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EDUCATION IN KERALA

- Achievements The Crusaders Don't Like

ERALA has a high K percentage of literacy. Forty-eight per cent of the population above four years of age is literate.

There are 11,000 educa-tional institutions in the State and one lakh teachers. About one-fourth of the whole population is under instruction in schools

After the advent of the Communist-led Ministry, educational reforms of fareaching importance . have een made.

Compulsory edúcation up to 14 years, mid-day meals to children, free education up to the ninth class (old), a technical and scientific bias to the educational system, nationalisa-tion of text-books, distribution of books through students' cooperatives, consi-derable reduction in the prices of text-books which were beyond the reach of a large number of parents, etc are some of the achievements.

The old Travancore Uni-versity has been converted into the Kerala University; 18 junior technical institu-tions, nine polytechnics, three engineering colleges and one medical college have been started.

Trade union representa tives, representatives of panchayats and munici-palities and teachers have been given representation in the Senate by means of statutory provisions.

Teachers have rightly come to consider the Keala Education Act as their Magna Carta.

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The educational rules, as amended by the Assembly recently, confer on students and teachers the right of organisation, the right to hold meetings in-side the institutions, the right to political activities,

The system of selection (preventing students from

appearing in public examiations) has been his is the only ended. This State which has conceded the students' demand that de-tention should be abolished.

Corporal punishment of students in schools has been stopped.

The demand of the teachers for the formation of Staff Councils in all institutions has been conced-ed by the Kerala Government.

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Of the 11,000 schools, about 7,000 are privately managed. More than half of them, 3,600, are in the Malabar area where be-cause of the fighting traditions of a powerful teachers' movement, the schoolclosure agitation is not expected to make any headway.

Of the rest 3.400 private ols in the Trava Cochin area, about 2,200 are run by Christian ma-nagements of which about 1,500 are controlled by Ca-tholics. Half of them are under Catholic - corporate management, the rest under individuals.

The Luther Mission has about 50 schools, the Lou-don Mission Society about 100, the Salvation Army about 100, the Marthomites, Jacobites, C.M.S., etc., about 400. It has to be remembered that all Christian managements are not for closure, unlike the Catholics.

There are only 65 schools under corporate Nair Service Society management, individual Nairs have some more schools.

The Ezhava organisation, SNDP, runs about fifty schools while the Devaam Board has 15 to 20 schools.

The rest of the private managements are indivi-duals owing allegiance to various parties and groups.

IUNE 7 TO 14

ALA WEEK

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has called for observance of Kerala Week from June 7 to 14 to meet the challenge that has been flung in Kerala against education and democracy — a challenge that vitally concerns the people in every other State.

RIGHT-THINKING MEN AND WOMEN! EDUCATIONISTS!

Raise your powerful voice against the campaign launched by the com-munalists!

CONGRESSMEN!

AUG 27 1958

Cont. Cot

- Ponder over the dangerous course your partymen have taken in Kerala ! Prevent the Congress from being an accomplice in the communal and antidemocratic campaign!
- PARTY UNITS, PARTY MEMBERS, FRIENDS OF THE PARTY !

Explain to the people the present developments in Kerala and the issues at stake !

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Organise solidarity actions with the people and Government of Kerala to defend the cause of education, democracy and progress!

STATEMEN JOINT

Of The Secretariats Of The National Council And Kerala Committee Of The Communist Party

The following is the text of the statement issued on May 24, 1959, by the Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India and the Secretariat of the Kerala State Committee of the Party after joint meetings in Trivandrum:

HE Kerala Private School Managers' Association, consisting mainly of the agencies under the Catholic church and Nair Service Society, has threat-ened to close down nearly three thousand schools untheir management. They also propose not to allow the opening of Gov-ernment and other private-ly-managed schools through picketing and similar other methods of obstruction. This has naturally created a grave situation in the State as it indeed poses some serious problems be-fore the entire country.

Communal Campaign

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The object of these moves is not merely to paralyse the entire educational system in Kerala but also to rouse com-munal passions and bring about conditions of lawlessabout conductors of fawless-ness, chaos and violence. Na-turally the reactionary vested interests whose ill-gotten po-wers and privileges are affect-ed by the land legislation and other democratic reforms inother democratic reforms in-troduced by the Kerala Gov-ernment have entered the scene to utilise the opportu-nity for launching another undemocratic and unconstitutional offensive against the Communist-led Government Communist-led in Rerala.

It is most unfortunate that blinded by their nega-

tive attitude and hatred towards the Kerala Govern-ment. the local Congress ment, the local considered psp, BSP and certain other political elements should have lent their support, directly and indirectly, to this campaign against education. This would appear all the more shocking when one finds that the entire campaign is built up by rousing communal hatred and passion.

and passion. One can understand the hostility of the dominant sec-tions of private school mana-gers against the Kerala Edu-cation Act. Their unchecked powers as well as opportuni-ties for graft and corruption has, under this Act, been con-siderably curbed in the inte-rests of teachers, students and of advancement of education in the State. What, however, in the State. What, however, is most astonishing is that in their earlier attempts, should have now sought to in hold Kerala's education to ransom. These people do not seem to realise that closure of private schools and their other destructive plans, if alother destructive plans, if al-lowed to succeed, can only upset the whole system of education in the State, seri-ously disturb and interrupt the academic career of many thousands of boys and girls and generally strike at the interests of the guardians and teachers. teachers.

Whatever may be the grievances of private managers be-longing to the Catholic church and NSS, this method of gambling with the future of students, teachers and education, is unheard of in any civilised community. Such ac-tions bring disgrace to the nation, put the cultural life of the people in extreme jeopardy, and go to rui future of our children. to ruin the

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It is a great tragedy that Kerala which occupies a leading position in the which occupies a leading position in the country for its high literacy and educational accomp plishments, she and educational accom-plishments, should have been today, so challenged by such a thoughtless and been today, so challenged by such a thoughtless and destructive assault upon its whole educational and cultural fabric. No education-ist, wherever he lives, and and indeed no right-thinking person can ever support such a dangerous advenupon which these e school managers ture private have now so openly and un-unashamedly embarked.

It is well, known that the managers of private schools belonging to the Catholic church and NSS are violently opposed to the entire Education Act, for they would not tolerate any democratic re-forms in the field of educa-tion. If they have now chosen to concentrate their fury on Section 11 of the Education it is because they want Act. thereby to rouse the commu-nal and religious passions of the masses belonging to the Christian and Nair communities.

Yet this Section provides for drawing up a panel list of teachers eligible for appoint-ment by the Public Service sion with due Commi regard to certain reservation for backward communities, as envisaged in the Constitution itself. It should be mentioned here that reservation in one form or another for up-





India's Economic **Cooperation** With The USSR

FORGING of closer economic links with the USSR would have any day won the palm as the most fruitful task that the Government of India could undertake economically. It can do so all the more today when the schemes of large-scale industrialisation, to be taken up in the Third Plan, require the tapping of all the friendly foreign resources we can command.

ugh has been written in these columns about the tremendous help—in technique, finance, as well as in ent-that the Soviets have given to us. The fields covered by this as-sistance, too, have been oftentimes mentioned as ranging from equipment to set up a heavy machine-making plant to machinery to undertake agricultura operations on a State farm. The pride of place among these, among projects al-ready in operation, goes no doubt to the Bhilai Steel Plant, which has already won the race as the most speedily-built among all the State steel projects.

BOUNTIFUL RESULTS

In oil also, the successes attained at Cambay, and the certainty of adequate financial and technical assistance forthcoming for the refinery at Barauni, stand in striking contrast to the relative futility of exploratory efforts of the Stanvac, and the obduracy of the foreign oil compa-nies in refusing to make even a slight change in



PAGE TWO

NEW AGE

INSIDE OUR ECONOMY

NEWS & NOTES

FULL POTENTIALITIES YET TO BE TAPPED

abnormally high their

It is in the light of these laudable efforts of the So-viet Union in rendering as-sistance for our country's industrialisation—and the immense scope that its Seven-Year Plan offers for Seven-Year Plan offers for further steps in that direc-tion—that the despatch of a high-power delegation, under the leadership of Minister Swaran Singh, has to be adjudged. Freeceded as it was by a high-level Soviet Government Delega-tion, its departure avowed-ly to review the "present Indo-Soviet collaboration ... and the prospects of ... and the prospects of future collaboration for the industrial development of the country" has all the inedients needed to produce the most bountiful re-

Already, according to published reports, some 12 schemes, big and small, whose foreign exchange component alone comes to about Rs. 350 crores, have been given to Soviet offi-cials for consideration and action, and these are ex-clusive of the projects, like pharmaceuticals, optical glass or Ranchi machine-building plant—whose es-tablishment, with Soviet collaboration, has already been agreed to.

NEW TRADE PATTERN

The Delegation will also be holding discussions re-garding a new trade patgarding a new trade pat-tern hetween the two coun-tries. This is necessitated by India's growing capa-city to produce its own steel. So long as this capa-city was limited, and the requirements of steel im-ports, especially from the USSR, were substantial, USSR, were substantial, considerable quantities of Indian merchandise, too, could find its way into the Soviet market as their payment. With a change in this equilibrium the USSR would not be able to buy the same or increas quantity of Indian goods out of its rupee funds, un-less the deficiency caused by decline in steel imports, is made good through im-ports of other machinery and equipment. Naturally, such a situation is all to India's advantage, since such equipment, acquired through increasing exports of Indian goods, can be utilised to set up new in-

dustries. Another problem which Another problem which the country faces, and which the Delegation will be taking up with the So-viet authorities, concerns the establishment of a Designs Organisation. The

need for such an organisa tion will become obvious if viewed in the context of the exorbitant fees which Government has all the along been paying to fore-ign firms for preparation of designs and project re-ports. In fact so long as the country has to depend upon any foreign agency to design its plants and fac-tories, it cannot be deemed to be economically really endent. And here, too it is the Soviets, who have been reckoned as the only party who can willingly part with their technical part with their technical skill and expertise without considerations of competi-

UNIQUE . ATTITUDE

tion.

In this respect the atti-tude of the USSR is really unique, for, no country, in the capitalist world, has so far been found to transfer its expert knowledge without charging very high fees. Even then, there are some fields, and designing is one of them, in which it is next to impossible to ob-tain their assistance in training local experts.

Oil is another important sector in respect of which Sardar Swaran Singh and Sardar Swaran Singh and his colleagues are predes-tined to receive encourag-ing response from their Soviet conferees. Already the Soviet Minister of Geology and Minerals, Y. P. Antrapov, has paid a visit to our country, and in a statement, on the eve of his departure, has held out great promise for collabo-ration with his country in this field.

A number of important decisions in this behalf are also reported to have been taken as a result of his talks with Minister K. D. Malaviya and officers of the Ministry of Mines and Oil. The most important of these concerned the availability of Soviet as-sistance for indigenous manufacture of drilling equipment. Mr. Antrapov also promised to help in setting up and maintaining a sizable Works and Repair Centre in the country "se long as it has to depend on imported drills."

The utility of this Centre can be gauged from the fact that in its absence nothing much could be done to shorten the duration of minor breakdowns at dril-ling sites, which have been quite frequent in the past few months. Needless to say the establishment of a Centre of the type referred to above (complete with spare parts, etc.) will considerably help in overcoming this difficulty.

Mr. Antrapov also agreed to lend the services of one of the top Soviet techni-cians to take charge of the drilling operations of the Oil and Natural Gas Com-mission Simultaneous, a mission. Simultaneously, a large number of Indian technicians will also he sent to the USSR for training in oil technology.

In the light of the great promise which Mr. Antrapromise poy held out during his pov held out during his visit to the country, the tendency of the Minister of Mines and Oil to sometimes soft-pedal on the issue of shutting the doors of the oil industry for all times to private parties, lacks both logic and justification. The success which his strenge esses which his strenuous efforts at establishing an important and develop-ing State sector in oil have attained, thanks to the unstinted cooperation of the USSR and Rumania, are a USSR and Rumania, are a standing testimony to the capacity of local technicians to learn the trade and deliver oil. Where then is the need to be "soft" to the vested interests-foreign or indigene_

REBUSES FROM WEST

The Government in New Delhi has so long been spe-cially enamoured of aid from western capitalist from western capitalist countries, and to that end it has been doing all that it conceivably could to propitiate even private capital. And yet, no significant offers to collaborate with it in setting up industries in the public sector-apart from the Rourkela and Durgapur projects-has it been able to produce to date. Even the term "mas-sive" assistance, so long bandied about by a few Senators in the USA, has. become an anathema to the American Adminis-tration. Added to it is the campaign of Pakistan and the Latin American lobby to hold back funds from it. It is rebuffs like these It is rebuffs like these perhaps which have induc-ed New Delhi to look now to the 'USSE for real "massive" assistance for its industrial schemes in the Third Plan. And yet, its actions in this respect have so far been merely of an

elemental nature. It is only when this natransformed into ture is one of logic and comprehension of national inte-rests, that the potentialities of collaboration with the Socialist world can be fully tapped.

May 25, 1959.

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MAY 31, 1959

wives may object...

It had all started in Mahesh's office when a Life Insurance Agent was discussing a Policy for Rs. 5,000. "I'll have to talk to my wife," Mahesh said. "If it's all right with Indira, it's all right with me."

So here they were-with Indira an immediate opponent. She had obviously a blind, superstitious opposition to Life Insurance. The Agent saw it was no use.

It was a surprise therefore when Mahesh phoned the next day. "About that Policy, will you come around and complete the formalities?" "But your wife doesn't want you to ... " the Agent began. "She needn't know," Mahesh firmly replied.

Five years later Mahesh succumbed to a ruptured appendix. The Agent rushed over to Indira... When he told her about the Life Insurance Policy, she looked at him disbelievingly. With the Rs. 5,000 she received, Indira bought a sewing machine and other equipment to start sewing classes. This occupation provided her with a steady income.

> The other day this same Agent received an invitation. from Indira - it was her daughter's wedding. At the ceremony Indira came towards him. "Wives may object to Life Insurance," she said slowly, "but widows never will." Presin

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LIFE INSURANCE

the day you insure you're secure 🗄



To Sabotage Education Of Children Real Aim Of Kerala Agitation Is **Overthrow Of Government** -SAYS AJOY GHOSH

Reprehensible Attempt

TRIVANDRUM, May 24.

An indefinite lock-out of schools as proposed by the private school managers of Kerala is something unheard of in any other part of India. It is a most reprehensible attemp to sabotage the education of child-ren, declared Comrade Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, in a Press Confer-ence in Trivandrum on May 24, just after the joint meetings of the Central and State Secretariats of the Communist Party had concluded.

H E deplored this move of Asked about the 1948 move-the private school ma- ment of the Communist Party, nagements and stated that Comrade Ghosh said that in to close their schools, the Government also had the right to ensure that children in the State get education. He said, "The Government He said, "The Government will take every measure to see that those students who want to study will be allowed to do to study will be allowed to do so." As regards what these measures will be, the Com-munist leader said that it was to be decided by the

Government itself. In answer to another ques-tion, he replied, "I believe that the Government is comsary steps to deal with the present situation."

Paralysing Education

He pointed out that the sponsors of the present schools-closure movement had made it clear that they wantdovernment schools and such other private schools also which were prepared to open. This made it clear that their aim was to paralyse educa-tion in the State. This is omething which cannot be

ustified under any pretext Comrade Ajoy Ghosh declared that parties which were opposed to the Government were planning to "jump into the fray and join the fight" against the Government as the communalists agitation ag-ainst the Education Act got intensified. The purpose of the present movement is clearly to over-throw the Government from office and this has been made clear by the leaders of the agitation. Com-rade Ghosh read out from the speeches of Mannath Padmanabhan where the latter had asked the Ministers to get out or face the

consequences. The General Secretary of the Party strongly deprecated the programme of launching civil disobedience by critics of the Kerala Government in der to remove that Government from office. He declar-ed that the civil disobedience movement was for removing the Government from office.

H the private school ma-ment of the Communist Party, nagements and stated that Comrade Ghosh said that in if managers claimed the right 1948 the struggles led by the Communist Party were on specific issues and no gene-ral struggle was launched to overthrow the Government.

Replying to questions whe-ther the Kerala Government would consent to amend the Education Act in view of the opposition to it, he pointed out that the Education Bill had passed through a long had passed through a long process of review and legisla-tion. After it had been pass-ed first, it was sent to the Supreme Court by the Cen-tre, then it had been adopttre, then it had been adopt-ed a second time by the As-sembly with amendments in the light of the opinion of the Supreme Court and then it had received the Presi-dent's assent. "We do not see any reason why it should be changed

why it should be changed when it is in the interests of the teachers and in the interests of education."

When some Correspondents suggested that the Govern-ment should try to bring about a settlement of the about a settlement of the present quarrel over certain features of the legislation and its rules, Comrade Ghosh pointed out that the opposi-tion was not really for a set-tlement over any particular issue. No less than the leader of the Opposition had dec-lared in the Assembly the other dow that the Compose other day that the Cong Party was opposed to gress the

Act as a whole. "It is for them to state what are the specific issues on which a set-tlement has to be tried." "If they show a mood for settle-ment, the Government will also reciprocate it. But they also reciprocate it. But they want the entire Act to go." He admitted that it is not possible to give up the basic principles of the Act. Asked to comment on the Congress High Command's attitude on the issue of closure of schools in Kerals, Commend A Aug Check said

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Comrade Aloy Ghosh said. "I would say that the beha-viour of the Congress Bigh Command has not been very straightforward. The High Command says that the Congress as an organisation Congress as an organisation has nothing to do with the closure of schools because it obviously felt that it is wrong. It should then have also stated that no individual Congressman would ally himself with such a movement. Instead it has even permitted a number of leading Congre the State to openly join the communal agitation of Sri Mannath Padmanabhan." He pointed out that prominent leaders of the Kerala Congress were addressing meetings called by Sri Man-nath Padmanabhan to canvass support for his com-

munal agitation. Asked about the Prime Min-ster's statement on this agitation he said, "the position taken by the Prime Minister is self-contradictory." Comrade Ghosh also dis-

closed that the Communist Party would conduct an all-India agitation to expose the real nature of the movement directed against the Government in Kerala today

A joint statement by the Central and State Secretariats of the Communist Party was distributed before the Conference



PAGE THREE

POLITICS IN CANAL WATERS + FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT Mr. BLACK'S

ENCHANTING

A well-known Indian Correspondent writing on New Delhi's reactions to the latest round of the World Bank talks with India and Pakistan over the Canal Waters dis-pute, noted that "there is a feeling of relief that the matter has at last been taken out of the hands of technical experts and is now being dealt with at the political level." It would really be worth examining if this thorny question has baj-fled settlement only because it was so long left in the hands "technical experts."

I N a nutshell, the problem of the Canal Waters has come up because the entire network of the Indus Basin canals was constructed in the old days taking Punjab as one unit. After partition, while three of the western rivers are left to Pakitan there is a vest tract of land in West Pakistan which is at present fed by the waters from the three eastern rivers of the Indus Basin which fall inside

While the normal solution for such a state of affairs between two friendly neighbours would be to come to a solemn understanding not to disturb this arrangement but to jointly pledge its maintenance, the artificial tension whipped up between India and Pakistan Intensified by the America arms backing of Pakistan-had led to artificial solutions being proposed.

WORLD BANK FORMULA: And in this game, the World Bank has played no inconspicu-ous part. In 1954, it acted as the traditional arbiter, allocating the three western rivers to Pakistan and the three easern remistan and the three eastern ones to India; it stipulated fur-ther that India would permit Pakistan to continue to draw waters from the eastern rivers a transitional period during which Pakistan would build use which Pakistan would build build use which Pakistan would build bu she would not have to depend upon water supply from India.

Thus, for eleven years, this inus, for eleven-years, this dispute has been allowed to continue, and for eight long years, the World Bank has been playing the good Samaritan.

Pakistan has delayed building her own canals while haggling has been going on as to how much India should pay for these replacement works. What sounds odd in this whole affair is that Pakistan which has through all these years been pamper erican aid could not be persuaded to settle the issue by the World Bank, which itself functions as one of the main dispensers of dollar aid.

LATEST MISSION: Politics no doubt had a hand in keeping up the deadlock, and it is politics again that has spurred the World Bank Chief, Mr. Black, to come out this time with proposals, persuading India to accept them.

What precisely is this new political approach? Mr. Black's latest terms envisage elaborate canal construction work in Pakistan which will take 12 to 13 years to be com completed. The while project is to cost about a billion dol-lars, of which India will have to pay two ltundred billion dollars. Some of the Common wealth countries like Canada and Australia are expected to provide loans, while the Bri-tish Government is reported to have agreed to contribute to nave agreed to contribute ten per cent of the total cost of the scheme.

PAGE FOUR

Apart from the World Bank's own quota, the U.S. Government is expected to lend a huge sum totalling somewhere 550 to 600 million dollars.

And what do these Governments get in return? How is the political desirability guaranteed for them?

"GENERAL PRINCIPLES" : Mr. Black at the end of his talks in New Delhi said, "Certain ge-neral principles have been established along lines acceptable to the Government of India." Concluding his mission in Karachi, Black felt "happy" and added:

al principles acceptable to ents, that afford both Governm firm basis for negotiating a final settlement." What are those "general prin-

ciples" apart from the already accepted propositions of build-ing replacement works in Paki-

Black is clear that India and Black is clear that India and Pakistan will be invited by the Work Bank to work out an International Water Treaty. Not just a treaty be-tween two neighbours, India and Pakistan, but an "Inter-national Water Treaty" with obviously the World Bank-and presumably the United States-having an effective say in the matter even in the future: More serious is the World More serious is the World

"I can now say that we have Bank proposal to set up a n Inmission, consisting of represen-tatives of the Pank along with tatives of the Fank along with those of India and Pakistan. The Commission will not only The Commission will not only be in charge of the construction project and also regulate the supply of water to both sides in the transitional period which it-

self is expected to run beyond 12 years. It will also supervise the implementation of the

SCOPE FOR MEDDLING: now say that we have Bank proposal to set up an in- soor by the interpretence of the pushed ded in establishing certain dus Basin Development Com-. Thus, Black this time pushed of in establishing certain dus Basin Development com- through a scheme which provides the scope for constant in-terference in Inde-Pak affairs on the part of the World Bank. No wonder that under su scheme, the U.S. Govern under such a would safely fork out a big sum, which certainly promises to fetch rich political dividends.

VISTA

It is surprising that the Government of India has not so far repudiated such a dangerous, arrangement which may turn out to be as damaging as the proposal to station U.N. forces in Kashmir.

It is clear that the World Bank is trying to cash in on Bank is trying to cash in on India having reached the point of despair with negotiations dragging on for eight long years. Manchester Guardian in an editorial on May 9 was categoric on the point "The agre will also be encouraged by the common realisation that if this attempt fails, the World Bank won't make yet another one. And if it fails, who can suc-

AMERICAN STAKE: The AMERICAN STAKE: The American stake in the Canal Waters question has another im-portant aspect as well. New York Times in its editorial on May 17 focused the issue on a wider political perspective: "India and Pakistan must live together in peace and under-standing for the sake of the of the whole of stability Asia, and, indeed, for the whole free world.. It is imperative therefore to remove the cause of friction "

Pouring in of arms into Pakistan by the United States is, of not supposed to disturb that "stability," nor add to the 'friction.'

New York Herald Tribune has observed that the Black Mis-sion's achievement "even though costly, could make a long step toward unity among free nations of Asia" -obviously against "totalitarian Commun

FAITHFUL ECHO: Nearer home, faithfully echoing Washington sentiments, B. G. Ver-ghese—the ardent champion of an Ayub-Nehru Summit—wrote Times of India quite plainly suggesting that these Canal Waters talks can be a "beginning" towards closer entente between Karachi and New Delhi. To him, Pandit Nehru's rejection of the idea of "common defence" between India and Pakistan is "irrele-India and Fakistan is "irrele-vant", for he believes that "a very wide mutuality of inte-rests would exert a powerful in-fluence towards economic cul-tural and political cooperation between a friendly India and Pakistan. In such circumstances a common defence policy would be almost axiomatic."

So, from Canal Waters to Common Defence — via the World Bank's Development Commission — this is the en-chanting vista that Mr. Eugene Black's hurried mission has opened up before our

monstration of the bitter factional struggle that had been so long going on behind the scenes in the State

settlement.

this show.

his supporters.

N O less a person than the Congress President, Smt. Indira Gandhi, inaugurated the Conference Smt. Su-cheta Kripalani, one of the Secretaries of the AICC, presided over it.-

WEST BENGAL ~~~~

Yet, the dominant group did not hesitate to use iron rods, lathis and bamboo poles against its opponents. Such an exhibition of goon-daism in Congress functions had not been witness ed here for some years.

Genesis Of Struggle

This factional strife is not of any recent origin. It goes back to the time when Sri Atulya Ghose succeeded in ousting the groups of Sri Surendra Mohan Ghose and Dr. Prafulla Ghose, then a Congressman, from power. Sri Atulya Ghose got himself elected as the President of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee (WBP

For several years after that his group dominated the State Congress and he ruled like a feudal overlord.

But opposition to his undemocratic policies and dic-tatorial methods gradually began to take shape and by the end of 1957 a powerful opposition group had already emerged.

It demanded the removal of Sri Ghose and a complete overhauling of the Congress machinery. Its efforts met with nartial success when, in terms of a resolution of the Congress Working Committee, Sri Ghose had to step down to the position of a Vice sident But he still continued to be the real bo the dominant group in the PCC

Meanwhile, the opposition group gathered more strengh and it succeeded in putting Sri Ghose in a very tight corner when last year's tions to the Congress Committees at different levels vere conducted — obviously, his instructions - in the most undemocratic man-ner with the object of throttltion and ensuring a majority for his supporters.

Delhis Intervention

MAY 31, 1959

The opposition groups made repeated representations to Delhi, demanding fresh elections and immediate removal of Sri S. D. Banerjee, Chief Returning Officer and till recently Speaker of the State ssembly.

The Working Committee Atulya Ghose's ultimately set up a Tribu-nal, consisting of Sri Balwantrai Mehta. The Tribu-nal heard both sides and was convinced, it is reliably learnt, that the charges

These developments naturally made Sri Atulya Ghose

Ashok Chanda to Judge him. And Mathai must have had the creeps as he thanked God that he did not have to face the Sup-reme Court with his fairy-tale about American Red Cross Surplus!

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f they so agree" And why should not they agree? Road-mak-ing on this side of the Himalayas is democratic road-making in the Free road-making in the Tree World, while on the other side, it is of course chain-gang slavery under Com-munist dictatorship. I fervently Wish that our holy guests appreciate this sense of values.

FORTUNATE MATHAI

I WONDER if M. O. Ma-thai has read in Mos-cow a Supreme Court judg-ment delivered on the very day that he flew out of Delhi. Dismissing the ap-peal of Swamy, the former Director of Fertilisers, in what is known as the Ferti-liser Scandal Cdse, Justice Sinha said that the Pre-vention of Corruption Act "required the accused to 'satisfactorily account' for the possession of pecuniary resources or property dis-proportionate to his known sources of income. The em-

proportionate to his known sources of income. The em-phasis should be on the word 'satisfactory', and the legislature had thus dell-berately cast a burden on the accused not only to offer a plausible explana-tion as to how he came by his large wealth, but also satisfy the Court that his explanation was worthy of acceptance."

at this old age, Acharya Kripalani could be seen rushing up and down the country rallying million-aires to arrange for suc-cour to Tibet's suffering

thumanity. It was all so touching that even the Government spending Rs. two lakhs a month on the Dalai Lama's personal establishment was regarded as an obvious na-tional gesture of sympathy for the fugitives from Red terror.

I, therefore, pricked up my ears when I heard the Prime Minister indicating what he would like the re-



DISCOVERY OF CHINA D o you know that the Chinese are nowadays not only talking rude but also eating less? In Par-liament, our Prime Minisalso eating Prime Minis-liament, our Prime Minis-ter lamented that the Chiter lamented that the oni-nese should forget their ancient civilised behaviour, for they do not seem to know the language of polite diplomacy, sticking on to the ill-mannered pleblan practice of calling a spade

In the AICC, Pandit Nehru announced his se-cond discovery: addressing his colleagues in the cool comfort of the air-condi-tioned Sapru House, he found it "very odd that on one side Chinese production has gone un according to a spade. one side Chinese production has gone up, according to reports, on a tremendous scale. On the other side, so say reports, the rations have gone down."

have gone down." Why do the Chinese be-have so stupidly? Pandit Nehru knows the answer to that, too: "Even when they have abundance of food, they cut down consumption and would rather export and get something in re-turn."

And he goes deep into the fundamentals: "Of course, they can do it but we cannot do that. It is quite impossible for us to introduce short rations in order to build up surplus" —no doubt, we all are having big rations.

LORD'S TESTIMONY

I have never dared to I have never dated to question the Prime Minis-ter's logic—or his facts. And ff I dare quote the Chinese figures, I would be charged with having "lack of thought" and using slo-gans instead, as he very kindly reminded the Com-

Nehru than to the Commu-nists. After an extensive tour of China, Lord Boyd Orr said in an interview: "China has one quarter of the world's population, but seems capable of feeding it well." well." Lord Boyd Orr, a for-mer head of FAO, is re-cognised as a world au-thority on food problems. Besides, he is a British Lord. He should carry conviction—at least in New Delhi.

WONDER if M. O. Ma-

DEMOCRATIC ROAD-MAKING

RUAD-MAKING H OW shocked every-body seemed to be when the Dalai Lama statement described the Chinese atrocities, and one of the unforgivable cruel-ties perpetrated by the god-less Chinese Communists, we were told, was to em-ploy the holy rebels in road-making. Naturally there was "na-tional" resentment here to such barbarities, and even at this old age, Acharya

humanity.

acceptance." Poor Swamy. He dld not have Morarjibhai and Ashok Chanda to judge him. And Mathai must

CALCUTTA, May 25. The West Bengal Congress Political Conference, held in Calcutta on May 23 and 24, saw a naked d

> levelled by the opposition group were substantially correct. But, in order to avoid a public scandal, Sri Mehta tried to persuade the opposing factions to come to an "amicable"

The opposition group was willing to compromise pro-vided the Chief Returning Officer was removed before the next Congress elections But Sri Ghose was not preelections pared to give in without a "battle".

And the most effective form of battle he could conceive of was the State Political Con-

He sought to achieve two main objectives by staging FIRST, he wanted

own future. So he organised the Conference to show his strength to the Con-gress President and to put pressure on Delhi to stay its hands. No wonder that money was spent on the most lavish scale to put up a grandiose show.

Youth and Women's Conventions were also held to demonstrate the Ghose group's influence even among se sections!

Several resolutions were. of course, adopted by the Conference but they were just eyewash to hoodwink the nublic

The opposition group, too, did not sit back idly. They made preparatins to give a separate reception to the Congress President, and the Congress Mayor of Calcutta was to preside over the function.

It was ultimately cancell-ed, presumably because the Congress President feared

very much shaky about his show to the Congress President that they were not Sri Ghose's supporters. At some points, they heavily outnum bered Sri Ghose's men.

> When the procession reachan important street crossing, they started raising the slo-gans, "Atulya Ghose Murda-bad", "We demand fresh and fair elections," etc.

They boisterously displayed the posters and repeated-ly impeded the progress of the procession. Simultaneously, loudspeakers from a ouse-top blared out spe ches exposing the present WBPCC leadership. A scuffle between the rival groups soon ensued. But the situation was brought under control.

At another place, the rivalries assumed serious propor-tions and'for some time complete confusion prevailed in the procession

The Congress President re-ferred to these incidents in her inaugural address and appealed to Congressmen to close their ranks. She was reported to have told them that if they continued to fight among themselves, the Conwould lose further gress round and the Communists ould gain.

inflicted in the very pre-sence of the Congress Presi-dent, the supporters of Sci Atulya Ghose made elabo-

were blown. This was the signal for the attack. The gates of the pandal were closed from inside and led by the goondas, the Congress Seva Dal fell upon the supporters of the opposition group with iron rods, lathis and stout bamboo poles. This brutal assault went on under the very nose of Smt. Kripalani but she did not intervene. A big police force had been posted around the venue of the Conference. but it remained totally unconcerned.

About 15 Congressmen were injured. Most of them had to be given first aid. Of the four admitted in hospital, two had not regained con-sciousness till late at night. They had severe head ininries

Sri Umashanker Chatterjee, 49-year-old secretary of Mandal Conngress Committ mittee. suffered a fractured nose.

The Shrewd Men

AT A CONFERENCE INAUGURATED

BY INDIRA GANDHL

Congressmen Fight Each Ather With Iron Rods And Lathis

"prove" to the Congress President that he commanded the allegiance of the "overwhelming majority" of Congressmen in this State, and that it was idle to think of running the Congress organisation without him and

SECONDLY, he wanted the Congress President to realise that he did not like his old defeated rivals being brought back into the leadership of the State Congress.

It is reliably understood that the Congress President and Smt. Kripalani have been trying to persuade dissident Congressmen, who left the Congress a few years ago, to come back to the organisation. It is further learnt that the Congress President Congress President also cussed the reorganisation of the WBPCC with Sri Surendra Mohan Ghose, Sri Arun Chandra Guha and other leaders, who had been pushed into oblivion by Sri Atulya

A number of local dailies recently published a report that some PSP leaders — Dr. Prafulla Ghose, Smt. Roy, Dr. Atin Bose and others — were thinking of rejoining the Congress.

Preparations

that it would severely damage the prestige of the Congcess.

Battle In The Open

Two days refore the Conference began, numerous posters in Bengali, Hindi and English had been plastered all over Calcutta, particularly around Beadon around Beadon Square the venue of the Conference. Banners had also been hunz across roads at many important voints.

The posters and banners carried the slogans: "Re-form the WBPCC and strengthen it", Demand fresh and democratic elec tions" and 'Reconstitute WBPCC and democratise it to enlist public confidence." Some of the banners had the inscrip-tion "Progressive Congress Workers." The battle had come into the open.

The supporters of the opposition group mustered strong at several points on the route along which the idential pronoia passed. They carried posters

NEW AGE

rate plans next day to "teach a lesson" to the opposition group. Several notorious goondas of the city were collected at the city were Conference pandal in the guise of "volunteers". Iron ods, lathis and bamboo poles were also stacked. The pre-planned attack began shortly after the Conference reassembled in the evening.

Excitement began to mount when Dr. Sanyal rose to speak and strongly criticised the Nagpur resolution. A numof delegates tried to interrupt him while others applauded him. At one stage, even Smt. Kripalani who was presiding, threw a gibe at Dr. Sanval by telling the audience "one's understanding that "one's understanding of a thing could not exceed his intelligence."

When Sri Ranjit Majumdar, a supporter of Sri Ghose, began to speak in answer to Dr. Sanyal's critcisms, there were shouts from different corners "Sit Down", "Sit Down",

Smt. Kripalani Looks On

The atmosphere grew tense and suddenly whistles

Dr. Roy went away on a "holiday" to Ranikhet in U.P. Sri Sen_was present in Calcutta. But. curiously enough. he suddenly fell "ill" on the eve of the Conference

Political circles here, how ever, believe that the real reason behind their absence from the Conference was not the need for a rest or illness. It is being said that the factional struggle inside the West Bengal Congress has reached such a stage that it is now rather difficult to predict on which side the balance might be titled. In this situation, shrewd people like Dr. Roy and Sri Sen would not naturally like to associate themselves openly with this or that group although till now Dr. Roy has supported the Atulya Ghose faction

Both New Age and Swadhinata were denied all facili-ties to cover the Conference. ties to cover the Conference. But reports, published in the local Press, show that considerable portions of the speeches of Smt. Gandhi and Smt. Kripalani were devoted to vituperations against Kerala Government and the Communist Party.

PAGE FIVE

FACTORY WORKERS' EARNINGS IN 1957

THE Indian Labour Gazette for March 1959 carries a review of the earnings of factory workers during 1957. The study is based on the data supplied by the State Governments, compiled from the returns they received from the employ ers under the Payment of daily employment in perennial Wages Act of 1936. These relate to employees drawing Rs. 200 and less per month. (The Payment of Wages Act - Real Wage Has has been amended raising the wage limit to Rs. 400 with effect from April '58). But the study has many limitations. First not all the actories submit the returns and secondly not all the States submit the relevant informa-

Then the "employee" under the Payment of Wages Act includes supervisors, too, provided they fall, under the wage ceiling. But the 'wor-ker' is defined differently in the Factories Act. The average daily employment figures arrived at under the two Acts are, therefore, not comparablé

Total earnings include cash equivalents of concessions. And one is not sure how the different employers have wor-ked out these figures. In any case there is no uniform be for calculating these components of the 'earnings'.

Important

Study

Nevertheless, the study is moortant and reveals important features in our wage movement and our economy and is of great interest to trade unionists.

The number of factories covered by the Payment of Wages Act has increased from covered 19,679 in 1956 to 21,588 in 1957. But the number of factories submitting returns has in-creased from 14,219 in 1956 to only 15,014 in 1957. The coverage was 72.2 per cent in 1956 and had fallen to 69.9 per cent in 1957. This means that while in 1956, 5,460 factories had defaulted, their number has in-creased to 6,574 in 1957. Among them 2,826 defaulting factories are in Bombay State alone. A Statewise study of defaulting units shows that the coverage has fallen from 78.9 to 63.3 per ent in Andhra Pradesh, and 64.6 to 60.4 per cent in Bombay State. Madhya Pradesh coverage remains very poor even though the rise is from 20.8 in 1956 to 37.9 per cent in 1957. In Rajasthan the number of factories has fallen from 219 to 196 while those submitting returns were only 95 in 1956 and 96 in 1957. In Kerala the number of factories has risen from 935 in 1956 to 1053 in 1957 while the number of those submitting returns had fallen from 675 to 606 during the same period.

Average daily employment in the factories submitting re-turns has risen from 2,043,636 in 1956 to 2,087,845 in 1957 while the number of factories submitting returns has in-creased from 14,219 to 15,014 during the same period. This means the average daily employment per factory submitreturn had fallen from in 1956 to 139.1 in 1957. This is a reduction in average

PAGE SIX

LABOUR NOTES BY RAI BAHADUR GOUR, M.P. SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

REVEALING STORY - A

factories by 3.2 per cent bet-ween 1956 and 1957.

Fallen

Now the average per cap. ita annual earning according to this study has risen from Rs. 1,186.8 in 1956 to Rs. 1,233.9 in 1957. But this rise by four per cent is offset by the fall in per factory daily employment by 3.2 per cent. Much more than this, the rise of four per cent pales into insignificance when one finds that between 1956 and 1957 the all-India food price index itself has risen by eight per cent.

This only means that even though there has been a nomi-nal increase in the annual earning by four per cent, actually the worker has lost in real wage due to fall in employment per factory and rise in the price level in the country.

A Statewise study of the trend in the annual earnings of employees reveals an obviously incredulous rise by 74.6 per cent in Andhra Pradesa, the annual per capita earning having shot up from Rs. 594.9 in 1956 to Rs. 1,030.8 in 1957. It is so unbelievable that the Labour Bureau itself has re-

in January this year in Bangalore called on all the

affiliated unions to collect

Rs. two lakhs by the end of

October 1959 towards the "AITUC BUILDING FUND."

October 31, 1959 marks the entry of the AITUS into

its fortieth year of glorious existence in defence of

India's working class. This occasion also coin-cides with Comrade Dange's completion of sixty years on October 10 this year. His

nestimable services to the

trade union movement are

a matter of pride not only to the AITUC but also to

the entire working class. The General Council has,

therefore, decided to pre-sent this purse to him on

The AITUC born as the

premier national organisa-tion of Indian labour enters

its fortieth year again as

the premier organisation in spite of the splits and confusion caused by the creation of rival national

the intervening period. All the sections of our

centres during

this occasion.

India's working class.

ferred it back to the State for

verification. In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh also the rise is 17.8 and 15.9 per cent respectively. Here too the States concerned have been asked to verify the data.

In' Bombay and West Bengal, the two industrially advanced States the rise is only 2.6 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. In Madras the rise is three per cent, in Bihar, Kerala and U.P. 5.1,9.5 and 6.2 per cent respectively and Mysore has advanced by 13.4 per cent. Delhi has gone up only by 1.8 per cent. Puniab is the only State where the average per capita annual earning has fallen by 3.6 per cent, i.e. from Rs. 991.0 in 1956, 955.3 in 1957.

Economically Backward

AITUC BUILDING FUND

__A Weapon For Consolidating

THE General Council of great trade union move-the AITUC which met ment look today to the in January this year in AITUC for firm support in

The State where the per capita earning is the lowest is Kerala with Rs. 805 and Assam the highest with Rs. 1,833.6. Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab and Rajasthan all range between Rs. 978.9 (in Madras) and Rs. 907.1 (in Rajasthan). The average per capita an-nual earning is Rs. 1,452.6 in

Bombay, Rs. 1,299.2 in Bihar, Rs. 1,173.6 in West Bengal, and Rs. 1,493.4 in Delhi.

Organisation

their struggles and for help

The AITUC has become

working class thinking in

That is why October 1959

And the "Building Fund

is the most appropriat means of celebrating thi

occasion, marking the fur-

ther organisational consoli-

All the affiliated unions of the AITUC and trade

union activists realise the

significance of this decision

in celebrating the growth and working for further

consolidation of the AITUC

as the premier national trade union centre of our

We are confident that the

campaign will be victori-

ous and workers and their well-wishers, irrespective of their affiliations will come

forward and contribute

NEW AGE

country.

would be the most fitting occasion to celebrate this

growth of the AITUC.

dation of the AITUC.

the gravitating centre

and guidanc

our country.

What does this reveal? Kerala, Rajasthan and

Orissa suffer because of their relatively backward economy and the weak posi-tion of industry in their economy Mysore may have some very

good industrial units, yet it appears that they do not de-termine either the general industrial or the general wage standard in the State. Even the Central Government factories in Mysore pay very low wages. The total number of worker factories in Mysore State is pita). 232 with 198 furnishing re-turns under the Payment of earn Wages Act while the average daily employment is 11,117 when compared to 7,26 lakhs in Bombay, 5.37 lakhs in West Bengal, 2.42 lakhs in Madras and 1.08 lakhs in

Bihar. Punjab is a typical State of small-scale industry and, therefore, essentially indus-trially weak. It has more than 1,000 factories but with only 52,000 average daily employment.

Industrywise Figures

An industrywise study of the anuual per capita earnings reveals that only 12,522 workers all over the country out of an average daily factory employment of 20.88 lakhs earn Rs. 2,000 or more per capita. Among them are 3,379 workers engaged in aircraft manufacture (Rs. 2,684.8), 4.238 workers of petroleum (Rs. 2,360.1), 3,492 mint work-ers (Rs. 2,273.8) and 1,413 workers engaged in the manu-facture of miscellaneous pro-

ducts of coal and petroleum. Only 40,604 workers employ-ed in our factories get an annual per capita income between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 2,000 i.e. about Rs. 150 and more per month. Among them are 33,000 iron and steel workers (Rs. 1,929.0 per capita), 6,500 work-ers engaged in pumping, filling and storage of petroleum and kerosene and 2,400 workers of gas manufacture and distri-bution.

Indu	stry					(Av
			· .	1	·	•.
;						1
Cott Jute					1.44 	1,30

Silk textiles	1,218.0	•
Paper	1,081.0	
Ship-building	1,594.0	
Cement	1,206.0	
Fine and pharmaceutical		
chemicals	833.0	
Basic metals	1 487 9	

earning more than Rs. 1,200 but less than Rs. 1,800 every year, i.e. those getting more than Rs 100 in all every month but less than Rs. 150, is 1,287,-609. Among them are 7.43 lakh cotton textile workers (Rs. 1.363.5 per head), 1.1 lakh

workers manufacturing trans-port equipment including 32,-000 ship-building workers (Rs. 1,658.9 per capita), 58,000 workers manufacturing tex-1,658.9 tile, general and electrical machinery, bulbs and storage batteries, etc., 52,000 ordi-nance workers (Rs. 1,383.3); 27,000 workers of rubber and rubber products factories (Rs 1,497,2), 25,000 workers employed in manufacturing fer-tilisers, heavy chemicals, soap, paints and varnishes, and 15,000 cement workers (Rs.

13,000 cement workers (Rs. 1,363.0 per capita). The annual per capita earn-ings of 397,343 workers range from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,200. Among them are 2.52 lakh jute workers (Rs. 1,037.4 per ca-nita)

Workers numbering 268,114 earn less than Rs. 1,000 per head a year. Among them are 9,000 knitting workers; 13,000 saw mill workers; 4,500 ply-wood workers; 5,500 wooden furniture workers; 14,000 tan-neries workers; 3,000 asbestos workers; 18,000 match industry workers; 24,000 bricks and tile making workers; 29,000 thicks and glass workers; 2,000 cutlery workers and such others. Among these 263,114 workers, there are about 31,000 workers whose annual per ca-pita earning is about Rs. 600 or even less, i.e. Rs. 50 and less every month. Among them are 3,800 workers engaged in stone-crushing and stone-3,800 workers engaged in stone-crushing and stone-dressing (Rs. 607.6); 14,700 workers of mica factories (Rs. 509.7); As thousand wor-kers of lac including shellac (Rs. 543.8) and others. About 7.000 workers in restaurants and cafes got only Rs. 392 per head.

Thus we find to our horror that out of 20.88 lakh average daily employment in our 15,000 factories furnishing returns, an overwhelming majority of 12.88 lakh workers get all told between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 every month. More than 6.34 lakh workers get more than Rs. 50 but less than Rs. 100 every month. While 53,000 earn more than 150 every month, there are 31,000 who earn only Rs. 50 and even less per month.

Such is the position of the earnings of factory workers in 1957. How have the annual earn-

gas manufacture and distri-ings of factory workers indus-trywise fared between 1956 The number of workers and 1957?

verage	annual	per	capita	
i crugo			00010000	

	. earning	J. 1			
	(Figures in Rupees)				
	1956	1957			
Cotton textiles	1,360.0	1,363.5			
Jute textiles	1.035.0	1,037.4			
Silk textiles	1,218.0	1,215.7			
Paper	1.081.0	1,212.8			
Ship-building	1.594.0	1.658.9			
Cement	1,206.0	1.363.0			
Fine and pharmaceutical					
chemicals	833.0	1,185.6			
Basic metals	1.487.9	1,463.2			
Products of petroleum and					
coal +	1,686.9	1,990.3			

Cotton and jute textiles have made only a nominal advance which is more than offset by the big rationalisa tion and retrenchment drive in this sector of our economy Silk workers have actually lost * SEE PAGE 14

MAY 31, 1959

All the "veterans" were there-peace workers and leaders, whose names are well known all over the world. And so were new friends of this movement-representa-tives of the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, of the great national liberation movements of Africa, of resurgent Latin America; representatives of the Japan Council Against A and H Bombs, a British girl who had participated in the now-famous Aldermaston March against nuclear weapons. There was a large delegation from the USA, headed by that magnificent old champion of peace and liberty Dr. Dubois, prevented for all these years from leaving his country by the U.S. Government.

T HE Tenth Anniversary Session of the World Peace Council was held at Stockholm from May 8 to 13—and for all the about 350 participants, it was a memorable occasion. An exhibition of photographs took one back to the many land-marks of the movement-our victories and successes, the peaks we had conquered....

And over all these seemed to smile the portrait of our Founder-President Frederic Joliot-Curie, ever present in our memories, guide and inspirer of the world movement, the national move-ments, of many of us indivi-dually. The Tenth Anniversary Session was also a Me-morial Session for our belov-ed President. The presence of his scientist daughter, Mada me Helene Langevin Joliot. at the Council was an added reminder to us throughout the session of Joliot-Curie's great work for peace freedom.

We were meeting to review the work we had done, to plan the work ahead and to so reconstruct our organisational si-tuation as to make it fit the new universal character of this movement and enable it to discharge the responsibilities allot-ted to it.

Prof. J. D. Bernal in his op-

ening report spoke with the authority of the eminent scien-

tist that he is, in painting be-fore us a picture of a world at

"Thanks to the new powers

that atomic energy and auto-mation have placed in men's hands, the material wants, food, clothing, housing and

every amenity for every man, woman and child in the world

could be provided within twen-

"This could be done with only a fraction of the heavy and

the majority of mankind today

only just manage to scrape a

"Further, through scientific

ened and at the same time be made healthier and more inte-

something even more impor-tant-they can liberate man's

spirit for the first time in his-

of thought'

dicated few, can enlarge

MAY 31. 1959

ese changes can bring

infectious diseases

tonous work with

ty years at most. "This could be

Peace

peace:

World In

world

For A Summit

Plenty nearer.

mankind today.

kind to grasp it.

The Stockholm Session inevi-

campaign for a Summit Confer-ence and an end to the cold war, for the ending of nuclear tests, for an urgent solution of the German problem the key decision of the Council—reported in New Age last week-is to launch a world campaign for the Summit Conference. The Afro-Asian peoples, like the peoples of the whole world, are vitally interested in these ques-tions. And that is why speak-

The resolution on the man Question and Against Atomic Weapons were unanimous-ly adopted with full support from all sections of the Coun-

cil. In a message to the Council, tory, so that all, not only a de-011]the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidature and push forward the Council stated: How soon can this be brought about, turning away

WORLD'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON PEOPLE'S ACTION NOW

the resources of the world from destructive proposals to construction, depends on what the workers for peace, do now in the immediate future.

It is indeed a sign of the new confidence of the peace move-ment, confidence born of the knowledge that today the for-ces for peace are stronger than the forces of war—that the movement speaks more and more of the glorious future that us and appeals to man-

wide Peace Movement headed by this Council, and in it they see their close friend. The Afro-Asian peoples are vitally interested in world peace and an immediate end to cold war. This policy of the cold war is being used by the imperialists to justify colonial domination, and the right of people to inde-pendence is being denied by force, and in some areas, even by war.'

It was in response to the feelings of delegates from Asia, Africa and Latin America that it was decided that one of the two sub-commissions of the Po-litical Commission of the Ses-sion should be on the question of National Independence (the other was the German Problem).

The resolutions and recom mendations prepared by this sub-commission and later endorsed by the Political Com-mission and the Council Session as a whole reiterate, in a manner than ever beto their sovereignty and inde-pendence, as being necessary for the establishment of peace."

Support To Freedom Fight

These statements of principle were backed in the most effec-tive way possible by the reso-lutions on Algeria, on the Middle East, 'on Repression of Workers for Peace and Freedom, and the Recommendations "On Current Problems in Asia and in Africa". The World Council had come

of age. It was making its stand clear on the crucial question concerning the majority of mankind—that of national independence. And not in abstract terms but very concrete-ly. For each of the struggling peoples of Africa—for Algeria, Madagascar, Kenya, Uganda, Madagascar, Kenya, Uganda, Central Africa, Congo, Kame-roon, South Africa, "French" West Africa; for Oman, West Irian, Goa, Okinawa, Taiwan; for the people of Korea, Vietnam, Japan in their struggle against U.S.-imperialism Council pledged clear and categorical support. The Council castigated the

more immediate demands of the different peoples, notably the demands for national inde-pendence, both political and economic, or against foreign bases, or against restrictions on trade which produce unem-ployment." ployment.

Regional Actions

Speaking of the necessity to emphasise the importance of regional actions, Professor Ber-

"In our meetings and Congresses from time to time we have attempted to examine the whole of the peace movements of the world in relation to the problems which exist in different parts of it, and tried to get a coherent policy, which subse-quently needs to be interpreted in the different countries in the light of their own urgent concerns and aspirations. We may now be able to move furthe We may forward along this line giving aspects of the common strug-gle."

Special time was allotted at the session to regional meetings: three regional meetings

Work.

+ by ROMESH CHANDRA

Plans Ahead

Years?

Peace Council Reviews Ten

Peace does not just saving the world from the hor-rors of war (everyone knows well enough now what a third well enough now what a third world war would mean). Peace means grasping today's oppor-tunities to end the mad misery of poverty and hunger that grips such a large percentage of manking today.

The message of the Stockholm Session was: The strug-gle for peace is the struggle for life—a full life—for all men: come and join it so that we can bring the Day of

tably concentrated its main attention on the necessity to could be wiped out and others rendered less painful and crip-pling. "Man's life would be length-end and others the second to t

well aware of the great world-

fore, the fundamental position of the World Peace Council in regard to colonialism and imperialism

The Declaration on National Independence clearly said: "We call on all those love peace, freedom and justice to support the legitimate de-

mands of all peoples for inde-pendence, to denounce all inerference and suppression, and all attempts aimed at maintain-ing colonial rule. "We call for the immediate

independence of all colonial and occupied territories, and we affirm the right of all peoples for national sovereignty.

"We call for the removal of all foreign troops and the liqui-dation of all foreign military installations and bases in all these territories. "We affirm that if the desir

for independence is suppressed. and if interference in the inter-nal affairs of the peoples is tolerated, the danger of war will increase. "We confirm what we decla-

red ten years ago: "We stand for the indepen-

dence of all peoples now under any form of colonial rule; "We stand against interfer-

ence and aggression whatever form it may take; and "We support all efforts from every quarter to win the battle

for independence and peace.

Against Colonialism

Never was a clearer state ment made by the World Peace ment made by the world reace Council on the question of co-lonialism and independence. In the General Declaration adopt-ed by the Council among the principles of the movement is clearly outlined: "The elimination of all forms of colonialism and racial disc

"The Afro-Asian peoples are of colonialism and racial dis-"The Afro-Asian peoples are of colonialism and racial dis-

NEW AGE

imperialist atrocities against the fighters for peace and free The military pacts, bilateral ed by a warm, constructive and multi-lateral, and the Eis- Afro-Asian-Latin American enhower Doctrine which threaten Asian and African independence and solidarity, all were named and condem

Universal Movement

The work begun as the meeting of the Bureau of the World Peace Council at Moscow last February was car-ried forward effectively at Stockholm. And one and all of the Asian and African, the Latin American delegates felt that the world moveme indeed become universal in the true sense and had begun to reflect more and more the national aspirations of their peoples.

The Tenth Anniversary really lebrated the completion of a great part of the work towards universalisation of the movement.

As Professor Bernal said: "One of the major lessons we have learnt in our campaigns is that they have been successful to the extent that they are seen to correspond with national aspirations of the peoples. There are a few general topics, the ending of nuclear arms, the securing of peace by negotia-tions, on which it is possible to obtain almost universal assent. Even there that assent has been warmer or coo crimination: the right of peoples to whether it is linked with the

European, Afro-Asian and Latin American were held, follow-

The meeting of Afro-Asian delegates called by the three Secretaries present at Stock-holm of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Permanent Secreta-riat (H. D. Malaviya of India, Oseade Afana of Kameroon and John Kale of Uganda) gave its full support to all the campa-igns called by the Permanent Secretariat in the coming period and also to the preparations for the coming World Conference and Pilgrimage at Hiroshima.

The growing cooperation and identity of views between the World Peace Council and the Afro-Asian Solidarity movement both international ly and nationally was welcomed by all delegates from Afro-Asian countries.

From the meeting of Afro-Asian and Latin American delegates came several proposals to further cooperation between the Afro-Asian solidarity move-ment and the Latin American peoples. Called again at the invitation of the members of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council, the meeting planned exchanges of delegations, of books and exhibitions and also discussed the possibilities of a conference of the three contiients to discuse common pro-

The shape of the world movement in the coming years began.

* SEE PAGE 10

The crusaders against the Communist-led Gov- the idea that the Act enviernment in Kerala are meeting with rough weather. As June 1 approaches, the day the crusade is to be launched, the leaders of the anti-Education Act agitation are getting more and more isolated from the people of Kerala, while outside, there is mounting criticism in the Press of the role played by the communalist leaders and the Opposition parties which are acking them.

THEIR utterances, actions and methods have been so patently undemocratic, unand unjustifiable principled that the Free Press Journal has had to characterise it as 'this abdication of democratic responsibility by the allegedly democratic parties of State" which has "led to ironic situation of the Communists in the State calling for the maintenance of

rould time

have been unthinkable," wrote the paper editorially on May 14. If opinion has thus veered

round to such criticism, it is not because the leaders of the Kerala agitation had spared any efforts to whip up an anti-Communist frenzy. All conceivable charges had been levelled against the Communist-led Government, but they "It has also forced objective of the Kerala scene could." tive observers outside the be misled by these charges State to appear to hold a and appeals to anti-Commu-brief for the Communist nist prejudices have not Government which, in diffe- brought much dividends this

WHO EXPLOITS **COMMUNALISM**?

Smt. Indira Gandhi, Congress President, in her inroductory speech at the in New Delhi on May 10, "accused the Com-munist Government in the State of exploiting communal of the Act's provisions. feelings for political ends." Two days later, the Hindustan Times repeated it, when wrote. "The Party's tactics m to be directed mainnow see ly towards exploiting communal differences and towards has been found obnoxious by deriving the maximum ad-vantage for itself through apparently innocuous legisla-

The Chief Minister of Kerala in his statement in answer to Smt. Gandhi had with facts shown that the boot was on the other leg, that it was the Congress which was playing with communalism in Ke-ala. Press comments since since then have shown that this is not the view of the Communists alone.

The Statesman, for instwrote on May 14: "What is most distressing in this political gamesmanship is that communalism is being used to fight Communism. In the present context, many people will view with suspicion a Congress alliance with the Catholic clergy, not to speak of the Muslim League ist alliances will Opportur not help the Congress...'

Congress Toes Communal Line

The Free Press Journal was more outspoken: "The opposition campaign as it has developed in Kerala during the last few months is sordidly communal. Platnewspaner coforms and lumns spit out unabashed communal sentiments opennahashed ly and without even the restraint of maturity. The Congress Party has toed this line and bowed before the leadership of Sri Padnanahhan the idol of the reactionary Nair Service Society . . .

"Smt. Indira Gandhi's re cent tour of Kerala and week-end meeting of the AICC have both heer waste from the standpoint Congress of raising the Party in the State from out nal quagmire." (May 14).

Ostensibly it is the Kerala Education Act that is at the centre of the present contro-versy and a lot is sought to made of the opposition from certain quarters to some

"The merits of the particular Act or the particular provision are not in question here," wrote the Hindustan Times. "It so happens that Times. 'It so happens that a clause in the Education Act the Church and by organisa-tions of Nairs, the Muslims and Anglo-Indians. To say that the clause aims at a desirable reform is no answer to their objection.

Jai Prakash's Democracy

Sarvodaya leader Jai Pra-kash Narain, in what he him-self thought might be a "onesided" statement, carried forward the thoughts of the Birla scribe and demanded that "the Education Act should be withdrawn in the should be withdrawn in the interests of peace. The Chief Minister should not stand on prestige. There can be no issue of policy whether of Education or Land Reforms that can be more important than the issue of demo-cracy..."

This demand for the withdrawal of the Act is the de-mand of the leaders of the Kerala agitation. All that Sri Jai Prakash Narain has done is to give it a democratic veneer. And under the de-mocracy of the Sarvodaya leader's concept, there can be no progress in this country because the moment a land reforms bill is intro-duced and the landlords say they oppose it as they un-doubtedly will, Sri Narain's advice would be, give up the bill, the issue of democracy is more important.

It is difficult to understand why Sri Narain is so reluctant to give the bene-fits of his democracy to the large number of people who will be benefited by the Education Act. And the Act does benefit a large section of people. "What does this Act pro-

pose to do " asks an article in Bharat Jyoti of May 10 the and answers:

"Let no one get away with

sages far-reaching changes in the system of education in Kerala. The Act could have been more accurately describ-ed as the Teachers' Act (Regulation of Service Condi-tions) or something like that. The more important provi-sions of the Act regularise the payment of salaries, to teachers in private schools put their grades and scales on a par with Government teach ers. Of course, all tuiticn fee have to be made over to the Government. There will be a register of qualified teachers chosen by the Public Service Commission and the school can appoint teachers only from this register." One has only to see the

situation in the sphere education in Kerala, as per-haps in every other state, to understand how absolutely essential such a law had become. The same Bharat Jyoti article described the situation thus:

"Perhaps many outside the State have no idea of the totally chaotic condi-tion that prevailed in the primary sector of private chools, men and women starting a teacher's caree on a princely salary of Rs. eight and even that paid at the sweet will and plea sure of the manager, and retiring after 30 years of service at the ripe age of 55 on a salary of Rs. eight. Castes and Tribes, as also other backward communities. The Nair Service Society, representing the pro-gressive Nair community in the State, has taken serious objection to this provias thereby the number of posts available to the community will be consi-derably reduced. But the SNDP, the communal orga-nisation of the Ezhavas, is equally determined that the pereby the community is sourced of a fixed number of posts. Whether reserva-tion for Scheduled Castes and Tribes should be on a caste basis or on economic considerations, depending on the annual income of the parent, is a question which is being widely de-bated in several States . . . the change must be brought about more by persuasion of the affected communities than by coercion from the Government." (Hindustan

imes, May 22). Obviously the provisions of the Act are wanted by the people and the Act itself is a necessary social reform. Why necessary social reform. Why then is it being opposed? And bv whom?

Undemocratic Methods-Whose ?

Smt. Indira Gandhi is re-ported to have sald in Cal-

"The Kerala Education Act. which the Communist Minis-try is now seeking to enforce has had a chequered career. There were heated debates over several controversial clauses of the Bill in the the Bill was sent to the Pre-sident for his assent, he re-ferred some of the clauses to the Supreme Court for opi-nion. The Bill was amended ervation shall stay, as in the light of the opinion ex-ereby the community is pressed by the Supreme Court pressed by the Supreme Court and finally passed by the State Assembly. It was then sent again to the President The Congress who gave his assent to it early this year." Smt. Gandhi obviously

smt. Gandni obviously could not mean that a Bill which went through all these processes had been pushed forward through un-democratic methods. Undemocratic methods are

heing resorted to in Kerala, but it is by those who are opposing the Act and not by the Communist-led Government.

medy in the Supreme Court. Punjab Government itself had No group, can take the law into its own hands."

That, however, is not the issue. Bilingual Bombay was imposed on the people against their wishes and to appease certain vested interest The by-elections held in the State since then have proved this. State Assembly before it was The people are for splitting finally passed in 1957. When the bilingual, the vested interests are against it. The Communist Party has stood with the Maharashtrian and Gujarati people, the Congress leadership has refused to respect their wishes.

The Congress?

The same applies to the Punjab where the "recent record" of the Communists has been cited by the National Herald to say that the Com-munists in Kerala cannot munists in Kerala cannot complain of the Opposition's behaviour. The National He-rald which charges the Comthat munist Government "they have not always used correct means and have not won the confidence of the communities affected" did "Vidura" wrote in the Times not have any advice to give of India of May 21: "The Kerala Education Bill" the confidence of the Punjab has become a statutory Act following the President's as-sent. Those who oppose it must seek a constitutional re-medy in the Supreme Court

regulations, it will not be in a position to keep these schools going in the way it has been doing.'

The vested interests have every right to agitate against the Act as long as their agi-tation remains peaceful. The Kerala Chief Minister himself made clear at his Delhi Press Conference that he not against any and every agitation. But what is expected of

Smt Indira Gandhi is not a discussion as to whether agitation against a law which has been enacted is right or not. The question she as the President of the Congress has to answer in the Kerala context is: Where does her organisation stand on the question of the anti-Education Act agitation? On whose side the side of the people who are benefited by the Edu-cation Act and want it or of the vested interests who are afraid of losing their privileges and oppose it? What the Congress has done in Kerala so far has left the answer in no doubt. left the answer in no doubt. While formally dissociating from the communalist agi-tation, it has done and is doing everything in support of the agitation of the vested interests.

One of the leaders of the Kerala Congress, Sri Panam-pilly Govinda Menon, went to

NON-COMMUNIST PAPERS WARN CONGRESS AGAINST RESORTING TO IRRESPONSIBLE TACTICS

A PRESS REVIEW ==

No pension either. The same primary school tea-cher under the Communist Government starts on Rs. 40 and can hope to draw Rs. 75 before he retires.

"The most rampant evil in the middle and high school sectors has been the private levy system by which teachers sign for sizable salaries and draw half or less than half that amount. Again, nepo tism and favouritism govern-ed the appointment of teach-ers. All these anomalies are sought to be removed by means of the new Education Act."

They Run It As A Racket

A South Indian Review by a Special Correspondent Hindustan Times itself said:

"In Kerala, as elsewhere, the running of educational institutions has become a racket, teachers being paid less salaries than what they are supposed to receive. was to put an end to this exploitation of teachers by managements that provision was made in this Act for direct payment of salaries to teachers by the Government. The intensity of the agitation against the Act is to a very great extent due to the fact that such abuses will not be possible in future.

"The Act also provides for reservation for Scheduled

cutta, inaugurating the West Bengal Political Conference, that the current agitation in Kerala was not directed against any particular clause directed or act of the Bill formulated by the State Government, but "a popular expression of pent up emotions against the undemocratic methods adopt-ed by the Communist Govforward Bills."

We know of the democratic methods of the organisation of which Smt. Gandhi is the esident. Twelve years after it assumed power, the Con-gress at Nagpur had to still give a mandate to its State Governments to expedite land reforms.

The democratic method of the Congress has been to compromise with the vested interests. The Govof the Com munist Party in Kerala certainly has not followed this method. If democratic me-thods mean not introducing reform to which the vested interests have objection then the Communist-led Government should cer-Government should cer-tainly plead guilty to the charge of undemocratic methods in pushing forward Bills. Otherwise, Smt. Gandhi's charge does not stand the test of facts.

Take the Education Act itself. The South Indian Re-view in the Hindustan Times, referred to earlier, has writ-ten about the history of the Act

The Statesman voiced the peasantry resisted such a same view (May 14): "The patently unjust burden. The same view (May 14): "The Education Act was passed by the State legislature, referred to the Supreme Court and later received the President's assent. If it still has defects, it could be challenged in the Supreme Court; agitation against the law of the land will be put down ruthlessly ent of Kerala to push by any Government worth the name.

The Congress President should think a little more be-fore she flings such serious charges against the only Govrni ent in the country that is not run by her party. Smt. Indira Gandhi, at a

Press Conference in Ernakulam when she was recently in Kerala, said there was nothing wrong in organising an agitation against an Act which had been passed, and is reported to have referred as an instreferred as ance to the movement against bilingual Bombay.

Agitate -For What?

yrat sne conveniently for-got to tell the Pressmen was that the Government of her party had shot down men and women in the streets of Prowomen in the streets of Bom-bay, that leaders of her party are telling the people that are telling the people that the bilingual State had come into existence as a result of an act of Parliament, that only a decision of Parliament can change it and that any agitation against the bilin-gual State will be wrong.

the extent of saying in the AICC Session, "Some friends AICC Session, "Some frier asked Kerala Congressme Communist Party stood with the peasantry, the Congress Government shot them down. Why don't you constitute So the question is not o

an abstract right to agitation. The question which a political party has to decide s whom a particular agita tion serves and in the light of this decide to support or oppose it. In both Bombay and Punjab, it was agitations of the people for very just demands. The Com-munist Party stood with them, the Congress oppose them.

In Kerala, again. the Education Act and the Land Bill and other legislations of the Government are in the interests of the vast majority of the people. Those opposing it are the vested interests.

As the Free Press Journal, wrote (May 25), "One does not have to justify the Communist Government to see that is purported to affect the minorities only affects the vested interests in education in Kerala which have in the past drawn on the State Ex-chequer to fatten themselves and to propagate a certain point of view or to prosely-tise."

The South Indian Review in the Hindustan Times has pointed out: "The Act is being opposed by the Catholic Church which runs a large number of educational institutions in the State as it is afraid that, under the new

order, as alleged by the KPCC President, it is the duty of the Central Government to What is really wrong is not with the conditions in the State which under the Com- take effective action nist-led Government is enmedies for almost all the ills joying democracy and civil liberties as never before but, civil mentioned by non-Commu-but, nist parties can be found by I has means other than direct acas the Free Press Journal has as the Free Frees Journal has means once the final means of the final sident has done positive harm by condoning the lapses of her party. The tragedy of the forate." And later, on May 22: "Theoretically, the Congress has decided not to support the Congress in Kerala is not that it cannot distinguish between frustration and political posi-tivism but that it presumes school closure campaign; but the permission given to indi-vidual Congressmen to close nobody else can either. It schools, however justifiable could have picked upon a dozen sound issues on which schools, however justifiable technically, will be widely re-garded as a prelude to the 'non-violent political agita-tion' which the Congress pro-poses to start in Kerala. If Mr. Ajoy Ghosh visited West Bengal or Andhra and was told by local Communist leaders that the Governments of those States had forfeited dozen sound issues on which to carry on a democratic fight against the party in power, but, thanks to its own emptiness and earlier dismal failures at Government, it has chosen the easier way of aligning with the reactionary forces that are at play any-where any time." (May 14). of those States had forfeited the confidence of the people there because of their 'unde-mocratic' methods, would the Dangerous Communist Party be justified For Future in starting non-violent poli-tical agitation? Charges like All that is happening in Kerala today has serious con- exploiting State machinery to sequences for the Congress further party ends, or denial

as an organisation and the of political rights to non-rulfuture of Indian democracy. The issue is not at all, as the National Herald has posed, "the essence of the Kerala problem is whether a Comunist Government can be accommodated within a non-Communist fabric and whether Communism can ever reconcile itself to constitutionalism."

The issue is something quite different. Let other newspapers themselves speak. "Vidura" writing in the Times of India, said: "It must not be forgotten that the Kerala Government is a legal ly constituted Government brought into power by a free election. It derives its legitimacy from the country's constitution and this legitimacy cannot be denied by resorting to the kind of p cal casuistry which Mr. Prakash Narain indulges in. The desire to oust the Com-munist Government is legiti-mate but the means employed must be constitutional.

Congress Will Lose

"The Kerala Congress can perhaps be forgiven for its narrow view of the situa-tion. But the Indian National Congress must take a broader view of the issues involved in a campaign of



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selves into a constructive opposition?' His reply was: 'This is impossible under the conditions prevailing in Kerala. We can do nothing

ing parties, are heard frently-and not in Kerala ne-but it could be extremely unwise to start nonviolent political agitation on that score. The remedy lies elsewhere; there are legisla-tures and courts to safeguard the Constitution. Direct action to enforce party ends, whether by Congress or Com-munists, is asking for trouble."

The Free Press Journal editorially commented on May

"The depths to which politics has fallen in the State was seen recently when the State's Law Minister was physically man-handled on a public road. Governments have never fallen as a result of such and methods and there is no reason to believe that the Kerala Government will. The charge-sheet the Congress Party is said to be preparing against the E. M. S. Government will serve no purpose whatsoever if the nature of the opposition remains un-changed in Kerala. The people usually have their own charge-sheets and no party shall escape them."

Principle At Stake

Later on May 25, the same paper wrote: "But more im-portant than the merits and demerits of the Kerala Education Act, which will in no case set the Periyar on fire, is the principle of democratic Government and opposition. And it is this principle that is at stake in Kerala...

"It is this piece of legisla-tion (sound in law and under the Constitution) that is now, tion sought to be defied by direct action, among others, by Con gressmen who are at the helm of affairs in thirteen other States. (The Congress has officially dissociated itself from the agitation while givng freedom of action to Congressmen). According to the logic of the distinction between the Congress and Con-gressmen, a Minister of a Congress Government outside Kerala may, as an individual Congressman, defy a piece of legislation enacted by the Congress Government and get away with it! The absurdity of such a situation is all too apparent to be grafted convincingly on the Kerala scene.

"The fundamental point is that Congressmen and others in Kerala are defying an Act of a freely elected legislature passed according to constitutional procedure and under the law like any other Act passed by any other State legislature. How could Congressmen face the opposition in the thirteen States in the event of an agitation against an Act of a Congress Government, plead respect for the Constitution and democratic principles?

"We are told by Congressmen in Bombay, in the Pun-jab, in Uttar Pradesh and elsewhere that the acts of legislatures and Parlian can be changed and Governments removed only-by constitutional means. By the same analogy and if democratic principles upheld by the Congress have any validity, the Communist Gvernment in Kerala can also be removed only by constitutional means, Any

itself. Democracy dead in Kerala, but it will be, and not only in Kerala, if the opposition is not wise enough to see the conse-quences of its actions."

The South Indian Review of the Hindustan Tin

"But in a matter of such a vital importance to the future of thousands of students in the State, the Congress can-not afford to take up a noncommittal attitude which will he interpreted everywhere as giving tacit encouragement to the agitation without openly suporting it. It will be re-membered that during the busfare agitation, Congress-men actively took part in all the illegal and unlawful activities of the students, though in the end it turned out there was scant justification for the demands of students. Another point which has to be remembered is that, whatever the shortcomings of the Ke-rala Education Act, it has passed through all the constitutional processes ... Whe-ther an agitation against such an Act should take the form of closure of schools sayouring of direct action me thods, is a point which de-serves to be considered far more seriously

Unlawful Methods

"The opposition parties-have done their utmost to dislodge the Communists from power by all constitutional means and their failure is a tribute to the discipline with which the Communist Party is holding together in precarious circumstances in which any other party would have gone to pieces. Confronted by such a situation the temptation to have recourse to extra-constitutional methods of agitation will, indeed, be great. But they will do well to remember that what they do now will serve as precedent for the opposition parties in States in which the Congress is in power. (May 22)

The Times of India wrote editorially on May 20:

"The Kerala Education Bill is open to serious criticism but the fact remains that it has finally received the President's assent. So long as it remains in the Statute Book—the law has yet to be challenged in the Supreme Court—concerted violation of its provisions cannot be justified by any reference to the political complexion Kerala Government. of the ly, if there is indeed a breakdown of law and order in Kerala, the answer does not lie in direct action but with New Delhi which is entitled under the Constitution to step in and restore no Direct action is normalev which the Congress must deny itself if Congress Governments are to remain in a position to counter it when it is wielded by political opponents in States other than Kerala.'

These then are the issues in Kerala, this the real face of the crusaders. Chief Min-ister Namboodiripad said in New Delhi last week that the Kerala Government was con-fident of meeting the chal-lenge. Democratic opinion in the rest of India has to rally in support of the Kerala Government because the issues over which the battle will be fought in Kerala are other means employed by issues which have a vi the Congress will recoil on bearing on all our future. a vital

direct action and recognise the dangers of growing com-munalism in Kerala. It is still not too late for the Congress High Con nand to see reason." (May 21).

Statesman, editorially on May 14: "Surely, if there has been a breakdown in law and

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION INDICTS SOUTH VIETNAM AGAIN

The Ninth Interim Report of the International Commission of Supervision and Control in Vietnam for the period May 1, 1958 to January 31, 1959, has been released. Quite an amount of interest recently has been aroused by it, more specially in India in view of the responsibilities our country has to shoulder for the implementation of the Geneva Agreements of 1954.

DESPITE certain weaknesses D and inadequacies, any im-partial reader of the report will definitely come to the conclusion that it is South Vietnam (Republic of Vietnam) which is the guilty party so far as the maintenanc tension and the lack of full implementation of the Geneva Agreements is concerned.

First, take the question of democratic freedom guaraneed under Articles 14(c) and 14(d). The Commission briefly states, "During the period un-der review, the Commission received 49 complaints from PA.V.N. High Command ag-alnst the Government of the Republic of Vietnam and no polaints against the PAVN High Command alleging vio-lation of Article 14(c)." (Chapter 3. para 14).

Thus, even the Diem regime is forced unwittingly to pay a tribute to the De mocratic Republic of Viet-nam by being unable to point to a single violation of democratic freedoms in North Vietnam during the six months under review.

The Report also states : "The Commission, while revi-ewing the situation, reaffirmed its stand with regard to Article 14(c) and expressed its regret over the attitude main-tained by the Government of Republic of Vietnam. The Commission held that the party had not afforded all possible assistance and coope-ration... to enable the Commission to supervise the implementation of Article 14(c)."

After trying to hush up the Phu Loi concentration camp massacre and the arrest and torture of Miss Tran-thi-Ly which roused vigorous protest throughout the world_the

South Vietnam Government has been compelled to reply to the Commission, which is now sidering this communica tion (Chapter 3, para 12).

Secondly, the Report throws interesting light on the in-creasing American intrusion into the affairs of South Vietnam.

In Chanter V Para 31, the Commission has felt it neces-sary to ask the South Vietnam Government to send back by June 1959 the American Mili-tary Mission called TERM (Temporary Equipment Recoverv Mission).

Further on, in Para 34, the Report takes note of the fact that 759 more American military personnel (totalling in all over 2,000) came into South Vietnam than left it. It goes on to add: "The Government of the Republic of Vietnam was informed that the Commission was holding in abevance for further consideration the im-plications to be drawn un-der Article 16 of the Cease-Fire Agreement. "

the Diem regime was so mark- form, in the activities of the

ed with regard to the Commission's investigation of military bases, introduction of fresh troops, etc., that it has strongly stated : "The Gov-ernment of the Republic of Vietnam was also informed that the Commission would. that the Commission would, under Article 43, inform the members of the Geneva Conference that the Commission's activities were being hindered in these cases a_s the party did not allow the Commission to exercise control and super-vision as considered necessary TERM by the Commission." (Para 29)

> This deliberate refusal to cooperate on the part of the South Vietnamese authorities is most glaring in the case of the implementation of the recommendations and final suggestions for the administration of the demilitarised zone through a joint commission.

Following the withdrawal of the French Military Mission from the Joint Commission on April 15, 1958, "the Govern-ment of the Republic of Vietnam informed the Commission that not being a signatory to the Geneva Agreement it Fire Agreement....." Solid that hot being a signed by to the Geneva Agreement it The lack of cooperation of could not take part, under any

Joint Commission." (Chapter 2, para 7)

This is a clear indication that South Vietnam is tak-ing a cavalier attitude to the question of preventing a re-sumption of hostilities in this area.

The Reports makes it clear that the demilitarised zone was "created with the express intention of acting as a buffer zone and avoiding any incidents which might result in the resumption of hostilities." dents which might

And for the proper super-vision of the demilitarised zone a joint commission is urgently necessary, which South Vietnam refuses to allow to be established.

The Commission states that "it was faced with a situation in regard to the revival of the Joint Commission which it could not resolve on the spot as long as the Government of the Republic of Vietnam maintained its attitude...." (Chapter 2, Para 5). It has gone on to request the Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference to give this question "their urgent consideration for such action as they may consider necessary.'

Third, it is a healthy sign that the Commission has not been discouraged by this obduracy. It is the obvious aim of the South Vietnam authorities, under the active inspiration of the American imperialists, to make it impossible for the Commission to func-tion, to render thereby the for the Commiss Geneva Agreements infructuous and bring the world to the brink along the 17th Parallel

The Reports states that the "Commission.... will continue to persevere in its efforts to maintain and strengthen peace in Vietnam in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreement."

In this connection, the Commission has refused to confine itself purely to functioning as a truce-supervising body. It has rightly brought out in its Report the question of the political settlement in Vietnam as envisaged by the Geneva Conference. It appeals to the Co-Chairmen to "take effective measures to resolve the problem as envisaged in the Final Declaration of the Geneva Conference" (Chapter 7, Para 45)

It is only fair to mention here that the December 22, 1958, messages of Premier Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had precisely proposed to the South Vietnam Government that a consultative conference be held to discuss the problems of peaceful reunification through the implementation of the Geneva Agreements. The Diem clique just refused to respond. The Commission s h o u l d be congratulated, therefore, for raising again these vital political issues.

Democratic opinion in India should note carefully this Report and the conclusions that it contains. It is yet another example of the way in which the Americans and their satellites refuse to abide by international agreements previous-ly entered into, the ruthless-ness with which they seek to build up one area of tension after another. It is a warning that the nefarious game of making "Asians fight Asians" continues, needing our vigilance and resistance.

TIBET MARCHES







MAY 31, 1959

MAY 31, 1959

-MOHIT SEN

STOCKHOLM SESSION OF WORLD PEACE COUNCIL

* FROM PAGE 7

to appear clearly as the sessions by appear clearly as the sessions proceeded, as the resolutions were hammered out, as the clear call for cooperation in the common tasks went out to all organisations working for peace independence, as the regional meetings were held and chalked out regional actions to link up with the Central World Campaign for a Summit Con-

At the same time, a special organisational commission, set up by the Bureau at Moscow, had begun work and continued had begin work and the entire session. It framed proposals for changes in the organisation-al structure. No more would a single President head the movement. This was no longer in conformity with "the present position and future development of the movement," which "make it necessary that the body at its head should be collegiate, a Presidential Com-mittee."

To meet at least twice a year, this committee is now at the head of this movement. The Council approved this pr after it had been adopted by the Bureau and elected a Presidium of 24 eminent world figures, representative of all the regions of the world.

Among them are Professor J. D. Bernal (who becomes first Chairman of the Presidium), Ilya Ehrenburg and Alexander Korneichuk of the Soviet Union, Kuo Mo Jo of China, Madame Cotton, President the Women's International Deme women's international De-mocratic Federation, D'Astier and Casanova of France, Ma-dame Isabelle Blume (Belgi-um), Rev. Endicott (Canada), Professor Infeld (Poland), Prof. Friedrich (German Democretic Republic), Lundquist (Sweden), Antoine Tabet (Le-

(Italy), Gazzelli (Argentine), Velasco (Brazil). From India Dr. S. D. Kitchlew and Pandit Sundarlal are members of the Presidential Committee.

banon), Tarjetti and Spano

Seats are reserved on the Committee for representatives from Africa, the U.S.A., Indonesia, Japan and from Latin America.

A new Secretariat is being appointed by the Presidential Committee. This Secretariat which is also to be a collegiate body, acting together with equal responsibility is to consist of Secretaries who "do not represecretaries who do not repre-sent their own national move ments but the world movemen as a whole", "chosen primarily for their experience and their personal capacity and not for their nationality."

The new organisation is intended to serve the new reality of a growing universal move-ment. The enthusiasm with which the

Gold

holm.

A T the end of the Ses-sion of the World Peace Council at Stock-

were made of the award

of Gold medals for out-standing work for peace.

Among the recipients of gold medals are:

The West Bengal

its excellent record of

Peace Council with

announcements

received augurs well for the to improve the organisational machinery still further. Meanwhile, the Bureau and the Council themselves are being trengthened and made more representative.

Both from the political and organisational points of view, the Council Session at Stockholm was a great advance and filled members with confidence and hope. The underlying note of all speeches was one of pride in our success, in the growth of the move-ment, but at the same time a pride which led not to comacency and inaction, but to renewed efforts.

Professor Bernal described day as "the turning point between war and peace"-and precisely because of this, as he said. "the dangers are at their greatest."

It is "now or never" for the imperialists. Fight and make it "never." Let us turn this changes have been corner fast towards peace

Medals .

gnature campa gnature campaign, its splendid Journal Antarja-

tik.

Goan

continuous activity.

successes in the world si-

Dr. Tristao Braganza

Goan liberation move-ment who was awarded

the medal posthumously

for his work for peace and

Cunha, leader of the

NEW AGE

its

wards the point where with the rapid advances of the Soviet Union, People's China and the Socialist world, with the tories of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America over imperialism, with the growing strength of the working peoples all over the world—war can become impossible for the impe-

This is the call of Stockholm the given the peace movement an impetus to move fast round the corner. The world campaign for the Summit Conference is to be the driving force towards

an active part in the delibera-

over the first Plenary Session after the inauguration of the contributions to the sub-comnission on national indepen-

Present for the first time at a Council session as guests were M.P.s of the Congress Party, Diwan Chaman Lall, Dr. Anup Singh, and Sri Amolakh Chand Together with them were ve-terans of the Peace Council like Major-General S. S. Sokhey, Sri Vivekananda Mukherji, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Pandit Chatur Narain Malviva and poet Sri Sri contribu (of Andhra). Their committees, in the plenary ses-sion, in the regional meetings, in the special meetings of par-liamentarians, scientists, workers were warmly welcomed by

this end. Pandit Sunderlal presided

neeting and made a stirring half-hour speech on the pro-blems of national independence and of Asia and Africa. His lence will not be easily forgotten.

tions in the various drafting

rialists to wage. The Indian participants took





NEW AGE

..... P. L. A. HELPS PEASANTS WITH THEIR FARMING

now making a major effort to catch up with their farming time-table. It is rather late for the spring ploughing and sowing; how-ever, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army are giving the peasants a big hand while pressing on with the mopping-up of rebels campaign.

The Military Control Commission in Loka area organis-ed the local inhabitants, soldiers and Government office workers to repair conservancy works after the quelling of the rebellion. It showed them how mutual aid in farming could be used to advantage to solve the difficulty of lack of draught animals since most of the difficulty of lace of reaped on 500 khals. Now for draught animals since most of reaped on 500 khals. Now for the peasants' animals had the first time Tibetan peasants been seized by the rebels. In will enjoy all the fruits of many places, the army lends their own labour. been seized by the rebels. In many places, the army lends its cavalry horses to the local peasants for farming.

Following the dissolution of the reactionary Local Govern-ment and, with it, the disappearance of the oppressive ula (system of forced unpaid labour) and other extortionate services, the Military Control Commission has taken a number of measures for the benefit of the masses.

T IBETAN peasants are of the local peasantry, it has declared that all who till the land owned by the former Lo-cal Government or members of the reactionary clique of the upper clique of the upper so-cial strata are entitled to harvest and own the crops they cultivate.

OWNERS OF THE CROPS

In Kaishuksika, for example, the former serfs of rebel leader Surkong Wongching-Galel have organised themselves in-to four teams to work the land collectively. They work with a will, for in the old days out of the 800 khals of land they till-ed for the serf-owner they had

Thanks to the peasants' enthusiasm born of their new emancipation, farming in the whole of the Loka area is forging ahead in spite of the late start. At present the valleys and ravines south of the Tsangpo River are humming with activity. The slogan here is to strive for a bumper harvest and not waste one inch of land, while going all out to help the PLA put down the In response to the demands rebellion in all parts of Tibet.

AID TO THE PEASANTS THE Military Control Com-

mission in Lhasa has sent out more than ten special work teams since its establishment to help the Tibetan peasants on the outskirts of the city make up for lost time in farming caused by the rebels. farming caused by the rebels. The fields are busy once again. The chugging of tractors can be heard on the experimental farms outside Lhasa. Tibetan peasant women can be seen in the fields in a spurt of late spring sowing.

In former years, too, the PLA garrison in Tibet used to make loans of grain to the Tibetan peasants on which no interest was charged. But in most cases these fell into the grasping hands of the reac-tionary hierarchy. Now the tionary hierarchy. Now the Military Control Commission has issued large amounts of interest-free loans of grain seeds directly to the peasants. In the Lhasa area alone, five or six times more grain seed than last year have been issued. At Langruchika, to cite but one example, 7,500 jin have been distributed to 35 peasant households in the village.

INTEREST-FREE LOANS

In Shigatse, the Branch Working Committee of the Chinese Communist Party has sent out four special teams to visit people living along the Tsangpo and Nyangchu Rivers and bring relief and interestfree loans to needy Tibetan peasants who had been plun-dered and persecuted by the

rebels. In these places, the teams have handed out 835,800 jin of grain to 5,940 peasant families to tide them over the spring.

Cadres of the Military Control Commission in Lhasa and the work teams sent out by the Communist Party Com-mittee in Shigatse have not only brought needed grain to the people. They helped them work out their belated spring sowing programme, went into the fields to give the peasants a hand and helped them b irrigation projects as well. n build



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PAGE ELEVEN



A S days pass, it is being A increasingly recognised throughout the world that all the wreckage from its past proposals that the West has stuffed into the "package" bearing the pompous label Peace Plan," is the obstacle in the way of successful negotiations at Ge-

Last week, in their speeches as lengthy as their arguments are scanty, the Western delega-tes have been performing all ้ลไได possible permutations of some of their negotiable propositions with most of their impossible proposals contained in their

While harping on German reunification, their presentation of this problem in their speeches. just as their proposals tied up in their package, shows that what the Western Powers dread most is precisely a reunification of Germany which would eventually sound the death-kne of German militarism and reve this focal point of cold war from the world scene. Wrote Walter Lippman in the New York Herald Tribune (May, 21): "It is no secret that in the Western alliance there is powerful opposition to German

Hence, what the Western The Soviet delegates have been doing so far in Geneva is to put forard such proposals which are known to go against peaceful settlement of the German problem, and as such unacceptable to the Soviet Union-proposals which totally ignore the basic facts about the issues facing the Geneva Conference.

Basic Facts Of German Problem

The basic facts of the German problem are: the existence of two German States, the necessity for mutual approach and peaceful negotiations between them for achieving the peaceful unification of Germany, the revival of militarism in West Germany and the necessity to halt it before the two German States can approach each other and come unified on a peaceful and equal basis.

The Soviet draft peace treaty is based precisely on such con-freedom of decision" to join siderations. The provision in NATO. What else could it the Soviet draft that the two. mean, other than legalising German States should undertake the same obligations of peaceful development is preci-sely aimed at eliminating one of the main obstacles to a rapent between them Soviet Union's advocacy for an early conclusion of a peace Socialist system in the Germany conforms Democratic Republic, and in to the national interests of the incorporating it in the Federal German people and to the interests of European and world

ter-proposals amount to?

PAGE TWELVE

The Western "phased plan" "freedom and integrity"—that insists on a Western-dictated is the stationing of the troops phased "German unification", of the four powers in the "unitwhile relegating the question of a peace treaty, in fact, to an in Accordeterminable future. ing to the Western plan, a German Committee composed of 25 West German deelgates and only ten East German delegates is to be set up, placing at the outset the two German States in great dispa rity.

Moreover, the Committe is to take its orders from the four Powers, the "electoral law" drafted by the Committee has to be approved by the four Powers, and while the German would be undergoing people these processes, the Western Powers would have their occupation forces in West Germany all the time.

Could such "negotiations between the two German States be considered as on a truly equal footing? Could such an "electoral Law" be in the interests of and accep table to the German people? And of what sort would be the "freedom" left for the people in West Germany-to decide their future under the shadow of the Western boymeto?

Draft

The Soviet draft provides for the uprooting of militarism and fascism from Germany, it envisages that Germany auld not be armed with atomic wea pons and should not enter into any military alliance directed against any of the signatorie to the peace treaty, that foreign should be withdrawn from German territory and for eign bases removed, and that Germany should enjoy complete sovereignty and join the com munity of nations as a ful full member.

Diametrically opposite are the aims of the Western "package." Not only the Western plan makes no mention of measures to oppose—still less to eradicate -German militarism and fascism but it actually stipulates the continued statio ing of the Western occupation forces German soil even after "German unification" is "agreed upon" and gives Germany "full freedom of decision" to join NATO.- What else could it German militarism, Western oc cupation of Germany and its participation in NATO?

The first three stages of the Western "phased" plan are, hence, aimed at liquidating the incorporating it in the Federal Republic of Germany spear-headed against the Socialist world. If more proof is required, point two of the Westerr But what do the West's coun- plan, evisaging the union of er-proposals amount to? Section 2012 West and East Berlin under

ed city,"-provides such proof.

The proceedings of the Geneva Conference so far, shou that the Western Pow still refusing to recognise the first fundamental reality of the German problem—viz., the emergence of two Ger-man States which should have equal rights in deciding the future of Germany. Her-ter still harps on Germany "in general" and refuses to take cognisance of the pre-sence of the G.D.R. delegates in the same conference room; Lloyd still continues to con sider the Government of the G.D.R. to be not "representative": de Murville still prefers to reveal his dislike the "regime of the G.D.R."

Revanchists' Activities

More. While the Geneya Conference is on, West German revanchists' and militarists' activities have been stepped up. Lemmer, the Bonn Minison all-German questions has openly been agitating for the extension of the West Ger-man regime to G.D.R. At meetinge and rallies—like the so-called "Silesian rally" and the "East Prussian Landsmanns-chaft" meeting in West Berlin -territorial claims on Poland. Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union have been made and the Geneva Conference has been asked to examine these claims.

On May 16 and 17, in Vienna a 300,000 strong rally—the par-ticipants had arrived in Vienna from West Germany, the United States and other parts of Austria-had demanded "the return of the three million Sudetan Germans to Czechoslovakia."

These facts show that the nuclear-happy hotheads in the Western ruling circles are trying their utmost to wreck the Geneva Conference and to ba the way to a Summit Conference.

But world public opinion today demands that their game must not be allowed to succeed

The Western package, however, also contains certain nego-tiable propositions such as, a four-Power declaration on a esceful settlement of all international disputes and the refusal to assist an aggresor, several disarmament problems, the setting up of zones of limited armaments. But for any discussion of these proposals the West must . unpack .its "package" must accept to neg by step and give up its present position of what even the Lon don Economist has to admit as "grotesque immobility." as "grotesque imm

-RAZA ALI May 26, 1959.

NEW AGE

NEWS LETTER Focus On

Unemployment

 ${f T}$ HE Minister for Labour dustry, i.e., the textiles, in a and Employment came forward this week with some candid admissions about the employment situation in the country.

Inaugurating the first meeting of the Central Committee on Employment, Sri Gulzarilal Nanda said in New Delhi last Monday that our Five-Year Plans had "not met with conunder-employment in the country.

Said Sri Nanda: "The Second Five-year Plan commenced with a backlog of unemployed labour force to the extent of 5.5 millions. It was our hope when we framed the Sec Plan that in the course of its operation we might provide mployment opportunities equal to the new entrants to the labour force... But even with the size of the Second Plan that we contemplated in 1956 all that we could do was to provide cnly 80 per cent of new entrants with employment opportunities in the non-agricultural sec-

After referring to the hurdles against which the Second Plan had come up, Sri Nanda stated that these had resulted in a reduction in the target of em-ployment outside agriculture ployment agriculture from 8 million to 6.5 million.

"The net result," 'he said, "would therefore be that when we go into the Third Plan, two years hence, we would have a larger backlog of unemployment than what we had when we embarked on the Second Five-year Plan."

Grim Prospect

Such is the grim prospect. Except for vaguely referring to the need "to explore unortholox ways of enlarging the scope of productive employment", the Minister had no solution offer.

While this is the situation as regards the new entrants in the labour market, equally grim is the other aspect with which the country has been increasingly faced during the last few the loss of jobs of thousands of employed workers as result of closure of factories. ionalisation, etc

Up to August 2, 1958, due to the total closure of 25 mills and partial closure of 35. over 50 000 workers had been endered idle.

It has been estimated that during the last five years, the labour force in Bombay textiles ad come down by 70,000. The ame thing is happening in jute mills, coal mines and in other industries.

Speaking in the Lok Sabha on April 4 last Sri Nanda had said: "I have calculated that the number of man-days lost on count of closures in one in

count of strikes and lock-outs in that year." Sri Nanda returned to the subject in his inaugural speech before the Employment Com-

single year has been more than all the man-days lost on ac-

NEW DELHI

mittee and suggested creation of a Special Fund to meet the sition created by the closure of any industrial undertakingboth to help the continued runspicuous success" in solving the ining of the factory as well as problems of unemployment and for giving relief to the affected workers.

The Minister further stated: "Some undertakings have already reached a state that in view of their heavy financial burdens owing to gross mismanagement no rescue operations would be of any avail." He suggested that in such situations, it should be made pos-sible for workers' cooperatives or "some other agency" the plant running.

Anticipating resistance he as rted, "It may appear to some that perhaps the situation is not so bad as to warrant any special action or place additi dens on industry on this account. I differ. A more positive and constructive approach in this and several other directions will have to be adopted to relieve distress, ensure social peace and enlist the loyalty of the working class."

Will Firm Steps Be Taken ?

It is thus obvious that while workers and their organisations who have been demanding such measures would welcome and do their best to see these proposals implemented, it is for Government to make up its mind as to how it will deal with employers-whether it will continue to succumb to their pressure and connive at their evasions or take firm steps to nake them fall in line.

The third major type of unemployment, which Sri Nanda called frictional called frictional, concerns workers employed on the major projects. He recognised the need for advance planning of absorption of workers rendered surplus—a need to which the trade union movement has been drawing attention for a long time now

The Minister recognised that the problems of "unemploym among educated persons was getting aggravated from year to year. Giving statistics from the live register he said that the live register he said that while at the end of March 1956 (beginning of Second Plan) the number of educated applicants for jobs was 2.22 lakhs out of a live register of 7.05 lakhs, three years later (March 1959) this 3.60 number had gone up to 3.60 lakhs out of the live register total of 12.18 lakhs. For the solution of this problem, too, no practical suggestions emerged from the Ministers' statement.

-ZIAUL HAO

MAY 31, 1959

Representatives of a number of teachers' organisations drum recently and decided to form in Kerala met in Trivandrum recently and decided to form a Teachers' United Front to meet the threat of a section of private managers not to reopen their schools after the sum-mer vacation unless the Kerala Government withdrew the Education Act.

IN a statement to the Press, lutionary Socialists and Muslim the Teachers' United Front Leaguers among us. But above has declared the determination of the teachers to fulfil their chers. patriotic duty by opposing and defeating the destructive agitation of some thoughtless private managers against the interests of teachers and students, of education and progress.

Though the closure movement is directed against the Government, the statement points out, "it is the teachers, the students and the quardians who have to suffer the consequences of this action. Hence, at this critical juncture, the teachers' mov cannot remain silent and inactine.

TO THE TEACHERS, the

atement appeals: "This is a struggle against the Education Act. This Act is not something that has been sud-denly presented to us on a fine g. The Kerala Edu Act is the product of the strug-gles of the teachers fought under the leadership of their different organisations....

"Outliving all opposition from day it was introduced, it become an Act. If the has now become an Act. If the present struggle against the Act were to succeed, it would mean were to succeed, it would mean the vested interests taking away all the gains won by the tea-chers through bitter struggles for many generations. We can-not, we will not allow this. "The 'school-closure agifation 'is a struggle' against the ad-vancement of konwledge. It

will result in our future generation wasting one precious year in ignorance and darkness. This goes against our national pro-gress itself. "Hence it is that if a section

of managers thoughtlessly start such a harmful struggle, we are duly bound to oppose them and defeat their attempts."

TO THE MANAGERS, the statement appeals: "Private school managers

have a record of inestimable services to educational progress in Kerala. But your present ac-tion is destructive and suicidal. As long as you keep open the schools built with the help of the people and teachers, so long will you have the country's goodwill and cooperation. The day you close them you will to be manager

"You who gave jobs to the teachers will throw thousands of hem on the streets You who lit the lamp of knowledge will push the children into the darkness

You are taking a step which is catastrophic, anti-natio ove all, suicidal. Even at this above all, suicinal. Even at this last moment, we appeal to you to see the dangers inherent in your step and withdraw from the path you have embarked upor

If the managers refuse to see sense, the statement warns them, "You will be brought to your senses by the organised might of the teachers whom you have ignored so far.'

TO THE POLITICAL PAR-TIES, the statement says: "We are a lakh of teachers. There are Congressmen, Com-munists, Praja Socialists, Revo-

MAY 31, 1959

a all all sections of people to come forward to oppose the attempts of Mannath Padmanabhan and company to make use of students to overthrow the Government and to vert schools into battle-fields. "As far as the ordinary peo-

says:

the managers."

has shown that. "If this Government is re-

be retained? The answers are in the negative.

heteoleg in the nath of Drogress and Social

A large number of influential Nair citizens belonging to Kavamkulam town and surrounding villages have come out openly against the anti-Government agitation led by the NSS leader Mannath Padmanabhan.

A joint statement issued by them pointed out that it was clear that this agitation was not aimed at the best interests of the common people belong-ing to the Nair community.

"Since they have declared that their aim was to over-throw the present Government, let them not split poor Nairs and Ezhavas in the name of reservation and disturb the peace and peaceful life of the people, let them on the other hand fight the Government unde

TEACHERS' UNITED FRONT DECLARES DETERMINATION TO DEFEAT ANTI-NATIONAL CAMPAIGN

"A section of managers are starting on a struggle which challenges our very existence as teachers. We consider it to be the duty of every citiz every political party to discour-age this struggle."

The statement appeals to the political parties, "each one of you should make your attitude this struggle clear and help us to discourage it." TO THE GUARDIANS AND

THE PEOPLE, the statement "We are as anxious about the schooling of our children... We appeal to you to come forward and exert all your efforts to defeat the attempts of

TO THE STUDENTS, the

More than any other section which has received the assent over India who have glorious of the people, you will suffer of the President... From the traditions of struggle will rise to the occasion to help their agitation ... To prevent this, to prevent the loss of a school year of lakhs of students, we will be with you in taking all necessary We are sure you measures. We are sure you understand that this struggle which violates the sanctity of educational institutions, ...which disrupts teacher-stu directed dent relations, is against our culture, education and the future generation."

TO FRATERNAL TEACH-ERS' ORGANISATIONS IN INDIA, the statement points out that the "teachers' movement in Kerala is passing through a critical stage.

"A section of managers have begun a struggle against the Education Act which was adop-ted by the Kerala Assembly and

posing it so strongly, you understand the progressive sive naure of the Kerala Education Act... The teachers have real-ised it is their duty to defeat the agitation. Hence it is that vari-ous teachers' organisations have formed a united front.

"We consider that the teachers' movement all over India can play a significant role in defeating this struggle. To allow the great achievement of the teachers' Kerala Education Act-to be defeated will mean allowing the vested interests in education to attack what the teachers' move ment as a whole has won after decades of struggle."

The statement expresses the confidence that teachers all

offensive of reaction in the field of education.

Among the signatories to statement are the President and General Secretary of the Kerala Private Teachers' Federation, the President and General Secretary of the Adhyapaka Maha-sabha the President and General Secretary Private School Teachers' Association, the President and General Secretary of the Government Primary Tea-chers' Union, the General Sec-retary of the Government Teachers' Organisation and representatives of the Language Teachers' Organisation, North Kerala Private Secondary Tea-chers' Union, the Palghat District Primary Aided Teachers all Union, etc.

WE WILL NOT TURN SCHOOLS INTO BATTLE-FIELDS the Catholic Bishops calling for "shedding blood" in the PROTESTS GROWING

T HIRTY one prominent members of Ithithanam NSS Karayogam have issued statement calling upon

ple are concerned, whether Nair or Ezhaya, this Govern-ment is a blessing. Experience

moved, is there any possibi-lity of forming an alternate stable Government? Will re-servation be abolished? Will Nair, 'Christian, Muslim unity

"Hence the present agita-tion will only help to create political instability and put

the leadership of their own political parties."

The statement said that the schools run by the NSS and other individual private managers belonged to the poor and ordinary Nairs also. They were built with Government aid and with contributions from the people. Before clos-ing down such public institu-tions and endangering the the education of students the leaders of the present agitation would do well to think twice.

Defend Education Commit-tees are being formed in diffe-

MUSLIM SCHOOLS WILL NOT BE CLOSED

H AJI ABDUR RAHI-H MAN BAFAKI THANGAL, President of the Kerala State Muslim League, told the representative of the HINDU when he met Thangal at the Kozhikode Railway Station on May 18 that Muslim schools would not be closed from June 1 as desired by Sri Man-nath Padmanabhan and that they did not agree with Sri Padmanante view regarding the re-issue. The servation issue. The League, he said, would be issuing a statement shortly explaining its stand.

NEW AGE

rent parts of the State to re-sist the threat to close down schools.

A meeting of the Students' Federation workers and guar-dians of Edavanakkad village (Ernakulam District) was held to consider the situation that might arise if privately managed schools were to be closed.

There was only one church school that might be closed. The meeting decided to help the other schools numbering four to accommodate more students so that the closing down of the church school would not affect the education of children in the village.

A defend education committee consisting of 41 members was formed.

Similarly at a meeting of students' Federation workers and guardians interested in defending education held in Nharakkal village, a committee was formed to carry on powerful campaign among the people against school-closing and to form broad-based defend education committees in all the wards.

Chellanam is a Catholic committee to support the campaign to organise volunteers.

Nearly 500 Catholics from the Chellanam parish attend-ed the meeting. The Vicar of the local church presided. He first read the ecclesiastical circular letter issued by

cause of private school managers.

Members from the andi-ence started asking ques-tions and raising doubts. Sri B. M. Peter, an ex-MLA and a big landlord, tried to answer them. But the people were not satisfied, finally the Chairman dissolved the meeting and walked away.

The majority of Catholics present who were poor pea-sants and agricultural labourers, when the meeting was dissolved went in a procession shouting slogans against closing down of schools.

Almost similar was the fate of the meeting convened in Kottekkad parish. Here many from the audience stood up and said no trouble should be created in schools which remained open and when they walked out of the meeting, it came to a close.

In Thodupuzha, a Muslim Citizens' Committee has been formed to effectively meet the chool-closure agitation. The Committee was formed at a meeting of Muslims attended by 120 representatives from all over the taluk. The consensus of opinion in the meeting was that it would be suicidal for Muslims to join the present communal agitation. Specially the Land Bill is beneficial to Chellanam is a Cathonc centre near Ernakulam. The leaders of the school-closing campaign called a meeting there on May 13 to form a there on Support the support t volun- implemented.

A similar meeting of Mus-lims of Pathanamthitta taluk said that the school-closure agitation of the managers would impede the education and progress of ordinary Mus-

WEST BENGAL STATE EXECUTIVE MEETS Immediate Campaigns On And For Land Food

THE newly-constituted West Bengal State Exe-cutive Committee of the Communist Party met in Calcutta on May 13 and 14.

With a view to implement the decisions adopted by the State Conference of the Party, which was held from April 8 to 12 last, the Executive Con mittee set up the following Sub-Committees: Agit-Prop. Kisan, Trade Union. Cultural Refugee, Party Education, Lo cal Self-Government, Students and Youth, Party Fund, Parliamentary, Public Health and Relief, Women and Peace and Friendship.

These Sub-Committees, which will work under the guidance of the Executive Committee and in cooperation with the Secretariat, have been assigned specific tasks for improving and developing the Party's work in their res

For Sino-Indian Friendship

The Committee also decided

to launch the following campaigns and movements in the immediate future :

Strengthening Sino-Indian friendship, which has suf-fered a set-back of late following the counter-revolutionary uprising in Tibet, Baitbak and public meetings will be held

more than Rs. three per year.

In the basic metals, we see a fall in earnings. This is so

because even though iron and

steel workers get Rs. 1.929 for

the year, the earnings o workers engaged in both fer

rous and non-ferrous metal

rough-casting and rolling are

building and fine chemicals

workers appear to have regis-

Taking all the States toge-

ther, average daily earnings ranged from Rs. 1.35 in pro-cesses allied to agriculture to

Rs. 6.29 in products of petro-

Average daily earning of a tobacco worker ranged from Rs. 1.60 in Bombay, 1.64 in

Madras, 1.98 in Kerala to Rs. 3.57 in Bihar and Rs. 2.96 in

3.57 in Bihar and Rs. 2.96 in Andhra Pradesh. It is obvious

that the predominance of small-scale bidi industry in

existence of large-scale ciga-

rette industry in the latter made all the difference.

Textile earnings per day

ranged from Rs 511 in Delhi

and Rs. 4.97 in Bombay to Rs. 2.51 in Kerala; Rs. 2.93 in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 3.70

in Madras. Earnings of chemical work-

former States and the

vance in 1957.

Jeum and coal.

y low-about Rs. 1,000 to 1,200. Petroleum, ship-

e appreciable

throughout the State. Mass rallies will be held particularly at district centres. Mass sales of the Party's Bengali pamphlet **On Tibet**, will be organised as part of the State. wide campaign which is sche-duled to culminate in a big rally in Calcutta on May 28. a big

@ Struggle for recovery of surplus land, etc.: The ki-sans' struggle for the recovery of surplus land illegally retained by erstwhile through mala fide transfers, partitions, etc., has to be broadened and developed under central guidance.

Distribution Of Surplus Land

The Executive Committee further decided to initiate a wide mass campaign for the immediate distribution of about 100,000 acres of surplus land which have already vested in the State.

The Committee also directed its Kisan Sub-Committee to draw up a plan for a mass campaign for the enforcement of the law exempting home-stead land up to one bigha from payment of rent and fixing graduated scales of rent above that limit.

 United mass action for food : During the past fort-night, the food situation in West Bengal has become increasingly critical.

Trends In Factory

Workers' Earnings

* FROM PAGE 6

of

Since the Government order fixing the prices of different varieties of rice was promul-gated in January. this year, rice has never been available at the controlled rates, prices in the blackmarket being

higher by three to four rupees. Now the prices have further shot up by two to three rupees, snot up by two to three rupees, and the upward swing conti-nues. But, even at these prices rice is not just available. Re-ports reaching from all parts of the State State show that rice have suddenly disapf the stocks peared from the market.

The number of modified ration shops in most areas are not at all adequate and on top of it, the rice supplied to these shops is rotten and liberally shops is rotten and liberally mixed with stone chips! Moreover, a large number of poor people are unable to lift their quotas because of the system of issuing rations once in a week

In several shops, the price charged for low grade rice is Rs. 26 per maund, but in the Cash Memo the price is shown as Rs. 19 a maund!

Communists Had Warned

The Communist Party visu-

alised the present crisis months ago. It repeatedly warned the Government and suggested concrete steps to tide over the difficulties. But ernment neither paid the Go

superannuation and retire-

ment benefits that are calcu-lated on the basis of basic

wage only. Only in Punjab the basic

wage component. has risen from 85.26 in 1956 to 90.6 per

cent in 1957. This is signi-

ficant of small-scale industry coming to a settlement on the

basis of all-inclusive wage

And then we find a general tendency to reduce the bonus

any heed to these suggestions those to whom it causes h nor sought the cooperation of the Opposition parties.

PARTY NEWS

The crisis precipitated today the direct outcome of the ankrupt policies pursued by the Government.

The Executive Committee viewed the rapidly worsening food situation with grave con-cern and demanded that the following measures be taken immediately to arrest any further deterioration in the situation : (i) Making up of the entire

deficit by the Centre; (ii) pro-curement of 500,000 tons of rice from the mills and hoarders and through purchases in the open market; (iii) sufficient and regular supply of rations to modified ration shons and to bona fide retail dealers' increase in the number of shops in all areas; no increase in rice prices above

ORISSA CONFERENCE

T HE Fourth Utkal State in 1957, had betrayed all its Conference of the Communist Party of India was held at Cuttack from April 14 to 19.

Opening the inaugural session of the Conference, after Comrade Sadhucharan Mo-hanty had hoisted the Red Fiss, Comrade Gurucharan Patnaik, Secretary of the Ut-kal State Committee of the Communist Party, called upon people and frustrate all reac-tionary moves of the Conthe delegates to rally to defeat ctionary combination Congress-Ganatantra the reactionary combination of the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition against the

ference were Political and Organisational reports and resolutions, the land reforms, implementa-tion of the new Party Cons-titution and resolutions conlems of Orissa.

elected, 132 attended the Conference along with some observers specially invited by the State Committee. Among the delegates were 20 poor peasants, eight Adivasis, three agricultural labourers and three workers. Eighty-two delegates from the kisan front, ten from the trade union front and 70 were whole

Political Report

Introducing the Political Quite obviously, the study is gress, after it came to power three instalments in the week; (v) sufficient relief should be given and wide test relief work should be arranged in the rural areas at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per day; (vi) allparties' committees should be set up up to the union and ward levels.

ward levels. Reminding the people that the present Government, which is more interested in the profits of the hoardens than the lives of the common manufacture actual part he moved could not be move people, could not be moved unless there was a powerful mass movement, the Executive Committee appealed to all democratic organisations and Left parties to launch a powerful, united Statewide movement to force the Goyernment to implement the above-mentioned measures

The Committee further called upon all Party units to Rs. 17-8-0 per maund; (iv) throw in their full weight for weekly system of issuing ra-tions should be changed for ple in the food movement.

shad. Comrade Patnaik call.

ed on the Party and the Left forces in the State to unite to

fight for the cause of the

The latest in the series is the U.S. supply of amphibi-ous trucks to Pakistan. Four hundred of the projected 1,500 are already reported to have arrived; the rest 1,500 are already coming course. It is said that the promises to the people and had resorted to all nefarious consignment after allowing for a reserve of a few hundreds will be suffimeans to keep itself in office cient to ferry as many as three attacking divisions At last when it found it un. able to continue any further, it had now joined hands with the feudal Ganatantra Pariacross rivers and other

nothing to be worried about, at least there was The first-ever air defence exercises in the history of the so-called Baghdad Pact were held recently. Great signinothing new in this Pact, it was merely a continuaficance is attached to these tion of old arrangements. exercis certain stage of advance pre-paredness in striking capacity Events since then have shown that whether it is under old arrangements or that has been reached by the air forces of Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. new, the arming and training ever

nower

Units of the U.S. and British Air Forces participated in the exercise in the role of "aggressors" and General Jones, Director of the Pact's Combined Military Planning Staff, under whose overall supervision they were announced that the va experience gained will be utiised for formulation of plans for continued strengthening of the "defence posture" of the Pact's regional particivants.

Aggressive military prepara-tions are thus undoubtedly be-ing raised to a new high level. India's protest over the shoot-

ORISSA PARTY CONFERENCE

in due

*** FROM PAGE 14**

waterways.

must take the lead to unite all democratic forces for a broad-based mass movement in the State to meet reaction's challenge.

W HEN the new U.S.-Pak

was signed at the beginning

of March and a new wave

of anxiety swept through

India, the Americans and

their friends in this country

tried their utmost to play

down its significance and

assured us that there

of Pakistani forces in

ssive spirit.

more modern weapons is pro-

ceeding at an ever quickening pace and they are being in-

lected with an ever more

bilateral military Pact

The Organisational Resolu-tion has broadly characterised the present organisational problems as: (a) problems arising out of expansion and development of the Party: (b) the present organisational weakness; and (c) weakn

For A Stronger Party

The Resolution said that The Resolution said that while preparing to fulfil its duty to defeat the feudal reactionary combine against the interests of the masses, to lead the masses of peoe into action, to cope with growing multifarious the growing multifar tasks of the Party, it the growing mutitarious tasks of the Party, it was necessary to remould and make the Party stronger and more powerful, to build a broad-based mass movement by rousing and organising the consciousness of the general mass of people under the leadership of the Party.

Comrade Ramakrushna Pati introduced the broad outlines of the programme for a happy, prosp

MAY 31. 1959

Besides these, the Conference adopted a number of re-solutions amongst which the ones on Land Reform and Distribution of Fallow Land were the main. The Resolution on Land Re-

form characterised the Land Reform Bill brought by the Orissa Congress Ministry as a reactionary Bill, which would lead to eviction of tenants on a mass scale.

The Resolution demanded: (a) fixing celling at 15 stan-dard acres of canal-irrigated land and 22.5 acres of rainfed land: (b) distribution of surplus and cultivable waste lands amongst poor and landless peasants; (c) exemption of rent up to five acres of land; (d) abolition of all intermediaries and so on.

The Conference adopted number of resolutions, includ-ing those on the US.-Pak Pact, India-China friendship and Tibet, Preservation of Democratic Rights of Workers and Peasants. Greetings to the Government and Peo-ple of Kerala, Gram Panchayats, Trade Union Movement. etc.

ous Orissa. It who attended the Conference

PAGE FOURTEEN

Bomhay and Rs. 3.26 in Bihar tendency is to lower the basicto Rs. 2.10 and Rs. 2.63 in Andhra and Madras respecwage component and raise the cash allowances, including dearness allowance. This means the worker is losing in tively. Daily earnings in the basic

metal industry varied from Rs. 5.48 in Bihar, Rs. 4.37 in Bombay, to Rs. 2.61, Rs. 2.51 and Rs. 2.64 in Madras, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh respec-

tively. West Bengal, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh have not furnished this data at all.

As regards the basic wage, cash allowances and bonus components of the earnings, the picture is as follows in some of the States:

tate	Basic Wage	Cash allowances with DA	Bonus	Basic Wage	Cash allowan with D	
· · ·	in per	cent)		(in	per cent	t)
с т а 1947	19	56		19	5 7	
ihar	62.27	21.53	13.60	59.7	22.0	12.5
ombay	49.87	42.91	6.77	48.6	46.1	4.8
ladras	56.00	35.87	7.53	50.6	32.9	7.4
unjab	85.26	11.46	2.85	90.6	8.1	0.5
.P.	63.38	32.71	2.92	58.9	38.8	1.8
elhi	60.30	33.13	5.91	59.5	34.5	5.5

This reveals that the bonus in 1957. Such are some of the trends that this study of earnings of factory workers in our coun-try in 1957 reveals. component is highest in Bihar. This is because of the incentive bonus schemes of the Tatas that mean more exacting work for the worker. This also shows that in all important for all trade union

ers per day ranged from Rs. This also shows that in all 4.54 in Kerala, Rs. 4.82 in the States except Punjab the

interests of the people. He called on them to march forcalled on them to march for-ward for a happy, prosperous Orissa under the leadership of the Communist Party and to build a strong mass Com-munist Party to achieve this.

timers of the Party.

Report, Comrade Gurucharan Patnaik said that the Con-

The Conference decided that the Communist Party

_____f

actionary forces of the State trying to consolidate in a new way, by making a coalition with the Ganatantra tion with the chanatanua Parishad. This has been pos-sible because of the weak-nesses of the democratic movement. The Praja Socialist Party is responsible for fostering illusions in the people about the Ganatantra Farishad and creating a divi-sion inside the democratic movement by its consistent

refusal to cooperate with the Communist Party in furtherng the people's

* SEE FACING PAGE



The Political Resolution adopted by the Conference said, "For the last two years, becaues of the division amongst the Right reactions. ries, specifically the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad, and because of mass pres-sure, the Congress had been compelled to make some pro-gressive declarations. The feudal and reactionary forces

gress.

On the agenda of the Con-

cerning many burning prob-

Out of 162 delegates



America's B-57 hombers is to delivered soon. This is said to be part of the pro-gramme to arm Pakistan with a 25-strong squadron of these bombers of superior fire-

for they indicate a

held

Over and above this, it is ing down of the Canberra has reported that the first con- been finally rejected. Mean-signment of seven or eight of while, a new anti-Indian cambeen finally rejected. Mean-while, a new anti-Indian cam-paign has been launched in the Press and over the Radio. The communal disturbances in some parts of India have been seized upon to malign this country, its Government and people. The trials in Kashmir and revelations be-ing made in course of them have evoked further ire from official and non-official spokesmen

> It is in this backgroun that the continuing cam-paign for "joint defence" with India has to be viewed. One interesting feature this campaign is that it is carried on more in the United States than in Pakistan itself. The reasons for this are obvious. Everybody knows that this "joint de-fence" is an American idea meant to Jull and pressurise India, a new weapon in the USA's war of nerves against India.

As far as the people and the military forces of Pakistan are concerned it is realised in ng circles that anti-Indian fanaticism and hysteria will have to be maintained order that the Pakistan peo ple can be effectively duped to become pliable tools in their plans of aggression.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN A GOVERNMENT CONCERN Contractor's Paradise

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Wazirabad

SERIOUS charges of Osquandering of public funds have been brought against the National Projects Construction Corporation in connection with the Waxirabad Weir that the Corporation is building Delhi across the Jumna.

The Corporation is a nt concern under Government concern under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Among it: andable objects, it has the declared intention to maximum benefits to to give workers and to give opporwork on their own rather than through contractors. In the construction of

the Wazirabad Weir, however, it seems the se inten tions were given the go-by right from the beginning. Not only was the work al-lotted to contractors, it is alleged that no tenders even were invited. Work was allotted arbitrarily to certain firms, which are reported to be connected with certain officials of the Corpo-

ation. Still more serious is the llegation that the contracwere not bound down to any firm commitmen with the result that so after work began they asked for and secured an upward revision of rates, thus making several lakhs of rupees by this device alone.

Instance is given in this onnection of labour onnection charges for stone masonry. While the National Projects Construction Corporation

The Conference elected a State Council of 55 members and a Control Commission of

The newly constituted State Council elected an executive of 21 with the following com-Gurucharan Patnaik Rama Krushna Pati, Sarat Patnaik, Banamali Das, Srinivas Mishra, Gokulm Raichuramani, Sadan Sadananda Mohanty, Lokanath Chou-dhury, Sadhucharan Mohanty, Prananath Patnaik, Rama-chandra Mishra, Nanda Kire Patnaik. Abdul Momin Barihar Das, Govind Pradhan, Durgacharan Mohanty, Ha-rishchandra Boxipatra, Dusasan Jena, Shivaji Patnaik, Laxman Pujari and Bipra Charan Sharangi.

Comrade Gurucharan Patnaik was elected Secretary of the State Council. A Secretariat of seven was elected with the following comrades: Gurucharan Patnaik, Rama-krushna Pati, Sarat Patnaik, Banamali .Das. Ramachandra Mishra, Durgacharan Mohan-ty and Harihar Das.

A big mass rally on the Town Hall Grounds concluded the Conference.

had received quotations as low as Rs. 33 per hundred c.ft., it actually accepted the terms offered by a favoured contractor which were Rs. 35 per hundred oft This contractor is said to have got the work done at Rs. 28 per hundred c.ft. thus making a clean saving of Rs. seven for every hun-dred c.ft. Not satisfied with this he

demanded an upward revi-sion soon after the com-mencement of work, pleading that he was having to do the work at a loss. The NPCC authorities were only too willing to oblige him, thus confirming the suspi-cions about some of them having a finger in the pie. They raised the rates from Rs. 35 to Rs. 47 a hundred c.ft. With four lakh c.ft. of stone masonry work to be done, this would naturally work out to a very neat sum. The quantity

of bricks which would be needed for the harrage was originally at 32 lakhs estimated There are over a hundred brick kilns in Delhi and their production exceeds 50 crores of bricks per year. Instead of entering int

inte direct contract with these brick kilns which would have supplied at Rs. 37 per thousand at the site. the thousand at the site, the NPCC preferred to secure the material through mid dlemen and placed orders at Rs. 45 per thousand. It is interesting to note that barely a mile-and-a-half away from the Wazirabad barrage site, at Sullag station, Coronation Pillar Messrs, Hindusthan Construction are using brick purchased at Rs. 36 per brick housand.

The same story is report ed in respect of the supply of other materials, too— stone ballast of different sizes, timber and so on.

Instances of criminal waste which would be unthinkable anywhere are re-ported like that of a lakh and a half c.ft. of stone ohips (spalls) obtained from dressing of stones for stone masonry. This is utilised everywhere. It is broken into ballast and used on the works. Here with utter disregard for public interest, this so-call-ed public sector undertak-ing allows it to go waste and get buried under the earth.

This is but a glimpse of what is reported to be going on. It obviously needs a probe and the public has to be taken into confidence. Moreover, this is happening in Delhi right under the nose of the Ministry. No-Lody knows what must be happing at the five other huge projects entrusted to the NPCC in other parts of the country.

PAGE FIFTEEN

was left to the new State Council for finalisation and circulation to the people.

Comrade Bhupesh Gupta,



"The present political situation with regard to the Congress-G.P. coalition is a very important develop in Indian politics. This is a consoldiation of reaction consoldiation of reactionary forces. It is a sign of the weakness of the Congress, a sign of its bankruptcy. Mass movements and mass organisations become a bigger necessity to confront such a coalition and such a

"The weakness of the Left movement and the Communist Party is responsible for this reactionary alliance. Unless the Left movement is strengthered munist Party takes the lead in it, the reactionary forces cannot be defeate

For A Party Daily

The Conference discussed the proposal for a Party daily (at present there is only a weekly) and directed the new State State Council to draw up plans for the daily. It called upon all Party members, well-wishers to collect funds for the same.

REGD. NO. D597

A Ouestion § To The High Command

THE Hindu of May 24 L carried the following report of an order of the Government of Madras:

"To meet the situation that might arise as a re-sult of the closure of aided elementary schools on ac-count of the inability of the managements to comply with the conditions pres-cribed in the recent Gov-ernment order, the Government have issued the following order on May 11, 1959, detailing the alterna-tive arrangements that are proposed to be made ...

"In order to avoid unne cessary and avoidable delay in making alternative ar-rangements if and when fee-levving elementary schools under private ma nagements close down ow to the inability of the ing managements to run those schools on the conditions managements to run those schools on the conditions laid down in the earlier Government order dated April 11, 1959, the Govern-ment empower the District Educational Officers to send up proposals to the Special Officers of District Boards or Commissioners of Municipalities f concerned for the opening of elemen-tary schools in the locality to absorb the pupils and the teachers of the affect-ed schools . . .

"Consequent on the decision taken by the Govern-ment that no fees should be levied in elementary schools under public management from the acade mic year 1959-60, the Gov-ernment passed an order dated April 11, 1959, to the order effect that two types of private elementary schools should be recognised, vate namely, fee-levying schools and non-fee-levying schoo-ls. The fee-levying schools, will not be eligible for any grant-in-aid. but they would be accorded acade mic recognition provided they conformed to the mic recognition provided they conformed to the prescribed syllabus. Non-fee-levying schools would be eligible for recognition and the usual grant-in-aid according to the rules and orders in force."

On May 26, the Hindu reporting the conference of the Tanjore District Aided ary School Mana-Element gers, said:

"Mr. M. Rajágopala Ai yer, Chairman of the Re-ception Committee, in the course of his address, course of his address, pointed out that the aided chool managements were confronted with a Hobson's choice of whether to opt for no fee-levy and only Government grant or fee-levy and no Government grant. He said that it was impossible to run the school under either conditions...'

What advice will the Congress High Command give individual Congressmen in Madras State who are ma-nagers of schools—close down their schools and agitate against the Congress Government of Madras?

DESPITE NEW DELHI'S ASSERTIONS CONGRESSMEN LEAD KERALA COMMUNAL AGITATION

TRIVANDRUM, May 26

He said: "It is with certain

firm decisions that lakhs of peo-

ple are gathered here this even-ing We are ready today for a

totally

diff

Despite assertions to the contrary, by spokesmen of the Congress High Command, it is the trusted and copmost leaders of their Kerala wing who are openly and actively leading the Christian-Nair communalists' crusade against the Communist Ministry and their school-closure agitation.

tions.

T HESE leaders of the KPCC some very revealing declarahave become the spokesmen of the Catholic Bishops and Nair fanatics and the language they speak today is not the lan-guage of non-violence or tole-rance, but the worst type of rance, but the worst type of sabre-rattling and bellicosity. At meetings organised by the Catholic and Nair communal elements, Congress leaders give calls for forcible overthrow of the Government in the State.

Another **Precedent** !

Here is one, straight from the horse's mouth. Sri P. S. George, Treasurer of the KP-CC, declared: "I wish to in-George, Treasurer of the KP-CC, declared: "I wish to in-form you that Kerala is going to create also the precedent of overthrowing a Government overthrowing a Gove without the ballot box. (Málayala Manorama, May 24) The Congress leader made this announcement at a meeting

in Ranni on May 22 organised to accord a big reception to Srl Mannath Padmanabhan, the Nair satrap of Kerala.

It is quite a common practice for Congress leaders in Kerala today to associate themselves as organisers and speakers, etc. with the meetings of the NSS and Catholic church. The Ranni meeting was only one in scores of such meetings.

Sri P. S. George who inaugu-rated the Ranni meeting made

rights

the struggles of the rent from past. The purpose of this meeting is not merely to demonstrate the protest against the Education Act or to force its withdra-On the other hand, it is to lever compel the Communis^{*} Govern-ment now ruling Kerala to resign.'

struggle which is

He also said: "We declare that this Government must be changed. If the Ministry changed. If the Ministr which has forfeited the conf Ministry dence of the people does not resign, they have to be forced to resign by exercising pres-sure and creating difficulties. If the Communist Ministry es not voluntarily resign, we are going to create an atmos-phere where they will be forced to resign against their will. I wish to inform the Government of this quite clearly."

Continuing in this strain, Sri George contended that forcing the Government out of power not through an election was only like dismissing an employof a company for misappropriation even though he might have been taken into service after a competitive test What right has such an employee to say that he was selected by a

test and, therefore, could not be dismissed, he asked.

Officials Threatened

The KPCC leader also gave severe warning to Govern-officers in the State: ment

"In today's special circum-stances, I wish to state some-thing clearly to those indiviotaniaa dual who are in the service of the Kerala Government ommunists will come, and they will go. But you must understand that you have to continue to live here. Today you may stand by the Com muniste need not but you ope that when the people of this country in the near fu ture despatch the Communists to Russia, you can also go there and live happily."

Sri Vavala Idikkula, Congress MLA, who garlanded and welcomed Sri Mannath Padmanabhan in Ranni prayed to the Almighty to give long years of life to the Nair leader and he "informed" the Communist Government that if the twenty and down, no force will be able to open those schools. Sri Idikkula is the convener of the Struggle Committee.

Among those who garlanded Sri Mannath Padmanabhan was Sri K. N. Sukumaran Nair, Pre-sident of the Pazhavangadikara Mandal Congress Commitee. Those who addressed the meet-ing included Sri T. O. Bava, Congress MLA, and Sri V. O. Abraham, another Congress

claimed that he was "not pre-

deed are such as should unite all those who stand for advancement of education and elementary

tical situation. The challenge that has been

tion

e call upon all our Party units. Party members and the friends of the Party throughout the country to explain to the people the present deve-lopments in Kerala and the issues at stake as well as orga-nise solidarity actions behind the people and the Govern-ment of Kerala in their endeavour to defend the cause of education, democracy and progress.

pared for any compromise other than that the Communist Gov-ernment must change. First resign and then we can talk over things, that is my stand," he declared.

he declarea. Of late, after the Govern-ment's decision to strongly put down violence became well known and confirmed, Sri Mannath Padmanabhan, who has been described as the commander-in-chief of the 'Nair F anged against the Communist Government, has been formally declaring that his movement is peaceful but at the same time calling for thousands of volunteers.

s. At Ranni also he did the same. He talked about nonviolence and then called for "tens of thousands" of volun-teers; "ready for sacrifice, even death if necessary." Two hundred volunteers from each taluk should come forward, he said. He declared that not a said. He declared that not a single new shed was going to be erected to conduct schools when they are closed. "If when they are closed. "If erected, they are not going to stand there also." stand there also. While the Nair

patriarch is while the type particular by thus going about rallying volun-teers and followers for his "libe-ration struggle" with the pomp of the Aswamedha Yaga and in some places (like Thodupuzha) actually taking out a horse in front of his procession guarded by uniformed men with drawn swords, the Catholic Bishops are likewise busy with their own: preparations for a "holy crusade.'

Last week saw the forty-first session of the Kerala Catholic Congress in Palai, the stronghold of the Catholic Church in the State. There There also leaders of the Kerala Pradesh Congress came to ad-dress the gathering and canvass support for the struggle against the Education Act and the Government.

Smt Kusumam Joseph, Congress MLA, addressing the Ca-tholic Congress, said: "This little Kerala is today passing through a grave situation. The Communist Government has im-posed its dictatorship on the people They have brought the Education Act in order to make the next generation atheists and Communists" (Deepika May 19). She declared that everyone should unite and win this struggle "against the Act which, in the name of teachers, made children Communists."

Another Congress MLA, Sri Alexander Parambithara, said: "We have assembled in a stormy atmosphere. We have our opi-nions unified in the resistance to the Education Act." He also de-clared that "it is better to close down schools rather than run-them according to the Education them according to the Education Act."

The Archbishop of Bangalore who presided over the Congress, in a long speech exhorted the Christian community "to orga-nise and stand united in paridioceses and on a Stateshes wide basis and thus defeat the ssive program-arian Governdictatorial, repressive program-mes of a totalitarian Govern-ment." He said that it was the supreme duty" of the Catholics

Messages were received among others from Cardinal Gracias and Dr. B. Ramakrishna-Rao, the Kerala Governor.

and the second second

JOINT STATEMENT . liftment of backward commu-

nities exists in every State in India and under the Central Government also. The mischievous propaganda about with religion Beducation interference under the Kerala Education Act is again meant to whip up Act is again mean communal pre-judices. The Kerala Educa-tion Act makes no interfer-ence whatever with religious freedom or other fundamental lise We consider it nece

to draw the attention of the whole country to the pre-parations and plans of the organisers of the campaign against the Education Act. Open incitement to commu-nal hatred and violence is being indulged in by certain prominent leaders of the church and the NSS. Volunprominent teer corps are being organis-ed and even given training in the use of arms. Lethal weapons, as many Press re-ports show, are being col-lected. In short everything is being done to bring about large-scale chaos and vio-lence throughout the State. It is in this inflammatory situation that the Kerala Con-gress has decided to draw up its so-cance against the Communist-ieu Ministry in Kerala. It is in-teresting to see the Kerala Congress leaders straining at this frame-up while their ite so-called charge-sheet ist the Communist-led

friends in other States have shown a remarkable attitude of brushing aside charges against Congress Ministries made not only by the Opposi-

tion but even by their own partymen. The real motive behind this charge-sheet business is plain enough for all to see. By this crude manoeuvre they want to heighten the tension and utithe communal agit

for their own narrow political ends. It will be noted with deep sorrow and disappoint-ment that the Congress High Command should have en-dorsed this and other un-worthy tactics of the Kerala Congress. When the main political party in the country takes recourse to such unprin-cipled and anti-democratic manoeuvres what is threatened is the very foundations of our secular State and the fu-ture of our democratic institution. are confident that the patriotic and democratic peonle of Kerala and their Gov-

ernment will meet this grim challenge of communalism and reaction in the best tradi-tions of democracy. We have no doubt in our mind that people of Kerala will firmly adhere to the cause of education and progress, in a demo-cratic and peaceful manner.

The issues at stake transcend party barriers and in-

leader ater. At the Ranni meeting Srl lannath Padmanabhan pro-Mannath FROM FRONT PAGE

> stantion and elementary stan-dards of public life. We look forward to such broad-based unity playing its rightful role in this cri-

flung against education and democracy is one that vitally concerns the people in every other State. We would appeal to all right-thinking men and women throughout India, and educationists in particular, to raise their powerful voice raise their powerful voice against this campaign launch-ed by communalist elements of the Christian and Nair communities. We hope Congress-men all over India will pon-der over the dangerous course their partymen have taken in Kerala and prevent their or-ganisation from being an ac-complice in this communal and anti-democratic campaign.