

SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1959 **VOL. VII. NO. 27**

Congress Parliamentary The resolution of the Board will cause profound disappointment to all those who expected from it a clear and honest lead in restoring normal conditions in Kerala.

T will deeply shock those who legitimately hoped it would uphold the Indian Constitution and insist upon Constitution and insist upon adherence to the democratic practices enshrined therein. The Congress leaders have thereby dealt a heavy blow not only to the prestige of their own party, but to the parliamentary democracy by which it swears.

parliamentary democracy by which it swears. Utterly false is the claim of the Parliamentary Board that it has considered the situa-tion not from the viewpoint of the Congress alone, but the larger interests of the country and its democratic structure. structure.

structure. The exact opposite is the truth. Our nation and our democratic system have been made the victims of the nar-rowly partisan interests of the Congress. As a matter of fact partisanship and pre-judice could scarcely have

Junce could scarcely nave been carried further. The Parliamentary Board claims that "the present dead-lock" is a natural consequence of the spontaneous feelings of the Malayalee people; the result of a "mass upsurge". result of a "mass upsurge". On the contrary, it is precise-ly the result of a cold blooded and premeditated attempt to paralyse the administration in Kerala. It is the logical outcome of the shameless al-liance that the Congress has forged with the rabid comforged with the rabid com-munal forces to oust the de-mocratically elected Ministry. Suppressing this basic fact the Parliamentary Board has given an alibi and green signal to the patently unconstitu-tional and violent "liberation war" that its local plenipo-tenaries are now actively en-raged in. gaged in.

The Parliamentary Board refers to the small majority that the Communist-led Minrefers to the small majority that the Communist-led Min-istry enjoys in the Assembly and to the fact that it receiv-ed a minority of votes in the elections. In its mendacity it seems to have forgotten Orissa, where the Congress Ministry was kept in office despite a defeat in the legis-lature. It chooses to over-look the fact that only in Mysore has the Congress won a majority of votes. It seems to have forgotten what hap-pened in Madras after the 1951-52 General Elections, when a Congress Ministry was installed despite the larger number of seats won by the Opposition. It scarcely the Opposition. It scarcely lies in its mouth to talk of small majorities and minority vote

bes. Deliberately blind to realities the Parliamentary Board asserts that many who had supported the Ke-rala Government have now to turned to the Opposition. Why does it refrain from referring to the Assembly by-election, the Panchayat and municipal elections where the Communist Party has clearly increased its

Editorial

by AJOY GHOSH

lead? And what about Madras State, where the recent municipal elections saw the ecent virtual rout of the Congress? Yet we heard not a whis-per to the Congress Ministry te pay heed to the popular mood, let alone resign and order fresh elections. Crudest of all is the feigned

Crudest of all 15 the regime-indigation displayed by the Parliamentary Board at, what it chooses to call the "fre-quent use of the coercive apquent use of the coercive ap-paratus of the State" by the Kerala Ministry. Every im-partial observer has been struck by the tolerance dis-played by the Communist-led Government, by the extreme patience and restraint it has displayed. Meetings have not been banned, the Opposition leaders have not been arrest-ed under the Preventive Dereaders have not been arrest-ed under the Preventive De-tention' Act, despite their flegrant calls to violence and their appeals to the officials to disobey orders and paralyse to disobey orders and paralyse the administration. No other State Government can show a similar record in its dealings

with the Opposition. Carried away by its own bias, the Parliamentary Board bias, the Parliamentary Board has asked for an enquiry in-to the police firings in Kerala. Does it imagine that the peo-ple of India have neither in-telligence nor memory? Where was the Parliamentary Board when mass police butchery took place in Bombay, Ah-medabad and Punjab? Why did it not then direct its Ministries to immediately institute judicial enquiries? Are even the dead to be made the sport of discriminatory poli-

The Parliamentary Board The Parliamentary Board has shown rather conspicu-ously hypocritical concern for developmental activities, for planned economic advance. It is well known that the Congress in Kerala has taken the lead in refusing all co-operation to any and every activity of the Government. It is scarcely concealed from anybody that the present agi-tation is itself meant to preanybody that the present ag-tation is itself meant to pre-vent the Ministry from im-plementing its proposals to increase the wealth of the State, the well-being of its

neonle and the further demo-

cratisation of their life. Carrying forward this dis-honesty, the Parliamentary honesty, the Parliamentary Board is conveniently silent about the fact that the Con-Board is conveniently silent about the fact that the Con-gress is now in open alliance with the Catholic bishops, the Nair fanatics and the Mus-lim communalists. Where are the brave words uttered time and again against communal-ism and only very recently reiterated by the Congress Working Committee? There is not a word in the resolution against the violent activities aimed at bringing down the Ministry and creating complete chaos. Even picketing is not condemned outright and significant silence, practi-

significant silence, practi-cally amounting to ap-proval, is maintained about picketing in front of the, Collectorate and Govern-ment offices.

tion? Does he remember uon? Does ne remember his own unequivocal con-demnation of even the de-sire to change what had passed into law? This was passed into law? This was his attitude to a demand which obviously had the backing of the entire Maha-rashtra people. Why has a reversal taken place on what is clearly a demand of a handful of vested inter-

what is clearly a total a handful of vested inter-ests in Kerala? With twisted logic the Par-liamentary Board while de-manding that the Kerala Min-istry do all this, has simul-taneously asked it to resign and allow fresh elections! It is clear enough that its whole intention is somehow to top-ple the popular Government in Kerala-nothing else seems in Kérala—nothing else seems to matter. This is a grossly

gress backers. Throughout Kerala there is a rapidly grow-Throughout Refain there is a rapidly grow-ing revulsion against picket-ing, against opposition hooli-ganism, particularly the stop-ping and damaging of buses. The strike call, preceded with such fanfare, ended in misor-able failure. The entire oppo-cition activation had come sition agitation had come close to ignominious failure. Just at this time the Parcome

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liamentary Board has rush-ed forward in a desperate attempt to salvage the situation for its own narsituation for its own mar-row party ends. It has sought to give a fresh lease of life to the unconstitu-tional agitation. In a rather more subtle form, the re-solution holds out the pros-part of Control infervenpect of Central interven-tion—the last refuge of the

RALLY TO DEFEAT NEW CONSPIRACY

The Parliamentary Board, flouting all public opinion, has virtually endorsed both the alliances and the tactics of the Kerala Congress, w have already earned the which throughout sure of many throughout India who are far removed from the Communist Party. It is nothing short of amaz-ing that the Parliamentary

ing that the ing that the Parliamentary Board did not instruct its Kerala partymen to accept the extremely conciliatory offer of the Kerala Ministry made in response to the ad-vice given by the Prime Min-ister It fasses normal undervice given by the Frine Min-ister. It fasses normal under-standing how the Board could remain silent over this offer, nothing even approaching which has ever been made by any Congress ministry to its opposition

any Congress ministry to its opposition. The preposterous demand has been made by it that the entire Kerala Education Act be suspended. This is tanta-mount to the Congress leader-ship asking the Kerala Min-istry to hand over the thou-sands upon thousands of school teachers to the tender mercies of the rapacious and revengeful managers, to abdi-cate from its responsibilities to this long-suffering section of people. of people.

should be remembered It should be remembered that this Act received Presi-dential assent not only after it had been twice passed by the State legislature, but that the Supreme Court had also pronounced its verdict. And now this has to be scrapped. Does Pandit Nehru recall τŧ

Does Pandit Nehru recall his attitude to the Sam-yukta Maharashtra agita-

partisan stand and utterly unworthy of the premier poli-tical organisation in the country. It is a stand which will stigmatise the Congress leaders as, above all, leaders in discrimination.

Putting a premium on vio-lent activity, the Parlia-mentary Board, through its proposal for elections, has in-dulged in a crude manoeuvre to attempt to deceive public opinion which was and is opinion, which was—and is— highly critical of the "Direct Action" and "Liberation War". This is nothing but, an at-tempt to put a "democratic" garb over a totally reaction-ary and unconstitutional movement

The Kerala Ministry has The Kerala Ministry has neither lost any by-elections nor suffered any defeat in the legislature. It has not com-mitted any breach of the Constitution nor has it re-fused to discuss and compro-mise with the Opposition. It has even offered to accept the arbitration of the Prime Min-ister—the leader of the very party which violently opposes party which violently opposes it. What right, then, has the Parliamentary Board to ask for its resignation and for mid-term elections? This pseudo-democratic demand will fool nobody.

The Parliamentary Board The Parlamentary Board has passed its criminal reso-lution only because the efforts within Kerala to paralyse the administration have com-pletely failed. The schools function normally—a woeful flasco for the Catholic-Nair communalists and their ConKerala Congress, shunned by its own people and fear-ful of their advance.

It is clear from the numerous press comments and other public reaction that this and anybody. Its calculations have been totally belied—democra-tic opinion is alert and anyry.

In face of this fresh assault against democracy the masses throughout the country, all who are anxious that the Inwho are anxious that the In-dian Constitution be preserv-ed, must mobilise with unpre-cedented unity and rapidity. Their strength had compelled reaction to retreat and to manoeuvre. This same manoeuvre. This same strength must now rebuff the new conspiracy and totally upset the plans of the sub-verters of our parliamentary democracy.

The members and friends of the Communist Party have done a magnificent job. There can, however, be no resting for them now, no passivity in face of the new threat. The campaign has to race forward campaign has to race forward in every city and village. The Communist Party must go all out in the coming days to gather together the forces of democracy into an invincible phalanx. Every single person must be approached and diverse methods — meetings, processions, door-to-door can-vassing-used to ensure that from all over our broad land and from all the hearts of our great people a single slogan reverberates—Hands off Keralal



Federation Recommends More Concessions To Foreign Capital

THE Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) is again in th Sometime back it news. sent a high-level goodwill mission-under the leadership of its President, Sri Madanmohan R. Ruia-on a tour of some nine countries, all of which, for some queer reason, fell on this side of the great divide, marking the "free world". Now that it has returned it was only to be expected that it would add a few items to the long list of export promotion proposals, which the Commerce Ministry offiwhich the propos cials have at their disposal

Unfortunately for the FICCI, however, this time even the—highest in its echelons have not been able to produce anything worthbile to justify their intercontinental pursuits. For. none among a dozen or so of their suggestions is either original or worth reckoning in terms of its possible results.

The first among these is the obiter dictum that to promote exports we must "produce to meet the taste ustomers abroad." Surely, only to say this Sri Ruia and his colleagues did not need to visit half a dozen countries or more. The main purpose behind their trin has therefore to be ught elsewhere—in the

exhortation that "facilities" be provided to private entrepreneurs to enter into foreign collaboration arrangements in respect of finishing process. This is, however, in rela-

tion to textiles, which have been rather hard hit of late in the matter of exports, but the suggestion that they require foreign_assist-ance, even after nearly a century of national endeavour, is, to say the least, grotesque. Moreover, if foreign expertise is essential why can it not be had on payment of fees instead of deals of collaboration with foreign contaction with foreign capitalists?

Placating of foreign capital, however, is one of the major tasks that the FICCI of the has set itself these days. No sooner its leaders open their mouths to perorate on any subject than they burst into singing its praises. In doing so, they do not mind even if they have to question the fun-damentals of their country's policies

To progressives these policies might be too lenient, but to FICCI "the extreme views, expressed off and on, in forums, some of which are near to the authorities" appear too ex-plosive. "There was a point" its mission says "hevond which discussion (even about private enter-prise) takes more than a disturbing turn." It would. therefore, suggest "a self-imposed code of discipline among all sections of the public (including Government) spokesmen."

To promote exports through manufacture of goods with a better "finish," seek the help of foreign capital, to placate which, give free play to indig private enterprise. And it in the bargain the national objective of kuilding social-ism has to be shown short shrift, acquiesce in it without protest. Such is the ine of abject surrender which the FICCI proposes in the name of stenning un the country's trade. In keeping with its aver-

sion to state enterprises, is its criticism of the role of the State Trading Corpora-tion (STC), which it con-siders' irksome not only to business in India but also ... abroad especially in free competitive econo-

The STC has already shown its usefulness in trade, both with socialist and non-socialist countries, and in spite of some shortcomings in its working, it has shown sizeable profits in the first two years of its activities. Any attack on it now to debunk it as useless, therefore, cannot but be with transparently ulterior motives. From that standpoint, no doubt FICCI's criticism can be understood, but its efforts to justify it at this stage on grounds of economics is

simply peurile. Despite its pet notions regarding the efficiency of foreign capital, and the need to invite it on attrac-tive terms, the FICCI has

INSIDE OUR NEWS & ECONOMY · NOTES. not been able to resist in-

viting Government's atten-tion to certain disorimmatory practices of the very countries from which it solicits foreign investments. Thus, in respect of the United Kingdom it has urged action on the issue of "marking up" of the prices of Indian jute manufac-tures to the detriment of their competitive position while in relation to West Germany it is the restric-tive policies of the Bonn Government, especially in respect of textiles, which have evoked its criticism.

These, however, are but two of a host of discriminatory practices in which the advanced capitalist countries have been freely indulging. Opposed to them is the policy of the socialist world to help the under-developed countries to get remunerative prices for their products.

One can sympathise with the FICCI in its predicament of having its own "friends" rub it on the wrong, but its pathetic faith in their "goodness", even after these rebuffs, betrays its utter incapacity to view things, without its ideological blinkers.

HILAT bids to win yet another race among the steel plants in the pub-lic sector. Its steel billets are scheduled to appear in the market by the year-end. Already its first blast furnace, ready for opera-tion much before that of Rourkela, has produced about 117,655 tons of foundry grade pig iron, valued at R₃. 25 million by June 20. Of these 89,500 tons has heen despatched to various destinations

These results will bring credit to any people, able to achieve them. And rightly the Indian people have fell grateful to the Soviet Union for the unstinted support which has made them possible. Soviet experts, however, have shown appreciation of the speed with which the Indians have acquired "during the short period of their association with Soviet specialists necessary experience and qua-lifications in the matters of construction, erection and operation of the plant" operation of the plant." According to the Soviet Chief Engineer, Mr. N. V. Goldin, their skill has reached a stage when they can undertake the cons-truction of the third blast furnace and coke oven battery on their own

Contrasting with these magnificent achievements. are the meagre results in acquisition of skill and expertise at Rourkela and Durgapur. And yet the FICCI prefers to seek col-laboration of the foreign builders of these very plants to give a better "finish" to its products.

-ESSEN

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issues involved are of a fun-damental nature relating as they do to the very system of government which the coungovernment which the coun-try has given itself after much thought and debate. It is a system which cannot be taken for granted and which indeed needs to be consciously stren-gthened, particularly when similar systems of government in so many have collapsed newly-independent countries of South Asia and the Middle East under the crushing weight of the folly of myopic politicians. Parliamentary de-mocracy deserves a fairer deal and a better fate in

"If the Congress Parliamentary Board has viewed the situation in Kerala keeping mind the "larger interests of the country and of the demoeratic structure to which India is committeed," as it ms to have done, its notion of what the interests of the nation demands is very curiends by stating that "where there is a conflict of opinion, ways to resolve it should be found which are both and constitutional." The rest of the resolution is plainly inconsistent with this wholly

"It is true that the Central "India is among the few It is true that the Central Government has the constitu-tional right to intervene when there is a breakdown in the administration. But for the Union Government to infirmly established democra-cies in Asia, and the emergence, through the ballot-box, of the Communists as the ruling party in Kerala was a tervene after the conditions test of principles. The basic problem to be tackled is how, for intervention have been partially created by the party that it represents would be to pervert the Constitution. have been in this specific instance of Kerala (others may arise later), non-Communist part-ies should function as an ius should function as an opposition to a democratically elected Communist Govern-ment-which, they maintain, has used democratic (Times of India Editorial July 1) Avoiding Main Issue has used democracy to suit its own purpose-without themselves losing faith in de-.... "The Congress Parliamentary Board has avoided the main issue, whether direct mocracy, and how they may defeat the Communists withmav action to overthrow a leg-lly constituted Government is justifiable; the Congress Party out adopting extra-constitu-tional methods. The Congress will have to face this problem will carry on agitation, peace-ful "in action and word", to squarely if democracy is not to disappear from India too. The fate of the Communist buttress agitation by others not so peaceful in either. Ministry in Kerala is only incidental to the larger issue "The Parliamentary Board involved.....

has also ignored the Prime Minister's sugestion that the Kerala Government holds talks with other parties and interests on specific charges brought against the Ministry and on amendments to the Education Act, the Namboo-diripad Ministry has accepted.

* FROM FACING PAGE

these two recognised unions, there is one employees' union which is not recognised. There is no agreement between la bour and management at present. The manager of Tatas told your correspondent that not only has this strike not affected them but that the previous strike did not either. Out of nearly 1,400 workers, only 93 absented themselves in last strike on June 12. in last strike on June 12. In Cochin harbour the CTTU which has a monopoly of stevedore labour had with-held issuing tokens to work-

ers and thus forced a strike. But the harbour workshop and the work of construction of new berths, were going on as usual. The port cargo la-bour unions were out of the strike.

Except for a good part of loading and unloading from ships which is controlled by the CTTU, all other work in the crift, an other well as facto-ries in Ernakulam were going on as usual. One thousand on as usual. One thousand eight hundred workers engaged in loading and unloading from ships were idle. Out of twenty five thousand nearly workers in Cochin and Ernakulam only some four thou-sand are said not to have re-

sand are said not to have re-ported for work. In Alleppey, centre of the colr industry, except in one factory there was full work in all the nearly two hundred and odd coir factories. That solitary factory, the India Coir Manufacturing Company, owned by N. C. John and Sons, did not give work to the majority of its workers who had star reported for duty, because a mands.

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Dismal Failure Of General Strike

(From Our Correspondent)

TRIVANDRUM, June 30:

The Opposition's trade union call for a general strike on Monday, June 29, proved a damp squib in face of the rising tempo of conscious working class support to the Communist Government.

Since the last call for a tioning only in Cochin har-similar strike on "Deliverance bour and in Quilon town. Day," which also proved a Even in these places there was total failure, many eventful nothing like a complete strike. days had passed with three Your correspondent visited cases of shooting by the po- the most important industrial lice, a large number of arrests of picketers, and some cases of the police using canes and lathis on the mobs. Despite the attempt to the "libera-tion" leaders to work up mass hysteria from these incidents to a "rebellion" against Communist rule, the workers, including a large number of those under Opposition influence decisively refused to join the politically inspired general strike.

This is significant in view of the fact that Kerala has got the maximum number of registered trade unions (about nulled down by its enemies.

hour Workers Union). It had aspects of labour-managesome response worth men-

centres in the State, namely Alwaye, Ernakulam, Cochin, Alleppey and Quilon to study the situation at first hand. Alwaye is the industrial heart of Kerala with over 10,000 workers engaged in production of fertilisers and chemicals, rayons, tiles and ceramics, aluminium, textiles, timber, glass, etc. All these industries in and around Always were working on Mon-

day. Fertilisers, and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. the biggest industrial establishment in the State with 1,600 perma-nent workers and about 360 incua and the working popula-tion of State have their power-fur organisations. Thus it has been once more demonstrated low their Government to be public documents of the factory told your correspondent that there more correspondent that there was no strike in the factory and that the employees' associa-The strike had been called by the INTUC. UTUC, HMS, and the CTTU (Cochin Harment relations.

India Aluminium Company. Sri Chithral Mills and Chac kola Textiles, etc., were all found working when visited by your correspondent. Only in Ogale Glass Factory, out of affected them. Out of 6.000 186 workers, 83 were working. Eleven persons were arrested at gates of this factory in the morning by the police for obstructive picketing. Congress' MLA, T. O. Bava is the president of the INTUC union in this factory.

SCHOOL CLOSURE S schools in two more educational districts in Kerala reopened, it became clear that the school closure movement has miserably flopped. The large majority of private schools in those districts opened today leaving only a handful of managements to keep their of institutions closed. Be it remembered that this school closure was to have been the main means of Sri Mannam and the Bishops to pull the Ministry down.

The Government press-note released here described the event thus: "With reopening of schools in two more districts today (Quilon and Tri-chur) schools in six out of nine districts of the State today.

NEW AGE

workers in Alwaye, only 116 were idle. Ernakulam tells the same story. There was no strike in the Tata Oil Mills, Burmah Shell, Stanvac, Caltex etc., despite the fact that these establishments all have unions under the Opposition leader

have started functioning after the midsummer vacation. The total number of schools in these districts is five thousand six hundred and fortythree of which three thou-sand five hundred and eightysix are private schools and the rest are Government schools. Schools that remained closed today number four hundred

and thirty-seven. "In Quilon district out of five hundred and ninety schools (three hundred and eight private and two hundred and eighty-two depart-mental) eighty-seven schools alone remained closed. In Trichur district where there are three hundred and seare three hundred and se-venty-nine schools (two hundred and ninety-three private and eighty-six departmental) dred and eighty-six depart-eighty-one alone did not open mental) one hundred and

"Acording to information received all Government schools in the area are functioning, though there has been picketing in certain schools. The vast ma-jority of schools that re-mained closed belong to those under Catholic ma-

twenty-two private and five forty-two remained closed."

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like Panampally Govinda Me-non, Mathai Manjuran, etc. In Alwaye and its neighbouring area all major and minor factories worked as usual, the strike not having

Tatas have about 1,000 daily paid and about 350 monthly paid workers. They are organised in an union led by the Ernakulam Socialist Party leader, Mathai Manjuran, who is fighting the Ministry shoulder to shoulder with the Congressmen and Catholics. The staff union there is led by an

INTUC leader. Apart from * SEE FACING PAGE

FLOP

nagement. "In Trivandrum district out of seven hundred and twentyfive schools (two hundred and hundred and three depart-mental) one hundred and twenty-seven did not open today. In Malabar area out of three thousand nine hundred and forty-nine schools (two thousand seven hundred and sixty-three private and one thousand one hun-

RESOLUTION IS "DISTRESSINGLY CYNICAL"

Press Again Lashes Out Against High Command

THE Congress Parlia-immentary Board's resolu-tion on Kerala is distressingly cynical. "The Board knows that the issues involved are of a fun-damental nature, relating as the function of the stand adopted to the cher Opposition parties in "The Board knows that the the cher opposition parties in the proposal. Even if other parties to the agitation will not the Congress should have agreed to do so; other-wise, why should the Prime Minister have suggested

(Statesman editorial, July 1)

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HEN the top leaders of the country's rul-

Workers Stand By Govt.

minority had struck and the sympathies of the management were with the strikers. Your Correspondent came across a large group of workers assembled before the factory who, when questioned, explained that they had come to work but that the management was m ing! They declared that they would wait till even-ing. Their union, the Coir Factor Workson Vision Factory Workers' Union will take up the matter with the management and demand compensation for enforced idleness.

The Coir Factory Workers' offiliated Union of Alleppey, affiliated to the AITUC, has a membership of about eleven thousand and it has effectively checked the strike move the rival unions. Even the workers, including their Convenor, were working in a number of factories. Alleppey has got fifty-four ma-jor coir factories and about one hundred and fifty small factories with more than thirteen thousand workers.

INTUC

In Quilon cashew factory owners put up notices declar-ng closure and forced a strike on workers. Regarding other establishments like textiles establishments like textiles and tiles, sixty per cent of the workers had joined the strike. Quilon has got both AITUC and UTUC unions with hold on the workers. While the "TUC organised the strike in taxtiles and tiles, the AUTUC textiles and tiles, the AITUC workers are mostly in cashew factories had enforced idleness due to closure. The municipal workers in Quilon had struck on separate de-

While this was the picture of Quilon town, the district as a whole had refused to join strike. Over twenty-five thousand plantation labourers in Quilon district were the strike. So also in dara, important for its ceramics and aluminium factories, over seventy per cent of the workers attended duty.

In Trivandrum, out of fifteen thousand workers less than one thousand joined the strike. The munici-pal workers, transport work-ers, hotel workers, printing press workers, etc., did not

join the strike. In Vijaya Mohini Textiles, where there is an UTUC union out of one hundred and se-venty-five male workers one hundred and twenty-five and workers fifty, had reported for work. Picketers in front of the mill gates were intimidating the workers, who went to work. There was a partial strike in rubber factory, the engineering Government workshop, and the titanium factory.

The important feature of Monday's strike was that all transport workers (twelve thousand) as also workers emthousand) as also workers em-ployed in essential services, like water transport, water supply, electric supply, etc., were not on strike. The re-sult was that the strike could not in any way disturb nor-mal life in the State.

The banking employees and rvers were not restaurant workers were not on strike while Kerala's two and half lakh plantation workers also kept away. The had another "liberators" have flasco to enrage them.

NEW AGE

ing party finally get around to deciding its future course of action in Kerala they may be guided by what they think is expedient rather than by what they know to be sound principles. The meeting in Delbi today is perhaps the last chance for returning to political sanity.

"The offer made by Mr. Namboodiripad should not be lightly thrust aside. Whelightly thrust aside. ther representatives of the State Government and of the opposition parties sit at round table or a rectangul or a rectangular consequence. one is of no. What does matter is that the Namboodiripad Ministry is willing to suspend the most controversiai provisions of the Education Act, that it is willins of the ing to discuss the "charge-sheet" with those who have framed it; that it is willing to consider the demand for the judicial inquiry into the police firings once the Opposi-tion parties give up direct action.

"These are no mean . con-"These are no more can-cessions: anything more can-not be reasonably expected of any Government. When of any Government. When Mr. Sankar says that Mr.-Namboodiripad's offer is 'an idle attempt to make it appear that the Government is prepared to redress the griev-ances' he gives the impres-sion of being alarmed at the prospect of normalcy being restored in Kerala

"It remains to be emphasised again that the basic issue is whether a legally constituted Government should be ousted through extra-constitutional me-thods. To maintain, as Mr. Nehru did the other that broadly speaking direct action should not be resort-ed to when other methods are available is to evade the

"But the question must be honestly answered if the Constitution is not to be reduced to nonsense

"Nor should the basic issue in Kerala be evaded by assert-ing that a fresh election is a democratic answer to the problem in the State. Mr. Nehru has advocated a fresh election and has also said that there is every likelihood that the Communists will be defeated. The call for a midelection is obviously term based on the latter calcula-tion. But should the Communists by some chance returned to power there is nothing to prevent the Opposition parties from resorting once again to direct action after putting forward precisely the same arguments that they use today in justification of extra-constitutional methods.

"The Communists, therefore, cannot be fairly blamed for rejecting the proposal for a mid-term poll. So long as the Communist Party is a legal party it is surely en-titled to the same constitutional rights as those enjoyed by other parties. The Congress and the other opposi-tion groups in Kerala must accept the logical

quences that follow from this." (Editorial of Times of India, June 29)

Elections Not The Way ° Out

USRI NEHRU stated in Trivandrum that fresh elections are "the obvious way out in Kerala'. We fail to see the obvious-ness of it. The overriding fact about Kerala which should not be lost sight of even in the hurly-burly of 'direct action' is that there is no party in Kerala which can stand on its own and face the Communists.

"Such 'mass upsurge' as there is in Kerala today is because a common hatred has brought the Catholics and the Nairs together. Such historic enemies however will not conceivably stay together in peace time. Nor has the Congress Party done anything since its dismal defeat in the first years of the Independence era to win public confidence.

"Fresh elections can, there-fore, be only another vote to prolong the agony of Kerala, there being no single party in the field likely to win even the slender majority the Communists now have.

"Besides, it is immoral to suggest fresh elections in Kerala unless the Congress is prepared for fresh- elections in Orissa.

"There seems to be more practical wisdom in the Kerala Chief Minister's suggestion that all parties to the dispute should wait till when the local elec-August s will give the electotion rated a chance to pronounce their verdict." (Editorial in The Free Press

Journal of June 26).

Undermining Parliamentary Democracy

THE HE second is a constitutional problem: should a Ministry, enjoying an absolute majority i legislature, be compelled to resign by extra-constitumeans and direct action? The question is important not so much because it involves the fate of a Communist Ministry but because of its implications for the future of Parliamentary Government in India.

"If a constitutionally elected Government can be thrown out by direct action today in Trivandrum, there is no reason why a similar tragedy should not be repeated tomor-Colrow in Hyderabad or itta—or even in New Delhi. "The politically ambitious stitutional often ignore con rights and here lies the real danger in the present Kerala agitation. The Indian Constitution envisages the removal of a lawful Government only through recognised democra-tic channels. It can, apar It can, apart from voluntary resig be removed by a vote of no-

> * SEE PAGE 13-PAGE THREE

GO-BYE TO PRINCIPLES

T HE Congress Parliamen-tary Board Resolution on Kerala is perhaps the worst-ever which that the Congress leadership in its long and chequered history has passed. The Congress is the ruling Party in 13 out of the 14 States of our country and at the Union Centre. The Parentary Board is its supreme High Command and its responsibilities are great and grave indeed. It insists upon ruthlessly enforcing the laws of the land in the thirteen States where it rules but it has blessed the open and organised defiance of the same laws in the only State where it is not the ruling party. It talks of the rule of law when it suits party interests, it de-fies it when it goes against its own narrow interests

In the thirteen states where it is the ruling party it calls upon the Opposition to respect the electoral verdict of the peo ple, accept its right to governncihle and act the responsible opp tion. In Kerala however exactly the opposite. It is calling upon the Communist Government to quit despite its electoral majority, despite the failure of all Opposition efforts to dislodge it by means permit-ted by the Indian Constitution. It is thus subverting the very Constitution it drafted sanctified.

It ushered in and organised the parliamentary democratic system that is the prevailing political system in our country. Under this very system the Congress lost the majority, the Communists won it, and communist-led Government was formed. The worst enemies of the Kerala Government dare not say that it has not bee closerving the rules of the game Now, the lust for power of the is so over Congress leadership is so overthe grave of the parliamentary tic system itself.

The principle of monopoly of power is a fascist principle, it has nothing in common with honest parliamentarism and decent democracy.

The Parliamentary Board Resolution is like the butcher's knife that defends violence and stabs the Constitution in the back and openly challenges parliamentary democracy. It creates a big crisis nd not for Kerala alone.

This is not the first time the Kerala Government is sought to be put in trouble. In fact the Kerala Government, since the Kerala Government, since its formation has faced one hostile campaign after another. Where the grievances and demands of the people were c cerned it took such a reasona and conciliatory stand that all "struggles", that were supposed h bigger strugg ding to its overthrow, got peacefully and fairly settled and ad Opposition was the power-mad Opposition was left high and dry, piqued and

The administrative and legislative measures of the Government made it more and more popular and the Opposition lea ders more and more desperate. Hence they organised their current best-planned most-organised campaign, with unlimited

The Government of Kerala. though Communist

PAGE FOUR

unprecedented step of invit-ing the Prime Minister of India, though of the Congress, to visit Kerala; help Sane peace for the people and res-tore respect for law which his own party was destroying and suggest solutions within the framework of the Constitu

After broad-based discussion and wide consultations Comrade Namboodiripad . accepted the suggestions made by Pandit

Comrade Namboodirinad stated the hope that the Prime Mi-nister's suggestions, duly accepted by his Government "would pave the way for the solution of problems which are solution of problems which facing us all¹³. The spokesr of the KPCC according to the Indian Express pointed out that since they were "the framers of the charges it was absurd for the Opposition to sit with the Gov rnment and talk about

When the Opposition refuses to sit with and talk to the Govnent on its complaints and grievances it ceases being parliamentary and democratic, and more its stands self-cond as demagogic and dishonest.

When the Kerala Congress Opposition refuses to discuss and get its facts and complaints against the Communist ministry examined in a manner that the last word remains with Prime Minister Nehru, who is also the unquestioned leader of their own party, it is decisive evidence of their complaints having neither facts nor principles to hack them.

When the Communist minis try of Kerala voluntarily agreed to leave the last word with the Prime Minister of India, who heads the Congress, the very complaints made against itsel by the Congress and the parties of the Opposition, it alone con-stitutes decisive evidence of its honesty, integrity and self-con-

UNPRECEDENTED

The Communist Government took an unprecedented step to save peace in Kerala and par-liamentary democracy in the country. The position of Kerala ngress is so weak and inde-sible that its leaders dare dare not trust Pandit Nehru. The reactionary and partisan pull inside the Congress Parliamen-tary Board is so great and the inherent weakness of Pandit Nehru's position so lamentable instead of counselling that peaceful and principled solu tions along above lines it has given the green signal to Kerala Congress to go ahead, and ma-lign it and put the Communist ministry instead in the dock!

Only persons whose conscience is dead should reject Comrade Namboodiripad's offer of peace and negotiations, only persons who are desperate with the knowledge that time is working against them and that their own popular support is shrink-ing would take the mad plunge the Parliamentary Board has

The Parliamentayr Board's resolution perpetuates the old line with a new slogan. The old line was to create lawless-ness from below and get Central intervention from above. The new line is to keep up and in-tensify the agitation, create of Kerala, tensify the agitation, create than the Co took the more and more provocation and more votes.





cidents and demand general election. They know it very well that no self-respecting government will surrender to demand of general election under the threat of violence. The inevitable Communist jection of the unjust demand of general elections, in the back-ground of continuing ' tension. violence, and anarchy is now lanned to pave the way for

The demond for Central invention the old way was too brazenly undemocratic and crudely high-handed.

Now, related with the demand of general election it is sought to be made democratic respectable and expected to rouse less hostility.

The Central Executive of our Party has rightly and roundly denounced this as "giving a democratic garb to a discrim ry demand which the Opposi-ion parties sought to enforce through illegal means."

Leading dailies like the Times of India and the States-man are critical of the new Congress move. It is the Birlas' Hindustan Times (July 1) that has hailed it as "good advice." It is resentful of the 'Constitutional purists' whose (is troubling them. I is troubling them. It argue against "a lot of theoretica twaddle about Constitutional practice. It has nothing what-ever to do with realities-Communist realities

CROOKED TACTICS

It all amounts to this that the rinciples and procedure of our Constitution can be set aside when it comes to a question of knocking out a Communist ministry, based on the verdict of the people. It amounts to put-ting the Communist Party out-side the pale of the Constitution.

Parliamentary Board The makes the argument that the Kerala Government is based or small majority of two". Our readers will remember that our majority has survived despite all the attempts of the Congress leaders to buy our MLAs and disrupt our majority. A Ministry has to be based on a clea majority in the assembly which it continues to enjoy. Our Constitution and democratic practice do not insist upon numbers the majority she the

It also makes the argument that the Kerala Ministry elected by a vote of about per cent of the voters. The figures are an understatement We secured 37.48 per cent, ex-cluding the 5 per cent secured by independents elected with our support and who have all through stood firm by the Min istry. This poll is not smaller than the Congress poll in other States

The Parliamentary Board makes the fantastic statement that a "big changeover has taken pla and that many voted Communist during the last elections are now opposing the Ministry".

There is no tangible evidence to prove it. In fact all the evipoints the other way. We de have more byethan the Congress and won



The very fact that the Con gress has lost patience and is not prepared to act the constitutional Opposition for the next two years shows its lack of faith and desperation. next two yea This desperation is well-

founded. Through the Educa-tion Act we have reformed the educational system along lines already existing in most other States and challenged the power of the Catholic Church. The Congress can whip up fanatical mass hysteria with the help of the Catholic Bishops but has lost support among all those who want an honest and decent system of education.

Through the Land Act we have won more support amore the peasantry though the 'Conss has the active support of Nair and other feudals with whose help it can raise the ghost of casteism but not win nore peasant support.

Through the Industrial Rolations Bill we have won more workers for the Farty though the planters and the big industrialists have supplied unlimited funds to the Congress and the Opposition to run the present campaign.

Not the Communists along but every honest observer of Kerala affairs has noted that today the Congress has no independent existence apart from the Catholic Church and the caste and communal or-

It is just because the Congress and all the vested interests know that it will be virtually impossible to win a majority against the Communists if the common people are able to gar-ner the fruits of our progressive legislation during the next two years that they have lost their heads now. In fact, the Opposition press and the le openly and publicly say this in different words.

The Congress leaders do not have even enough faith in im-mediate general elections. The Congress Assembly leader Sri Chacko, has publicly stated that he does not want the elections held under the Comm ist Government. Sri Asoka Mehta has gone even further. He wants the Governor to dismiss the present Ministry, call upon the Opposition to form a care-taker Ministry and then hold the

Again Sri Chacko after the Working Committee resolution in his press Conference while claiming that the present line of action would result in the defeat of the Communist Ministry did not promise to win a majority for the Congress itself:

He more than hinted that an Iternative Government could be possible only on the basis of coalition of the Congress the rest of the Opposition i.e. the nominees of the Catholic Church, the representatives of the upper caste Nair organisa-tions and the Muslim League. If the Congress has its way in Kerala it will present a more grotesquely reactionary picture than Orissa with Congress-Gantantra alliance.

Our Party rejected the demand for a general election not because we enjoy less support today but because it is an un- July 1, 1959

illegal methods and mass provocation No Govern worth its name can ever sur-render to such demands. It is the Constitutional right and the parliamentary privilege of the Government to time any intetime any interim election if it is ever to be held before the full term.

We refuse to give up constitutional right as the le-gal and the duly elected Gov-crnment of Kerala. We refuse to surrender to demagogic blackmail. We refuse to bow before violence. We Congress damn itself by covering it all up as a 'popular upsurge', and 'the de man'

THE ISSUES

THE battle in Kerala is between the forces of the peo-ple and progress which are advancing under the Com Ministry and the forces of reli-gious, communal, caste and ested interests who are panicky. The Cougress and r tionaries know that if the rala Government succeeds and runs its full course the Congress rule will disappear from other States. Hence the attack our Ministry.

But it is not an attack on our Ministry alone. It is an attack on the Indian Constitution and violation of all the canons of parliamentary democracy. If they succeed in Kerala now it they succeed in Kerala now it will be impossible to have po-pular non-Congress Govern-ments in other States. The present evil example will be re-.. peated over and over again.

Defence of the Kerala Government is therefore the only way to save and broaden the path for peaceful and democra-tic advance of popular forces throughout our country.

The ruling party having lost its majority in Kerala is organ-ising illegal activities in alliance with all the reactionary forces and from the Union Centre it is being aided and abetted des-pite the Constitution and all parliamentary conventions

The broadbased national campaign has gone a long way to compel the Congress to resort to these manoeuvres, the same campaign needs being stepped up to teach the Congress the lesson that it must respect the Constitution it has iself drafted. It must observe the laws of the land and that what it is doing in Kerala is anything but "peaceful and constitutional" which the Parliamentary Board hum tically christens the path it has outlined for Congress and the Opposition in Kerala

Indian public opinion must compel the Opposition in Kerala to withdraw its illegal and reactionary campaign and start negotiations with the Kerala Government for which Comrade Namboodipad has opened the way. The Congress needs to be firmly and loudly warned that if it intervenes in Kerala by misusing the Constitution and under any pseudo-demo-cratic excuse it will lose whatever prestige it has left and seal its own doom thorughcut the country.

-P. C. JOSHI

MADURAI DEMONSTRATES TREMENDOUS SYMPATHY WITH FASTING LEADERS

A FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

JUNE 27 The fast of Comrades K. T. K. Thangamani and A. Balasubramaniam has entered its eighth day and the strug-gle of the Madurai Textile Workers against increased work-load passed its 40-day boundary.

evening.

of workload.

ON June 25 Comrade S. A. and weak-kneed attitude of the U Dange passed through the Government. city on his way to the Central The striking success of the mitive Committee meeting the CPI. due at Trivandrum. Visiting the fasting leaders, he discussed with them the con-crete facts of the case and the way to resolve the dispute. Addressing an encrmous meeting the same night at Tilak Square, the AITUC

General Secretary recalled that 14 State Governments at the Delhi and Nainital Tribad could be enforced only the inaction of the Gyrenin cases of "national necessi-". He urged the Madras Government to be reasonable and firm, and asked it to promable ceed, on the basis of these agreements, to compel the management to reopen the mills, maintaining the status

significant feature of the meeting was not only the mili-tancy and size of the crowd, but also the very broad unity of the workers and the citizens manifested. The Madurai Textile Workers' Union, the Tamil Arasu Kazhagam, the Dravida Munnetara Kazhagam, were represented on the platform. In addition speakers were prefrom the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, the Indian National Democratic Congress and the PSP

mous not only in striking hard at the anti-worker and All the speakers were unaniat the anti-worker and and-ha-tional attitude of the Mill management but also in sharply ticising the pro-employer

INTUC BENT ON DISBUPTING DEFENCE EMPLOYEES UNITY

* FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

The INTUC has launched on an attempt to disrupt the only federation of civilian employees in the defence industry in India-the All-India Defence Employees' Federation (AIDEF). The Federation had come into existence in May 1953, after an express understanding between the leaders and workers belonging to the AITUC, the INTUC and the HMS and has functioned as such all these years.

INTUC at its Dibrugarh ses in February 1959 appointed Sri Minister for Labour) to organ- ing ise a rival Federation of de- the workers. united Federation, the

AIDEF, has been functioning so harmoniously and with such understanding among all sec-tions of workers and leaders of all shades of opinion that the INTUC could not cite a single instance of difference over poli-

cy among its constituents. The only excuse that was gvien out in a circular issued the organiser of the new Federation were taken unani-

TTT.Y 5. 1959

I N pursuance of their policy of disruption in the trade union movement (petroleum, bank and the Hindustan Ma-chine Tools, Bangalore, being the recent examples), the Working Committee of the NTUIC at its Dibriggarb session nominees as President and General Secretary respectively and the list of office-bearers in February 1959 appointed SH and the list of office-bearers Khandubhai Desai and Dr. Mel-kote (as usual assisted by Ja-nab Abid Ali, Union Deputy was chosen by a panel consist-was chosen by a panel consistwas chosen by a panel consist-ing of two representatives of the INTUC and HMS and one of the AITUC. of the AITUC. The resolution by which the new Federation was formed re-fers to the "anti-national and pro-Communist" policies pur-sued by the AIDEF. Sri S. M.

Joshi MLA, General Secretary AIDEF, in a press conference held in Delhi on June 24, expressing his resentment over this remark said that "the im-portant decisions taken by the

hartal in Madurai on the next day, June 26, left the Govern-ment in no doubt where popu-

ment in no doubt where popu-lar sympathy lay. The second largest city in the State was completely paralysed, the trans-port system dislocated, shops sed, Government office serted and life in general came to a stundstill. A nummuth procession was taken out in the

A public meeting was held on the mate conden the inaction of the Go ment in compelling the Madurai Mills management to uft the lockout and start negotiations with the labour on the questio

At the same time it is reported that Chief Minister Kamaraj, sitting in his spacious room in the Secretariat, was in touch with the autho-rities in Madurai over the trunk phone. He has received a letter from Collector, it appears, who has maintained that the attitude of the labour in this particular dispute re-garding workload has been been one of extreme concilia-

tion and compromise. On the other hand, the management's attitude was said to be childish to the point of insisting upon the acceptance by the workers of the increased workload as a condition prece-dent to starting talks. If the conditions were so easily ac-ceptable, why should there have

been a strike with such a totality of And Sri Kamaraj Nadar is

said to have thought alou when a few city trade union leaders met him at his cham-ber. He said: "I personally feel that the attitude of the managements is very unfair. I have been told that sometimes this particular management in-duces strikes in their mills to dispose of surplus yarn stocks during the days of non-produc-

tion. "I have also been told that even without the knowledge of Ministers, some of these man-agements with their . influence agements with their dovern-at the lower levels of Government cause periodical power cuts which will provide them with a fait accompli to lay off workmen

It is significant, in this conection, that the Labour Minister of the Madras Gevernment, Sri R. Venkateraman, however, ruled out the possibility of referring the dispute to adjudication, while talking to pressmen at Madurai on June 26. He gave an evasive reply, bordering on the negative, to a questioner who asked for his pinion on the sugge by Comrade Dange. The Min

by Comrade Dange. The Min-ister opposed vehemently the hunger-strike. It is reported that later in the day Mr. P. V. Mackay, deputy managing director of the Madu-rai Mills, met the Minister at Virudhanagar.

The two leaders on hungerstrike, the near-starving work ers and the other toilers are determined to carry the struggle tter the hardto success, no ma snip and sacrifice they have to undergo. The whole labour world in India, together with democratic opinion, must ly and swiftly back them

I. A. BENEDIKTOV Soviet Ambassador to India THE new Soviet ambassa

dor to India is no. stranger to this country. He served in the same post in 1953 for a short peried of six months He had to eturn then because country needed him for other work He is now back in our midst.

Ivan Alexandrovich Benediktov was born in 1902 in the family of a poor rural postman at Novaya Vi-



chuga. Several textile mills were built there, at one of which Ivan Benediktov be-gan to work at the age of 15. This was in the spring of 1917, just after the over-throw of the Tsarist auto-cracy when the Provisional Government ass ed po wer. In 1919 the family moved to Ardatov, a small town on the Volga river. At that time the country suffered from acute hunger, and several workers living on the outskirts of Ardatov decided to organise a lective farm, one of the first in the Soviet Union. Among the Spon Ivan Benediktov, who had ome a farmer.

mously or with near unani-

mity. He added: "It seems that the charge has been levelled against the Federation because there was no pla eason for the INTUC leader and their supporters to start a rival Federation." He challenged the INTUC to show particular occasion on which what they choose to onal policy term anti-nati Ъу adopted and propagated the Federation

Rival Rederation

In spite of the efforts of the entire INTUC, coupled with the threat to disaffiliate, only six unions out of a total of 173, six unions out of a total of 1/3, with a membership of about 1,100 as against over a lakh, have disaffiliated from the All-India Defence Employees' Fe-deration. This fact speaks for itself.

Sri Joshi described this us an attempt at "starting an or-ganisation from the top" third majority, provided that since "even those who have written to us for disaffiliation written to us for disaffiliation in their general body meet-

NEW AGE

Door

Response

The "Indian National Defence The "Indian National Defence Workers' Federation" came in-to existence in a meeting held at Delhi (North Avenue M.P.s' Club) on April 26, 1959 with Dr. G. S. Melkote, M.P., Orga-nising Secretary of INTUC as President and with the personal and on the spot blessing of Sri and on the spot bles Abid Ali, Union Deputy Labour Minister — the expert disrupti-onist. In its constitution it has provided that:

"(i) The Working Committee of INTUC may nominate from among the members of the General Council of the Conghers of the ress representatives not exceeding three in number . as mem-bers of the Executive Committee of the Federation"; In its clause (ii) it says:

to the "The amendments Sri Joshi described this as Constitution can be made

* SEE PAGE 14

A year later the lad wa granted a scholarship to study in Moscow at the workers' faculty. After finishing the course at the workers' faculty Ivan Bene diktov entered the Agricul tural Academy.

After eight years of study in Moscow, Benediktor went to Uzbekistan, where he began working as an agronomist in a state farm growing cotton, rice and fruit. When, in 1929-30, the peasants of Uzbekistan, like farmers all over the Soviet Union, launched the mass ollectivization moven Ivan Benediktov was elected Vice-Chairman of the Kolkhoztsentr. a coopera tive organisation for help-ing the newly formed collective farms.

In 1929 he published his first book, "The Special Features, Forms and Con-ditions of Collective Farm Upbuilding in Uzbekistan,"

Later he worked in Mos cow where he headed the organisation of vegetable-growing state farms around the Soviet capital for supmulti-millio plying its population.

The Vegetable-growing state farms under Bene-diktov scored considerable successes, and in 1937 he was elevated to the post of People's Commissar for People's Commissa State Farms of the Rus-sian Federation. A year later he was appointed Minister of Agriculture of the USSR. At the same time Benediktov also held the office of chairman of Central Exhibition the Committee of the USSR Agricultural Exhibition.

Ivan Benediktov proved himself to be an able or-ganiser and leader in tackling the tremendous tasks confronting agriculture during the Great Patriotic War. For his work in agriculture, he was awarded the Order of Lenin four

In April 1953, Benediktov was appointed Soviet Am-bassador to India, but in Sentember of the same vez the Soviet Government re called him to take charg rnment re of the new amalgamat finistry of Agriculture and Procurements of the USSE. Union land When the Soviet aunched its virgin levelopment project in the country's East, Ivan Bene diktov, then Minister of State Farms of the USSR, threw all his energy and experience into the impor-tant task. Since June 1957, enediktov has been hold ing the posts of Minister of Agriculture and Vice-Chair man of the State Planning ission of the Russia rederation

Benediktov is a membe of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In 1938 he was elected Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, and in 1946, 1954 and 1958, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet the **IISSR**

When, in 1958, the So ciety for Soviet-Indian Cul-tural Relations was set up in the USSR, Renedikto Vice-Presi was elected its dent. in it is it is

PAGE FIVE

Do Not Align With Forces Of Reaction Christian Leaders Call To Kerala Catholics

Twelve Christian leaders, prominent in public life in Bangalore have asked the Churches in Kerala seriously to consider their responsibility, at the present time to give to the people the right lead so that by whatever action they take now, "they will strengthen, and not in any way weaken, the democratic frame-

in their "personal capacity" re today on the Kerala situation, they said the situa-tion that had developed in Kerala caused great anxiety to everyone concerned about preserving the democratic structure of the Constitution. The Christian leaders in Kerala had also made nouncements commit t i n g themselves as supporters of the present agitation. "In joining with other communal and political groups", the statement said. "they have

-

work of our political life." In a joint statement issued not explained their methods or goals as in any way dis-tinct from the other groups, This fact is a little disconcer

ting," it added. The signatories include Mr. Samuel E. Runganadhan, Pre-sident, Council of the Y.M. C.A.s of India and Ceylon, the Rev. Harry J. Daniel, Ge-neral Secretary, Student Christian Movement of India, Bangalore, and Mr. K. Abraham, Secretary, Bangalore Christian Council. The signatories asked the Christian leaders in Kerals

Bonus announcement

The Life Insurance Corporation has pleasure in announcing the results of the First Valu-ation of its Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December 1957. The valuation covers all policies issued by the Life Insurance Corporation as well as those issued by the erstwhile insurers whose assets and liabilities have vested in the Corporation. These comprise 56.83.414 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1472,81,31,684 including bonuses and 11,539 annuities for Rs. 72,80,120 per annum. The valuation discloses a gross profit of Rs. 33.04 crores. valuation

The Life Insurance Corporation Act vests the Corporation with the power to classify policies for the purpose of declaring differential bonuses wherever necessary. The Corporation hasformulated a provisional scheme of different ial bonus and has grouped the policies issued by the different insurers into 7 Groups for the purpose of declaring differential rates of bonus according to the financial strength of the insurer concerned

PAYMENT OF BONUS: Pending finalisation of the scheme of differential bonuses, bonus at the rates given in the table below would be payable only in respect of policies becoming claim by death or maturity after the date of valuation and before the final scheme of differential bonus is approved by Government. The Corporation hopes to work out this final scheme of differential bonus shortly and get Government's approval to the same. As soon as the scheme is finalised the Government's approval is obtained, bonus according to that scheme would vest in the policies. It is expected that the rates of differential bonus finally that the rates of differential bonus declared would not differ materially from the rates now declared on policies becoming claims by death or maturity.

The rates of bonus applicable to the various Groups are given in the following table:

Rates of Bonzs per annum per

GROUP	thousand sum	thousand sum Assured:		
	Endowment	Whole Life		
	Rs.	Rs.		
1. Special Group	16.80	21.09		
2. Group I	14.00	17.50		
3. Group II	11.20	14.00		
4. Group III	8.40	10.50		
5. Group IV	5.60	7.00		
6. Group V	Nil	Nil		
In addition, there is a which will be dealt w	Miscellaneous Gr	oup of policies		
of the different method	s of distribution of	profits adopted		
by the old insurers	concerned. Detaile	d information		
giving names of the i will appear in Lead	nsurers included i	n each Group		
21st and 22nd.	ing inemspapers (m some zota,		
	\frown			
	Canal Canal A			
	\sim			
Life Insurance	(r	a da anti-		
Life Insurance	Uorbomfio	n of India		
1				

PAGE SIX

to make it clear that their "misgivings" were in regard to the educational policy of the State Government and that it was not at all their ino resort to "unconsti-methods to overtention to resort to tutional

throw the Government. "More than all, the Christians will refuse to be the party to any form of violent agitation which would lead to destruction of life and property and interfere with programmes of economic reconstruction; nor will they align themselves with the forces of reaction. communalism and class-hatred which would result in the break-up of that sense of national community and the Rule of Law that are still in the process of being established in the country," they said.

The Christian leadership in rala, they continued, had a great responsibility to end the present "impasse" and they suggested that as a first step it might well accept the Government's invitation to attend the Round Table Con-ference to thrash out the differences in relation to the educational policy of the Government

The Government in their turn, would have to adopt a far more responsive attitude than they had shown so far, to meet the just demands of the voluntary agencies and allay their "legitimate fears". Failure of such parleys might necessitate exercise of the constitutional rights of the management on "strictly legal lines," they said.

They observed that as Christians, they were com-Christians, they were com-mitted to uphold an order of society in which individual freedom and social justice were guaranteed by political institutions. The Constitution provided for a Government under law elected by the free exercise of the franchise of

T N the course of an article

Worker of June 20, Comrade R. Palme Dutt, Vice-Chair-

man of the Communist Party

of Great Britain, writes: "Shall-

ernment be overthrown by

issue raised today by the events in Kerala – as it was

raised by Franco in Spain a

"Let us be quite clear of the

"The clashes, the hooliganism

and arson, the consequent police arrests and firing, and the

deaths through police firing-all

things. to happen in a State

whose poverty-stricken people were only seeking elementary reforms and improvement of

their conditions through the

neaceful methods of the ballot

"But all these violent evens

Defeated at the polls, and

NEW AGE

have been deliberately provoked

by a reactionary minority

are tragic and terribl

violence?

facts

generation ago.

That is the plain

the people every five years and for an opposition which could peacefully replace the party in power and form an lternative Government.

The citizen had the right work for a change of laws and Government by constitutional means "Till such change is effected, democratic discipline imposes submission to them even if under protest," they declared.

There were many who felt that the Communist Govern-ment's record during the two years of its existence confirmed the fears that the Government were primarily in-terested in strengthening their Party under cover of democratic institutions and might eventually subvert the Constitution itself, the signatories said. There was also the criticism that the Kerala Government was not at all responsive to the legitimate demands of large sections of

Work For Social Justice

people.

On the other hand, it must be admitted that the very people who ought to be con-cerned about social justice had not sufficiently cooperated with the programmes for social and economic reforms social and economic reforms initiated by the Government such as the Land Reforms Act and the Anti-Dowry Act, they pointed out.

The present situation in Kerala, they said, had been created by the "persistence" the Government had shown in the passing of the Educa-tion Act and the rules thereunder in "total disregard of the sentiments of large sections of the people." "We recognise ti

the State's responsibility in the field of Education, but this does not preclude the Church and preclude the Church and Professor, United other voluntary agencies from College, Bangalore.

running educational institutions with State aid under mutually agreed conditions. This is necessary both from the point of view of educa-tion and of democracy," they added.

The signatories regretted that Christian leaders, in their agitation against the Education Act, had reserted to methods such as closure of schools, exhortation of students not to attend school till the Act was withdrawn and picketing of

"In doing so," they said "they have given the impression of being narrowly communalistic and of champion-ing vested interests. Although their original intention was to protest against the Educatio in a constitutional manner, they have been led, wittingly or unwitingly, into collaboration with other other political forces directed to-wards the overthrow of the Government by, what seems to us, unconstitutonal meto us, unconstitutonal me-thods. Such a step is fraught with great danger to demo-

cracy and Rule of Law." The other signatories are: Dr. K. C. Chacko, Professor, Engineering College, Aligarh, the Rev. J. R. Chandran, Prin-cipal United Theological College, Bangalore, the Rev. Dr. P. D. Devanandan, Director, Christian Institute for the study of Religion and Society, Bangalore, Mr. C. I. Itty, Associate General Secretary, Student Christian Movement of India, Bangalore, the Rev. V. T. Kurlen, Professor, Uni-ted Theological College, Ban-galore, Mr. George Matthan, a former member of the Mysore Public Service Commission, Bangalore, Dr. Anjilivel V. Mathew. author and educa tionist, Bangalore, Mr. E. V. Mathew, Supreme Court Ad-Mathew, Supreme Court Ad-vocate, and Dr. F. Mullyil Professor, United Theolog

The Congress, PSP and the rest of the "Libera-tion War" crowd both inside and outside Kerala have been tom-toming everywhere that the Communistled Government in Kerala has lost the "mandate" of the people to rule since it no longer enjoys the support of the people.

a mighty

biar.

S RI Mannom, however, quite crossed the limits of reality when he said dur-ing his interview with Prime Minister Nehru, that only about 200,000 Communists and their symmathiaers stood with their sympathisers stood with the Government and the rest. of the 14.98 million people of Kerala were against the Government.

Goverment. Kerala, however, during the last few weeks has seen an unprecedented mass upsurge in favour of the Government. This upsurge is not of the drawing-room crowd of wealthy lawyers, Nair Landlords or Catholic

Bishops. The upsurge today in Ke-rala is of the ordinary peo-ple, workers, peasants, agri-cultural labourers, fishermen, intelligentsia and the other sections of the toiling people —Harijans Ezhavas, Nairs, Catholics. They have all one faith_faith in the Commun-ist Party, faith in their Govfaith in democracy ernment, faith in democracy and faith in Socialism. They came with grim determina-tion to defend the Government which they have put in office with their own sacri-

fices. Unlike the odd rallies of the "Liberationists" held in big cities and towns, the rallies of the Communist Party and mass organisations have been spread throughout the length and breadth of the

Trivandrum city has never seen a bigger mass rally than the one held on June 24 to proclaim the June 24 to proclaim the people's support to the State Government. In the giant demonstration participated in by tens of thousands of geo-ple, slogans like "Kerala Gov-ernment is not against the Toiling Catholics", "Kerala Government, is not against Government is not against the Tolling Nairs" etc., etc., the air. The proces and the grand rally was a fitting reply to those who say that the Communist Government has lost people's sup-

port. The procession was led by Communist MPs Eswara Iyer, M. K. Kumaran, and V. P. Nayar. In spite of pouring nunist MPs Eswara Iyer, rains, the proces on wow rains, the procession wound its way through the streets of Trivandrum for four miles before it reached the place of the public meeting. The au-dience—estimated at 125,000 -was addressed among others by Comrade A. K. Gopalan.

On June 23, Alleppey saw one of the biggest mass rallies in the recent history of the town. Everywhere the hasis was on the unity of the people, on the necessity to defend democracy against reaction and to defend the Communist Government and the gains of the people.

At Ollur on June 23, a huge rally was held under the joint auspices of the Comthe joint auspices of the com-munist Party, Karshaka San-gham, Students' Federation, Youth League etc. Ollur, re-puted to be a place particu-larly susceptible to Church influence, had never seen make a rest gathering of peosuch a vast gathering of people. A large number of pro-cessions came from neigh-bouring areas which culmiin a meeting which

JULY 5, 1959

all the legitimate grievances. "The point, therefore, is that the specific problems that have given rise to this feeling of distrust and dis-satisfaction should be exased by the Prime desire expressed by the Prime Minister and fully shared by all those who are interested in finding a peaceful solution satisfaction should be exa-mined and the justifiability or otherwise of this feeling to the problem. "I am sure that the properly assessed. He agre-ed with this and offered his Prime Minister's assuransuggestions with regard to the three major questions which are before the public ces to personally go into any issue that remains un-resolved in the , course of these discussions will gua- of our people and also with a vice will rantee that we would ulti- view to rectify the mistakes, to us." teday. "The first major question is NHW AGE

the course of an article despairing of reversing the po-the London Daily pular verdict, they have openly proclaimed the aim of instigating and provoking these inci-dents in order to oust the Government of the people-not on the basis of popular support for a democratically elected Gov- their rea tionary views, but by

DIAKARTA TELEGRAM TO CPI

THE Indonesian Com munists and working people are following with full interest the Kerala developments. We hope and are convinced that the situation will be mastered and the Communist Goy ernment be more consoli dated in this State - D. N. Aidit, General Secretary, Communist Party of Indonesia.

mpelling the Central Government to intervene.

"A democratic Government which failed to meet such a challen would be un

of the support of the people. "Where do Nehru and the All. India Congress Government stand in relation to all this? At his Press Conference on June 10, Nehru declared that he was opposed to the use of uncon-stitutional means to overthrow the Government.' He was 'dis-turbed' at the introduction of communalism, with special re-ference to the Nair Service Society and Catholic organisations in Kerala; he was 'opposed to any picketing of schools.'

"But then came the charac-teristic facing-both-ways addition (just as over Tibet) that there seemed to be 'strong feelpeople.' He made no attempt to deal with the tactics of the local Congress, or call on them to cease participation in the anti-democratic campaign.

cern. It is the counterpart, within Indian conditions, of the Algiers plot which placed de Gaulle in power in France, or the overthrow of de

ing' of 'large section

"The attack on democracy in Kerala is of international con-

Preparing Way For Overthrow **Of Democracy** -Palme Dutt's Warning

THE REAL UPSURGE IN KERALA

gamised a vast demonstration of workers in and around the city to proclaim that the workers are not going to join the city of the state the INTUC-called hartal on June 29 against the Kerala

On June 22, the peasants Feroke and surrounding areas joined together in demonstration of solidarity with the Kerala Government and to protest against the saboteurs. The meeting, one of the biggest held in this town, was added by Comrade P. R. Nam-

@ Punalur, a rather remote village, saw a historic eting of 20,000 people on meeting of 20,000 people on June 22 to protest against the Liberation-warmongers i the school-closure wallahs and

the school-closure wallans. These are a few samples of the meetings after meetings, rallies after rallies, proces-

sions after processions which proclaim to the world the firm faith and confidence of the people of Kerala in their Government.

"EMS Govt. Has Not Lost Hold"

In this connection the following despatch appearing in the Sunday Standard, June 21, from its special correspon-dent should be instructive for some. Headlined "EMS Govt. Has Not Lost Hold" it reads: "The Opposition-led agita-tion has succeeded in bringing together for the moment their own supporters and those waverers who were sitting on the fence and consting the floating vote during the election but they will be deceiving themselves if they believe that the Communist

believe that the Communist Ministry has lost its hold. Those who were sworn supporters of the Commun-ist Party remain so and the ist Party remain so and the many beneficiaries of the land and educational re-forms and the reservation privilege granted to the de-pressed Ezhava class of Hindus by the Communist Ministry see nothing to grouse about and much to applaud.

In fact, the b in fact, the neadmasters of a private school in Vamana-puram of the Trivandrum district has opened the school despite the manager's ins-

tructions to the contrary. Many tutorial institution institution in Quilon and Kottayam districts are freely function tricts are freely initiationing, although the opening of the regular educational institu-tions in this area was official-ly put off to a later date. Mention this by way to show the kind of fervour people here have for education. Of course, these tutorial insti-tutes have nothing to do with the controversial Education

Act. In Pirappangodu of the Trivandrum district the Nair boys and girls together with the Ezhavas children happuy pursue their studies. The Impartial observers teacher who showed them to that even now the situation me felt proud of the fact that can be remedied and it is they had no trouble in their quite in the hands of Mr. Nehru to do so, They suspect the Kerala Congress

Fanally noteworthy was the fact that on the very Ankamali Day which was Anneximan Day which was put down for mourning by opposition parties the Com-munist leaders were able to draw attentive and in-terested andienees on the terested audiences on the roadside in front of their party offices from where June 27

plaining the different facts of the present activity Ministry.

They also expressed grief at the death of ordinary people from police shooting which, however, they qualified was necessitated nnfortunately by provocative acts of voll-

They had a mike and a loud-speaker to broadcast their talks and this happened in Muyattupuzha, and other places between that place and Ernakulam. The mourning black flags of the opposition parties were also seen raised on high posts par-ticularly in front of such spots.

that the Kerala Congress leaders may not be enthusias-tic to have Mr. Nehru here

K. P. S.

Chief Minister's Statement At End Of Sri Nehru's Visit

T HE following is the text of the statement issued by the Kerala Chief Minister, on June 25 after the conclusion of the Prime Minister's visit to the State.

"My colleagues in the Coun-cil of Ministers and myself had the opportunity of dis-cussing with the Prime Minister the present situation in the State. At some stage or other of these discussions, he gave us his views on certain ortant problems with ich various sections of the people of our State are con-

which various

"We gave our anxious con-sideration to his views and sideration to his views and the advice that he tendered to us. I would like to inform the people that according to us, the suggestions that he has made to us would pave the way for the solution of the problems which are facing us all. "While he has made it un-

mistakably clear that he does not approve of the methods of Direct Action adopted by of Direct Action adopted by the Opposition in their "libe-ration struggle' he was con-vinced that large sections of the people in this State en-tertain feelings of distrust and dissatisfaction towards the Government and he advised us to take measures to assuage these feelings. We assured him that we would do our best to meet all the rea-sonable and legitimate points that they have to make with regard to any problem and that we would try to redress

the Education Act. IIe advis-ed us to have the seriously controversial provisions of the Act discussed with the lead-Act discussed with the lead-ers of the various Christian Churches, other managers of schools, and other interests. The aim of these discussions should be to evolve an agreed solution

"But, if unfortunately, no such agreed solution is arriv-ed at on one or other point, they may be referred to the Prime Minister who would advise all affected parties as to the proper course to be adopted. He further suggest-ed that a proper atmosphere for such a discussion should be created if we temporarily to be suspend the operation of such controversial provisions. "This is an approach which,

according to us, is acceptable, ng inwe are, therefore, issuing in-vitations to Bishops, the NSS vitations to Bishops, the NSS and other corporate mana-gers and to the Managers' Association for a discussion. Since the points raised during the course of discussion with the managers are those in which the teachers organisawhich the teachers organisa-tions and organisations of the Scheduled Castes, the Sche-duled Tribes and the Back-ward Communities are also interested, we would be havinterested, we would be hav-ing discussions with them as well. If the discussion with these three major interests affected by the Education Act it further affected by the Education Act reveal any difference in ap-s proach among them, we may have a joint discussion with their representatives in order "We hope that these orga-nisations would respond to our invitation, thereby facili-tating the fulfilment of the desire expresentatives in order

"As regards the suspension of the implementation of the Education Act, we are prepared to suspend the most controversial of its provisions —Section 11. If there are any other provisions which are found, as a result of discussion, to require amendment or suspension, we would be prepared for the same. "The second important question on which the Prime

Minister gave his suggestion is the question of examining the various complaints that the Opposition has been mak-ing against the Government. These complaints have collectively come to be known as the 'Opposition charge-sheet'. We explained to the Prime Minister that we have always been prepared to have every complaint examined and elther give a satisfactory ex-planation to them or in any case in which there has been some remisness on our, part, to have it rectified.

"We pointed out to him that the catalogue, of complaints passed on to us by Sri Dhebar last year was examined by us and a reply given. If it had been pointed out to us then that our reply was unsatisfactory, we would have been prepared to have

may be examined by the re-presentatives, of the Opposi-tion and the Government, and that if after such an exami-nation here, disagreement re-mained on any item, these may be referred to the Prime Minister for his examination and advice to all the parties concerned. Anxious as we are to remove any misapprehen-

mately arrive at a solution if any, we have agreed to that should satisfy all the this suggestion and have in-interests involved. formed the Prime Minister

accordingly. "The third question in which the Prime Minister gave us his advice concerned the necessity for judicial enquiry into the police firings. He told us that our agreeing to this would help in as ing the feelings of discontent ing the feelings of discontent. We explained to him the diffi-culty of ordering 'a judicial enquiry in the midst of a 'direct action' whose avowed object is to bring about a 'complete paralysis of the administration'. It would, of course, be a different propo-sition to consider it when this direct action was withdrawn. "We have thus acted in

accordance with the Prime Minister's advice that we would do something to assange the feelings of dis-trust and dissatisfaction which he felt is prevailing here. I do, at the same tim hope other friends too would heed the advice which he has publicly given to them. I am referring to his statements regarding picketing of schools, the picketing of Government fices, and the pick any of Transport buses. There methods which have There are ready done considerable damage to our people. "May I, therefore, express

"May I, therefore, ex the nope that those have been organising campaign would desist from it and help all peace-loving citizens of our State to bring the conditions of the State back to normalcy. "I would be failing in my

duty if I do not once again thank the Prime Minister for the heavy stresses and strains that he had to undergo during his two and half days' stay in Kerala. I can only assure him and other friends and advice to all the parties assure him and other friends concerned. Anxious as we are that we of the Government of to remove any misapprehen. Kerala will do our utmost to sions or doubts in the minds fully utilise the valuable ad-of our people and also with a-vice which he has suggested

PAGE SEVEN

MAHARASHTRIANS WILL FINISH BILINGUAL INTHREE DAVS and direct action. He biting-ly asked the Opposition in reactionary aims by reaction-Sri Senapati H Kerala under which clause of ary forces," and as such, he veteran Congress. Sri Senapati Bapat, the veteran Congress revolution-ary (who resigned from the ine Constitution they are de-manding the resignation of Kerala Government." the Communist Ministry. Acharya P. K Atre, MLA, Srl R. K. Khadilkar, MP, leader of the Janta Agadi leader of the Mazdoor Kisan quoted the violent niter-Congress after Samvukta Ma-

From GERALD PEREIRA

BOMBAY, June 28.

The Maharattas, who two hundred years ago aged and won powerful battles, shouting 'Har-har Mahadeo', against the Moghuls, and later on valiantly fought against the alien British invaders have come out today with solid support to the 'Lal Sarkar' in Kerala.

ving of the PSP and, of course, the Congress Party, have condemned the direct action, the Kerala agitation launched by the Congress in league with communal forces in Kerala. Some of them, who are by no means friends of the Communists, strongly feel that what is at stake in Kerala is the very democratic set-up of India.

largely attended meeting was held in Bombay City on June 23, jointly organised by and Workers' the Peasants' nist Party, Mazdoor Kisan tion of threats and violence?" Party, Janta Agadi, Lal Nishan Group and the Communist Party. In spite of rains thousands of people flocked to the Shivaii Fark. from where the meeting, however, had to shift a furlong away to Kitte Bhandare Hall. The vast precisely to overthrow the irresponsible opposition in Ke-crowds had to stand in the constitutionally elected Goy- rala said that "it has no pro-rains on the Gokhale Road ernment by violent threats gramme and no progressive

LMOST all the parties and South as the hall could hardly a groups in Maharashtra, accommodate 1,000 people, barring the discredited right- Various speakers one after the other damned the Congress and the PSP for their role in

Sri IIdaurao Patil MLA the leader of the Peasants and Workers Party who presided over the meeting vehemently criticised the unconstitutional and violent agitation launch-ed by the Congress and the PSP, in collaboration with the communalists. Justifying the firing by the Kerala Government. Patil said, "What else could the Government do, He pointed out that the movement in Maharashtra was peaceful, meant to win a particular demand and did not indulge in threats. In sharp contrast was the agitasharp contrast was the agita- the Revolutionary Commu-tion in Kerala which aimed nist Party hitting out at the

Party chiding Asoka Mehta for saying that there was going to be a final battle between the Praia Socialists and the Communists, stated that the PSP was playing the role of a clown in Kerala.

"The struggle in Kerala he said, "is the dress rehearsal for the wider strug throughout India for der struggle cracy." Khadilkar declared that so far as Kerala was concerned, Sri Namboodiripad was capable of handling the situation, but if democracy was to last in India and so-cial progress to go on, then we all must be ready to defend it.

Sri S. K. Limaye. leader of the Lal Nishan Group said amidst laughter that "Sri Pattom Thanu Pillai has no connection either with the Praja or socialism, he is born out of factionalism within the Congress." The PSP, he said can hardly play any role in that movement. He called upon the people in the country to support the democratic Government in Kerala.

Sri Krishna Desai, leader of th

leaders in Kerala and said that in spite of that, the **Communist Government had** neither applied Section 144 nor used the Preventive Detention Act "The Comelections". he said.

"If I am asked to state in whose raj I want to stay either Morarii's or Namboodieither Morarj's or Nambooni- the coming ögener of all ripad's" Acharya Atre declar- the leftist parties in Maha-ed to the cheering crowd, "I rashtra in support of the pro-prefer the Namboodiripad gressive Government in Ke-raj." He warned against rala. The very forces who President's rule, and if is murdered democracy in Maha-foisted upon the people, he rashtra and imposed the bi-lingual, he said, are fighting ally-minded people in the country will rise against that injustice.

Acharva Atre called upon the Maharattas to be prepar-ed for launching the struggle in the immediate future for ed. obtaining the Samyukta Ma-harashtra. Under these con-ditions, we need not wait for

Acharya P. K Atre, MLA, harashtra struggle) support-leader of the Janta Agadi ing the Communist Govern-quoted the violent utter- ment in Kerala, said that he ances of the Opposition was confident that Namboodiripad will hold an inquiry in the recent firings, as soon as the situation settles down. But he said, "I will advise Namboodiripad not to hold any inquiry, so long as Pandit munists have not come to Nehru is not prepared to held power through the back- an inquiry into the Maha-door but by democratic rashtra firings where 105 people were killed."

rashtra and imposed the bi-lingual, he said, are fighting Government. Sarvasri R. K. today against the Kerala Government. It is a game to destroy democracy and im-pose President's rule, but the democratic forces will not fail to foil their game, he assert-

pose rrestaents rule, but the
democratic forces will not fail
o foil their game, he assert-
ad.(PwD), V. D. Chitale (CPI)
and Jayant Rao Tilak, MLA,
(Hindu Mahasabha) address-
ed the meeting.Referring to Sri Asoka
Mehta's statement that the
Praja. Socialists and theSolidarity rallies have also
been organised at Sholapur,
Nasik, Manmad, Sinnar, Deola,

against each other, Dange stated, "in spite of such a prediction, the PSP'ers and the Communists will fight shoulder to shoulder against the capitalist power of the Congress Government in Bombay."

Comrade S. G. Sardesai, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Committee of the CPI also ddressed the meeting.

A series of meetings and solidarity demonstrations are being held in support of the Kerala Government all over Maharashtra. Sri R. D. Bhandare, MLA

Comrade S. A. Dange, the and leader of the Republican Communist leader welcomed Party in a statement has cri-the coming together of all ticlsed the role of the Con-the leftist parties in Maha- gress in Kerala and has pledged his party's support to the Namboodiripad's Ministry. An all-Parties meeting was

Government. Sarvasri R. K. Khadilkar, MP, Datta Deshmukh, MLA, (Lai Nishan), Bhagwan Rao Suryaunshi (PWD), V. D. Chitale (CPI)

by the Opposition. The daily Prabhat and the tri-weekly Kesari from Poona are also supporting the Kerala Government. Several other Marathi and Urdu papers have condemned the action launched by the frus trated opposition in Kerala. This is the voice of the Maharattas speaking through various media and standing solidly by democracy and pro-gress as against reaction and communal forces. If the Congress High Command and the Central Government accept direct action as one of the ways of overthrowing the ent then the s gle for Samyukta Maharashtra may be launched much earlier

Govern without waiting for the next elections

TO

Several

In such an eventuality as one of the top Samiti leaders has said, "Tin diusan madhen amhin Chavan Sarkar-la khall udun shaku" (Within three days we can bring down the Chavan Government).

-Assam Covered With Pro-Kerala Rallies CONGRESS APOLOGISTS HARD

🝲 From Madhusudan Bhattacharyya

meetings and mass rallies in different parts of Assam, was raised the strong and deep voice of solidarity deep voice of solidarity with the Government and the people of Kerala. Some reports of this mighty campaign have already been published in New Age. I would like here to roundoff the reports and mention a few more of the high-

village areas could not be gether

gathered yet since the surface cation has been dis-COR a fortnight, begin- information available here located at many places by ning from June 7, from there was a meeting and incessant rainfall and flood. a large number of public mass raily in almost every The few reports that have part of the State. There was The few reports that have reached here show that peaat least one central rally at each district head-quarter, addressed by prominent Com-munist leaders of Assam. All

with peasants and

addressed by Comrade Gowrishankar Bhattacharya, leader of the Communist group in the State Assembly, Professor Deva Barua, a university lecturer and others, were tended by a large number of peasants from the nearby villages. Shillong, the State capital

is a strong-hold of Catholic Church, and a pre-dominantly middle-class Yet I have not come across a single individual in the town up till now who sup-ports the Kerala policy of the Congress. Even the District Congress leaders would not speak a word in support of this policy.

Comrades out on the Kerala campaign, encounter different cross-sections of the people. They have brought back that high-ranking Government officials, including Secretaries and under-Secretaries, anti-Communist tribal leaders who are by and large Christians of different denominations, and professors serving missionary colleges (3 of the 5 local col leges are run by the Catholic Church) teachers of Govern ment and aided pose the current struggle to overthrow the Kerala Government. They also express their support to the various mea-sures of the Ministry there. For fear of losing their jobs they cannot publicly express their views, however.

Supporters of the PSP are very few in Shillong. But even they have become ex-tremely critical of the PSP leadership's Kerala policy. Christians feel perturbed that the Church should be involv-ed in a political agitation. Lamasahi in India. With every passing day, re-On June 20, a wel sontment seems to be g

CONGRESSMEN OPPOSE CONGRESS TACTICS

Resolution adopted by the Kucha Pandit Mandal Congress Committee, 5032. Kucha Pandit Delhi, on June 14, 1959, under its President, Sri Jagat Ram Joshi and for- stances this meeting of Kucha warded to the President of the All-India-Congress Com-

Indian National Congress adopted in itself a democratic quality under the leadership their hatma Gandhi, was the highest torchlight of true democracy. Though today Bapu is not present among us, yet nobody can be golden democratic principles of Congress merely for the sake of Ministerial seats.

"We mean the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, which could not succeed in general election and now is ting undemocratic mean to take power. They should have got their policy and actions approved by the masses and prove better than the Communists and thus oust the Communists in the next election to serve the masses.

"To make a united front with communal bodies like lim League and Catholics for the sake of mere opposition of Communist Government is to harm the Congress principles, and thus trying to get the President Rule in Kerala is nothing except co-

By participating in Deli-verance Day agitation they to the Congress President, it are dishonouring our demo-: constituti

cratic constitution. "In view of these circum-Pandit Mandal Congress Committee Delhi unanin mittee for perusal and im- ly request the All India Coness Committee that keeping in view of the sanctity of Congress principles, using their good offices, they should direct the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee. not to adopt measure below day Bapu is not present dignity to ous the Commu-among us, yet nobody can be nists, so that Congress pre-gllowed to tread upon the stige may be restored in the

masses. "Because when Congress prestige is hurt we all are concerned and affected. therefore we think it necessaru to do so.

MATHURA DISTRICT CONGRESS

AGRA, June 25: The Mathura District Con-

gress Committee, at an emergent meeting, has urged the Kerala Congressmen not to adopt unconstitutional means against the Commun-hist Ministry.

The DCC has also wraed Congress President, Smt. Indira Gandhi, not to preci-pitale a crisis in Kerala. The vering the covardice and resolution, which was adopt so long." weaknesses of Kerala PCC. cd unanimously, has been June 27)

ie learnt

SRI MAHAVIR TYAGI

MUSSORIE, June 25:

Sri Mahavir Tyagi, M.P. in a statement today asked the Congress Central Parliament-ary Board to adopt a "firm attitude" in regard to Kerala, Sri Tyagi said: "Many of us are extremely per-tubed at the latest news from Kerala, Whatever the merits of the agitation and whatever be the intensity of feelings of a large num ber of people in Kerala. if will, in my opinion, be the most dangerous commit-ment if the Congress party

were to allow the continu-tion of the present organised campaign to over throw a constitutionally established Government.

"The Congress Parliament-ary Board is faced with the challenge of the most baffing situation. In the interest of protecting constitutional propriety of a democratic State and with a view to establishing healthy conventions for future, I am sure they will adopt a firm attitude in the adopt a min according op-matter. We must suffer opposition as sportingly as the opposition has suffered us for so long." (Hindustan Times.

According to the very latest

part of the State. There was prominent Party leaders went educationists, out on a campaign tour, add- Public mee



Crocodile Tears



Shinde, Saral, Dhulia, Jalgaon, Thana, Sangli, Kolha-pur and at other places.

non-Communist Marathi papers, too, have stood by the Kerala Govern-ment. The Maharatta, the mass circulation daily together with its evening edi-tion Sanj Maharatta is carrying headlines on the demons-trations in support of the Kerala Government. Nava-Kall and Sandya-Kall from Bombay are also supporting the Namboodiripad Ministry and condemning the agitation



op-

raised the Tibet question and

said to his menas that what I had said on Tibet earlier was perfectly justified, that should the Kerala agitators get a chance they would introduce

reprodu

public meeting was held here.

press themselves in violent language which I dare not

One of these gentlemen, sometime back was very cri-

tical of the Communist Party's

stand on Tibet. But on that day, he, of his own accord,

said to his friends that what

RAISE YOUR VOICE AGAINST THESE TACTICS — CPI Executive's Call

THE following resolu-tion was adopted by the Central Executive Committee considers it re-grettable that, instead of Committee of the Communist Party of India on June 27 at its meeting in Trivandrum:

The Central Executive Committee of the Commu-nist Party of India ex-presses its gratitude to all sections of democratic pubopinion in the cor for having responded to its call for a nationwide campaign against the efforts parties and communal groups in Kerala to create lawlessness, thereby invit-ing Central intervention.

The Central Executive Committee notes with sa-tisfaction that even organisations and individuals who are by no means sympathetic to the Comunist Party saw the danger to democracy which was presented by the lawless acti-vities of the Opposition forces in Kerala, supplemented by the threat of intervention from the Cen-

It also desires to express its appreciation of the measures taken by the Ke-rala Government. It combined effective administrative measures against the position campaign of Opposition campaign or direct action with efforts to find satisfactory solu-tions for the issues in dis-pute through the method of negotiations with the parties concerned. It was these measures of the Government that culminated in the statement issued by the Chief Minister on June 25 which offers a reason-able basis for negotiation and settlement

seizing this opportunity and etriving to bring about a settlement of the issues in dispute, the Opposition forces are doing their best to maintain the situation of tension in the State. Direct action, including picketing of schools, Govern-ment offices and State Transport buses is still con-tinuing and is threatening normal peaceful life in the State. The Central Executive

Committee is firmly of the opinion that the present struggle should be called off. And it hopes that the Congress Parliamentary Board will direct the Kerala Congress leaders to give up their unconstitu-tional activities and accept the proposal for negotia-tions made by the Kerala Government. The Committee regrets to

find that, instead of categorically calling on the local Congress to withdraw the movement, Sri Nehru. while expressing himself against picketing, has ex-pressed himself in favour of fresh elections. This is nothing but giving a demo-cratic garb to a discriminatory demand which the Opposition parties sought to enforce through illegal means. It would mean, in practice, refusal to allow the Communist-led Ministry to function for its full constitutional term under the plea that there is a

feeling of opposition to it. There are other States where public opinion clearly expressed itself against the ruling Congress Gov-ernment and yet the argument that is now used Kerala encouraged by the against the Government of Central Congress leader-Kerala was

by the Congress leadership. It is only in relation to Kerala that this new suggestion of fresh general ele tions has been advanced by the Congress

The Central Executive Committee notes that, by any test which is used ander parliamentary den cracy, public opinion in Ke-rala has clearly expressed itself in favour of and not against the present Gov-ernment. A large number of bye-elections to constituencies in panchayat board and municipal areas took place during the last two years. The results of these panchayat board and municipal bye-elections show that far many more seats have been won by the Communists and nist-supported Commu-independents, and lost by the Opposition, than the other way round. These facts regarding the

panchayat and municipal elections, together with the huge mobilisation of the of the people around the Commu-nist Government and its legislative measures such as the Agrarian Belations Bill, Education Act. Panchavat and District Co noile Bil etc., are clear indications that the mass influence of the Communist Party has increased during two years, rather than decreased as the Opposition claims.

The question of resigna-tion, therefore, does not arise

The Central Executive Committee, therefore, ap-peals to all sections of democratic public opinion in the country to raise their voice against these tactics of the Opposition forces in

BIHAR DENOUNCES DIRECT

From Our Correspondent

LARGELY-ATTEND-ED public meeting held under the auspices of the Patna Town Committee of the Communist Party of India strongly condemned

The other day I met a group of elderly, retired Govern-, ment officials who held highly responsible positions while on active service and who generally are not interested in politics. They were so very agitated over the Congress performance in Kerala, that hey could scarcely restrain themselves. Ignoring the prosence of ladies in the adjoining room they began to ex-press themselves in violent

by the reactionary forces of Kerala to overthrow the Kerala Government by viomeans.

The meeting was held on

The meeting was addressed by Comrade Gowrishankar Bhattacharyya, Comrade Benoy Lahiri, member of the State Executive Committee and Comrade Prafulla Misra, a State Council member presided over the meeting. Peo-ple belonging to different linguistic groups-Khasis, Nepalese, Punjabis, Hindus-thanis, Assamese and Bengalis —attended the meeting. Com-rade Bhattacharyya in his 90-minute speech explained the Kerala situation and its implications for the rest of the country, particularly Assam

The unanimously adopted resolution exposed the real pealed to "all progressive-minded Congressmen, Prajaamasahi in India. On June 20, a well-attended public meeting was held here. ernment and people of Kerala, who are engaged in a battle in defence of India's democracy."

the Direct Action launched Wednesday June 24 evening. Addressing the gathering, Bihar Communist leaders **Comrades** Ramavatar Shastri lent and unconstitutional and Kishan Chandra Chau dhari said that the Kerala agitation was a challenge to the democratic constitutional system of India

The meeting by a resolution congratulated the Kerala Government for its progres-sive measures like the Edu-cation Act and the Agrarian **Relations Bill**, and hoped that the Kerala Govern be able to defeat the open revolt of the reactionary elements. The meeting expressed its solidarity with the Government and progressive people of Kerala, who were stoutly defending their demowere cratic rights.

According to reports reaching here, Kerala Week was observed all over Bihar in response to the call of the Bihar State Council of the Communist Party. Meetings and demonstrations were held in different parts of the State from June 14 to 21.

A largely-attended meeting Socialists and democrats to ponder over the question and stand solidly behind the Gov-Market Stand Solidly behind the Gov-meeting, Exposing the real meeting. Exposing the real character of the direct action

* SEE PAGE 14



Girl in national costume welcoming poet Rabindranath Tagore in Prague, 1921.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA PREPARING FOR TAGORE CENTENARY

Czechoslovakia is proud of her rich tradition of interest in the literary work of Rabindranath Tagore as well as of the long-standing tradition of Tagore as wen as or the long-standing tradition of Tagore research. It is, therefore, natural that the preparations for the Rabindranath Tagore centenary—due only two years' hence—are already in full swing in Czechoslo-vakia

diy, President of the Czecho-slovak Academy of Sciences, has been set up last year to organise the preparations for centenary and ensure its dignified celebrations.

The focal point of the celebrations will be commemora-tion meetings in Prague and tion meetings in Prague and Bratislava devoted to the great Indian poet. Also other regional, and district towns throughout the country in-tend to hold similar meetings to mark the memory of Ta-gore. Guests from India will be invited to participate in the centenary celebrations here.

here. Numerous cultural institu-Numerous clittiral institu-tions—the Czechoslovak Ra-dio, the television stations, the Theatre of Music in Pra-gue and other theatres will mark the centenary by spe-mark the centenary by special programmes. Translators are already working on the are already working on the Czech translations of Tago-re's plays which are going to be performed by Czechoslovak theatres. A one-year stipend for a

Bengali writer or translator, will be offered in the Tawill be offered in the who gore yeaf for someone who would learn Czech in Cze-choslovakia and would be willing through translating some of the best works of Czech literature into Ben-gali, to contribute to the strengthening of the friend-ship between the nations of Czechoslovakia and India.

Czechoslovakia ani India. Last year the first volume of the "Selected Works" of Rabindranath Tagore was published in Czech by the State Publishing House for Belles Lettres in Prague. This first "volume contained 150 poems and two of Tagore's dramas in verse dramas in verse. This year the second volu-

PAGE TEN

A special committee headed me with this novels "Gora" and "Two Sisters" will be published, Next year the third volume. containing a large selection of Tagore's stories, "Letters from Russia", 'arti-cles, addresses and letters

cles, addresses and letters will be published. In addition other Czecho-slovak publishing houses are preparing new translations of Tagore's works, an informa-tion booklet on him and an original Czech monograph on his life and work. The Czechoslovak Rabin-dranath Tagore Centenary

Committee has entered into direct contact with the Tagore Museum (Rabindra-Sadan) in Santiniketan. The Commit-Santiniketan. The Commu-tee promises to prepare a complete bibliography of all the poet's works which have been translated into Czech and Slovak languages as well as of articles published well as of articles published about him in Czechoslovak newspapers and magazines.

newspapers and magazines. The Museum will receive the Czech and Slovak transla-tions of Tagore's books, photo-copies of all important locuments about his works in Czechoslovakia, photo-copies of the musical scores of Czesed on choslovak composers ba Tagore's texts, copies of the works of artists inspired by Tagore.

-DUSAN ZBAVITEL

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH INDIA vakia. A notable event was

WITH the signing of the Indo-Czech cultural the visit of the second Indian agreement, the cultural re- cultural delegation, led by lations between our two Central Deputy Minister, Sri friendly countries have been Anil Chanda in 1956. From Czechoslovakia a culmalised. tural delegation came in 1956

There is a rich background to this agreement, especially since we won our freedom and the Czechs threw off Nazi oppression. In 1954 Srimati Chander-

tural delegation came in 1850 while a puppet theatre en-thralled Indian audiences this year. In addition a folk dance troupe, the Smetana Quartet and virtuosos of the plane and virtuoso of the sekhar, then deputy minster of Health in the Central Capiano and violin have performed before large audijornea vejore surge auar-ences in our major cities. The exhibition of Czech modern glass also drew wide attenoj negata in the Central Ca binet, led the first Indian cultural delegation to Cze-choslovakia. In the same ehoslovakia. In the source of the main prizes at the Karlovy Vary Film Festival. In 1956 Devdas.was similarly rate all the translations of Indian literature into Czech and Czech works on India, to awarded a prize while in 1957 Raj Kapur and last year say nothing of the exchange of students and grants of Nargis carried off the gwards for acting at the same Festiagreement we may expect the cultural ties and interchanges

Exhibitions of our classical Exhibitions of our classical and modern paintings, visits by classical dance troupes as well as a delegatoin of Indian writers are among the flow of our culture to Czechoslobetween our two peoples to be further strengthened and

NEW AGE

It is impossible to enume

With the signing of the

scholarship.

onriched.



POLICE IN A WELFARE STATE by V. R. Krishna Iyer. Foreword by Sri N. C. Chatterjee. Asia Book Centre, 145/48 Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, Price 75 nP.

tually, and in practice, re-ained all the familiar imperialist stench.

Determined to change this, intent on breaking new ground the Kerala Ministry was confronted with the diffiwas confronted with the alli-culties that pioneering en-tails. All the fertile stresses fronting our young tails. All the fertile stresses mentary democracy. dent in this tentative yet conclusive brochure. Tentative as far as the solutions are concerned, conclusive when it comes to making the take-off to a new level of po-lice-public relations—the dy-namic Sri Krishna Iyer has

done refreshing work. Beginning with the new ideals set before our people by the Constitution and the declared national objectives, the author makes a powerful plea for a radical change in the laws—penal codes, etc.—

Pointing to the many acunae he states: "The lacunae he states: "The gap in the law cannot be bridged by executive policy alone. The play of executive policy is limited, by the law. If the rule of law were to If the rule of law were to prevail in a democracy, it is imperative that the law should not lag behind pub-lic opinion and should change with the changing needs of society."

Failure to make such chan-ges puts certain well-nigh insuperable obstacles in the path of making of the police 1 genuine servants of demo-cracy-democracy, that is, of the 99 per cent

Within the existing laws, struggles however, changes in attitude struggles accompanied by changes in sions, tr operational techniques of the liation." police are quite feasible and And si necessary. It is in the sug-gestions made in this connec-tion that the seminal powers ing the shoulder are installed at the shoulder of the author's intellect are

nique of detection, the new methods of handling crowds, the need for change in the system of recruitment—on all these topics a series of ideas are brought forward. Equally invigorating are the remarks made on juvenile delinquency and the problems presented by the women police. Of outstanding importance,

however, are the different directions pointed out for the democratisation of the police, if one may use that phrase. Suggestions are advanced for a local police directly under the panchayats, for the assothe panenayats, for the asso-ciation of the people "with the functioning of the police at least in a loosely advisory role", for the need to "give the role", for the need to give the police, in a systematic way, frequent opportunities for establishing fellowship with the people", for a code of dis-cipline and the "right of the police to organise themselves and the alternative of some larget and the alternative of some machinery at various levels like Whitley Councils through which the policeman may ventilate his grievances." It is of interest to note that both Sri V. R. Krishna Iyer

T ILL the Communist- and Sri N. C. Chatterjee, in led government began his terse and instructive fore-- led government began to function, the rulers of our destiny' had gone on blithely unaware that a the Soviet Union of pro-curator-generals obtaining in socialistic society needed a as "a safeguard against abuse socialistic police policy. of povers by executive offi-Law and order had concep-cials, of violation of the law

There are certain remarks on popular struggles and agi-tations which are likely to need critical revision in some future edition, but these are minor blemishes on an otherwise splendid presentation of one of the key problems conung parlia-

-Mohit Sen

ABHIMANYU KI ATMA-HATYA, by Ra-jendra Yadava. Vishwa Sahitya, 5161, Rajaman-di, Agra. Price Rs. 3]-.

*

u, Agra. The As. of ... N OT Premchand, not Bha-ratendu, not Kalidas even, but the Aadi Kavi Valmiki himself will turn pale with envy (of course, in his grave) if he learnt of the great short story Abhimanyu Ki Atma-hatya, written by one of his descendants Sri Rajendra Yadaya, wherein Abhimanyu

hatya, written by one of ms descendants Sri Rajendra Yadava, wherein Abhimanyu of the Mahabharata has been resurrected `and. rebutchered —this time. by the author himself. And why? Thus speaks Abhimanyu to the Lord himself: "While you gave me life, you gave me an 'ego' too, gave me the feeling of 'I am'. And my 'I' has the right to refuse to break open, enter and come out of my chakrav-yuha." vnha.'

path of making of the police yuna." genuine servants of demo-cracy-democracy, that is, of "Why should I live? For whom? What has this life Within the existing laws, given me? Only unending however, changes in attitude struggles... Shattered illusions, treachery and humi-

And so Abhimanyu goes to jump into the ocean. But he returns, as Shiva did, carry-ing the corpse of Sati on his ulders.

most in evidence. "And that was the corpse of The advances in the tech- my atma...." says Abhiman-

yu. The story is not told so crudely. In fact it is told very artistically. But its substance can be thus summed up. Frustration. Morbidity. Not even romantic idealism, but romantic defeatism, · if you like. Such is the burden of this and the last story (Khule Pankh: Toote Daine) of this collection. The heroine Mee-nal (of the last story) who stands up against her own blood relations for the defenher own ce of her self-respect her future dreams, succumbs to sexual frustration at the amorous appeals of a boob, eight years younger than her (strangely enough an M. A.

student)! Of course, I do not claim that there is no frustration, no morbidity in our society today. It is there. And it is the birth-right of any and every professional artist to depict it as and when he when all great writers have depict it as and when he likes. All great writers have used these elements to rouse, directly or indirectly the popular wrath against such

+ SEB PAGE TWELVE JULY 5, 1959 GHIAMBA STORY OF A BEGGAR GIRI L HASA, City of Sun-shine, is radiant throu-

her a skirt

ghout the year. On one such lovely Lhasa day I went to the Motor Repair and As-sembly Plant in the outakirts. one of the industrial establishments which were built by the Central autho-rities, of which there are few owing to the obstruction of the reactionary former local government leaders. My purpose was to call on a Tibetan working woman who used to be a beggar.

Seeing the way she deftly and confidently handled her machine, it was difficult to imagine that this pair of hands had held a beggar's bowl and stick not long ago. She had been a beggar since childhood, and, therefore, was not attached to the land of serfowners like the majo-

rity of the serfs. Chiamba stopped her ma-chine when I asked her how she was getting on and nicked up a steel nut which she had just made. "Two-thirds of the day's quota done before the break," she said.

It was time for lunch and I accepted her invitation to go to her home for the meal. Chiamba's mother was stand-ing at the threshold waiting. Seeing there were guests, the old lady darted indoors after a hurried, warm greeting and began adding more mutton to the lunch tray.

were we seated No sooner at the table when she put the tsamba (parched barley meal) bowls and the buttertea cups in front of us and asked me, "Are you used to tsamba yet? Perhaps I had beter cook you some noodles?' "You seem to be stocked up like a restaurant!" I joked when we began eating, Tibetan style.

"As a matter of fact," re-joined the old lady who proved to be much more talkative than her daughter, "there are not many things at the de-partment store nowadays that we haven't got in the house." She added, "Just as well you did not visit us in the old days. We could not even have offered you a cup of tsamba

and water! "Ah. those miserable days!" The old lady could hardly keep back her tears, as though her own words had opened a flood of me-mories. "Her father was a blacksmith and so was considered among the lowest of the low! He was not even allowed to enter the gate of the well-to-do who sum-moned him to work. And poor Chiamba was born in a dog's stable!"

'Mamma, what's the use of repeating the miscrable old tale over again now? Let the guests finish their meal in peace!" Chiamba remonstra-

"How can I stop teling it. These are our true friends! the old woman answered and immediately continued, turn-ing to us, "Don't be taken in by her dressed-up finery. She by her dressed-up intery. She She said, These are gitts hasn't always been so dainty. from the rich people: they She grew up naked without set their dogs on me when I a rag to her back till her went to their places begging.' early teens, till it grew obvi-ous that she really wasn't fit few tears when he heard to be seen like that. Her about her wretched life. He father, who died of starva-ther patted Chiamba on the tion, and I then cut up some of our own rags and made

TTT Y 5, 1959



Chiamba at work

the time here!' But I knew better than to send my own flesh and blood into the mouths of hungry wolves! "When Chiamba first met members of the Liberation Army, it was as though she recognized her own kin. She began doing everything the way they did. She started working on a bit of waste waste land and sowed barley

men began turning large tracts of virgin soil into food producing land Now, Chiamba, don't just sit there gorging yourself. Say some-, thing about how you felt to the guests."

Chiamba wiped her mount and tried hard to express her-self. "Now, how can I best describe it....it gave me iust to see them Chiamba wiped her mouth strength just to see them around. How can I tell it...I just wanted to be with them

"Please excuse her for not saying what she feels. Let me tell you. Well, finally the day came when she could stand it Liberation Army officer and pleaded, Will you please take a woman soldier? I can work better than a man....' The officer looked at her and saw a poor girl in tears standing there, her bare feet rubbing one against the other, and

one against the other, and scars on both her ankles. "The officer gave her a handkerchief to wipe her tears, which made her cry still more. At last the officer

asked, 'Is your family will-ing to let you come?' She ing to let you come? She asid, There is only my mo-ther. She keeps alive by begging. My father starved to death long ago. The nohlemen's lackeys pester

"The Liberation Army ofilcer asked, How did you so many scars on your legs?' She said, "These are gifts from the rich people: they set their dogs on me when I went to their places begging." "The officer himself shed a

shoulder and asked her where she lived. Til come for



BY SHAN CHAO

"When the People's Libera-tion Army entered Tibet, she was seventeen. The local scoundrels and gangsters were always trying to insuit her. And lackeys of the noble families came to me saving. Why not send Chiamba to a big house to be a servant? She'll be better off there than half-starving and snubbed all



when the Liberation Army men began turning large

tomorrow," he promised. "Chiamba fretted all night. She kept asking me if it was nearly daybreak, if the Liberation Army people ever broke a promise, if she would be given work as a stablewoman or an orderly, and so on end-

lessly. "To tell the truth, I myself did not for a moment believe the officer would turn up. During all my nearly sixty years I had never heard of any such kindness. Why should anyone want to take in a working gifl from the lowest ranks of society? But I kept my thoughts to myself and let her have her foud hope if just for one night!

"Soon after daybreak, Chiamba swept the floor and sprinkled clean water (a token of religious worship) and tidled up our ragged tent as though it was a bridal chamber. I boiled some water, which was all we had. I told you that in those days we would have been unable to offer you even tsamba and water!

The old lady stopped the flow of her vivid, moving story for a moment as she swallowed a full mouthful of buttertes and then she went on, "When the sun rose over the trees, the army officer that Chiamba had spoken to came, leading a big horse, and several other army men followed behind him. They came in and sat down courteously, and drank water from our wood en cups, not at all noticing the dirty raggedness every-

where. "The officer said to me 'Ahma, your daughter has asked to enlist in our army, but we think it might be more suitable for her to become a worker in the Motor Repair Plant that we're building, They'll take care of her board and clothing, and give her wages and spare-time education. Are you willing to let her go?'

couldn't believe my ears I blubbered something foolish "Please excuse her for not agreeing she could go, while talking!" interrupted her Chiamba threw her arms mother, "She's no good at around my neck and kissed

Liberation Army officer and has mastered the machinery pleaded, Will you please take and now she's a model worker always improving her technique. I learned vesterday that she had broken her own record of simultaneously tending three machines. Now she can handle four, as deftas she churns butter!

"To tell the truth, I simply me again and again in front of all those people! "Well, you know the rest of

ly as she churns butter Times have really changed.

TIBETAN LIFE TODAY







First nicture above taken on June 4, 1959, shows Budthat Images kept intact in the Daipung Monastery of Lhasa where lamps are lit night and day as usual. Se-cond picture shows PLA man helping Tibetan peasants in harvest. Third is picture of a herdswoman who has just milked the yak. Picture below shows Lhasa people shopping in their well-stocked market.



NEW AGE

PAGE FLEVEN

RAJASTHAN COMMUNISTS WELCOME DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION SCHEME

"Due to such a compo

during this stage. As a mat-

are laying emphasis upon and

are cynically predicting the

doom of this measure. How-ever, it should not be forgot-ten that by implementing this

kind of structure a new kind of consciousness would arise

amongst the people, objective

conditions would be created for the growth and develop-

ment of real and proper demo-

aspect should be fully em-

"It can, therefore, be said that despite initial difficul-

ties, if a proper and honest attempt is made to imple-ment this scheme, that

ment this scheme, that would create a favourable

situation for the progress and well-being of this State.

"The Secretariat of the Ra-

jasthan State Committee

Communist Party CO ders that this move is in the

correct direction. It welcomes this move, its direction as also

he a minority

strong and vital to be of con-

"There are, however, many

nhasised.

How-

of

sufficiently

The Secretariat of the Rajasthan State Commit-tee of the Communist Party of India adopted the fol-lewing resolution on the proposed scheme and law of lowing resolution on the proposed scheme and law of democratie decentralisation put forward by the Rajasthan Government:

Government has proposed a scheme for democratic decen-tralisation. A Bill on this question has been introduced in the State Assembly and is at present pending considera-tion at the hands of a Select Committee. The State Gov-ernment has announced that the proposed scheme would be implemented lemented with effect from October 2, 1959. "According to this scheme

the main work of the Panchayats from now would be deve-lopment work. In each area equal to a Block, Panchayat Samities would be constituted, and in Districts the Zila Parishad would be constituted. Every Sarpanch of the Panchayat in the area plus som experts would be the mem-bers of the Panchayat Samiti. In the Zila Parishad would be the Presidents of all the Pan chayat Samities in the District, the MLAs, the MPs, etc. hoth

"The presidents of both e Panchayat Samiti as also of the Zila Parishad would be elected by themselves Sub committees to carry on particular aspects of the work cutar aspects of the work would be constituted, and even those who are not members of these bodies could, become members of such sub-committees

When the above mentioned scheme is implemented the responsibility of the development work as also social ser-

initial stages these bodies may have in them such people in larger proportions who are in-tiuenced by the sectarian poli-"Recently the Rajasthan vice work in their respective tical manueoverings of the ruling party, who are linked with the vested interests, or areas would devolve on the Panchayat Samitles. Educa-tion, agriculture, cattle and livestock development, sanitawho are influenced by ideas of personal or narrow selftion and public health, social reform and relief work, etc., all of which have so far been interest. done by the various depart-ments of the State Governsition there may be many defects and mistakes in the working of these bodies ment would henceforth be done by the Panchayat Samiduring this stage. As a mat-ter of fact, it is precisely this aspect which the hardened bureaucrat or the retrograde minded forces in the State

ties. "The budget provision for all these would be placed by the State Government at the disposal of the Samities. The asposal of the Salities. The tasks of, the Zila Parishad would be of a broadly superviwould be of a proadly supervi-sory nature, of coordination, and of an advisory nature. There is talk of making coring changes in the adrespo ministrative structure also.

"Giving more powers to the elected representatives of the people, giving them the duty and the responsi-bility of development and social service work, people, make the common people more interested and responsive to development work. Through this condi-tions would be created for he elimination of those defects and ill effects, which at present are prevale to the administrative struc-ture being modelled on bureaucratic lines. "It may be that at the pre-

ABHIMANYU KI ATMA-HATYA"

FROM PAGE 10

social conditions as obstruct flowering of humane In fact the sharper and the more truthful depic tion, the more pungent the The butchers of Abhimun-

The batchers of them-yus (introvert egolists) them-selves would have us believe that dateatist, indulgence alone in morbidity is great knar who was never murder-art, that we vulgar, critics, ed. The character of Verma uninitiated into the higher is most interesting To get a realms of refined art and glimpse of his personality finer depths of human cons-read this: "What have I done?" Well,

To them my humble request is: Educate us, gen-tlemen if you can. But we cannot allow your to throw us into the numb, deathlike

cannot allow you to throw is into the numb, deathlike in this big city. Is it an ordi-in this big city. It an ordi-in this big city. Is an and initian entry in the inde a drifting failed of intermations or mystict-in the big back ordi-in the signal and in this is not in this big city. It an ordi-in this big city. It and a signal is not in this big city. It and a signal is not in this big city. It and a signal is not in this big city. It and a signal is not in this big city. It and a signal is not in this big city. It and a signal is not in this big city. It and a signal is not in this big c He says: "Truth is not something -FUNSHI "iv) In regard to the re-

PAGE TWELVE

the proposed law on a broad static, it is ever changing. Growth stands for discarding one stage of develop-ment for another. This pro-cess of growth itself is true things which are not and many defective features in the proposed scheme. It is necessary that these are reinfallibility, the true im medied. Without going into the details of the tality of trath and beauty." And then there is the full pleasure of invstery and mur-der in the story Hatyari Ma, the proposed law only the broad points need to be out-

See, I have made the country independent. I have made choicest liars, cheats, idiots sequence in the village, yet not strong enough to be able and traitors of the world. And I am myself starving to death in this big city. Is it an ordi-

ept of truth and beauty. mysticism and nihilism.

NEW AGE

would not be helpful for pro-

the Samities, the whole emphasis seems to be on new re-This, too, is not pro sources. per. The proper thing would be to give a share of the land revenue to these bodies so that they can carry on their work smoothly.

"v) The most significant defect of this whole scheme is that the importance of having proper honest and efficient adre for making this whol programme a success, is being terribly underestimated. This may result in temporary deadlocks and even some chaos.

"What is more disappointing and shocking is that the task of educating the people including the Sarpanchs into including the Sarpanchs into this new set-up has been ful-ly entrusted to the bureau-cracy. This is a standing con-tradiction, which cannot but result in getting the picture of the micho scheme distorted of the whole scheme distorted. in the public mind.

"Making proper preparations for, and giving concrete shape to this scheme, giving training about it to thousands ment of real and proper demo-cratic forces, and the basis would be created to curb the bureaucracy. All these are very welcome features and this of local workers including Sarpanchs and taking all other preliminary steps of

FROM HIJRAT FEROZE : TO COMMUNISM

-By Muzaffar Ahmad-

(These reminiscences of they accepted the Communist Comrade Feroze Din Mansur principles. Feroze .then became principles. Feroze then became a founder member of the Comwere received too late for publication in the last issue.)

which was recognised by the Communist International. Again, HAVE read the note of the they took a dangerous route to reach India. They crossed Pamirs and Hindu Kush on foot. Secretariat of the National Council Communist Party of India, on the death of Comrade Ferozedin Mansur. wanted here only to place a few facts about the early period of activity of this pioneer Communist.

where they were arrested and brought to Peshawar. This was Comrade Feroze was one of in 1922. Then they were pro-Comrade Feroze was one of those who made *Higrat* from India in 1920. He was 17 or 18 years old at that time and had just passed the Matriculation Examination. They went to Ka-bul first. From there a young cuted under Section 121-A of the Indian Penal Code. They were sentenced to vario of imprisonment in the second or third week of May, 1923. bul first. From there, a young batch left for Asia Minor, cros-Feroze was sentenced to one year of rigorous imprisonmen sed the Hindu Kush and reach-The Peshawar Case was the ed Termez in Uzbekisan. first Communist Conspiracy case

There the authorities received them as Indian revolutionaries and asked them to stay to see what had Lappened in Russia after the revolution. But they to secure the position of a insisted on proceeding to Asia Minor.' Railway lines were recounter moved by Turkn revolutionaries. But even then these young men started by boat across the Amu Daria. On the across way they were arrested by Turkmen counter-revolu s and sentenced to death by

> their elders. Fortunately the Red Army reached the area that very moment and the young men were saved. They then joined the Red Army and fought against the Turkmen reactionaries with arms in hand. Along with the Red Army they protected the Fort of Kirki in Turkmenistan.

cow. There they joined the Eastern University which had just been establi

In the course of their studies

sources of the Panchayats and this nature are really tasks not of the bureaucracy, but of public organisations.

"It is necessary that the State Government realises the impertance of this. It should call a conference all parties on this question discuss with them the whol measure, take counsel from them about it, and with their help and cooperation their neip and cooperation start a proper move for the taking up of the above tasks. If such a step is taken, our Party would be prepared to play its role.

"While welcoming the proposed scheme and the law on the whole, the Secretariat of the Rajasthan State Commitof the Communist Party of India is of the opinion that for the removal of the defor the removal of the de-rects in this scheme, and for its proper implementation, mobilisation of public opinion on a big scale and constant effort is necessary.

"For being able to do this, it is necessary that democraticminded and patriotic organisations, groups, elements and individuals of all shades come elements and together and make a concerted move for this."

munist Party of India in 1921,

For days together they walked

on snow. The feet of some of the comrades were frost bitten. Feroze lost all the nails of his

both feet. They reached Chitral,

AR from making out a nist Government in that convincing case for State a General Election in Ke-

gress has confirmed the of the Commu-

INCREDIBLE DEPTHS

CORRESPONDENT writes from Trichur: What is happening here in Kerala is almost unbeliev able. One reads the news papers and gets the im pression that the whole place is aflame. But here in Trichur—and this is supposed to be one of the centres of this mass upsurge-there is hardly anything happening. A small number of volunteers picket the tor's office ogic the Collector's offic t is difficult to understand and they are arrested and taken away. After the ent firings, even the local Catholics who are wellstocked with "sword-sticks these are long sticks, harply pointed at one end, which are used for sticking lags in demonstrations, and for other purposes if there is trouble!) and the like are a little afraid of starting trouble.

The depth to which the congress leadership here as sunk is also incredible They are associated with the picketing of schools. ollectorates and everythin lse that they are not sup sed to be associated with And now they are accusi the Governor of havin fallen a prey to the malici ous propaganda of the Con munists"

(Economic Weekly, June 27 1959-Weekly Notes).

PRESS LASHES OUT the communists are thrown out, the impropriety of the conducted their affairs with-central encouragement of the limits of the constitu-

& CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

confidence in the legislature: or by the President taking over the administration if, on the Governor's recommenda-tion, he is satisfied that there has been a breakdown in the constitutional machinery, including law and order

'In the absence of either of factors, a legally consti-Government has the right to continue in office for normal term of five years

What is the position in regard to Kerala? Has any legislation sponsored by the Communist Ministry violated the Constitution or infringed Fundamental Rights? If so is there no constitutional remedy for the redress of such grievances? If the Central vernment is satisfied that Communist Ministry has violated the Constitution why does it hesitate-to intervene

in Kerala? "The fear of the opposition parties in Kerala probably arises from the fact that the arises from the fact that the State was 55.2 in Mysore. Communists prefer to work (Special representative well within the Constitution, lately in Kerala, Statesman, not outside it

June 30). **PRETENTIOUS HUMBUG**

other States.

"An attempt is made in the rala, the Central Parlia- text of the resolution to meet mentary Board of the Con- the Opposition's complaints through administrative action common impression that for instance by suggesting a its main object is the re-suspension of the Education Act and "impartial enquiries" into the recent police firings on demonstrations. But these suggestions come after the "advice" to the Kerala Governmen to "agree to fresh election". The serial order of the two sets of suggestions reveals the Board's real intentions. It is difficult to under stand what purpose would be served by a suspension of the Education Act and the holding of "impartial enquiries" into the police firings if the final target of the Kerala Government is to go the polls in the next few months

"This two-faced and contradictory presentation of the case will not deceive

many people. "Apart from the question of substance, however, one fails to appreciate the propriety of the parliamentary board of the parliamentary board of a political party even if it is the Congress-"advising" a State Government to satisfy its citizens by ordering a General Election. However important and powerful the board may be, it has no locus standi with a State Adminis-

tration which is controlled by "In so far as the Congress Party is determined that Kerala should not be governed by the Communist Party, its motives are perfectly legiti-mate But the way it has conducted itself and continues

to conduct itself to attain that objective is clearly worthy of condemnation. "In proportion to the upport which they have given to the movement in Kerala, the leaders of the Central Government sordid drama of pretentious

humbug".... "The Congress can always say that the Comm infair practices But even if

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in India.

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JULY 5. 1959

Feroze was one of these young men. Some of them changed their minds and went to Tashkent and then to Mos-



"That a party other than the Congress is in power in Kerala is no reason why it should not be treated on the same footing as other State Governments "No Government worth the

name will resign under threat of direct action. In Kerala plagued by unstable Govern ments ever since independence, the Communists go nists their mandate in the same way as other State Governments. They secured 37.48 per cent (excluding the 5-per cent secured by Independents elected with Communist support) of the total votes ca which is not much smaller than the Congress poll in some

"For example, the per-centage of votes polled by the Congress was 44.47 in Bihar. 48.66 in Bombay, 46.52 in Mad-ras., 40.01 in Orissa. 46.29 in 46.29 in and 48.20 in West Bengal. The highest percentage re-corded by the Congress in any

ંત્રં

uted partners in this

Kerala agitation will remain for a long time as a blot on record of the Congress Party.'

(Tribune, Editorial, July 1).

4

MAR. NEHRU's reading of the situation seems to prove that he agrees with this view (of the Opposition n Kerala) and that he would rather see the Com minintet out than in. This is an important departure from his past assessments of liberal coexistence with Co

tion and their political activities did not assume a violent

"While the Centre's xiety not to permit the Com-munist Party to take administrative control of any State in the future was already known as a fact, the support it is giving to the Opposition in Kerala to overthrow the Communist Government is a new development. It has grave constitutional im tions but the Centre s intentions are no more in doubt.'

(Editorial in Tribune, June

HIRED MEN VERSUS TOILERS' UPSURGE

WATCHED one or two of the mammoth pro-test rallies addressed by Mannath Padmanabhan. More than 75,000 people took part in the valedictory rally at Mannar in Central Travancore.

"Here is a huge, motely crowd, indulging in vulgar, comic shouting. None of the informed determination or serious purposefulness of awakened political fighters is evident here. No wonder Be cause large sections of them were hired men, mostly Catholics, commandeered to go from place to place to take part in these protest shows ...

"The summary version of

heinous charge against the And yet, the most elabo-rately imaginative Red-baiter will concede in pri-vate conversations that vate conversations that neither the Communist Min-isters nor the top Party leaders are corrupt. Com-pared to the individually corrupt Congress Ministers, none of them has amassed or is amassing private wealth.

"Many of the Opposition leaders also concede that the Communist Ministers are simple, hard working, easily accessible (the lowest peasant in the State can walk into any Minister's room in the Sec-retariat now) individuals who have the most friendly perthe Congress charge-sheet sonal relation with many puts corruption as the most their opponents

"Toddy-tappers of Kerala were entirely at the mercy of middle-men who treated them like domestic There were no conditions of work, nor fixed scales of wages or leave facilities Contractors of toddy shops made huge profits but the tapper's condition did not improve at

"The cooperative idea was tried in the excise ranges of Alleppey, Shertallai and Tri-chur. The experiment was an neous success. Gradually coopératives were extended to 21 other ranges. Twelve tappers' cooperatives today manage about 600 today shops. The workers have immensely benefited by way of a 25 per cent wage increase, leave allowances, paid holidays and bonus which means that some five to eight thousand families that used to eke out a miserable pittance lead a comfortable life today. That they owe allegiance to the Communist Party is of secondary importance

"There is an upsurge of equality among the lower, toiling classes in Kerala. They no longer feel that they are untouchables or inferior to the idle, prestige-ridden Nairs or the uppish and prosperous Christians.

"What is the record of the Opposition? Except opposing the Government in season and out of it, they have done precious little during the two and a half years. And their record while in office their record while in office hardly entitles them to de-mand the resignation of the Communist Ministry."

(Article by Sri M. K. B. Nair in Bharat Jvoti of June 28).



Congress leaders are, many of us in New Delhi could appreciate only when we had the rare fortune of meeting them last week-end during their session with Congress Parliamentary Board.

I was overwhelmed by their utter sincerity and selflessness in trying to up-hold the democratic spirit against Red misrule.

Sri Sankar, the Pradesh President, did not impres me in this respect as much as Sri Chacko, the Congress leader inside the Kerala Assembly. When asked in Madras on his way back, what the Congress would do in case the Communists were returned with a majority in any fresh elections. Sri Sankar trotted out the commonniace reply that they would then "abide by the verdict of the peopl

But Sri Chacko was much e helpful and he has told us how they will abide by the verdict of the people.

The very same afternoon, faced almost a barrage of questions by newsmen in New Delhf, and I must say, all of them were struck not only by his democratic courage but by his democratic frankness as well. Faced with the same question, Sri Chacko said:

NEW AGE

cratic the Kerala and if they continue to not read this Malavalam rule in the same way, in

Here is the true ornsaders' spirit—a democra-tic Robert Bruce—defitely the man who, in the words of the Congr Parliamentary Board Re-solution, "would direct popular energy into pro-

per democratic chan-nels". This was, of course, blacked out by the Allof course, India Radio in its news broadcast that night. Too embarrassing for the Congress democrats. I suppose? After all you have to prais the integrity-or shall I

Talking about inge I think we all have a lesson to learn from the PSP leader, Sri Pattom Thanu tha. Pattom, you know, is the prospective Chief Min-ister of Liberated Kerala, though I am told Mannam is a formidable rival, be-sides of course, Sankar and Chacko. Poor Damodar Menon, who last year during his KPCC Presidentship, could produce nothing more than "a sense of in-security" under the Reds, Now in Pattom's paper, I journalistic

got the real stuff-th devastating scoop exposing the hand of Moscow in the Kerala trouble. It is a pity July 1

not read this Malayalam

daily. Here is the gem, culled which they are ruling now Here is the gem, culled we will have to start an out of its issue of June 28. agitation". Under the headline, "Com-Under the headline, "Com-munist Attempt to Make Russia Interfere in Kerala Problem". it published composite nev

"New Delhi, June 27: Mr. I. A. Benediktov, the new Ambassador-designate of the Soviet Union in India, otoday visited Prime Minis-ter Nehru in the External

Affairs Ministry. (PTI). "Communists get in touch "Trivandrum, June 27: The top leaders of the Communist Central Com mittee wh are currently neeting in Trivandrum, today got in touch with the Keskar's democratic AIR. asked those circles to tol asked those circles to talk to the new Soviet Ambas-sador about the Kerala affair, it is learnt. It is after the Party circles here after the Party circles here got the message from Delhi in reply to this request that the Central Executive pass-ed the resolution rejecting. Nehru's suggestion. (FOC)." ehru's suggestion. (FOC)

I am an ordinary reporter with limited experience So, I do not know what to call it—palmistry or astro-logy? Perhaps you will call logy? Perhaps you will call it a cook-up, but are you sure Pandit Nehru will not sure Pandit Nehru will not hail it as a sign of Kerala's urge"?

-DIARIST

KOREA-SIX YEARS AFTER ARMISTICE

It has been nine years since the U.S. provoked the Korean War, and six years since the Korean armistice. Yet, the U.S. forces continue to occupy South Korea. Korea continues to remain divided. Peace in Korea continues to hang in a balance. In the aggressive plans of the U.S. imperialist circles, South Korea has become the main base in the Far

aggressive circles have made no secret of their plans ; regards South Korea. It was only twelve days after the signing of the Korean armistice, that the U.S. concluded with the Syngman Rhee cll-que, the so-called "Mutual Treaty." Provisions que, of the Korean Armistice of the South Korean budget Agreement were sabotaged, leading the South Korean eco one after another, by the US.

The Korean Armistice Agreement had clearly sti-pulated that no weapons of a reinforcement nature should be introduced into Korea. The

The headquarters of the aggressive force—the Command"—was moved from Japan to Seoul in July The Syngman Rhee puppet troops were expanded from the original 16 division to 31 divisions and some of 1957. their units were even incor-porated into the U.S. Army, in order to strengthen the U.S.

NDEED, the United States control over these troops. have the same time, the two U.S. plans divisions stationed in South Korea were reorganised into "atomic divisions

For the South Korean peo-For the South Korean peo-ple themselves this has brought untold suffering. Military and police expendi-tures account for 70 per cent of the South Korean budget, leading the South Korean ecoleading the South Korean eco-nomy into bankruptcy. Indus-trial production there is now less than 50 per cent of the volume even at the time the Japanese rule. About 80 ber cent of the medium and be introduced into Korea. The U.S., instead, shipped "Honest John" rockets, 280 mm. ato-mic cannons, "Matador" guid-ed missiles and other new weapons into South Korea. tions or closed down for good, or are working under-capa-city. The number of unem-ployed and partially unem-ployed has reached upto 6,600,000, while the rural eco-boneless nomy is also in a plight. hopeless

Worse still, is the continued threat to peace in the Far East, caused by the U.S. occupation of South Korea. From the Armistice to Feb-

Defence Employees

* FROM PAGE 5

out the prior approval of the Working Committee of the INTUC." Thus, in fact, it is not a Defence Workers' Federation but a Committee of the INTUC for

functioning among defence em-Sri Joshi in his press conference also narrated the attempts made by him in consultation with his colleagues in the Executive to avoid the formation of the rival Federation. On the on of Dr. Maitreyee resignation of Dr. Mattey Bose from the presidentship the Federation due to person ons, the post was offered to nominee of the INTUC and in the meantime, a nominee of the INTUC representatives in ed to.

Sri Joshi wrote to Sri Ramanuiam, Pres Sri G. L. Nanda, Union Labour ter. He also met Sri Nanda and Dr. Melkote. But to no àyail . Sri Ramanujam replied that he wanted trade unions of _throwing homogenous ideology—throwing to the winds for all time the basic concept of a united and and single trade-union organ-isation in a factory or industry place for workers of all shades of pinion

Regretting the decision to Joshi said this will not serve the interest of workers but will only sow the seeds of dissension only sow the seeds of unitation of a among their ranks, and is Comr bound to create difficulties for male the administration in their the C

Congratulating the defence Congratulating the constrained a sub-committee to constrained workers who have remained a sub-committee to constrained the Pay Commission report. unperturbed in the face of the Pay Conference of the The Annual Conference of the sub-constrained th disruptive tactics of the spon-sors of the new Federation, Sri Joshi, hoped "that sane

counsel will prevail and the split will be avoided." "On our part", he said, "we are sure that any reasonable pro-posal that would help keep the unity of the workers in-tact coming either from the the unity of the workers in-tact, coming either from the INTUC or the Government will be favourably considered by the AIDEF". Sri Joshi hinted that he might with the Bring Minister in

write to the Prime Minister to seek his intervention in the matter.

The INTUC Federation has not yet been recognised by the Ministry of Defence and their request to participate in the Standing Negotiating Machinery meeting which took place on June 22 and 23 was not acced-

The Working Committee of the INTUC representatives as the Working to ob-the Federation was elected as the AIDEF has decided to ob-the AIDEF has decided to obdent, INTUC, and 16 to 23, 1959, in course of nda, Union Labour which meetings will be held and sions will be taken out process exhorting the workers to maintain their unity of purpose and organisation. Copies of resolutions will be sent to the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Union Labour Minister.

The Working Committee by another resolution congratulated the defence workers and Defence Ministry on the and the duction of Shaktiman m form this rival Federation, Sri fuel army trucks in the Ordwhich is a nance Factories, which is matter of pride for all of us. the

By another resolution, the committee deplored the abnormal delay in the submission of the Central Pay Commission's effort to achieve maximum efficiency and the programme of expansion of defence indusdefence workers. It appointed

AIDEF will take place at the end of September in Bangalore.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

MASSACRE IN

TEHERAN

OVER 50 workers were

wounded or arrested by the Iranian police and gen-darmerie during their sup-

pression of the recent strike at the Teheran brick

yards, according to a Tass report quoting the Beirut

The massacre was direct-

Press reports said that 1,700 workers of the Vatan

factory in Isfahan conti-nued their strike. The au-

thorities resorted to force in an attempt to break the strike. 12 workers were wounded and 15 arrested.

"Africans are kicked to

death, and nominal fines are

death, and homman meeta-imposed. They are abduct-ed and sent without trial

as convict labour to farms.

months." It is well-known to the

system exists in the Union of

South Africa. The South Af-rican white authorities have

enacted more than 60 racial

discrimination decrees, depriv-

ing the Africans of all politi-cal and educational rights as

well as basic personal free-dom in order to facilitate their most brutal colonial ex-

loitation. Nearly a

the

ed by an American adviser with the Iranian gendar-

killed and many

of the recent

ruary this year, U.S. military aircrafts have intruded into the territorial air of the Ko-rean Democratic People's Republic, on 1,721 occasions; 966 incidents of armed attacks, dispatch of secret agents and shooting by the U.S. side have occurred.

Last year, in February, the tic People's Republic of Korea had put forward proposals for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and for the remment of the De unification of the peaceful

country. While these proposals were welcomed by the Chinese Government, which acnese Government, which ac-cordingly withdrew the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea, the U.S. and its stooge in South Ko-rea, rejected them. The U.S. aims are obvious

indeed. The U.S. wants to have the Syngman Rhee cli-cue in South Korea and the Kishi Government in Japan, aggressive tools Asia. The U.S. North-East aggressive circles are also try-ing to incite the Royal Laotian Government to start a civil war and to strengthen its collusion with South Vietand Thailand, in South Asia. While in the Tainam and Thailand, in South East Asia. While in the Tai-wan area, they have never relaxed their efforts to create

world today that an extreme-ly barbarous racial repression and keep up tension. The U.S. plans are, hence, to keep Asia girdled with their to keep Asia girdled with their military bases and to prepare aggression against China and aggre aggression against Online una-other independent Asian coun-tries. The continued occupa-tion of South Korea by U.S. forces is a part of these ag-

gressive plans. All the more, therefore, it comes necessary for the peo-of Asia to foil these U.S. aggressive schemes.

Indian people must join hands with other Asian peoples to compel the U.S. troops to pull out of South Korea, which is the first necessary step towards the peaceful settlement of the Korean que tion and the consolidation of peace in Korea and the Far

South Africa-New Wave Of Repression

THE struggle of the African people against colo-nialism and its off-spring, racial discrimination, continues to rage over the entire continent. It has now broken out again in South

Africa. Touched off as a démonstra tion by African women in the South African port of Durban against the illegal prohibition of beer brewing, th bition of beer brewing, the present struggle is reported in the Press, as spreading to others parts of South Africa, drawing in its sweep tens of thousands of Africans. Although the South African authorities, while trying to put down the struggle by draput down the struggle by dra-stic police action, are attemp-ting to make the world be-lieve that it was only a struggle for "beer", the deep-rooted causes which lie at the back of the recent Durban de monstrations are too well-known to the world today.

Characterising these monstrations by the African women in Durban as "omens of a gathering storm of world significance," New Statesman, of June 27, goes on to testify:

NEW AGE

nonetra a protest and de tion of the people of Spain against the tyrannical rule of

Franco's regime. Last year, on May 5, was observed the "National Reconciliation Day" in Spain. That monstration, spon the Communist Party of Spain was indeed the first organised national onslaught against the Franco regime, by the Spanish working Spanish working people in 20 vears.

The present strike confirms the fact that a new stage in the struggle against Franco's the struggle against Franco's dictatorial role, has been reached in Spain. For, after 20 years of Franco's dictatorship, Spain

today has become the most backward country in Europe. There has been no increase in industrial production in the past two decades. Textile pro-duction has failed to reach the 1931 level, while agricultural and animal products are 8 per cent below the level Taxes are mo the - 1929 while the living standard of the Spanish people—even ac-cording to UNO—is lowest in as convict labour to farms. They die in the hands of the police and their rela-tives are refused permission to see the body before bu-rial. All those are but a small selection of cases in the courts in recent

Western Europe. The 1,000-million dollar U.S. "Aid" has resulted only in the militarisation of Spain's economy, aggravating further the country's economic crisis. he country's economic crisis. The present general strike

in Spain shows that the sistance movement of Spanish people against the Franco regime, is growing in-to a nation-wide joint strug-

gle. The Communist Party of Spain, in a statement on the 24-hour general strike of June 18, has said: The strike showed that the united action of anti-fascist forces had progressed in recent days. The present task was further to solidate and develop unity. In this respect the strike had ushered in a new stage which would certainly accelerate the development of events in

-RAZA ALI

BIHAR DENOUNCES

* FROM CENTRE PAGES of the Opposition in Kerala he said that the cause of demo-cracy would be gravely daed if the reactionary forces in Kerala could succeed in their treacherous (Several meetings and onstrations were held in other towns and villages of Gaya District. In the district of Monghyr meetings held and porcessions taken out at Monghyr, Jamalpur, Surajgurha, Begusarai and several other places. In Dhanbad District seven meetings were held in different collieries and a largely-attended meeting at

Jharia. Mica workers and coal workers of Giridih in the district of Hazaribagh held held big rallies in support of the "only working class State "only working class State Government" of India. In Bhagalpur District meetings were held in various places during the Kerala Week. A mass meeting was held at Bhagalpur on June 21.

Patna city ten meetings were held in vorious places of the Patna District. Mass meetings and demons-trations were held in diffe-89 rent parts of Shahah Champaran. Muzaffar ran, Champaran, Muzanar-pur, Saharsa and Purnia districts

JULY 5, 1959

LIFE CAME TO A COMPLETE STANDSTILL ON JUNE 25 West Bengal's Enormous Protest Over Food

🛧 From Jnan Bikash Moitra

CALCUTTA, June 29

The heaving, restless life of West Bengal was totally husked on June 25. The historic general strike and hartal, organised by

the Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee (PIFRC), the Trade Union Action Committee and the State Kisan Sabha in protest against the anti-people food policy of the West Bengal Government, completely paraly-sed all activity.

HIS massive demonstration hand-carts lay idle along the of people's resentment was pavements. le same time a mighty re- The Dalhousie Square area. at the same time a mighty reto the State Food Minister's impudent claims that there was no food scarcity in West Bengal and that "the poorer sections and those living in bustees are happy." Not happy,

Sri Sen, but angry! Over one million workers and employees in Greater Calnutta struck work. Innumerable industrial enterprises, commercial_establishments, schools and olleges, bazaars, shops and all places of amusements rem losed Law. Courts did not nction, while train services

were suspended. A heartening feature was the stand-still brought about in rural areas so much so that even in remote villages students staved from their class spite the vast scale of the

Bengal's enormous protest? With the break of dawn

With roads clear, teenagers

and small urchins had a real

field-day. At several places, the

roads were turned into cricket and football "grounds." Volunteers of the PIFRC and

and to prevent movements

unauthorised vehicles.

till well past 12 at night.

descended

turned into cricket

strange silen

flows on end

strike and hartal, it was com-Mint at Alipore. Nunt at Ampore. One can imagine the State Food Minister's feelings when he heard that his own constitu-ency, Arambagh, had observed complete bertal pletely peaceful. Impartial observers here

could not but be impressed by the sharp contrast bet-ween the absolutely peaceful ete hartal. character of such a big mas **PSP's Total** iction and the violent. unconstitutional and communal agitation in Kerala, which has Isolation

been described by Pandit Nehru as "people's upsurge." What will the PM call W. From a "theoretical" opposi-It further pointed out that tion to the strike call PSP leawhen the people had started taking the initiative against the hoarders, the Government ders descended to the despica ble level of strike-breaking. But they got the snubbing they so richly deserved. Work-ers belonging to their unions ignored their exhortations and on withdrew the control me metropolis, where life s on endlessly from 4 a.m. in order to legalise the blackmarket. participated in the strike. At several places, the people them-Trams and buses were off the **Control Measures** streets and no vehicles exceptselves forced them to stop their Withdrawn ing police vans, ambulances, doctors' and Press cars were

anti-strike propaganda and chased them away. PSP candidates were elected from three predominantly industrial constituencies of the 24-Parganas district. These leaders had actively campaign These ed against the strike in ective areas. But the people gave a fitting reply to their treachery by doing the exact opposite of their advice. Little der that from the morning

hundreds of their - supporters ard at important points their constituen

The levy was imposed in 1958 on the streets to maintain peace and the price control on Jan-uary 1 this year. Dr. B. C. Roy, of June 25 these "leaders" were not to be found anywhere near All bazaars and shops were Chief Minister, announced the closed. Even the Burra Bazaar, Government's decision at a Calcutta's business centre domiess Conference on June 22. Having made the "discovery" The long prepared statement that he handed out was indeed, nated by Marwaris, was completely deserted. Rows upon that the present food crisis rows of empty rickshaws and West Bengal is due more in an essay in utter nonsense. He talked about everything to

Just Published

COSMIC AGE

by Stefan Heym

Though Heym is a famous novelist, 'Cost is neither a novel, nor a short story. It is of Soviet science opening up fantastic v progress before humanity. Heym intervi men of Soviet science, especially physicis translates into splendid prose their idea what is in store for humanity:

Paper Cloth

People's Publishing House (P) L Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi. JULY 5. 1959

cialist Party participated in the struggle. The strike thus, had found support in all Spanish parties groups. The Franco regime, therefore, is panic-stricken. This strike was, undoubted-

Party.

or the African people against the shame and disgrace of our age that is the aparthied laws of South Africa. The African National Congress had called upon the South Africans to begin a countrywide boycott, starting countrywide boycott, starting from June 26, of products made by companies sympa-thising with the white-man government, and to hold ralles on June 28, to protest against racial discrimination. The Government was pro paring itself for these rallies by acquiring "80 armoured troop carriers mounted with machine-guns"—as stated by

the South African Minister of Justice, Charles Swart, in the Senate

Spain-General Strike

ON June 18, at zero hour.

had begun the 24-hour general strike in Spain.

The strike was called by the Spanish Communist

broadest strata of the peo-

ple, even certain members

of Franco's own Falange

Party, the Christian Demo-

cratic Party and the So-

It embraced the

and

African Negroes are forced to live in cramped "reserves" Spain. part of the mighty movemen of the African people against

or compelled to labour on plantations and in mines for the whites. The present struggle is a

where 90 per cent of the mercantile and Government offices and the law courts are situated, looked like a graveyard. This great city, inhabited

by nearly a lakh of people to the square mile, once again demonstrated its robust vitality and its militant mo the city which Pandit Nehru had chosen to dub a "proces-sion-ridden" city, a "dere-lict" city. One can understand

his chagrin, of course. In the districts too, the general strike and hartal was a

Among the highlights of the action were the strikes by 12,000 workers and employ the Eastern Railway Workshop at Kancharapara and 2,000 workers of the Governme

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bungling of departmental bu-reaucrats than to the State Government's food policy, PSP leaders want the Centre to take eaders want the Centre over West Bengal's food admiistration as if the bureaucrats at the Centre are all efficient and honest to their fingertips!

But, unfortunately for the PSP leaders, two developments in the past week hvae completely knocked the bottom out of their "theory"

First, on June 22, the West Bengal Government lifted the price control order in respect of paddy and rice and the levy order on rice mills, thus giving completely free hand to the arders and profiteers.

Secondly, it was announced three days later that the Cen tre "has approved the State's proposal to lift various controls on foodgrains." . The PSP leaders are now

quandary. Their policy regarding the food crisis and their treacherous role in the general strike have already dealt a severe blow to their party in this

The general strike and hartal in Calcutta was followed by a big mass rally in the evening inder the ausnices of the PIF-RC and the Trade Union Action Committee.

The resolution adopted at the meeting stated that the Opposition's charge that the Price Control Order would be enforced when the peasants ould sell their naddy but nodified at a lat r eta not enforced at all when tra ders, millowners, jotedars and other cornered the stocks had been proved

Coming on the eve of the general strike and hartal, the withdrawal of the levy on rice ills and price control on paddy and rice further intensified popular resentment and immen sely strengthened the case in favour of the proposed mass action.

under the sun, but carefull evaded the main iss the control measures had failed because it was a deliberate po-licy of the Government not to take any action against the hoarders

Certain things, however, clearly emerged from his state-

Government statistics were thoroughly undependable. Beven if the suspension

the control measures did not improve the food position, they would not be re-imposed this year.

The quantum of rice sup-plied through the modified ration shops would depend on allocations by the Centre. This, in effect, means that the week-ly rice ration per adult will be

NEW AGE

reduced from the present sche dule of 1½ seers to 1 seer. Lastly, about 80 per cent of

the population in rural areas would be deprived of the benefits of modified rationing.

Deep resentment eve Congress was clearly entment even in the at a meeting of the Congress Assembly Party, which was held shortly before Dr. B. C. Roy announced the withdra of the control measures at the Press Conference.

Several Congress MLAs stoutly opposed the Government's decision. They said that the lifting of price control would lifting of price control would push up prices to dizzy heights and thus cause untold sufferings o masses of people. The only olution to pres difficulti ed, was to enforce they emphas the control measures with -an iron hand and to launch a determined drive against the hoarders.

They demand that the law should be so amended as to place on the hoarders themselves the onus of proving their innocence. Some members also expressed grave concern over the serious political repercus-sions of a change in food policy at this stage.

One Congress MLA pointed out that the withdraw control meant failure an Minister in charge of the De-partment, who was responsi-ble for that failure, should resign according to accepted parliamentary procedure.

Dr. Roy brushed aside this demand by saying that he did not feel any need for such resignation. He also curtly turned down a suggestion that the ting be adjourned for further examination of the issues

involved. The leaders of the PIFRC and the Trade Union Action Com-mittee strongly criticised the Government's decision at a Press Conference in Calcutta on June 23. They emphasised that the withdrawal of control mea-sures would "further help to intensify the crisis and legalise profiteering and blackmarkct

Pointing out that a small increase in Central assistance would not help to bring down the prices so long as the West Bengal Government pursued its -profiteer policy, they said rnment in reality at "the Go is shirking its responsibility of supplying even limited quanti-ties of foodgrains to the entire ulation at subsidised rates, and this will lead to further ation of the situation miles from Calcutta. e masses of the people". But, the hoarders will rake in leaders made it per- a windfall profit of Rs. 25 to 30 deterioration of the for large masses of the people".

fectly clear that if the Gov-ernment did not change its policy even after the general try!!

BAR'S PROTEST $ar{T}$ HE Calcutta Bar, at T meeting held on June 19, adopted a resolution expres-

ing strong disapproval of Pandit Nehru's derogatory remarks about Sri Vivia Bose, a retired judge of the Supreme Court and form Chief Justice of Nagpu High Court. Pandit Nehr ad made these remarks a a Press Conference in Delhi on June 10 while replying to questions about the whitewashing of the Mundhr ffain

It is significant that th dvocate-General of West Bengal presided over the neeting, and almost all the eading lawyers attended it The resolution further said that such comments by the hat such commente Prime Minister regardin Maniry held under hairmanship of an eminen udge was likely to encour age dishonesty in public life and should be "condemned in no uncertain terms."

strike and hartal, the struggle for food would be "taken to a higher plane and bigger mass actions would be orga-nised".

Answering in the negative question whether the propose peral strike was a "reply" to the direct action in Kerala, Sri Jatin Chakravarty, MLA (RSP), said "The struggle here will continue till the Government changes its food policy." With the withdrawal of con-

trol measures rice prices imme diately shot up by Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per maund. The upward swing still continues, and it is widely belived here that the prices would ultimately stabilise somewhere between Rs. 35 to Rs. 40 a maund!

When the Government's decision was announced, the President of the Rice Wholesalers' sident of the RICE whoresatter Association offered sweets to-the visiting Statesman corres-rondent because it was "a pondent, because it was "a day of rejoicing" for the trade

(Statesman, June 24). At the beginning of this year the peasants had to part with their paddy at Rs. 9 to Rs. 9.50 per maund. The consume have been systematically ced. Near-famine prevail all over the State. The tragic news of the first case of suicide due to hunger has just come in from a village about 35 suicide due to hunger

crores!

Long live the Congress Minis-

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1997 & 1017 BULLE FOR \$ 120 PROPOUNDING OF DOUBLE STANDARD HAMELESS

The Central Executive Committee (CEC) of the Communist Party of India adopted the following resolution at its meeting which concluded on June 30 in Trivandrum:

THE resolution adopted by the Congress Parliament-ary Board on Kerala is, in the opinion of the Central Exe-cutive Committee of the Na-tional Council of the Communist Party of India, unworthy of the leadership of the party which is ruling at the Centre and in 13 out of the 14 States

in the country. The major demand which the resolution makes on the Government of Kerala is that fresh elections should be conducted to test whether the Government enjoys the confidence of the majority of the electorate. This demand is supported by arguments which the Board is not prewhich the Board is hot pre-pared to apply to the other 13 States of the country or to the Centre. The Board thus adopts one standard for the non-Congress-governed State of Kerala and another for Congress-governed States and the Centre.

The Board agrees that "nor-mally a government continues to function for the full period of five years as laid down in the Constitution". A deparin the Constitution". A depar-ture from this normal rule can be made only when "a situation has arisen in which the Government of a State cannot be carried on in ac-cordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

of the Constitution." If the Board's opinion is that such a situation has arisen in Kerala, then the obvious course for it is to ad-vise the Central Government does not propose to have re-course to this step for the obvious reason that the situa-tion in Kerala today is such that such provisions of the Constitution cannot be applied.

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New

Arguments

The Parliamentary Board, therefore, advances a new ar-gument. It argues that though the Government of though the Government of Rerala enjoys the majority in the Assembly, it was elected on a minority vote; what is more, sections of people who had supported the Communist Party during the general elections have shifted their allegiance away from the Party and therefore the Party does not today enjoy even that much support which it did at the time of the gene-

ral elections. This would be a valid ar-This would be a valid ar-gument against any Govern-ment if it were to be uni-formly applied to all of them as a general principle. The Parliamentary Board, however, did not discover this principle of democracy until it found it necessary until it found it necessary to invent some argument against the continuance of against the continuance of the Communist-led Govern-ment of Kerala. Even to-day, it is not prepared to apply it to the Congress-governed states. Let us remind the Parlia-

Let us remind the Parlia-mentary Board that the per-centage of votes polled by the Congress in 1951-52 in the then Travancore-Cochin State was only 35.4, in Madras 35, in Orissa 37.4, in Hyderabad

38.01, in West Bengal 38.93, in Bihar 41.37, in Assam 43.9 etc. Yet the Congress had no hesitation in forming its Governments in these States on the ground that it is not the majority of votes polled,' but the majority of votes boned, but the majority of seats secured that decides a party's com-petence to form a govern-ment. Even on this ground the Congress had no right to form its government in the then Madras and Tranvan-core-Cochin States, yet the Congress manoeuvred itself into office without regard for any of the well-known principles of parliamentary de-mocracy.

mocracy. In the 1957 general elections too, the Congress secured only 38.21 per cent of the votes in Orissa, 41.90 per cent in Bihar, 42.40 per cent in Uttar Pradesh 42.40 per cent in Otar Fracesn etc. Further in the State of Orissa the Congress could secure only a minority of seats (56 out of 140) in the Assem-bly and still it came forward to form the Ministry in the State

As for "sections of the people shifting away," from their allegiance to the rul-

speaks of "the vast upsurge of public opinion and feelings against the present Govern-ment" and cites this as the main ground on which it de-mands fresh elections. It, however, does not and dare however, does not and dare not, go into the nature and depth of the so-called mass upsurge.

All chose who know about how the so-called "liberation movement" in Kerala developed know very well that the hard core of this movement consists of the Catholic Church. Though speaking in the name of large masses of the tolling people who are members of the community, the leaders of the Catholic Church have been up in arms against the Communist-led Government of Kerala because it has been implementing many social and economic re-forms prejudicially affecting the landlord and capitalist

The Education Act, the Land Reform Bill, the Pan-chayat and District Councils -all these are measures Bills which will strengthen the struggle of the toiling classes against their oppressors. That is why when leaders of the Catholic Church launched their movement against the Education Act, in the form of the school closure moveCommittee that if sufficien; in the Congress will raise their

If the Pradesh Congress lea-If the Pradesh Congress lea-ders had acted on their own and against the advice of the All-India leaders (as many well-meaning people originally thought) the Parliameniary Board could have sharply pull-ed them up for disobedience of instructions and for tarnishing the fair name of the Congress. the fair name of the Congress. with the record of such activiwith the record of such activi-ties as directly or indirectly participating in and leading the picketing of schools, Govern-ment offices and transport bu-ses. Not only does the Board fail to do this, but it even sanc-tions "peaceful token picket-ing". ing

Read in the background of the Pradesh leaders' talk of "further intensifying the strug-"further intensitying the strug-gle", and their publicly expres-sed hope of the Centre using clause 355 of the Constitution, it becomes clear that even at this stage the All-India leadership of the Congress would like the Pradesh Congress leaders to resort to such forms of direct action as would give a pretext for the Central Government to

It is regrettable that the Con gress organisation in general and particularly Prime Minister

intervene.

troubles were created, the voice of protest against this and Centre would intervene and demand that the leadership of dismiss the Ministry. the Congress reverse the posithe Congress reverse the posi-tion that has been taken in the Board's resolution.

Writing Off **Teachers'** Gains

The CEC notes that even though the Parliamentary Board does not dare oppose the con-tents of the Education Act, it demands suspension of the entire Act. This would mean that all beneficial provisions of the Act such as direct payment of salaries to teachers, which has been a demand of the teachers for a long time, should be aban-

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doned. It should be pointed out that the Government has expressed its willingness to have the most controversial section of the Act --section 11-- temporarily sus-pended with a view to discus-sing with the managers and other interests involved as to how a formula can be arrived at which would be satisfactory to all of them.

The Government has also ex-pressed its willingness to make such amendments as are found to be necessary in course of discussion to other sections as discussion to other sections as well. This it will be admitted by all reasonable people should offer a fair basis for mutual discussion if the objective is to find a reasonable settlement. The Board's demand for sus-pending the entire Act is queer-ing the witch for the second ing the pitch for the managers. who are determined to deny all that the teachers have been de-

manding for so long. The Parliamentary Board's observation with regard to the "use of coercive apparatus" and its demand for judicial enquiry into firings would deceive no-body since the whole country is familiar with the record of the Congress Governments in the country. The Board owes expland-

tion to the whole country as to why it did not tender the same advice to the Govern-ment of Bombay which dc-cording to officially admitted statements shot down no less than 105 people in the city of Bombay in course of the anti-bilingual Bombay movement and has not to this date ordered any judicial enquiry and to several State Governments which did resort to firings, lathi-charges. preventive detention, wide-scale use of Section 144, etc. against nomral trade union, kisan sabha and other mass agitatime

The CEC would like to point out to the Parliamentary Board and to the people of the coun-try that it is this attitude of the Congress leadership and not the existence of the Communist-led Government in Kerala that hinders smooth implementation of developmental programmes in the country. The intolerance that the leadership of the Congress shows towards one non-Congress Government in the State of Kerala makes mockery of all its protestations regarding the need of national non-partisan approach to developmental activities. If the Board is earnest about removing impediments to developmental work in Kerala, its duty is to tell the Kerala, its duty is to tell the Kerala Pradesh Congress leaders that it is their duty to cooperate with the Government of Kerala in all development work that it is doing is doing.

Commu Shows www.www.www. Communist Party Executive Shows Up Congress Game £..... www.www.

ing party, this too has taken place in several Congress-governed States as can be seen from the results of innumerable bye-elections and local elections. Yet the argument now being advanced against the Government of Kerala was never advanced against the minority gov-ernments in Congress-governed States.

Moreover, there is no war-rant for the assumption made by the Parliamentary Board that "a big change-over has taken place, among the peo-ple, and many of those who had supported the present ma-jority party in the Kerala As-sembly during the last also sembly during the last elec-tions have changed over and are opposing it." On the other hand, results of the only are opposing it." On the other hand, results of the only bye-election to the Assem-bly held during the last two years—that of Devikulam— and of several bye-elections to municipalities and pan-chayat hoards show unmis-takably that the political in-fluence of the Communist Party in Kerala has increased. The rather than decreased. The mass campaigns organised by the Party are irrefutable proof to show that far bigger sections of the workers and peasonts, agricultural labour-ers, middle classes, and so-called "backward communities" were more and more rallying themselves around the Communist Party than at the time of the last general election.

The Parliamentary Board

ment, they were joined by other sections of the vested interests represented by the Nair Service Society, who till then were stoutly opposed to the leaders of the Catholic Church. They were also joined by leaders of the Congress and other political parties who had successively receiv-ed defeats at the hands of the electorate.

Direct

Encouragement

Even such a combination of communal organisations and defeated political par-ties would not have been able to build a movement of any considerable size had it not been for the fact that the All-India leadership of the Congress gave them direct encouragement.

The exchange of telegrams between some leaders of the All-India and the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committees shows that it was after the deliberations at Ooty among them that the Kerala Pradesh Congress leaders were encouraged to leaders were encouraged to launch a campaign of direct action calculated to "para-lyse the administration." It is now obvious that the Ke-rala Congress leaders dec-lared their "Deliverance lared their "Deliverance Day" and decided to start a campaign of picketing on the basis of hopes given by Sri Dhebar and other leaders

Nehru should have allowed themselves to be guided by narpartisan interests and permitted such a conspiracy against the only State government which has taken the path of implementing those socio-eco-nomic programmes which the Congress has been asking its own. State governments to im-

It is regrettable that at the very time when the Govern-ment of Kerala successfully piloted the Agrarian Rela-tions Bill and was on the point of finally, passing the Panchayat Bill, Districts' Councils' Bill and Industrial Relations Bill—all of them measures which are heartily welcomed by wide sections of democratic public opinion —the Central leadership of the the Congress should abet Pradesh Congress leaders in their efforts to remove that their efforts to remove that very Government whose con-tinuance is the only guaran-tee that these measures will in fact be carried out. It is further regrettable that in thus joining the conspiracy against the progressive govern-

ment, the Congress organisation and the Prime Minister should ally themselves with avowedly communal groups like the Ca-tholic Church, the Nair Service Society and the Muslim League, many of whom make no secret of their determined opposition to agrarian reforms and other asures of social reform. The Central Executive Com

mittee, however, hopes that de-mocratically-minded friends all of the All-India Congress . over the country including those