campaign.

The meeting decided to launch a three-month campaign to build broad unity of

CPI Committees Plan for Action Week — May 10-17

progressive forces for defence of the country against Pakistani attacks, against US imperialist intervention in Vietnam, for the release of detenus and for the defence of democracy and people's livelihood.

The council has decided to launch a movement for introduction of modified rationing wherever there is scarcity of foodgrains and for holding the priceline.

Attempts are to be made to conduct the struggle through the united left front as far as possible. Efforts will be made simultaneously to build up a united front on still wider basis.

Activising all levels of party organisation, campaign for increased sale of Party journals and raising a fund for the party will also be part of the campaign.

Communal Harmony

The resolution adopted by the council called on the Government of India to take strong measures for the defence of the borders, while always being ready to find a peaceful solution to the issue. It appealed for maintenance of communal harmony in India as well as in Pakistan. The people of Pakistan have been asked to force the

Ayub government to settle the outstanding issues once and for all.

While condemning the supply of US arms to Pakistan, the resolution pointed out that this was nothing but part of the conspiracy of US imperialism against the peoples of Asia and Africa, just as it was in the case of the attack on Vietnam.

The executive committee of the Assam state council of the Party has called on all Party units, members and sympathisers and other democratic forces to observe the Action Week through meetings and demonstrations.

It called upon all progressive and democratic forces to protest against US aggression in Vietnam and to demand a full stop to the misuse of the Defence of India Rules against the democratic movement and immediate release of all political detenus.

The call was given by the executive committee through a resolution passed at its meeting in Gauhati on April 24 and 25.

The committee discussed the border violations by

Pakistan and the attacks on the Kutch border which have been facilitated by the American supply of arms. It called on the Government of India to stop relying on Anglo-American help for the defence of the country.

Border Violations

An appeal for the unity of all patriotic forces to face the threats on India's borders and the danger of the reactionary forces inside and outside the country utilising the critical situation to their advantage has been made in the resolution.

The executive committee has decided to observe the Party Press Month and has asked the district councils to mobilise the entire Party for popularising the Party papers and increasing their circulations.

It has asked Party members to enrol subscribers and appoint agents for JANAMAT, KALANTAR and NEW AGE particularly and to take up this task exclusively from June 1 to 7 as the Party task.

CALCUTTA: Only four months have passed since the beginning of the New Year — which is also the beginning of the harvesting season in West Bengal and already the government seems to be losing the battle against the hoarders and profiteers, reports IPA.

THE year had begun on a reassuring note. The government had dealt firmly with the traders and put quite a few of them including some of the topnotches of the foodgrains trade behind the bars under the Defence of India Rules.

Despite the rather lukewarm support from the Centre, West Bengal introduced rationing in the greater Calcutta area from January 5. There was a promise of a bumper paddy crop.

All things taken together there was reason to feel that the year would mark a turning point in the history of the state. But even in that atmosphere of rosy hopes realists had sounded a note of caution.

The key to the success of the food plans of the government is the procurement drive, they had warned. If

this drive does not succeed and the government is not able to get control of a considerable part of the marketable surplus, it will be the hoarders who will get on top, DIR or no DIR, they had predicted.

The government itself had set itself a modest target of four lakh tons of rice. Even if a little inadequate it was the bare minimum necessary for the success of rationing in Calcutta and the maintenance of the system of modified rationing in the districts.

But, the government, from the very beginning left the initiative in the hands of the traders.

Despite a lot of talk about state trading and direct procurement from the peasantry the government was conspicuous by its absence from the field when, immediately after the harvest, the poorer sections of the

WEST BENGAL Bumper Rice Crop But Prices Up, Scarcity

peasants were selling off their paddy at very low rates.

The government depended for its procurement entirely on the fifty per cent levy it had imposed on rice mills. But even at that time it was clear that the government was heading for trouble in leaving the field clear to the traders and not directly entering the market.

The largest concentration of rice mills is in Calcutta and Behala but these mills have not worked at all this

year because they fall within the rationing area. Naturally they have made no contribution to the government stocks.

Other rice mills in the districts made such contributions as they chose to but the government was hardly in a position to know if the fifty per cent quota was being really fulfilled.

Within a couple of months the government realised that it had run into difficulties and to step up its procurement drive the levy on rice mills was further extended by a 25 per cent levy on husking mills.

The purpose behind this decision was to plug the loopholes through which some of the rice mills were evading the levy. They were diverting a part of their stocks to the husking mills — which are small affairs scattered in large numbers throughout the countryside.

But while it was true that some of the husking mills really belonged to the rice mills there were hundreds of them that served the small peasant who used them for converting his own paddy into rice.

The government order naturally evoked resentment among the smaller peasants and the government was forced to amend the order with a clause that the panchayat chairman could exempt at his discretion paddy belonging to small peasants from the purview of the order.

Concession To Jotedars

Whether the amendment really helped to relieve the peasantry is not known but there is strong reason to suspect that it provided a loophole large enough for the large jotedars who are often themselves the owners of rice mills and smaller husking mills.

This is not difficult to understand when one remembers that it is these elements who in most cases dominate the panchayats. In whose interests the discretion of the panchayat chairman must have been exercised is not difficult to guess.

The result has been that today the state government has not even been able to achieve fifty per cent of its procurement target.

The acting Minister for Food, who took charge after Prafulla Sen left for Japan, has told IPA that the government has upto now been able to procure a little under two lakh tons of rice.

He naturally expressed the hope that the remaining fifty per cent would be procured in course of time but those who know the way the rice market in West Bengal is functioning will tell a different story.

The period when the small and middle peasants part with their stocks — they are forced to, since they have not the capacity to hold on to their stocks — is over.

Today prices of rice have begun to shoot up all over West Bengal. As against a level of about 80 paise or so at this time, even last year the prices have jumped from Rs. 1.15 to Rs. 1.60, the higher levels reigning in North Bengal and in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad and parts of 24 Parganas.

Hoarders Stockpile

The stocks that have come to the market have, apart from the little under two lakh tonnes procured by government, as levy from rice mills; gone to the traders and profiteers.

The remaining part of the marketable surplus is now held either by the jotedars, many of whom have entered the rice trade themselves or in the hands of a small section of rich peasants who can afford to hold on to their stocks.

But even these peasants will not now part with rice at the prices fixed by the government.

Thus the possibilities of the government procuring the remaining two lakh tons and a little over that are needed to make up the quota of four lakh tons set for the government for itself are now practically non-existent.

The traders are fully aware of this and that is why they have now started playing ducks and drakes with rice prices.

MAY DAY IN NEW AGE

MAY DAY was celebrated at a joint meeting of the workers and employees of the People's Publishing House and the New Age Printing Press with great enthusiasm.

The meeting was held at the N. M. Joshi Hall in the morning under the joint auspices of the PPH Employees Union and the New Age Printing Press Karamchari Union.

D. P. Sinha presided over the meeting which was addressed by C. Rajeshwar Rao, Yogindra Sharma, M. Farooqi, Y. D. Sharma, K. G. Sriwastava, among others.

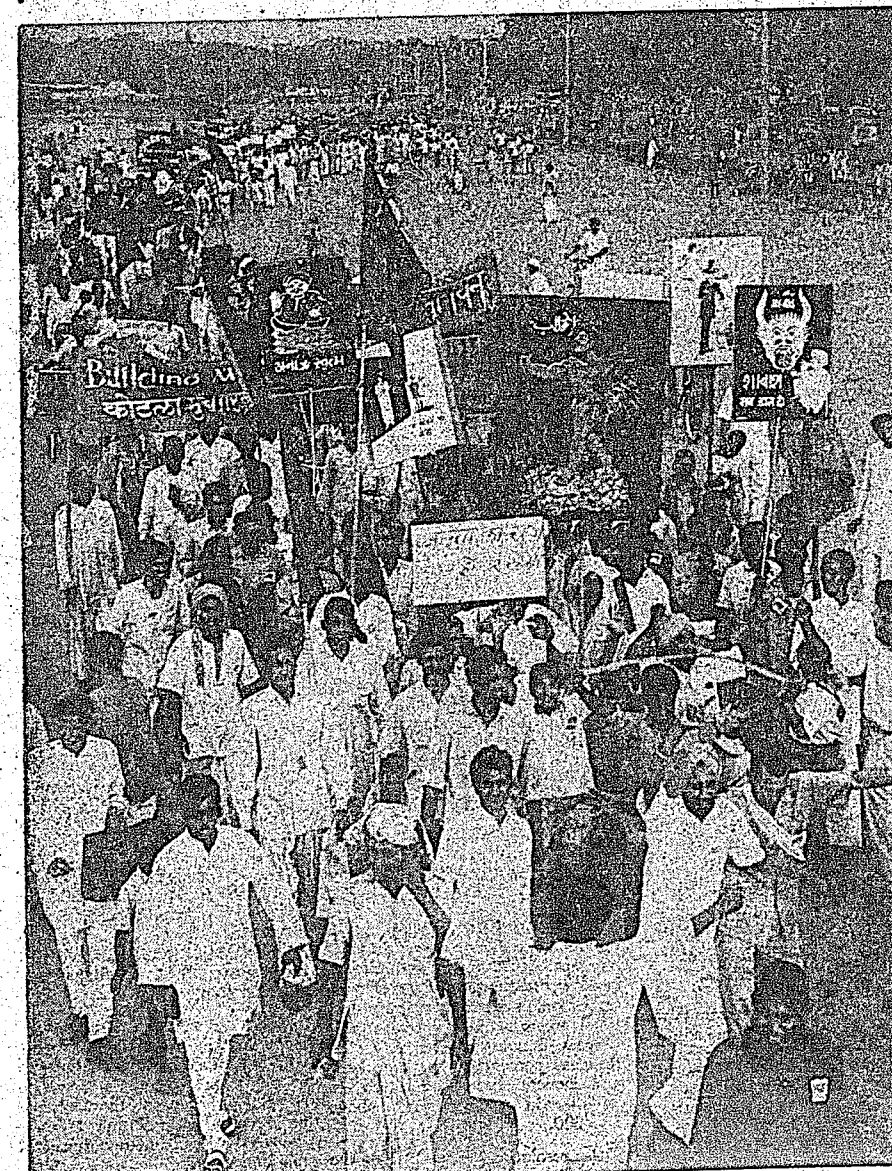
MAY DAY CELEBRATED

MAY DAY was celebrated all over the country by the working class with great enthusiasm. The main slogans of this year's May Day rallies and meetings were "Defend Our Borders and Our Freedom Against All Invaders", "Down With US Imperialist Aggression in Vietnam",

"Stop Rise in Prices and Hold Price Line", "Implement Bonus Commission Recommendations Without Modification", "End Defence of India Rules, Release Detained TU Leaders".

The picture below shows a view of the militant demonstration taken out by

the workers of Delhi under the joint auspices of several trade unions. Reports of such demonstrations, at many places jointly by different TU centres, have been received including Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Bangalore and several other places all over India.



MAY 9, 1965

NEW AGE

IMPERIALIST LOBBY ON THE OFFENSIVE

There should be no complacency about the activities of the pro-imperialist forces inside our country, following the latest acts of aggression by Pakistan in Kutch. Like a well-trained circus, they have gone into action, despite their initial discomfiture at the natural anti-American resentment, arising from the use of US arms by the Pakistan forces.

It is now absolutely clear even to those who would wishfully hope it were not so, that both the US and British governments are pursuing an anti-India policy in regard to the events in Kutch.

Behind the mask of proposals for a peaceful settlement and ceasefires he brazenly attempts to permit Indian territory to remain in Pakistan hands.

Evidently all this does not deter the imperialist lobby very much.

The Swatantra spokesmen, directly or indirectly, seek to create the impression of the "helplessness" of our country—and to plead, in consequence, that there is no other way than to accept the US "umbrella".

In the latest (May 1) issue of Swarajya, Rajaji openly canvasses this proposal in a frontpage article titled "THE UMBRELLA AND HOW TO GET IT".

Arguing that the "US alone" can provide us with the umbrella, Rajaji unashamedly argues that India must "behave" in order to earn the right to have this assistance from the USA. This is what he writes:

"To obtain such assistance, we have to behave and induce confidence and mutual goodwill enough for the sacrifice and grave risks involved in the undertaking to use mass destructive weapons on our behalf. So far we have done nothing towards this end, if indeed we have not done the opposite. It is true that we have not quarrelled with the US, but that is not enough..."

What Rajaji means is spelt out in the article's concluding words:

"It is time to set about doing what we should do to bring about such reliance and readiness to act. Asking the US to stop bombing North Vietnam is not the way—anyway".

The Swatantra chieftains are banging away, more and more openly, at their old theme—that the way to defend India is to line up with the imperialists.

Democratic forces should not underestimate this pro-imperialist campaign. They should not bask complacently in the belief that the US and British governments have so angered Indian public opinion by their attitude following the events in Kutch, that the Swatantra line will be automatically rejected.

Jan Sangh Opens Fire

The Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha are not openly as pro-imperialist as the Swatantras. Their line is a trifle more subtle, and has a different edge, though the final aims are the same.

On May 1, in Delhi, the Jan Sangh launched a series of meetings all over the city, ostensibly to protest against the Pakistani aggression. Actually the speeches made had another theme.

Delhi newspapers reported that the Jan Sangh leader Balraj Madhok set the tone by calling for the abandonment of the policies of non-alignment and secularism.

It requires little imagination to know what this means. And those who heard the speeches realised full well that here again was no occasion for complacency.

The communal gangs are

dead set on creating that type of situation in the country, which would provide grist to the mill of those who demand a "stronger" government—by which they mean a government, whose policy is decidedly pro-imperialist.

In this connection, the demands being made for greater powers for the armed forces and the generals to decide policy matters should be noted.

The General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha has openly made such a call, and has demanded that an ex-General should be made Defence Minister.

The Indian democratic forces have full confidence in the Indian Army. But it is necessary to stress that in a parliamentary democracy, all matters of policy are the concern solely of the civil government, and

Comment

no generals can interfere in this matter.

It is interesting to note that the NEW YORK TIMES in an article by C. L. Sulzberger on April 21, has referred to the possibility of India being "forced to experiment with military government, which would lean more openly towards the West".

One need not take the wishful thinking of the imperialist press always too seriously. But when such ideas seem to be supported inside the country also, the matter cannot be dismissed so easily.

Socialists on the Rampage

Among the most open advocates of the line of joining the US military camp have often unfortunately been the leaders of the SSP and PSP. Inside Parliament, it was a shock to see some of them taking a position even more

pro-imperialist than the Swatantras.

In Delhi the FSP organised a small demonstration outside Parliament, in which the speakers stressed the need for greater powers for the Army, in much the same way as is being done by some of the right parties.

The more openly pro-American leaders like Kamath are making statements every day, challenging a nonalignment, and advocating, virtually detaching Rajaji, an alliance with the imperialists. A new version is that of a military pact with the Commonwealth countries!

There is no doubt that the American lobby is on the offensive. The democratic forces must launch the counter-offensive. The coming Week of Action (May 10-17), called by the Communist Party will be the occasion for the start of such a counter-offensive.

—ROMESH CHANDRA

Central Govt Staff Decide on Protest Day

The National Executive of the Confederation of Central Government Employees and Workers held an emergency meeting in New Delhi on April 27, 1965 and considered the very serious situation arising from the deplorably inadequate increase in dearness allowance announced by the government in respect of its low-paid employees.

THE Central Government Employees' Unions and Associations have always demanded that, especially in the context of the low-wages of the employees which the two pay commissions had fixed just above the starvation level, neutralisation of the rise in cost of living index has necessarily to be full and based on a rational formula.

It was the government's refusal to discharge its elementary duty to protect the already-low real wages of the employees that brought about the strike of July 1960.

Soon after the strike, the government committed itself to 50 per cent neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living index and also to refer the issue of the balance for arbitration.

Continued Agitation

The employees continued to agitate for the acceptance of the basic principle of full neutralisation and for the revision of the dearness allowance formula.

In 1964 the government appointed the Das Commission to recommend the rates of percentage of neutralisation. Its truncated terms of reference made the employees boycott this body. And the recommendations of the Das Commission did not satisfy the em-

ployees as they did not afford full neutralisation.

But it was hoped by the employees that the government would act upon the categorical finding of the Commission that the DA formula was unfair to the employees and would revise the same without delay.

The employees are therefore shocked and dismayed beyond words to find the government discarding, without any rhyme, reason or shame even the percentages of neutralisation recommended by the Das Commission.

With callous indifference to the vital issue involved, the government has now brought down the percentage of neutralisation in respect of the employees drawing pay from Rs. 70 to Rs. 109, from 90 (recommended by the Das Commission) to 71 per cent.

The percentage of actual neutralisation in respect of employees drawing Rs. 109 will work out to a mere 45 per cent.

It is a grim irony that while in respect of the employees drawing pay up to Rs. 209, the government has lowered the percentage of neutralisation in a most arbitrary and cruel manner, in regard to employees drawing higher pay, the previous percentage has been kept and benefit has been given to highly-paid staff drawing above Rs. 600.

A resolution passed by the

national executive of the Confederation said:

"By thus hardening its indifference to the agonising erosion in the real wages of the low-paid employees and by throwing into the dust even the recommendations made by the Das Commission hardly five months ago, the government has placed the employees in the grimmest possible situation."

"The employees have no other go but to launch a most determined agitation for undoing this grave injustice."

Spoiling Atmosphere

"It is tragic that the government has created this unhappy situation just when it is proclaiming aloud its keenness to have an effective machinery of joint negotiation and arbitration."

"The National Executive appeals to the government, and particularly to the Prime Minister, to reconsider the matter immediately and to grant full neutralisation to the low-paid employees and to revoke the unfair dearness allowance formula and thus bring about a lasting and satisfactory solution of the problem."

The National Executive decided that Friday, May 7, should be observed by central government employees all over the country as ALL-INDIA PROTEST DAY by organising rallies, meetings and demonstrations.

The Confederation has also decided that in Delhi the employees will hold a demonstration in front of the Prime Minister's House in order to bring to the personal attention of the Prime Minister the deep agony and resentment of the employees.

CUTTACK: The Orissa Congress is at the point of an open rupture. Except in name and title it is already split into two, and the two wings are at each other's throats with all the glee that two contending animals can have.

HAREKRUSHNA Mahatab, the one-time Utkal Kesari who marched through the streets of Cuttack on a lakh of lotus flowers, is leading the revolt against the hegemony of Biju Patnaik in the Orissa Congress.

And the bitterness of the fight is all the more galling since Biju Patnaik and his ally Biren Mitra were two of Mahatab's own lieutenants, groomed in right royal fashion by him during his own victorious fight against Nabakrishna Choudhury.

The open challenge to Biju Patnaik's leadership was thrown at the "friends' meet" held at Bhubaneswar. The meeting was attended by about 400 Congressmen from all over the state. It was a massing of forces by Mahatab and his followers, in its literal sense.

Among the assembled were 13 members of the 88-strong Congress Legislature Party, two Members of Parliament, two former ministers, two former deputy ministers, two zilla parishad chairmen and one former PCC president.

The solid outcome of the meeting was a "reforms body"

Mahatab's Reforms Body

ORISSA CONGRESS ON VERGE OF OPEN SPLIT

From N. PATNAIK

"The Congress Party under the present leadership has created a sense of frustration and fear instead of enthusing the people for the Congress ideal of ushering in democratic socialism in the country", the resolution said.

It declared that Congressmen in Orissa could not shut their eyes any longer to the fact that the Congress High Command had failed to discharge its responsibility properly and had therefore caused dissatisfaction of the people with the Congress.

If this situation was allowed to continue, the future of the state and the country would be jeopardised, it warned. If the Congress High Command failed to review the situation and take steps to remove the present leaders from their positions at least now, they would be res-

ponsible for the complete downfall and liquidation of Congress Party in Orissa.

In another resolution, the meeting called upon all people having faith in the Congress ideology to work in their respective areas for the implementation of a seven-point programme, which included "enforcement of prohibition", "eradication of corruption" and "removal of impediments in the rule of law".

There was a move at the meeting to form an "Orissa Congress" on the style of the dissident group in Kerala, but due to tactical

reasons it was deferred to a future date.

It was decided to consider the issue later on if in case the Congress High Command failed to heed to their demands to dethrone Biju and company.

Some of the participants even demanded the dissolution of the Congress itself, as desired by Gandhiji, but these were in a small minority.

That the Mahatab group is not going to rest on oars after the formation of the "Reforms Body" is clear from a decision taken by the meeting to organise similar gatherings in all the districts and form district bodies before June 30.

Biju Patnaik has not failed to note the organised form Mahatab's challenge, to his leadership has been taking.

Biju Hits Back

Addressing the Ganjam district political conference of the Congress, just two days after the formation of the "Reforms Body", Patnaik charged the dissident leaders with committing gross acts of indiscipline and told them that they had no place in the Congress since they had formed a parallel organisation.

The dissidents are giving tit for tat: black flag demonstrations are being organised against Biju Patnaik whenever he addresses public meetings. One was recently organised at a meeting where V. K. Krishna Menon was also present.

This worsening factional fight in Orissa has caused considerable anxiety to the Congress High Command. It is understood that Congress President Kamaraj would soon visit Orissa to try to iron out the differences between the two groups.

But, indications are that he may not be able to achieve anything. The disease has eaten into the core of the Congress and the time for cure is definitely past.

So, the question is how much Kamaraj would be able to salvage so that the Congress can put up a decent fight at least at the coming general elections.

—VIVEK

A PATRIOT'S NOTEBOOK

Chiang Lobby in Delhi

ASIAN Peoples Anti-Communist League is a rather pompous name and has all the hallmarks of a Central Intelligence Agency brainchild. It is a Delhi-based organisation specialising in anti-Communist activity.

But is the APACL a CIA prop? The parentage appears to be doubtful. The CIA specialises in "action" along with words; the APACL confines its activity to words only. Its existence is only on paper.

Again, the CIA is interested in fighting communism whether it be in China, India or anywhere else. APACL, on the other hand, is fighting almost exclusively communism in China.

Just as any other anti-Communist racket, the APACL also thrives on ideological and material inspiration given by its patrons. But there is a lot of speculation as to where the APACL gets its material inspiration from.

Is it South Korea or South Vietnam; or is it the "China" of Chiang Kai-shek which, except to the APACL and its organisers, is known as Formosa? After all, these are the champions of "free world" in Asia.

Some time back the APACL organised a tour of these very countries by an "Indian parliamentary delegation". On their return, these parliamentarians

spoke in glowing terms of the "great democracies" flourishing in Asia—in Formosa, South Korea and South Vietnam and their "heroic fight against communism".

That tour had indeed given a clue to the real inspiration behind the urge to "fight communism in Asia". For, the parliamentarians had not forgotten to add a special word of praise for the "bulwark" of anti-communism in Asia, namely Chiang Kai-shek, and to demand recognition for his tottering regime.

Now, I have before me a "weekly" titled FNFS—the short name for "Free News and Feature Service". The issue is dated April 27, Vol. 1, No. 19. The editor, printer and publisher of this "weekly" is one Rama Swarup and it is brought out by the APACL.

I must hasten to add that the "free" does not mean that you can have the precious stuff free of charge. There is an "annual subscription" of Rs. 10.00, or at least we are told so on the front page itself.

The first item in the weekly, which is in the shape of a cyclostyled bulletin of 12 pages, is a reproduction of an interview given by Chiang Kai-shek to the UPI correspondent in Taipei. In this interview the Generalissimo asks the United States to organise a military bloc in the Pacific, on the same model as the Nato in the Atlantic in which the Kuomintang is

obviously to be the leading partner.

The second item is a reproduction of an editorial which appeared in the New York Daily News commending Chiang's proposal for an "anti-Red alliance".

The third is a report of a press conference by the spokesman of Chiang's foreign ministry on the aid which Formosa is giving to African countries!

Another item makes the revelation that the "Chinese government signed an accord with the United Nations" on maritime development. "Chinese" here means Chiang's regime.

In short, seven out of the total nine "news and feature" items in this "weekly" are accolades for the Chiang regime or outpourings by its spokesmen.

After this, can anybody have any doubt about the source of "inspiration" which is running the Asian People's Anti-Communist League or the "free" nature of its weekly?

Incidentally, the eighth item in the "weekly" is a signed article by one J. K. Sawodny (has anybody heard about this gentleman before?) seeking to prove that the Soviet Army "annihilated" 4,400 to 4,800 Poles in the Katyn forest during the Second World War!

It is a wonder that the Government of India should allow such scurrilous and atrocious nonsense to be published.

cised in this country against the Soviet Union which has the friendliest of relations with our country.

Also why such unashamed lobbying for Chiang should go unchecked despite proclamations to the effect that India does not recognise the "two Chinas" theory, let alone accept Chiang's junta as the "Chinese government" is a mystery.

★
WHILE on the subject of Chiang and his junta, another hand-out which came this week, this time from "The Fourth Conference of Asian and Pacific Accountants" deserves mention.

The handout says that a hundred delegates from 14 countries will participate in this conference. And among the names of countries which have "already signified their acceptance of the invitation" is to be found the "Republic of China".

Has the government agreed to allow delegates to the "CAPA" from Formosa under the name "Republic of China"? Have the organisers of this conference been told that they cannot have delegates from "the Republic of China"?

I am reminded of a so-called world women lawyers conference held last year in Delhi where a Cuban exile had appeared claiming that she was "the delegate from Cuba" which led to a protest from the Cuban embassy in New Delhi.

Will the government take care that such an incident is not repeated?

FOR PARTY MEMBERS ONLY

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

New Delhi 5-11 April 1965

ORDER THROUGH PARTY COMMITTEES

LEFT UNITY : YES, BASED ON PRINCIPLES

Our country is facing a very critical situation today. Armed attacks by Pakistan on Indian borders have assumed menacing proportions. The reactionary forces inside and outside the Congress, with the active assistance of US and British imperialists, are mounting immense pressure on the government for giving a go-bye to the policies of nonalignment and development of independent national economy.

THE leadership of the People's Republic of China is also taking pleasure in pushing the Government of India into American hands through its manoeuvres with the leaders of Pakistan, for its own reasons.

The government is knuckling under these pressures and a serious danger has arisen to the country's policies of nonalignment and independent economy.

Moreover, the Congress government is crippling parliamentary democracy through widespread use of the DIR against mass organisations and democratic opposition parties and clamping President's Rule on Kerala in violation of all principles of parliamentary democracy for maintaining its own political domination.

The unity of all democratic and progressive forces alone can save the country from this dangerous situation.

For this, the first precondition is the rallying together of all left parties to rouse the masses and move them into action against the machinations of imperialists and Indian reactionaries.

In this critical hour, the left parties are in disarray, whereas the reactionary forces aided by the imperialists are on the offensive.

What is the main reason for this disunity and disarray among the left parties?

It seems that there is no clarity among the left parties regarding the immediate objective or as to the nature of friends and foes.

Hence some leaders of the left parties are joining hands with the very reactionary parties who are out for the wholesale reversal of the national policies of nonalignment and independent national economy and throwing our country into the hands of US imperialists.

Uniting With Devil

They are advocating the theory of "uniting with the devil to fight the Congress."

What is most surprising is that the leadership of the Marxist Communist Party is also subscribing to that view, in essence, though under the name of utilising the "contradictions in the enemy camp in order to strengthen the positions of the working class".

E. M. S. Namboodiripad has been advocating this line quite openly and has been criticising the Communist Party of India for refusing to toe this line.

The Kerala State Committee of the Marxist Communist Party under the leadership of E. M. S. Namboodiripad in its resolution "Kerala Elections and Post-Election Situation", while stating that joint agitation and work is possible

on such issues as release of detenus, scrapping of the DIR, price rise, etc., says categorically:

"But it must be made clear that it would be impossible to forge unity with the Right Communists in the political field, including that of elections, as long as they don't discard the attitude of displaying more antagonism to the enemies of the Congress than to the Congress and continue to stand by their sectarian position, that is opposition to minutely study (and make use of) the contradictions in the enemy camp in order to strengthen the position of the working-class."

In the context of the phrase of "making use of contradictions in the enemy camp", the reference to "enemies of Congress" obviously is to the reactionary parties like the Jan Sangh and Swatantra Party.

Under the false charge against the Communist Party of India that it is "displaying more antagonism to the enemies of the Congress than to the Con-

by
C. RAJESHWAR RAO

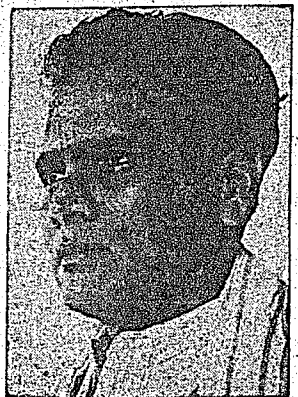
gress", they are hiding their own line of "uniting with the devil to beat the Congress", i.e. uniting with the reactionary parties like the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party directly or indirectly.

In fact, E. M. S. Namboodiripad had given a theoretical justification of this in his pamphlet, "Revisionism and Dogmatism Inside the CPI" by stating that "every single political party and group in the country is guided by the ideology of the national bourgeoisie" and that "the dual character of the bourgeoisie—its class interests and as well as its reflection in the ideological field—therefore, becomes the common trait of all political parties including the most reactionary among them." (emphasis mine) (page 104).

Nothing To Choose!

This means there is nothing to choose between the Congress and the other reactionary parties. All are bourgeois parties. Since Congress is the ruling party, you can unite with extreme reactionary and communal parties like Jan Sangh and Swatantra Party in the name of utilising "the contradictions in the enemy camp."

In this lengthy resolution and other articles published by the CP (Marxist), there is not a word about



defending the national policies of nonalignment or independent economic development which are attacked by the parties of extreme reaction and reactionary forces inside the Congress, not a word about fraternising and helping the progressive forces inside the Congress who are defending these policies.

Of course, according to the leadership of the CP (Marxist), there is nothing to defend; India has already gone into the American camp.

From this wrong understanding of the Indian situation, they attack the Communist Party of India, that it wants general united front with the Congress when it tries for the unity of all progressive forces, including those inside the Congress, against the imperialists and reactionary forces both inside and outside the Congress to check the vacillations and drift of the government.

Where will this line lead the country in this extremely dangerous situation?

Can we unite with those who support the inhuman gas warfare and bombing of Vietnamese people by the American imperialists and declare that Mekong river in Vietnam is our eastern frontier (Swatantra leader Masani and Jan Sangh leader U. M. Trivedi said so in the Lok Sabha)?

Can we unite with those who want to drive India into the hands of American imperialists and invite American armies on to our soil under the plea of warding off Pakistani aggression and danger from China?

Can we unite with those who demand banning of the Communist Party and suppression of the Communist movement?

Can we unite with those extreme reactionary parties who support the hoarders and profiteers on the issue of rise in prices and oppose the half-hearted measures of the

government like state trading in foodgrains and partial rationing, undertaken because of pressure of the mass movement?

On what points have we, Communists, a common ground with these reactionary parties?

Of course, we have to oppose and fight tooth and nail the anti-people policies of the government and its autocratic measures like extensive use of the DIR and largescale arrests and clamping down of President's Rule on Kerala which are making a mockery of democracy. There are no two opinions on this.

But is it not the duty of Communists and other democratic forces to bring mass pressure upon the Congress government, which still swears by nonalignment, not to surrender to imperialist blackmail on Vietnam and Pak aggression?

Is it against the interests of the working class to support the recent anti-imperialist postures of the government like disapproval of gas warfare and bombing of North Vietnam by the US imperialists, vindication of country's honour by the cancellation of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur's visit to the USA and such other steps?

CPI's Stand

Unfortunately, some of the leaders of the left parties have fallen prey to the ideas of acquiescing in the atrocities committed by US imperialists in Vietnam under the plea of fighting the Chinese danger.

The position of the Communist Party of India on this matter is as follows:

● With regard to the attitude of the Congress, the Communist Party of India's position is clear. We fight its anti-people policies while supporting those measures which strengthen nonalignment and independent economic development of the country.

● We fight for the replacement of this government by a progressive government through the unity of all the progressive parties, groups and individuals.

● We do not subscribe to the theory of "uniting with the devil to fight the Congress".

● We want unity of all progressive parties and individuals, including those inside the Congress, to take the country forward. This is the policy our Party has followed since the Palghat Congress in 1956 and it was emphasised once again unanimously at the Vijayawada Congress in 1961 when the Party was united.

What is needed in this grave hour of our country today is the unity of all the left parties for mobilising all the democratic forces and people to save our country from the machinations of reactionary forces with the active assistance of American and British imperialists and to fight the anti-people policies of the Congress government.

(May 3, 1965)

HYDERABAD: The joint council of action of Andhra government employees has announced its decision to launch a mass struggle and direct action to achieve their minimum demands.

THE leaders of the seven unions and associations representing 2.5 lakh employees, made a last minute appeal to the government to accept their eminently reasonable demands by June 9 at the latest.

If however the government continued its irresponsible attitude, the joint council would intensify the agitation into a mass struggle through a phased programme beginning with a day of demonstration on June 26 and 27 followed by direct action on July 9.

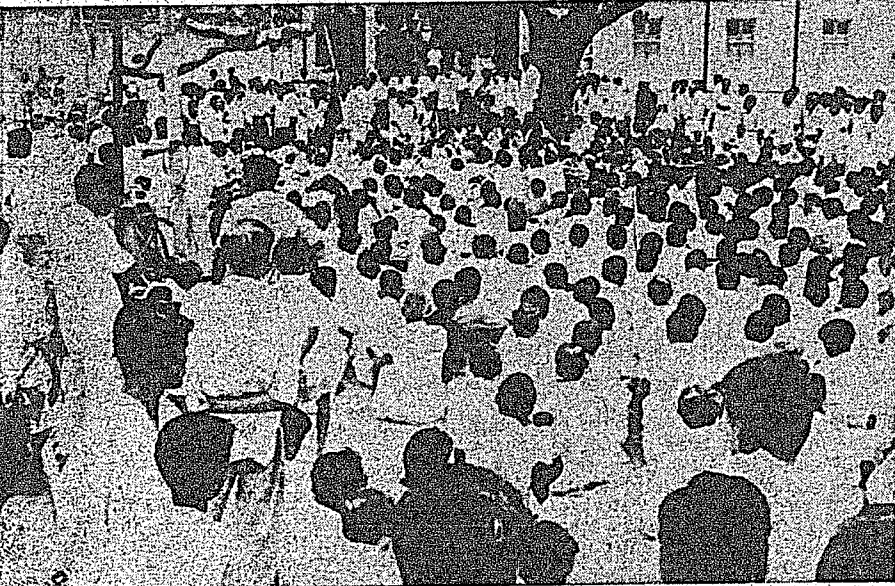
Minimum Demands

The three minimum demands of the joint council, which

unite the NGOs, state teachers and class IV employees, are immediate increase in DA to make it on par with Madras and Mysore with retrospective effect from October last, city compensatory allowance for Hyderabad and employee representation on the pay commission.

The position of DA in Andhra now is:

Pay group	DA for central govt. employees	DA for Madras and Mysore states	DA for Andhra
upto Rs. 89	33	28	20
90-149	50	42	20
150-209	65	54	32
210-300	81	66	32
333-399	81	66	6
400-500	80	70	6
507-599	80	70	—



A section of May Day rally at Hyderabad

BOMBAY TEXTILE WORKERS PREPARE FOR BONUS STRIKE

From SARALA KARKHANIS

BOMBAY: The general council of the Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union has called on the two and a half lakh textile workers in Bombay to prepare for an indefinite general strike to realise the 1963 bonus.

THE general council, which met on April 25, authorised its executive to announce the date for the general strike before May 9 and asked the workers "to get ready for this unavoidable fight".

A resolution which was unanimously passed by the general council, attended by about 400 active workers of the MGKU, has traced the history of the workers' struggle to realise the 1963 bonus.

The MGKU had demanded bonus equivalent to 25 per cent of the wages for 1963. An agitation was launched in the second half of 1964 and the workers prepared for a strike to compel the employers to grant them their due bonus.

However, the state government intervened and the millowners paid the first instalment of bonus at four

ANDHRA GOVT STAFF TO LAUNCH STRUGGLE

The recommendations of the Das Commission on DA and the increases provided by the central government and the neighbouring states have amply established the

From MOHIT SEN

reasonableness of the demand of the Andhra government employees for immediate interim relief.

But the state government was pursuing a dilatory course which has naturally exasperated its employees.

Besides, unless the employees' unions were taken into confidence, the Pay Commission would not be able to solve the numerous complex problems and there would be no sense of participation on the part of the employees.

The spokesman of the joint council endorsed the demand of some unions for enlarging the scope of the enquiry to be undertaken by the commission to include the wage demands of the workers in the government departmental undertakings.

CM Says: "Patience"

The Chief Minister has reacted to these demands by once again counselling patience and stating that the pay commission would begin its work after the holidays and give an interim award as soon as possible.

to wait for the tripartite meeting at the end of March, which he was calling to discuss the bonus issue.

The tripartite meeting has now taken place without even discussing the bonus issue. The Union Labour Minister, who was also present at this meeting, stated that the government intended to introduce a Bonus Bill as amended by it in the current session of Parliament.

The general council resolution said:

"If this bill is passed, the percentage of bonus in organised industries will be reduced. The aspirations of the workers about the recommendations of the Bonus Commission will be reduced to dust.

"If the bill is not passed during this session of Parliament, the bonus disputes in various industries will remain unsolved till the next session...

"The recommendations of the Bonus Commission were in the nature of a compro-

mise. But as the government has overthrown the terms of the compromise, the militant and organised working class has rightly decided to press their demands on the basis of its own formula."

The millowners have all along tried to stall any settlement of the bonus issue on the plea of awaiting the promised bonus bill of the government—which itself the working class is now opposing since the government has unilaterally changed the Bonus Commission's recommendations to appease the employers.

The millowners however are not satisfied with that. They are now pressing for further anti-labour changes. They want the abolition of the proposed minimum bonus provision.

Thus, the textile workers of Bombay have come to the conclusion that they "have no other means left but to resort to an indefinite general strike because of the employers' unreasonable stand and the pro-employer policy of the government".

This patronising attitude and refusal to realise the urgency of the employees' demands is only going to aggravate the situation.

Another outstanding development on the front of the workers' struggle to which attention has to be drawn is the strike of 10,000 workers of the National Tobacco Company at Guntur.

This strike has been going on for the past one month, in order to secure revision of wages, payment of equal wages for the same work and removal of wage disparities.

The management's attitude is thoroughly anti-labour. It has even rejected the Labour Minister's proposal for a compromise on the bonus issue.

Notable Feature

A notable feature is that the struggle is being conducted by a joint committee, consisting of both AITUC and INTUC representatives. This unity in action is a good example for the workers in other parts.

During the last fortnight several trade union leaders had been arrested. Lathicharges and tear gas has been used twice by the police against the workers, several of whom have been injured.

The workers have now decided to offer satyagraha till the management concedes their demands. Some 6,000 workers are expected to participate in the satyagraha.

In a statement N. Satyanarayana Reddy, general secretary of the APTUC, has appealed for support to this just struggle. He has called for the intervention of the Chief Minister so that the way could be paved for an immediate settlement.

The May Day demonstrations, which were massive this year, and the above developments reveal a growing urge for action on the part of the workers. The state unit of the Rashtriya Sangram Samiti would be meeting soon to work out a programme of struggle.

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FASCISM NEVER AGAIN!

THE BIGGEST CRIME OF ALL TIME AGAINST HUMANITY BEGAN ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1939 AT THE POLISH-GERMAN FRONTIER.

HITLER had already annexed Austria on March 13, 1938 and took over power in Czechoslovakia on March 15, 1939 through subterfuge. But these were just the beginning of Hitler's crave of world domination. His two favourite arguments for it were "bulwark against Bolshevism" and "lebensraum" (living space for the German nation).

The second world war began on the grey morning of September 1, 1939 at Danzig (now Gdansk) in Poland. Hitler demanded that Poland hands over Danzig to Third Reich and also provides an extraterritorial German corridor across Poland for a German motor road and railway line to East Prussia.

The war continued to rage till May 8, 1945 when Germany surrendered to the allied forces. Mussolini of Italy had also joined in Hitler's venture in the south of Europe and later Japan in South-East Asia. The second world war in that sense did not end with the defeat of Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy but went on till Japan surrendered.

But by then a new element had already entered the scene: in place of Japanese militarism, came aggressive American militarism which showed its real character by dropping atom bombs, which were not a military necessity, on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. (The use of this barbarous weapon at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was of no material assistance in our war against Japan, wrote Admiral Leahy of USA). The US began to implement its own plan of occupying China and other South-East Asian countries, in violation of Potsdam agreement. On September 2, 1945 Japan formally surrendered, thus ending the second world war. But on September 8, 1945, US troops landed in South Korea initiating another dirty war.

"Under the pretext of war against Japan, the US rulers prepared a far-fung invasion of China, with the object of occupying that country and subjugating it politically and economically" (THE SECOND WORLD WAR, by G. Deborin, p. 489-490).

The Korean war, the undeclared war in Vietnam are thus connected very closely with the second world war. But these are facts of recent history. The embers of war are still smouldering in a number of places today and requires only to be fanned a little to burst out in all-consuming flames.

What was the result of the world war which fascist Germany unleashed under the leadership of Hitler?

The balance sheet on the debit side makes horrible reading:

More than 50 million people dead; about 95 million wounded and crippled. About 6,351,000 "non-Aryans" (a term used by Hitler's fascist gang), mostly Jews, were shot or killed by gas or tortured to death otherwise.

The German bestiality did not distinguish between the old, infirm and children or between men and women.

"If all the little children killed by the Nazis could take each other by hand, they would form a line extending from Berlin to Leningrad," wrote Florimond Bonte, famous French author and a veteran leader of the French Communist Party in his latest book **SIX MILLION CRIMES**.

The direct expenditure on the second world war amounted to about 600,000 crores of rupees. War damage in Europe alone was estimated at

destroyed 1,710 towns and more than 70,000 villages, razed more than six million buildings and left 25 million people homeless.

They destroyed 31,850 industrial enterprises, 65,000 km of railway lines, 4,100 railway stations and a vast number of other communica-



Hitler's plan for the invasion of India, 1942 map.

tions establishments. They plundered and destroyed 98,000 collective farms; 1,876 state farms; 2,890 machine-and-tractor stations; 40,000 hospitals and other medical institutes; 34,000 schools, technical colleges etc.; 427 museums and 43,000 public libraries.

The damage in the occupied areas, war expenses and temporary loss of profits from industry and agriculture added up to 2,600,000 million roubles.

POLAND lost six million people (every fifth inhabitant). In Warsaw alone the Nazis killed 780,000 people. No fewer than 2,460,000

people were driven into slavery. More than 1,500,000 came out of concentration camps maimed.

Poland lost 40 per cent of her national wealth.

YUGOSLAVIA lost 1,706,000 people (every tenth inhabitant). Her industry was completely destroyed and agri-

culture seriously declined. One-quarter of the population was left homeless.

FRANCE lost 635,000 people; 250,000 in battle, 160,000 executed and bomb victims, 150,000 in concentration

camp. Between 1938 and 1945, the Nazis plundered Czechoslovakia to the tune of 200,000 million korunas.

Similar huge losses were suffered by other countries. Besides, the war actions,

about 964,000 Frenchmen were driven to Germany to work there and 737,000 people conscripted to work for the German army in France; 585,000 were crippled.

In GREECE itself about 78,000 people were lost—30,000 in fighting and 48,000 by execution. In addition, 50,000 Greeks were tortured to death and burned alive in Germany.

Half a million people died from famine, and 90,000 were taken as hostages and sent to Germany. 500,000 people were tortured in concentration camps, prisons and Gestapo dungeons.

About 3,000 villages, 70,000 houses and 1,201 schools were destroyed.

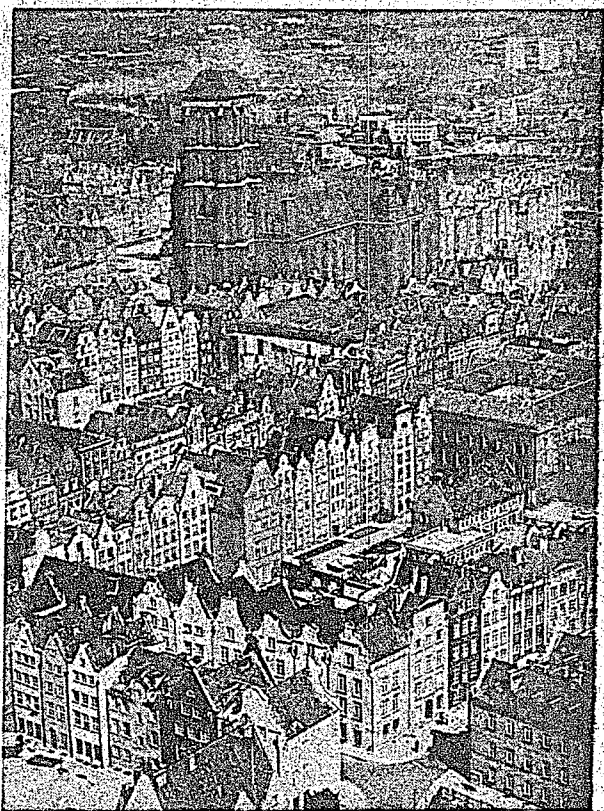
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: twenty thousand Czechs and Slovaks were exterminated in the Gestapo prisons alone, 255,000 Jews and Gypsies were executed; 750,000 people taken to Germany for forced labour.

Between 1938 and 1945, the Nazis plundered Czechoslovakia to the tune of 200,000 million korunas. Similar huge losses were suffered by other countries. Besides, the war actions,

In ensuring the defeat of fascism, the Soviet Red Army rightly holds the pride of place. More than any other country, the Soviet Union was responsible for sealing the fate of the fascist marauder whose juggernaut ravished country after country in its mad pursuit of hatred and plunder aiming at establishing its supremacy over all other peoples.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of victory over fascism, it is worthwhile to remember that forces of war today still flaunt its might to sabotage peace. War is on in Vietnam, Congo, Dominican Republic and elsewhere. American imperialists are aiding and abetting Pakistan to intrude into Indian territory.

Tension is being whipped up in Malaysia at the instance of the British imperialists. The old Nazi chieftains are again raising their heads in bids of revanchism. Nazi and war criminals are again at the saddle of West German government and planning to secure atomic armament. They have already establish-



The Polish City of Danzig where the war began

former after his long stay in India has only recently returned to West Germany.

world can be destroyed 25 times over! It is therefore urgent as

by SADHAN MUKHERJEE

er's venture in the south of Europe and later Japan in South-East Asia. The second world war in that sense did not end with the defeat of Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy but went on till Japan surrendered.

about 125,000 crores of rupees.

Some of the data showing losses suffered by countries are shocking.

The SOVIET UNION lost about 20 million people. The Nazis seriously damaged or

"Ravensbrueck Mothers" a sculpture by Fritz Cremer at the former Ravensbrueck Concentration camp



WAR NEVER AGAIN!

camp, 75,000 prisoners of war and civilian forced to work in Germany.

Between 1942 and 1944,

the Nazis committed brutal crimes against mankind by massacring civilians and servicemen in the concentration camps.

The total number of murdered was about 12 million. The notorious concentration camps were Auschwitz—four million murdered; Maidanek—1.5 million; Buchenwald—56,000. In all 73,296 people perished in Flossenburg camp; about thirty thousand killed at the Bergen-Belsen camp in the last few months of war; 43,000 thousand killed at Neuengamme camp; more than one million men, women and children were killed at the Sobibor camp and about one million Jews exterminated at Treblinka. (The heaps of bones bear testimony to this murder—see picture in cols 1-2). At Ravensbrueck, 92,000 women and children were murdered.

In Germany itself, 26,000 resistance fighters were sentenced to death. Of the 300,000 members of the German Communist Party more than 145,000 were thrown into prison and concentration camps.

This is the face of fascism! This is how Hitler wanted to build up his empire over the three continents—Europe, Africa and Asia. In his map of world domination was included even India and he had already formulated his strategy of conquering India and of its governing after subjugation. (See map)

Mankind has been saved from the ignominy of becoming the slaves of Nazi rulers by the unflinching courage and unparalleled sacrifice made by the peace-loving people who defended freedom with all the might they possessed and pushed back the invaders.

ed close entente with the governments of Israel and South Africa.

Violating the decision of the Nuremberg military tribunal, many thousands of old Nazis accused of crimes against humanity are moving freely with impunity.

Out of 12,346 Nazis charged with such crimes in West Germany, only 5,426 have been convicted and sentenced to mild punishment including small fines. Only 75 have so far been sentenced to life imprisonment.

Persons like Duckwitz and Randow are even accredited as diplomatic representatives of Bonn government. Duckwitz and Randow came as Bonn's emissary to India. The

Trettner, who was responsible for bombing Guernica (Spain) and Rotterdam (Holland) today heads the NATO forces of West Germany.

Fortunately for the mankind the trigger-happy imperialist warlords today cannot have the free run: they are thwarted by the certainty of massive retaliation by the forces of peace who now command very substantial strength to halt any imperialist adventure.

If the Katyusha proved deadly for the fascist hordes in the second world war, the ICBMs, with nuclear warheads can now erase whole cities off the face of the Earth. There is so much of destructive power in the armoury today that the

never before to realise the dangerous game the imperialists are delving in to push the world once again over the brink into the abyss of another world war. The third world war will bring in a catastrophe of total annihilation—the end of civilisation. It is doubtful if there will be anyone to record this disaster, if it does happen.

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of victory over fascism, the peace-loving peoples the world over will therefore not only dedicate themselves to ensure FASCISM NEVER AGAIN, WAR NEVER AGAIN but also stop the hands of war maniacs from fanning the fire that is already smouldering in many regions of the world.

Potsdam at the end of the war



To My Fellow Countrymen

By BERTOLT BRECHT

You who have survived in dead cities,
Do have pity at last on yourselves!
Don't go into new wars, you wretched ones,
as if the old ones had not sufficed.
I beg you, have pity on yourselves!
You men, take up the trowel, not the knife!
You could sit at last under roofs by now
had you not put your stake on the knife,
and after all one sits better under roofs.
I beg you, take up the trowel, not the knife!
You children, that they may spare you a war
you must ask your parents for commonsense.
Say loud, you don't want to live in ruins
and not suffer what they themselves suffered.
You children, that they may spare you a war!
You mothers, as it is up to you
to tolerate war or not to tolerate it,
I beg you, let your children live!
So that they owe you birth and not death
You mothers, let your children live!

(Translation: NEW AGE)

WORLD SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM: PEACE COUNCIL'S CALL FOR WEEK OF ACTION

The World Council of Peace has taken an initiative of immense significance for the development of the worldwide movement in solidarity with the struggle of the Vietnamese people against US aggression.

An urgently-summoned special meeting of the Presidential Committee of the Council, meeting in Stockholm on April 24-25, has called for the observance of an International Week of Action for the People of Vietnam. This week will be observed in every country from May 23 to 30.

The imperialist news-hawks were only interested in trying to find out the "differences" among the various delegates. They sent out false stories of "clashes" within the meeting, which were greedily published by the friends of US imperialism, wherever they operate.

But the truth, which the US imperialists are afraid to face, is that the call for this Week of Action is a completely unanimous call.

And more, there is every hope that not only the national and international bodies connected with the World Peace Council will support the call for this Week of Action, but other powerful organisations and movements will also join in the observance of the week.

Already as we met at Stockholm, we had been assured in advance of support for any such call from the following international bodies: the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's International Democratic Federation, the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Union of Students.

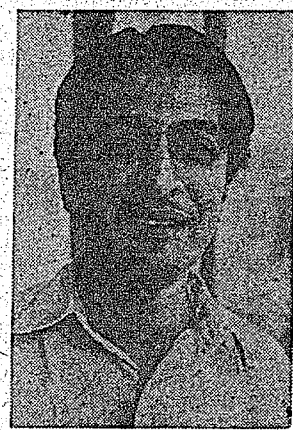
Important peace bodies which pursue policies often very different from those of the World Peace Council have also offered their support. Among them are the Acura Assembly and the International Confederation for Peace and Disarmament.

Those who would seek to use the differences, which undoubtedly exist inside the World Peace Council, in order to weaken the solidarity movement for Vietnam are doomed to failure.

At Stockholm were present nearly 50 leaders of the World Council of Peace. The Presidential Committee is a com-

paratively small body in which only a limited number of countries are represented. But there were several invitees.

In the final count the participants included leaders of the peace movements from the USA, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Britain, France, Bel-



representatives from the peace organisations of the USA—the majority of them holding views very different from those of the World Peace Council and attending only as observers.

Their participation was of great value, and it cheered all participants greatly to learn the heroic fight being waged on such a large scale in the USA itself against the US government's policies on Vietnam.

The meeting owed its success to the tremendous will of all present to give full scale support to the Vietnamese people and also to the

By **ROMESH CHANDRA**

wisdom and clear-sightedness of the Vietnamese delegates themselves.

They made it clear from the start that they had come to ask for support from all in whatever manner they could best give it.

Their reports were clear and detailed: while they were absolutely confident that the people of Vietnam can and shall be able to resist and fight back the US aggressors, they laid, and rightly, great emphasis on the need for invited delegations from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam National Liberation Front.

There were no less than five

ing of the World Peace Council leadership, to report on all that had been done and was being done in India in support of Vietnam.

The news I brought to the meeting of Prime Minister Shastri's demand for the stopping of the US bombing was mainly welcomed, and I am sure all present shared Indian sentiments of anger and indignation at the manner in which President Johnson had rudely acted to cancel the Shastri's visit to Washington, as a "refusal" against the Indian Prime Minister's call on the US to halt their bombings.

All attempts to create differences from any quarter were promptly scotched. I am not going into details, because the proceedings of all such meetings are completely informal and private. But I must say clearly that those who tried to turn the debate into a "criticism" of a "certain bigger socialist power" which "pretends" to support the Vietnamese people but "in reality" supports the US imperialists were given a firm rebuff by the Vietnamese delegates themselves who paid a warm tribute to all who had helped them, and particularly the Soviet Union.

The Week of Action, it is certain, will be the biggest international solidarity action ever undertaken by the peace bodies and other international democratic organisations.

The main resolution adopted by the Committee is a detailed document on the Vietnamese situation. The Committee extended its full support to the South Vietnam National Front of Liberation's statement of March 22 and also to the four-point proposal of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The resolution concluded with the following declaration:

"The meeting of the WCP Presidential Committee, unanimously recognises that this position coincides with that of the world's peace forces, that it must constitute the basis for the most correct political solution to the Vietnam question, and that recognition of this basis could create the right conditions for a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam problem and for consideration to be given to the convening of an international conference modelled on the 1954 Geneva Conference on Vietnam.

"The meeting of the WCP Presidential Committee calls on all peace and democratic organisations throughout the world, particularly those in the United States, to intensify the movement of support for the correct positions of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam mentioned above, and firmly demands that the US government respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, and stop its aggression in South Vietnam and its acts of provocation and war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

The struggle for Urdu in Delhi got a big fillip last week when almost all the political parties joined together to support the just and reasonable demands of Urdu. The occasion for this rare unity between the political parties was a three-day Urdu convention held under the auspices of All-Parties Urdu Regional and Second Official Language Committee.

REPRESENTATIVES of different political parties, cultural and social organisations participated in the convention. Noted Urdu scholars and writers from Lucknow, Bombay and Hyderabad attended as observers.

The convention provided a fitting reply to those reactionary and communal elements who had dubbed it (even before it had met) as "show of Communists and communalists". Sajjad Zaheer of PWA said: "Never in my political career of 35 years, I have seen a unity on such an issue."

It was made clear in the resolution itself and by many speakers too that there is no quarrel between Urdu and Hindi: Hindi has got its place of honour but Urdu should be given its rightful place.

The convention was not the end of the struggle for Urdu, but as Farooq of Delhi State Communist Party said:

The convention passed a resolution unanimously which said that Urdu should be declared regional and second official language of Delhi and for that purpose Delhi should be declared a bilingual area so that Urdu may get all those rights which are available to other languages under the Government of India's statement of February 14, 1959.

The resolution noted that Urdu has not been given its legal and rightful status though the regional language committee of the former legislative assembly of Delhi had accepted it as the second regional language.

Again the advisory committee of Delhi administration, formed in 1956, had also accepted Urdu as sec-

All Parties Support Urdu's Cause in Delhi Convention

By **ASAD JAFRI**

Congress Municipal Party in Delhi Corporation, tried to give an answer by saying that most of the Congress leaders do not support the demand of Urdu from their heart because they have no faith in secularism.

Earlier in the deliberations of subjects committee, the ways and means of advancing the demands of Urdu and getting for it the support of all sections of people were discussed. Representatives of various political parties pledged their support to the struggle of Urdu. As Anand Narain Mulla of Lucknow said, while inaugurating the convention, this struggle of Delhi will encourage the Urdu lovers of UP, Bihar and other states and they will also follow the example of Delhi.

Convention adopted a condoleance resolution on the death of Pandit Nehru. In another resolution the convention condemned the aggressive activities of Pakistan on the Sindh-Kutch border.

The Delhi branch of PWA, also held a meeting on April 26, to support the cause of Urdu which was addressed by Hiren Mukerjee MP, Prem Sagar Gupta, leader of Communist Municipal Party and Mohammad Hasan, and Panjaj and Hindi writers Karanjit Singh Kamleshwar and Mohan Rakesh.

Sajjad Zaheer said "we should be ready to continue this democratic united struggle and we should be ready to adopt all the peaceful methods including the satya-



Hiren Mukerjee speaks at the Progressive Writers Association meeting in Delhi on April 26 in support of Urdu.

Lenin Peace Prize For Aruna Asaf Ali

NEW DELHI: ARUNA ASAF ALI, stormy petrel of the Indian freedom struggle, has been awarded this year's International Lenin Peace Prize.

The other recipients of this coveted award this year are Gordon Shaffer of Britain, Kaorum Ota of Japan and Rafael Alberti of Spain.

Shaffer is a journalist who has devoted 30 years of his life to the cause of peace. Ota is the chairman of SOHYO, the biggest trade union federation of Japan. And Alberti is known as the Bard of Spain.

Aruna Asaf Ali needs no introduction to the Indian people; her years of selfless service to the cause of freedom and the people's struggles need no cataloguing.

In an article on Aruna Asaf Ali, the IZVESTIA said on May 1: "the life of this



woman is closely associated with the struggle for India's liberation from colonial oppression, for the happiness of the Indian people, for their strong resistance to the imperialist plans and their firm support for the cause of peace and peaceful coexistence.

"I am happy to be honoured to receive this award as a representative of my people", she said.

She said that this award lends her fresh courage in the struggle to bring about the defeat of the aggressive forces that are threatening mankind.

For thousands of fighters for a just social order, she said, the Lenin Peace Prize is an expression of the Soviet people's love for mankind, their respect for the noble aspirations of civilization.

Therefore, she said, those who get this distinction should always bear in mind that they should discharge their social and international duty in the way done by the great revolutionary for whom the peace prize is named.

DELHI WOMEN DEMAND US AGGRESSION MUST END

THE National Federation of Indian Women organised a demonstration in front of the United States embassy in New Delhi on April 28.

It was to protest against the use of American arms by Pakistan against India and the American aggression in Vietnam.

The demonstration was led by Renu Chakravartty MP, Anasuya Gyan Chand and Vimla Parooqi.

The demonstrators marching to the US embassy carrying placards and banners and raising slogans: "Yankees Quit Asia", "Stop Bombings in Vietnam" and "Stop Arms Aid to Pakistan".

A memorandum detailing the demands was handed over to the embassy officials by the women leaders.



Women demonstrate before US embassy on April 28

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA TODAY

BY
H. MIKOTA

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is a socialist state of two fraternal peoples, the Czechs (over nine million) and the Slovaks (close to four million) striving for friendly relations with all countries in the world. Her area is 124,870 sq. km.

THE highest organ of state power and the national legislative body in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is the National Assembly elected by all citizens of 18 years of age or above for a four-year term. Its 300 deputies were last elected on June 14, 1964. Bohuslav Lastovicka is Chairman of the National Assembly.

In Slovakia, executive and legislative power is vested by the Constitution in the Slovak National Council. Its Chairman is Minister Michal Chudik.

The National Assembly elects the President of the Republic to which post Antonin Novotny, First Secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, was elected on November 12, 1964.

The President, as the representative of the state, has a num-

ber of important functions. For instance, he represents the country in international relations; he appoints and recalls the government and is the Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He is responsible to the National Assembly.

The supreme executive power of the state is vested in the government which is appointed by the President of the Republic. It is responsible to the National Assembly which follows and controls its activity. It is headed by the Premier Jozef Lenart.

In the regions, large towns, districts, and communities and organs of state power are the National Committees. More than 200,000 elected representatives and more than 150,000 voluntary commission members work in them.

The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, uniting the most active and politically conscious citizens from among the workers, the peasants, and the intelligentsia, is the leading force in the society and the state. The Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has 1,124,197 members and 55,286 candidates (as on July 1, 1963).

The expression of the political unity of the working people of towns and villages alike is the National Front of Czechs and Slovaks, which unites political parties (the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak Socialist Party, the Slovak Republic Party, the Slovak Freedom Party) and voluntary mass organisations (for example, the trade unions, youth organisations, cultural and sports organisations etc.).

All the citizens of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic enjoy equal rights and duties regardless of nationality and race, men and women alike. The state

guarantees the right to work and a corresponding reward of the work, the right to rest, education, health protection and maintenance in case of disability to work.

All citizens enjoy the freedom of speech and of assembly, the freedom of the press and the freedom of religious belief. They are guaranteed the inviolability of their person and home, the privacy of letters etc. Motherhood, matrimony and the family enjoy the protection of the state.



For them, a bright future

to be increased by 5.5 per cent in comparison with 1964—engineering production by 9.4 per cent, the building industry by 5.2 per cent, goods transport by 3.6 per cent, labour productivity by 4.4 per cent.

The production of certain up-to-date chemical products will surpass several times the volume of their production in 1964 (the chemical industry as a whole will raise its production by 7.3 per cent).

The plan foresees a growth of agricultural market production in 1965 by 2.8 per cent. A three per cent increase will be ensured in personal consumption and the material social consumption (i.e. the expenditures on education, culture, health services, social security etc.) will rise by 4 per cent.

Supplies of the consumer goods industry to the market will be increased by 6.4 per cent. About 80 thousand flats will be built.

The perfected system of planned management and organisation of the national economy, whose main features are improved long-term planning, a greater degree of independence for enterprises and a fuller utilisation of the monetary relations and exchange of commodities is beginning to be introduced in 1965.

Along with important measures to strengthen the role of science and engineering in production these principles are to insure a healthy and progressive development of socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

In 1965 the total volume of industrial production is planned

EXPERTS FOR RANCHI BEING TRAINED IN SKODA WORKS

The V. I. Lenin (Skoda) Works at Plzen are helping to build the metallurgical plant in Ranchi, India, not only by deliveries and the assembly of technological equipment but also by training experts and workers.

Indian technicians are being trained for various specialisations at the plant in Plzen. Indian workers are being trained at the plant in Ranchi by instructors of the V. I. Lenin Works and of other Czechoslovak plants.

The designing shop, foundry, assembly shop and tool shop have already been put into production at the Ranchi plant.

"We are very happy in Czechoslovakia and have all we need here", K. K. Govindarajan, one of 11 Indian workers and technicians who are being trained at the Prague CKD-Dukla Plant, told Ceteka recently.

The eleven technicians are in Czechoslovakia on a one-year practice to gain experience for the construction of a boiler shop in Tiruchirappalli, in South India.

They have already become acquainted with all production pro-

cesses and technologies and K. K. Govindarajan knows Czech very well.

Frantisek Jilek, who is taking care of the group said that they are interested in every detail of the working process, they are diligent and have become used to life in our country, even to the food. They have become true friends of Czechoslovakia. They are, however, all looking forward to returning home to their families, said Frantisek Jilek.

"We are fully satisfied with our training here. We are glad to tell you, that all kinds of facilities are being extended to us during our stay here which will be very useful for our future work in our factory which is being set up in collaboration with the Czechoslovak government.

"We will be doing similar work in our factory which is being equipped with many (60 per cent) modern machines from Czechoslovakia. We will carry with us, in addition to useful training, the affectionate and warm feelings of the friendly people of Czechoslovakia", said E. S. Chandrasekaran, head of the Indian group.

HUNGERSTRIKE AT BHILAI STEEL PLANT FOR JOB SECURITY

BHILAI: Sudhir Mukherjee, president of the Bhilai Mazdoor Sabha (AITUC), has gone on an indefinite hungerstrike from May 1 in support of the demands made by the workers.

THE demands include security of employment of the expansion staff; increase in dearness allowance and its linking with the consumer price index; abolition of the system of police verification and termination of service on its basis; production bonus to all employees; accommodation or house rent allowance; enforcement of central labour laws to the Bhilai Steel Plant.

But the main demand of the BMS is security of employment of the expansion staff which has become a big worry for them with the expansion programme of the Bhilai steel plant from one million tonne capacity to 2.5 million tonne capacity nearing completion.

There are about 15,000 workers engaged in the expansion programme, classified under workcharged, regular and ministerial categories. Majority of them are in the workcharged establishment.

Out of the 15,000 workers engaged in the expansion work, about 5,000 are working at Bhilai ever since the first day construction work began there, that is in 1956.

A good number of the rest are those who were retrenched when the construction of the plant was completed but were later reappointed when the work on the expansion programme was taken in hand.

Many of these workers were not absorbed in the permanent set-up on the operation side (production units) because it was held by the authorities that their skill was "essential for expansion work". Now,

this skill itself has turned out to be their doom. The issue of security of employment of the Bhilai workers has been raised many times, but so far no steps have been taken by the authorities to assure the workers.

C. Subramaniam, when he was the Union Steel Minister, had promised that the workers be absorbed in operational vacancies as far as possible and that the rest could be absorbed in the proposed National Construction Company.

But this promise has not been honoured. Even the very few who have been offered jobs on the operational side are put at the bottom of the ladder and the senior workers have no scope of any replacement.

Those who have actually been taken in have lost their grades and pay scales and are being treated as new entrants. Of course, they have to work on pay much lower than what they were getting on the construction side.

So, the workers are demanding that there should be security of employment for all the workers on the expansion side (workcharged, regular and ministerial).

All operational side vacancies must be filled from the expansion staff and only on the basis of categorywise seniority. And when absorbing, their continuity of service, seniority and pay scales should be protected.

The workers are demanding that an announcement guaranteeing the above should be made immediately.

RAJHARA MINE WORKERS GAIN CONCESSIONS, CALL OFF 12-DAY STRIKE

RAIPUR: The twelve-day strike of the one thousand mine workers under contractor Nemichand Jain of the Bhilai Steel Plant ended on April 25 in success.

AN agreement was reached on April 24 night between the Samyukta Khadan Mazdoor Sangh and the management of the BSP, following which the strike was called off by the SKMS.

The strike itself was the result of the refusal of the BSP management to compel its contractor to pay the interim relier awarded by the non-coal mines wage board to the workers.

The miners' main demand had been the implementation of the recommendations of the wage board for non-coal mines in the case of the iron ore mines attached to the BSP.

But the BSP management had taken the stand that the workers were under the contractors and it is not its responsibility to see that the recommendations were implemented.

The immediate provocation for the strike was the notice served by Nemichand Jain saying that his work would be over on April 30. The workers went on strike on April 14.

When the conciliation officer's attempts to settle the dispute failed due to the adamant attitude of the employer, Jibon Mukherjee, SKMS leader at Rajhara, went on a hungerstrike.

Workers in other parts of the Bhilai mines complex went into solidarity action. Meetings and demonstrations were held, among others by the employees of the BSP's mechanised and manual

improvement of agriculture along scientific lines, flood control measures, distribution of land to the landless peasants, irrigation facilities, cheap credit to the peasants, cooperative movement, democratisation of panchayats, fixation of price for agricultural products.

It criticised the hesitation of the Government of India in denouncing the US aggression on Vietnam. It urged upon the government to uphold the nationally accepted policy of anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism and nonalignment.

It demanded exemption of land revenue from holding upto five bighas and withdrawal of the proposals for enhancement of land revenue. It demanded that ceiling should be fixed at 60 bighas instead of the present 150 bighas.

It demanded a floor price of Rs. 12 to 15 per maund of paddy, Rs. 45.00 per maund of jute and Rs. 32.00 per maund of molasses and Rs. 9.00 per quintal of sugar cane. It also demanded holding the price line of essential commodities and stabilisation of the market.

The conference also demanded that tea garden grant land which is not used for plantation should be acquired, leaving for the gardens an area half the size of the actual area under plantation.

The conference condemned the misuse of DIR for the arrest of the leaders and workers of Left political parties, Trade Unions and Kisan Sabha and other democratic movements and demanded their immediate release or trial in a court of law.

In a resolution the conference

condemned the US aggression on Vietnam, bombing of Vietnam and the use of gas and napalm there. It demanded immediate withdrawal of US Army from Vietnam for a solution of Vietnam problem without any outside interference.

The conference ended with an open rally on April 23. It was presided over by Bhowani Sen and addressed by Mohammed Elias and Phani Bora.

A 21-member State Kisan Sabha Council with Tarun Sen Deka as President; Govinda Kalita, Kirti Bordoloi and Bepin Daimari as vice-presidents; Pramode Gogoi as General Secretary; Sarat Rava, Nameswar Pegu, Suren Hazarika, Tikheswar Tamuli and Muhammed Rahimuddin as Joint Secretaries and Dhireswar Kalita as Treasurer was elected by the conference.

zones, as also the Nandini limestone mines.

And on April 24 evening about five hundred workers went on a mass hungerstrike for 24 hours.

Indications that the struggle would spread to new areas brought sense to the BSP management which came forward for a settlement and an agreement was arrived at between the management and the SKMS.

Assured Minimum

According to the agreement, the BSP management would protect the Rs. 2.50 minimum wage, effective from the date from which the wage board recommendations became effective.

The amount, as also other legal dues of the workers, will be paid by the management out of the contractors' bill.

For the amount above Rs. 2.50 as per the wage board recommendations the conciliation officer has sent a report to the Union Labour Ministry. The BSP management agreed that it would deduct from the contractors' bill after clarifications were received from the Union Labour Ministry.

The management also agreed to help the Khadan Mazdoor Sahakari Samiti to absorb the workers rendered jobless by the contractor's action.

Call to Kisans

It called upon the Kisan Sabha units and other democratic and progressive forces of the state to campaign jointly against the US aggression on Vietnam, against the imperialist machination for escalation of war there.

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ASSAM KISAN SABHA ACTIVISED AGAIN

Eighth Conference Gives Fillip

From M. BHATTACHARYA

SHILLONG: The eighth conference of All Assam Kisan Sabha was held from April 21 to 23 at Bangara, about 12 miles from Gauhati. It was more than five years ago that the seventh conference was held.

THIS conference, it is believed, will give fillip to the peasant movement in the state which is not considered to be what it should be.

Bangara, the venue of the conference, was the base of a militant kisan movement, organised and led mainly by the RCFI. The bulk of the peasants here were organised in the Kisan Panchayat. This conference marked the final merger of the Kisan Panchayat into the Kisan Sabha.

It may be recalled that sometime back the RCFI workers of lower Assam, led by Gobinda Kalita, one of the top leaders of

waged their heroic battles which ultimately forced the Congress government to pass certain legislations in the interest of the peasantry of the state. The Adhjar (share croppers) Protection Act, the Ceiling Act and the Zemindary Acquisition Act are among them.

Situated by the Assam trunk road the venue of the conference assumed the look of a village fair during the days of the conference. The IPTA of Gauhati entertained the delegates and visitors to the conference with their cultural functions.

Three Hundred Delegates

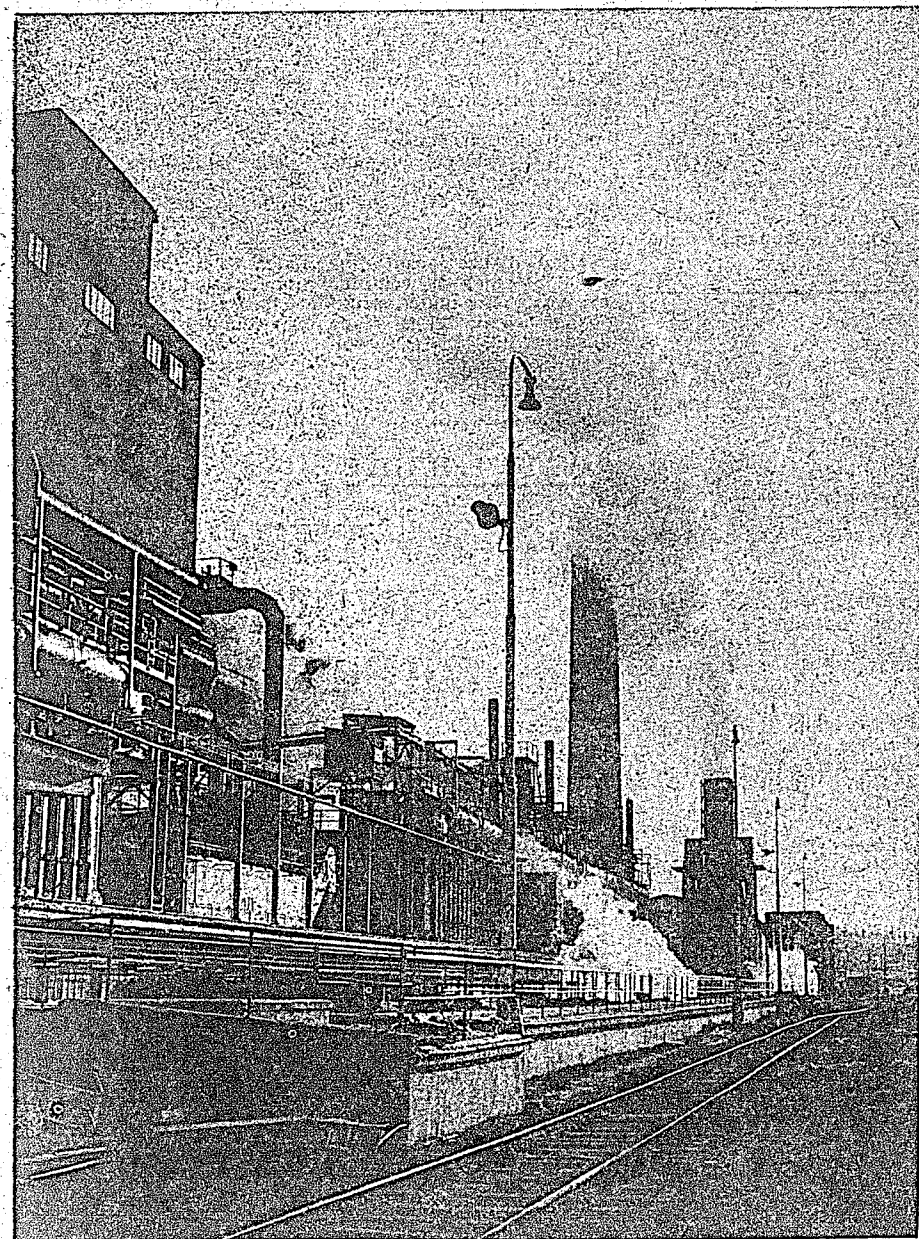
More than 300 delegates from all over the state attended the conference which was presided over by Bhowani Sen.

The conference adopted 18 resolutions relating to land reforms,

Simultaneously the peasants of Beltola, not very far from this area, organised in the Kisan Sabha,

NEW AGE

PAGE THIRTEEN



Plants like this are the foundations of industrially-developed Czechoslovakia

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: Twenty years ago on May Day the Red Flag of the Soviet Union was hoisted on Hitler's Reichstag.

A few days later on May 9, to defend their motherland, from the Red Square here when the victory over fascist Germany and Hitler's forces capitulated unconditionally.

In Moscow this year large-scale celebrations of the international holiday of the working class acquired an added significance in view of the 20th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in the last war.

Demonstrators in the Red Square celebrated the great advance, the spectacular successes of their socialist motherland, the achievements of their peaceful labour since the last war.

It was a cold windy morning unseen for many years and it snowed most of the time. For the thousands of foreign guests and tourists from warmer climates and for the Indian trade unionists the snow-fall—on the 1st of May too—became a unique experience.

But nothing could cool the enthusiasm of the Muscovites.

Thousands upon thousands of young and old marched in the great mass demonstration waving flags and placards, with portraits and placards, with children on their shoulders, with banners reporting their latest achievements, with models of engines, machines and rockets.

Rocket Model

One huge model depicted a rocket with a flaming tail of fire and a cosmonaut circling it outside. All the space heroes were present on the Red Square to watch this spectacle.

In front of the Soviet leaders watching from the top of Lenin Mausoleum and thousands of Soviet and foreign guests: on tributes the day's celebrations were opened by a sports parade which was a spectacle of youth and vigour, beauty, grace, rhythm and colour.

Motorcycles carried huge flags, sportsmen with their glittering medals of innumerable international victories drove past. Children performed gymnastics and danced in circles. Seven hundred boys and girls from the fifteen Soviet Republics filled the square in picturesque masses and blossomed into a costumed performance.

One spectacle smoothly changed into another with kaleidoscopic variety.

Workers, scientists, professors, engineers, students and artists surged through the square. To the tunes of the International, they demonstrated for peace, for the liberation of the fighting peoples of the world.

Soviet people, always on the side of those struggling for freedom, demanded "hands off Vietnam", condemned American aggressors and expressed solidarity and support for the heroic people of Vietnam. Guests from fighting Vietnam were among the most popular foreigners on the tribune and the passing demonstrators greeted them with enthusiasm.

Among the Moscovites were many a war veteran who fought

to defend their motherland. From the Red Square here when the victory over fascist Germany and Hitler's forces capitulated unconditionally.

Now they marched with placards of the war days with medals and decorations. They demanded end of all aggression. They demonstrated for peace. There were many slogans, greeting the world Communist movement, calling for unity and solidarity.

There was no military parade on May Day. A great victory parade will take place on the Red Square on May 9. The flag which was hoisted on the Reichstag 20 years ago and now rests in the army museum will be taken out in the parade.

Heroes of the Soviet Union Mikhail Yegorov and Meliton Kantarpu who raised the banner of victory over Reichstag will carry it across the Red Square. At a press conference, recently they described the fighting for the building of Reichstag which had lasted for more than eight hours.

In the Soviet press a number of articles have appeared on the last war.

Generals and historians have described the great contribution of the Soviet Union in the defeat of Hitler Germany. Facts and figures show that the main burden of the war was shouldered by the Soviet people and their immense sacrifices forged the victory over fascism.

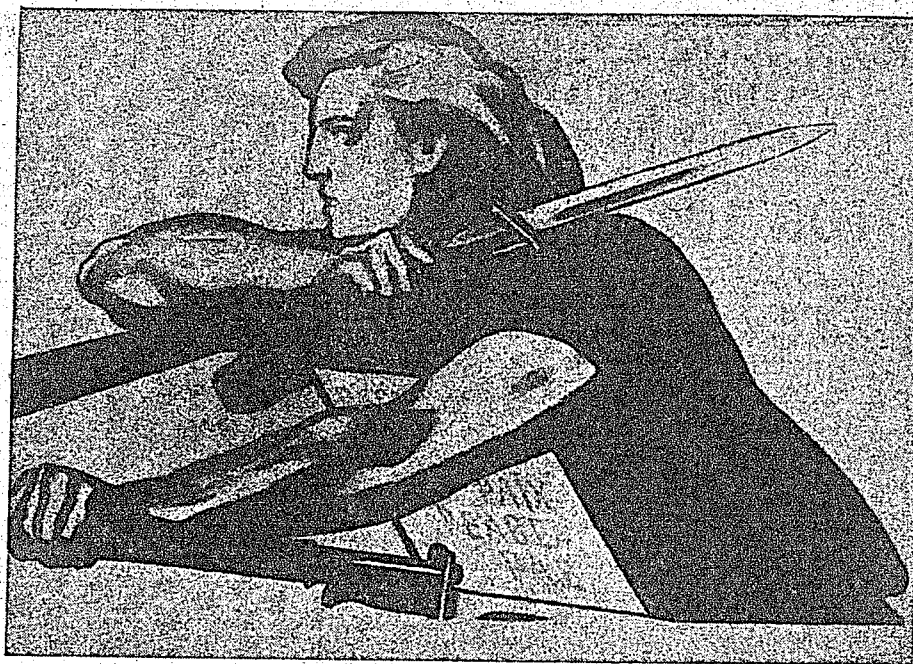
Stalin's Role

Contrary to speculation in the Western press there is no basic change in the evaluation of the role of Stalin in the recent articles. His name and contribution to the victory has been objectively acknowledged. But his miscalculations and mistakes, his belief that Hitler will not attack which led to unpreparedness of the defence forces and retreats in the initial stages of the war, have all been emphasised and criticised again.

Answering a question by NEW AGE Marshal I. S. Konev, hero of the last war, said that the historians, scientists and research workers will have to calculate the extent to which victory was delayed because of these mistakes. Soviet Union has realistically drawn the necessary lessons for the future.

Konev also said that Stalin as chairman of the state defence committee and supreme commander had played a positive role in the cause of ensuring victory over the enemy.

"On the 20th anniversary of victory we glorify our great Soviet people who were the real makers of victory. The war was not won by individuals but by the people and army guided by the Party. The general evaluation of Stalin's role has been given by our Party at the 20th Congress," the Marshal said.



News From Fraternal Parties

CP CHILE PLENUM

A plenary meeting of the central committee of the Communist Party of Chile, which concluded in Santiago a few days ago, unanimously subscribed to the decision of the consultative meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties held in Moscow in March last.

The plenary meeting stressed the need of strengthening the unity of the international Communist and workers movement, the extension of the movement of solidarity with revolutionary Cuba, with the patriots of the Latin American countries, who are fighting for freedom and independence.

The plenary meeting also stressed the need of launching a mass movement of solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people who are defending their country from American aggression.

The plenary meeting approved the report by General Secretary of the Central Committee Luis Corvalan and decided to hold the 13th National Congress of the Party in Santiago on October 11 to 17.

The report made on behalf of the political commission of the Central Committee by Luis Corvalan had exposed the reactionary nature of the Christian Democratic government and opened up a broad perspective for the Party's and the entire popular movement's struggle in the new situation in Chile.

SED ADOPTS RESOLUTION

A resolution of the ninth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party (GDR) endorses the documents adopted by the consultative meeting of the Communist

and Workers' Parties held in March in Moscow. The resolution issued says that the consultative meeting was a step forward in rallying the world Communist movement.

The differences that arose within the world Communist movement are not characteristic of it, says the resolution. What is characteristic is loyalty to Marxism-Leninism, to proletarian internationalism.

The plenary meeting of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany reaffirmed its confidence that thorough preparations and holding of an international meeting of representatives of Communist and Workers' Parties is of great importance for safeguarding peace, for the struggle against imperialism, for the collective theoretical and practical solution of the new ripe problems of the world system of socialism, the national liberation and workers movement in the capitalist countries.

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST SENTENCED

THE fascist political tribunal of Portugal has sentenced to a long term of prison Antonio dos Santos Grasa, a young anti-fascist, says the commune of the press service of the Front of National Liberation of Portugal published recently in Algiers.

The commune notes that the sentence envisages the application to Antonio dos Santos of the so-called security measures, which signifies a possible life imprisonment.

Despite threats of the court members and gross interference of the police, Antonio dos Santos turned the hearings into a trial of fascism, the Front's commune says.

Asked by the judges whether he was a member of the Portuguese Communist Party Antonio proudly replied: Yes, I deem it a great honour to be a member of the Portuguese Communist Party. He told the court about

the endless tortures to which he was subjected during the past three months and 21 days.

"When I dropped in exhaustion, the policemen would make me get up by means of electric current... in the intervals between tortures, I was kept in solitary confinement without light, without a bed or mattress, on a hungry ration..."

The patriotic Front of National Liberation of Portugal urges all anti-fascists, fighters against colonialism, to strengthen solidarity with the Portuguese patriots fighting for the freedom of their homeland.

CP USA STATEMENT

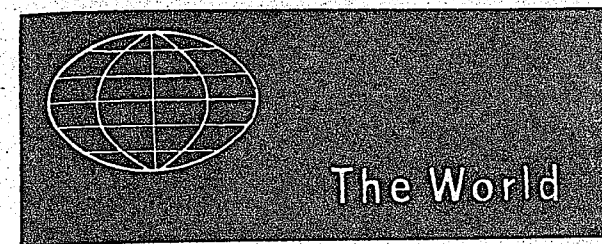
A statement issued by the Communist Party of the United States emphasises that the United States intervention in the affairs of the Dominican Republic is a flagrant act of imperialist aggression against the democratic people of that country.

The United States policy, the statement says, is a return to the worst days of gunboat diplomacy for the sake of the defence of the special interests of the American monopolists.

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The aggressive policy of the United States, the statement emphasises, runs counter to the interests and wishes of the American people. It is another violation of President Johnson's electoral pledges.

It is only the immediate interference of the American people that can prevent these dangerous developments, the statement says. We demand: evacuate the marines from the Dominican Republic! Put an end to all forms of intervention in the affairs of the Dominican Republic!



Another South Vietnam story has been repeated in the Caribbeans. More than 14,000 US marines have invaded the Dominican Republic to quell the popular upsurge against the military junta which had been ruling this state since October 1963.

THE military junta had come to power through a coup in which the first and the only democratically-elected President Juan D. Bosch was deposed. The US State Department was a direct Party to this coup.

To understand the situation in the Dominican Republic today, which demonstrates once again the customary dichotomy in the foreign policy of the United States, it is necessary to look back into the history of this state.

Dominican Republic is a part of the Hispaniola island, near Cuba, in the Caribbeans. The other part of the island constitutes another state—the Haiti.

Dominican Republic has an area of 18,700 sq. miles with a

BIG STICK POLICY IN ACTION

United States Invade Dominican Republic

In May 1961, dictator Trujillo was assassinated but Balaguer remained as president. Trujillo's son continued as commander-in-chief. But the principal political party in the Dominican Republic—the National Civic Union, backed by majority of the people, soon demanded a properly-elected government.

The United States intervened and Balaguer remained in power for the time being promising that he would appoint a council of state to govern the Republic until elections were held.

Juan Bosch, a noted writer and an ardent patriot of the Dominican Republic had been exiled from the state by dictator Trujillo in 1937. He returned to the Dominican Republic in October, 1962 and built up the Dominican Revolutionary Party which soon acquired full support

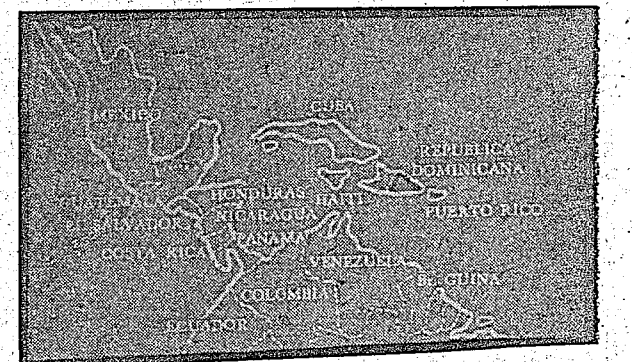
from the widest sections of the population.

In the first ever elections to be held in the Dominican Republic Bosch's party gained sweeping majority and Bosch was elected as President of the Republic in February 1963.

The reforms Bosch proposed in the country were not liked by the US government: the US tycoons had too much at stake in that country. Most of the sugar in-

sin, Barrera and Imbert—declared "we are turning the country into a rightist state". The triumvirate put Emilio Santos, a Supreme Court judge—who as head of the electoral college had pronounced Bosch as President—as head of state assisted by two other civilians.

At the swearing-in ceremony they promised elections "some time in 1965" (TIME October 4, 1963). But, Santos was soon re-



placed by Cabral, "a more experienced person" and a military officer trained in the US.

Very soon the people lost the illusion of an election. Imbert declared: "This country doesn't need elections". A rule of brutal terror followed. "By week's end some 500 people were in jail" reported TIME on October 4.

Since then suffering under the military rule, which was nothing but an indirect subjugation to the US, people have been biding their time.

On April 25 the revolt against the military rule broke out. People demanded the return of Bosch and the establishment of a democratic rule through an election. The junta headed by Cabral collapsed and the popular forces occupied a large part of the Republic including its capital Santo Domingo.

Wessin came into the picture and requested his old master—the USA—to intervene. The story of South Vietnam was repeated. As "defenders of freedom" the US marines "in response to" Wessin's appeal directly took part in the conflict to prop up the collapsed junta against the wishes of the people.

The State Department, as its traditional practice of mouthing blatant lies, came out with the fictitious excuse that the US marines had been sent to the Dominican Republic "to protect the lives of US citizens" although not a single one of them is a casualty so far.

But Bosch went on steadfastly introducing reforms including confiscation of former dictator Trujillo's property.

A coup was plotted, the leading role in which was played by Col. Wessin—the same person who heads today the military junta and provides the bridgehead to the US marines against the popular upsurge.

On September 25, 1963, Bosch government was overthrown. Bosch sought asylum in neighbouring state of Puerto Rico.

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The military triumvirate—Wes-

AFRO-ASIA

In The Headlines

TANZANIA COMPLETES ONE YEAR

THE United Republic of Tanzania celebrated its first anniversary on April 26. All along, it has been adopting a consistent stand in the struggle against colonialism and racism.

It has refused to be cowed down and continued its struggle to safeguard African unity, taken steps in support of the fighting Mozambique and refused to have any relation with the Tshombe regime.

The hopes of the imperialists that the revolutionary gains would be abolished in Zanzibar have ended in smoke. On the contrary, the people of this island have been able to further strengthen their independence.

The nationalisation of scores of factories and undertakings which formerly belonged to private owners, the carrying out of a land reform through confiscation of big estates owned once by feudals and colonialists, expansion of housing construction for the poor, improvement of the health service with the help of Soviet and GDR specialists are some of Zanzibar's notable achievements.

In Tanganyika, too, similar processes are under way, though at a slower pace due to the specific features and conditions of this former British colony.

A five-year plan has been adopted and is being suc-

YEMEN SPELLS OUT NEW POLICY

AHMED MOHAMMED NUMAN, the newly-appointed Prime Minister of the Yemeni Arab Republic, enunciated in a statement the policy of the new government that all-out efforts will be made to restore peace in all the parts of the Republic.

The government, he said, intends to set up a "consultative council" which will discharge legislative functions and outline election laws so as to hold elections within two years.

Numan has also expressed his determination to consolidate Yemen's cooperation with the UAR in all spheres and also to maintain friendly relations with all Arab countries.

The new government will pursue a policy of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence, support the people's right to self-determination and do its utmost to abolish colonialism and preserve peace.

—DARSHAK

NEPAL: DOUBLING HYDRO-POWER

PANAUTI hydro-power station, being built with Soviet assistance, not far from Katmandu, the capital of Nepal, will double the power capacity of the country on being commissioned.

Nepal at present possesses four small hydro-power stations with a total generating capacity of 2800 kilowatts.

The construction site is

CP USA STATEMENT

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PAGE FOURTEEN

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SOVIET CONCERN AT PAK AGGRESSION

Moscow Awaits Shastri's Arrival

From MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW: Concern has been expressed here at the military clashes on the Indo-Pakistan border.

THE fact that Pakistan, which is a member of western military alliances, used American arms against India has been noted here.

Indian representatives have informed Soviet government of India's case. The Soviet press has emphasised that the clashes which increase tension in South East Asia definitely help international reaction and divert attention from American aggression in Vietnam. The imperialists will do everything to fan

the conflict between India and Pakistan.

The Soviet Press has warned that imperialist intervention and mediation might produce worse results as they are ready to warm their hands on the fire of India-Pakistan conflict. Those who divided India and sowed the first seeds of enmity could hardly be expected to mediate for an improvement in relations.

Soviet Press has also emphatically condemned American military inter-

vention in the Dominican Republic as direct shameful aggression against the people of a small country who wanted to assert their national dignity and freedom. Soviet Union has asked for an immediate meeting of the Security Council of UNO to discuss the latest armed intervention of the USA.

Ambassador Kaul meanwhile had a talk with the Soviet Premier lasting an hour and half on Monday. Kosygin is reported to have told Kaul that the Soviet government was eagerly looking forward to Shastri's visit to the Soviet Union.

Indo-Pakistan conflict came up for discussion. It has been reiterated that the Soviet Union remains against the use of force in settlement of border disputes and is against all unprovoked aggressions.

Soviet circles seem to be-

lieve that Pakistan alone could not have launched this action without the instigation of a third party.

Pictures of American tanks used by Pakistan evinced interest here and the Soviet circles do not doubt the use of these weapons by Pakistan.

The Soviet side has shown understanding and sympathy to India's case but has emphasised that the Soviet Union would like the dispute to be settled peacefully and without outside interference.

It is understood that during Ayub's visit here the Soviet side tried to convince him that his fears that India would attack Pakistan were unfounded. There is disappointment here that after Ayub's return, Pakistan side has intensified the conflict with India.

Clash Started By Pakistan

There is no doubt in the Soviet circles that the trouble in Kutch was started by Pakistan and that it started the use of force and used American weapons. They believe that the disputed area, according to old maps, belongs to India, that it is part of Kutch and not Sindh. It is also clear that India made offers of peaceful demarcation and settlement.

Soviet circles think that western powers might be using Pakistan to put pressure on India and teach her a lesson for her stand on Vietnam and reaction to cancellation of Shastri's visit to USA.

Indo-Soviet Cooperation

Preparations are going on full steam for Indian Prime Minister's visit.

Asoka Mehta is arriving here on May 4 for ten days. Papers are being prepared here for discussion on Indo-Soviet economic cooperation.

The mutual coordination of the two countries' future economic plans will be taken up and form, quantum and scope of credits for India's new projects will be studied. The idea of mutual adjustment of plans keeping in mind mutual needs and supplies is to be taken a step further and given some concrete shape. Soviet side has suggested earlier that farms like Suratgarh for largescale cultivation could be established with Soviet help in all the Indian states. The idea is being developed and might lead to even more than one big mechanised farm being established in some states by Soviet help and cooperation.

(MAY 3)

Delhi Police Rounds Up Hunger-Striking Workers From Jamshedpur

By OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Five workers from Jamshedpur victimised by the Tatas in connection with the one-day token strike of May 12, 1958, were arrested by the Delhi police on May 3 before Parliament where they were on hunger-strike.

THE Tatas had dispensed with the services of four hundred skilled steel workers following the token strike and the only charge against them was that they participated in the strike.

The steel workers and the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union (AITUC) had for long been demanding that the government intervene against the illegal termination of service of the four hundred skilled workers. It was pointed out to the government that even the Supreme Court has held that no worker could be dismissed from service on a charge of mere participation in strike.

The mass victimisation following the Central Government employees' strike of July 1960 was also reviewed and the employees who were dismissed for mere participation in the strike were later reinstated.

However, in the biggest private sector unit in the country—the TISCO, in Jamshedpur—the rule of law does not apparently prevail and apprehending Tatas' displeasure, the Bihar government even refused a reference to adjudication or arbitration of this dispute about mass victimisation.

For seven years, the workers had been agitating for the reinstatement of the victimised workers and for the release of the leaders of the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union who were put behind bars for leading the token strike of May 1958.

Representatives of the victimised workers came to

Delhi last September and had met the Prime Minister and some of his cabinet colleagues. The workers were assured that government would intervene. But no action was taken either by the Central Government or the state government.

Such a gross instance of unfair labour practice is a severe indictment of the government's labour policies which are supposedly to uphold the ILO conventions against unfair discrimination and on fair labour standards.

The present Chief Minister of Bihar, on his assumption of office, had assured the victimised workers that he would hasten a decision on their case for reinstatement but nothing has been done so far and the dispute is pending in the files of the Labour Department of the Government of Bihar.

The workers, finding no response from any side, decided to go on a hunger-strike before Parliament from May Day 1965, to draw the attention of the government to their seven-year-long demand for reinstatement.

Instead of listening to their grievances, they were arrested on the third day of the hunger-strike and thrown in jail.

The Tatas monopoly empire will derive certain comfort at this speedy action by government. But public opinion in this country will rightly condemn this naked, pro-monopoly, anti-labour action of the Shastri government.

Latin America's Vigorous Protest

*FROM PAGE 15

not, and will not permit the establishment of another communist government in the western hemisphere."

But Johnson's declaration holds no water when one takes into account that all the Latin American countries which are ruled by governments "friendly to the US and bound to it economically through the Alliance for Progress", have roundly condemned the US action.

Among these countries is Venezuela, whose Foreign Minister summoned the US Ambassador to receive the official protest.

The OBSERVER of London on May 2 writes "if, as President Johnson claims, there are Cubans and Communists behind the Dominican revolt, it is unlikely that Venezuela would feel so strongly on the matter, since her government is harassed by a Communist guerrilla organisation, the Armed Forces for National Liberation, which enjoys the open support of Cuba.

"There does not seem to be any evidence of Cuban or any other Communist involvement in the uprising, and US citizens resident there have expressed the view that it is a popular uprising."

The whole thing, therefore boils down to this that the US has openly invaded this small Republic with its mighty army to ensure the military rule of the hated generals whom the people have rejected.

Averell Harriman, US President's roving ambassador has already begun a tour of the Latin American countries to sale the United States policy in the Dominican Republic and to obtain their support. This is very much in the same style when he

recently undertook a tour of the Asian countries on sales promotion of Johnson line in Vietnam.

The people of the Dominican Republic are prepared, say the leaders of the popular movement, "to continue their resistance to the last man, defending their national sovereignty from American intervention."

Attempts are now being made by the US government to "institute an investigation" into the trouble in the Dominican Republic by a team of the Organisation of American States, another handmaid of US imperialism.

The issue of US intervention in complete disregard of world public opinion and in defiance of the wishes of the people of the Dominican Republic and all peace-loving peoples, can only be discussed in the United Nations. That is the proper forum where the US gunboat diplomacy can be given a proper drubbing.

Just a couple of days before the Dominican revolt, President Johnson was shouting hoarse in the name of "defence of democracy" while his standard-bearers were taking steps to prevent Bosch's come-back.

Carrot And Stick Policy

This reminds one of the month of March 1961 when the Alliance for Progress was announced in the Capitol—a programme aimed at "raising the standard of life of the Latin American peoples".

On the one hand, this sweet talk and pious wishes were voiced and on the other the CIA plotted the invasion of Cuba.

Indeed, democracy in Yankee jargon is a bad joke and only means a state of being under direct occupation of US

State Department, stifling all aspirations of freedom and sovereignty.

Johnson appears to be a person with a single-track mind. His policy has gradually veered away from his election undertakings and virtually merged with the line advocated by Goldwater.

In his mad drive to contain communism—a crusade that has outlived many a president—he seems to have become a victim of Communistophobia like a rabies victim who suffers from hydrophobia. Johnson sees only a little area before him and everything appears to be red to him. Communists and Castro-agents haunt him in his dreams!

There is a most disturbing trend in Johnson's greater reliance on force for securing a pro-US settlement of any vexed issue, showing utter contempt for world opinion. He is prepared to risk a conflict and in fact has resurrected the Dullesian doctrine of brinkmanship.

Johnson is continuously escalating the undeclared war in Vietnam and is openly invading the Dominican Republic because he has failed to buy off the peoples to submit to US overlordship. This is the crux of the dilemma which he faces today.

Johnson hopes to bring those countries, which have not yet taken to the path of socialism, within the US orbit either by the lure of dollars or falling that by use of force.

What has happened in the Dominican Republic foreshadows a sequence of events for many a country which remains tied to US apron strings. Only a firm halt to further deprecation of US imperialism can avert such a calamity.

—SADHAN MUKHERJEE

(May 4)