

RECOGNISE ALGERIA

Delay Is Direct Help To O. A. S., French Ultras

● BY ROMESH CHANDRA

All over Asia and Africa, among the militant fighters for national independence and peace, there is today a sense of shock and deep resentment at the continued refusal of the Government of India to accord recognition to the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, headed by Prime Minister Yusuf Ben Khedda.

OUR failure to recognise the Algerian Government was incomprehensible enough to patriotic Afro-Asian opinion before the signing of the cease-fire at Evian. But now after the cease-fire, after the referendum in France, after the hell let loose by the OAS—this incomprehension has turned to a certain quiet anger and irritation, grief and sorrow, a sense of betrayal.

EVIAN IS BEING WRECKED

What is most resented is the fact that non-recognition by India is used by those fascist forces, which seek to wreck the Evian agreements. Listen to this record of the six weeks since the signing of the cease-fire on March 18.

1) Over two thousand Algerian men, women and children have been killed—shot, knifed, burned or lynched during this period; several thousands more wounded—for no crime other than that they were Algerians;

2) In the cities of Algiers and Oran, life is totally unsafe for Algerians—tens of thousands of them are unable to reach their places of work, for they would be murdered there; women cannot go to the market for fear of assault and death; wounded Algerians cannot go to the hospitals, for often they are put to death in these very "hospitals";

3) In the Algerian quarters, misery and hunger stalk the streets—while epidemics lurk round the corner;

4) Some sections of the French army are continuing their attacks on the Algerian people in the interior;

5) Economic and administrative sabotage is being organised on a very large scale.

The really ominous fact is that a section of the French army is actively participating and working hand in glove with the fascist OAS forces. If this were not so, it is unimaginable that by now, the French army would not have brought the situation under control and stopped the lawless murders which continue to be perpetrated.

On May 3, the Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, after several days of deliberations, issued a communique warning that the situation can lead to very serious consequences. Till now, under orders of the Algerian leaders, the Algerian people have maintained the strictest discipline and self-control, in order to carry out the Evian agreement.

But if the French army connives at or fails to crush the murderous attacks on the Algerian people, the Algerian Government has to

do its own duty to protect the people.

It is in this situation—that this grave hour—that the Algerian government and people have appealed to all friendly governments...

HELP NOW

...Act now to increase your support for the Algerian cause. Any help you give at this critical stage in the history of Algeria would be a positive contribution towards the implementation of the Evian agreements and a blow at the fascists who seek to wreck these agreements. Any help given now would be remembered always with gratitude not only by the Algerian people but by all peoples who stand for peace and independence.

THIRTY-FOUR States have already recognised the Algerian Government. They include the Arab countries, the Socialist countries as well as non-aligned countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America like Indonesia, Guinea, Mali, Congo, Cuba, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Ghana and Somalia. Even Pakistan recognised the Algerian Government as long ago as August 1961.

The "argument" given earlier by the Government of India that non-recognition made it easier for India to exert pressure on France—if it ever had any validity at all—is obviously utterly hollow today after the cease-fire and the de facto recognition of the Algerian Government by France itself.

The people of India must act to end this shame. For 42 months, after the formation of the Provisional Government, India waited in the name of "influencing" France the better. It was already 42 months too late when the cease-fire was signed.

OUR CUP OF SHAME

Now our cup of shame has reached the brimming point. The victims of the OAS cry aloud to us. After years of terrible war, the cease-fire was won by the Algerian people. The cease-fire is now threatened with sabotage. And yet the Government of India hesitates to grant immediate recognition to the Algerian Government—the one action which could be of profound assistance for the cause of peace and Algerian independence today.

Let the Indian people raise their voices anew in solidarity with the Algerian Government and demand recognition by the Government of India NOW, WITHOUT DELAY.



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INDIA IS GRATEFUL TO SOVIET

Bhupesh Gupta On Kashmir Debate

IN an interview given to India Press Agency on May 5, CPI leader Bhupesh Gupta declared that the Security Council debate on Kashmir had again made it clear that the Western powers were not interested in helping to solve the problem. But for the instigation and support of the United States, Pakistan would not have succeeded in raising the matter in the Security Council, he said.

Bhupesh Gupta said that the objective in raising the issue at this time in the Security Council was to malign India. It is to be noted that it has been synchronized with CENTO meeting where an important matter of discussion was the better arming of Pakistan. Pandit Nehru's stand that military assistance encouraged Pakistan to take to the path of tension-mongering and violence is very correct.

Contrast the position of the Soviet Union with that of the Western Powers, Bhupesh Gupta stressed. The Soviet Union's correct stand and its support to

India's case is in the interests of all those who stand for relaxation of tension and promotion of good neighbourly relations among nations. Indian people will feel happy that the West's game in the Security Council has been given a thorough rebuff by the Soviet Union. Once again the selfless friendship of the Soviet Union towards India has been demonstrated.

The Defence Minister has undoubtedly put India's case ably and convincingly before the Security Council, Bhupesh Gupta said. But the Western Powers are not interested in judging matters on merit or in terms of the various UN resolutions. For Western Powers the Kashmir issue is a plank for waging cold war against India. However, the time is past when such games could succeed.

Jammu and Kashmir is now a part of India in every way, politically and constitutionally. Ways and means should be found by the Government of India to take this issue out of the scope of the Security Council

and the United Nations, Bhupesh Gupta demanded. Pakistan has violated all the resolutions of the Security Council and it is Pakistan which should be called upon to answer charges of violations before it is given a chance to have a say on other issues.

PAK-CHINA TALKS

When asked about the Pak-China declaration on Kashmir borders, Bhupesh Gupta said the position of CPI was clear: The whole of Jammu and Kashmir including the area occupied by Pakistan is part of India and Pakistan has no locus standi to carry on negotiations with any other power regarding this territory, nor should any country undertake negotiations with regard to any part of Jammu and Kashmir, whether occupied by Pakistan or not, with Pakistan. The only country which is entitled to have negotiations in respect of Jammu and Kashmir or any part thereof is India.

DEFEND MINORITY COMMUNITY

Bengal Communists Call

THE Secretariat of the West Bengal State Council of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement:

For some time past, particularly after the incident of burning to death of a few Muslims in Maldah, reports of communal tension and panic are reaching from different areas of West Bengal.

Various exaggerated stories are being circulated both in West Bengal and Pakistan and as a result, the situation is deteriorating. Communal parties like Hindu Mahasabha are again raising the slogan of exchange of population which

will surely not be acceptable to our people.

The Bakr-Id is imminent and so the reactionary and communal forces are trying to create trouble. We have discussed with the Government the situation and demanded active precautionary steps. But simultaneously we call upon all the democratic political parties to form joint committees in all districts in order to isolate the forces of reaction and communalism and also to keep a vigilant watch on the situation.

The fair name of West Bengal where democratic movement is so strong, must in no case be smeared by black spots. We call upon

all our party members and sympathisers to take initiative for preserving peace and good relations in co-operation with all parties, including the Congress.

We call upon the majority community particularly to rise to the occasion and give the fullest guarantee of security for the minority Muslims in West Bengal. At the same time we urge upon the West Bengal Government to publish authentic news of attacks on the minorities in East Pakistan after on-the-spot enquiry and also take up the issue of protection of the minorities with the Pakistan Government.

Given below are extracts from the speech of A.K. Gopalan delivered in the Lok Sabha on May 7 on the Budget proposals for 1962-63:

Our complaint is not that the Government is not building socialism. Because nobody in this country ever believes that in the present set-up the Congress constituted as it is today can bring about socialism. So socialism cannot be built up in this country so long as the major part of the productive capital is controlled by monopolists and private individuals. Banks, mines as well as trade are controlled by the monopolists.

As far as land policy is concerned, in spite of the land reform legislation about 30 per cent of the land is controlled by less than 3 per cent of the landholders. Nobody can expect that socialism can be brought about in this set-up. Not only that, almost the entire circulation of big newspapers is controlled by a few of the monopolists and it is they that provide the climate of opinion in the country. Therefore, our complaint is not that the Government is not building socialism. We are not sorry nor are we surprised about it.

SELF-GENERATING ECONOMY?

Since the launching of the Third Plan there was a talk of self-generating economy. But what are the actual facts? Under the present conditions can we build up a self-generating economy? We cannot build a self-generating economy by importing foreign capital in such huge proportions and also by increasing our liabilities to foreign monopolists.

In fact, every increase in the amount of foreign private capital investment in the economy makes our economy more and more dependent and defeats the purpose of building an independent economy. Every budget proposal including the present one has given more and more concessions to the foreign monopoly capital.

Even developed imperialist countries like Britain have started feeling the pressure of American capital and the economic and political consequences arising out of it. As far as our economy is concerned, a weak economy like ours is being subjected to a concerted bid by foreign monopoly capital to control its vital arteries and throttle an independent development.

So in these conditions, I think, talking of building a self-generating economy is certainly not possible. Now what are the characteristic features of the development that has taken place during the last few years? The national income has increased by 42 per cent; an annual rate of just over 3 per cent. It is welcome. But it is a rate which is much lower than the rate of even neighbouring under-developed countries.

The per capita income has risen by 16 per cent, an annual rate of just 1.5 per cent increase. We were promised at the time of the First Five Year Plan that the per capita income will be doubled in 20 to 25 years, but at this rate it will take at least 60 years to achieve our target. In the August 1960 issue of the Reserve Bank Bulletin there is an article by H.V.R. Jengar where he says the pace of growth is very small. He says that by 1975 India will still be one of the poorest countries in the world. He says that the Five Year Plans are being prepared against a

whole-effect of land reform legislation has gone."

Therefore, so far as the enforcement of ceiling on land and distribution of surplus land is concerned, the achievement of the Government is very little. Apart from that, even when we take into account the fallow and waste land, which comes to millions and millions of acres, and its distribution to landless people for agricultural purposes, we find that the Government has achieved very little. It is in this context that we are today discussing this budget and the effect of it on the masses.

CONDITION OF PEOPLE

Though industrial and agricultural production has increased, what is the condition of the people today? What about the benefits reaped by the most exploited section of our society, namely, the agricultural labour? In the second enquiry committee report it is pointed out that their condition, instead of improving, has gone from bad to worse, so far as wages are concerned.

Here are the figures given by them: "The average daily wage of the male worker decreased from 109 naye Paise in 1950-51 to 86 naye Paise in 1956-57, and the average wage rate of adult women too fell from 89 naye Paise in 1950-51 to 58 naye Paise in 1956-57. Child

come is less than Rs. 1,000, that is, less than Rs. 100 a month, constitute 80 per cent of the rural households. Of this eighty per cent, fifty per cent earn less than Rs. 500 a year, that is less than Rs. 50 a month. Innumerable families are classified as destitutes earning under Rs. 250 a year, that means just over Rs. 20 a month.

And the Finance Minister is trying to cut the consumption of these people for development. As far as industrial labour is concerned, what is their position? According to the official figures, between 1947 and 1958 the production has gone up in manufacturing industries by more than 50 per cent; but as far as employment is concerned it is more or less stationary. The rise in real wages during the period, however, was only 27 per cent, and this 27 per cent is below the pre-war level. And what is the value added to the labour of the worker?

The value added per worker went up from Rs. 1,578 in 1947 in manufacturing industries to Rs. 2,792 in 1956-57. That means, to one rupee that he gave before he added Rs. 2.39 nP; that means he has given Rs. 3.39 nP. This is how the exploitation has been steadily growing. It is as a result of the hard work of the worker that the industrial production has increased. As a result, employment is stationary. Profit has increased, and wages no doubt have increased by 27

per cent; but due to the rise in prices, in spite of his labour output, and though he is adding Rs. 2.39 nP, the worker is not getting anything more. There must be a comparison between the prices and wages. If we take the prices and the wages, we find that during the first nine years of the Plan, the all-India index of consumer prices of working classes rose by 18 per cent. As far as real wages are concerned, the worker is in difficulties. This is one picture, taking the wages and high prices on the one side.

I want also to point out to a survey conducted in the U. P. by the Department of Economics and Statistics. Ac-

been shown here and a cruel and callous cynicism about the desperate conditions of the overwhelming masses of our people in this country.

I have given here the accounts of two surveys as well as an enquiry committee report which show that 80 per cent of the people of our country in the rural areas get only Rs. 20 to 30 a month. How will this indirect taxation affect the majority of the people in the villages?

Let us analyse the taxation policy, and see what is the effect of it: not only the present taxation policy in this budget, but even before. For the last so many years, indirect taxation has been accumulating. Let us see what it was before, what it is today and how it affects the majority section of the people in this country.

MONEYED HAVE BENEFITED

It is not contended that a merely progressive taxation policy can usher in an era of more equality or that it can prevent the growth of business monopolies. However progressive a taxation policy may be, as long as the laws of capitalism operate, as long as the banks, the mines and the plantations the trade and other things are controlled by the monopolists, certainly, inequalities will grow, and the monopolies will only be strengthened.

burden grows on the people

GOPALAN ANALYSES CENTRAL BUDGET

So the men of money also find it easy to evade taxation and thus cheat the Government. So, we have no illusions about the absolute power of taxation but there are elementary principles of social justice and moral responsibilities; namely that the rich should be made to pay more towards the purpose of development.

After all, during all these years, it is they that had been benefited, and in future also, it is they that are going to be benefited, as far as the fruits of development are concerned.

Let us try to have an analysis of the expenditure in the rural areas. That will show that the lowest income group spends two-thirds of Rs. 10 per month, on food alone, which in some cases comes to 82 per cent of the expenditure. The Finance Minister still talks of controlling the consumption of the masses.

In such a situation, what should we expect of the Government to do—a government which has got a sense of social justice, let alone the desire to build socialism? We would expect that every effort should be made to see that the consumption of these people, whom I have shown here just now, is not cut and their standard of living is raised.

What is the economic policy and what are the taxation measures of the Government? The economic policy and the taxation measures of the Government betray an utter lack of social ethics, overwhelming solicitude for the industrialists and big business as had

through in the course of a decade, that is, from 1956-57 to 1965-66 will reach the staggering figure of Rs. 2,882 crores.

I want to quote here certain figures for the period from 1950-51 to 1961-62. The total tax revenue of the Union Government, excluding the States' share, increased by nearly 130 per cent, of which indirect taxation, which falls on the masses, increased by 250 per cent, while direct taxation increased only by 59 per cent.

B. R. Shenoy, a great economist, has written an article on the taxation policy of Government, after the budget proposals had been placed before Parliament. There, he has very specifically shown that:

"In 1961-62 over 72 per cent of the tax revenue has come from the highly regressive taxes on commodities, the burden of which is mostly borne by the masses of people.

"Collections from other heads have played a minor role. The Corporation tax yielded 20 per cent, taxes on personal incomes 6 per cent and property taxes—principally estate duty, wealth tax and gift tax—2 per cent. In the pre-plan year 1950-51, taxes on commodities yielded 64 per cent of the total tax revenue, taxes on income—personal tax and corporation tax—35 per cent and property taxes 1 per cent.

"That is to say, Statistic planning has resulted in a

What is the result of this? The result is that the annual income after tax of this limited number of income-tax paying individuals has increased by Rs. 2,50 crores during this period. That means liberal concessions are given to corporations and others including foreign capital.

As a result of these liberal concessions, the rate of corporation tax in India, which has a socialist pattern of society as its objective, is very much lower than in any of the western countries. This is shown by a brochure on the taxation proposals of 1957-58 issued by the Finance Ministry itself.

It has given the figures; the comparison of the rate of incidence of corporate taxation in other progressive countries on the basis of the distribution of 30 per cent of the taxable profits is as follows: USA 50.50, UK 40.85, Canada 40.1, Sweden 56, West Germany 40.60 and India, on the basis of the 1957 budget proposals, 37.70.

Also the annual number of the Eastern Economist shows certain things which also prove that as far as taxation on these institutions is concerned, it is very low. According to this journal, two major elements operate in the Indian Union which greatly affect the profitability of a new enterprise in the Union.

"These two elements are the development rebate covered by section 10(2)(vi) (b) of the Income Tax Act

magnitude of 'black' incomes and the upliftment of human character. This is his view.

Another economist, G. S. Sahota, in a recent book on taxation, estimates that evasion of income tax in 1957-58 is to the tune of Rs. 61.31 crores more than what it was in 1950-51. If we follow his argument, we can easily reach the figure of Rs. 200 crores as the total amount of tax evasion today in both personal income tax and corporate tax.

CURRENT BUDGET

Now, let us look at the current Budget proposals. In the current Budget we do not find any desire on the part of the Government to reverse this policy. Out of an additional Rs. 71.7 crores of annual taxation proposed, we find that Rs. 44.5 crores, or over 60 per cent, comes from indirect taxation, whereas Rs. 27.2 crores, or less than 40 per cent, comes from direct taxation.

At the same time, further concessions are given to the rich by the abolition of the Expenditure tax and further concessions to foreign capital. The ex-Finance Minister, T. T. Krishnamachari, who is a Member of this House, has according to a report in a paper, said that he very strongly criticises the abolition of the Expenditure Tax and said that it goes against the ethics of socialism.

"Available evidence—statistics of registrations of motor cars and the output of luxury of consumption together with visible opulence and extravagant living of businessmen, industrialists and the corrupt functionaries of the State—suggests a steep rise in the numbers and the wealth of the upper income groups."

This being the position, I want to point out that the Budget proposals hit very hard those classes of the people who are already suffering, and the Finance Minister has not cared, though he has made a five per cent increase on certain items, to take the money from where he can. If the assertions about planning and the welfare of the people, economic development and social justice are to be taken seriously, then we must certainly abandon these methods. I admit that there must be resources, but let me indicate the ways in which the resources can be found.

OUR PROPOSALS

We have made these suggestions several times here, and I want to reiterate them:

- 1) Nationalise banking and credit institutions, mines, export-import trade, plantations and heavy industries.
- 2) Restrict the operation of foreign capital, prevent the export of profit by foreign companies.
- 3) Increase the tax on the rich, especially Corporation Tax. Our rates of Corporation taxes are one of the lowest, and the very fact that this year the Finance Minister has taken the welcome step of slight increase in Corporation taxes, despite his arguments in previous years that we have reached the limits of direct taxation, is a vindication of our stand.

Even this 5 per cent increase is not there for the foreign companies.

- 4) Take stringent measures against tax-dodgers and tighten the machinery of tax assessment and collection.
- 5) Make the public sector enterprises more efficient so as to make them yield more surplus for development.
- 6) The privy purses of the princes should also be stopped.
- 7) Cut down wasteful expenditure, stamp out corruption, inefficiency and maladministration.

These are the only methods by which the resources can be found out. And, if resources can be found out, planning can be expedited. So far as planning is concerned, the success of it depends not only on money. But contentment and cooperation of the people are necessary. The people must feel that they are marching towards a socialist society.

But, so far as these taxation and other proposals are concerned, certainly, there will be no inspiration. I do not know how the cooperation of the people can be secured without improving the conditions of the people. The study Group and others show that the burden is more and more on the people. I hope the Finance Minister will look into all this and see that all these levies are not there and some other methods are adopted to get the resources.

PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

PROBE DEMANDED

Given below is the speech of S. M. Bannerjee which he delivered in Lok Sabha on May 5 on the non-official resolution moved by Balkrishna Wasmik.

THE resolution of Shri Wasmik was as follows: "This House recommends to the Government to set up a Commission to look into the reasons for lesser efficiency and more cost of some of the public sector enterprises than those in the private sector."

S. M. Bannerjee said: I beg to move: "That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely: "This House recommends to the Government to set up a Commission consisting of three members of Lok Sabha to investigate into the working of the public sector enterprises."

When I read the Resolution moved by my honourable friend, Shri Wasmik, I knew very well that the supporters of the private sector, or those who would like to sabotage the public sector, will take the cue from this Resolution and will surely make their own submission on the policies of their party and other people.

SWATANTRAS REBUFFED

I found that my fear was not unfounded when I heard with rapt attention the very well-written speech of my honourable friend, Shri Ghosh, for as a spokesman of the Swatantra Party, he was trying to make their own submission in this House, and they are naturally opposed to the growth of the public sector.

But the public sector has come to stay in this country; whether it is liked by some parties or vested interests is another matter, but it stands. The private sector and the public sector should grow in this country in the larger interests of our country and both of them are necessary to make our country move towards the goal of socialism.

The question naturally arises about the more efficient functioning of the public sector projects. I know that some honourable Members, especially those who are supporters of the private sector, are very apprehensive about the growth and success of the public sector. Some years back, in this very House, a discussion was raised by my honourable friend, the late Feroze Gandhi, about the production of locomotives by TELCO, and it was clearly proved that TELCO, that is, Tatas, who took money from the Government, were actually wasting money, swindling our Government, trying to swindle our Government and they were about to say ta ta when the cat was out of the bag.

This matter was properly discussed in this House and ultimately it was proved that the prices of locomotives manufactured by TELCO were far more than the prices of Chittaranjan locomotives. When Chittaranjan took up the manufacture of locomotives, it was stated both inside and outside the House by interested parties that Chittaranjan will not be able to make locomotives and the prices will be much more.

Then I should mention about our steel plants. I am very happy that we are having three steel plants and a day will come when the other two steel plants in this country, the TISCO and the IISCO, will be nationalised despite all opposition from interested quarters. But the whole difficulty is that there is constant trouble in Rourkela and defects in Durgapur. These are the two places where we sometimes feel whether we are running the public sector efficiently. The whole difficulty is because of those who are running these public sector projects. I have a feeling that more efficient people should have been given the charge of these public sector

projects and overhead charges, audit and all other accounting procedures should have been changed.

In 1953 the All-India Defence Employees' Federation submitted a memorandum saying that the Ordnance factories should undertake the manufacture of many civilian goods. Strong exception was taken by men like Shri Ram and others, who said, "Nothing doing". They advanced the argument that the price of any article which was likely to be manufactured in the Ordnance factories will be much more. The ratio between direct and indirect labour was large. The gap was too much.

But after changing the accounting procedure and after bringing the disproportionate ratio between direct and indirect labour to a proportionate ratio, today the Ordnance factories are capable of producing anything. The binoculars, microscopes and rifles produced by the Ordnance factories. I am sure will match those articles produced not only in this country but in any country of the world.

I have a feeling that there is favouritism in appointments and promotions in these public sector projects. When I visited Bhillai, I met the General Manager there. I was surprised to see that he was feeling very shy in talking to me. When I asked him why it was so, he said, "Members of Parliament come to us and ask for certain favours in the matter of appointments, etc." I told him very frankly that my son was only 13 years of age and that I would not ask for a job unless he is 18 years of age. He heaved a sigh of relief and had a good talk with me.

Therefore I submit that there should be a thorough enquiry into the promotions, the various appointments that are made and into the working of these establishments. I can quote several instances. I would have welcomed if the Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries had been here. Because my honourable friend Kanungo is responsible only for those public sector industrial units which are under the Commerce and Industry Ministry. The main projects like Heavy Electricals at Bhopal and the three steel plants are all under a different Ministry, that is the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. There should be a thorough probe into the working of these establishments.

I may cite one particular point about the Heavy Electricals. A lot of questions have been raised in this House. All those who are working that

particular project are retired Railway officers. I have nothing to say against retired personnel. They are very capable. They are efficient. If a group of pensioners go on with such a big project, what is going to be the fate of this project could be seen after watching with care all these strikes which took place.

Even today, I have received a long telegram that 31 young artisans have been dismissed or are likely to be dismissed from services.

A strike took place some time back in the month of February. What was the cause of the strike? The cause of the strike was some demands which could have been met otherwise. All those who are on the top of these projects did not care to talk to the representatives of the people. They struck work. After they struck, negotiations started. I am very happy that, just after the strike, these young boys observed a Production Fortnight and compensated, if not in full, at least 75 per cent of the loss sustained during the strike. All these four young boys came to Delhi and saw the Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries, my honourable friend Shri C. Subramaniam and the Minister of State for Labour and Employment. They went with all happiness that something will be done and they assured the honourable Minister that they will step up production more. The Chairman of this particular Corporation of the Resident Director of the Corporation did not like these boys meeting the Minister and assuring of their support.

Immediately when they went back to Bhopal, three or four days back, they got a sack. They got notices of dismissal from service. I want that there should be a thorough probe into the working of this particular project where the industrial relations are going from bad to worse. I feel that such an enquiry is necessary. About the prices, prices are bound to come down. There should be proper adjustment of overhead charges. There should be proper adjustment of relations between direct and indirect labour. The accounting procedure must change and red-tapism must come to an end in the public sector. I have a feeling that in this country more and more indus-

tries are likely to be nationalised. What happened when Insurance was nationalised? The person who wrote article after article in the Statesman and other papers against nationalisation—I have no hesitation in mentioning his name; Mr. Vaidyanathan; he wrote these articles against nationalisation—was put at the head of the nationalised Life Insurance Corporation; just after nationalisation.

I submit that before selecting these persons who are to run these establishments, the Government must make it absolutely clear to them that they have to work in a nationalisation spirit.

My honourable friend Shri Balkrishna Wasmik, in spite of all that has happened in this House, again mentioned about the penicillin factory in Pimpri and about the dead fly which was found in streptomycin or penicillin. I visited this factory personally. I do not support everything they do.

But, I have seen pamphlet after pamphlet taken out by the private sector people, including certain foreign firms. They do not want this particular factory to come up. That is why they say all these things. Attack is going on against the functioning of this particular factory in Pimpri.

APPOINT MPA'S COMMITTEE

So, I would submit that there should be a thorough probe. I have suggested a committee consisting of Members of Parliament only because I feel that they are responsible to the people and they can suggest improvements from this point of view. Of course, technicians, chemists or engineers etc. may be able to have a better probe, but I suggest that some three or four Members of Parliament must visit all these units and see the functioning of all these public sector projects.

In conclusion, I fully support the growth of the public sector. I totally oppose the viewpoint placed before the House by my honourable friend from the Swatantra Party. Even when Shri M. R. Masani was here, I used to tell him quite frankly that a day would come when not only all these heavy industries run by Tatas and Birlas would have to be nationalised, but even those by members of the Swatantra Party including its leaders would very likely be nationalised so that the nation may get the benefit.

The cheering came when James E. Jackson, the editor of The Worker, brought a message from the man who circled the world seventeen times. Jackson said that he met Titov at the United Nations, where the Worker editor is an accredited correspondent. He asked the young cosmic explorer for a message to the American people. And Titov repeated the message that he had given Americans from up high last year. It was a message for "Peace, Unity and Togetherness" of all peoples.

Youth Federation Executive

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the All India Youth Federation was held on the 6th, 7th and 8th May, 1962, in New Delhi.

It was attended by representatives from Kerala, Mysore, Andhra, Bombay, West Bengal, Delhi and the Punjab.

N. Vashinin, who is in India on behalf of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, also attended one of the sessions and reported on the preparation for the World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace and Friend-

NEW YORK'S BIGGEST MAY DAY

Communist Leader Speaks

By ART SHIELDS

GUS HALL, General Secretary of the U.S. Communist Party, urged the United Nations to call an "emergency world meeting" to end the deadly atomic arms race in his address to a crowded May Day rally in Union Square.

"The United Nations has no more important issue before it," the Communist spokesman declared. "Let the statesmen, governments, parties of the world put other matters aside until this issue is resolved. And let all human nuclear testing end until this meeting begins."

Hall was cheered by more than seven thousand men, women, and youths. There were several times as many young people as have attended any May Day rally in years. And they were the most enthusiastic of all in this very enthusiastic crowd.

It was a cold, damp day, with the smell of rain in the air. Nevertheless the crowd was more than twice as large as the one that attended last year's May Day rally in Washington Square.

For the people had turned out to celebrate a victory. They had won back the right to use historic Union Square for the first time in several years.

Warm cheering greeted the name of major Titov the famous Soviet astronaut who is visiting the US.

TITOV'S MESSAGE

The cheering came when James E. Jackson, the editor of The Worker, brought a message from the man who circled the world seventeen times. Jackson said that he met Titov at the United Nations, where the Worker editor is an accredited correspondent. He asked the young cosmic explorer for a message to the American people.

And Titov repeated the message that he had given Americans from up high last year. It was a message for "Peace, Unity and Togetherness" of all peoples.

The world, said Titov, seems very small when one can travel from Washington to Moscow in eighteen minutes.

The crowd faced a group of giant May Day posters by Hugo Gellert, the internationally-known artist, who was chairman of the May Day Rally Committee. The posters depicted Negro and white workers marching for Peace and Six Hour work day, and showed US and Soviet hands clasped in friendship.

Some fascist disrupters were there, however. But they were an infinitesimal minority. I counted four Nazi pickets at first, but the number went down to three when one was arrested.

He identified himself as Schuyler Ferris of Falls Church, Va., below the Dixie line. He was carrying a poster, which read: "Communism is Jewish! Gas the Traitors!"

A cop moved in when the people protested. Ferris refused to get rid of the sign, however, and was held in \$5,000 bail in Manhattan Arrest Court after announcing that he was a member of the American Nazi Party.

Three other pickets were permitted to carry the Nazi slogans however. And May Day demonstrators contrasted this softness with the government's hardness towards the workers' vanguard.

LAND OF MCCARRAN ACT

Gus Hall noted that the historic land of democracy has become the land of the McCarran Act. He pointed out that the United States is the only country where men and women can be sentenced to thirty years in prison for "refusing to plead guilty to Hitler's monstrous charges" against the Communist movement.

But Hall expressed his undying confidence in the American people. And he predicted that the peoples of the world, who united against fascism in the Second World War, would unite against atomic testing and nuclear war.

resolve to uphold their living standards and establish the 6-hour day with no reduction in pay against the automation-produced unemployment and the price-gouging profit greed of the monopolists...

"The arrogant assault of the Ultra-Right and Dixiecrat politicians against all the social gains and welfare needs of the common people, urgently commands labour to enter the political arena with evermore energy and unity to secure its legislative programme and direct political representation at all levels of government..."

"Neither American trade unionists, nor the working people of the Soviet Union, nor of the whole world have any stake or interest in continuing the folly of the suicidal armaments race..."

Those assembled therefore resolved to "insistently add their appeal to the fervent cry of aggrieved humanity", that the President "immediately cease the atomic tests in the Pacific, and undertake a new initiative for the negotiation of nuclear and general

disarmament and the peaceful settlement of all outstanding threats to peace in the world today."

In People's China 3,000,000 people participated in May Day parades in Peking and elsewhere.

IN OTHER LANDS

Over 20,000 Japanese massed in Kell Park in Tokyo on May Day demanding that the U.S. "Stop the nuclear tests! About 3,000 of them stopped traffic with a make-dance and some 50 were arrested as police broke up the roadblock.

The May Day demonstration in Havana began at midnight with the blowing of factory whistles and ship horns. Loudspeakers played revolutionary marches. The parade began in the Jose Marti Plaza at 8 a.m. and lasted all day. Several hundred thousand people took part.

In Rome, 50,000 people gathered for a May Day demonstration in front of the Basilica of the Pope's Church, St. John's in Lateran.

In Warsaw, Wladyslaw Gomułka, Communist Party leader, attacked the U.S. resumption of nuclear testing in his May Day speech.

STOP TESTS

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Impressive Upsurge Is On In U. S. A.

Says Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Chairman, U. S. Communist Party

It is difficult for people in other countries to realize some of the peculiarities of our country, especially its legal procedures and democratic traditions.

A young lady representing a foreign press service queried me about this recently. She said, "How can the Communist Party be prosecuted under the McCarran Act, its leaders be arrested, and it still function?" She expected us to be deep underground by this time.

I tried to explain that there are several reasons. The Kennedy administration is confronted by the necessity of appearing before world public opinion as "the free world."

abroad easily fall into, lump the American people with the forces of big business and imperialism, in our country. The democratic rights were hard won by our people.

The struggle is not over, for instance the tremendous efforts necessary today to secure full rights for Negro Americans.

The Bill of Rights was demanded by the people of the original states, before they would accept the Constitution. The public school system was fought for by early labour unions. The right of women to vote, was accomplished after long and bitter struggle.

Hard-fought labour battles won the right to organize, to strike, to make demands, and contracts, for unions to run their own affairs.

This makes it necessary for Attorney General Kennedy to equivocate on the McCarran Act, which hangs around his neck like an albatross.

He asserts that the party is not outlawed, that nowhere is it illegal. But Gus Hall and Benjamin J. Davis are arrested for refusing to use a label under the McCarran Act. Members are haled before the grand jury and hounded by the FBI.

These are some of the infamous "contradictions" of bourgeois democracy. Around them historic struggles of today are being shaped on the American scene.

Some of these rights are in great jeopardy today. It is not enough to win rights; they must also be defended, from generation to generation. American Communists are engaged in the defence of the Bill of Rights today. Many support us.

There is an impressive and heartening upsurge of popular protests and actions on many fronts today in our country, which must distinguish the American people

from the ruling class to people elsewhere. Easter saw peace demonstrations from coast to coast. Women, students, religious groups and workers participated. Every few days stirring appeals addressed to the President to end tests, to disarm, signed by hundreds of Americans appear in the press.

The Negro Freedom movement is gaining momentum and will not be thwarted. And there are rumblings in the ranks of labour where burning resentment is growing against greedy employers and complacent leaders who accept exploitation, speed-up, unemployment and the brutal introduction of automation, regardless of the fate of the workers.

The traditional militancy of the American working class is reasserting itself. The number of Americans who have spoken out on the McCarran Act in the last 12 years, is enormous. The vast majority of labour and religious leaders are not in sympathy with the Communist Party's views. But they will stand squarely for our right to express them and to exist as a political party.

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NEW BURDENS DENOUNCED

May Day In Bombay

S. S. Mirajkar, President of the All India Trade Union Congress addressing May Day rally in Bombay gave a call to the toiling masses in the country to intensify their struggle against rising cost of living and unemployment.

He also urged them to foil the attempts of the imperialist countries headed by the United States to unleash another war in the world. The May Day rally was held under the joint auspices of Maharashtra Rajya Trade Union Congress and the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti.

"For the establishment of socialism," Mirajkar said "it is necessary that capitalist system along with world imperialism should be dealt a heavy blow."

He laid special stress on the need for the unity of the workers in this connection. Various struggles launched by the working class in the country were successful in the past because of the unity in their ranks. The formation of Maharashtra was itself the result of unity among the workers and the broad masses of the Marathi-speaking regions.

Mirajkar dealing with "unbearable" economic situation in the country referred to the five year plans. He said the two Five Year Plans and the current third plan were meant for economic prosperity and equality. More factories, more employment opportunities and increase in the agricultural produce should be the result of the Third Plan, now in its first year.

"But," Mirajkar posed a question, "what is our bitter experience in this regard?"

Then he proceeded to answer the poser himself. "There is systematic attempt being made in and outside the Government to sabotage and undermine the plans." Examples could be multiplied, Mirajkar added. The latest Budget was one such. Additional taxes on matches and cigarettes, and other necessities of life had been imposed. The result was that the cost of living had gone further up, he said.

"But to our dismay there is no increase in our wages and salaries to counter these rising costs," Mirajkar added. Warming up Mirajkar warned the Government that if there was no "sincere action coming from the higher ups to curb this inflation and cost of living, then the country will not keep quiet."

"The toiling masses in India will once again launch a country-wide agitation to set things right," the President of the AITUC added.

Referring to the nuclear tests being carried on in the Pacific by the USA in complete disregard of world public opinion, Mirajkar said that it was a "threat to international peace and order."

People in different parts of the world, from London to Tokyo, even in New York and Washington have shown their deep resentment against this inhuman action of the US Government, he said.

"This (the tests) is a calculated move on the part of Western countries and particularly the USA to sabotage

the Geneva disarmament conference," Mirajkar said. The President of the AITUC also extended his warm greetings to the newly liberated countries of Cuba, Algeria and to workers throughout the world.

Three resolutions were passed in the May Day rally.

S. Y. Kolhotkar, a trade union leader, speaking on a resolution condemned the "beastly act" of the USA in exploding nuclear weapons in the Pacific threatening gravely the health of the people of South Asia and particularly that of the people of India. He backed the efforts of the Soviet Union to ban the nuclear tests and to seek complete disarmament.

He called upon the workers to show their resentment against this "imperialist act" by taking part in the forthcoming demonstration being organised in Bombay on Sunday.

By another resolution the meeting expressed its deep concern over the increasing cost of living in the country. It also highlighted the prevailing employment situation.

By a third resolution the meeting extended support to the proposed strike of the State employees on June 7. It demanded of the State Government to appoint a pay committee as was promised during the elections. The resolution charged the Chavan Ministry of breach of assurance given to the employees before the elections.

Earlier the General Secretary of the MRTC B. S. Dhume explained the significance of the May Day. He said it was the day for renewing "the pledge to end the inhuman capitalist set-up and to bring in a new way of life—a workers' society."

Acharya P. K. Atre, Samiti MLA, stressed the "unbreakable unity of the peasants and the workers in Maharashtra."

Huge Processions

Others who addressed the rally were, S. G. Patkar, M.L.A., Bapurao Jagtap, Vittal Chaudhury, Samuel Augustine, Madam Phadmis, Kulkarni and Prema Gak.

The rally followed day long colourful functions held throughout the city.

A flag hoisting ceremony was held in the morning at the Jana Shakti Hall at Worli. A touring batch of Kisans from Tamil Nad were among the large gathering of workers, who participated in the ceremony.

Similar flag salutations were held at Dharavi, Parel, Madanpura and other parts of the city and the suburbs.

Huge processions carrying red-flags with the party symbol, sickle-and-hammer were taken from South Bombay, Sewree, Worli, and Parel. A women's procession

led by Ahilya Rangnekar was also taken out. All these processions met at Curry Road and formed a mammoth procession, which terminated at Nare Park.

In Madras

TRADE Union leaders of differing political persuasions made a passionate plea on May Day to the toiling classes to join a national front against the fissiparous forces that seek to divide the country once again.

Madras witnessed one of the memorable mobilisations in recent times, as part of the May Day celebrations. Several thousands of workers, middle-class employees and students took part in the mammoth procession to mark the International Labour Day. The procession culminated in a mammoth rally on the sea-front, presided over by the veteran trade union leader S. Mohan Kumaramangalam.

Mohan Kumaramangalam in his address called upon the working class to rally to the defence of the country, now threatened by forces of disruption and right reaction.

"The need of the hour is the preservation of the unity of the country. We cannot tolerate any challenge to the integrity and unity of the country. We should fight the machinations of an organisation seeking to divide the working class ranks on racial and communal lines," he declared.

Kumaramangalam said the working class was always in the vanguard of the freedom movement in every country and India also. Now was the time when the working class should bestir itself to a new consciousness of the dangers threatening the country from the evil quarters of separatism, he declared.

S. Ramakrishnan, the educationist-cum-Trade Union leader from Madurai put forward a plea for a "nationalist front" against the forces of separatism. "It is dangerous to minimise the potentialities of the separatist movement. We must struggle—and struggle hard—to defeat such forces. This objective should cut across political barriers. The nationalist parties that believe in the indivisibility of India should come together for this common task, he declared.

A. S. K. Ayyangar, the leader of the Harbour and Port Trust workers condemned the activities of a political party that sought to divide the working class movement by introducing racist and communal politics in the trade union movement.

At another rally held in a different part of the city, the Communist leader P. Jeevanandam appealed to the workers "to rise to the defence of the country in the supreme hour of its need." He declared: "A certain party is trying to subvert the trade union movement, as it is trying to subvert the unity of the country. We have to watch the activities of this party and be vigilant always. The working class should maintain its solidarity, whatever the price it may entail."

K. T. K. Thangamani, President of the Tamil Nad Trade Union Congress in his speech criticised the policies of the Government which had resulted in sky-rocketing of prices. He said the working class should forge lasting unity to defend their rights.

E. V. K. Sampath, the leader of the Tamil National Party in his address supported Jivanandam's plea to the working class to "remain alert and watchful about forces that seek to divide the working class movement." He said by resort to unrestrained verblage and "sheer demagoguery" that party was parading as the champion of the working people. "In reality, it is a fascist force. We have to fight it and subdue it. I would not hesitate to name that party. It is the DMK," he said.

In a score of municipal towns in the State, organised sections of textile and industrial labour observed the May Day, by taking out processions and holding rallies.

TESTS CONDEMNED

RESPONDING to the call of the commission of trade unionists which met in the course of the congress for Disarmament and Peace held last month at Delhi to observe May Day 1953 as Disarmament and Peace Day, AITUC affiliated trade unions of Yeshavanthapur organised a public meeting on the evening of May 1 at Yeshavanthapur.

U. S. Venkataraman, secretary of the Bangalore North Engineering Workers' Union presided. I. Maridas and Corporator D. S. Sri Ramulu addressed the gathering. The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:

This meeting supports the policy of our Indian Government that use or testing of nuclear weapons which destroy the entire mankind, be banned and further supports the neutralist foreign policy based on the five principles of co-existence.

This meeting calls upon all right-minded progressive forces to be vigilant and united to see that the same policy is continued by our Government which is susceptible to change due to the pressure from the right reaction.

In view of a recent statement of the Central Labour Minister Gulzarilal Nanda, wherein he has admitted that the real wages of workers are falling, this meeting, calls upon all workers to fight unitedly irrespective of their affiliations, for increased wages.

AT BHARAT ELECTRONICS

MAY Day was celebrated in a grand manner by the Bharat Electronics Employees Union, at the Cultural Hall, Jalahalli, under the chairmanship of M. S. Krishnan, President of the Union.

Bhola D. Panth, formerly of the Ministry of communications and 'Imrup', and one of the members of the Resources and economy committee constituted by the Mysore State Government was the chief guest.

The meeting began with passing condolence resolutions at the passing away of Sir M. Visweswaraya, the Engineer-statesman. It also condemned the death of two employees of BEL who died during the year.

After the welcome by E. K. Raja, Convenor, May Day Committee, the President Krishnan, spoke on the significance of May Day. He urged upon the employees to be united and discharge their national and international tasks and march forward to Socialism.

The meeting heard the report of the Secretary of the Union V. S. Ramulu, on the activities of the Union since last year's May Day. Dr. Panth in his speech, spoke on the Trade Union movement in USA.

He further stated that workers are one irrespective of language or religion or nationality and workers have to be united further to achieve the goal of human happiness and peace. He congratulated the workers and Management of BEL on the good labour management relationship that existed. He exhorted the workers to be united under one Trade Union.

Colourful Programme

The programme of the day was punctuated by songs, both classical and light, in Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam. Those who competed in the Music competition and got first prizes, Mahalakshmi, Raghavan and others sang songs. The first prize winner of the paper reading competition, Ananda Rao, read his paper on "Unity of the employees is more than ever necessary in the Public Sector, to defend the interests of the employees and the industry". There were Fancy Dress and Mono Acting competitions.

Miss Prema Singh, got the first prize for appearing dressed as a "Gypsy". Chamanchiah as "Fisherman" got the second prize. Saravanamuthu and A. Natarajan got the first and second prizes in mono acting. Besides, the BEL Union artists enacted a Tamil drama by name "Shanti".

The meeting adopted two resolutions. In one of them, the meeting noted with concern the nuclear tests by USA, demanded ban on nuclear weapons, urged total disarmament, and supported the policy of the Government of India regarding disarmament and peace.

In another resolution it urged upon the Government of Mysore to see that the workers of D. Arasappa's Silk factories are taken back to work immediately and supported the workers struggle to get justice.

The prizes for winning competitors in music and other competitions were distributed by Miss A. Sharavathi, member of the Executive Committee of the Union.

After the President's concluding remarks, vote of thanks and National Anthem the meeting came to a close.

The Cultural Hall was packed to capacity, and the function ended with the highnote of Working Class Unity.

*SEE ALSO PAGE 10

Last week we published an extract from Soviet Premier Khrushchov's interview to Look publisher Cowles. Here is another extract which deals mainly with the state of Soviet agriculture:

G. Cowles: Mr. Chairman, I come from the farming state of Iowa. You will recall, perhaps, that my paper, The Des Moines Register, was the first to propose that Soviet farm specialists should come to us, in Iowa, to study corn growing methods.

Now, some of our American farming specialists are pondering whether a communist society can establish a truly efficient agriculture. Tell me, please, are you sure you will achieve progress in agricultural production?

N. S. Khrushchov: Agriculture is a very interesting problem, which always occupies me.

Oh, yes, I remember that your newspaper has displayed a good initiative by inviting Soviet agricultural specialists to the United States, and we are grateful to you for this.

You have done a very good deed which has been and will be a fine contribution to the improvement of Soviet-American relations and better mutual understanding.

We are glad that now you have come to our country. You, probably, know that American farmers are now visiting in the Soviet Union. This is fine. We would gladly send another group of our farm specialists to the United States to study the American experience. After all the standards of American agriculture are very high.

I shall tell you confidentially that were I to get a chance to travel in the United States, to visit the American farmers, for instance Mr. Garst, I would have gone to the United States with pleasure.

Only without escort, without policemen and other officials, without any rumpus: it would be good to paste on moustaches or a beard, or still better both, so as not to be Khrushchov, but, let us say, Ivanov, so as to be able to see at peace everything interesting, to study agricultural production in the United States. But this is impossible for me, of course.

Problem Number One?

G. Cowles: Is agriculture Problem Number One for your country from the viewpoint of the internal situation?

N. S. Khrushchov: No, I would not say so. We believe that definite proportions should be maintained in the development of all branches of the national economy, including industry and agriculture. Agriculture should keep pace with the growing requirements of the country's population due to the growth of our economy as a whole.

On the whole our agriculture meets the requirements with which it is faced provides the industry and population in the main with all types of products. But our national economy is progressing at a steadily increasing pace all the time, the requirements are growing substantially and it is necessary to satisfy more and more fully these growing requirements of the population both by turning out manufactured goods and products of all branches of agriculture.

However, our agriculture now does not develop in step with all the national economy, does not keep in step with the

development of industry, and we want it to keep in step.

Now I shall reply to the essence of your question of whether a communist society can create a really efficient agriculture. Of course, it can, and not only can it do so but it already has such an agriculture and strives to raise it to a higher level of development.

Why U. S. Is Ahead

The United States of America has achieved a high level of its agriculture's development on the capitalist basis. We hold second place in the world as regards the gross output of farm products. But the Soviet Union develops its agriculture on socialist lines.

The level of our agricultural output is lower than in the United States. This is due to a number of reasons.

What did we begin with in our agriculture? The old Russia mainly had natural economy. Its technical equipment was primitive—the wooden plough and wooden harrow. What the farmer produced, he ate up himself; in the old village even their clothing was woven and sown by the peasants themselves.

Of course, tsarist Russia also had capitalist landlords' farms. But even among them there were some of the natural economy type. Figuratively speaking, Russian agriculture did not undergo such an extensive capitalist schooling as the Western countries.

The peasants of old Russia did not have the habit of keeping account of their husbandry: they were little concerned about the advantage of one crop over another. They strove to have a little of everything by raising all crops—flax and hemp, oats and barley, potatoes and sugar beet.

Moreover, the agriculture in the old Russia was terribly fragmented, small-scale. Millions of peasants could not even dream of doing anything better on the scrap of land they owned.

In the United States agriculture is built on a different basis. There the question of production costs, the expenditure of labour, as in every market economy is of decisive significance. The question of profit means everything for the farmer there.

The development of socialist agriculture proceeded, to a large extent, in circumvention of the capitalist period of development. Of course, capitalism had made headway in the agriculture of the old Russia, but it was then at the early stage of its development and was not as clearly expressed in the United States and other advanced capitalist countries.

What prerequisites are there in our country for the further upswing of agriculture? We have carried out collectivization long ago, that is we have effected the reorganiza-

tion of agriculture on socialist lines. Thereby a basis was created for doing away with scattered agricultural production and setting up large scale mechanized husbandries. This gave us an opportunity to employ the most up-to-date farm machinery.

Organizationally our agriculture is conducted on a much broader scale than the American. Our conditions are more favourable for the use of highly efficient farm machines than in America. Our tractors are already now more powerful than the American, but we have decided to raise even further their horsepower output.

What do we lack then? The adequate training of our cadres, I should say. Many of our agriculturists still have insufficient economic knowledge and organisational knowhow for managing large-scale husbandries.

Due to many reasons, which I shall mention further on, we lingered too long, after collectivization, at the stage when insufficient attention

duce very little mineral fertilizers, herbicides, insufficient quantities of various growth stimulants and antibiotics.

In other words, we know what we need and what we still lack.

G. Cowles: Do you intend to abolish the private plots of collective farmers?

N. S. Khrushchov: No, we don't. This is not the main thing, though I think that with time the private plots will be abandoned by the owners themselves. But this will happen when socially-owned economy will be developed to such a degree that it will satisfy in full all the requirements of collective farmers.

They will then have no interests in their small subsidiary plots. We rigorously punish those who are too eager to liquidate such plots. We must not overreach ourselves by administrative methods.

We, Communists, say that the building of communism requires definite economic prerequisites. If we attempt to establish communism while the productive forces are not

sufficiently developed for this, this will be pauperism, not communism. Communism as we understand it, means abundance.

At one time, for instance, there were people in this country who wanted communism to be proclaimed when no material conditions had as yet been created to do so. But if communism is proclaimed while there is, say, one pair of pants per ten persons, and these pants are divided equally into ten parts, we shall all be going about without pants.

On the farms where the cadres are well trained and understand these questions, the level of economy does not differ, but is in many cases higher, than on the best farms of the United States of America.

Consequently, we are now faced chiefly with an organizational task. At the March Plenary Meeting of our party's Central Committee we have decided to select, train and even reeducate some of our personnel. Not only must they master agricultural knowledge and study plant-growing and livestock breeding, they must learn to solve organizational and economic questions, too.

I have read the interview on Soviet agriculture recently given by Mr. Garst to an American magazine. He said many things about our agriculture with which I agree.

Of course, I cannot agree with him completely. He is a capitalist, and therefore he does not understand everything in socialist construction. This is beyond him, as yet. But he is an intelligent man, well-versed in his business, and he understands agriculture very well. There is a lot to learn from him.

What else do we need? Now we must get down energetically to the building of livestock premises, because they are rather primitive on some farms.

We must introduce electrification and mechanization on a still wider scale.

It is necessary to build plants for the production of mineral fertilizers. We pro-

duce very little mineral fertilizers, herbicides, insufficient quantities of various growth stimulants and antibiotics.

It is, of course, not enough for a plant-breeder to develop a new variety. It is also necessary to introduce it extensively into practical farming. And the most important thing is for the managerial personnel in agriculture, the directors of collective and state farms, to realize the need to use high-grade seeds. Not all understand this at present, however.

Many of our people unfortunately lack agrotechnical knowledge and they must study. Well, we shall solve this problem, this is well within our power. We have a wide network of courses and schools. This is not an easy thing, of course. We shall have to work hard, but this will be done.

Some wishful thinkers from among our detractors keep speaking about a crisis in our

agriculture. A good reply to these slanders was given by your fellow-countryman, Mr. Garst.

There is no crisis in agriculture in the Soviet Union. I would put it this way: we are now passing through a period of difficulties of growth. Comparing what we have in agriculture now, with what we had in 1953, our progress has been great. But this is no longer enough. We must scale new heights, and we are therefore, straining our efforts to have our agriculture develop even more rapidly.

We are now paying for Stalin's mistakes in agriculture. He had a primitive notion of agriculture. I remember when I was working in the Ukraine, he asked me once: How are things going with you? I said: we don't have enough grain for livestock.

But what do you need grain for, he asks.

To feed pigs, to feed poultry.

But why feed pigs? Let them find their own food, he said. Now in Georgia, they put a sort of a yoke on a pig so that it could not get through the fence into the kitchen garden, and let it run where it wants and find its own food.

True, pigs are still kept in this way in some places in Georgia. But you cannot develop agriculture with such pig-farming and meet the growing requirements of the population.

Ignorant of the problems of agriculture, Stalin followed a policy of unjustifiably low procurement prices for farm products. For potatoes, for instance, the collective farms were paid so little that it was not enough to pay for its transportation to the city. Who would grow potatoes if it was not profitable?

Enthusiasm alone is not enough. Talk about communism will not make the belly full. A man must eat, he needs clothes, he needs a flat, he needs many other things

Khrushchov on soviet agriculture

Reject Pantless Communism

*SEE PAGE 10

A YEAR SINCE THE ROUT OF CUBAN INVASION

By JOSEPH NORTH

HAVANA

It is just about a year ago this week when I heard a strange booming noise, like thunder, which woke me.

LOOKING out the window toward the sea, the dawn had risen clear and bright like the Caribbean dawn will, and there was no place for thunder. I looked out the window and saw, several miles off, a plane wheeling at a right angle, and nosing downward toward an area where thick black smoke was already rising.

Down below, on the pavement of my hotel, a young miliciano kneeled and pointed his rifle at the sky as another plane streaked overhead. He shot five times and then rose, running. He was running after the plane to get more shots at it. This was the air-raid on the eve of the invasion.

It was down at the place where the bombs had fallen, about twenty minutes afterward. They hit homes and killed non-combatants, seven in Havana. How many more in the other two cities bombed I don't remember now.

At the vast funeral of the seven, in the cemetery of Christoforo Colon, Fidel said Cuba had entered the Socialist phase of the revolution. The army and the militias went into battle knowing that they put on red kerchiefs before going into line.

It's a year now, since the invaders landed and suffered ignominious defeat. Many had come with sacks full of Lucky Strikes, chocolate bars, goodies of all sorts, as though they were going on a camping trip.

There is much to write about what has happened in this year. Vast experience has been gained. Headway was registered in the countryside; industrialisation has begun, but like all beginnings, there are birth pains. Cuba is a land of many beginnings today and has its share of the pain.

The people know—what with the past to overcome, what with embargo piled on that, you don't stroll into socialism like you go to hear Benny More sing. No, it is hard work, and you plan, and you make errors, you take some steps forward, and at times you slip back. But you're learning all the time...

Carmen's Progress

That's about the way Carmen Garcia put it. She is 33 years old, a small, quiet black woman with large, bright eyes who runs the elevator in our building.

She was reading today's copy of Revolution, with the page opened to the article in Pravda about Fidel's recent speech, exhorting wrong ways of building Cuba.

The waiter who brought me a cup of black coffee and a roll had a copy of Hoy opened to the article. I noticed a third person reading it on the way down-town. I got the impression it was generally read. I heard from others it was read with quiet satisfaction.

Of course they liked it that the Soviet people understood and agreed with what Fidel had done. They

had agreed with Fidel. And a fellow likes his best friend to understand him and to agree with what he's doing. But it was all Cuban-done, and along the lines that Cuba understands Marxism-Leninism. It was just as Cuban as Fidel landing on the coast of Oriente on the leaky old Granma and heading up into the palm-covered mountains.

And Carmen Garcia liked it that the article concluded with another affirmation that Cuba, as Premier Khrushchev has said, can always count on the aid and support of the Soviet people.

Carmen Garcia, 33 years old, Negro, runs the elevator. She is in the nucleus of the ORI here. When she isn't reading the newspaper editorials, or the accounts of how things are going on the farms or in the factories, she is writing notes in one or another book she is studying. They include, as I have seen, Politzer's book on Marxist philosophy, a book on political economy, Blas Roca's "Socialism in Cuba" and other political science textbooks.

Carmen Garcia washed floors in the building before the revolution. You might think running an elevator is a humble occupation. But she is up from washing floors.

And whoever thought—three short years ago—that the washerwoman would be studying dialectical materialism, surplus value, wages, prices and profits, the history of Cuba.

She is a quiet woman, doesn't say much, but what she lacks in garrulity she makes up in industry. She is an industrious student, and Carmen Garcia is Cuba. Go where you will, and you will find the same—this single year after Fidel said the revolution has headed toward socialism.

Talk to Carmen and she will know what's happening in Guatemala, in Venezuela, in Argentina, in Algeria. The initials OAS are no mystery to her. She follows everything that's happening, and she has her ideas about everything.

Cubans are people with decided ideas. Scratch a Cuban and you will find an editorial writer. He has opinions, and they are strong and often as not, obdurate. He is avid, parched, for learning.

Maybe, after a year since the speech at the funeral of the seven martyrs, on the eve of Playa Giron, this is what strikes you most. You have heard of the homes springing up in the countryside; of the improved fare of the average citizen despite the shortages in this, or that, and the dislocations that are now being overcome.

I don't know if you read it; but Cuba reads more books than all the rest of Latin America combined.—It may sound incredible—but if you have a chance come and see for yourself. There may be plenty of problems as industrialisation gets underway. But there is sure no lack of production over at Imprenta Nacional. The presses are

rolling day and night and the people are clamouring for more.

In addition to technical books of every type, literary classics are being read by young and old alike. This week it was Balzac's "Papa Goriot" for the first time in popular editions. Last week it was Ostrovsky's "Tempering of the Steel."

I met four young artillery men, the oldest of whom was 20. We got to talking political economy, history, philosophy.

The 17-year old said he had read Plato. "The Father of Idealism," he said. "There must have been materialists, too," he mused. "There's always an opposite tendency." I mentioned Thales, Anaximander, Democritus and his atom. "Where can I find out about them?" he asked eagerly. Pulling a fountain pen and a notebook out of his green-olive jacket to jot down the names.

Artillery men who don't want to let it go at cannon.



Jose Marti School in Havana

MACMILLAN SNUBBED IN WASHINGTON

The core of the discussions between President Kennedy and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in Washington a week ago was hidden in five lines near the end of a 96-line joint communique issued last Sunday at the White House.

THESE lines reported that Kennedy and Macmillan "discussed problems of mutual commercial interest, including questions of shipping policy, traffic and the commodity problem."

Embedded in these seemingly innocuous words is the final, blunt and abrupt rejection by the Kennedy administration of an urgent appeal, by the British Tory party and London's financial and industrial chiefs, to allow them to maintain their markets in Australia, Canada, India and other Commonwealth nations.

Being Pushed To Join ECM

For more than a year now Washington has been pressuring Britain to join the European Common Market, an organisation aimed originally at welding a solid economic unit (political too) of West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg, with common tariffs and trade preferences.

The purpose was to create a powerful trading unit to take away from the US and Britain the traditional markets they built up during the development of imperialism.

West Germany's monopolists have grabbed complete control of the Common Market organisation.

In an effort to cut into this economic power of West Germany, Washington has been pushing Britain to join the Common Market. The hope of the Kennedy administration is that Britain, by its presence in that organisation, will weaken West Germany's position.

Even more important, Wa-

shington sees in Britain's entrance in the Common Market a golden opportunity for undermining that country's trading position in the Commonwealth nations. US Government economists and policy makers see this as essential for the coming period when the Common Market, headed by West Germany, will move into the world trading areas as a formidable rival.

Britain has nourished its financial sinews and maintained its system of economic exploitation for generations on a system of trade preferences with its imperial domain, first as colonies and semi-colonies then as members of the Commonwealth of nations. With no tariff barriers, Britain's manufactured goods went to the colonies and Commonwealth nations, and raw materials and foodstuffs came to the British Isles.

But among the conditions of membership in the European Common Market are a common tariff and the ending of any individual treatment. The British Government has already been told in emphatic terms by West Germany and its co-members in the European Market that it will have to give up its exclusive markets in the Commonwealth nations.

The Kennedy administration believes that with these preferences ended, US monopolies will be able to move in fast and capture the markets of Australia, and the other Commonwealth nations, thus compensating for the losses in world trade they are incurring as a result of incursions by the resurgent economic power of the nations of

the European Common Market.

An indication of what is happening was revealed in a recent British report which showed a rise of exports by Italy of 15.5 per cent; by West Germany of 10 per cent; and by Britain of 4 per cent. At the same time, US exports dropped 0.6 per cent.

In addition, Washington is hoping that agricultural products of the US and Latin America will be able to take over the markets previously held by Australia, Canada and the new nations of Africa on the basis of preferential trade policies.

After Macmillan's advice to President Kennedy not to resume testing went unheeded by Washington it must have been embarrassing for the British Prime Minister, keenly aware of the British people's vigorous protests against testing, to visit the President at this time. But, to Macmillan, this visit was the last forlorn hope of a reprieve from a bleak economic future.

But Macmillan's desperate plea fell on deaf ears and he had to go back to London prepared to surrender to West Germany economically at talks beginning this month in Brussels.

What West Germany has in mind for Britain was indicated last Sunday in Hannover by Ludwig Erhard the West German Economic Minister. He demanded that the other members of the European Common Market—France, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Luxembourg—halt government subsidies to individual industries and moves nullifying tariff reductions.

He attacked them for introducing measures against the welfare of the entire group, by which he of course meant the welfare of the West German monopolists.

BACK TO INTRANSIGENCE ON BERLIN

★ From P. K. KUNHANANDAN

On Berlin the United States has withdrawn to an intransigent position of strength that endangers world peace.

AS American State Secretary Dean Rusk assured the imperialist U.S.-Atlantic alliance meeting in Athens yesterday: "not to expect too much too soon from East-West talks on West Berlin."

The NATO Foreign Ministers gave him green signal to go on negotiating for a West Berlin settlement from a position of strength.

The meeting of NATO Foreign Ministers revealed basic differences on two key features of the Kennedy administration's ideas for a West Berlin settlement. Firstly, this imperialist aggressive alliance is "divided about fifty fifty" (according to New York Herald Tribune) on the wisdom of seeking non-aggression guarantees between NATO and Warsaw pact nations.

Secondly, French imperialists, in particular and West German militarists too are resentful of US offering a deal to Soviet Union which would involve a pledge not to give nuclear weapons to powers which do not possess them now, as a price of possible Berlin accord.

French and West German sources called it as "going behind the back of the alliance" for the fear it could be used against NATO and could one day hamstring the alliance, though the American top diplomats' conception is to keep NATO completely out of the purview of the agreement.

Opposition to non-aggression pact between the Warsaw alliance and NATO is based on fear of many NATO governments that it would blunt the edge of the Atlantic alliance's aggressive aims and they gain nothing short of peace from such agreement.

The French who are striving to build up their own nuclear warheads are bitterly opposed to nuclear ban on other powers. Kennedy's new policy of "no help for French" has already created violent reactions in French imperialist circles. A French spokesman said in Athens "Kennedy administration is saying: Russia, we will agree with you never to give our allies any nuclear secrets or help them in any nuclear programme".

The Angry French

The angry French have threatened to obstruct any chance of progress in Berlin talks. The danger is so serious that President Kennedy has summoned US Ambassador in Paris General James Gavin on Wednesday for urgent consultations.

Prior to the Athens meeting of NATO chiefs, Chancellor Adenauer (holidaying in Italian health resort) summoned his Foreign Minister Schroeder and Minister for Berlin affairs Heinrich Krone. They discussed and decided to register at the NATO meeting Bonn's objections to any recognition of existing demarcation lines involving German borders.

They authorised the Foreign Minister to tell

Berlin, May 5:

NATO that "any direct or indirect recognition" of the East German government is unacceptable. They also resolved to ask for a guarantee from the US that German force will be able to use American nuclear warheads in the event of a conflict with socialist states.

The United States is prepared to grant German demands in return for a backstage assurance that the Adenauer administration would not openly oppose President Kennedy's new plans for German negotiations.

A. Bombs For W. Germans

According to reliable sources a German commander will be able to order the first use of American nuclear weapons in Europe under a startling new plan placed in yesterday's NATO meeting.

The plan which is almost certain to be adopted will place a Hiroshima type bomb in the hands of NATO's northern army group commander who will be a German revanchist replacing the present British Commander in 18 months time.

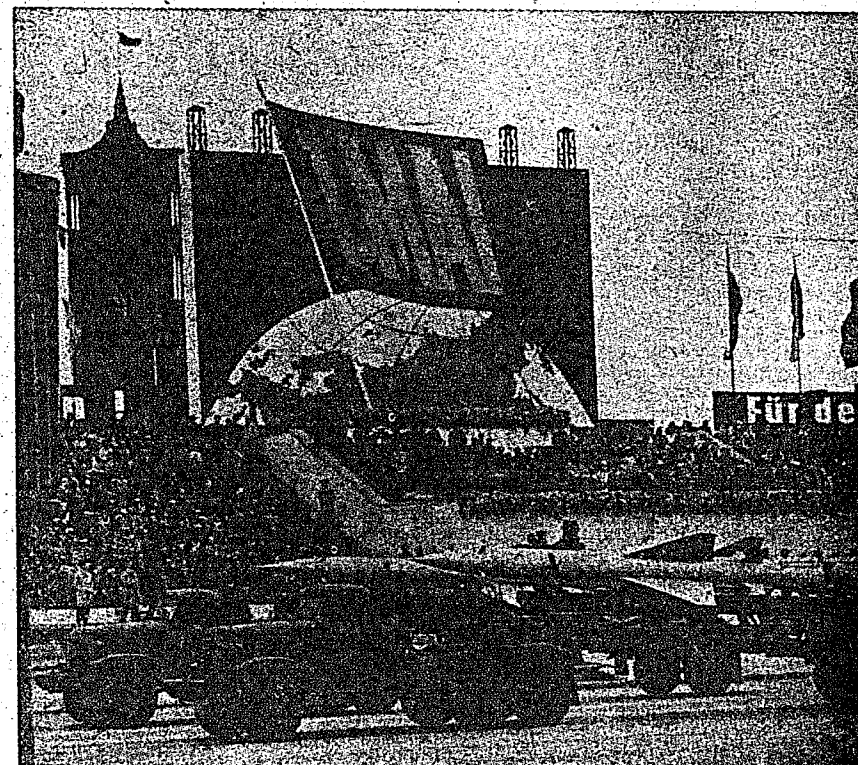
And thus in the opening session of NATO Foreign Ministers meet itself Dean Rusk said: "For the immediate future, I wish I could hold out a prospect for relaxation but I cannot", and Bonn Foreign Minister Schroeder reported that he had assurance from Rusk that no proposal on Berlin would be submitted to the Soviet Union that was not approved by West German Government.

Now it is clear for certain that imperialists were only marking time, playing with negotiations on the German question. Already for seventeen years they have kept West Berliners in thrall under an occupation army and blocked a German peace treaty to end the abnormal situation in the heart of Europe.

Any German and West Berlin settlement and free access to West Berlin is subject to withdrawal of Allied occupation troops from West Berlin and stationing of neutral forces for some time until peace treaty is concluded. Without recognising the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the German Democratic Republic no negotiations shall succeed.

Pravda in an important article on the German question on May 3 has made this abundantly clear. Pravda commentator asked if there was any point in continuing to negotiate if State Secretary Dean Rusk stood by his April 26 statement that the withdrawal of Allied troops from West Berlin was not a subject of negotiation in the Soviet-US talks.

Pravda warned any attempt to preserve the remnants of World War Two might only lead ultimately to another war. Imperialism uses nuclear blackmail to continue occupation of others' land and threaten peace.



May Day in GDR's Capital

ALDERMASTON MARCH CLIMAXES INTO BIGGEST EVER RALLY

★ From OMEO GOOPTU

THE Establishment jeered and laughed at those who marched in protest against the Bomb and nuclear strategy from the American base at Aldermaston to London's Trafalgar Square during Easter 1958. "Beatniks", "juvenile delinquents", "egg-heads"—such were the expressions used to describe the marchers. The march itself was dismissed as an interesting but irrelevant phenomenon of modern British life.

With the passing of the years, however, the Aldermaston March has grown in strength and significance. Its message of sanity and hope slowly percolated into the Labour movement in the country, resulting in the famous Scarborough victory within the Labour Party.

True, that victory has since been reversed by Gaitskells, Browns, Strachey, who continue to masquerade as 'socialists' before the public. The leaders of the major political parties lag dangerously behind the growing consciousness among the people of the major facts of life in the nuclear age.

In the last defence debate in the Commons, for instance, the one thing that the two front benches avoided discussing was the defence of the British people.

But, at last, it seems that the broad Peace movement has taken this temporary set-back as a challenge. The magnificent turn out at this year's march—the 5th

great Aldermaston protest—is an obvious indication. Many are now involved who have never been engaged in peace activities before.

By conservative estimate, nearly 50,000 people took part in the 53 mile trek, which swelled to over 120,000 at the final rally at Hyde Park.

Informed sources agree that never before in the history of this country have young people in such overwhelming number come together to support a political cause.

The political pundits have all been taken aback as they asserted that the march could no longer attract more than a few thousand of its former adherents and that it was showing signs of dying on its feet!

The Pro-Life Urge

Instead what the world saw was something of a crusade, a great 'pro-life urge' of thousands of men and women from all age groups, classes and religion, a solemn and serious protest against nuclear strategy.

Around the theme of Aldermaston March are united organisations like Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (main organiser of the march), the British Peace Committee and the Committee of 100.

Peace movement, the prospect of transforming Britain into a power for peace is dim indeed.

More than that, any proposal which tends to drive a wedge between the Peace and the Labour movements or divides the Peace movement itself at this stage of the campaign can be extremely harmful.

The move to set up independent unilateral candidates at bye-elections arising, no doubt, out of sincere and understandable motive, is being considered as a wrong step by many in the Peace movement.

After Gaitskell's victory at the last annual conference of the Labour Party over the forces represented in the Aldermaston March, a section of the CND supporters have started taking a cynical view of the aim of winning their way within the Labour Party and are questioning whether the latter under such right-wing leadership can be the instrument of a sane policy.

Such sense of panic and defeatism is leading this section to turn away from the Labour movement in an effort to find 'illusory short cuts'. The vast majority of the ordinary members of the Peace movement, however, feel that the balance of forces can turn to their favour given tireless, patient and persistent work on their part within the Labour movement, not outside.

A part of the argument of this section has some validity. Unless, however, the organised forces of the British Labour, trade union and Co-operative movement are added to the voices of the

Impetuous Monopoly Expansion

Italian Communists To Discuss

ON behalf of the Political Bureau of the Italian Communist Party, Luigi Longo, assistant-secretary of the Party, suggested to the Central Committee that the 10th Congress of the Italian Communist Party be held December 2 next, two months before the statutory expiry.

"The convocation of the Congress is necessary—he said—to examine the changes which have taken place in the national and international situation. These changes force us to control and to specify the validity of our general perspective, the concrete trend of the action of our Party, the aims and the tasks that the new situation set."

At the same time, Luigi Longo, in his report, made an ample analysis of the changes in the situation and of the tasks and new perspectives which derive from these, setting, in such a way, the themes and problems which will be the object of the debate preceding the congress.

New Elements In Situation

A first element of this new situation, with regard to what concerns Italy, is that of a new capitalist development, which has scored accelerated rhythms, and has definitely transformed Italy from an agricultural-industrial country into an industrial-agricultural country and which has been characterized by capitalist accumulation rates without precedents in the history of the country.

It is not a question of simple capitalist expansion, but of an "impetuous monopolistic expansion", which inserts itself in the old existing contradictions, exacerbating them and giving them a new meaning.

A second characteristic element is offered by the fact that the interpenetration between finance capital and industrial capital does no longer take place in the traditional manner, but, above all, under the force of a massive self-financing of the prevailing monopolistic groups.

A third characteristic element is offered by the growing importance of monopolistic state capitalism. All this leads to the increasing subordination of national economy to the leadership of the prevailing monopolistic groups, which, in the new phase, no

longer reject "plans" and "programmes" but, on the contrary, promote them to use them for their purposes of domination.

All this does not mean—Luigi Longo remarked—that now in Italy only the will of monopolists counts. The most acute contradiction between capital and labour, the growing disequilibria between North and South, between industry and agriculture, between developed areas and backward areas, lastly the always greater consciousness of these contradictions and these disequilibria on the part of the masses, set obstacles and serious limitations to the domination of the monopolies.

Also, the force and pressure of the working class and democratic movement may influence and determine certain trends of public intervention in the social economic sphere, cause new contradictions, make anti-monopolistic trends corresponding to the general interests of the nation, prevail in the bourgeois planning.

Longo then broached a theoretical question as follows: "It is beyond doubt that a complete socialist transformation of society cannot be achieved if the working class and its allies do not get hold of power, which means that it is impossible without what the classics have called proletarian dictatorship."

Owing to its own nature, contrary to what took place when capitalism was born, a socialist society cannot ripen spontaneously within the old capitalist social and political formation. But, on the other hand, it is not less true that the liquidation of monopolies and their power is possible even without conquering power if an interrelation of social and political adequate forces exists; and today, there exists, in power, an interrelation of forces sufficient to liquidate monopolistic domination.

"The weight that the centres of monopolistic power have attained, and the wideness of the opposition they cause, put things in

such a way that, today, even the problem concerning the rupture of the state apparatus is to be considered, justly in a different manner from that formulated by Lenin. We say that in the present situation, the power of monopolies can really be limited and modified through the action of political power.

"Justly so, because the economic power of monopolies strongly conditions political power, the whole of our anti-monopolistic action aims, in the first place at subtracting political power to such conditioning and, successively, aims at reversing this relationship and at having the same economic power of the monopolies limited and conditioned by the political power."

What is the connection between this general trend and the new "left-of-centre" line adopted by the Christian Democratic Party and its new government? Luigi Longo at length considered this question, beginning by calling "new and important" the fact that the "left-of-centre" government has placed on its agenda certain structural problems and certain problems of an economic nature which the Communists have long agitated, recalling, at the same time, that a part of the forces supporting the left-of-centre

in reality, wishes to avoid once more these problems.

On the other hand, the left-of-centre inserts itself—there is no doubt of it—in the network of a reformism of ownership, neo-capitalistic, aiming at integrating and absorbing the working class in the capitalist system. But it is, exactly for this reason, Longo stressed, that "we must, within this manoeuvre, fight it and cause its downfall, not integrating ourselves in the system, it's clear, but working in such a way as to constantly dislocate its equilibrium, until the class relationships are completely reversed."

For Shift To Left

Then Luigi Longo added that it is still right to consider, as in the past, Christian Democracy "the principal political instrument of the growing advancement and domination of the big monopolies" (definition given by the 9th Congress of the Italian Communist Party), but that, however, it would be false to reduce the demo-Christian choice of the left-of-centre to a simple manoeuvre and to a disguise of the traditional policy of this party, because this choice has been determined, in great part, by the pressure of the masses outside and

even within the Christian Democratic Party.

"We have admitted—he added—we admit and we accept what there is or what there may be of a positive nature in the left-of-centre. But we have declared and we declare that the left-of-centre government is not our solution. It is not a minimum which we wish to increase and better. We wish to pass from the left-of-centre to a shift to the left, which is a very different thing."

Longo emphasized that the communists are not proposing fighting the new government following the tactics of a frontal attack, "wall against wall", but obliging it to abandon its equivocation and opposing to its half measures and its expedients positive solutions, mobilizing the masses to impose their adoption.

Luigi Longo then considered the problems concerning a democratic economic planning, the strengthening of democratic institutions, of a new foreign policy, of the unity of the people's masses and in particular of the contact between catholic masses and communist masses, of the communist and working class international movement and of the party organization.

—S. Bensasson

MAY DAY IN KANPUR

THE Communist Party Branch of Gwaloti observed May Day yesterday by holding a public meeting in Khalasi Lane. The meeting which was largely attended by the workers demanded removal of heavy tax-burdens on the poor.

The meeting was addressed amongst others by Harbans Singh, Sultan Niazi and Ram Asrey.

Sultan Niazi in his speech explained the developments that have shaped the present

day world situation since the 1st May when for the first time the workers' demonstration was shot at in Chicago 74 years ago.

He called upon the working people to unite and change the rule of exploitation.

Ram Asrey in his speech pointed out that the forces of the working-class have grown tremendously and consolidation of these forces in the organised unions and federations is the most essential task of the day.

He further called upon the people to strengthen the Communist Party which is the only force trying to unite all democratic and socialist forces of the country.

Against Revenue Enhancement

A KISAN Sabha delegation under the leadership of A. K. Gopalan, met the Home Minister on May 3 to protest against the proposed enhancement of Revenue Rates in Tripura. The deputations held that the present rate of Revenue be maintained till the DPs and the tribal people who form 75 per cent of the population of that backward and inaccessible territory get better facilities for development of their agriculture.

The deputations also demanded writing off of the loans advanced to the DPs of Tripura and withdrawal of Court Cases that arose out of the Hunger-strike of 1960. The deputations included Dasarath Deb, MP, Biren Datta, MP and Nripen Chakraborty, Secretary of the Tripura State Kisan Sabha.

The Home Minister gave the deputations a patient hearing and assured them sympathetic consideration of the points raised.

IN DIBRUGARH

UNDER the auspices of Dibrugarh Branch N.F. Railway Mazdoor Union the May Day was celebrated by the railway workers. In the evening a meeting was held in the Railway Institute Hall under the presidency of Amarendra Chakravarty, the Organising Secretary of N.F. Railway Mazdoor Union.

Amlava Ghose, the Branch Secretary of N. F. Railway Mazdoor Union and Mond Bhowmick, the General Secretary of Cha-Mazdoor Union, Assam respectively spoke in the meeting stressing upon the necessity of more unity and consolidation of the railway workers in particular and the working class in general for better working and living conditions as well as for achieving complete disarmament and lasting

peace in the world.

Besides the railway workers many tea-garden workers also attended the meeting.

Before joining the railway meeting the tea garden workers had their own meeting convened by the Cha-Mazdoor Union at Paltanbazar Union office premise under the presidency of Sachin Das, a social and political worker.

Mond Bhowmick, general secretary of the Union explained the significance of May Day and WFTU's May Day message. The meeting took oath to broaden the unity of tea garden workers in achieving the immediate demands like interim wage increase proposed by Wage Board which has been refused by the employers.

From Page 7

Soviet Agriculture

without which it is impossible to live.

Stalin's ignorance of questions of agriculture had many harmful consequences. We have done much to overcome these consequences but clearly not everything has been done.

The deeper we go into farming problems, the more attention and money have to be given to their solution. And our efforts are yielding positive results.

I am convinced that the time will come—I cannot give

you the exact year, as yet—when our yields will be so high that we shall have to reduce the area under crops as is being done in America now.

But you are doing this on the capitalist basis, with the result that the farmers are seriously affected, while in our country the cultivated areas will be reduced in a planned way and no one will suffer from this, and all will gain.

On smaller areas, and with less labour we shall obtain greater amounts of products.

AMERICAN "FORTUNE" FORCED TO EAT ITS WORDS

Admits Soviet Rapidly Overtaking U.S.

by E. Gorbunov

LAST January U.S. President Kennedy painted a very rosy picture of the economic situation in his country. "We started the year in the vale of recession but finished it on the high road of recovery and uprise," Kennedy maintained in his message to Congress.

In March the tone of his statements somewhat changed. "I think, we should wait till the end of the winter and see what happens," he said at a recent press-conference.

The U.S. press is much more pessimistic. The biggest newspapers and magazines more and more often voice apprehension in view of the decreasing pace of industrial production and the inevitable onset of a new recession. As Newsweek stated recently, the disappointing reports on economic development in the first two months of this year make the hair of many persons in Washington stand on end.

At the same time, the advocates of U.S. capitalism are greatly upset by the economic achievements of the Soviet Union, which successfully competes with the United States in industrial production.

As recently as a few years ago the magazine Fortune, an organ of big business, stated without a shade of doubt that the Soviet "challenge" was no "threat" to the capitalist world. In February 1957, using falsified bourgeois statistics, this mouthpiece of Wall Street claimed that the Soviet economy was in a state of crisis and predicted what amounted to the "collapse" of the Soviets.

As always, the bourgeois "prophets" have exposed themselves to ridicule again. Life has fully refuted their absurd "forecasts". The growth of the economic might of the Soviet Union, its undisputed successes are known to every unbiased person.

A particularly great impression has been made by the new Programme of our Party, which has stunned the world with its power of argumenta-

tion and precise scientifically-grounded estimates. Today even the most rabid reactionaries are compelled to reckon with facts of reality. The editors of Fortune, too, had to beat a retreat.

A REMARKABLE ADMISSION

In one of its latest issues the magazine printed an article retracting all its previous inventions: "In forecasting a crisis Fortune under-estimated the formidable strength of the Soviet national strength of the people. There are no indications of internal economic strain which would bring about the collapse of the Soviets."

A remarkable admission! The editors of Fortune refute step by step what they wrote with such assurance before.

"The assertions concerning the shortage of manpower have not justified themselves. . . . Already several years ago the Soviet Union drew level with the United States in capital investments in industry, and today it is far ahead of it," the ill-starred prophets from Fortune admit in a melancholy tune.

Five years ago Fortune maintained that our country would certainly be unable to attain the American rate of increase in labour productivity. Today it is compelled to give up this thesis as well. In 1956-60 labour productivity in the U.S. industry grew annually at an average of 3.8 per cent and in the Soviet industry by 6.7 per cent i.e. almost twice faster.

The U.S. oracles' predictions concerning the "fading" of the pace of the economic development of the USSR have also proved fully untenable. It is known that in the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan period Soviet industrial output went up by 33 per cent instead of the planned 27 per cent. In other words, our industry is developing as rapidly as before.

The thesis of "fading" invented by bourgeois propaganda is more readily applicable to the U.S. economy, with its pace of development hardly exceeding the growth of the population.

"The absolute increase in industrial output in the USSR," Fortune notes not without alarm, "is every year higher than in the United States."

But comparatively not long ago the magazine claimed that "the absolute annual growth of industrial production in the United States is constantly higher than in the USSR" and that for this reason "the gap between production in the USSR and the United States will grow."

Will the USSR be able to overtake the United States even in 1970? the magazine asked, and replied categorically: "Certainly not."

The times have changed. The high and stable rate of growth of the Soviet economy

has enabled the Soviet Union to outstrip the United States not only in relative but also absolute increase in the output of some very important industrial goods.

In the last four years steel output grew by 19.6 million tons, or 38 per cent, in the Soviet Union, and dropped by 14.3 million tons, or 14 per cent, in the United States. Between 1957 and 1961 oil output increased by 67.7 million tons, or 69 per cent, in the Soviet Union and only by one per cent in the United States.

A similar situation is observed in the production of iron ore, coal, cement, textiles, footwear, sugar and other goods.

All these obvious facts cannot be refuted. "Soviet industrial development is very vigorous," Fortune admits with alarm. "The rate of in-

crease in Soviet production and services, which already exceeds the U.S. level by more than half, rapidly closes the gap between the two countries . . . In the number of metal-working lathes the Soviet American achievement of 1952 Union has topped the highest by 60 per cent and more than trebled the level of 1960."

Yes, we have outstripped the most developed capitalist power of the world in the output of machine-tools, this most active part of modern technology. We have surpassed the United States in the production of coal, iron, chromium and manganese ores, woollens, sugar, wheat and some other goods.

The Soviet Union is in the lead of world scientific and technical progress in decisive fields of science and engineer-

ing. Is not this an impressive evidence of the colossal energy of our progressive social system?

The magazine Fortune clearly fails to justify its name. Having forgotten its duty of providing Wall Street tycoons with "pleasant reading," Fortune admits despondently that it "cannot predict the life span of capitalism in the United States."

No recipes will prevent the inevitable defeat of the rotten capitalist economy in the historic competition with the young growing world of socialism. Neither the armaments race nor the appeals of the U.S. President to begin "the timely repair of a leaky roof" will increase the catastrophically slow pace of economic growth and save the U.S. economy from still heavier setbacks.

KATJU RETURNED

—By Grace Of Narsingarh

DAJI TELLS PARLIAMENT

Following are extracts from the speech of Homi Daji which he made on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address in Lok Sabha on April 27:

TODAY a veteran leader of our national movement, Dr. Katju of Madhya Pradesh has been forced to go for adoption to the Raja of Narsingarh for getting elected once again to the State Assembly. Could he not find any other constituency, and has to get himself adopted from a young boy, fit to be his grand-

son? certified copy of the judgment. I want to know who is responsible for the 12 lives lost in Jabalpur? Who is responsible for that firing? All these are matters which call for a reply and which call for a probe.

First of all, a Minorities Commission must be appointed in the Centre and in the States to protect and safeguard the interests and rights of minorities. Yesterday Prof. Hiren Mukerjee, referred to the demand of the Madras State to be called Tamilnad.

There is another small demand for the Sindhi language to be included in the Eighth Schedule. You are not able to meet that. This is not the way of fighting right reaction and communal and fissiparous tendencies. This is not the way of emotional and national integration.

Another danger is the rapid growth of monopolies. Seven houses in our country control 35 per cent of the corporate assets. One of the big houses is spreading its tentacles in many States including Madhya Pradesh. I said it in the State Assembly and I repeat it here: the name of my State may be changed from Madhya Pradesh to Birla Pradesh.

The son of the Chief Minister, the son of the Finance Minister, the son of the Chief Secretary, the brother-in-law of the Chief Secretary, the brother of the Secretary, are all his employees. They are not kept in any technical posts. They are PROs—Public Relation Officers, whose only work is to go about the Secretariat of Madhya Pradesh, pocketing licences and leases.

When this is the state of affairs, economic considerations entering politics and also playing inside the group poli-

tics of Congress, we are nearing our Doomsday.

These are the roots of reaction. You cannot simply shout against the growth of right reaction, as the Prime Minister has been doing after the elections and yet continue to maintain these roots. If you are sincerely afraid of the growth of right reaction, make common cause with those who stand for socialism and fight these roots. Otherwise, there will be danger. . . .

Sir, the Government has obliged us with a very small handbook. The trends show that mining profits have gone up from 150 to 500, in steel it has gone up from 157 to 318 and in engineering it has gone up from 118 to 398. And, the wages in textiles have gone up by 25 per cent, in jute from 6 to 10 per cent, in engineering by 18 per cent and the cost of living has gone up by 128 per cent.

Therefore, the conclusion arrived at by the Government's own committee appointed to study the movement of wages in the Plan period is:

"It appears from an analysis of awards and agreements that there was no significant movement in the total emoluments received by workers in most of the major industries." This is the Government's own conclusion, and this is a disturbing conclusion. On these foundations we cannot build socialism. You do not call it socialism, where I work and others rob me.

A recent study in the trend of national economy undertaken by an eminent economist H. F. Lydall, has shown that one per cent of the population in India pocket 11 per cent of the national income, 5 per cent

*SEE OVERLEAF

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GOVT. CLAIMS DEMOLISHED

pocket 23 per cent of the national income, 10 per cent pocket 34 per cent of the national income and 50 per cent of the population are left to distribute the remaining 25 per cent of the income.

And, for finding out this, that committee on national income is still doing something. We do not know what it is doing.

Therefore, the total picture presents the danger of growth of production, growth of profits, growth of prices, fall in real wages and a worsening in the conditions of the people.

Again, I quote from the Government's own Plan study—it is pointed out that incomes have gone up between the two Plan periods by 371 per cent and the lower incomes, post-tax incomes in the lower brackets, have gone down by 3 per cent. This is said in the Government's own Second Plan Study Report.

If this is the trend, we do not build socialism on this. This is not what we call socialism by any stretch of imagination—call it Indian socialism or call it world or international socialism or call it by any name.

An Hon. Member: Congress socialism.

Homi Daji: It may be Congress socialism—I do not know.

Unemployment

Then comes unemployment. Unemployment is a danger that must be faced very squarely. The review report published by the Director-General shows that in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, actual employment in organised sector of industry covering more than 25 workers has gone down by 1.37 lakhs. Therefore, in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan, instead of the employment position improving, we find the employment position deteriorating. This is just the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. This is a dangerous situation and we must combat it.

I suggest that Government should have immediately announced at least some relief. To start with, let them announce a pool of Rs. 50 crores as a relief to the unemployed. That shall be the minimum gesture that we shall be able to expect from the Government, so that it serves the unemployed.

Fraud In Public Sector

One word about the public sector. Public sector undertakings are the growing sinews of our new developing economy. They may not be equal to socialism as rightly pointed out, but they are our hope. How are our public sector undertakings being run? They are manned by retired, defunct officers. Officers found unfit for any other department are supposed to be fit to be the managers in the public sector undertakings. And, these officers do a very bad job of it. I may, Sir,

with confidence and with responsibility, divulge to you that they do not even shirk from bamboozling the Prime Minister himself.

Some months back the Prime Minister came with great fanfare for inaugurating the launching of electric motors for Heavy Electricals, Bhopal. Not a component, not a part, not a nail was, actually speaking manufactured at Bhopal. But the target date had to be shown. The officer concerned had to show that he had maintained the target date as otherwise his job would go.

So English-made motors were brought, merely got painted in Bhopal Heavy Electricals, labelled overnight as made in Bhopal and showed to the Prime Minister which he inaugurated the next day with great fanfare.

He lectured to those very workers who painted it overnight saying that he was very proud that they manufactured it at Bhopal. The workers were laughing in their sleeves, laughing both at the Prime Minister and the officers. I am repeating this story with responsibility.

I dare say that I challenge a probe into this go that the whole dirty thing gets off. It is not an easy matter to do such a thing, to play such a bamboozling trick on the Prime Minister, and it should not be allowed to go lightly. I am giving this only as an example.

Sir, sometimes we find strike in Bilhal, lock-out in Rourkela, trouble in Heavy Electricals etc. Have we ever found out why it is so? We on this side are ready to run the public sector undertakings as the prize undertakings of the country. But the officers of the wooden-headed bureaucracy will not allow us. I am not here to complain again and again merely about strikes. May I report to you, Sir, and through you to the House, that after the last strike in the Heavy Electricals, Bhopal, the workers responding to the call of Pandit Nehru and Reddy observed a production fortnight in which they have trebled the normal production.

Yet, the attitude of the bureaucrats remain what it was. Not only that, different State Government inter-meddle in the affairs of the public sector. Therefore, we demand that the labour relations in the public sector be taken over by the Central Government uniformly throughout the country so that the workers get a fair share and by getting a fair share they can contribute their own mite and thereby take increasing shares in the production of the country.

A question was raised by my hon. friend here. It is again and again said by the Government that the democratic opinion shall be respected. This was the advice given by the Home Minister in Punjab.

I want to ask: "Will you not follow the same pattern, the same principle regarding the Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore? Shall we not merge

them into Maharashtra, since unequivocally every seat there has gone against the Congress on this very specific issue of merger of the Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore into Maharashtra? Will you apply different standards in different territories? Are you not going to employ one principle uniformly?"

I come to the point about democracy. Sir, democracy is not only a mantram to be repeated ad nauseam. But the autocratic tendencies of the police raj have to be combated. The other day we heard the story about the firing in Andamans. We were given a story, a fantastic story as I was listening to it, that for two hours the police battled with the crowd with lathis and hose pipes, and the men could not control the fire.

The crowd kept quiet for two hours, not a single policeman was injured, not a single constable was killed. For two hours the crowd battled with the police without the police getting even a scratch; and in return they fired and killed six persons. Can you believe such a cock and bull story? What about the Allahabad firing, the tortures in the lock-up and the anti-Communist climate which you are creating? The teachers in West Bengal are screened by police officers despite the assurances of the Chief Minister.

In Kerala the man selected by the Public Service Commission is not being appointed to a judicial post despite the protest of the Judiciary and the PSC. Is this the way we build democracy? I repeat, Sir, that it is not a question of this or that party. Today it may be the Communist Party. Tomorrow it may be the other Opposition parties.

May I remind you, Sir, that police tortures in police lock-up have not only been practised against the Communists? Even against the movement of Father Vadakkan, a known anti-Communist of Kerala, when he launched the agrarian agitation, even his followers were tortured in the lock-up. Once this process of autocracy starts, it does not stop here or there.

Anti-Soviet Attitude

Lastly, may I point out to you the various circulars issued by the Madhya Pradesh Government to show to what extent they can go. In one circular addressed to all college principals the Secretary of Education has written very clearly and unequivocally not to encourage Communist speakers being invited by the schools. Circular No. (2) reads very obnoxious.

The Soviet Government is helping us to build at Ranchi, at Bilhal and in the Machine Tools Factory. Here is the Government of Madhya Pradesh which says in a circular issued to all college libraries:

"Government have taken a decision that literature propagating Communist propaganda by magazines such as Soviet Bhoomi or other documents published by the Soviet Embassy, New Delhi, should not be subscribed to by Government college libraries."

This is a Government circular signed by the Secretary of Education, sent to all the colleges. This is witch-hunting; this is not democracy. Shall we stop it or not?

Therefore, I submit, the President has said that we need to build a democratic socialist society. Here is common ground between us. We are concerned with the growth of communal and the like reaction, and rightly so. When these forces grow, then planning, socialism and democracy fall over-board and everything that we cherished during our national movement goes over-board.

So, how do we go about building a democratic socialist society? For building a democratic socialist society we have to place an inspiring ideal before the people and take energetic steps for building that unity between all the forces that stand for socialism in our country so that together we can march forward to that goal; as together we fought against imperialism, today we have to fight for socialism, fight for democracy.

That cannot be fought by Congress utilising the State machinery for personal or party purposes, merely utilising the machinery for strengthening its own party, trying to subvert democracy in the name of democracy. By forging unity with all the progressive forces we have to march forward.

If that is the goal then you require a radical programme. The people have given you sufficient mandate so that you take a step forward. If you adopt a progressive orientated policy, you shall not find support lacking from various sections of the House and outside also. It is for you to do. Otherwise, all this talk of democracy and socialism will only mean making a mockery of socialism, democracy and progress.

LONDON PROTESTS AGAINST AYUB'S REGIME

FROM CENTRE PAGES

bye-election, few Labour or Liberal candidates will reach the House of Commons who repudiate its principles.

A NOTHER protest meeting, different in nature and scope, was held in London's Conway Hall, where nearly 300 Pakistani nationals demonstrated in unmistakable terms their resentment against the imposed constitution of Dictator Ayub.

The meeting was convened by Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Pakistan—a newly-formed organisation uniting within its fold Pakistani workers and students. The necessity of such a broad organisation was long felt in this country, where a large number of Pakistani nationals reside.

to be arranged with the minimum of formalities.

The meeting rejected the so-called constitution imposed by the military regime to perpetuate its rule in a different guise and to continue to usurp the rights of the people of Pakistan.

The speakers pointed out that the constitution had 'completely failed' to deceive the people and that they had continued to demonstrate their resentment. The speakers liberally quoted the fallacies of the present constitution and the way it was being utilised to perpetuate Ayub's military rule.

All the speakers demanded a new constitution based on universal adult franchise, direct election and restoration of political parties.

The meeting condemned in vigorous terms the military junta for its policies of ruthless repression of those who demanded restoration of democracy and normal life in Pakistan and urged the release of all imprisoned students and political prisoners and the re-opening of Dacca University.

FOR PROMOTION OF PEACE

By Academecian D. Skobeltsyn

THE award of honour named after the great Lenin has been bestowed this year on another group of outstanding fighters for peace. International Lenin Prizes for 1961 — "For the Promotion of Peace Among Nations"—have been awarded to prominent statesmen and public figures who devote their lives to work for a lasting peace and international friendship.

International Lenin Prizes have been given to the head of a young African state, to a famous French artist, a Hungarian statesman, a Pakistani poet, and a public figure in Chile.

The common feature uniting these people of different social standings, different professions and political affiliations is their great love for their homelands, their implacable determination in the struggle for peace, freedom, the happiness of the peoples and genuine humanism.

We are confident that the

people of Ghana, like all freedom-loving people of Africa and progressive people throughout the world, have welcomed the news about the award of an International Lenin Prize to Dr. KWAME NKRUMAH, President of the Republic of Ghana.

Dr. Kwame Nkrumah is one of the most prominent leaders of the African national liberation movement, an active fighter for peace and relaxation of international tension.

His Weapon Against Fascism

All people of good-will will be happy to learn that a Lenin Peace Prize has been given to PABLO PICASSO, the French artist and outstanding humanist, who is well known to millions. Picasso's works are found in the museums of almost all the capitals of the world.

As Picasso said, to him

painting "is a weapon in the defensive and offensive struggle against the enemy".

The enemy is fascism. An International Lenin Prize has been bestowed upon ISTVAN DOBI, President of the Hungarian People's Republic, an untiring fighter for peace and relaxation of international tension.

Istvan Dobi has dedicated his whole life to the fight for the happiness of his people and the progress of mankind. From his youth he took an active part in the liberation movement of the working people, fought courageously against exploitation, and for all those deprived of their birth right. In World War II Istvan Dobi was a Resistance leader and a brave fighter against fascism.

Another Lenin Prize winner this year is FAIZ AHMAD FAIZ, an outstanding son of the Pakistani people, a famous poet of the fighting East.

Faiz Ahmad Faiz has made a wonderful contribution to the peace movement. In 1950 he was elected Secretary-General of the Pakistani Peace Committee. This



Faiz Ahmad Faiz



Dr. Kwame Nkrumah

courageous poet made impassioned speeches at the Stockholm Congress for disarmament and international co-operation, and at the Tashkent Conference of Afro-Asian writers.

Progressive people in the Latin American countries and all active participants in the peace movement will be glad to know that an International Lenin Prize has been awarded to OLGA POBLETE DE ESPINOSA, a Chilean public figure. Olga Poblete de Espinosa, a

professor at Santiago University, devotes all her energies to the fight for peace and women's rights. She organized the movement for the emancipation of women in Chile, a movement which played a prominent role in winning political equality for women, and helped them uphold their rights.

As we honour these outstanding fighters for peace today, we wish them every success in the fine work they are doing.

GOA'S FIRST T.U. CONFERENCE

All is set for the First Conference of the Marmagoa Port, Dock & Transport Workers' Union. Whole Goa is keenly watching for May 15, when over 3000 delegates will assemble in the spacious Hall of Ex-termatato Liceal Infante D. Henrique in the city of Vasco da Gama and will lay the foundations of sound trade union movement in Goa.

ABOUT 300 prominent personalities of different walks of life—professors, doctors, lawyers, engineers, social workers and representatives of various sections of trade are expected to attend the open session. In the evening a mammoth mass rally will take place at Dr. T. B. Cunha circle.

The Conference will be inaugurated by G. H. Kale, the veteran trade union leader from Bombay and ex-President of All India Port & Dock Workers' Federation. Indrajit Gupta M.P., the President of Calcutta Port & Dock Workers' Union and member of Parliamentary Committee for Shipping and Transport, S. Y. Kolatkar, the General Secretary of Dockyard Labour Union (Mazagon Dock—Bombay) and President of Bombay Port & Dock Employees' Union, and Samuel Agustine, the President of Indian Naval Dockyard Employees' Union (Bombay) are expected to attend the Conference.

May Day Celebrated

On May Day, the Union issued a "May Day Manifesto" explaining the significance of the day and giving in short the origin and history of May Day. Hundreds of Red Flags were hoisted throughout the city of Vasco da Gama and Marmagoa Port. At the request of the Union, the Shipping Agents & Stevedores Association agreed for the stoppage of work in the Dock from 3 p.m. to 7-30 p.m., so that the workers could celebrate the historic May Day.

All Workers In

The Marmagoa Port, Dock & Transport Workers' Union is the only Union in the Marmagoa Harbour and it has on its rolls the entire workers—the winchmen, bargemen, crane-drivers, coolies, clerks, foremen, supervisors, launchmen, railway guards and porters, etc. The Union is enjoying de facto recognition

viewing with satisfaction the peaceful conditions that are prevailing in the territory, the Executive Committee of the Union States that the law of Marmagoa viz. Decree No. 22468 of April 11, 1933 revived by the Military Governor... is a retrograde step and a great setback to the growth of democratic institutions in Goa.

"We therefore urge upon His Excellency, the Military Governor and the Government of India:

- To rescind forthwith the said fascist law of Salazar, and to abrogate all Portuguese laws which are basically against the fundamental rights guaranteed in our Constitution.
- To apply Indian Constitution, Central Trade Union Act and other labour laws to Goa without any further delay.
- To declare a date for free and fair elections in Goa at panchayat, civic and all levels, and for the establishment of a democratic set-up in Goa.

The working class in Goa which has a tradition of struggle against the Portuguese regime is already on march with the Red Flag for improving their working conditions and for the prosperity of Goa. The Conference will have to face serious tasks.

On the one hand the Goan miners and shippers favour unlimited export of iron and manganese ore and oppose the establishment of a steel plant in Goa. On the other hand the Government of India and S.T.C. would like to restrict to the minimum the export of ores, and at the same time are doubtful about the steel plant mainly because of lack of coal and power shortage. From this angle both the Miners and the Shippers as well as the Government are keenly watching the outcome of the Workers' Conference.

Draft Resolution

The Resolution calls for generating hydro-electricity from the Dudh-Sagar waterfalls and additional harnessing from the neighbouring territories so as to get cheap power supply; it is also proposed that the Marmagoa and Panjim Ports should be enlarged and modernised.

The Resolution also demands night-co-efficient and removal of anomalies out of Jeejeebhoy Committee Report and getting the recommendations implemented.

The Conference will be a landmark in the history of trade union movement in Goa, UNITE!

MOHIT SEN FOR HYDERABAD

THE staff working at the Central Office of the National Council of the Communist Party of India gave a warm send-off to Mohit Sen who left Delhi on May 8 to settle down in Hyderabad. At a farewell function held at 4, Asoka Road on May 6, Bhupesh Gupta, member of the Secretariat of the National Council, paid fulsome tribute to Mohit Sen's nine years work at the Party Centre. For several years past Mohit Sen had been Secretary of the Party Branch at the Centre, a member of the Editorial Board of the *New Age Weekly* and also responsible for the *Monthly New Age*.

Bhupesh Gupta said Mohit Sen would be an asset to any Party unit with which he decides to work. It was with great reluctance that the leadership had granted his request to leave the Centre.

All members of the Branch wish him success in the work he has decided to take up.

GREETINGS TO PRAVDA

P. C. Joshi's Speech At Moscow Celebration

DEAR Comrades, from India I join you all in saluting the Pravda founded by the Great Lenin himself on its 50th anniversary. Having learnt under Lenin's personal guidance how to implement in practice the Leninist principles about the press, Lenin's Pravda, under the guidance of Lenin's Party played its inspiring role in achieving the victory of the Russian Revolution, in building socialism in the first country in the world.

Now mature with its 50 years experience and Leninist wisdom, the Pravda is fulfilling with honour the responsibility of the organ of the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union, building with amazing success the first Communist society in human history.

We Indians will remain ever grateful to the Pravda. It supported heartily our struggle for independence. After the achievement of our independence it welcomed and respects the Indian contribution in the struggle for world peace and for the elimination of colonialism.

Marxism-Leninism is the truth of our time, 50 long and successful years of the

Pravda are a living testimony to this simple truth.

OUR MODEST EFFORT

In India our central organ is as yet a weekly. Our last Party Congress decided to make it a daily. We are long planning what inside the Party we characterise as the leaping forward from the Pravda, get ready to welcome the birth of your Indian brother (applause).

Besides the central weekly our state committees produce 7 dailies and 8 weeklies in various languages of our country. The progressive Indian readers welcome our papers as a necessary people's counterblast against the poisonous propaganda of pro-imperialist monopoly-controlled newspapers.

Under the guidance of the Party and in line with Party policy our Party papers defend India's national progressive policies against attacks from the pro-imperialist Right while educating and organising public opinion to move Left.

We are the foremost in upholding Indian honour and independence. We took up the campaign for the liberation of Goa in a big way and succeeded. We fervently champion Indian unity and integrity against the forces of disruption and disintegration which the Right-wing parties represent. The constructive contribution of our late General Secretary, Comrade Ajoy Ghosh in the National Integration Conference, called by the Prime Minister was publicly re-called by the leaders of the ruling party in their condolence homage.

We support all that is progressive in India's five-year plans and press for more forthright policies to make agrarian reforms real and industrialisation faster. We demand that the gains of planning go to the people rather than to a handful at the top.

HORIZON IS DARKENED

Indian political horizon is clouded with the unfortunate boundary dispute between our country and China. Against all odds we

insistently campaign for peaceful negotiations to restore normal relations between the two greatest Asian nations and thus remove this hurdle in the way of Asian solidarity which is needed today more than ever before. (Here Khrushchov himself led the applause)

For all anti-colonial struggles in Asia and Africa we launch solidarity campaigns and call upon the Indian Government to act true to India's anti-imperialist tradition and not drag its feet.

We popularise the cause of Cuba and tell our patriots that what is happening in Cuba will take place in every Latin American country and soon enough. (Applause)

All self-respecting Indians curse the modern monster US imperialism. The never ending stories of fiasco of US aggressive policies and defiant brave deeds of Castro and his comrades give confidence to our people. (Applause)

Our Party is a signatory to the 81-Parties Declaration. In its condolence message on Comrade Ghosh's death, the Central Com-

mittee of the CPSU acknowledged the contribution made by our delegation headed by Comrade Ghosh.

LOYAL FOR EVER

We shall remain ever loyal to the historic declaration as embodying the Marxist-Leninist principles today as a guiding star in the march ahead. (Applause)

The Programme of the construction of communism adopted at the 22nd Congress has thrilled all Indians who have a warm human heart and who can reason soberly with their heads.

In the days ahead Pravda will be quoted more than before and not only in the Communist press.

Long Live the Pravda, the voice of truth. (Applause)

Long Live the big Pravda family, Communist Press of the whole world.

The Indian Communist Press feels proud of the fact that it is a member of such a noble and heroic fraternity which fights for the truth of our times in every country and all the continents.

KHRUSHCHOV ON PARTY PRESS

Fighter For People's Vital Interests

The celebration meeting in the Kremlin Congress Palace marking the 50th anniversary of the newspaper Pravda, was addressed by N. S. Khrushchov, First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

THE meeting was attended by leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, veteran members of the Soviet press, representatives of central newspapers, magazines, news agencies, radio, television, and publishing houses.

Present also were the editors of newspapers of fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties from many foreign countries, and journalists from all continents, who had come to Moscow for the celebration.

Nikita Khrushchov emphasised in his speech that at the sources of Pravda stood the beloved leader of the working people, the founder of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Vladimir Lenin who infused into it vital force. "The foundation of the newspaper was indeed a historic deed."

Recalling that the 50th

anniversary of Pravda coincided with another red letter day, Karl Marx's birthday, Khrushchov declared: "Immortal is the name of Marx, immortal is his cause and all-conquering teaching. Marxism-Leninism has become a great force transforming the world, the banner of millions upon millions of people, the ideology of entire countries and peoples."

"It is with pride and great satisfaction that we note that one of the firmest heralds and standard-bearers of Marxism-Leninism is our hero of the day, the newspaper Pravda. Therein lies its great strength, comrades!"

Khrushchov pointed out that the history of Pravda was indissolubly linked with the heroic history of the Communist Party, with the revolutionary struggle of the work-

ing people of the country for the destruction of tsarism and capitalism, for the construction of socialism and the triumph of communism—the most glorious and just society on earth.

Firm Ties With Masses

"The inexhaustible source of the strength of our Party lies in its indissoluble ties with the people, in its inseparability from the people," Khrushchov said. He emphasised: "The Party highly appreciates the press as its true and far-reaching ideological weapon, as a genuinely popular rostrum of the builders of communism and regards the activity of the press as highly important Party and public activity."

The First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee said: "In our epoch, the epoch of triumphant victories of socialism, Pravda holds high the banner of Lenin, the ban-

ner of communism and proletarian internationalism, and serves as an example of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism. Party principledness and revolutionary spirit in the struggle for the vital interests of the peoples, for the triumph of the immortal cause of Marx, Engels, and Lenin."

"We are proud that our papers carry to the entire world the light of the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism, the great truth of the Communist Party expressing the thoughts and interests of the working people."

"Our press is a tireless champion and propagandist of the Leninist policy of struggle for the triumph of the principles of peaceful co-existence, for consolidation of world peace, and contributes actively to the strengthening of the socialist commonwealth, the unity of the international communist movement, the Soviet people's fraternal solidarity with the working people of the capitalist countries, with the fighters of the national liberation movement, with all the forces of progress coming out

for peace, democracy and socialism."

Khrushchov emphasised that the Soviet press was wretchedly exposing the savage essence of imperialism and was waging an uncompromising struggle against the bourgeois ideology of man-hating.

Worthy Role

He said that following the Leninist behests, Pravda and the entire Soviet press were actively helping the Party in implementing its general line, were worthily discharging their lofty role of collective agitator, propagandist and organiser of the masses of the people.

The First Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out that the Programme adopted at the 22nd Congress of the Party set gigantic tasks of full-scale communist construction. "For the members of the Soviet press there is now no more important task than to rally and organise the Soviet people for the fulfilment of the great programme of communism."

big holiday of soviet press

★ From MASOOD ALI KHAN

Moscow, May 7:

Pravda's 50th anniversary was celebrated all over the Soviet Union as a big holiday of the country's vast network of newspapers, radio and television.

The large-scale celebrations lasted for nearly a week and many meetings, rallies, exhibitions and sports competitions were organised in Pravda's honour. A large number of journalists and workers of Radio and television were awarded medals and decorations and some even received orders of Lenin and the title of the hero of socialist labour.

The founders of Pravda had chosen May 5, the birthday of Karl Marx, for the inauguration of the workers' paper. Therefore, the day has also become a fitting holiday of the press in the Soviet Union and is marked every year. But this time of course the celebrations were on a very big scale to observe the half century of Pravda's glorious road of struggle, triumph and continuous advance.

A VETERAN WORKER

The old veterans who collected money and brought out the paper under extremely difficult conditions under the guidance of Lenin recall those days of glorious struggle with pride. One of them Boris Ivanov who was a bakery worker in 1912 and had to work 18 hours a day for his living described to me the

great enthusiasm of the working people at the very idea of bringing out their own paper, a paper which would fight for their rights and devote its columns to the workers' cause.

It was by workers' collections that the first and subsequent issues of Pravda came out. During the first six months of the existence of Pravda 504 groups of workers collectively raised finances for the paper from their meagre earnings and the fact that from its first issue Pravda came out with sixty thousand copies shows the popularity it enjoyed immediately. Some of its special issues were sold even 150 thousand copies.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS

The workers themselves acted as correspondents for their paper and during the first two years of its existence Pravda printed 17 thousand letters and articles contributed by workers.

Pravda was a constant target and many had to go to prison for working for Pravda. Hundreds of its issues were confiscated and during two years it was closed eight times and always came out with a changed name. Ivanov told me that to save the real editors from repres-

sions they used to give the name of some worker as the responsible person who was called "candidate for prison". Many such candidates served prison sentences to defend Pravda and many risked their lives to distribute it. They thought of all kinds of ingenious ways to beat the police spies and used even loaves of bread and guitars to carry the paper.

Pravda's circulation went up constantly and after the revolution it reached 200 thousand by 1940. It was over two million between 1950 and 1960, the sales rose by about a million every year and today Pravda is printed in six and a half million copies. It is printed every day of the week in 77 towns of the Soviet Union. All editions are identical with the Moscow issue and matrices are made at the Moscow Pravda plant and flown to all the printing centres.

The role of the press has increased tremendously since the 20th Congress and the press is not only an institution for the benefit of the people, it is also produced by the direct participation of the masses who come forward with suggestions, expose weaknesses and take part in countrywide debates. The slogan is Soviet Press for the people and by the people.

Pravda alone receives more than a thousand letters a day. This helps to keep a direct contact between the leadership and the people. All letters are answered and looked into—

even those which are not printed and the biggest number of staff employed is in the letters department.

The relevant Government departments are asked to reply to the complaints in readers' letters and the top leadership is constantly supplied with the summaries of the letters received.

GLITTERING ARRAY

Pravda anniversary celebrations in Moscow became an unprecedented gathering of the representatives of world's Communist and democratic press. Nearly every country was represented. World's most daring journalists who carry the truth to their people and do not flinch in the face of worst privations and suffering—they are all here.

Never before had so many of them gathered in one city and therefore the meeting which was held to mark Pravda's fiftieth birthday became an epoch-making occasion. Khrushchov presided over the meeting and Pavel Satyukov, the Chief Editor in a long speech traced the historic path of Pravda's development and the tasks that face the Soviet press.

"For us the Soviet journalists there is nothing more sacred than to serve the people to fight for carrying into life the injunctions of the Leninist Party and to struggle for Communism". Satyukov stressed the role played by

Pravda in consolidating the unity of the world Communist movement.

GENUINE SPOKESMAN

After the resolute condemnation of the Stalin cult and restoration of Leninist standards in the life of the Party the press had become a genuine mouthpiece of the people and was a passionate fighter against stagnation and inertness, Satyukov said.

Chen Chun, the Deputy Editor of the Chinese Central Organ was the first to greet the Pravda from among the fraternal delegations. Next the Chief Editor of New Age, P. C. Joshi was called upon to speak. After Joshi's reference to the India-China border dispute Khrushchov himself was the first to lead the applause and at a number of places the audience cheered Joshi's speech.

Next to speak was Etienne Fajon, Director of l'Humanite, Editor of the Polish Trybuna Ludu spoke on behalf of the European peoples democracies and Raul Valdes Vivil, Deputy Editor of the Cuban Noticias de Hoy was enthusiastically cheered.

On Sunday in the white marble Georgievsky hall of the Kremlin a grand reception was held which became a moving demonstration of the fraternal cooperation and friendship of the Communist press of the world.

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WHO IS AFFLUENT IN THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY? SURVEY REVEALS 40 PER CENT AMERICANS LIVE IN POVERTY

★ By GEORGE MORRIS

Seventy-seven million Americans, more than two fifths of the United States' population, lived in poverty or above the poverty line but short of minimum requirements, in 1960, according to a newly-published study by Leon Keyserling who was chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisers.

The 96-page booklet analyzing the 1960 income of Americans is the latest of a series put out by Keyserling as analyst for the Conference on Economic Progress, with his main theme the need of an annual economic growth of at least five per cent if America is to wipe out its immense poverty and to advance. The CEP is sponsored by a number of labour leaders, including Walter Reuther and George Meany and of some liberals in the business, farm and other fields.

No basic change has occurred in 1961, judging from the Commerce Department's figures on that year's family incomes, also made public last week. Keyserling's study, titled "Poverty and Deprivation in the United States", showed that the rate of eliminating poverty and deprivation has been declining steadily since the 1947-53 rate. It declined to an annual rate of elimination of only 1.1 per cent from the 4.8 per cent in the 1947-53 period.

The Keyserling study was made public in the face of fresh claims of "American affluence" on the basis of overall national income figures with 434 billion dollars in March—an all-time high. But the flow of profit figures for the first quarter of 1962, showing they are

running at a new record level, made it evident that the improvement is in the top income brackets. The family income figures for 1961 also bear that out.

Big Business Propaganda

The study on US poverty also runs head-on into an all-out drive begun by the Republican Party's leadership and through full-page big business propaganda as appearing from coast to coast, crying of the "profit squeeze."

The demand is for still higher profits on the claim that they are needed for investment for expansion and modernization for more effective competition with the European Common Market. The target in those ads is the President for his recent steps to reverse a price increase in steel, and "high wages."

McGraw-Hill Publishers opened the drive with a full-page "profit squeeze" ad aiming to "prove" to Americans that profits now running at a record are really the lowest in many years if compared to sales. "Business is in the blind," says McGraw-Hill ad, because of allegedly higher labour costs. "Unexplained, of course, is the reason why 77 million men, women and chil-

dren of America live as Keyserling finds "in poverty and deprivation."

The basic group in Keyserling's poverty classification are 10.5 million families with incomes below 4,000 dollars in 1960 plus four million individuals at levels below 2,000 dollars. In all 38 million persons are in this group.

In the deprivation class, Keyserling listed 10.5 million families with incomes of 4,000 to 6,000 dollars for the year plus two million individuals with incomes between 2,000 and 3,000 dollars for the year. That came to a total of 39 million persons, also a fifth of the population. The Department of Labour "modest but adequate" family budget for workers, calls for more than 6,000 dollars a year for a family of four.

Keyserling said that 3.5 million individuals with incomes under 1,000 dollars in 1961, are in the "below poverty" group.

At The Upper Level

At the upper level of the income pyramid, Keyserling found 3.5 million families with incomes above 15,000 dollars a year and 500,000 individuals with incomes of 7,500 dollars or more totalling 12.5 million persons or seven per cent of the population.

In the last group are included the multi-millionaire families too. Keyserling also found the following:

● In more than a fourth of the consumer (family and individual) units in the pover-

ty group the head was unemployed.

● Much more than half of the poverty units were headed by people who had less than eight years of schooling.

● A third of heads of the poverty units were women.

● A third of the poverty units were headed by a person 65 or more.

● More than a fifth of the poverty units were non-white.

● More than a sixth were rural farm people.

● More than two fifths of the poverty units were in the South.

The Keyserling booklet, distributed through the AF-CIO, calls for a programme in line with the aims of the trade unions. It calls for measures to reduce unemployment to three per cent of the labour force by the end of 1963 and an increase in production over last year by from 10 to 11 per cent.

The April bulletin of the Department of Public Welfare disclosed U.S. relief rolls in January were at an all-time high since the crisis of the thirties with 7,565,000. A new dent children and adults caring for them on old-age assistance (other than social security).

Of particular significance in this period of rise out of the recession that supposedly continued since March 1961 was the steady rise in persons on home relief since last July. The rise by some 150,000 persons since last July put the total in that group at 1,103,000 men, women and children.

There are many more who for any number of reasons cannot qualify for federal or local assistance or surplus food or who would rather starve than apply for aid. Many counties in the United States do not provide home relief. Large numbers of persons go to their religious groups or local private relief charity organisations.

The two other relief groups were 397,000 of permanently disabled and 103,000 blind.

Living On Doles

The health department's bulletin also disclosed that the number of persons eligible for surplus government food was at an all-time high, reaching 7,807,000 in January, with 7,005,000 of them actually receiving the aid.

But the data also indicated that of the number who collected surplus food only 2,982,000 were on one or another of the public assistance rolls. The remainder, 4,023,000 who collected the food bags, were for other persons who nevertheless were found at low enough income level to qualify for the surplus food.

Data in a number of areas, indicate that big majority of the total are Negroes, Puerto Ricans and of Mexican origin.

Thus on the face of the Health Department's figures on persons who meet the below-poverty-line assistance qualifications, nearly 12,000,000 men, women and children are accounted for. Keyserling puts the number in the below 2,000 dollars a year category at 12.5 million persons.

There are many more who for any number of reasons cannot qualify for federal or local assistance or surplus food or who would rather starve than apply for aid. Many counties in the United States do not provide home relief. Large numbers of persons go to their religious groups or local private relief charity organisations.

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A decision of very far-reaching significance was announced by the Government of the People's Republic of China on May 3.

A press release was issued on that day by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking which, according to the Hsinhua News Agency, reads as follows:

"The Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of Pakistan, after an exchange of views, affirm that the boundary between China's Sinkiang and the contiguous areas, the defence of which is under the actual control of Pakistan, has never been finally delimited and demarcated in history.

"With a view to ensuring tranquillity on the border and developing good-neighbourly relations between the two countries, the two sides have agreed to conduct negotiations so as to attain an agreed understanding of the location and alignment of this boundary and to sign on this basis an agreement of a provisional nature.

"The two sides have further agreed that after the settlement of the dispute over Kashmir between Pakistan and India, the sovereign authorities concerned shall reopen negotiations with the Chinese Government regarding the boundary of Kashmir so as to sign a formal boundary treaty to replace this provisional agreement."

The same press note was simultaneously released by the External Affairs Ministry of the Pakistan Government in Karachi.

Fateful Step

The rumours of China agreeing to Pakistani overtures for holding negotiations to reach an agreed understanding regarding this part of the border had persisted for long. Till now they had only remained rumours so far as China was concerned. Now at long last China has taken the plunge and turned those rumours into a fact.

That China hesitated for so long to take this fateful step and that even now the agreement that is proposed to be signed with Pakistan will be only provisional—neither of these considerations can take away from the fact that a decisive plunge has been taken. For the recognition from such utterly dubious quarters as the Pakistan Government of their (i.e. the Chinese) contention that "the boundary has never been formally delimited and demarcated", the Government of the Peo-

ple's Republic of China have—for the first time—categorically and unequivocally recognised the Pakistani contention that there exists a "dispute" over Kashmir between Pakistan and India.

It is no secret that the People's Republic of China is unique among all the socialist countries in adopting this attitude towards the Kashmir question.

Whatever the "actualities" that might have entered the Chinese calculation—for instance the defence of areas contiguous to China's Sinkiang being under "the actual control of Pakistan"—they

cannot take away from certain other far greater actualities:

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Pakistan, a creation and stooge of imperialism is tied by three military pacts—Cento, Seato and the U. S.-Pak pact—with U.S. and other imperialist powers.

Its territory is strewn with U.S. bases directed equally against the Soviet Union, China and India. It was from one of these that the U-2 piloted by Powers had taken off.

Apart from the legal and juridical fact that the State of Jammu & Kashmir acceded to India and irrevocably became an integral part of it, the democratic anti-imperialist, anti-feudal movement there had always been a part of the Indian national liberation movement and it was to overwhelm and drown this movement in blood and destroy it forever that Pakistan had invaded Kashmir in 1947.

The historical actuality remains that the entire democratic movement of India rallied to the defence and support of the democratic movement of Kashmir and jointly with it successfully repelled Pakistani aggression and frustrated that imperialist-inspired, imperialist-organised, imperialist-led move to overwhelm Kashmir's democratic movement.

The entire democratic movement of India has ever since stood four-square with Kashmir and its people, helping them to frustrate numerous Pak-imperialist conspi-

cles to swallow Kashmir and plunge it into the long dark night of reaction that has ruled Pakistan.

The entire imperialist camp led by the U.S. has persistently worked to keep alive the Kashmir issue as a "dispute" between India and Pakistan, repeatedly helping Pakistan to raise it in the U.N., doing their worst thus not to allow the Kashmir situation to settle down, seeking even to use it to unsettle the Indian situation as a whole.

Imperialism headed by the United States has all along sought to impose itself as a third party and as an arbitrator in the "dispute" between India and Pakistan. Pakistan, imperialist stooge

that it is, has always been a party to this. India—always with the fullest support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries—has consistently refused to walk into this imperialist trap.

Besides these realities surrounding this so-called dispute, there is the reality of the internal situation of Pakistan. The naked military dictatorship that has held sway for nearly four years now stands completely isolated from the people and is being opposed by them with all the strength that they can command.

This isolated regime seeks to attain some respite and respectability by staging all sorts of demagogic manoeuvres, adopting sometimes the pose of opposing its U.S. masters, threatening to go "neutralist" or even "Communist"—while all the time remaining firmly tied to the U.S.-headed military chariot.

In face of all these indisputable realities China agreeing to negotiate with Pakistan, giving such a plentiful supply of ammunition to it to indulge in demagoguery and deception of its people, helping it to attain some respectability in the world of newly independent anti-imperialist countries—that can hardly be described as an expression of solidarity with the fighting people of Pakistan. This apart from the patent disregard for the Indian democratic movement and the repeated declaration of its clear stand that the whole of Jammu and Ka-

shmir is an integral part of India and all that follows from it.

China's agreement to negotiate with Pakistan unfortunately widens the scope of the quarrel with India.

While that quarrel itself and its continuation were altogether unnecessary, this present widening of it is still more so.

Note Of April 30

Unfortunately, this seems to be part of the intensification of the drive to pillory India that China has launched upon since the conclusion of the recent important and prolonged session of the National People's Congress. It

India Must Take Firm Anti-Imperialist Stand

It is our conviction that the Indian people want the restoration of friendly relations with China and the peaceful settlement of the quarrel.

It is equally our conviction that the Government of India is not a stooge of imperialism or anywhere near becoming one. On the other hand the Pakistan regime has been and remains such a stooge, and nothing can change this fact.

While striving for a peaceful settlement with China, it is more than ever necessary now that India take a clear-cut anti-imperialist stand in the international field, so that Pakistan's capa-

China Shuts Her Eyes To Actualities Of Kashmir

would appear that it is part of well-considered policies adopted at the Congress after thorough consideration.

The latest Chinese Note to India dated April 30 goes to the extent of declaring: "Should the Indian Government refuse to withdraw its aggressive posts and continue to carry out provocation against the Chinese post, the Chinese frontier guards will be compelled to defend themselves. The Indian side will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

One would wish to hope that these threats are only an emphatic way of conveying the Chinese viewpoint so strongly held. Because one cannot see how if anything does happen only one side could be held wholly responsible for all the con-

city to create mischief among the Afro-Asian countries—enhanced now by China's willingness to negotiate with her—is reduced to nil.

● The Government of India must be pressed much harder to give recognition without any further delay to the Algerian Provisional Government. It is a shame that Pakistan can parade herself as the great friend of Algeria and the Arab countries, while India is still waiting for de Gaulle's permission to recognise the GPRA.

● All the equivocations about India's participation in the proposed Economic Conference of Belgrade powers to resist the European Common Market into which the Government of India is indulging must be thrown over-board. India must stop giving the impression to its

BY
ZIAUL HAQ

sequences arising therefrom."

Equally amazing are the news dispatches about India that keep on appearing very occasionally in the Hsinhua News Service. One reads in it about Nehru's statement in Parliament a day before the recent test series started by the U.S.—not that Nehru had asked U.S. to desist from testing, particularly while the Geneva Conference was on and especially when "the neutral countries' plan had been promised consideration. One reads instead that Nehru had "blamed the Soviet Union!"

Very brief summaries of other statements by the Indian Prime Minister appear under headlines such as "Nehru reiterates preparation for war with China."

Following the Service one would never know that there was a Kashmir debate in the UN Security Council and the Soviet delegate there had made a certain speech.

These certainly are very far removed from truthful reports by any standard. They can only be construed as part of an international campaign to defame India. How this helps to rebuild the common front against imperialism, one fails to see.

Belgrade partners that just as before the original conference it is dragging its feet again. This time the added suspicion that India is seeking exclusive concessions from the ECM countries, ignoring the rest of the Afro-Asian and non-aligned world is going to be even more disastrous. Vigorous opposition to ECM by India is an absolute must in the national as well as collective Afro-Asian interest.

● India must play its role in stopping USA's undeclared full-scale war against the people of South Vietnam. While eminent public figures in the United States are protesting through big advertisements in the New York Times, etc., India has not had a word to say. When one recalls that the Prime Minister publicly opposed, while in USA, Kennedy's plan to send U.S. troops to Vietnam, it is still more difficult to understand his silence today when some 4,000 U.S. combatant forces are already there, using the latest weapons.

The democratic movement and mass organisations in our country have to intensify the fight for these and similar demands to safeguard the honour of India today.

NATO RAISES TENSION

MOSCOW, May 8

66 THEY as it would, the Western propaganda machine cannot conceal from the peoples the full magnitude of the danger arising from the NATO Council session in Athens," writes N. Bragin, Pravda's Athens Correspondent, commenting on the outcome of the latest session of NATO's Ministerial Council.

Concerning the political discussions at the session he writes: "It can be said

that from beginning to end they were permeated with a spirit and ideas alien to the interests of reducing international tension, to the search for reasonable ways to narrow the gap between the Western and Eastern view points."

The correspondent notes that members of the North Atlantic Bloc "subordinated all the decisions of the session to the main aim of Pentagon brass-hats and West German militarists—to start the nuclear-missile

armament of NATO, of the West German Wehrmacht in the first place."

The sponsors of the nuclear-missile deal with Bonn in Athens realise that the decisions of NATO's spring huddle will arouse a storm of popular indignation in Europe and other countries, that the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty countries will not leave unanswered their dangerous playing with fire.

—TASS