
 TO ALL FIGHTERS EVERYWHERE
 FOR PEACE,
 INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM
 "NEW AGE"
 WISHES EVERY SUCCESS IN THE
 NEW YEAR

NEW AGE

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STRIKE REPRISALS LEAD TO SUICIDE & DEATH

THE authorities of the Audit and Accounts Department had never taken kindly to the legitimate rights and aspirations of the non-gazetted employees. Ever since the employees formed their own All-India Association, they have conducted a veritable war against that Association.

IN 1957 the journal of the All-India Audit and Accounts Association was banned; IN 1958 the Secretary-General of the Association was compulsorily retired; and IN 1959 the recognition of the Association was withdrawn when the movement of the employees compelled the authorities to reinstate the victimised Secretary-General.

It was the hope of many that this attitude of hostility against the trade union rights of the employees was a whim of Sri A. K. Chanda and that with his exit things would improve. This hope has suffered a rude shock. Since the Central Government employees

strike a very vindictive attitude has been adopted.

Comparatively speaking, the Audit Department has suffered the heaviest blows of victimisation in the post-strike period. About 20,000 employees participated in the strike and the total strength of the Department is only about 30,000. So far, seventy-nine employees have either been dismissed, discharged, removed or compulsorily retired in the Department.

Almost all of them have been sent out of service for mere participation in the strike. There was not a single case of any act of "sabotage or of violence or of gross misbehaviour" in the Department and the Strike was totally peaceful.

The Home Minister stated in Parliament that only employees who were responsible for sabotage, violence and gross misbehaviour would be severely dealt with. Why then have these 79 employees been deprived of their livelihood? Vindictive harassment of

employees by heads of offices has become the order of the day in the Department.

In Bombay, the Accountant-General went to the extent of convening a meeting of the staff in which he made a rude and arrogant speech attacking the leaders of the strike. He declared that the Audit Department could be kept closed even for six months without making any difference to the Government and the country and announce-

the sadism of the high officials.

Before the strike, he had been laid up with typhoid. He joined the office a few days before the strike and participated in the strike along with the others. From July 14, he again fell ill and was confined to bed. In spite of this, the authorities kept him under suspension. When the suspension order was revoked, the employee resumed duties in a very weak condition.

rayan was often muttering about the cruelties inflicted upon him by the office authorities.

The public and the press of Madras city have been shocked by this inhuman torture. Even a journal like Kalki has written strongly against the sadistic cruelty of the authorities.

It is quite likely that, as in the case of the Accountant-General of Maharashtra, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India may hush up the matter by merely transferring the Deputy Accountant-General of the Madras Postal Audit Office.

It is high time that the Government of India stopped the authorities of the Audit and Accounts Department from playing with the fate of

OF ACCOUNTS EMPLOYEES

ed that he would impose the maximum penalty on the leaders of the Association.

In Trivandrum and Madras Offices, the harassment of employees has even resulted in the death of employees. In Trivandrum, two employees met with premature death, due to the agony of humiliation at the hands of the high officials and it is suspected that one of the two was a case of suicide.

It was in the Madras Postal Audit Office, that P. S. Subbarayan, became victim of

The authorities still continued to harass him and posted him to a seat where the work was heavy and involved climbing two-three stairs fifteen times every day. Subbarayan made repeated requests that he should be given lighter work for some time. But, the authorities turned down all his requests.

The result was that he had a relapse of typhoid and expired on October 20. While lying in the hospital in a delirious state, Subba-

such a large number of employees.

Either the present Auditor-General Sri A. K. Roy should prove that the employees will be dealt with with understanding and sympathy or Parliament should take measures to protect the dignity and interests of the Staff.

The immediate and most important thing is to ensure that all employees who have been victimised for participation in the strike are immediately reinstated.

MEMORABLE INDIAN TOUR OF SOVIET YOUTH

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Rendering a song of Friendship.

IN DEFENCE OF AFRICA; AGAINST SPREADING ATOMIC MADNESS

France has carried out her third atomic test explosion. Three tests have been carried out within a period of ten months and all on African territory.

1960 was called the year of Africa and France, with her vast directly and indirectly ruled empire in Africa, has come forth with this response.

The latest explosion has come in the wake of wholesale slaughter of civilian Muslims in the cities of Algeria, crowning the over six years long war there. That brutal war has taken an exceptionally heavy toll of lives and through it the Algerian people have already added a new glorious chapter to the annals of the fight for national independence.

The latest French atomic explosion has come in the wake of the struggle that has raged in the Congo over the whole of the second half of 1960. It has come at a turning point in that struggle when the Congolese people have started regrouping their forces round

the successor to their lawful National Government, now established in Stanleyville. It has come on the eve of the meeting in Morocco of the heads of five leading African nationalist States.

After the unscrupulous and shameless imperialist manoeuvres and depredations in the Congo and after the massacres in Algeria, as

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the African struggle reaches a new high, the third French atomic test is a blatant attempt to terrorise and cow down that tortured continent.

In the larger context of world peace the French test explosions and rumours of Israel and West Germany—two of France's closest allies and collaborators in the war business—being on the threshold of getting hold of atomic weapons, are the most ominous of 1960's dangerous developments. They logically flow from the

Western Powers' policy of endlessly dragging the test-ban talks and sitting tight on disarmament negotiations.

In defence of the African peoples' right to freedom and sovereignty in their own continent, in defence of their elementary human rights, in defence of the very survival of humanity as such, India must assert herself vigorously to call a halt to this sadistic barbarism, this gamble with mankind's fate. It is now or never for the spread of atomic arms and their actual use to be stopped.

It is as much India's as anyone else's business to see that the predicted point of no return, which seems now to be approaching much faster than expected, is not reached and the process is reversed here and now.

India must call: Stop you murderers of Africa's living and unborn generations!

India must join hands with African and other States to take all necessary steps to ensure that it is so.

Lily



Chairman of the AIYF welcoming the Delegation at the Kozhikode reception.

SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATION CONCLUDES SUCCESSFUL TOUR OF INDIA

● From O. P. MEHROTRA

The Soviet Youth Delegation which arrived in India on November 25 on the invitation of the All India Youth Federation has completed its tour. By all standards it was a successful tour. Wherever the delegation went it was warmly received and people came in thousands to attend the receptions given in their honour.

OUR Soviet friends travelled more than 8,000 miles in India. This journey was carried on in the best of the spirits and the delegates have proved their stamina.

They have travelled in all possible vehicles—in bullock-carts, boats, taxis, cars, buses and trains. They have met all sections of our people and specially the youth of our country. Although the delegation was invited by the AIYF, our Soviet friends were received by various youth organisations and broad-based reception committee throughout the country.

Representative Reception Committees

These reception committees were formed in most of the places by the representatives of youth organisations of diverse nature, cultural organisations, student unions, and were generally headed by well-known figures of the cities like Mayors of Municipal Corpora-

tions and Presidents of Municipal Boards.

The delegation was received by eminent personalities and high dignitaries—by the President and the Prime Minister of India, by our world famous scientist C. V. Raman, and by Governors and Chief Ministers of different States.

The Soviet Youth Delegation has successfully fulfilled its mission of conveying the message of Peace and Friendship to the Indian people. On all the occasions during their one month tour of India, the Soviet friends stressed the need for maintaining world peace and strengthening friendship between India and the USSR.

And everywhere in our country, their sentiments for peace and friendship found an echo from the Indian people. In fact the slogans of "Hindi Russi Bhai Bhai," and "Vishwa Shanti Zindabad", were heard everywhere throughout the length and breadth of this country. In Bihar a new slogan was coined: "Surat Garh aur

Bhail, Hindi Bhai Bhai Bhai."

After fulfilling its three-day programme in Delhi when the Delegation reached Ludhiana in the morning of November 28, enthusiastic crowds greeted and garlanded them at the railway station. At a hall reception Sri Yash, a Deputy Minister of the Punjab Government, warmly welcomed the Delegation and wished them a successful sojourn in India. In the evening not less than 25,000 people gathered to see the cultural programme given by the Delegation.

At The Jallianwala Bagh

Ludhiana was followed by Amritsar where the Delegation had a day of crowded programmes. The Delegation visited Jallianwala Bagh and placed wreaths at the martyrs' memorial. It was a moving scene and one could see anger and protest against the imperialists writ large on the faces of the Soviet friends. The tragedy of Jallianwala Bagh became fresh in our memories as we took a round of the place and saw the bullet marks on the old walls of a building in the park.

Later the Delegation was divided into three groups and these groups went to colleges and the industrial area of Chheharia.

USSR KEEN TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH USA

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peace treaty. Of the European problems this is the main point of difference between us and the Western powers. It is the main issue in our relations with West Germany. The Soviet Government has done everything possible to give no grounds for aggravation of the situation in Germany and in Europe in connection with this question. But how long can its patience and its sincere desire to see a peaceful settlement reached by mutual agreement of the parties concerned be abused?

"The present situation can give satisfaction only to those who benefit from the preservation of the postwar disorder in Europe, to those who derive

pleasure from seeing Europe in the grip of feverish military preparations, who support international tension and are whipping up the cold war.

"The Soviet Government still hopes that the United States of America and the other Western powers will adopt a more sober attitude, one that takes account of the real state of affairs in Germany and in Europe in general."

Unity Of Socialist Camp

The speaker emphasised that the Soviet Government had noted with profound satisfaction the fact that the close fraternal relations between the Soviet Union and the other Socialist countries had in 1960, as in previous years, been growing and gaining in strength.

The Socialist countries, like friends and brothers, acted in a united front on all major international problems, and above all on the most burning problem of our days, that of war and peace.

The consolidation and development of friendly co-operation with a large group of Asian, African and Latin American states which rejected participation in aggressive military blocs and had chosen the road of neutrality occupied an important place in the foreign policy of the Soviet Government.

As for the Soviet Union's relations with the United States of America the speaker said that the Eisenhower-Nixon administration had been wholly and completely responsible for the fact that so far nothing had come of the attempts to normalize these relations.

"The Soviet Government hopes that when the new U.S. President assumes office the present unfavourable atmosphere in the Soviet-American relations will be cleared," he stated.

"I am authorized to declare from the rostrum of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., that as far as the Soviet Government is concerned it is fully prepared to facilitate a change for the better in Soviet-American relations."

friends. They suffered all the inconveniences but readily came forward to fulfil the

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Mass Reception at Kozhikode. A section of the huge gathering.

