# Jul 2 - 1959 OF TUNE WI NATIONAL SENTIMENT 2

Editorial

Sri Nehru's Press Conference last Sunday, dealing mainly with the Tibetan crisis,

came as a strange anti-climax to his sober and balanced speech in Parliament on April 2 when he almost chided those who had created a frenzied atmosphere on Tibet a day earlier.

The improper and unbalanced attack on the Communist Party was based on half quotations and newspaper summarisations, on allegations which had no basis in fact. The next day, the Prime Minister restored the balance.

But, nevertheless, it is not clear to me how this matter clear to me now this matter can be raised by way of any adjournment motion." Re-garding Kalimpong and the statement he said that it did not appear to challenge the bona rices of what he had stated but threw a hint that "what I might have said whe-ther through misinforma-tion or otherwise might not tion or otherwise. might not be correct."

one could, therefore, see how utterly lacking in reality and balance were the charges and attacks delivered again; the Farty in the course of the

parliamentary discussion.

It was, therefore, all the more surprising that Sri Nehru should have indulged in sweeping statements and charges about the Communist Party in his Press Conference only a couple of er. Was it mere days later. Was it mere anger and emotional stir-



VOL. VII, NO. 15

SUNDAY, APRIL 12, 1959

25 nP.

# R EGARDING the Communist Party statement he stated: "...the whole background of the statement is one with which I do not agree. The property less it is not agree. The property less it is not agree. Who Howl Over Tibet And Attack Our Foreign Policy

at Tibetan ments or was it the pressure of his colleagues who felt that they had been let down after their attempts to queer the pitch in Parliament?

the pitch in Parliament?

His main charge was that the Communist Party of India had uprooted itself from national sentiment. Referring to the parliamentary debate, he said, "And we saw there that marked distincts in of the people who however they differed among themselves, had that common bond of strong national tradition and sentiment, call it nationalism sentiment, call it nationalism for brief, while the Commun-

ist Party had no kinship with that sentiment." Anybody who goes through the parliamentary proceedings will see that the speeches delivered had very little to do with common national sentiment.

Acharya Kripalani who believes that Panch Shila was born in sin—he thinks that Tibet was betrayed into Chinese hands by us when we accepted that Tibet was part of China—the communal parties, the Masanis and Asoka Mehtas who hardly raise their voice of protest against the U.S. de-signs in Pakistan and who have always combined to oppose the Prime Minister's foreign policy—these are all supposed to share a common sentiment while the Communist Party, which has in general lent support to Nehru's foreign policy, which staunchly advocates Panch' Shila and warns against imperialist intrigues is supperialist intrigues is sup-posed to have uprooted itself just because it does not obdiently toe the twists and turns of the official line.

Nehru should know that using the Communist Party as a whipping boy has not helped any progressive cause anywhere. On the contrary it serves to introduce cold war policies which Sri Nehru does not want and tries to avoid.

The Tibetan issue, the official and Congress reactions to it, and the way they have been exploited by reactionary been exploited by reactionary circles in this country raise important issues before Sri Nehru. Angry words and wild charges will only queer the pitch to the advantage of those who seek to introduce cold war in India.

In Delhi, the Congress holds a joint meeting with Masani

a joint meeting with Masani. with Asoka Mehta and Kri-palani of the PSP and with the Jan Sangh in which Kri-palani says, "If we fail to re-cognise the national charac-ter of the revolt and do not unhesitatingly declare it so, because of our friendship with ing our voice in protest, peo-ple cannot give credit to our pious wishes, etc."

And ex-Congress President Dhebar, writing in the AICC Economic Review, says, "The impression, therefore, that is created on the mind of an average citizen in India is that a world Power has once again failed to behave justly and with the president model." failed to behave justly and fairly with its weaker neigh-

And Smt. Vijayalaxmi Pandit is reported to have tasked in London about foreign domi-

nation of Tibet.

Have these utterances anything in common with our acceptance of Tibet as an autonomous part of China? Sri Nehru has re-peatedly emphasised that he considers Tibet as an autonomous part of China, but if members of the ruling party themselves tend to forget it, things are likely to get confused and worse.

Besides, is it not necessary to take into consideration the social and economic system of Tibet and the clash of classes Tibet and the clash of classes there? Sri Nehru knows that Tibet is no land of prayers alone. The social system of Tibet is based on serfdom which enjoins a low standard of living for the people. Whatever may be our emotional feeling due to our cultural ties with Tibet, we will be doing a disservice to the people of Tibet if we tend to support privilege—religious or cultural —against social advance.

-against social advance.
And is it necessary in the name of the Buddha to support a system of serfdom? Is it not ridiculous to use the name of the Buddha who stood for revolutionary change, in support of economic seridom? Tibet was under the control of Lamas and landlords for hundreds of years. And it has certainly not prospered. It has remained backward.

These are matters which are being overlooked today in the emotional heat of the moment. At the same time, Sri Nehru correctly emphasised "that for correctly emphasised "that for a variety of reasons, historical, sentimental, practical and of the present day," have thought and I think that it is of great importance for India and China to be on friendly terms with each other, even though they might differ greatly in regard to their policies internally and that neiother country has no business to interfere in another country, because such interference does not produce any desirdoes not produce any desirable results from the point of view of the person, who want to interfere unless the result accrued at is just ill-will and anger, which is the essence of cold war.'

The problem of Tibet has to be viewed in this background. The Government of People's China has not denied autonomy to Tibet. It should be the sincere desire of good people on both sides that a progressive Tibet re-sumes its career as an auto-nomous part of China.

A view of the colourful procession in Calcutta on April 5 in connection with the Afro-Asian Solidarity Photo: SAMBHU BANERJEE

Long Live Afro-Asian Solidarity?

FOR REPORT OF THE ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE FOR AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY SEE PAGES 3, 8 AND 9.

\*

(April 8)

# Factional Squabbles Prove Too Strong For Serious Discussions

FROM RAMANAND AGARWAL

The three-day Convention of Presidents and Secretaries of the Mandal Congress Committees of Rajasthan, held in Alwar in the third week of March, though organised with great fanfare and attended by topmost leaders of the organisation like Pandit Nehru, Pandit Pant, Smt. Indira Gandhi, Sri U. N. Dhebar and Sri Sadiq Ali, could farming unless the social statements of the Mandal Congress Committees of Rajasthan, the category of lands to which ceiling would apply.

Another, a Harijan, was pessimistic about cooperative farming unless the social statements. not be saved from concluding in a note of despair both for Congressmen and for the public.

THE Convention had been called to devise ways and means to implement the Nagpur esolution of the Congress and the organisation the State. The conveners of the meeting had decided to make it different from the usual tamashas and had chosen for discussion a number of subjects like land reforms, increased agricultural production and cooperation, decentralisation of more the ideas of the conve Balwantrai Mehta Committee and public cooperation in deental works, the Third and strengthening the Congress organisation in the State.

#### Charges And Counter-Charges

Notes had also been prepared on these topics to form the basis of discussions and the overall impression that had been created was that for once some serious discussions would take place among Congressmen. What actually happened was something entirely different.

The Congress leaders of the State were so obsessed the factional struggles have been waging that the

phere of mutual distrust and fears, and preoccupied as they were with flinging charges and counter-charges, they gave the go-by to all serious

The conveners of the four groups into which the Convention had been divided subject-wise did submit their reports but these reports contained sult of any discussion by the delegates in the groups.

the group which discussed land reforms and related subjects expressed self-satisfaction the pace of land reforms in the State and naturally made no mention of the large-scale eviction of sub-tenants that is going on or the fact that many good provisions of the law were not being implemented or that mala fide partitions and transfers were being made to evade

#### Dissatisfaction Expressed

A few of the Congress themselves were dissatisfied with the report and one of

# ANOTHER ANDHRA COMMUNIST

Victim Of Congress 'Non-Violence

SHOT AND KILLED

YET another Communist in Andhra has falling victim to the "non-violence" of the Congress-Pedda Pitchamittee of the Communist Party in Guntur District. blank range on March 31 last.

Five local Congress-nen are said to have men are said to have gone to his house at nine in the morning that day and one of them shot him, it is said, while the others

The Communist Party

PAGE TWO

in the village has been winning the elections to the Panchayat Board, Forest Panchayat, etc. Fresh elections to the local Panchayat are now in the offing and these thought they could hope for a Congress victory only by physically exterminating the Communist leaders.

The names of five Congressmen, Narasimham, Acchireddi, Anjayya, Kotayya and Gopayya are being mentioned in this have surrendered to the police while the others are said to be absconding.

# RICE SANCTIONED FOR CONGRESS CONVENTION GOES INTO BLACKMARKET

THE Convention of Rajasthan Congress leaders was convened to revitalise the Congress organisation but the way some Congress leaders used this very same farming unless the social status of the Harijans was im-proved and they were raised Convention to fill their pocto the level of others by makblackmarketing operations ing them owners of land. He opposed the proposal to vest has perhaps exposed all their high-sounding talk

> Here is the story. Arrange-ments had been made at Al-war to feed the delegates to the Convention and the rice requirement was estimated at 50 maunds. But the permit was given for 550 maunds of Basumati rice to imported from U.P. by

more than anything else.

a firm and the permit was handed over to it. And the terms of the bargain? The firm would supply 50 maunds of rice to the Convention free and in return, it would be allowed to sell the remaining 500 maunds free of control.

The firm bought the rice in Agra at Rs. 30 per maund Congress leader charged cer-tain Congressmen with heinous and was selling it in Almar

members so as to evade ceil-

ings and keep their farms in-

Disappointed

public as well.

sorts of pressure had been

hear one work from the leaders

about reconstruction of agriculture on a cooperative basis, the starting of service cooperatives and so on but scrupulously avoided the question of ceiling on land-holdings and distribution of surplus lands or of the facilities which the Government would make analysis to the would make available to the

If all these happenings inside the Convention demoral-ised those Congressmen who had hoped that the Congress They did not say anything about the acute local problem of evacuee lands which are in the occupation of refugee peawould come out of it with a new lock, what the State Consants from West Pakistan and local tenants who had submit-ted a memorandum demanding gress leaders were doing outside demoralised the general permanent rights over such lands without making any pay-The local Congress leaders ment for it.

> to say about the industrialisa-tion of Rajasthan or about exploiting the rich copper deposits in Alwar District, though

Disappointment was

So ended the much-trumpe spiring the Congress ranks not

But that is not the end of

10,000 on its share of 500

the story. The firm got the permit amended for transport by road instead of by gons were not readily available.

The charge that is being openly made in Alwar is that the firm transported rice eight times on the basis of one permit, i.e., over fit of about Rs. 80,000. Figures are being mentioned of how much was naid to subom making it possible to use the same permit eight times.

It is also being said that even the 50 maunds were not used up by the Convennds from it were sold at Rs. 48 per maund in the

Congress workers who have come to know of the story are very angry at the ers and are said to have

with their kith and kin as

to find out the cause of these factional squabbles, nor did it suggest any remedies. Everybody knew that in the absence of this, the high-sounding pro-gramme put before the Convention was not meant to be seriously taken or implemented. People

surplus lands in the pancha-

yats since they were domi-nated by the landlords. But

the report was not put to vote

The report of the group on

organisational matters created

perhaps the biggest furore. The

picture of the Congress orga-

nisation that emerged from the

discussions did no credit to the

leaders of the party in the

State. The delegates belonging

to the Vyas group charged the Sukhadia group with nepotism, corruption, malpractices in or-

ganisational elections, etc. One

crimes including abduction.

rape, illicit distilling, and so on.

The report made no attempt

Congress leader charged

and no decisions

No Remedies

Suggested

When it came to the Nagpur resolutions, sharp differences could again be seen among the Congressmen present. The landlord section was werried over the proposal for ceilings while the traders and moneylenders were concerned with the question of State trading in foodgrains and cooperatives.

#### Tactics Of Obstruction

But these elements seem to have changed their tactics.

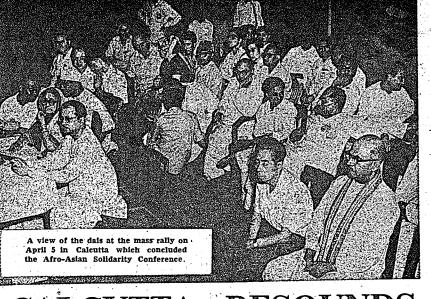
They did not go in for frontal to get their contributions. And opposition this time. Theirs was this was in addition to the enprocedural difficulties and other obstructions so that the resolutions may not be implemented at all.

in their thousands went to the public meeting, they did not One of the Ministers admitted that the Communist Party's criticism was correct that it was not possible to inspire the landless with the slogan of cooperatives unless land was distributed to them. A their conditions. senior Congressman said that the landlords in the Congress were already talking of or-

had collected about a lakh-and-a-quarter of rupees in the name of Pandit Nehru and all Nor did they have anything this was in addition to the en-ormous sum that the State had to spend to make arrangements ed by the Municipal Board to to spend to make arrangements for the leaders of the Union Pandit Nehru.

For all this waste, when they the their thousands went to the bublic meeting, they did not Nehru evoke any applause from them and that was about their own demands, as to lashed out against the princes what would be done to improve and moneylenders.

The theme of all the speeches was almost the same-. Congress leaders-neither inelucidation of the Nagpur resolutions. They talked



# CALCUTTA RESOUNDS WITH AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY SLOGANS

A A FROM J.VA.V BIKASH MOITRA A A A

CALCUTTA resounded with slogans as a mile-long procession paraded the streets of the city for two hours on the afternoon of April 5, the concluding day of the All-India Conference for Afro-Asian Solidarity.

With numberless festoons posiers and multi-coloured with foreign guests, hundreds of delegates, the Trade Union Congress, Kisan Sabha, Juba Sangha, Students' Federation, National Federation of Women (West Bengal Branch), leaders and workers of different political parties, scores of and other organisations participating in it, the 5000strong procession was a very colourful and imposing one.

It terminated at the Maidan where a huge rally of over 50,000 people was held under the presidentship of Smt. Rameshwari Nehru.

When the foreign guests were being introduced to the audience, the Chinese and the Soviet representatives received ovation—"Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" and "Hindi-

Messages were received, among others, from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and the Prime Ministers of the Soviet Union,

China and Iraq.
Prime Minister Khrushchov's message said that the Calcutta Conference was a new expression of the determination of the Indian people to preserve the historic ideas of Bandung which symbolised the Afro-Asian people's struggle against imperialism, colonial exploitation and war danger. The Conference was a new signific-ant event in the consolidation of their solidarity in the struggle for political and economic independence.

In his message Prime Minis-

ter Chou En-lai said that in order to preserve the Panch Shila and the Bandung Principles, in order to win successagainst colonialism in Asia

CALCUTTA, April 6 and Africa and to foil the aggressive designs of the imperialists, the people of China would continue to fight unitedly with the people of India.

Dr. Anup Singh reported on

the decisions of the Conference, laying particular emphasis on the resolutions on Imperialism and Colonialism, Military Pacts Recent Happenings in Ti and Afro-Asian Solidarity.

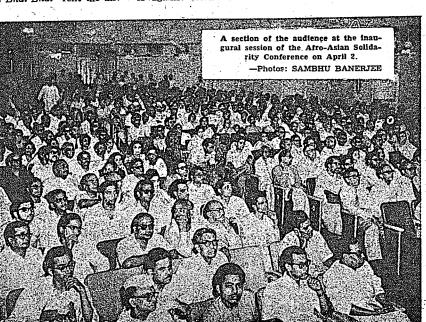
The representatives of Bulgaria, Ceylon, China, the World Soviet Union and Japan greet-

Hiren Mukherjee, M.P. (Communist), Sibnath Banerjee (PSP), Amar Basu, MLA (Marxist Forward Bloc) and Vinekananda Mukherièe, Edigathering. The cultural programme

the end of the meeting was in-augurated by Pandit \*Onkarnath Thakur. Leading artistes of West Bengal participated in

(SEE CENTRE PAGES)

NEW AGE



# PUNJAB GOVT. GOES BACK ON PLEDGES

Negotiate Settlement To Avoid Serious Trouble

-SAYS A. K. GOPALAN

Warning the Punjab Government of the consequences of its policy of going back on its public assurances, A. K. Gopalan, President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, has again appealed to the State Government to discuss with the Kisan Sabha a settlement of the betterment levy question. The Kisan Sabha President's

I T is now more than two weeks since under my advice, the Punjab Kisan Sabna withdrew the anti-betterment levy movement, to create a helpful and cordial atmosphere for negotiations and settlement.

I took the risk of advising withdrawal of the movement hecause responsible spokesmen from the official side made public statements that the Government was willing to concede the demands from the peasants, provided the mass movement was withdrawn. No less a person than Sri N. V. Gadgil, the Governor of Punjab, stated publicly that if the movement was withdrawn, the entire issue could be settled

#### Governor's Assurance

I was personally assured by the Governor that efforts at settlement would follow once we withdrew the mass movement. Similar statements were made and assurances were given by others on the floor of the Legislative Assembly of Punjab

Thinking that the Punjab Government would observe normal rules of public conduct and would honour its assurances I took the initiative in calling off the mass movement, which had already seen more than fifteen thousand court arrest and jail. My only desire was to remove the last impediment in the way of a settlement in our border State. I thought the Government was standing on prestige and I was prepared to make this concession to it.

Little did I know that the Government of Punjab had no intentions of honouring its assurances. It is more than two weeks since the struggle was called off and the Government has done nothing so far to settle the dispute. It has not even shown the courtesy to call the Kisan Sabha representatives for discussions.

On the other hand, under the mistaken notion, that the movement has been disorganised the Government is resorting to forcible col-lection of betterment levy, and has started arresting a large number of people in know that the police have been busy framing charges against Kisan Sabha hated sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and that false complaints are being made against Kisan Sabha organisers.

In spite of assurances to elease all satyagrahis and arrested persons the Government has kept a large number of them in jail.

#### Wrong Calculations

It seems that the Govern ment expected the movement to collapse after the with-drawal. They thought this would enable the Congress to approach the village folk in garb of the fairy ther bringing a few concessions. Since the masses could not be corrupted like this Government and the Congress have decided to go back on the assurances and pledges.

In my public life extending over three decades. I have never seen such shameless vio-lation of pledges. It amounts to downright cheating. But if the Punjab Government thinks that it can thus dupe the people, it is mistaken. I supeal to it even now to open talks with the Kisan Sabha, to release all satyagrahis and withdraw all cases return the attached proper-ties and refund the fines; postpone collections of betternient levy till a final settle-

#### It Is A Crime

To drive the kisan to desperation at a time when he has to be enthused to procrime against planned ecodevelopment and against the nation. That the Punjab Government is guilty of it shows how little planconscious it is. I appeal to the Punjab Government again to give up petty conparty advantage and behave as a Government solicitous of defending popular interests. If it thinks that this way it can cow down the brave peasantry of Punjab, I can only warn it of serious trouble ahead, in every season in the coming years.

To the kisans of Punjab I say: the Government is going back on its assurances. Once Government to observe accepted codes of public conduct.

PAGE THREE

### INDIA'S TRUE VOICE

over Tibet, if the Indian Press is taken as a good reflection of Indian national sentiment and popular opinion. Fortunately this is not the case. It is worth while noting that the same Press which is playing up Tibet has also virtually blacked out the news of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference held at Calcutta.

Calcutta is known for the chronic tension between the Congress as the ruling party and the Communists as the main and powerful Opposition. This Conference, however, united Congressmen, Communists, other Left and nonparty patriotic circles on the issue of anti-colonialism and Afro-Asian solidarity. The presence on the dais of The presence on the dats of Sri Bijoy Singh Nahar, top Bengal Congress leader and former Provincial Congress Committee Secretary, and Comrade Jyoti Basu, the Opposition leader, was a striking demonstration of the broad national unity achieved by the Conference

The issue of Tibet inevitably came up during the Conference. Rajani Mukherjee of the PSP moved amendments to the official resolutions seeking to condemn China on the Tibet issue and soften criticism of the United States on the U.S.-Pak Pact. These amendments were rejected by overwhelming majority. His Tibet amendment got only four votes in a house of 600 and even the mover did not finally register his vote against the main resolution. He ulti-mately walked out but other PSP leaders continued to attend the session—for example, Sibnath Banerjee, HMS lead-er and others. We publish on another page the full text of

ution and the report. Indian national sentiment was best reflected by Smt. Rameshwari Nehru who presided over the Conference and "We have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. But I am sure I am expressing the views of all of us here when I say that we hope that very soon all obstacles will be removed all obstacles will be removed in the way of the working of the 1951 agreement and the Tibetan autonomous region will march forward to progress hand in hand with the other parts of the Chinese Repub-

"I would like, however, to repeat that all this concern the Indian people arises mour love and friendship for the People's Republic of Caina. We know full well that the friendship and solidarity of India and China are the cornerstone of Afro-Asian solidarity and a powerful fac-tor for world peace. We are determined to preserve India-China friendship and to strengthen it more and more."

India's true voice spoke through this Conference and it needs to be heard far and wide, especially because Indian reaction is organising its propaganda drive in a planned manner and is confusing public opinion couraging our enemies ab-road and causing concern to

#### THE SEATO SESSION

EAGE FOUR

INDIA needs to pay real with Fer attention to the threat to Minister.

WHAT a dust and din its own security as also of the other Asian nations that comes from the current session of the Council of SEATO, the military and political bloc of the colonialist Powers with their Asian puppets, being held in Wellington, New Zealand, from April 8.

> There is no dispute in Indian patriotic circles about the menace which the SEATO embodies. The new point note is how this menace growing. A specific purpose of this session is to unify the this session is to unify the three aggressive blocs, NATO, the Baghdad Pact and SEATO. SEATO General Secretary Pote world fixing it up. The Tass has 'rightly said, "Formerly the SEATO bloc was subordi nated to NATO in point of fact. Now they are trying to give organisational shape to this subordination."

The U.S. Admiral, H. D. Felt,

spoke with vehemence of "the threat of Communism" and pleaded for strengthening the "military strength" of the SEATO countries. The largest naval exercises ever held by SEATO will take place in the Far East from April 10 to 29. Thirty naval vessels from the U.S., Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand, including three aircraft carriers, will take part. The Hsinhua re-ports that a new aggressive force — U.S. amphibious "task force." consisting of landing ships-would be deployed in the Western Pacific

We wrote last week of a new projected U.S. Fleet in the Indian Ocean. The British R.A.F. Commanderin-Chief in the Far East disclosed at a Press Confer. ence in Wellington on March 31 the possibility of setting up an air-force missile base in Singapore.

This SEATO session will also discuss new plans for com-bating the so-called "subver-sive activities" i.e. plot new conspiracies to subvert and subordinate all those Asian countries which have firmly taken the road of independent national development.

The SEATO aid to the Indonesian rebels has not vet stopped. They have, however, succeeded in Laos. They also attempted to repeat what the Tass calls "the Indonesian variant" in Cambodia but failed. They want to make the whole of South Vietnam a SEATO base.

U. S. delegate Douglas Dillon has stated that "Tibet would undoubtedly be one of the topics discussed. It could restore people in their opinions as to what Communist China

The true interests of Indian security demand that instead of ruining our good relations with friendly China, we should concentrate against the real danger from SEATO and its manoeuvres and conspiracies.

#### WELCOME, ALGERIAN BROTHER

ON September 19, 1958, a Provisional Government of Free Algeria was proclaimed with Ferhat Abbas as Prime

The brutality of the French occupation forces can be imagined from the fact that for every ten Algerians, male and female, old and young, there about one French soldier The unconquerable patriotic upsurge of the 9,000,000 Algerians is revealed by the fact that they have thrown up a national liberation army 200,-000 strong. The tenacity of these freedom fighters is de-monstrated by the fact that the well-equipped French army with its modern arms is unable to dislodge them.

The Algerian Prime Minister has come to our country to seek Inidan recognition of the Provisional Government and Indian support at the U.N.

The Algerian war is costing the Algerians a hundred lives a day and the French spend three million dollars daily.

The Indian Government has expressed itself in favour of Algerian independence but mere moral sympathy is not

The Indian Government is not joining with the other anti-colonialist Afro-Asian Powers in giving unqualified support to Algeria. Besides the Socialist States led by the Communists, the Arab States and Indonesia have already recognised Mr. Abbas's Government. Is it not high time that our counnot high time that our country immediately recognised the Algerian Government and gave it full-throated support in the U.N.?

The Algerians are our Arab brothers fighting an anti-colonialist war of liberation, a part of the Afro-Asian fraternity. The same elements who seek to divert us over doing our plain duty by the

#### FIGHTING ON

THE Communist M.P.s act as the people's tribune inside Parliament and outside, the Communist cadres fight shoulder to shoulder with the people to redress their grievances—products of Congress misrule.

The big mass movement against new taxes and for immediate land reforms is growing all over Bihar. It began with the mass demonstration in Patna on March 18 and is taking the form of general strikes and demons-trations in several districts and sub-divisional towns against professional tax, multi-point sales tax and the proposed education cess.

The Communist Party and the State Kisan Sabha have called for a Statewide general strike on April 15 if their demands are not fulfilled by that time.

Meanwhile the State Govcriment has decided to exempt books and periodicals from the sales-tax. Professional tax and multi-point sales tax have not been enforced on April 1 as announced earlier by the

Disturbing reports are coming from Punjab that the Kairon Government is not big scale. keeping its promise of concessions to the peasantry before the movement was withdrawn. On the other hand, it is indulging in provocative tactics such as arresting Communists on trumped Gopalan's statement on the subject is being published in this issue. We hope that good sense will prevail soon enough and Puniah will be saved from

#### COALITION WITH GANATANTRA PARISHAD

THE Chief Minister of Orissa, Dr. Mahatab, has come to the capital to consult members of the High Command about the possibility of a coalition with the Ganatantra Parishad He has given a brutally frank interview to the Statesman on April 8

According to Dr. Mahatab. the Ganatantra Parishad is very willing and the Congress High Command should have no difficulty to agreeing with

His analysis is very simple. The present party position in the Orissa Assembly had continued despite two general elections, and, therefore, he did not visualise any basic change in the next ten years.

He admits that the Ganatantra Parishad is a party of the rulers of former Orissa States and argues that "the strong feudal loyalties made it impossible for any other poli-tical party to win a foothold in these areas."

The general election was, therefore, no alternative and the only way to ensure "political stability" was to "absorb the ex-rulers into the Congress fold as had been done in Madhya Pradesh." Dr. Mahatab expects easy passage for his proposal with the High Command "since the Ganatantra Parishad had already policy embodied in the Nagpur

If the feudals accept the Nagpur resolutions with their mouths, they are welhas his way. But what will happen to the Nagpur re-solutions in practice is for Congressmen to think about.

The Nagpur resolutions as the Mahatabs within the Congress understand it, in the context of the political-economic crisis which past Congress policies have produced, lead not nearer to the neasantry with new and con policies but towards alliance with the feudals!

#### KERALA DAY

PRIL 5 was the second anniversary of the Com-munist-led Ministry in Kerala of jubilation throughout the Government. The mass demonstrations are having their impact on the Bihar places dawn to dusk celebra-Government and compelling it to do some re-thinking.

nations were organised on a

The Opposition gave a call to observe the day as "Andhra Rice-Deal Corruption Day The Congress and the PSI joined hands on this day as well but their mobilisation was far behind the popular demonstrations of the day.

PSP leader Pattom Thanu

Pillai charged the State Governor Dr. Ramakrishna Rao, with dereliction of duty because he did not persuade the Ministry to resign or otherwise dismiss it. He went on to declare that it was not a Government that ruled Kerala but that it was gang of eleven robbers, including a woman. A woman is always found in all gangs of robbers, he added. esition leaders are so desperate as to forget all decorum and decency.

Quilon Ditsrict Congres Committee President C. M. Stephen declared that the Governor had an obligation to dismiss the Ministry and that if the Governor or the Centre did not do that there cept "an open war" against this Ministry.

The PSP and Congress leaders of Kerala refuse to respect and are out to violate demo-cracy in Kerala as we all understand it.

The Congress leader of the Opposition, P. T. Chacko, tried to hit an over-boundary. "The Central Government has certain responsibilities towards Kerala, After having achieved freedom, from one foreign Power, we must now throw out the party which is trying to bring in another foreign Power. We can do that and we have to be ready even for a struggle for that purpose." Here is a top Congress leader who slanders the vast majority of the people of Kerala by calling their elected Government an agent of a foreign

On this day Government officers were openly incited to work against the present Government Thanu Pillai is re-Alleppey meeting that there was no proper Government in the State and, therefore, officers need not obey this Government.

Congress MLA T. O. Bawa said at Trichur that a time would come when the present Government would go and the officers would be made to answer for their deeds then if they did not "act impartially."

The Kerala Government has despite such slanderous provocations and illegal in-citement of officials not proceeded against these dirty politicians. It is the duty of the Indian Press outside Kerala to ask the central PSP and Congress leaderships what will happen to Indian democracy with such manners, methods and slogans raised by their party-men in Kerala?

—P. C. JOSHI

FROM V. HANUMANTHA RAO

HYDERABAD, April 4

It was a very hasty retreat that the Government of Andhra Pradesh beat after what people thought was a brave action against the Nizam Trust. The Government is now reported to have advised the Endowment Department and the Advocate-General not to further pursue matters regarding the Nizam's Charitable Trust.

the Trustees, perhaps with the hope that the Trustees would not press their writ petition the rocceedings against the Trust, pending the disposal of before the High Court. The Government's present action amounts to saying: We have surrendered, do not press for

any action against us.

This action of the Andhra Government is vet another example of the Congress Government's surrender to the pressure of the vested inte-

#### Yet Another Surrender

After the Trust documents and papers had been sealed, the Trustees went to the High Court with a writ petition ques-

WHAT is more shameful is tioning the validity of the law that a copy of this letter is under which action had been understood to have been sent to taken by the Government and

But, even before the High Court could give a decision in the matter, the Government in the Endowment De-partment, which undoubtedly had taken one of the holdest steps, unduly, thought-lessly and foolishly hastened to remove the seal from the trust properties and docu-

The High Court later rejected the appeal for stay since the seals had already been remov-ed and since the Government had assured that in case of any further action, a minimum three days' notice would

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## NEW AGE

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This decision means that the Government also has powers to the rich Hence, it is meaning-High Court has not as yet given take over the whole Trust in less to argue that there is no-

ALMIGHTY TRUSTEES

Centre Must Now Investigate

Into Nizam Trust Affairs

#### **Abdication Of** Responsibility

ANDHRA GOVT.

HASTY RETREAT

its judgment on the action of the Endowment Department

against the Trust. Hence it car

on the Trustees to register their

trust, to show accounts, to stop

action against the Trust.

and drop further action?

to a contrary conclusion

deciding authorities to resile

the highest authorities in the

against the Nizam would lead

to international complications

he kept in view in judging this

FIRST, the action taken by

was not against the Nizam but

against the Trustees who are

charged with mismanaging the

Trust funds. The Nizam, for reasons which need not be sta-

ted here, has created a big trust

Opposition in the Andhra Legi-slative Council, observed that

the Party was not against this

was against was its being mis-

SECONDLY, it is a matter of

commonsense that once a chari-table. Trust has been created

by a person, the powers and rights of the creator of the

Trust cease and the Govern-

NEW AGE

Endowments Department

ther action?

said that the notice served

disbursements from the Trust, etc., still holds good. Such being the case, for the To those who have started administration to say that the trust matters are exclusively matters between the creator of the Trust and the trustees is sliding down the path of sur-render, nothing seems to be unreasonable and shameful. This is what the Government nothing but abdication of its responsibility and is tantaof Andhra has again shown by shamelessly staying all further mount to non-implementation of existing laws. How is it that the Govern

ment got cold feet so suddenly? THIRDLY, in this particular case, according to the Trust Deed executed by the Nizam, it was meant "specifically" and "particularly" for "the benefit What prompted the Government to raise the white flag of the people in the State of Hyderabad."

The objects of the Trust

read—
"For the relief of the poor, particularly in the State of It is now known that the original step of sealing the Trust documents and office was undertaken by the Department only after full consultations Hyderabad including the establishment, maintenance and support of institutions or funds for the relief of any form of with legal experts and political chiefs and after getting the go-ahead advice from them. What

poverty.

"For the maintenance and upkeep of religious institutions had made these very legal exand otherwise for the advanceperts and political chiefs come ment of religion, particularly in the State of Hyderabad—to hae remove the seals and drop furthe intent that the benefit of the present clause shall not be restricted to any particular re-It is strongly believed here

that somebody high-up in the administration, under the influence of strong pressure, grossly misrepresented facts to suit the interests of the Trustees and thus swayed the deciding supporting to resile ligion.
"For the advancement of education and learning, parti cularly among the inhabitants in the State of Hyderabad including establishment, maintenance and support of colleges, chools or other educational in-It is also believed here that stitutions, professorships, schocountry have been made to believe that this action larships and prizes, particularly for the benefit of inhabitants the State of Hyderabad.

"For giving medical aid and

relief particularly to the inhabitants of the State of Hyderamaintenance and support of institutions or funds for medi-cal aid and relief.

'For the advancement of any other object of general public utility, particularly in the

#### Violation Of with Rs. 5.11 crores for 'chari-table' purposes. Maddoom Mo-hiuddin, Communist Leader of Objects

The fact that this Trust has given amounts to various institutions though recognised, in Trust being created: what it Calcutta and elsewhere is one clear violation of the objects

Moreover, it does not need any extraordinary intelligence or an ICS or IAS training to know that the very words 'charitable trust' connote that the Trust's money is intended to be given as charity and that would be the duty of the Government and its Endowment only when there is poverty. authorities to see that the Trust Trusts have not been created anywhere for giving charity to

take over the whole Trust in less to argue that there is no-case of continued mismanage-thing wrong if rich people get amounts from this Trust.

BEATS

BEFORE

These facts alone—the fact that as against the express pro-visions in the Trust deed that Trust amounts should be spent specifically and particularly for the benefit of the people of Hyderabad State, lakhs of rupees have been spent all over India and, secondly, the fact that some of the rich and very rich people have also drawing amounts from Trust-prove that there is a prima facie case of mismanage ment of the Trust funds.

Will Pandit Nehru, who seems to have got disturbed with the news of the action against the Trust, kindly get his personal staff to re-exathese facts? The Trust deed, the Hyderabad Act, the Part B States (Laws) and especially the list of institutions and individuals to whom the Trust has gifted aman money-these are all the documents that need to be looked into afresh, but by persons who are not susceptible to influences of "mighty" Trustees:

The whole story has yet to come out. A fresh enquiry can

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APRIL 12, 1959

# AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT FOR TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

# Labour Court's Jurisdiction To Order Reinstatement Of Dismissed Workers Upheld

filed a writ in the High Court

ployer was entitled to termi-nate the services of any of his

employees by giving him cus-tomary notice or wages in lieu of notice and that the mana-

gement of the Tamil Nadu

was entitled to terminate the

services of any particular employee and replace another

and that the Labour Court

had no jurisdiction to order reinstatement of these three

na Iyer that since item 3 in

Schedule II of the Industrial Disputes Act did not specifi-

cally refer to reinstatement of

workmen wrongfully discharged or whose services had been wrongfully terminated,

the Labour Court had no

jurisdiction to include in its

The trend of the judgments of the Madras High tement of these three work- the assumption that the ser-Court more and more restricting the jurisdiction of Industrial Tribunals or Labour Courts to grant relief to dismissed workers was sharply arrested by the judgment delivered by Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ganapatia Pillai on March 24 when they delivered a judgment allowing an appeal filed by the Madras Union of Journalists against decision of Justice Balakrishna Iyer of the Madras High Court quashing the order of reinstatement passed by the Labour Court.

R EADERS of New Age are Court of March 24 reverses one of these decisions. year a number of judgments have been delivered by the Madras High Court, in effect restricting the power of the Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal to order reinstate-ment in cases where emplovers had terminated the services of any employee, giving the customary notice or wages in lieu of notice, exercising their powers under the Standing Orders under the Indus-trial Employment Standing Orders Act.

# Position

As a result of this, quite a number of employers whenever they wanted to get rid of the services of nnwanted worker, have had to only terminate the services of that workman, giving one month's notice and without making any formal charge against the

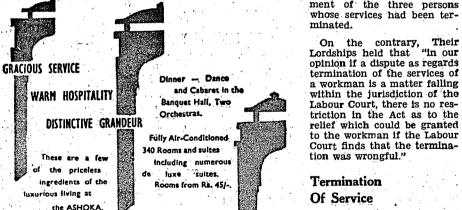
The judgment of the High

and Justice Balakrishna Iyer who heard the writ, among other grounds quashed the order of the Labour Court since he held that the em-

The Labour Court had originally directed the reinstatement of three proof readers working in the Tamil paper, Tamil Nadu, of Madurai owned by Karumuthu Theagaraja. Chettiar one of the biggest textile magnates of the South.

At the time when the Wage Board for working journalists had published its recommendations, the management of the Tamil Nadu transferred one of these three proof readers to another of its concerns ed by giving them one mon-th's notice or they had been two others. The allegation of the workers was that their services had been terminated because the management was not willing to pay the higher The learned Judges rejected the contention that found favour with Justice Balakrishwages recommended by the

The matter was taken to the Labour Court, Madurai, by the Madras Union of Journalists ing with the contention of the workers, directed the reinsta-



1

# Of Service

The learned Judges next dealt with the question whe-ther an employer was entitled to terminate the services of any employee by giving the customary notice or wages in of the common law right which was involved in the relationship of the employer and the employee. They said that Mr. Justice Balakrishna Tver held that there was nothing in the Industrial Disputes Act or in the Working Journalists Act which took away the power of an emplo-yer to terminate the services of an employee by giving him

Commenting that Justice

vices of two of the proof readers were terminated because the management wanted to replace them by others who would in their judgment, be more suitable for the work. the learned Judges held that this view was unjustified since "it was now well established that the regulation of the re-lation between the industrial management and their emplovees or workmen fell outside the realm of contract The Federal Court, the Supreme Court and this Court had always approached questions relating to disputes between employers and the employees

under the Industrial Disputes

Act not from the standpoint of contractual rights and obli-

The Divisional Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Ganapatia Pillai J., gation but from the standpoint based on policy to be followed to secure harmonious relations between the emplohowever, reversed this view of Justice Balakrishna Iyer, vers and the workers.' holding that the Labour Court had full jurisdiction to order the reinstatement of workers whether their Justified Decision services had been terminat-

Hence, "In our view it is open to the Labour Court to find whether the termination of the services of a par-ticular workman was bona fide or mala fide, that is to say, actuated by any motive which cannot be justified. The Labour Court has found in this case that the action of the management in ter-minating the services of Ponnuswami and Subramaniam and in transferring Ramiah to Visalakshi Achagam within a few days of the Wage Board's decision, was with the intention of depriving them of the bene-fit of the Wage Board's de-

"On this finding the Labour Court was quite justified in acting within its jurisdiction and directing the reinstatement of the three workers.

It is too late in the day to contend that reinstatement is not one of the relief which can be granted on an adjudication of an industrial dispute which relates to wrongful dismissal or discharge or termination of the services of a worker."

The judgment then deals with another important con-

Their Lordships after stating that it was contended that if notice in accordance with the Standing Orders framed under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act was given by an employer no termination of employment could be questioned, gave their ruling that while termi-nation of employment without proper notice would be ipso facto had it did not follow that a termination of employ-ment even after the prescribed notice, could not be impugned on the ground that such ter-mination, though ostensibly Balakrishna Iyer proceeded on conforming to the Standing

Correspondent

Orders, was actuated by im-

Their Lordships, therefore, stated that they were unable to hold that the power of a Labour Court or Industrial Tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act was in any way affected by the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act. 1946. or Standing Orders maintained in accordance with the Act.

Their Lordships saw nothing in the definition of the func-tions of a proof reader by the Wage Board so revolutionary in character that it required terminating the services of employees who had been performing their duties as proof readers efficiently. This justi-fication of their action by the management could not prevail in view of the finding of the reason for the termination of the services of the afcresaid three persons was to prevent their getting the benefit of enhanced wages prescribed by

This judgment from which we have quoted substantial extracts above, comes at the time when the agitation among the workers for reversing the trend of the decisions of the High Court or achieving an amendment of the law reaches its height.
As a result of the series of judgments of the Bigh Court referred to in the article published in NEW AGE dated March 1, 1959, a number of hard-won rights of the workers over the last de-cade have been taken away. It is against this trend that the Tamilnad Trade Union Congress at its recent Conference decided to launch an all-State campaign.

The judgment of the Divisional Bench of Madras State has been welcomed by the entire working class as representing a proper and correct view of the underlying rea-sons for the passage of the Industrial Disputes Act. Its authoritative prono that the powers of the Industrial Tribunal or Labour Court to reinstate workers are very wide will be of great sistance to the working class in their struggle for security



Editor: P. C. Joshi

Printed by D. P. Sinha at th Printed by D. P. Sinha at the NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS, 5, Jhandewallan Estate, M. M. Road New Delhit, and published by him from 7/4, Asaf All Road, Delhi.

Phone: 25794 Telegraphic Address: MARXBADI

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MARCH 12, 1959

A sense of satisfaction at the efforts of the Select Committee on the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill to recast and improve upon the original Bill so as to make it more acceptable to the mass of peasantry and small landholders resisting the powerful influence of big landlords in the State marked the initial reaction among progressive sections of political opinion to the Report of the Committee now before the Legislature. There was optimism all around that this very important legislation will soon become law.

THE Madras Congress the actual value of the

the Ministers concerned, landlords to get maximum but even the Congress High rent and also to get Command seems to believe tenants evicted from the

the claim.

The administration of State Seed Farms in Madras State, however, provides some interesting facts on the whole the scheme of

Ministry, headed by Sri land.
Kamaraj Nadar, is acclaimed as a great model for efficiency and integrity in State

administration. Not only the Ministers concerned,

of Rs. 87 lakhs was made for establishing 360 State Seed Farms before the end of 1958-59.

COLOSSAL

WASTE

Under the able adminis-

tration of the Minister for Agriculture, Sri M. Baktha-vatsalam, the scheme star-

ted functioning and has been in operation for nearly three years. The Estimates Committee of the Madras

man is an ardent Congress

man, examined the work-ing of the State Seed Farms

ng of the State Security and has submitted its re-

ssal nature of the waste in

the name of State Seed

farms in three years only 172 farms were established of which 42 farms have

been closed down. Of the

remaining 130 farms, 30 have been acquired by the Government, and 100 have

been taken on lease from

ed that a total loss of Rs.

124,600 has been incurred

in running the farms taken

farms acquired by the Gov-

ernment the compensation

Out of a target of 360

port and it reveals the co

whose Chair-

Legislature

HE Report of the Select Committee on the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill was presented to the State Assembly in the last week of March. It is the product of a year's hard labour since the Bill was referred to the Com April 2, 1958, and sharp differences raged both in the Committee and outside.

#### Fundamentals Unchanged

Observers have, however, noticed that the report of the Committee even though not unanimous has not stra-yed from the fundamentals d from the fundamentals
One of the main recommental Comrade Pillai has suggest-the original Bill nor dations made by the Communded that instead of an official

in any great measure. There was a volume of evidence before the Committee tendered by landlord and peasant organisations and individuals. It is learnt that the Committee had received about three thousand memoranda from interested parties. The Committee held sixty sittings in all and also examined 249

bers of the Committee, fourteen have written dissenting minutes. Among them are all the Opposition members and one member of the Commun-

ist Party.
One of the main recommen-

In short the report re-

veals that the scheme of State Seed Farms has been

a boon to many influential

State Seed Farms in Madras State has resulted in the

State has resulted in the waste of public funds. It

has been used as subsidy to the political friends of the ruling party. This is what the Estima-

tes Committee finds: "The

shortfall in production and the unsatisfactory financial

position of most of the State Seed Farms are

mainly due to (1) defective selection of sites, (2) fixa-

tion of excessive lease amo-

unts, and (3) acquisition of

31, para 69)

in fixing rents.

para 78-B)

farms."

The words are mild but

FAVOURITISM -

AND NEPOTISM

There is evidence to show

that there has been a lot of

favouritism and nepotism in the selection of sites and

The Estimates Committee

has recorded eleven cases

where water was not avail-

able for raising any single crop in full. After listing these eleven cases, the Committee remarks, "These

are only a few of the many

With regard to fixing rent for the farms taken on lease, the rate fixed was

found to be very excessive.

The Fair Rent Act is in

altered its tone and fabric

ist member, P. R. Madhavan Pillai, in his dissenting note is the constitution of Nyaya Panchayats in place of th Land Tribunals envisaged by the Bill. The Bill provides that the Government may, by notification in the Gazette, cons titute for any area specified therein a Land Tribunal con-sisting of a sole member who witnesses. | Of the twenty-seven memshall be an official not below the rank of a Revenue Divi-sional Officer or a Munsiff for determining fair rent, pur-

IN THE NAME OF STATE SEED FARMS

LANDLORDS GIVEN MORE RENT,

HELPED TO EVICT TENANTS

rent and also to get they would get rent only on tenants evicted from the land. It has also helped the yield, which would be

force, according to which the rent should be fixed on the basis of 60 per cent for

the tenant and 40 per cent for the landlord. If the landowners had leased the

land to cultivating tenants

much less than the prevailing rates.
Invariably the lands have been taken on lease from rich landlords for whom

this was more lucrative than leasing to cultivating

tenants. In fact some of the

landlords, according to the

Estimates Committee, got the tenants evicted, in the

name of giving the land to State Seed Farms, which they could not do ordinarily because of the Anti-Evic-tion Act which is in force.

HELP TO BIG

LANDLORDS

Both for selecting the land and for fixing the rent the Government had

ample powers in the Mad-ras Requisitioning & Acqui-

sition of Immovable Pro-

perty Act 1956, and the Madras Fixation of Fair Rent Act, 1956. These po-

wers could have been used

to select the best land needed for such a laudable

purpose as the State Seed Farms and the rent could

to the provisions of these

It is not such a mystery

why the Government did

not exercise its powers to requisition the best lands

and fix fair rent. It is nei-ther accidental nor is it an

error of judgment. If a pro-

per enquiry is conducted, it would reveal that the State Seed Farms Scheme

has been used to help big

Favourable Terms To Smalliolders

PSP LEADER FOR UPWARD REVISION OF COMPENSATION SCALES

\* From Our Correspondent

acting as Land Tribunal, there must be a Nyaya Panchavat for this purpose and that it should be constituted The presiding officer should he an advocate of not less than three years' experience and is to be nominated by the Government. All the members of the Panchayats for which the Nyaya Panchayat chase price, etc., etc., under the provisions of the legislais constituted are to be members of the panel of judges.

fixed has been out of pro-

portion, apart from the fact that in many cases the lands are not suitable.

A glaring instance is that of the Tiruvarankulam Farm near Pudukottal. The

land was valued at Rs. 48.219 and in addition to

been paid as compensation

for the 148 coconut trees

on the farm. It is revealed that the same land, with

the trees, was purchased

by the owner ten years ago

pensation paid is over seven times the original

cost. While the records in

the Registration Department could show that the laud, including the trees was purchased for Rs. 8,000 just ten years ago, how was such a heavy sum of Rs. 59,460, paid for acquire

that has been brought to

bear on the authorities

SABOTAGE

No wonder that the State

Seed Farm scheme, has come to a halt. The scheme

which was aimed at in-creasing farm production in general and food produc-

tion in particular, has been

Correspondent

FROM WITHIN

ing it? Obviously to look for the i

paid for acquir-

59.469

for Rs. 8.000. The total co

The dissenting notes by Congress. PSP and Muslim

reveal differences of opinion these three Opposition par ties themselves but even lack of unanimity in one party like the PSP whose three members Messrs Pattom Thanu Pillai, M. Narayana Kurup and C. G. Ja-nardanan have all recorded separate and contradictory notes. Most of the dissenting notes are sweeping in character and contain few con-

crete proposals. Important among the changes made by the Select Committee are two-more conessions to small landholder and the extension of the restrictions on ownership and possession of land in excess of ceiling to public religious and

The original Bill had exempted public religious and chari-table institutions from the operation of the provisions of the Act regarding ceiling and ownership of lands. This is now amended by the Select Committee and only the sites of temples, churches, mosques and cemeteries are to be exempted under this category of lands belonging to public religious and charitable insti-

Religious Institutions

Muslim League members M. P. M. Ahamed Kurikkal and K. Hassan Gani, in their dissenting note, have opposed this change. "Our view is that all properties owned by reli-gious and charitable institu-tions shall be exempted from the operation of this 'Act." they have stated

The Congress members, P. T. Chacko, K. K. Viswanathan, R. Raghava Menon A. A. Rahim, K. Kochukut-tan, K. R. Narayanau, E. P. Poulose and M. Gopinatha Pillai, in their joint note while not directly opposing this change have, however, stated that they feel that "it will be only just to allow these institutions to resume any surplus land in the occupation of the tenant, so as to have in their direct possession land not exceed-ing 50 acres."

In this connection it has to be pointed out here that a large number of tenants in the State have their holdings leased from Devaswoms (tem-ples) and one of the demands of the Kisan Sabha has been that these lands should not be exempted from the benefits

ers, the Select Committee has completely recast the provisions in the original Bill. Formerly whereas the right of resumption was granted only to smallholders in the Travancore-Cochin area and that too tee has now extended this be-

\* SEE PAGE 10

NEW AGE

of land reform. Regarding small landhold-

sabotaged from within, by favouritism and nepotism, both personal and political. As there are quite serious charges being made it is necessary to institute a public enquiry into all these -From Our

# STRENGTHEN AFRO-ASIAN SOLIDARITY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF TWO CONTINENTS Peace & Freedom

# Successful All-India Conference At Calcutta

For Defeating Imperialism,

and sovereignty, non-ag-ression, non-interference in

internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and

peaceful coexistence jointly advocated by the Govern-ments of China and India

have been universally agreed upon by peace-loving countries and people the

Jvoti Basu. Leader of the

ference would be conducted in-

—CHOU EN-LAI'S GREETINGS

+ FROM JVAN BIKASH MOITRA

CALCUTTA, April 5

Amidst the blowing of conch-shells, chanting of mantras from the Vedas and chorus singing of a famous song composed by poet Tagore, the All-India Conference for Afro-Asian Solidarity opened in a solemn atmosphere in Calcutta on April 2 under the presidentship of Smt. Rameshwari Nehru.

cal parties and foreign guests. was a huge map of Asia and Africa with the slogan, "Long Live Afro-Asian Solidarity" inscribed across it. All over the big hall, which was packed beyond capacity, there were decorated posters bearing the slogans, "Hands Off Africa," "Hands Off Asia," "Ban Nu-clear Weapons," "Way to Peace—Panch Shila," etc.

Guests from the Soviet Union, People's China, Iraq, Bulgaria, Cevlon, Italy, Japan representatives of the United Arab Republic, Mongolia, Indonesia, Ethiopia, China, Japan, Iraq, Nepal, Pakistan and the Soviet Union were present in the Conference

#### Representative Gathering

One of the most represen tative gatherings ever held in Calcutta in recent years. it was attended by over 1.006 Reception Committee mem-bers and 1,700 delegates from all over the country Among them were leaders of political parties, workers middle-class employees, youth and students, women, doctors, teachers, lawyers, journalists, artists, businessmen and others.

The Conference was inaugurated with a message from Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India It read: "Asia and Africa wish to meet the rest of the world on a basis of equality. They wish to cooperate with the world as free peoples. Asian-African solidar-ity is essential for the development of the African and Asian peoples: It is also the pasis for world solidarity to which cur new world is committed.

When the foreign guests were next introduced by Dr. neral Secretary of the Reception Committee, the Chinese representative was greeted with tumultuous applause. The entire hall resounded with thunderous clapping and deafening slogan of "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai." It was an unmistakable demonstration of nopular feelings here about the PSP's slanders against the Chinese Government's action in Tibet

Iraqi, Soviet, Pakistani and Cameroon representatives also were given warm ovations.

Welcoming the delegates, Dr. Triguna Sen, Mayor of Calcutta, stressed the need for Afro-Asian solidarity and the great importance of the preserving their freedom. Yet, in this connection he observ-

FORMING the background ed, "Our people have felt to the dais, on which were genuinely concerned for and seated the organisers of the righteously indignant on be-Conference, leaders of politi-half of Egypt, Hungary, Lebanon, Algeria and Jordan. We have every sympathy for our great neighbours and friends, the Chinese, no doubt, but our heart goes out to the Tibetans also in their distress."

#### Unequivocal Stand

The highlight of the lengthy presidential address delivered by Smt. Rameshwari Nehru was her unequivocal stand on the issue of Tibet. She said:

"There is news coming from Tibet which is causing anxiety, more so to the Indian people, because of their traditional cultural and religious ties. We have no desire to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. But I am sure I am ex-pressing the views of all of us here when I say that we hope that very soon all the obstacles will be removed in the way of the working of the 1951 settlement and the Tibet Autonomous Region

For Friendly Relations "The Five Principles of sire to strive, together with mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-ag-Premier Chou En-lai has sent the following message to Smt. Rameshwari Nehru.

Chairman of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, to be forwarded to the All-India Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference which opened in Calcutta on April 2: "On the occasion of the convening of the All-India Afro-Asian Solidarity Con-

ference. I. on behalf of the

gress hand-in-hand with the other parts of the Chi-

I would like, however. to

repeat that all this concern

of the Indian people arises

from our love and friendship for the People's Republic of China. We know full well that the friendship and soll-

darity of India and China is the cornerstone of Afro-Asian solidarity and a pow-

erful factor for world pcace

We are determined to pre-serve India-China friend-ship and to strengthen it

presence of Sri Bijoy

more and ever more."

nese People's Republic.

world over as a criterion in dealing with interna-tional relations. "The Chinese people de-Chinese Government and people, extend my warm greetings to the Conference.

audience.

and India "I wish success to the Conference." Singh Nahar, Treasurer of the possible to declare unitedly, West Bengal Pradesh Con-irrespective of party affiliagress Committee, and Comrade tions, that exploitation and

domination would not be tole-

ference, for new victories in

the anti-colonialist fight of

Asia and Africa, for a tho

rough defeat of the agres-

ism. and for new consoli-

dation and development of the friendly relations bet-

ween the peoples of China

rated. Comrade Jyoti Basu said that his and Sri Nahar's pre-Assembly, on the same platform and their speeches symbolised the unity achieved behind the Conference and sence on the same platform underlined the vast scope for was loudly acclaimed by the unity on the issue of Afro-Asian solidarity. He further expressed the hope that the Sri Nahar expressed the hope that the Conference would succeed in inspiring solidarity movement would continue till not a single country remained under im-Afro-Asian peoples still bat-tling for freedom, and that the deliberations of the Conperialist bondage.

Dr. Osende Afana from the Cameroons, Dr. Thambiah from Ceylon, Chin Chungwa, member of the National People's Congress of China, Kas-sim Hassan from Iraq, Lucio Luzatto, M.P. and member of the Italian Socialist Party's Central Committee, represent-ing the World Peace Council, Tokusaburo Dan from Japan, A. A. Korava, People's Artist of the USSR, and George Perinsky of Bulgaria, representing the International Institute for Peace, greeted the Conference. They warned the Afro-Asian peoples against the new manoeuvres of imperial. ism to undermine their unity.

# **Imperialist**

Chin Chungwa said, amof the Afro-Asian cesses of the Affo-Asian solidarity movement impewas changing its tactics to split this solidar-ity. This must be smashed.

The Iraqi representative said attempts were being made to deprive Iraq of the fruits of the July 1958 revolution, but Iraq would not submit to imperialism or

Earlier in the day, an exhibition, one of the most instructive in recent times was opened by the noted Bengali Sri Tarashanker

Consisting charts, photographs and handicrafts, the exhibition vividly depicts the great cultural heritage of Afro-Asian peoples and the utter poverty, ignorcenturies of brutal imperialist exploitation has reduced them.

The Conference split itself up into three commissions— tion of workers and trade Political, Economic and Cul- unions met, HMS leader Sib-tural. Three seminars on nath Banerjee not only parti-Peace and National Independence, Economic Relations and Health were also held on April 3.

#### Disruption Defeated

Stormy scenes are reliably reported to have been witnessed in the meeting of the Political Commission on April 3. It is learnt that the PSP group moved a series of amendments to the resolutions sponsored by the Working Group of the Conference. These amendments sought to condemn People's China on the issue of Tibet, relation to the U.S.-Pak Pact, to hoost Col. Nasser as the champion of the Arab peoples against the danger of a "new" imperialism, etc.

All these amendments were thrown out by overwhelming majority of votes, no amendment securing more than nine

Astoundingly enough, one PSP resolution sought to "wel-

Resolution on Goa adopted by the All-India Con-

ference of Afro-Asian

HIS Conference regrets

that the repeated appeals by the Government of

India to Portugal to end its

colonial rule over Goa have not only been ignored but

contemptuously brushed aside. To claim Goa as an

integral part of Portugal is

a preposterous proposition that no sane person can

accept.

Apart from the paramount consideration of the

Solidarity.

But some important PSP leaders did attend the Politi-cal Commission meeting next morning. And in the afternoon of April 4 when the convencipated in it but was also elected to its Presidium and presided over the convention.

In reply to a query from a number of delegates, it was stated on behalf of the Presidium that the HMS took no responsibility for Rajani Mukheriee's statement and that the HMS had not withdrawn from the Afro-Asian Conference.

This announcement was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Anup Singh Acting Chairman of the Political Commission, and Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, issued ient on behalf of the Conference categorically repudiating Sri Rajani Mukheree's allegation

The statement said:

"The working group repre-ents a cross-section of the sents a cross-section of the public opinion and is not dominated by any particular group or party. The resolution on Tibet was sponsored by the working group unanimously, was moved by Smt. Ramesh-wari Nehru and adopted by

plans and to utilise it for military purposes. This will not be tolerated by the people of India.

This Conference protests

against the policy of severe repression of the Portu-

guese Government and de-mands that all the fighters

HELP GOA'S

**LIBERATION** 

for Afro-Asian Solidarity has adopted the following resolution on Afro-Asian

THE All-India Conference for Afro-Asian Solidarity is confident that our peoples are on the and solidarity among them has become

potent reality, whose might can no longer be ignored. Afro-Asian Solidarity has gained impressive and dynamic momentum. The idea has already gripped the hearts of our people.

solidarity.

march

culated onslaught against Egypt by the British, French and Israeli forces suffered an ignominious defeat before the valiant resistance of the Egyptians, sup-ported by the Afro-Asian public opinion and the peace forces of the world. The attempts to stifle the Iraqi revolution have also been thwarted. The U.S. and British troops were compelnon and Jordan.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

A Vital Force For

The Afro-Asian public opinion also rallied round spontaneously to support the Chinese People's Republic against the threat of aggression in the Taiwan Straits last year.

The emergence of a number of independent Afro-Asian countries also sym-bolises the vitality of our forces. People everywhere are

stirred for action for inde-pendence and peace. The liberation and freedom of the subjugated areas can no longer be delayed, a new era is on the horizon.

The Afro-Asian Solidarity on the official level was crystallised at the historic Bandung Conference where unexpected and unprece dented unanimity on the larger issues was achieved.

The All-India Conference for Afro-Asian Solidarity hopes that the heads of

would consider the possibility of convening another Afro-Asian Conference with a view to assessing and appraising the present world situation, particularly in its bearing upon our two continents. The echoes of Bandung are still ringing. That spirit should be kept alive through periodic meetings and collaboration

The Conference appreciates the various initiatives taken by the Government of India for the peaceful solution of many a vexed problem and for the preservation of international stability. The policy of peace, tolerance and coexistence, as embodied in the Panch Shila has won universal respect for India. The Conference calls upon the people of India to do all in their power to sup-port and give added str-ength to this policy.

of Workers and Trade Unions held on April 4 was a very significant event.

It was attended by over 2,000 delegates and visitors, an overwhelming majority of whom were workers straight from mills and factories.

Elected to the Presidium were Shibnath Banerjee (HMS), Ranen Sen, MLA, (BPTUC), Nepal Bhattacharya (UTUC), Ranjit Majumdar (INTUC), and Jatin Bhatta-charya (Dalhousie Square Coordination Committee of Federations of Employee's Unions)

#### Trade Unions Together

It was one of the very rare occasions on which all the four Central Trade Union organisations had come together on a common platform

The Convention was greeted by George Pirinsky (Bulgaria), Dr. Osende Afana (Cameroons), Abdul Aziz, (Ceylon), Chin Chungwa (People's Chiand Lucio Luzzatto (Italy). When Chin Chungwa rose

to speak, the hall resounded with thunderous applause. "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" rang out from every corner. His speech, in which he stressed again and again the need for strengthening India-China friendship, was repeatedly interrupted by prolonged cheers.

The resolution, which was adopted unanimously, said that the trade unions of India irrespective of affiliations, can and should co-operate among themselves on "common issues of antiimperialism, defence of peace and national sove-reignty, solidarity with the workers of all countries fighting for their national independence, strengthen-ing of the bonds of Afro-Asian solidarity, developing our national economy in the interests of the people, and the defence and extension of trade union and democratic rights."

The Women's Convention over which Smt. Rameshwari

important message expressing deep sympathy with women fighting for the cause of freedom in Afro-Asian countries, demanding abolition of racial discrimination, banning of nuclear tests and an end to all military bases and pacts.

By another resolution the Convention expressed the hope that the situation in Tibet would soon become normal through the good-will of all concerned and that the solidarity of Afro-Asian countries would be preserved.

The Convention of Youth and Students adopted an ap-

## Events Im Tibet

The resolution of the All-India Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference on recent har penings in Tibet, reads:

HE All-India Conferenc for Afro-Asian Solidar ity expresses its concern over the recent unfortunat happenings in Tibet. The anxiety of the people of India is but natural as there are ancient spiritual and cultural bonds that link us together.

It is our fervent hope that conditions in Tibet wil soon revert to normal in conformity with the spirit of the 1951 settlement so that Tibet as an autonomous part of the Chinese People's Republic may People's Republic may march forward in peace and progress.

The Conference appeal to the people of India and all others concerned to see to it that nothing is said or done in this connection which may impair the age-old friendship between India and China which is the cornerstone of the larg er Afro-Asian Solidarity and a powerful factor for world peace.

to unite against military pacts and nuclear weapons and for world peace and solidarity. The Economic Commission

on economic colonialism and economic backwardness of the Afro-Asian region. It stressed the need for setting up a permanent organisation to promote cooperation and deve lopment of the Afro-Asia

The University Institute Hall was packed when the Plenary Session opened on the morning of April 5 under the presidentship of Smt. Rameshawari Nehru.

All the resolutions adopted by the Political, Economic and Cultural Commissions were adopted unanimously.

The Plenary Session adopted a resolution setting up an All-India Afro-Asian Solidarity Council of 100 to

While the various resolutions were being put to vote, Sri Ranjit Majumdar of the III-TUC issued a statement to the from the Conference because "Communist Party has been dominating the Confer-

This stunt had no effect whatsoever on the session. And, in her concluding speech, Smt. Rameshwari Nehru emphasised that all shades of opinion had come together in the working group of the Conference and when such a thing happened all had to adopt the principle of give-and-take. There might be differences on certain issues, but the overriding consideration should always be the strengthening of international solidarity.

Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder, General Secretary, said that certain sections emphas-ised the points of differences which, in his opinion, was a wrong way of approach. They had even publicised these differences. But despite this, he said, the Conference had been resolutions had been adopted

## ANTI-U.S.-PAK MILITARY PACT DAY ON MAY 16

Resolution on U.S.-Pakistan Pact adopted by the U.S.-Pak Military Pact, the All-India Conference of Asian Solidarity.

THE Afro-Asian Peoples' dence and security of other opposition to all mili-tary pacts is basic, fundamental. To the people of India, moreover, the U.S.-Pak Military Pact is of the utmost immediate and direct concern.

The explanation in defence of the Pact given by U.S. spokesmen has not allayed the apprehensions of the Indian people, because the Pakistan snokesmen categorically repudiate the American interpretation and because ultimately Pakistan alone will determine how the military aid will be utilised. Furthermore. Pakistan's spokesmen have been refreshingly can-did in proclaiming that there is nothing to prevent the notentials of the military pact from being utilised vis-a-vis India.

The All-India Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference is also concerned about the possibility that this military potential might be utilised to jeopardise the indepen-

neighbouring countries.
This Conference is opposed to this military pact as it has always been an ominous threat to India's national security and independence and continues to aggravate and poison Indo-Pakistan relations.

we have innumerable ties and with whom we must live in a spirit of friendship and cooperation. We hope that the Pakistan Government would of its own accord recognic utility and peaceful relations as in her own interest.

The Conference entertains friendly feelings to-wards the people of the USA as it does towards peo-ples elsewhere. We call upon the progressive and liberal forces in the USA to mobilise public opinion in their country against

Government into disrcpute.

The Conference calls up-on the people of the whole world, particularly the people of Afro-Asian countries, to raise their voice for the unconditional release of the workers for Afro-Asian Solidarity in Pakistan who are in prison or under restric-tion, particularly Maulana Bhasani and Khan Abdul

tutility and the danger of DAY on May 16 by holding such pacts and renounce simultaneously in different them in the interest of parts of the country demonstrations and mass rallics.

The Conference calls up-

on all parties and organisations to lend their wholehearted support to this campaign and hold united conventions and conferences against the above pact so that the volume of this mounting public opinion Tactics

idst thunderous ovation, that as a result of the suc-

come the State of Israel as the the Political Commission atbeaconlight of Socialism and democracy" and as "a liberat-ing influence in the Middle

Commission meeting, Sri Rajani Mukherjee, PSP leader, issued a statement late in the night of April 3 that in vie of the Communists' "partisan attitude on the issue of Tibet. the unions affiliated to the Hind Mazdoor Sabha would not participate in the Sectional Convention of Workers' and Trade Unions due to be held tended by over 600 delegates. "Incidentally, Mr. Rajani Mukherjee's amendment to the

working group resolution secu-red only four votes in a house of more than 600; nor did he finally register his voice against the resolution. "We hope that the decision is not final and we shall wel-come him back in the Confer-

Sectional Convention Nehru presided,

### for freedom in Goa be re-leased immediately. This Conference is in complete sympathy with fighters for freedom in Goa. It is confident that the day of its liberation and integration with India is not far off.

freedom of the Goans, Goa's present position con-stitutes a grave threat to Goa's present position constitutes a grave threat to the security of its surrounding territories in view of the reported decisions to cause.

Rebuffed at the Political

ence. We are primarily con-cerned with the strengthening of Afro-Asian solidarity re-gardless of individual differ-

ences on certain issues."

The Sectional Conven

# ASSIGNMENT OF SURPLUS LAND

## Kerala Congress Pleads For Cooperatives And Landlords At The Same Time

nefit to smallholders in Malabar area and brought perma-nent tenants also within the scope of such resumption by

An elaborate process of choice by tenants in certain areas and by small landholders in other areas is, however, introduced in the matter of

#### **Definition Of** Smallholder

A "smallholder" is defined as one who does not have land exceeding five acres of double-crop land or its equivalent including the land comprised in the holding and whose income from non-agri-cultural sources does not exceed Rs 150 per month.

If the holding is situated in the former Malabar and Cochin areas, the tenant may at the smallholder one-half in extent of the land comprised in the holding and retain the other half; or (b) elect to continue as tenant in respect of the entire holding paying 75 per cent of the contrarent; or (c) elect to purchase the entire land comprised in the holding paying as pur-chase price to the smallholder a sum equal to 12 times the rent he would have been liable to pay if he had elected to

The process is reversed in the Travancore area with slight changes but with the holder and not the tenant.

According to informed sources one of the reasons for this distinction is that permanency of tenure had been conferred on tenants in Malabar and Cochin areas long ago by legislations while no such legislation had existed in the Tra-vancore area till now. It had been argued, therefore, that while it is necessary that special concessions for re-sumption on a limited scale must be allowed to small landholders, the burden of such concession should not fall too heavily on the tenants in these areas where they have already secured the right of permanency for their tenure. Hence the

This discrimination has been objected to by Congress meni-bers and the PSP member, Sri Narayana Kurup.

#### Ceiling On Acreage

Another important feature lect Committee has retained the principle of ceiling according to acreage—that is 15 acres of double-crop land or its equivalent for a family of five and an additional one acre for each member in excess, subject however to the condition that the total land for any family shall not ex-

The Committee has however, defined the family to include only husband, wife and minor children so that any the Select Committee has re-

Members of the Indian Communist Party's fraternal delegation to the recent Polish

Party Congress: S. G. Sardesai, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India, Dr. Z. A. Ahmad, M.P., Member of the Secretariat of the National Council of the Party and U. Ramam, M.P., member of the Central Control

CPI LEADERS IN POLAND

adult unmarried member can become a separate unit. But the land that can be owned by such an adult unmarried member, or in other words the half acres and not 15 acres of double-crop land or its equivalent. (One acre of doublecrop land is equal to one-anda-half acres of single-crop land, one acre of coconut garden or arecanut garden, two acre of papper garden and plantation and two-and-aso on and so forth.)

#### Congress **Proposal**

As against this the Congress members, in their dissenting note have suggested that land may be classified on the basis of income for the purpose of ceiling. The four classifications suggested are: (i) land vielding a net annual income of Rs. 350 and above per acre: (2) an income between Rs. 150 and Rs. 300: (3) income between Rs. 75 and Rs. 150 and (4) income below Rs. 75 pcr acre. It is suggested that on this basis ceiling may be fixed. at ten acres on class one land, fifteen acres on class two, twenty-two-and-a half acres on class three and thirty

suggested that compensation should be on the basis of market value and they have suggested a different slab scale also for this. According to them the first 25,000 rupees of the market value chould be raid in full. Instead of compensation based on fair rent in the ori-ginal Bill (from 16 times to five times the fair rent according to the extent of the land surrendered or purchased was should be paid in full. For the next Rs. 15,000 seventy-five per cent is to be paid the scale prescribed originally) and for sums above these, only fifty per cent shall be

> PSP leader Pattom Thanu Pillai wants that "the pur-chase price should be defi-nitely fixed and should not be at the option of one party or other It should be the case of small amounts, say up to Rs. 25,000." He has also recommended that "the difference between the compensation and the purchase price. if any should be met by vernment, that is the peo-e in general and the landlords alone should not be

tion payable to the landlord should be in proportion to the

purchase price payable by the

that on the first Rs. 15,000 of

that a progressive reduction of five per cent for every suc-

ceeding unit of Rs. 10,000 is recommended and also that

on amounts exceeding Rs.

145,000 only 30 per cent need be paid as compensation. However in the case of public

religious or charitable institu-

tions or public trusts, the full

amount of purchase price

shall be paid as compensation.

by the tenant is calculated on

12 times contract rent or 12 times fair rent where fair rent

is already fixed under the Malabar Tenancy Act, or at the option of the tenant 16

times fair rent to be deter-

mined under the provisions of

this Legislation. Together with this the value of any struc-tures, wells and embankments,

etc., of a permanent nature constructed by the landlord

and also one-half of the value

of standing timber belonging

ded in the purchase price pay-

Congress members have

to the landlord will be inc

able by the tenant.

the basis of rent. It shall :

The purchase price payable

tenant. They have propo

amount may be paid.

#### **Compensation** On Slab Basis

Some of the other important changes made by the Select Committee are in respect of compensation for excess lands surrendered and the distribution of this excess land

The Committee has recommended that the compensation for surrender of excess lands should be based on the that the same should be paid on a slab basis. According to this, for the first Rs. 15,000 of the market value, 60 per cent will be paid and thereafter for every next Rs. 15,000 up to Rs. 105,000 it will be reduced by

five per cent at each stage. Above Rs. 105,000 of the market value the compensation.

Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai considers this scale "too low." He says: "According to the majority report there would be a reduction of about Rs. 6,000 even on the first Rs. 15,000. This does not seem to be justifiable. It would be hard to penalise to this extent persons who invested their money on land. while other investors are left untouched. There should be a revision of the scales of compensation suggested."

The Muslim League memhers also have commented on this. They have stated: 'Landtaxed for the reform even after surrendering their rights especially in view of the fact that no ceiling is fixed to the income of businessmen, industrialists, doctors, lawyers, etc.
It is the duty of the community as a whole to meet the expenses for implementing such a progressive legislation

Regarding the assignment of excess lands, the Select Committee has recommended that in each village. From the remaining lands, 50 per cent may be assigned to agricultu-50 per cent ral labourers (of which 25 per cent is to be assigned to landand Scheduled Tribes), 25 per cent to smallholders who are land and the remaining 25 per cent to cultivators who do not possess any land or possess below five acres of doublecrop land.

#### Self-Contradictory Suggestions

Congress members in their dissenting note have objected to excess lands being assigned to individuals. They and should be managed by cooperatives consisting of landless labourers. They have said that it will be "unwise" to ignore the poscess lands are distributed.

In spite of this apparently progressive stand they have recommended in another place in their note that "we are definitely of opinion that instead of providing for the compulsory surrender of all excess land to Govern-ment, freedom may be given to transfer such land within a period of one year after the Bill becomes law." The obvious inference is that landlords should be allowed to voluntarily transfer their excess lands immediately after the enactment of the legislation and thus also acquire lands from tenants np to the limit fixed by ceiling. This contradicts their earlier suggestion that all excess lands should be handed over to Panchayats for cooperative farming. No explanation is given for these contradictory statements.

A special session of the Keto pass the Agrarian Relations Bill as reported by the Select

## The Food Minister's Interim Measures . .

The scheme of State trading in foodgrains, as announced by Sri A. P. Jain, Food and Agriculture Minister, is an anti-climax to the high hopes generated by the recent Nagpur Congress resolution on the same subject.

permitted to function as licen-sed traders who will make pur-chases on their own behalf but

shall pay specified prices to the farmer. The Government will

farmer. The Government will also purchase directly from the

No price fixation will be

made for retail sales but at-tempts will be made to influ-

ence retail prices by continuing

Any State Government may, if

retail prices in any area of

A close perusal of this scheme will show that this is

neither an interim measure

nor is there any step to take us to State trading in food-grains in the near future.

Licensing of wholesale deal-

ers cannot be an interim mea-

us to State trading. We have

enough experience of this

in the past; not only whole-

wholesale prices fixed, the entire country was brought under rationing and prices

were also controlled at every

TAMILNAD

GETS READY

FOR KISAN

CONFERENCE

THE villages of Tamilnad

are busy preparing to receive kisan leaders

from all over India who will be attending the 16th Annual Session of the All-

India Kisan Sabha at Mayavaram, Tanjore District, in the last week of April.

A Reception Committee has been formed to make

arrangements for holdin the Session. A number o

sub-committees are already

at their jobs: Exhibition Food, Decorations, Volun-

teers, Finance, Propaganda and Advertisement. Health

tion and Contracts, Mass

Rally and Delegates' Camp.

Collection of funds for the Conference is going on

in a big way-the cash re-

ceived by the Reception Committee by March 26 was Rs. 26,754.50. The main part of this has come from

Tanjore District itself, the

birthplace of the kisan movement in Tami/nad.

The collection is expected to go up to Rs. 40,000.

Thousands of meetings in the villages have been

held and in hundreds of

new villages, new nnits of the Vivasaigal Sangham and agricultural labourers'

unions are springing up. Cultural squads are giving

performances explaining

the importance of the Ses

it finds it necessary, control

operations of fair-price

sary enlarging the

E VERYBODY would wel- the wholesale dealers will be of State trading in foodgrains, as announced by Sri Jain. Co-operative marketing at every stage of foodgrains trade will eliminate speculation, black—marketing and profiteering. But cooperative marketing will succooperative marketing will succooperative sotioned in a proper, democratic

#### Cooperatives Today

Today, in the hands of the Congress and Congress Governments the cooperative movement has become a hothed of factional strife, powerand even profiteering. The cooperatives organ-ised or run by the Opposition parties are not tolerated and are discriminated against.

The latest example is the superseding of the Directors'
Board of the Central Cooperative Banks of Srikakulam and Chittoor Districts in Andhra after the Congress group los centrol over them.

There are also rumours that the Directors' Board of the Khammam Central Bank, Khammam Central Bank, wherein non-Congressmen are in majority, may also be super seded. Similarly, the Rural Banks and large-scale societies of Mangalapuram, Mandavalli, Collapudi are not being registered for the only reason, that they may be led by non-Con-

The elections to the Marketing being put off repeatedly and the Directors are being nominated from among its followers of the Congress group.

Some cooperative marketing societies in West Godavary District controlled by Congressmen are indulging in selling fertilisers in the blackmarket.

Thus if one thing emerges from all this, it is that if co-operative marketing is to become a success, certain important institutional changes have to be brought about in

But the most disappointing part of the scheme announced by Sri Jain is the interim scheme to be worked till the estab-lishment of full-scale State trading.

#### Details Of The Scheme

The scheme is briefly this: The Government will not immediately undertake the purchase of the entire marketed surplus. The reason given is that there is no machinery and no capital to undertake such a big job. Moreover, if the Government begins monopoly pur-chase, it will have the obligation to feed the urban areas which it cannot do. So it tries to acquire strategic control ver the market by progressively acquiring larger proportions of such surpluses.

So, in this interim period,

APRIL 12, 1959

# Not A Step Towards State Trading, But A Scheme To Allow Wholesalers To Run Riot

during that period that blackmarketing and profit-eering reached their zenith.

## Why State

Why did the National Development Council advocate
State trading in foodgrains? The Council thought it was necessitated by the difficulties that our economy and planning have encountered. Every year, large doses of deficit-fin are being injected economy. In a free, uncontrol led market, this is leading to spiralling of prices, particular-ly so in a year of bad harvest. These high prices are upsetting all our plans for economic de-velopment. This is one of the major difficulties that the Second Five-Vear Plan came up against.

So, keeping the prices within reasonable limits and drastically restricting the middle-man's exorbitant profits have assumed utmost importance for the keeping the cost of living from rising. This can be done only by State trading, eliminating the big wholesalers, and specu-lators, who look only to their profits garnered by means fair

There is no time-limit fixed for completely taking over trade from the wholesalers by the cooperatives and there are no indications as to how speedily the cooperatives will be de-veloped. Until that auspicious day when cooperatives will take over foodgrains trade dawns, the wholesaler will rule the roost, let any number of controls be imposed.

It is he who will make purchases and he can play hell with the market. He can manipulate his accounts of purchas and sales and the inefficient and corrupt governmental nery will never be able to check it. So, even if the Government purchases a proportion of these stocks, it will be small, since the wholesaler can always spirit away some stock.

#### Wholesalers' Paradise

The retail prices are not controlled and the fair-price shops which the Government hopes would act as price-checks, are few and inadequately supplied with stocks. So the wholesaler can always extort prices higher than those fixed by the Government from the retailer since the retailer can sell at any

sures, which are nothing but

6 by N. PRASADA RAO GENERAL SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA

a scheme for licensing a wholesale dealers in food-grains, will not check the rise in prices and will not lead us, even in the near future, to socialisation of foodgrains trade (a phrase used by the National Deve-

If the Government wished, it could have taken bolder stens. For instance, there are cooperative societies in the villages and marketing societies (formerly they were producersdistricts of Andhra. They could have substituted the wholesale dealers easily provided the Government gave them some finan-

Where there are village cooperative societies but no marketing societies, the latter can be organised without delay, All A and B class cooperatives can be asked to run co-operative stores. Such steps would shorten the interim period and build the cooperative tely take over trade complete-, even during this interim

The Government can never have strategic control over the riod unless it has sufficient stocks in its own hands. All that the scheme envisages is that the Government may acquire a part or all of the stocks held by the wholesalers. This that it will requisition stocks whenever there is a crisis in the market.

#### What Govt. Should Do

The duty of the Govern ment is to see that no such crisis develops and this can be done only if it acquires stocks right at the harvest time itself in sufficient quan-tities and stipulates that half the purchases made wholesalers would be ear-Opening of fair-price in all scarcity areas and keeping them adequately keeping them adequatel supplied are also necessary.

So long as these and such other steps are not taken, the interim period will be too long and the wholesalers will, as in the past, command the market

# ALL-INDIA KISAN SABHA

#### 16th Annual Session At Mayavaram

PROGRAMME:

April 25 to 28

Meeting of the Central Kisan Council

April 29 to May 2 .. Delegates' Session .. Open Rally May 3

- \* Conventions of Rural Youth, Rural Women and Agricultural Labourers will be held during the
- \* A meeting of Rurai Artists will also be held.
- \* There will be a number of exhibitions, including one on the revolutionary movement in India.
- N. B.—(1) Kisan Sabha workers interested in the above Conventions can attend them as special visitors.
  - (2) Kisan Sabha workers experienced in work in panchayats, cooperatives, development schemes and agricultural production are also invited as special visitors.
  - (3) Delegates and special visitors have to pay three rupees for food, etc.

NEW AGE

PAGE ELEVEN

NEW AGE

APRIL 12, 1959

# Discrimination Against Railway Unions

the Southern Railway Labour Union has submit-tad a momerandum to the ted a memorandum to the administration demanding that the recognition of the union he restored.

The Southern Railway Labour Union operates in the former South Indian Railway region of the Southern Zone. when the former MSM and former Mysore State Railways were merged with the er STR to form the Southern Zone, the Labour Union did not extend its activity to the other regions, as it was eager to avoid conflicts with eager to avoid conflicts with the existing unions in those

This union was recognised in 1938 by the British admi-nistration and the recognition was withdrawn in 1949 
The Southern Railway by the Congress administra-tion. In spite of this discrimination against it, the union continued to function

and serve the labour.

Paid membership on its rolls at the end of March 1958 was 15,122. This means that the Labour Union commands 25 per cent membership in the region it functions in and ten per cent of the entire emplo-yee compliment of the whole

As against this the recognis-

THE General Secretary of ed union, the Southern Rail only the "recognition" not the mass following.

#### Mass Support

The mass support that the Labour Union enjoys can be seen from the results of the conducted by the administra-

In the Workshop Canteen Committee in Golden Rock, the Labour Union nominees secured 4,052 valid and 650 invalid votes against 539 valid and 50 invalid votes polled by all the opponents

Employees' Cooperative Credit Society is today man-ned entirely by Labour Union representatives. The December 1958 elections returned six nominees of the Labour Union unanimously and the seventh with an overwhelming major-

Station Staff Councils provide yet another proof of the strength of the Labour Union. Out of a total of 77 seats in seven stations, the Labour

# LABOUR NOTES

Union contested 67 seats and

The Labour Union representatives are managing Consumer Cooperative cieties in Madurai Mandapam Canteen n Madurai.

In various elected bodies like the "Institute Committees" and "Colony Committees," the Labour Union nominees have secured almost all the places. The Labour Union has elected representatives in the General Mana-ger's Council and in the Staff Renefit Fund whereas the re cognised union has no elected representatives in most of the

Such is the strength and the mass appeal of the Southern Railway Labour Union. The Union satisfies all the conditions stipulated in the

State Railway Establishment Code, namely the Model Constitution for the purpose of recognition. Yet the Administration refused to restore the recognition to such a union.

Sri Anandan Nambiar's

fast focused the recognition Without

administration dealing with the Labour Union no-thing can be done. Staff matters remain unattended to. Papers are piling up and arrears are mounting. Only through the most powerful union could staff matters be speedily dealt with. Only the Labour Union can deliver the goods.

#### Answer These **Ouestions**

The Railway Minister wrote to Comrade A. K. Gopalan M.P. on October 11, 1958, that "political affiliations do not weigh with us in granting recognition to unions."

What then stands in the

way of restoring recognition to Southern Railway Labour Union? When will the railway bureaucracy wake up to real-

Prime Minister wrote to Comrade A. K. Gopalan M.P. on October 10, 1958, that the "question of the recogni-tion of the union surely has to be decided in ways other than those of fasting.

lish genuine military, econo mic and political independence for Britain."

with the peoples of the Middle East Asia, Africa colonial wars and repres the deepest interests of the "British imperialism an

"Congress greets the Com-munists in colonial countries and former colonies who are in the forefront of the liberation struggles of their peoples and seek to unite all the to secure the rapid and con plete destruction of imperial ism. Any attempts to follow Communism in these countries can only split and weak

"It is the Communist Party which shows how this can done in its programme, the

What are those ways? Can the Prime Minister suggest them to us?

#### **Bureaucrat's** Antics

HE Divisional Superintendent, Vijayawada, of the Southern Railway appears to have taken on himself the responsibility of spearheading the moves to suppress the genuine democratic Dakshina Railway Employees' Union whose president is Sri S. Guruswamy .himself.

The Dakshina Railway Em ployees' Union has a paid mbership of 12 500 as at the about 52 branches operating mainly in the former MSM mainly and the former Mysore State Railway regions of the Southern Zone

The Divisional Superintendent, Vijayawada, has issued a circular, No. B/P642/P dated 12-12-1958, threatening punshment against those employees who collected subscriptions without any authority. And the actives of the Dak-

shina Railway Employees'
Union are not authorised to
collect subscriptions because the union is "not recognised. And a union would not be "recognised" until it has "substantial membership" according to what the Deputy Railway Minister, Sri Shah Nawaz Khan, told me in reply to a quetsion in the Rajya Sabha on December 22, 1958.

How then is membership to be enrolled?
Such is the paradoxical situation created by the railway bureaucrats.

#### **Employees Charge-Sheeted**

More. Three Dakshina Railway Employees' Union members have actually been charge-sheeted in Vijayawada under this vici-ous circular. Seven members face a similar threat in Bitragunta.
The General Secretary of

the union, Comrade Ch. Sivarama Sarma, has appealed to the General Manager, South-ern Rallway, to intervene in the matter and allow "the union and its representatives to collect trade union subscriptions from the railway while employees, while off-duty without detriment to normal

Otherwise the General Secretary wants that the General Manager should permit him to challenge the circular Some of the railway officials

are literally outdoing themplovees' Union (affiliated to the AIRF) and thus help the NFIR cripple the Sangh.

This will surely lead to difwill retard not only the deveadversely upon the sound and try itself.

Will the administration

change its ways?

TEN YEARS OF NATO A Self-Exposed Alliance For Aggression And Cold War

1949, was signed in a Washington auditorium, the North Atlantic Treaty. Last week, its decennial gathering was held in the same auditorium, in Washington. At the core of the cold war today, this organisation has proved in its decade's existence to be a main evil source of international tension, a of the United States main aggressive instrument of the position of strength" policy and of brink-manship; it has proved to be

of the aggressive designs of a handful of imperialist Powers —above all that of the United In March, 1948, Britain, France, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg entered into countries; and it has proved ching fierce attacks on the national rights and sovereign-ty of the peoples of various countries and their living

Spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the Socialist countries, using the alleged "Communist threat" as its "Communist threat" as its rallying call, NATO has proved liance which maintains itself only by fouling the weather

Not only that its record of a decade shows not a single positive proposal to its credit for easing the international tension: but it shows persistent rejection of all proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries in the interests of

Not only that its record of a decade has nothing to show in defence of any country against any aggression, but it shows active defence of colonial interests, and naked aggression, particularly on Afro-Asian countries. And for the smaller countries of Europe which are in NATO, bestow-

APRIL 12, 1959

Every major stride in the strengthening of this aggressive alliance, has been associated with a major attempt at intensifying the interna-tional tension and at advanc-ing aggressive aims of the imperialist Powers, above all

Congress Defeat In Madras

Municipal Elections

MADURAI—COMMUNISTS EMERGE AS FIRST PARTY

Council, the second biggest in the State, has been con-

trolled by the Congress ever

since 1926. In the outgoing Council the Congress had

The Communist Party has

THE Congress in Tamil- gun a little bit of rethink-

nad which thought it ing.
was sitting pretty after the The Madural Municipal

last General Elections has

received one of the biggest folts from the recently held

municipal elections in the

the Congress, in almost all the places the Communist

Party has improved on its earlier position. Those who

ere talking of the debacle

suffered from the General

Elections have already be-

EN years ago, on April 4,

the most far-going express

to be imperialism's—above all the USA's—bedrock for laun-

States-to dominate

standards.

After World War II, when the Eastern European coun-tries gained their national liberation, and the progressive forces in Western European countries, particularly France and Italy, were gaining increasing strength, the impecile themselves to the changing reality of the present day world.

so-called collective defence arrangements under the Brussels Treaty. And a year later, the United States signed the North Atlantic Treaty with the Brussels Treaty countries, to which were added, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Norway and Portugal In the middle of 1950, the

IIS aggression in Korea began. And by the end of that year, NATO had taken two very significant steps: it decided to create an integrated military force under a unified command (General Eisenhower was its first Supreme Commander) and it agreed on participation in NATO.

Greece and Turkey were brought into NATO in 1952 and the cold war was spread to the Balkans and West Asia. In May 1954, Dien Bien Phu

fell to the Vietnamese People's jittery ruling classes of France, who had till then baulked at the rearming of West Germany, yielded.

The revival of German militarism and the entry of West Germany in NATO are the most eloquent proofs of this organisation's aggressive cha-

It was two NATO Powers

seats as against the Congress poll of 47,000 votes in all the 36 seats. The Democratic Congress official party in the Madras Assembly) with which the Comnist Party had an alli-

polled 33,000 votes in 12

The Congress has lost opposition 14 (Commun-sts, five).

where, but while in some places it is the Independents who have gained from ance for the municipa elections, has won nine nnis thirty-five-year-old monopoly of the Congress has been broken in the pre-sent élections—the Con-gress has been able to win only nine out of the 36 seats The Communist Party and the Democratic Congress have together 21 ity in the Council.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has won two seats and Independents emerged as the first party in the Council winning all the 12 seats it contested. It four in the Madurai Coun-

-Great Britain and France

—with the support of the U.S. ruling circles, who

started aggression against Egypt. It was the aggressive

force of arms their former

colonial positions and to stamp out the national re-volution in Iraq. The mili-tary bases on the territories

of West Germany, Italy and

Turkey, which were used for

transporting their troops

and military equipment to the Middle East were NATO

military bases. How can these black deeds

of the NATO Powers against the Afro-Asian countries be

Nor can it be forgotten that was the NATO's Council essions in December 1957 and

May 1958 which had "discuss

ed" the situation in Indonesia

in flagrant violation of the

Inited Nations' Charter pro-

hibiting interference in the internal affairs of States, and

forgotten?

U.S. ruling started aggr

Premier Ferhat Abbas is seen in the middle with Dr. Benyoussef Benkhedda to his left, immediately after

# Algeria's Prime Minister Is Here

ROUSING welcome was given at Delhi's Palam Airport on Wednesday morning to fighting Algeria's Prime Minister Ferhat Abhas who is here on a goodwill visit at the invitation of the All-India Congress Committee. Premier invitation of the All-India Congress Committee. Fremer Abbas is accompanied by the Algerian Provisional Government's Minister for Social Affairs, Benyoussef Benkhedda. Besides a good number of Congress volunteers—boys and girls—waving Indian and Algerian flags, present at the airport to welcome the Algerian Premier were Smt. Sucheta

airport to welcome the Algerian Premier were Smt. Sucheta Kripalani on behalf of the Congress Party Communist M.P. T. B. Vithal Rao and PSP M.P. N. G. Goray.

The Ambassadors of the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, Indonesia, UAR, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia and members of the Iraqi and other Arab Embassies as well as the heads of the missions of Rulgaria and the Democratic members of the Iraqi and other Arab Embassies as well as the heads of the missions of Bulgaria and the Democratic Republic of Victnam and the Trade Representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Korean People's De-mocratic Republic were also present to greet the Algerian Egypt. It was the aggressive forces of NATO, who created the threat of a military conflagration in the Syrian region in 1957. And in 1958 again, it was NATO Powers—the U.S. and Britain this time—who tried to retain by force of arms their former.

Prime Minister.

Addressing Pressmen, Premier Abbas expressed his gratification at the warm welcome and conveyed greetings to the Indian people from the Algerian nation fighting for its independence. In India, he said, he would be meeting the Prime Minister to seek guidance and leaders of all

the rrime Minister to seek guidance and leaders of all political parties to enlist support for the Algerian cause. "The garlands with which you have covered me," he said, "are a guarantee that friendship between Algeria and India will blossom and help consolidate national independence and peace all over."

activity, it stands exposed before the peoples of its European member countries

Fittingly for its aggressive designs, it celebrates its tenth anniversary with such announcements as the creation of nuclear bases in Italy and by expressing such views as those of General Maxwell D. Taylor and Admiral Arleigh
Burke, who had declared during recent secret hearings before the American House Appropriations Sub-Committee for Defence, that the U.S. has enough nuclear Power to destroy Russia "several times

The irony of NATO's tenth anniversary is that it has no unified policy.

It is NATO's former Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, the British Field-Marshal Montgomery, who has to say on this occasion: "The fact is, too many of us are allies only by name...

-BAZA ALI



News from brother parties

# British Communists' Congress

THE Twenty-sixth tional Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain was held recently in

In the course of its four-day session, 94 delegates participated in discussions on the Folitical report presented by General Secretary John Gol-lan, the report on the aims and constitution of the Party National Organiser Lauchlan, the report on the Standing Orders by the London District Committee Secretary and a Central Committee member, John Mahon, as well as on a number of resolutions from the Party District Com-

mittees and Party Branches.
The Congress has elected a The Congress has elected a new Executive Committee of 42 members, which includes Harry Pollit, J. Gollan, W. Gallacher, R. P. Dutt, J. R. Cambell, W. Launchlan, G. Mathews, J. Klugmann, W. Wainwright, Frank Haxell, Arnold Kettle, Nora Jeffery. Twenty-five fraternal dele-

gates of Communist and Workers Parties from 18 countries attended the British
Communist Party Congress.
On behalf of the Commun-

ist Party of India, Dr. Z. A. Ahmad, member of the Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party, greeted the Congress. Paying high tributes to the done by the British Communist Party, Dr. Ahmad said: "To fight the lion in his own den is no

easy task."
The Congress has adopted a Political Resolution laying down the immediate fighting programme for the Party and the working programme for the Party and the working class while pointing out the way to the long-term task of building Socialism in Britain.

The resolution said that the immediate task before

Communist Party was to intensify the struggle against the Tories and the employers, preserve peace and create the political conditions for a resounding Tory defeat and the return with the election of Com-munist M.P.s. "The working class and progressive movement has all the means to win, provided its united strength is brought into

Dealing with the economic position in Britain, the resolution said that the last two years had seen a decisive change in the capitalist world economy with an end to ecoexpansion and boom conditions. In Britain the recession comes on top of three years of virtual economic

stagnation.
"In face of stronger imperialist rivals the British imperialists are striving to inespecially in Africa, at a time when the national liberation movement has reached an entirely new stage. To pay for its

the colonial peoples, the Tory

creasing inter-imperialist an-The contradiction between the productive possibilities of society and the aim of the Tories and the employers to solve the economic crisis at the expense of the wages, living standards and consumption of the people is greatly accentuated," stated a Labour Government the resolution. Calling for emergency action by the working class, the Resolution advances an immediate anti-

slump programme.
The resolution appealed for unity of all sections of the peace movement and the lab-our movement to achieve the immediate aims of an end to nuclear tests for all time. prevention of West German nuclear rearmament and a peaceful settlement on Germany with recognition of the German Democratic Republic and preparation of a German

the resolution said.

It pointed out that export difficulties, common to each capitalist country, were sharp-

ening the trade war and in-

"At the same time," the resolution said, "there should be a renewed national effort to stop the construction of American rocket bases in Britain and to clear American troops from British soil and re-estabThe Congress called on all

sections of the British peo-to join in active solidarity Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America, both those who have achieved political independence and those still struggling to win it. "This solidarity, especially in action now to end the sions as in Aden, Oman. Kenya, Nayasaland, the Rhodesias and Malaya, is in British people themselves, said the resolution adding Torvism is the common en-Toryism is the common enemy of both the colonial and British peoples and every victory and advance of the colonial peoples helps to strengthen the British people's own fight.

en the liberation movement and delay the final defeat of

"The Communist Party advances a real alternative poli-cy, both immediate and long term, for the struggle of the labour movement, which corof the working class and the desires of all in the labour ment who want a social ist solution," it says.

Asian peoples.

through NATO channels.

#### PRESS COMMENTS ON **EVENTS** TIBETAN

China's Internal Affair

THE affair of Tibet is China's internal affair and no Power should interfere in it," declared the Cambodian paper Ekapheap in an editorial on April 3. The paper warned the imrne paper warned the imperialists to discontinue their support to the rebellion, which, it said, would bring them nothing but

It pointed out that the Chinese Government had all the reasons on its side to put down a handful of traitors in Tibet who attempted to undermine the interest and unity of the Chinese nationalities. China had the jurisdictional right Tihet was an autono region of China and anyone who broke the law of the People's Republic of China should be punished.

#### **Imperialist** Plot

COMMENTING on the rebellion in Tibet, the Cambodian paper, Ekap-heap said on March 30 that the imperialists could no improve their position by creating rebellion or gain any benefit in Tibet.

The paper said that the rebellion in Tibet received

support from the Kuominwho themselves depended upon certain imperialist Powers. It affirmed Chou Premier statement that the rebellion

#### Tihet Cannot Be Turned Back

THE utter defeat of the rebellious clique in Ti-bet showed that the imperialists and their lackeys could not make Tibet go backward or undermin great national unity of the 650 million Chinese people, said Nhandan (Democratic Republic of Vietnam) in an

editorial on April 3.

The defeat of imperialism and the rebellious clique in Tibet was the victory of the national unity of the great Chinese neonle, it commer

To put down the rebellion was China's internal affair and no one had the right to interfere, the editorial said.

#### Defenders of Serfdom

THE Tibet issue was an internal affair of China which should be solved by China itself, Indonesian Barian Rakiat deciared editorially on March 31. Other countries not interfere in China's internal affairs, it

The paper said that the rehellion which was launched by the reactionaries in Tibet and foreign imperia ism was now put down. The Chinese Government had opened a satisfactory way for the restoration of public order in Tibet, the paper

It pointed out that the

elements of the upper strata, in Tibet—serf-owners and landlords in collusion with the imperialists, Chi-ang Kai-shek bandits and other reactionaries. They wanted to maintain serf-dom and feudalism and make way for imperialism to enter Tibet to rule over the Tibetan land and dis-rupt the national unity, the paper noted.

#### Imperialism's Adventure

HE Tibet rebellion was a separatist action, not a "nationalist so-called movement as claimed by Western news agencies, another Indonesian paper, Republik said on April 3 editorially. Such separatist activity, the editorial went on, was detrimental to nanal unity but beneficial

to imperialism.

The paper said that the Tibetan people had evidently seen that this separatist rebellion endangered the national ideals of the Tibetan people. Their national ideals embraced perfect autonomy within the unifled country of the People's Republic of China, it added.

Evidently imperialism and its "adventurous actions" in Tibet had brought its eggs to the wrong mar-ket, the paper said.

#### Anti-National Activity

HE events in Tibet are an internal question of China," said an article published in the Colombo paper Tribune on April 3.
It said that the Tibetans

were a national minority in the People's Republic of China. "No doubt China has followed an enlightened and progressive policy so far as the national minorities are concerned," the paper added.
Refuting the "hue and

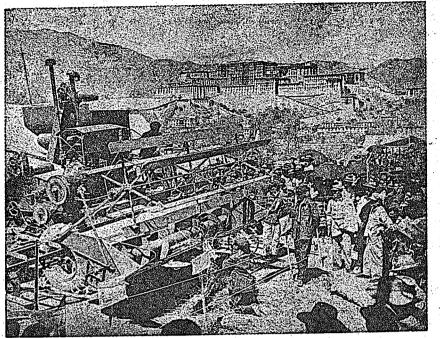
cry raised by the Western countries against China," on the Tibet rebellion, the paper said that the people of India and Ceylon could easily see how foreign re-actionaries endeavoured to assist local reactionaries in the anti-national activity.

Forward fortnightly in its commentary on April 3 on the Tibet rebellion remark ed that certain papers in Ceylon attempted to por-tray the events in Tibet as "persecution of Buddhist monks fighting for their nation and their religion. "The support that the re-bels have so readily received from Chiang Kai-shek and President Eisenhower shows which way the wind was blowing," the paper noted.

#### Aim was to Restore Imperialist Control

HE Ceylon Janatha Sosent a letter to the Chinese Ambassador to Cevlon congratulating the Chinese Government and people in-cluding the patriotic Buddhist monks and people in the Tibet region for their success in putting down the

armed rebellion in Tibet. The rebellion "was or-



ents of agriculture, Visitors look at a combine harvester at an exhibition on achievem animal husbandry, culture and education and health work in Tibet held in Lhasa.

ganised and led by the reactionary upper strata of Tibet and imperialist agents

from outside," the letter

It said: "There can be no doubt that the aim of the armed rebellion was to strengthen reaction and serfdom in Tibet restore imperialist control and use Tibet as a springboard for imperialist attacks against People's China and for un-dermining the indepen-dence of India, Ceylon,

Indonesia and Burma."
"The fact that the State
Council of China in its order issued on March 28 enjoined the People's Liberation Army in Tibet to put down the rebellion by listing the support of the patriotic Buddhist monks and people, respecting the Tibetan people's religious heliefs and customs and not doing any harm to rebels who surrender or are taken prisoner stands in vivid contrast to the despicable acts of murder, rape, arson and looting committed against the people by the rebel leaders during the last few months," the letter

#### Conspiracies Will Be Defeated

L-NIDAH (Beirut) on April 1 carried an article written by Karim Mrowe like the Tibetan rebellion would end in failure. "Tibet will remain with her motherland China and will march forward on the road of Socialism under China's triumphant banner in spite of these conspiracies," the article said.

The rebellion carried out by the Tibetan reactionaries, the article said, was a movement isolated from the people and the overwhelming majority of the Tibetan people wholeheart-edly supported the Central Statements issued by various organisaand religious circles were proof of their support

The article recalled that ties of the foreign agents.

The agreement for the The common people when

peaceful liberation of Tibet stipulated that Tibet was a part of motherland China. It reviewed how the Tibe tan reactionaries intentionhow the Chinese People Liberation Army remained the rehels The Liberation Army was

obliged to put down the rebellion, it said.
The author said that the Tibetan reactionaries colluded with the imperialists. foremost the U.S. imperialists, and foreign reactionary circles. The U.S. imperialists were interested in ag-gravating the situation in

#### Not an Action Against Buddhism

HE Western bloc and its satellites are attempting to incite Buddhist feelings against the Chi-nese," the Rangoon paper Burman said on April 3 in Rebellion in Tibet.'

The rebellion in Tibet "has been described by in-terested parties as a 'revolt of Buddhists'." said. However, it added, "correctly viewed there fear that the action taken by the Chinese authorities against the Tibetan rebels is an action against Buddh-

ists or Buddhism as such." The paper urged Buddhists to be careful in viewing the rebellion in Tibet. "If no care is exercised there is every likelihood that many might be taken in by active propaganda being made by the Western bloc countries and small countrieswhich owe allegiance to the-bloc," the paper noted.

## Assistance

U.S. imperialism supported Chiang Kai-shek in assisting the rebellion in Tibet, Iraqi paper Al Bilag said editorially on April 1.

The rebellion was staged by the reactionaries and helped by ignorance, reaction and remnants of feudalism which saw the ap-

proach of their last mo-ment, the paper said. The paper said that. U.S. imperialism excluded. People's China from the United Nations and bols-United Nations and bols-tered the Chiang Kai-shek

gang in the Far East.
"Not only the Socialist countries feel the injusticeof depriving the People's. Republic of China of its legal right in the U.N. but neutral countries are fighting to restore People's China's rights. Even some western countries also demand this," the paper de-

## TIBET \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* ★ From Back Page

make Tibet a pretext for it. But what will be the result of this idiocy? Constant

enmity, fear, suspicion! From whatever angle ee there is no need for interfere in the happenings in interiere in the nappenings in Tibet. Only those overscalous ones who want India to ac-cept U.S. domination would disrupt our good relations with China. However, this shall not happen. The revolt of the Tibetan feudal lords is a water bubble. It would not

take long to burst. A, it is known Kalimpon; is a hotbed of intelligance activities and intrigues carrito the Central People's ed on by foreign agents. Every Government of China, it added.

they see hundreds of paupers of yesterday strutting the streets like dandles, naturally ask — wherefrom do they get all this money? It is considered a religious duty among the Westerners living in Kalimpong to work against Communism. foreigners are pouring dol-lars like water here. The Christians are instigated to declare war on Communists

The Government of India is probably being told that the ple in Kalimpong is negligible. The Government of India should ask more reliable persons to verify the truth. I am stating all this on the basis of my personal experience of

APRIL 12, 1959

# USA Decides To Give Pakistan Jet Bombers

Following on the heels of the signing of the new bilateral military pact with Pakistan comes the U.S. decision to supply that country with B-57 jet bombers. However much the U.S. Government's official spokesmen may try to sugarcoat this bitter pill for India, it is undoubtedly a major development the importance of which for India's security can hardly be under-estimated.

VEN as Government and public opinion in India have been pre-occupied with developments. United States has taken a hig step over which it had been hesitating for some time, thinking of ways of softening its repercussions over India. Tibet has come in as a handy smokescreen behind which the operaion could be safely carried out in the hope that it would not

#### Dawn Jubilant

It is no longer a question of camouflaging aggressive preparations with soothing words of "defensive purpo-ses". It is a new phase where the line is crossed by openly and declaredly starting to in Pakistan with weapons

of offence and attack.

Dawn is naturally jubilant in reporting, "The decision has been taken despite continuing Bharati protests against military aid to Pakistan.

The U.S. Defence Department has denied a report appearing in the New York Times to the effect that military aid to Pa-kistan is being raised by 50 per cent in the fiscal year start-ing July 1. State Department spokesman Lincoln White has described the New York Times report as an exaggeration, admitting that some increase was contemplated but insisting that it had nothing to do with the

recently signed bilateral Pact.
The kind of double-talk in which the United States indulges vis-a-vis India is illustrat-ed by the recent pronouncements of top American leaders.

Testifying before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, U.S. Secretary of Defence Neil McElroy despite his pactomania is re-

"I do not think India is going to want for quite some period of time, if ever, to be actively a supporting nation in a free world kind of alliance.

"But India has a perfect the way any other does in our concept (whatever tance to her being an active ally of ours is for her to be not

#### Senator's Outburst

This was on March 18. Only five days later report-edly addressing the Senate on "Bakistan Day", another ton U.S. spokesman, Senator Styles Bridges, Chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee launched on a

and the Indian Ambassador in Washington, calling the latter "an unabashed propagardist."

The Senator is reported to Initial

The Senator is reported to have said: "The Indian Ambassador claims that by our giving military aid to Pakistan we are compelling India to divert its resources for arms. I would like to state that this may be patent nonsense and typical of the same Indian double-talk that we have had to endure for the last decade."

Going almost into hysterics the Senator proceeded: "No-where in his speeches does Mr. Chagla point out that the chaga point but that the strength of the Indian army is 280 per cent that of Pakistan. Nowhere does he mention that thousands of armed Indian troops are poised on the borders of Pakistan.

"Nowhere does he mention that 80,000 Indian troops are stationed in the disputed area Kashmir alone."

Denying that Pakistan was under a military dictatorship, Senator Bridges showered endless praise on achievements of the new regime, calling it "one of our staunchest allies in all Asia," a "genuine friend of the United States."

#### Revealing Pronouncement

"While the relative armed strength of Pakistan," said the Senator, "is of course minute, I would point out that the area which is now West Pakistan traditionally supplied the finest fighting men to be found in the old Indian army. Pakistan's jet pilots today are rated by our own military observers to be among the best in the world. In the event of war, it seems to me that Pakistan could be

This is a revealing pronoun cement which shows what use the United States wants to make of Pakistan as well as how utterly hypocritical the USA's claims of neutrality in Indo-Pak disputes are and what value can be atta-

## Indo-Pak **Disputes** For SEATO

O N the eve of the Pakistani delegation to the SEATO Council meeting leaving Kara-chi, the Pakistan Press is once again full of reports of Indo-Pak disputes being discussed there. According to these re- at the old rates.

neighbouring countries while reviewing the general situation in the region." The powerful military team which i

# **Fervour** Is Gone

#### Criticism Begins

P AKISTAN'S delegation to the recent ECAFE meeting held in Australia on its return to Karachi has reported the question of continuing un-favourable prices of primary products of the area has be handed over to a committee fo 'study".

Leader of the Pakistan dele-gation G. A. Faruqi told the Press that there was general agreement among the delegates that the region had been adversely affected on account of unfavourable prices of primary products which were the only exports of the area.

The high cost of capital goods imported by the region for the maintenance and esta-blishment of industries acted as an impediment in the way of development as said by Mr

Meanwhile, a number of mented on the failure of the military regime to redeem the situation in Pakistan and have pointed out that prices of all commodities had start

The Times of Karachi, commenting on the soaring prices of the consumer goods, says that the people have lost their sense of values.

It adds. "With the dawn of

#### Prices Up. counted to give a good account of itself." Goods Disappear

the new era, hopes were raised that people would imbibe a spirit of honesty. Early indications were no doubt quite encouraging. But with the beginning of Ramzan and the busy I'd season, it seems the evils of unethical practices and bad business morality are again rising phoenix-like from their ashes. Aerated water, gram and papayas have suddenly disappeared from the market while a host of other items, mainly cloth, shoes, fresh fruits, vegetables, spices, milk and sugar have become too expensive for an average consumer. The dealers in cold drink complain that ever since the prices of aerated water have been controlled, the manufacturers have started playing hide and seek with them. The requisite supplies can be had only papayas have become

ette of Lahore feels that there is hardly any remedy to the present situation until the supplies are made available by the delegation is headed by the Government. But says the n-C of Pakistan's Air Force, paper, the role of the Government cannot but be difficult. It goods have been going up in best of the had job.

ces", "The (SEATO) Council commodity after the fixation of the past several weeks. Trade cannot do full, justice to the price by the Karachi adminispotent of the past several weeks. Trade malpractices have no doubt worked to raise prices. They putes of Pakistan with her The Civil and Military Gazchronic imbalance between supply and demand. To make prices conform to fair standards efforts must be towards improving supplies. That being quite some way off. no pains should, in the mean-time, be spared to make the

# SEATO'S WELLINGTON MEET

#### NEW THREAT TO ASIA

LOCATION of military bases equipped with nuclear weapons and mis-siles on the territories of its Asian members is one of the organisers of the SEATO bloc will push through at its Wellington meeting (open-ing on April 8), says a TASS statement released in Mos-

cow on Monday.

A special coordinating body of the three military -NATO, Baghdad Pact and SEATO-is also intended to be set up at this meet-ing, says the statement drawing attention to the recent tour by Pote Sarasin, SEATO General Secretary, to all the principal NATO and Baghdad Pact countries. "All these steps," says TASS "are to assure the final conversion of SEATO into an appendage of the principal aggressive bloc—NATO." The subordination is now to be given "an or-ganisational shape."

"The recent signing of bilateral agreements between the United States on Turkey and Pakistan on the other enables those running the affairs in SEATO to tie these countries still more closely to adventuristic plans."

A third chief purpose of the Wellington conclave is to draft plans for combating so-called "subversive activities" in the countries of Southeast Asia.

In this connection the statement draws attention to "the recent events in Indonesia where the rebels with SEATO's assistance intended to overthrow the legitimate Government legitimate Government which is resolutely opposed to participation in military

A variant of the same Indonesian events has re-cently been sought to be repeated in Cambodia. "It is known that some SEATO ternational security.

members are rendering di rect assistance in arms and money to Cambodian trai-tors who are attempting to overthrow the existing Government in Cambodia and embroil her in the dangerous course of participating in aggressive blocs.

"The policy of the leaders of military of military blocs, in the first place of the United States, creates a grave danger to other countries of Southeast Asia as well, in particular to India, to which the Indian Government and Prime Minister

says the statement. SEATO's loud phrases about combating 'subversive activity' according to the statement serve as a mere cloak for pursuing the old colonialist policy in South-To face the truth one has to admit that it is SEATO sive activity against countries which have firmly taken the road of independent national develop-ment."

These aims are further sought to be served by a brute show of force which SEATO is organising along with its current conference in the form of military the largest ever held in will be conducted with forces trained in particular in handling of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union calling for "the setting up of a zone of peace in the Pacific and in the whole of Asia and in the first place of a nuclear. free zone," suggests "timely action by the forces of peace on behalf of the establishment of such zone" as "an important contribution to the common cause of safeguarding in-

del

# TIBET

All of a sudden trouble started in Tibet in the second week of March. Western imperialists, particularly U.S. imperialists, were already concentrating the full fire of their propaganda against Tibet. After trouble started in Tibet, they staked their everything on it. They intensified their propaganda through journals, radio and other means so much so that even some of the sensible and independent journalists of our country fell victims to it. Some of them even raised the banner of hatred of China and through it, against Communism.

NOBODY bothered to get at the truth. On the contrary, they started misinterpreting and distorting China's most cordial and fraternal relationship with Tibet for the last eight years. So far as the PSP is concerned, one has only to mention the word Communism to make it lose its balance. There is no dearth in its leadership of people who support the United States.

Some parading their knowledge of history went to the extent of claiming that Tibet had never been in China. Is the claim correct?

#### A Bit Of History

From the history of Tibet we learn that from the 10th century onwards up to 1911 whenever China was united as a country, Tibet accepted its suzerainty. The rule of the Dalai Lama started round about 1640 when Shahjehan ruled over India. From then on to the time of the emergence of the Kepublic of China, the Chinese representative in Tibet supervised the administration in Tibet.

You have only to read the travel diaries of Nain Singh written about 1862. Again and again you will find reference to the presence of Chinese armies and Chinese officers, not only on the Tibetan border but also in the capital of Tibet.

During his first journey when the Tibetan Commander-in-Chief refused permission to Nain Singh to proceed through Kerod in Nepal, he appealed to the Chinese Commander-in-Chief. And after he also refused permission he followed another route. However, let us not go so far back into the past.

Only read the travelogues of the Japanese traveller

Only read the travelogues of the Japanese traveller Kabagoochi. There also you will find constant references to the presence of Chinese armies in Tibet.

armies in Tibet.

Taking advantage of the chaos that prevailed in China during the last days of the Manchu rule, the British intensified their efforts to push into Tibet and finally sent their armies into Tibet in 1905 under the command of Younghusband.

#### Their Doings In 1948-49

But this meant provoking Russia to war; hence both the countries 'accepted China's supremacy over Tibet. From 1911 to 1949, when civil war raged in China, the British and other imperialists tried to disrupt the old relations that existed between China and Tibet.

This is what history tells us.

they were killed, they would not mind it.

Ultimately, the Tibetan chiefs entered into an agreement with China. China granted them autonomy and the then Government of Tibet accepted to remain a part of China.

After the liberation of China, the Chinese Communists allowed full rights even to the enterprises of the millionaires. Five years after, in 1954, the capitalists themselves—and more then them their sons and daughters—raised the slogan that these enterprises be handed over to the Government. In 1954 this deal was willingly carried out by

tion he gave to me was that these people were starving and hence it was nothing surprising if they took food in such a stealthy manner.

The Chinese leaders did not launch an all-out attack on these land relations because they did not want to offer any opportunity to the feudal lords to fan the fire of hatred against the Communists. More than one-third of Tibetan land belongs to the monasteries and the Mahants; the rest belongs to the feudal families. Most of the Mahants too are the sons of feudal lords.

Even though preservation of these rights in fact went against the interests of the for the task of builling the prosperous Tibet of tomorrow.

Till today China has given no opportunity to the Tibetan feudal lords for complaint. But when the peasants throughout China organised themselves into communes with not only full rights of developing and managing agriculture and industry, but also with complete equality among themselves—it was but natural that its repercussions would be felt in Tibet.

The feudal lords and MA-HANTS became panicky and felt that the day was not far off when they too would be faced with the same situation. They calculated that

# Resistance of landlords frightened at the prospect of abolition of serfdom is being called a "national revolt"

In 1948-49, the feudal lords of Tibet did all in their power to see that Tibet did not go under the rule of Communist China. They sent their representatives to the United States and Britain. Both the imperialist countries wanted to help them, but such help could be rendered only if the Government of India agreed to such a thing. The U.S. could pour crores of dollars. But dollars alone could not fight the People's Liberation Army.

Two or three important personages among those who have today risen in rebellion against China wanted to elicit some

the millionaires and all enterprises became either State enterprises or jointly-run

enterprises.

In Tibet the Chinese Government pursued a still more liberal policy. Probably it would have not been faced with the present situation had it not been so liberal.

#### No Land Reforms

Land reforms were carried out throughout China by 1951. The land now belonged to the tillers. Landlordism was completely abolished. However, the question of common people, the Chinese Communists thought that the feudal lords would utilise even very simple efforts at reforms to rouse the people against them and this would lead to unnecessary bloodshed. Hence they concentrated all their efforts on building roadways, spreading education and surveying of natural resources.

More than three thousand miles of roads were built in Tibet and that too through such mountain ranges and barren lands that one is simply amazed at their engineering achievements. Very soon a thirteen to fourteen hundred mile long rallway line is to be

if the new generation truly got educated, they would never get an opportunity of curbing new ideas and thoughts with the force of arms. And hence they rushed into their abortive atternst.

ed into their abortive attempt.

They counted without their host. Howsoever the imperialists and their lackeys wavetheir wooden swords, the interests of the Tibetan people are bound to triumph; the last vestiges of feudalism are bound to be wiped off the face of Tibet.

And it is this that is being called as a revolt of the Tibetan people! We here in India have abolished zamindari. And the resistance of the landlords frightened with the prospect of abolition of landlordism in Tibet is being called a national revolt!

Let us for a moment look at this revolt of the feudalsfrom an Indian standpoint. Relations between China and India are 2,000 years old. Our two countries have nevercrossed swords against each other

other.

Today the most cordial and sweet relations exist between the People's Republic of China and free India. Persons belonging to any party or of political opinion can go to China and feel for themselves that the Chinese consider the Indian people as their own bith and kin. They treat them as if they are part of their cwn blood.

#### • by Rahul ------Sankrityayana

The author who needs no introduction to NEW AGE readers as one of the topmost of our Hindi scholars, has written here on the Tibetan events with the special understanding of Tibet and its people which he has come to acquire through numerous visits to that region of China beginning from 1929. Rahulji not only knows the Tibetan language very well, he has written a book in Tibetan and another book on Tibetan grammar.



information from me even at that time. All that I told them was that it was sheer madness even to think of standing up against the People's Liberation Army; that the ties between China and Tibet were very old and the People's Republic of China would only re-establish those relations.

I told them that they had only two alternatives: before the People's Liberation Army crossed the Tibetan borders, come over to Kalimpong with all the money they could manage to get from Tibet and settle down there; or if they loved Tibet, to stay on—the Chinese Communists would make full use of their talents and service.

The younger brother of a Minister and the General himself told me a few days later that they would stay on in Tibet. If the Chinese utilised their services, they would willingly offer them; and if

land reforms was not even raised in Tibet. Land relations here were not even feudal; serfdom prevailed. The landlord was the unchallenged master of lard as also of the tiller. Except for the right to kill, the owner of land had all powers over the semi-slave peasant. And even if he killed him, he could easily free himself from the clutches of law. For years the sons and

from the clutches of law.

For years the sons and daughters of the peasants dragged the heavy burden of life in drudgery in feudal houses. Starving and thirsty, their backs ached under the lashes of their inhuman landlords.

One day I was invited to lunch in the house of a big feudal lord. My Tibetan Bhikku friend, Dharm Sangh Dharm Vardhan told me that the person who was bringing the dishes to us from the kitchen gulped a part of the food on the way. The explana-

laid connecting the northern part with Lhasa.

Schools for children have been opened in almost all the villages of Tibet. Institutions of higher secondary education have also been opened in certain towns and cities. While no typeset books of Tibetan alphabets were available for children some time ago, today beautifully printed text-books are available for all school children.

Arrangements have been made for imparting higher education to more talented students in Peking, Laugchow and other cities. In the Minorities Institute of Peking, 1200 and in Langchow more than one thousand Tibetan boys and girls are receiving higher education. I have personally visited both these institutions of higher education. There is real passion for education among these students and they are preparing themselves

#### Quixotic Attempts

Our northern border from Laddakh to Assam touches the Chinese mainland. Only the borders of Bhutan and Nepal separate the two countries. In matters pertaining to external affairs, Bhutan is in Indian hands. Nepal even when independent can guard its northern border only with the help of India. Hence, our northern border extending over thousands of miles is linked with the People's Republic of China.

Quite a few of our leaders, victims of their own foo'ishness, are making quixotic attempts to see that India takes to the path of active opposition to China and

**★ SEE PAGE 14**