W. BENGATFICHUS

FROM J. B. MOITRA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 9

News still keeps coming in. The people, unafraid and defiant are steadily and with admirable restraint keeping up their mighty movement without parallel in the history of this stormy State. This is news that inspires and gives the heart a glow.

In a solemn atmosphere of sorrow and indignation, Students' Martyrs' Day was observed yesterday throughout the State. Thousands upon thousands of students wore black badges and placed flowers and wreaths on martyrs' columns. Hoisting of black flags and the observing of two minutes' silence was another feature of the day.

Not only the students but the teachers, principals, professors and employees of almost all Calcutta schools and colleges were the badges of mourning and participated in the condolence meetings. The principal of the Bangabasi College—one of the biggest in the City—himself hoisted the flag. At these meetings resolutions were adopted reiterating the demands of the PIFRC (Price Increase and Famine Resistance Committee).

Increase and Famine Resistance Committee).

On September 7, the students of Calcutta observed a Protest Day" by holding meetings in all the different colleges, where police brutalities were severely condemned. A Students' Action Coordination Committee has now been set up to organise and guide the activities of the students who have played so valiant a part in a movement so essential for them. This Committee decided to address an open letter to B. C. Roy and to seek an interview with him.

Police Violence

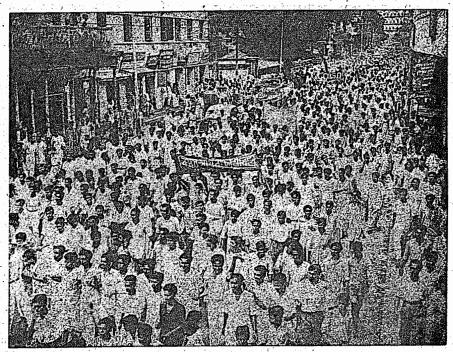
But there is another kind of news which also comes in plentifully. News of violence abounding, of lack of elementary humanity on the part of the police and their Government bosses. The keart and mind burn with

Dr. Roy in a Press interview yesterday admitted that 30 had lost their lives in police firings and lathicharges. He tried to evade but had to answer that at least 97 persons were miss-

ing since August 31. But this is a travesty of the truth and gives no measure of the toll claimed by Government brutality.

Authoritative unofficial estimates put the number of dead at over 80 and the number of missing at over 200.

Many absolutely authentic reports have come in of scores of dead bodies burnt under heavy police guard under cover of night. Reliable eye-witness accounts have been given to me of over 30



Mammoth Students' Protest Demonstration in Calcutta

Battle Of India's Starving Millions

bodies burnt in Banstola Ghat in Howrah on the midnight of September 4.

To give just two examples from scores upon scores of ghastly stories which make one sick with shame for the depths to which our oppressive rulers can sink.

Seventy-six year old Phanindra Kishore Acharya had finished his meal and gone out of his home to buy pan. Just as he had reached the Beadon Street Post Office, a police bullet pierced his right lung. This was on September 3. Two whole days later, the police burnt his body—his relatives

The police of B, C. Roy leave a scene of savage slaughter at Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, on August 31.

were not allowed to perform the last rites.

On September 3, Swadhinata published a ghastly picture of the disfigured body of a dead peasant woman. It had been just thrown out of a police van near the electric furnace at the Keoratola cremation ground, Calcutta, at noon on September 3. Who was this peasant woman? Why was her dead body in a police van? The Government has refused to answer.

These brutalities have shocked every decent person. Hundreds come to the 'Swadhinata' and Communist Party offices offering to give testimony to the utterly unprovoked and savage nature of the firing and angrily demanding that an impartial enquiry be instituted.

Atul Chandra Gupta, the famous lawyer and litterateur, Dr. S. N. Sen, the eminent historian and Tripurari Chakravarty, Professor at the Calcutta University, have issued a joint statement where they demand a public enquiry into the police rampage and reiterate the right of the common people to carry on movements for their just demands.

M. P.s' Make Study

It was a rare experience to go round with Bhupesh Gupta, A. K. Gopalan, Tridib Chowdhury (RSP) and Aurobindo Ghosal (Forward Bloc) who arrived in Calcutta on September 5 to make an on-the-spot intensive study of the situation.

September 5 to make an onthe-spot intensive study of
the situation.
Shortly after their arrival,
Bhupesh Gupta and A. K.
Gopalan issued a statement
expressing their surprise at
the decision of the West Bengal Chief Minister not to attend the meeting of the National Development Council

in Delhi. This was only further proof that B. C. Roy was more concerned with police repression than with the food situation, which was the most important issue facing the country.

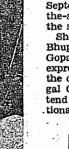
ing the country.

To send P. C. Sen, the hated Food Minister, as the State representative was merely to insult Bengal and her people, who have been injured enough. The Communist M.P.s. hoped that the NDC would not be misled by this gentleman, whose resignation was a demand of the entire people.

Bhupesh Gupta and Gopalan toured the different areas in Howrah, which were the particular targets of the police barbarians. As soon as they reached they were surrounded by sorrowing mothers who had lost their sons, by old men whose aged frames had not been spared and by wide-eyed children who had seen human demons in a frenzy. Blood-curdling stories and actual sight of police vandalism made even the most hardened want to shut his ears and eyes.

A harrowing scene was the encounter with the parents of Dhiraj Guha, who was shot dead in Howrah on September 3. A young man of 22,

★ SEE PAGE 13





VOL. VII, NO. 37

SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

25 1

PROTEST

AGAINST REPRESSION!

EXPRESS

SOLIDARITY WITH W. BENGAL!

OBSERVE DAY ON SEPT. 13

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has issued the following

THE Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India condemns the brutal repression launched by the West Bengal Government on the people of Bengal who raised their protest against famine conditions, high prices and corrupt food administration of the West Bengal Government.

Instead of taking steps against the blackmarketeers and profiteers in people's food, instead of ensuring reasonable price for rice and efficient distribution of rice stocks, the West Bengal Government ovocatively from the beginning against a peaceful movement

According to information available to the Communist Party of India, not less than 37 people have been killed in police firings or died as a result of brutal lathi-charges. Several are untraced and it is feared that they might add to the list of dead. More than three thousand people are wounded either as a result of firing or lathi-charges and are admitted into while the number of those arrested runs into several thousands. The entire Howrah District has been handed over to the army-a step which no State Government took since the achievement of

In the name of restoring law and order, the West Bengal Government has embarked upon a policy of mass terrorisation and suppression, reducing to mockery the rights and liberties granted under the Con-

None can be deceived by the argument that this terrorisation is necessary to meet the violent acts of the people. No doubt certain incidents have taken ace, but they have been regretted and condemned y all responsible parties and they arose directly out the provocation given by the Government

The Roy Government is showing autocratic contempt for public opinion when it refuses to negotiate with the leaders of the movement. After shooting down nearly 40 people, it demands uncondition withdrawal before any negotiations are opened. The EMS Ministry was repeatedly requesting the Oppo-sition to sit round the table and discuss points of difference. Dr. Roy has no use for discussion; he cesurrender and is prepared to enforce it through force.

But the heroic people of West Bengal will not be cowed into submission. The Secretariat of the Na-tional Council of the Communist Party of India congratulates them for their brave and courageous fight. The repression launched against them is a challenge to the democratic conscience of India. The entire country must protest against the barbarities of the Roy regime and demand that the Government open negotiations with the Price-Increase-and-Famine Re sistance Committee (PIFRC) composed of several parties and settle the issue peacefully. The hungry in Bengal cannot be allowed to be fed on a diet

The Secretariat calls upon all Party units to observe September 13 as Bengal Solidarity Day to protest against repression and demand settlement

The Provincial Councils of the Communist Party in Punjab, Tamilnad, Bihar and the Kerala Provincial Committee of the Party have in resolutions and statements condemned the repression against the West Bengal people's movement.

SCRAP-BOOK

TRAINING TO KILL

LEVEN in the mornwas "Zero Hour" in Delhi Cantonment. Behind the High School Ground a rather curiously well-dressed procession of some militant placards were also there in fair profusion. In Urdu the words blazed "Hamari Mangen Puri Karo," (Meet our demands) and in Hindi the challenge was written "Roti Anaj Kapra Do" nge was written Anaj Kapra Do" us Bread, Grain and

Before this brave demonstration could get very far some 400 to 500 soldi-ers of the 105th Infantry Regiment of the Territorial Regiment of the Territorial
Army swept down upon
them. Fire was opened,
two workers were killed
(and carried away in military trucks) while the rest
were arrested.

were arrested.

The people round about at first alarmed were later puzzled when they saw the dead men get up and walk. The prisoners soon enough were drinking tea with their captors. It seems it was all a rehearsal for the Territorial Army to present the great duty. was an a renearsal for the Territorial Army to pre-pare it for the great duty of coping with processions and demonstrations, in the first place of the workers!

We live and learn. Our come their second nature Jamshedpur and Calcutta are the end-result of such "mock battles" as Delh are the end-result of such "mock battles" as Delhi Cantonment witnessed. It would be worth a question or two in Parliament to find out how widespread this practice is. And then quick action must be de-manded to put an end to this degradation and de-moralisation of our armed

AUSTERITY—WITH Rs. 25 LAKHS

ONGRESS leaders never tire of preach-ing austerity, and are equ-ally tireless in ensuring that their organisation ne-

The Indore Session of the National Congress in The Indore Session of the National Congress in 1957 cost some ten lakhs of rupees. Gauhati saw the cost rise but Nagpur in 1959 was the costliest amasha yet—Rs. 17 lakhs of which Rs. three lakhs were spent on food, at a time of scarcity. Of course, this increasing extravagance is only matched by the decreasing attendance and diminishing mass interest.

Bangalore is the venue for the forthcoming ses-sion. The Reception Com-mittee is said to be anx-ious to carry the costs to a new peak of Rs. 25 lakhs. But it is not only the costs

News is rife that the News is rife that the Congress session will be held in the area where the Hindustan Air Crafts Limited factory is situated. Everybody knows that this is a protected area and yet it seems the Congress— which still is a political party, I suppose—will be allowed to conduct its deli-

NEW AGE

Tenements in the HAL area, 750 of them have already been constructed and quite naturally large numbers of HAL employees have sent in applica-tions. But it is reliably learnt that the Congress bosses have asked the management not to allot them until the Congress Session is over. Some Con-gress lesser lights may be gress lesser lights may be accommodated there.

And for good measure a batt has been thrown in. It is felt that more than 750 flats will be required and some for the bigwigs will be suitably lavish. So these new buildings could later he departed to the will be suitably lavish. So these new buildings could later be donated to the HAL and some favoured few get "wonder apartments". Other built-in amenities might also be left over, like a road to Dembloor.

It is said that HAL authorities have consented— and how could they refuse the great ones of the authorities are waiving their rules in this partisan

TENDERLESS TRAVEL

THIS year Ashoka
Hotel adopted a very
novel method of giving out
the contract for the Travel Agents counter at the ho-

tel.

No sealed tenders were called. Offers were invited from a few Travel Agents and a few others who are not at all Travel Agents. Finally the Travel Agents contract was given to a firm of motor dealers called Pearey Lal & Sons. The tourist division of the Government of India has a list of approved Travel Agencies. Also the IATA (International Air Transport Association) has approved Travel Agents in Delhi. Travel Agents in Delhi. Naturally Pearey Lals are not on either list.

In order to cover up this lacuna the hotel authorities have thought of a remedy which is worse than the disease!

It will be recalled that a British firm of Travel Agents in Delhi had to Agents in Deini nad to close down some years ago. Now this long dead British firm has been resurrected by the nationalised Indian Ashoka Hotel to function in conjection with Pearey Lals! Thos Cook & Sons—a British firm—had to

close down a few years ago when the trade union made serious charges involving income-tax evasion and foreign exchange irregula-rities. After closing their own office Cooks func-

Why could the contract not go to one of the recognised Indian Travel Agencies after calling proper tenders? This was a sericredible to be true.

So, in order to verify the above story I rang up the General Manager of the Ashoka Hotel.

"Is that the General Ma-nager, Ashoka Hotel?" "The General Manager is out." I am speaking from his office. Can I help you?"

"Perhaps, yes. I wanted to know if you have a Tra-vel Agent on the premi-ses?"

"Of course ves" "Who is that?"

"Pearey Lal & Sons" "Never heard of a Travel Agent by that name... is that a Government ap-proved Travel Agency?"

"Well...err...I don't know. Our arrangement is with Pearey Lal & Sons. I think they have some arrangement with some re-cognised Travel Agency. I will put you on to Pearey Lal & Sons they will be able to advise you".

The call is accordingly there

"Pearey Lals speaking?" "You are the Travel Agents at Ashoka Hotel?" "Yes Sir, what can I do for you?

"But I don't find your name in the Government or IATA-approved Travel Agents?"

"Sir, we have an arrange-ment with Thos Cook & Sons"

"Cook & Sons?...But didn't they close down in Delhi some years ago?" "Yes Sir, but they have an arrangement with an-other British firm Cox & Wings" Kings.

"Yes Sir, I am from Cox

GUEST DIARIST

RADIO PEKING

BROADCASTING TO INDIA

ENGLISH LANGUAGE INDIAN STANDARD TIME			m·h
20:30-21:30	1506	0	19.9
	1767	5	16.9
HINDI LANGUAGE SE	ERVICE	/a	m h
HINDI LANGUAGE SI INDIAN STANDARD TIMI	Kc.		
HINDI LANGUAGE SI INDIAN STANDARD TIME 20:00—20:30	ERVICE Kc 1506		
INDIAN STANDARD TIME	Kc.	0	19.9
INDIAN STANDARD TIME	1506	0 5	m.h 19.9 16.9 19.9

heard on metre bands 25 and 31 only.

The Great Whitewash week in parliament

AST week's session of Parliament was full of events—events which taken together constitute what may called a crisis. A numb elements contributed to this situation.

First, there was the developing food crisis which found its most intense manifestation in West Bengal. Second, was the hreatened resignation of th Defence Chiefs. Third, was the tension in India-China relations over the Tibet question and Dalai Lama's activities in India, the border disites and the clamour of me at least of the Himalayan nutes and the States (like Bhutan) for the assertion of their 'independence'. Fourth, the serious damage caused to the giant project of the country, the 170-crore

were the spectacular aspects of the developing gloom over every aspect of our na-tional life—both internal and

international.

Behind these obvious and glaring instances, and submergby their over-powering minor issues cropped up which in their totality assume a signie whose magnitude is not always well-recognised.

WITH today's news about

W the emergency session of the Security Council, the cur-

tain rises over the U.S. game

in Laos. It could be on the

pattern of the Korea invasion

with the use of the U.N. flag

or on the Lebanon model of

direct American intrusion. In

either case the area would be

Repeatedly we have exposed

in these columns the U.S. intri-gues in Indo-China. Having in-stalled its stooges in power in

Laos, the U.S. got the Royal

ounce the Geneva Agreements.

into Laos.

Next, the U.S. replaced
France "to look after" the Laotian arms—the Franco-Laotian

arms into Laos. Laos was to be

the U.S. military base in Indo-

the U.S. Government—by fan-ning a civil war first and then

using it as a pretext—openly and formally decided to give

its military and police armed forces. The U.S. arms, ammu-

nition and military equipment, with the inevitable military

officers and "advisers," are pouring into Laos at a steadily

The New York Times of

August 28 admits: "the Unit-

under the defence support aid," while its Correspond-

SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

ed States is now financing al-most the whole army pay-roll

aid as would greatly increa

And now. on August 26, 1959,

1959, was meant only to

communique of July 23,

ns the U.S. intri-

on the brink of war.

on the LIC-Mundhra deal, the discussion on the failure of the much-publicised Dandakaranya Project. All these issues in their own way con-stitute different aspects of the

During the debate on the Law on Report, the defects, drawbacks, inefficiency and even corruption that have entered one of the vital organs of the State, namely, the Judiciary was brought into focus. The Commission itself had laid bare the serious corrosion that has kers belonging to all parties allegations of the pointed out:

The interference of the Executive and the political considerations that have entered in the selection, promotion and functioning of the Judiciary, including its highest eche-lons like the High Courts and the Supreme Court;

Communal and caste considerations in the appointment of Judges;

Failure of the Congress
Governments in most of the
States to implement the Directive principles of State policy

The Congress Government was arraigned was the discussion of the Vivian Bose Board report embodied in the Constitution regarding the separation of the Judiciary and the Executive;

LAOS: INDIA MUST

STAND FIRM

ent Kenworthy reports from Washington that within the

next few days, the American

air-lifting war materials to

The U.S. has thus started a

fire in Laos. And now it is adding fuel to it. The danger, therefore, is that the conflagra-

tion may spread to all of Southeast Asia.

Already, its military machine the Sparonia and in the sparonia

ine, the SEATO, is set in mo-tion. Reports of confabulations between the Chiang clique and

the Royal Lactian ruling circle

have been appearing in the Press. Chiang Kai-shek planes

have arrived in Laos. And two

attaliance of Thailand's army

are reported to be fighting in

Royal Laotian Army. The com-

ing SEATO meeting in Wash-

Lantian situation.

ington has on its agenda the.

Hence the danger is that if

the U.S. does not succeed in getting the U.N. flag, for its fresh adventure in Indo-China,

it might, of its own, despatch

command from Okinawa, from

Taiwan, from the U.S. Seventh

Fleet and from other SEATO

Hence the utmost urgency of

Korea and the Lebanon are not

to be forgotten, the peace-lov-ing countries of the world, and particularly the Afro-Asian

countries, must give in time, a decisive rebuff to these plans

of fresh imperialist aggression

The Indian people are proud of their record of solidarity with the peoples of

on the Asian soil.

to Laos the forces under

the situation. If the lesson

"emergency pur-

port of the Vivian Bose Board Court resulting in large arrears;

The prohibitive character of the litigation expenses which results in denying justice to vast numbers of ordinary people;

crisis in our national life—
political, moral, economic.

The necessity of setting up
a Ministry of Justice at the Centre as recommended by the Law Commission.

The House was so critical of the Congress Governments the Centre and States, but Min B. N. Datar and Law Minister Asoke Sen almost completely denied all the conclusions overtaken the Judiciary. Spea- the Law Commission and the was left with the impression that spending such a large amount of public money and la-bour of eminent jurists on preparation of the valuable report was an absolute waste. The painful, but sure conclusion, one could not help arriving at, that Congress is beating a shameful retreat from many of its proclaimed polices and the accepted norms of democratic Covernment.

on the LIC-Mundhra deal. Speaker after speaker got up to in-dict the entire lot of the dradiscussion on the Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission, the discussion on the Re-

who had to fight against im

perialist aggressions. The Indian Government must,

therefroe, stand by these no-

hle traditions of our people.

has assumed a heavy responsi-bility in Indo-China as Chair-man of the International Com-

mission. Our demand, therefore,

must be to oppose all U.S. intrigues in the U.N. and to ad-

sion on Laos, to see that the

Geneva Agreements and the

Vientiane Agreements are res-

achieved after a great deal of effort by the nine States parti-

cipating in the Geneva Conference. For the United Nations to

attempt to interfere or assist in

of the Geneva agreements would be against the interests

of peace and against the Char-

"The All-India Peace Coun-

cil appeals to the Security ouncil and the General Assem-

bly of the U.N. to pronounce

diste reconvening of the In-

Laos, which can ascertain the

reality of the situation in co-operation with all concerned and propose such action as may

be necessary to ensure pea

agreements and assist the

elves in favour of the im-

ter of the U.N.

the legalising of the violati

in Indo-China was

Gandhi, who after having oriall out in defence of T. T. achari later.

> S V Parulekar, who spoke on behalf of the Communist Group, characterised the report as "a dishonest attempt nphitewash themselves taking shelter under the recommendations of the UPSC."

The UPSC also came in for severe criticism. Parulekar remarked: "You have only to read it (UPSC report) with the reports of the Chagla Commission and the Bose Board, to realise how worthless this domucent is. It has imprint of an anxiety to whitewash Patel and to white-wash the Government. It rejects the findings which have been based on facts which were agreed and which have been proved beyond doubt, without

Harish Chandra Mathur of the Congress said that "if there was ever a case to disagree with the UPSC, it is this case." Surendra Mahanty of the Ganatantra Parishad was more explicit: "I am constrained to say that there is almost a conspiracy of the fraternity of public servants to exonerate a person who had been conde ed by two tribunals. And it is a shame. As it has been said, Government's acceptance of dal than the Mundhra deal.. times a pity; it was thousand times a pity that the Govern-ment should have come forward before this House to say

that they had accepted the advice of the UPSC." Naushir Barucha said at this:

That remark sums More so in this case, as India ment very well. Because, as Parulekar pointed out "neither the Chagla Commission nor the Vivian Bose Board has succeeded in unearthing the truth—and they have admitted it. If they had succeed in un-earthing the whole truth, I am here firmly to the reconvening of the International Commisquite sure in my mind that the truth would have been far more ugly and ghastly than what appears today and I feel that tored in this region.

The All-India Peace Council more eminent persons many more eminent persons would have been exposed and

> So here was a situation in the Congress party and all the high officials were bent upon ing the truth and whole gang were proved be liars. Did not the Comsion say, "no one concerned with the deal has told the whole truth" and that "some at least of what we heard must be false"?

No wonder, after all truths" uttered by Nehru on Kerala, what else could one expect from the men of lesser breed? "Yatha raja, tatha pra--so goes the saying.

If the Bhakra Nangal Project is floundering when it is more or less at the point of completion, another project, of great importance and expenditure, was suffering a sort of abortion. It is the much publicised 100-crore Dandakaranya Project for the rehabilitation of East Paki--Raza Ali stan refugees.

doubt, there were apologists for the Government and TTK also One such person was Feroz to be "viewed from the point of the discussion, pointed out, it is to be "viewed from the point of the control of ginated the entire process in apart from other economic fac-November 1957, was seen going tors" as it gave hopes to hundtors" as it gave hopes to hund-

> Exposing the Rehabilitation Ministry, Bhupesh Gupta re-marked: "Rarely has so much of tall talk been matched by little of performance, and have perhaps, excused authorities responsible for it.
>
> I say that there has been a lot of bungling, a lot of maladministration and many other things which require the attention of Parliament."

The Dandakaranya Project. covering an area of 80,000 square miles spread out in the three States of Andhra, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, was conceived as a project for the twin purpose of development of an long-term aspect—and the short-term purpose of rehabilitation of about 50,000 displaced families now living in camps in West Bengal. The plan for the ced utilisation of available land; establishment of industries; educational training faci-lities; transport and communications and exploration and de-

Furious propaganda was set 50,000 families in West Bengal camps will be shifted to Dandakarnya by March 31, 1959. Promises were made that 23 bighas of land would be given to each family. Refugees were threatened that their doles

What is the position today? A Consultative Committee meeting took place in August a few days ago. "I am told," said Bhupesh Gupta, "that the Minister himself revealed that Minister himself revealed that only 2,000 acres had been so Chief Administrator, said that a total of 25,000 acres would be reclaimed by the end of the

The result: only 201 families have gone there up to this time, instead of the 30,000. The Misend any more refugee families to Dandakaranya. With telling effect, Bhupesh Gupta quoted torial, "The high hope which the Dandakaranya Project had awakened in the hearts of the displaced persons today

What is the conditions of the 201 families shifted? They are living in tents still. "They have camps in Calcutta to the camps in the Dandakarnaya area... for these tents they have spent 50 lakh rupees... Then, wages have been reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 15 for 1.000 c.ft. of earthtors and they are lying idle.... There is an industrial officer whose job, up to February this year, had been one of arranging shikars....'

Thus goes on the story of the Dandakaranya Project. Bhupesh Gupta characterised the whole thing as "a colossal bluff" How long can the Congress go on bluffing the people?

_K.P.S.H.

PAGE THREE

÷44444444444444444444444444

• Note: From November 9th. 1959 the broadcast can be

The State Committee un-

tempt of the jenmies (land-lords),local gentry and the vested interests to re-establish

gained through their organi-sations and the struggles of

workers and peasants for de-

duty of every democratic citizen of the country to come

forward and face this coura-

The statements issued by the Secretariat of the State

Committee have amply proved the anxiety of the

Communist Party to end the existing tension in the

State and restore peace and security. The Party has also put forward prac-

tical suggestions to end ten-

sion and lawlessness. The

Communist Party had ex-

pressed its willingness to

cooperate with other par-ties in a peace mission and had advised its ranks not

to be provoked by these

violent tactics and to con-

demn violence from which-ever side it came. The Communist Party reiterates

its stand.
It is unfortunate to know

that the Congress and the

PSP have not adopted such a

so far condemned the provo-cative slogans and demons-trations from their side. Ins-

tead they are encouraging

such provocations. Is it not

mud at a popular leader like

E. M. S. Namboodiripad who

pictures so as to congratu-

in the State. The Party also

toward incidents, and bring

ernor of Kerala convened a

gantly rejected this proposal. We feel that it was under

Governor's conference ended

without reaching any useful

It is apparent from the

an informal appeal

late the miscreants.

It should be the bounden

Party of India met in Ernakulam from September 4 to 6 and has in a resolution said that Congressmen and PSPers continue to indulge in violent actions to keep up tension in the State and make free and fair ctions impossible. The unfortunate part of it is that the administration is succumbing to pressure Congress and PSP leaders. The Committee has called for a powerful movement to fight for the rights of the people of Kerala. The text of the resolution

T HE Kerala State Committee of the Communderstands that this is an at-ist Party of India views with tempt of the jenmies (landconcern and anxiety the continging tension in the State after the proclamation of their socio-economic authoriPresident's rule in Kerala.

When Communist M.P.s rights of the toiling people

complained in Parliament bout the innumerable clashes that had taken place in Kerala following the imposition of President's regime, the spokesmen of the Government replied that the situation was not that serious and an aswould be taken to restore normalcy in the State and to avoid The Governor of Kerala Te-

peated these assurances. State Committee wishes to point out that there is no improvement in the law and order situation as was Violent attacks on munist Party members and sympathisers and those sections of the population who are suspected to be supporters of the Party continue. Injuries caused by the attacks are invariably of a very serious nature. Some of the injured are still not out of

It has become the common practice of the Congress and the PSP to break Communist Party meetings and resort to most provocative activities stand helpful to the restora-like hanging of skulls, etc., at tion of peace. These parties public receptions. The most and their leaders have not serious provocation is the attack on the agricultural wor-kers and harijans. Their houses are entered into and looted; huts are set on fire such provocations. and their tools and vegetables naked provocation in the compound are destroyed. Workers are being forced join unions of the INTUC. From the statement of

holds the love and respect of millions in this country? But the papers of the Con-K. Kelappan who visited gress and the PSP report such incidents with notes and Niranam and other places. it is clear how serious the has pointed out in his statement that agricultural workers, just for their per-The Communist Party had put forward the suggestion for the convening of an allsonal safety, are being forced to migrate, leaving be-hind their homes and pro-perty; that those who do not join the INTUC are beparty conference as a first step towards restoration of peace and ending of tension ing refused work and that local landlord organisations tes should be set up at all are behind such atrocities levels to enquire into any un-

Such terror exists not only out the truth.
in Niranam but in many It was after this parts of Thiruvalla taluk, in of our Party that the Govsome areas of Aroor in Sher-tallai taluk, in Ambalapuzha, in many parts of Kutianad conference of leaders of all political parties. But the Congress and the PSP arroand in places like Mukundapuram, Cranganore and Azhi-kode. People are terrorised by Congress and PSP workers these circumstances that the in Mattancherry, Ankamali, Paroor and other places. Such conditions of lawless-

ness will not only not help elections but will also make peaceful civil life impossible.

tinue tension and preserve lawlessness in the State. Their intention seems to be to unleash violence and terror against agricultural labourers and Harijans and keep up the tension to make fair and free elec-

The Communist Party reminds these parties that such an approach is dangerous and an approach is dangerous and suicidal. Their moves are against all the good traditions in the past of the Congress and the PSP. The Communist Party appeals tothese parties to re-examine their present standpoint which would only make peaceful political activities impos-sible in this State. We cannot but state blunt-

ly that President's rule has failed utterly in facing such a situation and restoring peace. It is a matter of suspicion as to why the Govern-ment is not coming forward to suppress resolutely and impartially the violence commit-Congressmen and

It will be unfair here to make a general comment on the police who are responsible for the maintenance of serious acts of violence are law and order in this State but it is only truth that there are many officers among

ONE CHARGE

LESS

KERALA

them who are anxious to dis- When Kurur Neelakantan cult circumstances; but at the same time, there are some officers who, forgetting their succumb to the pressure of Congress and PSP leaders, take a partisan stand and shield their violence and deny justice to the sufferers.

The Governor, as the head see that such officers behave properly and carry out the administration with efficiency and impartially. But it is an unfortunate truth that the Governor himself is more and more succumbing to the pressure of the leaders of the Congress and the PSP.

Contrary to the utterances of these leaders, the State and local leaders of the Congress and the PSP are openly and shamelessly demanding the victimisa-tion and transfer of those officers whom they do not like. When such orders are passed to satisfy the wishes of these leaders, people's suspicion is rightly grow-ing. Peace cannot be restored with such an approach. This will only lead to more

We have never condemned any action taken by the Government against any Communist worker or sympathicommitted by Congressmen and PSPers, no effective actions are taken against them.

them who are attracted the charge their duties impartially even under the most diffi-the State machinery moved very swiftly and efficiently in that matter. But the faccannot be denied that when and attacks were committed by the other side, not even one-tenth of the efficiency and swiftness was seen. The Communist Party made allegations that even in cases of murder, if the victim is a Communist or Communist sympathiser, there is deliberate neglect and denial of justice. The cases of the death of driver Pailappan

> der these grave matters. When the President took over and the Governor rules on his behalf, it was promised that there would be a non-party Government and elec-tions would be conducted fairly and freely under peacethat the Governor, as the head of the Government, come forward to fulfil that pledge. Bold and firm measures should be taken to suppress violence and punish the culprits without succumbing to the pressure of any political party."

ment should seriously consi-

The Communist Party appeals to all democratic organisations and individuals to resist the attack on the funple, injustice and partiality under President's rule and

-- FIFTH CONGRESS OF WORLD FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC YOUTH-

The declarations from the platform of the Fifth Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) in Prague again very clearly demonstrated to the youth of the whole world that the WFDY is firmly moving forward on the path of world peace cooperation and friendship.

Delegates representing nearly 90 million youth in 97 countries again emphasised their determination to fight imperialism, colonialism and racialism to the

The WFDY Congress has earnestly offered its hand of cooperation to other international youth organisations—in spite of the negative and disruptive attitude adopted by some of these organisations.

THE Fifth Congress of fighting youth of Algeria and the WFDY met in Prague from August 10 to 16, 1959. Two hundred and fifty The Congress divided into Commissions to discuss the delegates from 70 countries representing 300 member organisations participated in the Congress. Besides, nearly a hundred observers attended the Congress representing a large number of fraternal organisations. The Congress was composed of delegates and observers representing various political views, ideologies, religious beliefs, races, and they all mingled together as the memthe Congress. Besides, nearmingled together as the mem-

bers of one family.

The Indian delegation consisted of seven members. All the three affiliating organisations, the All-India Youth Federation, All-India Students' Federation and the All-India Youth League were represented. Besides these de-legates, there were observers from the All-India Youth Congress, the Samajwadi Yu-wak Sabha and the National Union of Students.

Two Major Reports

The attention of the Congress was concentrated on the two major reports sub-mitted by the President and General Secretary of the Federation. The report presented by President Bernini was on "The problems of peace and independence and the responsibility of the young generation." The report presented by General Secretary Ishar was on "Economic, Social and Cultural Problems that preoccupy the youth of the world today".

These reports very clearly set out before the Congress the WFDY activities of the past and the present and the erspective for the future.

For example, Bernini in his report stated, "The maintenance of peace, the fight against the atomic threat; the struggle for security, disarmament and peaceful coexistence, ac-tions against colonialism tions against colonialism and the fight for independence; the defence of hu-man rights and the fulfil-ment of the aspirations of young people in the field of culture, sports and lei-sure activities—these were sure activities—these were the tasks put before our Federation.

In his report Bernini made an extensive survey of the international situation in the context of the powerful up-surge all over the world in favour of peace and national At the same time, he emphasised the need for redoubled efforts in order to avert the danger of another war. He drew attention to the historic struggles fought for national liberation in Asia, Africa and Latin America. The great neces-sity of solidarity with the

SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

HE Fifth Congress of fighting youth of Algeria and

On Goa

Besides there were specific resolutions on Algeria, Congo, Nyasaland, Came-roons, South Africa, Sudan etc. The Congress also deetc. The Congress also de-manded that the last vesti-ges of colonialism in India's Goa, Indonesia's West Irian, China's Taiwan, etc., should be ended once for

"Appeal to the Youth of the World" which was a stirring call to stand together and

The Congress bestowed its the World Assembly of Youth and the International Union of Students' and Youth

reports thoroughly. From the Commissions emerged nearly 25 documents for considera-

(WAY and IUSY). The WFDY Congress felt sorry to note that the leaders of the WAY

above two organisations, appealing for cooperation and joint work.

The Congress adopted an fight for the noble ideals of world peace, national independence and cooperation.

by P. K. VASUDEVAN NAIR

Youth For Peace,

NEWLY - ELECTED

Colonialism

VICE - PRESIDENT OF THE

Against

and IUSY were following policies of disruption and discord. The Congress decided Report). to address open letters to the

For Youth Unity

this connection, the WFDY has proosed to call a "World Youth Forum". This Forum is intended to be one "to which all international attention on the question of and national organisations of youth could be invited to send their representatives depend-ing on the conditions of their countries, where without committing oneself, the prowithout

blems of our young generations could be discussed and the basis for common work could be found." (Bernini's

The WFDY Congress als appealed to the WAY and IUSY to observe April 24 jointly as World Youth Day against Colonialism and For Peaceful Coexistence.

the Eighth World Youth Festival should be held in 1962. The venue will be decided later. Bernini's report emphasised the importance of the Seventh Festival in Vienna from July 26 to August 4, 1959. It was recognised by all that in spite of deliberate attempts by certain forces to sabotage the Vienna Festival, the Festival turned out to be a big success. The WFDY

had contributed its full might for the successful conduct of the Festival.

The Fifth Congress of the WFDY elected the organs of the Federation for the new term. Pirelli of Italy was elec ted the new President. Ishar was again elected as General Secretary. An Executive Committee of 65 members from 49 countries was unanimously

T will be failing in my duty if I do not in the end men-tion the splendid work done by the Central Committee of Czechoslovak Union of Youth in organising the Conno delegate will ever forget the great hospitality and friendliness exhibited by the Czech youth and people in

In The Prime Minister's Home Town Of Allahabad

POLICE KILLINGS ROUSE PEOPLE'S WRATH

IN the home town of Prime Minister Nehru, in Allahabad, five innocent persons were killed and more than a hundred injured a few days ago. Cur-few was imposed in the few was imposed in the city and then ensued an orgy of police violence in Allahabad and nearby Districts. Is everything quiet in the city of Sangam? No, said a friend who recently

All sections of the people are protesting against this brutal attack. They are accusing the Congress rulers of utter disregard for public life. They are wondering why the police which can indulge in a firing spree are not able to take steps to remove the tension caused by a minor scuffle between a student and a cinema manager.

This friend who is a law-

Court told me:

"Among the lawyers and other sections of the people there is great resentment against the firing but what is being resented more is the attitude of Nehru who belongs to Allahabad. Peo-ple of Allahabad expected from him severe condemnation of the unwarranted

"When something hap-pened in Kerala his cons-cience was moved. He was disturbed. Indiraii went round the country denouncing a lathi-charge on violent satyagrahis. In their home town when five people have lost their lives and so many others have been injured not a word has been said to condemn the firing."

The attempt now is to put the responsibility for what happened on the stu-

dente by some editorial. ly by some Congress lea What is tragic is the fact

that five persons were kill-ed over a very trivial mat-ter. The authorities have alleged that the students wanted to burn down the cinema. The fact that the police were already on the spot was sufficient to stop any untoward incident. The Vice-Chancellor of the University has denied that the students took part in any such activity aimed at destruction of property. And not one of those killed was a student.

The uncalled for firing and the "unusual determination and severity" of police action caused an uproar in Allahabad. The shops in the city remained closed on the day following the firing on August 28. There were hartals and demonstrations

The leaders of all the political parties including the City Congress Commit-tee of Allahabad demanded had no other alternative but to accept it. But it still persists in keeping the officials at their jobs. Leaders of the Opposition parties in the Assembly have demanded immediate transfer of the district officials. force may hamper the en-The students on the ad-

vice of the Vice-Chancellor have suspended the agita-tion but some people arrested on the firing day still remain to be released. They are demanding the release of all arrested persons and suspension of the officials responsible for the tragedy.

A TTEMPT to murder Panampilly. Govinda Menon, Woman Congress M. P. Attacked — with shricking headlines the Congress Press had splashed the news then. It was at the time the strike in the Sitaram Mills was going on. Panampilly Govinda Menon, repository of all the wisdom of the Kerala Congress, had called this the beginning of the "liberation struggle."

A car in which Panam-

D ASELESS allegations, be falsification of facts, half-truths, total lies.... Those who are responsible for all this seem to be shameless. But I am getting sick having to list them week after week.

Here is another one for this week.

When the Rajya Sabha was having its Kerala debate, M. N. Govindan Nair had said that the E.M.S. Ministry had not been extended even the ordinary courtesy of being asked its views on the KPCC Memorandum to the Rashtrapati.

Union Law Minister Asoke Sen couldn't hold "liberation struggle."

A car in which Panampilly, Bharati Udayabhanu, M.P., and INTUC leader K. Karunakaran, were travelling was attacked. Only the driver's expert handling of the situation saved the three Congerss leaders—ran the story. U. N. Dhebar, then President of the Congress, gave the widest publicity to the incident as one instance of Communists taking law and order in their own hands.

terference with the judiciary to favour Communists? Or that the Magistrate is a Communist and so should be removed?

ANOTHER

UNTRUTH

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When the reply was that he came to know about the contents of the Memorandum from Pressmen after the KPCC President had released it to the Press. Even after that when I met the Governor, he still said that he had not received any instructions from the Home Department. But I took his copy so that I may compare it with the copy I had from the Press, and see whether there were any differences."

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BIHAR ON EVE OF STRUGGLE

Statewide Action Begins Next Week

would even now respond to the

popular demand and join the

The Executive deployed the

unhelpful and dilatory attitude of the Bihar Government which

despite repeated demands and

reminders has up till now not found any time to meet the de-legation of the AHTU or even

organizations on March 18, 1959. The Executive felt that this attitude of the Bihar Gov-

ernment had left no option be

this peaceful satyagraha.

Repudiated

Slander

AHTC satyagraha.

PATNA, September 5

The Executive Committee of the Bihar State Council of the Communist Party of India in its meeting just concluded has welcomed the decision of the Bihar State Anti-High Prices and Tax-Increase Committee (AHTC) to launch a peaceful satyagraha from

THE first phase of the satyagraha will begin in elever districts of the State (Patna, Saharsa, Purnea, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Shahabad, Gaya, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Saran) where batches of satyagrahis will offer peaceful satyagraha before the District Magistrates. Other programmes on the 14th include hartal in all towns and bazars districts as well as peaceful mass demonstrations at district headquarters towns. There will be also a demonstra tion before the State Legisla-

satyagraha later as per the programme of the AHTC. But in view of the importance of the steel and the minimum to reply to the points raised in its resolutions or in the memorandum submitted by the Communist Party and several munist Party and seve cided to advise the workers and the trade union organiand the trade union organi-sers in these industries not to fore the AHTC and its consti-ctionate in the satuagraha. tuents than to take recourse to participate in the satyagraha. The Executive reiterated its earlier decision to make the satyagraha and the demon-strations absolutely peaceful and cautioned all units and members of the Party against falling prey to provocation.

PSP's Attitude

The Executive deplored the attitude of the dominant leadship of the PSP, which despite insistent popular demand and pressure from its own ranks, has not yet seen its way to join the AHTC and its programme of peaceful satyagraha. The Executive, however, hop-ed that the PSP leadership

before the State Legislature and passed through the various phases of Statewide haron April 15 and Anticrease Conference on June 7 that is, long before the Oppo sition struggle in Kerala was launched. The Executive warned the people of Bihar ALI ASHRAF 🕏 not to fall a prey to this false

> The Executive adopted a separate resolution on the alarming food situation in the State, placed its responsibility squareon the anti-people food poof the Bihar Govern and demanded reopening of all fair price shops, regular supply of adequate and edible stocks to them, sale of rice at Rs. 16 and wheat of Rs. 14 per maund, allotment of Central quota of three lakh tons for the months of September, October and November, formation of allparties food committees at all levels, grant of taccavi loans, execution of test relief works, remission of rents and end of

tax-increase, corruption and repression began with the March 18th demonstration

Solidarity With W. Rengal

In another resolution the Executive greeted the heroic people of West Bengal for their magnificent mass struggle against the anti-people food policy of the West Bengal Government, condemned the brutal repression launched against the popular movement and demanded the withdrawal of this repression, the release of all arrested persons, judicial enquiry into police firings and negotiations with the popular representatives for the satisfaction of their demands.

For Delightful And

Lasting Fragrance

USE

Kerala

SANDALWOOD

The Executive hoped that even now the Bihar Government would see sense, concede the demands of the AHTC and not force this satyagraha on the

The Executive strongly repudiated the slander bring spread by certain interested arters that the Bihar satyagraha was nothing but a counterblast to Kerala. Nothing can be further from the truth. For the Bihar agitatation against high prices,

Alarming Food Situation

T HE Executive Commit-1 tee of the Bihar State Council of the Communist Party of India (CPI) expresses grave concern ove alarming food situatio the State leading to sky-rocketing prices of foodgrains, vanishing of stocks from the fair-price shops, near-famin conditions in vast areas of the State and large-scale starvation and even a few starvation deaths in the rural areas (says the resolution adopted by the Executive).

Though the food situation has undoubtedly been aggravated by severe conditions of drought in several districts of the State, yet the responsibility for this sad state of affairs has to be squarely laid on the food policy of the Bihar Govern-

By spreading false stories about a bumper paddy crop this year, by hiding the nor-mal annual deficit of at least three-and-a-half lakh tons of foodgrains in the State, by refusing to press for Cen-tral quota for meeting this deficit, by sabotaging the scheme of State trading in scheme of State trading in foodgrains, by withdrawing price control and thus giving a free rein to hourders and profiteers and finally by closing down about half the fair price shops and drastically custoffing the supplies curtailing the supplies to the rest, it is the Government which has deliherately conspired to bring about this sorry state of

It is amazing that after ing compelled the peasants to part with their rice at Rs. 16 per maund, the State Conernment is forcing them to buy the same at Rs. 24 to Rs. 30 per maund from the legalised

DEMANDS

Coming in the wake of recurrent food crises during the last twelve years of freedom and the near-famine ons of the last three years, this years' food crisis will inflict untold miseries on the people and seriously disorganise the whole economy of Bihar unless the disustrous food notice of the disastrous food policy of the State Government is rever-sed and the following urgent neasures are immediately

- Reopening of all the fair price shops functioning last year, regular supply of adequate and edible stocks at least half of which should be in rice and distribution through cards:
- Sale of rice at Rs. 16 and wheat at Rs. 14 per
- Sale of sugar at control-led rates through the fair price shops; Formation of all-parties
- Securing three lakh tons of foodgrains from the Centre for the months of October

Provision of emergency irrigation aids like pumps, rahats, etc., to the peasants in the drought-affected areas and supply of nater at concession rates;

distribution of taccavi loans among the peasants of the drought and flood-affected areas and supply of rabi seeds early in

Execution of test relief works in all the affected areas and grant of gratuitous relief to all the disabled and unemployed persons;

Suitable remissions

rent, irrigation dues, etc., in the affected areas. Withdrawal of all restrictions on meetings

mission of all sentences arising out of the food move-The Executive deplores

the attitude of the Bihar Government which has not only refused to adopt these just and popular measures but has even refused to meet popular representatives o en to consider their desubmitted in writing through numerous resolu-tions, memoranda, letters,

WINE WIN

The Executive melcomes the decision of the Bihar State Anti-High Prices and satyagraha from Septem 14 for the realisation of thes and other urgent popular demands (like postponement of the new taxes, appoint ment of a high-powered commission to enquire into cases of corruption, forma tion of all parties' commit

The Executive Committe State Anti-High Prices and Tax-Increase Committee bu regrets that a section of the PSP as well as some other friends are still keeping loof from it although they support these demands pu forward by the Committee. The Executive earnestly appeals to them all to join the AHPT Committee and parti-cipate in this broadest popumovement of Bihar since Independence.

The Executive calls upon the people of Bihar to en-thusiastically implement the programme of the AHPT mittee by offering fund and satyagrahis and observ-ing a complete Statewide hartal on September 14, and participating in the peaceful mass demonstrations before the Collectorates and State Legislature when the peaceful Statewide satyagra-ha is scheduled to begin. The Executive Committee

is confident that by carrying out these and subsequent directives of the AHPT Committee the people will force concede their just and urg ent demands.

L**OF FRIENDSHIP ?**= For all who cherish India, who want nothing so much as to see it become stronger and more prosperous, the recent border troubles with China are the cause of much concern. Particularly does this become clear one reads the Indian and foreign Press comments on these

T is necessary, therefore, South Korea, Philippines, and to emphasise and even re-iterate certain essential truths so as to place the entire developments in their proper pers-

Correct Sentiments

First, Sino-Indian friendship. In his Lok Sabha speech of September 4, Prime Minister September 4, "I have always thought it is important and it is essential that India and China should have friendly, and as far as possible, cooperative relations. It is a remarkable fact of history—I do not think you will find it duplicated elsewhere—that any time during these two thouse these two did not have any kind of military conflict....
These two great and powerful countries were constantly countries were constantly meeting and yet there was no conflict, and it is a remarkable

fact of history," Earlier in the same spee Nehru stressed: "It would be a tragedy not only for India and China but also for Asia and the world if these two countries developed some kind of a permanent hostility.... of a permanent nostification.

In spite of what has happened and what is happening today, friendship with China is still our objective and we will work

this end." These entirely correct and just sentiments must form the basis of our approach to the border troubles. Unfor-turnately this has not been the attitude of a very big section of our Press and responsible "leaders" of some ponsible "leaders" of some political parties. Still more unfortunately some of Ne-hru's own statements have helped to unleash these enemies of India and of China, as well as their mutual

Beware Of The Enemies

Take the British and Ameri-

can Press. The London Daily Mail of August 25 enthusiasti-cally wrote: "Gone are the happy days when Mr. Nehru happy days when Mr. Nenru and Chou embraced one an-other and adopted the Five Principles of Coexistence." The Principles of Coexistence." The New York Times of August 26 wrote: "When Secretary Herter told Congressional leaders on Monday that the situation being created in Laos is very dangerous," and when Prime dangerous' and when Prime Minister Nehru told Parliament yesterday that India would defend Bhutan and Sikkim, they were talking about the same thing." The same paper in an earlier issue (August 17) callattitude of anti-Commun the recognition of "Communist danger" in Asia, which is shared, according to it, by the aliant leaders" of Japan, House....

Taiwan. It goes on to say:
"This recognition of a common danger has not yet ripened into a common defence front." But, a common detence front. But, it feels that a new shift has taken place, "a shift that could take the country (India) and her Prime Minister in an important new direction."

What this "new direction" the imperialists hope will be taken by our country is spelled out by the London Daily Telegraph of August
31: "Nehru's statements may mitted Asia to a rally .uncon to impel us along this "new tish help: "As we

or not is a different matter.

" Woodron Wuatt.

rya Kripalani's speech on September 6. He branded Nehru's stand as reminiscent of the troops, the only real defence tember 6. He branded Nehru's we can offer India is by nucstand as reminiscent of the clear weapons." And the Munich policy of appeasement

"It is known that the Prime Minister would like to reassure Indian opinion without losing China's friendship. Whether this can be done at this stage

Mention scarcely needs to be cose and blustering-of the Jan

ADVANCE ON PATH

This article was written before the publication by the Government of India of the WHITE PAPEE containing the correspondence between the Governments of India and China and so has not been able to take note of the material presented there.—

Sangh leaders in and out of Parliament. Their paper Organiser has embarked fully on a "hate-China" campaign. In their worthy campaign, naturally enough one finds the doughty warriors of the PSP.

The latest sample was Acha-

precisely intended to deflect us from our national policy of non-alignment and Panch Shila. Then from Khatmandu came the statement of Premier Koirala that Nepal would It is aimed at pushing us step by step into all manner of antinational and aggressive alliances—the "new direction" about which the imperialist Press is

It is imperiative, therefore, to lise that defence of Sinomore or less than defence of India's stand as a great and national affairs. To defend this friendship, therefore becomes a paramount patriotic the Maharaj Kumar Namdutu.

Second, it is necessary to regnise and understand the exact nature of the border diffriendly countries.

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has clearly stated that India's territorial integrity needs to be preserved and defended. There can be no doubt about this and the famount about this and the lamous Panch Shila — bedrock of Sino-Indian relations — itself states that both the States must respect each other's territorial Sikkim." (Statesman, September 1988)

eved that China had no i

not be involved in any way in the present Sino-Indian dis-

for panic, and that the Chinese

had proposed a conference in Lhasa to discuss "smooth con-

trade" between Nepal and China. Nepal's Home Minister,

S. P. Upadhyaya, pointedly de

nied on September 4 in Cal-

cutta, Press reports of Chinese

was perhaps due to their fear that the Tibetans who had crossed the border, might try

to reorganise themselves and

the border. He said so far as

Sikkim was concerned, there was no scope for such fear....

"The Maharaj Kumar beli-

tion of violating Sikkim's ter-ritory and dispelled the fear of

ack the Chinese troops across

the Chinese

intrusion in his country.

gyal of Sikkim said: strengthening of the Ci military forces on the b

Lhasa to discuss smootinuance of traditional

End Present Unhappy Situation In India-China Relations

London Daily Mail of the same date states that this new turn would be the "greatest single victory" for West in ten years.

Some sections of the Indian Press have fully joined chrous. Most outspoken was S.M. in Hindustan Times of August 27. He has called for a radar screen along the north-ern frontier to warn us in time of the approach of Chinese bombers! And since India cannot match Chinese planes combat he has called for a stockpile of guided missiles. Obviously this particular gentleman has no qualms about pushing India along the "new

PSP-Jan Sangh Relligerence

Unfortunately he is not alone. The Eastern Economist of August 28 puts the matter rather gleefully: "For about five years, one could not whisper a complaint in New Delhi against the People's Republic of China. This was 'unpatrio-"For about tic';.... And now all this has, month, changed violently and Members of Parliament who a year ago would never have approved of the Eastern Economist's view that aggressiveness was written into Com-munist China's faith and aspirations, are now pressing the Prime Minister (twice a week!) ments in to make state

on the eve of World War II. He said that the first blunder made by India was to accept Chinese erainty over Tibet. "By losing Tibet as a buffer State, India had herself invited trouble in her border areas PSP National Executive had earlier issued a resolution which virtually wanted India to prepare for war against

Malai Lama Times His Visit

It is also of some signific-It is also of some significance that just at this moment, the venerable Dalai Lama descends from Mussoorie. He is received at the station by Lakshmi Menon, Deputy Minister for Foreign, Affairs, is put up at the Hyderabad House and received by the Rushtrapati and the by the Rashtrapati and the Prime Minister. An officia tea is given by the Delhi Corporation — vociferously de-manded, in fact, by Jan San-gh and Congress Councillors.

And His Holiness is far from concentrating on Buddhist scriptures! He proclaims Tibet's ndence." talks of raising the Tibet issue in the United Nations and spares no slander against China.

It is clear enough that all this is part of a most powerful campaign to break that Sino-Indian friendship about which the Prime Minister has again spoken so eloquently. And this

NEW AGE

on this question of the Sino- India also a similar campaign

whip up hysteria was the screeching comment of S.M. in Hindustan Times of August 27: "I doubt that New Delhi has

full appreciation yet of the anxiety and nervousness felt in Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal at the presence of Chinese on their borders."

Nehru declared in Parliament that India looked upon the security of these States as her Charge curity of these States as her own and warned against aggression. A whole atmosphere was built up by some leading lights of the PSP, Jan Sangh and of the Congress—to say nothing of the Press—that China was about to swallow in

A Bubble Pricked

Soon enough this particular bubble was pricked.

Bhutan's Prime Minister, Digme P. Dorjee on his way to New Delhi — to discuss rather ticklish questions of India-Bhutan relations in view of Bhutan's legal adviser's statement that Bhutan could and should establish embassies and should establish embassies that Indians are abroad—declared that he did kept under house arrest. not think his country was unracket is der any threat from China.

Indian frontier, it is neces-sary to distinguish between border disputes and so-called red herring of a Himalayan Fe-"massive Chinese aggression." deration of Ladakh,
Typical of the attempts to Sikkim, Bhutan and of Ladakh, Nepal, Bhutan and NEFA under Chinese suzerainty. Then came George Patterson's in-

by mohilt sen

spired report about a so-called "liberation" speech in this con-"liberation" speech in this con-text from a Chinese General in Lhasa—which Nehru refused either to believe or disbelieve. But this particular gambit did

Charges

Following this came the furore in the Parliament on August 5 of "harassment" of Indian traders, to be followed on August 11 by some bellicose utterances about the registration of those claiming to be Indian nationals. In addition, there was thrown in for good measure tendentious questions about the discontinuance of the Indian rupee as legal tender in Tibet, about Indian pilgrims pilgrims being advised not to go bet in large numbers and about supposed house arrest of Indian nationals.

Nehru had to sharply intervene and try to clear up the issues in a speech in the Lok

He categorically that Indians are

* SEE PAGE 14

PAGE SIX

PKERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT

(A Kerala Government Concern)

SISTATS

NEW AGE

SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

Martyrs!

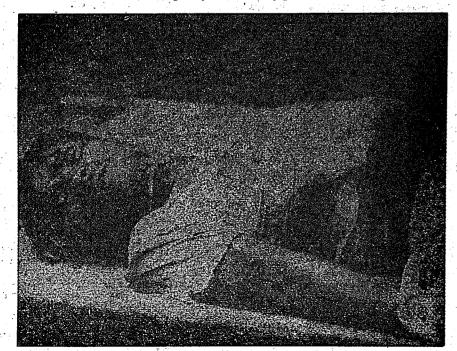


DEBEN MANDAL (age 20 years) killed in the police firing on September 1.



CHUNILAL DUTT (age 75 years) killed in police firing on September 1.

Below: ABDUL BASHIR (age 35 years) killed by police bullets on September 1.



Salute The SIOP THIS They Died So That BUICHERYS

Defying Police Brutalities, West Bengal's People Write Saga Of Resistance

& FROM JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

In the most desperate bid to break the Statewide general strike and hartal, called by the Price-Increase and Famine-Resistance Committee (PIFRC) on September 3, Dr. B. C. Roy's Government resorted to the gravest provocations and cold-blooded savagery. Yet the death-defying heroism of the people not only on that day but since the night of August 31 will be remembered and emulated for generations to come.

It was a heroic saga of a defiant people fighting the savageries of a Government that had gone mad at the vast sweep of the food struggle. It was a unique privilege to live through the unforgettable and inspiring experience of those five days. One feels unbounded pride that one is part of such a valiant people.

T HE Roy Government had made it absolutely clear that it would not allow the general strike and hartal to take
place. Little wonder that the
most heinous methods of proing. ocation were adopted.

ocation were adopted.

On September 3, a Congress worker with a bagful of bombs was caught in Dum Dum (24-Parganas District) by the local people. He admitted that he had been directed by higher authorities to use these bombs for creating trouble. He had also been instructed, he further been instructed, he further admitted, to carry a copy of Swadhinata, the Communist Party's Bengali daily.

At some other places, wellknown Congress workers were found loitering about with

Disturbances were provoked Bharat Jute Mills, Howrah Lo-cal Congress bosses asked the police to withdraw from the mill as they themselves would take the "necessary measures." Shortly after the police had left the place, one person named Nemai was speared to death and many workers were bru-tally beaten up with lathis.

When a large crowd assemb-led there to protest against the

ably-savage methods to break vans. Several bustees were rethe general strike and hartal.

Lathi-charges and tear-gassing of which horrible sufferings were resorted to on innumeration were inflicted on the children. ble occasions in the whole of Greater Calcutta. The police opened fire so many times and over such a wide area that, till now, it is impossible to give exact figures of the number of occasions firing was resorted to and the total number of casua-

previous day. But not one person used the transport.

The police adopted unspeak
ked them off in waiting prison

risk of being beaten up with lathis or tear-gassed or being killed by flying bullets. Yet all these acts of organied violence and tearer ware of

cold-blooded murder and assault, the police suddenly reappeared on the scene and resorted to indiscriminate lathing.

Desperate attempts were also made to provoke clashes between Bengali and non-Bengali workers. In several industrial areas of Behala and Howrah, some local Congress workers were found actively helping the employers to spread the poison of provincialism.

With the deliberate aim of causing provocation, the Government brought out a few State Transport buses under previous day. But not one person used the transport.

In cold-blooded murder and assault, the police suddenly reappeared in the reports published in the local dailies shows that the police. Total day are now estimated at 20.

But even these figures, though shocking enough do not give an adequate idea of the brutalities and vandalism committed by the police. At scores and Howrah, some local Congress workers were found and Howrah, and in the entire industrial belt from Khardah to Belghoria, it was the most savage repression in living memory.

Police broke into the houses of peaceful citizens, smashed their belongings; indiscriminately beat up old people, women and children and even pregnant tely beat up old people, women and children and even pregnant tely beat up old people, women and children and even pregnant tely beat up old people, women and children and even pregnant tely beat up old people, women and children and even pregnant tely beat up old people, we men and children and even pregnant tely beat up old people, women and children and even pregnant tely beat up old people and th

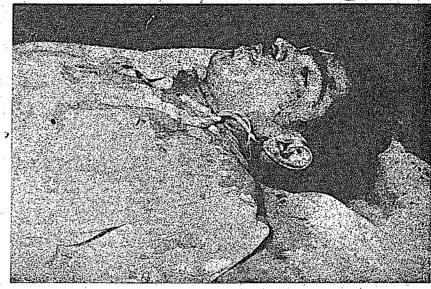
served strikes on previous oc-casions went into action. To casions went into action. To cite one example, over 30,000 workers in the Titagarh region and the majority of jute mills went on strike for the first

were inflicted on the children.

Police brutalities reached such dimensions that it was impossible to walk on the streets without taking the its offensive against the people

* SEE PAGE 15

Bengal May Live

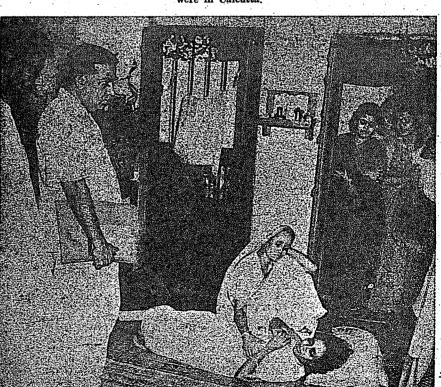


GOBARDHAN DAS (age 25 years) shot dead while sitting in his room on September 3.



BIBHUTI ROY CHOWDHURY (age 27 years), Central Government employee and law student killed in police firing on September 1.

Below: The ailing mother of DHIRAJ GUHA (age 22 years) who was killed in the police firing in Howrah on September 3. The dead body has not yet been handed over to the relatives. It is believed that it was secretly disposed of by the police. Communist leaders A. K. Gopalan and Bhupesh Gupta called on the bereaved mother when they



ONE OF THE MANY BRUTAL LATHICHARGES—THIS ONE IN DALHOUSIE SQUARE ON AUGUST 31 LAST.



RAILMEN'S CONVENTION

Organisational Weaknesses Not Tackled

TWO years after the last nace. convention at Poona in August 1957, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation held its Convention at Delhi from August 17 to 19 last. About 320 delegates and 500 observers, according to reports, participated in this Convention.

This Convention is important in more than one respect for railwaymen in general.

Frequent recourse to Article
First, it was meeting on the 311(2) of the Constitution and

eve of the signing and sub-mission of the Second Pay Commission Report.

Secondly, the Convention followed the failure of the efforts at unity between the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen.

One posed the magnitude of lems facing the railwaymen and the other raised the problems of unity and organisation to face them.

Let us judge the results of ention from these

Problems

The address of President S. Guruswamy revealed the awareness on the part of the leadership of the problems facing the railwaymen on a

Railwaymen are awaiting the outcome of the Pay Con ion naturally in relation to the questions concerning establishment of a Standing Railway Tribunal, the improvement of wage structure based on rational differentials acceptance of the principle of 'correspondence points' for affording full weightage for service, better retirement benefits. trade union rights nullified by the Service Conduct Rules, full merger of dearness allowance n wages and many other pro-

It is a matter of shame for such a vast nationalised undertaking like the rail-ways that there are about two lakh twenty thousard employees designated as casual labour slaving under low wages and no security of service. In a Class 'A' area they are paid paltry sums of Rs. 1/2 per day (unskilled), Rs. 1/6 (semi-skilled) and Rs. 2/12 (skil-

It is a revolting phenomenon that when recruitment of new and inexperienced hands goes on, casual labour of some standing are being re-

Then there are another two

As regards day-to-day grieevery level, without any grievances machinery for speedy settlement. The permanent negotiation machinery has completely collapsed at all

The bureaucratic railway administration is intensifying the attack on trade union

The Railway Service Conduct Rules are a serious me-

PAGE TEN

LABOUR NOTES

BY RAJ BAHADUR GOUR, M.P. SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

nace. The International Transport Workers' Federa-tion of the ICFTU itself had to say the following about these rules:

"For unabashed impertinent intrusion into a work-er's private life and for blatant infringement of his liberty of expression and opinion, they have to be read and re-read to be be-Frequent recourse to Article

Section 148 of the Railway Establishment Code is made summary dismissal of onvenient" employees without assigning any rea-sons, serving any charge-sheet or affording any opportunity to explain one's conduct at an enquiry or an ap-

Such are the ways of democracy. And such is the rail-way administration's path to

According to S. Guruswamy himself, about 25 per cent compulsory removals on disciplinary grounds since 1951 have been effected by resort to such arbitrary procedure.

The Watch and Ward staff was denied trade union rights in 1955. And now the Rallway Protection Force has no rights join a union or be heard tribunals, etc. It is under nditions that they have to slave.

No wonder then that piling up of grievances, lack of prompt solution of difficulties, denial of recognition to trade unions, bureaucratio arrogance on the part of the administration have all resulted in frustration and disgust among employees leading to spontaneous work stoppages. The administracries hoarse that bet ween 1948 and 1958 such sudden stoppages hav meant a loss of 970,877 man

Administration's Challenge

What is the reply of the administration to this? The men have been subject to the penalty of breach of service with the attendant loss of several service privileges.

How are the railwaymen to meet this challenge and defeat it? Unity of the railwaymen, organisation of their unions and consolidation of the AIRF are the crying rements of the moment.

But did the Delhi Convention address itself to these tasks? We have to regretfully sav. No.

Will the leadership of the lakh contractors' labour working under conditions much worse than those enjoyed by temporary workers.

As regards day-to-day grie-

True, they made every effort to accommodate the NFIR and bring about unity at the stop. This in itself was a noble effort. But evidently, the INTUC is not prepared to "risk" any such unity.

What then has to be the next step of the AIRF? There cannot be two opinions about taking the issue to railwaytaking the issue to railway-men themselves and seeking their verdict. How is it that

not prepared to accept the SIR Labour Union into its ranks? This is a great union with a mass following operating in the former South Indian Railway portion of the Southern Zone Its militant traditions and mass appeal would be a great asset t AIRF and would mean a great

movement. Nothing but pre-judice stands in the way. Then there is the question functioning of zonal unions functioning much better than they do at present and promptly dealing

strength to the railwaymen's

Lastly, but not the least important, is the task of building the branches. Expan-sion of membership and strengthening of organisation depends primarily on the fun-ctioning of the branch.

It should be noted that membership of railway unions is the lowest in the country. Between 1954-55 and 1955-56,

Fund both from the employ-

miners in our country is about 3.40 lakhs). Calculated

ual earning of a coal worker

an industrial

is Rs 800-far less than the

The administrative - charges

the rate of three per cent of the

total contribution to the Fund amounted to Rs. 1,000,000—

from the employers at

two lakhs more than

PROVIDENT FUND

IN COAL MINES

HE report of the working of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme for the year 1957-58 has now been publishTotal amount invested up to

ers and the employees amo-unted to Rs. 3.40 crores or unted to Rs. 100 per worker

are still pending. The po-age of disposal is only, 79.

The argument that paradents of employees

on this basis, the average an-

membership to total staff employed had fallen from 19.5 to 13.3 while that in such difficult sectors like plantations increased from 19.0 to 24.7

ches. The leadership at the branch level should get all should get all encouragement and assistance and should be fully protected from the attacks of the administration. But curiously enough, the Convention seems o have ignored these problems of organisation.

blems of organisation.

However, one is inclined to agree with AIRF President Guruswamy that the AIRF has come out of the darkest periods of its existence. The Delhi Convention marks the end of this chapter.

Nevertheless, the organisational weakne overcome. And any lag on this

been disposed off, 3,099 claims

are still pending. The percent-

were not furnished or nomina-

tion forms were not filed pro-

the Scheme should carry out test checks of accounts.

Annual statements of am-

ounts standing to the credit of

Zanamana and Sanamana and Sanam the Federation leadership is the percentage of trade union Singareni Collieries has not yet

plantations sioner pointing out the irregu-larities in the statements given to the subscribers go unheeded.

during the same period.

Hence the need that the rederation and the zonal unions pay maximum attention to building up the brantion to building up the brantions. The leadership at the ches an interest of four period during the same period.

The leadership at the subscribers go unheeded.

The interest on the accumulations is computed at 3.75 per cent for the year 1957-58. The National Saving Certificate fetches an interest of four per ches an interest of four per cent. The Board of Trustees unanimously recomme acks of the admiBut curiously
Sonvention seems ted these promisation

are inverest be computed at four per cent for the year 195859. But the Government has turned down this recommendation. the interest be computed at

. It has to be noted that theworker is not compensated for the falling value of the rupee—according to H. V. R. Iengar himself, since 1947 the interna value of the rupee has fallen by 29 per cent—and is also denied a just interest on the accu-

The report indicates that 430 show-cause notices were served on the employers and 199 complaints filed. This is the height of softness for the employers. Unless defaulting employers are dealt with promptiy and firmly, the situation would not improve. The report is silent on the

of contribution from 63|4 to 81|3 per cent. This would entail an additional burden of dent Fund Scheme for the year 1957-58 has now been published after considerable delay. In fact, according to Section 63 of the Scheme, the report for the year 1958-59 is due by now.

During the year 1957-58, the total contribution to the Fund both from the employonly Rs. 50 lakhs on the employers. It would work out to only 12 nave paise per ton of coal. How cou deny this when they are minting huge profits and when the output per man-shift has in-creased from 0.39 in 1956 to 0.41 in 1957?

Above all, the period of 15 years' service for entitling a worker to full benefit of emroughly Rs. 100 per worker The argument that particu-(the total strength of coal- lars of dependents of employees ployer's contribution is too long a period. The Indian Mine Workers' Federation is dem that it be reduced to threeyears. etc., hold no water. The administration has to be improved. The inspectors appointed under

Reduction of qualifying period to three years, enhancement of interest on accumulation to four per cent and raising the contribution to 81 3 percent are demands for which the subscribers are not furnished in time. It is amazing that the tate more vigorously.

Ministers Prevent Settlement

-- STORY OF NAGARJUNSAGAR STRIKE

WORK on the Nagarjunsagar Project in Andhra Pradesh came to a standstill on August 10, 1959, when 20,000 workers 10, 1959, when 20,000 workers Rs. 500 per day. went on strike for their de-

counterparts in the Tungabha-dra and Machkund Projects. A stone worker in the Nagarjunsagar was paid at the stone rate of Rs. nine per unit while the on strike on August 10, 1959. same worker gets Rs. 14 in Machkund for the same work.

It should also be mentioned that the contractors are paid at the rate of Rs. 45 for every 200

Union Congress, the Chief Minister and the P.W.D. Minister are reported to have intervened to prevent a set-Rs. 500 per day.

Workers at this project site tlement.

are drawn not only from mands.

The 5,000 quarry workers have been demanding that they be paid at the same rate as their food prices are high. Their departments in the Tungghba. mand was for cheap grain shops also. It was for these just demands

on strike on August 10, 1959.
Subsequently other 15,000 dam site workers also joined them.
But the most sordid story is yet to be told. When Chief Engineer Lafter Ali was necessity. get to be told.

Engineer Jaffar Ali was negotiating with Makhdoom Mohiuddin, MLC, President of

the Andhra Pradesh Trade

M. Nagi Reddy, MLA, was on hunger-strike to secure a set-tlement. On August 24, there was a general sympathetic strike of all traders and office

employees. Yet the Government would not move. In fact, the Chief Minister is reported to have remarked that the workers all come to sense if they starve for a few more days." However, the heroic workers remained united behind their

The strike has since been

SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

AN ASSESSMENT OF

OF COMMUNIST RULE

facts from recent Kerala his-

tory with the only purpose of proving that "The political his-

tory of Kerala is mainly the

each political party in Kerala

represents one or other of these communal groups."

While no one denies the im-

pact of communal rivalries on

Kerala politics, to reduce every-

is to deny the existence of a

landlords and an equally con-scious working classes and poor

that was fought against the

which the "irreconcilable"

Nair and Christian communal

leaders jointly led, blows up the author's theory of "strug-

and shows that in Kerala as

ale between the vested inte-

rests and the forces of pro-gress and that these cut

across all barriers of commu-

nity.
In the next section, one is

n me next section, one is grateful to the author for con-ceding that Kerala has prob-lems like pressure of population on land, lack of industrialisa-

tion, food shortage, etc.,—grate-

ful because it would have been

consistent with the tenor of the rest of the book if he had said

that the Communists had paint-

ed an exaggerated picture so as

to provide themselves with an excuse for not doing anything.

The second chapter deals

with the working of the Gov-ernment—the first section on

mainly a summary of the Com-munist Party's Election mani-

festo and the second one sum-

marising the Government's Agrarian Relations Bill, the

Bill and the progress of the Se

Without getting into a debate

uld have been able to fulfil its financial Plan targets—an unrealistic debate considering

full term, one should ob-

considering

with the author as to whether the Communist Government

the Government was not allow

ject to the way the first three years of Plan fulfilment have

nd Plan in Kerala.

that Kerala had no prol

Why Forget This

Communist intentions

Achievement?

Government

s-conscious bourgeoisie and

thing to just that one

history of struggle between different communities" for pla-

COMMUNIST RULE IN KERALA by Jitendra Singh. Dewan Chand Information Centre. Price: Rs. 3.00.

F the Opposition leaders of Kerala had hired liberateness with which the author has set out to choose his any person to provide a facade of research and objectivity for their baseless allegations against the Communist - led Government which administered Kerala for 28 months, the product will be something similar to the book under review. product will be something review.

To mention only one instance at this stage of how a reviewer cannot escape this conclusion: The author dealing with the law and order situation in the State gives a table of crime statistics to show that crime has increased under Communistrule, as the Opposition con-

Facts Ignored

The Communist reply, says the author, "is that there has been a general trend for the increase of crime all over India." The Communists have surely based their "reply" on some facts and these facts are easily available—from the statistics of the Union Home Ministry to show Union Home Ministry to show that after Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala stands lowest in the vo-Kerala stands lowest in the volume of crime (calculation according to the internation standard of one crime to every lakh of the population), and from the Government of Kerala to show that crime has been on on increase, and at a fast rate, in Kerala during the last de-

The author, however, does not quote any of this statis-tics, all that he quotes is that one table which proves the osition case and which, haps not so strangely, is ie table with the KPCC President has illstrated the same charge in randum to the Pre-

This is just one instance, but one can see a whole rathe book. The author see a whole pattern in tries to give to it a stamp of objectivity by giving the impression of stating the Communist version and the Congress version of incidents—but in such a way that in most cases the Congres sion emerges as the right one and in the few cases where he gives his own assessi has invariably gone to justify

Even the bitterest anti-Communist commentators had found ng or other, maybe not very big, which was good in the Communist Government's record. But the Research Officer Information Centre of some repute who claims to have done six week's field work in Kerala could not find even gle instance to congratulate the Communist Government for something it had done. Stra sense of objectivity, one should

Untenable Theory

The author starts off with a background to Kerala politics—which to say the least, is sket-chy and ill-informed. Perhaps

en lumped together.

Any claim to objectivity SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

fact that when the Second Plan was framed and during its first year Kerala was un der President's rule, tha when the Communist ernment assumed office, Ke-rala was in one of the lowest places for Plan performance in the whole of the country, that in two years, the Com-munist Government brought the State up from this shame ful position to second in the country after Madras.

if the study mentioned the

Any impartial observer would have acclaimed this as a crehave acclaimed this as a creditable achievement, but our author does not even

Progress From Year To Year

Some more facts were available to the author if he was interested in doing justice to the Kerala Government by pro viding a break-up of the first The "liberation struggle". three year's figures.

In 1956-57, before the Communist Ministry assumed office, the budget estimate for Plan expenditure was Rs. 18.60 crores and expenditure Rs. 10.81 crores (58.1 per cent).

Prejudices & Anti-Communism

ment, the budget estimate was

Rs. 17.90 crores and expendi-ture Rs. 15.12 crores (84.5 per

1 In 1958-59, the second year

of the Government, the fig-ures were Rs. 18.51 crores and

Rs. 17.43 crores (94.2 per cent).

Such achievements of the

Communist Government are not

to be mentioned when one is or

the look-out only for its "asto-nishing failures."

The next chapter is on the

law and order situation which

repeats the oft-heard charge of

Party becoming the State, the

"civil war" speech of E. M. S.

prisoners, the role of the police,

strike the boat-fare agitation

the Chandanathope Judgement, etc.—charges which have all

The author tries to set out in

detail the "Opposition's fears" and the "Communist fears" and

there is a clash of wills, but the

two "major incidents" he has taken up to illustrate his case

and the way he has dealt with them have been only to put the Government in the wrong.

instance, on the Sitaram strike can be briefly stated as: If what

the Congress states is true, then the whole struggle was politi-

cally motivated and the Gov-

The author's conclusion,

comes to the conclusion

cell rule, break-down and order, the Sitaram

been answered on innume

occasions before.

Unanswered

Questions

Rehearsals

In 1957-58, the first year of the Communist Govern-

true, then the issues were mainly industrial and could have been settled earlier, with the guilt established against the guilt established against Government for not doing it The author, of course, does

not bother to explain why when seven workers readily agreed to transfer from one department to another, five refused. Why does the author doubt the Gov ernment's statement that workers had been assured that the transfer was temporary and that their emoluments not be affected while he takes the Congress version as the God's own truth? Why doesn't he say that the whole struggle was ill-advised since the Labour Congress (INTUC) in the end did accept the right of the management to employ workers in the way that would suit production best? Why does the author who quotes some of Panampilly Govinda Menon's speeches, not quote the one where he said that the Sitaram strike was the beginning of the beration struggle."

Dress

As regards the boat-fare agitation while the author goes into great details about how the Communist Government had estranged the stu-dents and resorted to repres-

sion, he does not find it wor-thy of mention that the en-quiry appointed by the Gov-ernment had come to the con-

clusion that the students ne-

hey fought the senseless

struggle. Will not one be justified in concluding that

grounds at all were really the

dress-rehearsals for the "libe-

ration struggle" that was to come? Wouldn't a research

without

anv

such struggles which

scholar who was

ment of Communist

come to the same conclu

far they have fulfilled the Communist Party never said that what it pro

Assessment

ernment is guilty. If it is not the first Government to fram

Yet To Come

ing food production, for stance, in 28 months, at the same time forgetting that it was

To blame the Communist

Government for not doubl-

ver enjoyed the concession they claimed and for which

wards this end and that the Central Government had folrala into submission:

BOOK REVIEW

To blame the Con Government for not giving a 25 per cent wage-increase forgetting the substantial wageincreases given to all sections of the working people;

To blame the Communist Government for not having anything spectacular to its credit in the field of industrialisation at the same time forgetting that the Central Government has so far not only not given mission had even objected to the Kerala Government investing in the private sector;

And so on and so on. All this make an objective asonly writing down one's own

And this feeling is confirmed because the author refuses for reasons not very justified to compare the Communist Government's performance with that of previous Governments of the State or that of Congress Governments in other States. What the author was perhaps afraid of was that such a comparison would have shown the Kerala Government's record in a good liaht.

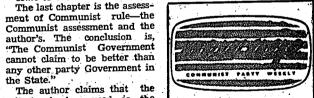
According to the author, the According to the author, the Kerala Government has to its credit only the Education Act which comes nearest to the Election Manifesto and the Agrarian Relations Bill which is not so radical as all that.

All the other slanders like the Andhra rice deal, labour cooperative societies, etc., which could not find a place elsewhere in the book have been provided sufficient space in this section.

This is the author's "assessment". The final assessment is to come in a few months—and it will not come from research officers, it will come from the millions of the Kerala people.

It is a pity that an Informa tion Centre of the stature of the publishers should have published as a research document a book which is so biassed, by an author who finds it impo to be objective where the Com-munist Party is concerned.

-RAMDASS



criterion he has used is the Editor : P. C. Joshi Communists' own promises rinted by D. P. Sinha at the EW AGE PRINTING PRESS the Election Manifesto and how and New Delhi, and p him from 74, Asaf Ali Ros ed in the Election Manifesto would be fulfilled in 28 months Phone: 25794 or even in the full term of ave

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PAGE ELEVEN

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

A series of largely attended meetings in Calcutta Delhi, Agra, Jullundur, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat and Madras celebrated the Tenth Anniversary of the World Peace Council during the second half ust. Everywhere the halls were packed to hear the message of the peace movement.

tute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, was the chief guest at most of these meetings. Another guest speaker from abroad was the Rev. Peter Meier of the Permanent Congress of all Enemies of Nuclear Armaments in West

The Calcutta meeting was addressed also by George kash, former Chief Minist Pirinsky, Vice-President of the of Delhi State and others. Bulgarian Peace Committe

All three leaders of the e movement were on their way back from the World Conference Against A- and H-Bombs held at Hiroshima and brought with them the inspiration and determination of the Japanese peace move-

Significant Feature

A significant feature of the tour was the very warm reception accorded to the World Council Secretary by important individuals and sations, many still the All-India Peace Council.

A lunch party given in his honour in Parliament House by Dewan Chaman Lal, M. P., attended by a number of distinguished persons, inclu-ding Dr. P. Subbaroyan, re-cently appointed Minister of Tenth Anniversary. Transport and Communica-

P ROFESSOR VICTOR CHI- tions, Dr. Syed Mahmud, for-Parliament Group, leading Congress Party M. P.s like M. Govinda Reddy and N. C. Kasliwal members of India's present and past delegations to UNO, Dr. Anup Singh, M. P. Secretary-General of the Indian Association for Afro-Asian Solidarity, Brahm Pra-kash, former Chief Minister

Goan Patriot Honoured

In Bombay, a number of leaders of different political parties of the freedom move-ment of Goa joined hands to give a reception to Professor Chikiyadze, where he formally announced the award of the World Peace Council Gold Medal to the late Dr. T. B. Cunha and pledged the Couneil's support for liberation struggle. for the Goan

In Juliunder, editors of all the Punjabi daily newspapers, including those supporting the Congress, Akali and Communist Parties, joined together to participate in a lunch party ties. and a Press Conference in honour of Professor Chiki-vadze—and all of them also addressed the public meeting

held by the Punjab Peace Council in honour of the

Wittkop bicycle saddles

are specially

the Indian climate.

and long lasting.

They are comfortable



Sardar Piara Singh being awarded the Diploma of Peace for collecting 1 lakh 27 thousand signatures on the Stockholm and Vienna Peace Appeals by Professor Chikivadze.

was set up headed by the famous painter, Ravi Shankar Raval, and the celebrated Gujerati actor, Jaishankar

The Madras meeting held at the Memorial Hall packed to capacity was addressed among others by C. Rajagopalachari, and was presided over by Major-General Aalagappan.

The celebration meetings were marked by the active participation of mass organisations and their very large. sations and their leaders.

At Calcutta, the speakers at the crowded meeting at the University Institute Hall in-cluded Jyoti Basu, MLA, leader of the Opposition in the Bengal Legislature, Bhowani Sen General Secretary of the All-India Kisan Sabha, and representatives of the trade unions and the youth, lawyers and cultural organisa-

The Punjab Kisan Sabha and Trade Union Congress General Secretaries Jagjit General Secretaries Jagjit Singh Lyalpuri and Satish Loomba, pledged the support of their powerful organisa-tions to the Council's activi-

In all the meetings at Bombay, S. S. Mirajkar, President, All-India Trade Union Congress, took a leading part and offered his support to the

At Ahmedahad a represen-Mass Organisations For Peace

WITTKOP The work of the mass organisations for peace was re-cognised during these celebration meetings by the award of peace medals to the State
Branches of the All-India
Trade Union Congress of West
Bengal, Punjab and Tamilnad, to the Kisan Sabha in Punish and to the Yuba Sanmanufactured to suit gh (Youth organisation) of

Calcutta. The part played by the cultural movement for peace was evident in these meetings— not only by the award of medals and diplomas to the Indian People's Theatre Asso-ciation in Bengal and Agra— but also in the excellent cultural programmes arranged in honour of Professor Chikivadze at Agra by the Indian People's Theatre Association

tative Reception Committee headed by Rajendra Raghuvanshi, and the reception and film show organised at Madras by leaders of the film industry like Director Subramaniam. actor M. G. Ramachandran, Director T. Janaki-

Indian lawyers joined to welcome lawyer Chikivadze at a well attended meeting held by the Democratic Lawyers' Association at Delhi and at a party given at Calcutta by S. K. Acharya, General Secre-tary of the Democratic Lawvers' Association. The Indo-Soviet Cultural Society at Bombay also organised a meeting to hear Prof. Chikivadze speak on the Summit

The political atmosphere at each of these meetings was one of great interest in the urgent questions of to-day's international situa-

Professor Chikivadze in all his speeches spoke of the valuable achievement of the World Peace Movement during the last ten vears culminating now in the bringing about of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange of visits. He called for renewed united action by all the forces of peace and paid high tribute to the work done by Indian public figures for peace. He awarded diplomas to star signature collectors and active peace workers in several places.

Appeals were sent to President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Khrushchov wishing them success and hoping that their talks would lead to a Summit meeting and a rela-

adopted amidst great enthu-

siasm and everywhere tributes were paid to the memory of Professor Joliot-Curie, founder-President of the

All-India Peace Council leaders who addressed these meetings stressed the urgent necessity at this moment to strengthen and widen the organisations working for peace and national independence in this country.

Pandit Sundarlal, address-

ing the reception at Delhi, sity to preserve the between India and China, and remove all the present differ-

companied Professor Chikiyadze and the Rev. Meier, stressed in his speeches at every meeting the necessity for vigilance and popular action against imperialist intrigues in Asia and Africa and in defence of India's peace policy, based on Panch Shila and Bandung, with India-China friendship as its sheet anchor.

Vice-Presidents of the Council Vivekananda Mukherjee Rana Jung Bahadur Singh and Dr. Mulk Raj Anand and Secretaries C. N. Malaviya and O. P. Paliwal who participated in meetings in Cale Bombay and Agra all equally emphasised the determination of all peace workers to carry forward the work of the World Peace Council with even greater vigour than before.

Professor Chikivadze's tour helped greatly to raise the prestige of the peace move-ment in India and inspired neace workers everywhere Resolutions of greetings to the World Peace Council were work is needed more than ever in our country.

A SLOGAN IS BORN

'OOCHITAYS ROOSKUMOO IUZIKOO EE SLOOZHITAY INDIYOO' THAT MEANS

'LEARN RUSSIAN AND SERVE INDIA'
THE WORKING CLASS CITY OF KANPUR — THE
CITY OF LAKSHMI BAI - NANA - TANTIA AZIMULLAH - BHAGAT SINGH - CHANDRA SEKHAR
AZAD - SELIGRAM - GANESH SHANKAR - RUDRA
BHARADWAJ - MATA SARATKUMARI SINHA GIVES
BIRTH TO A SLOGAN

ad inserted by BARANNIKOV ROOSI SHIKSHAN MANDIR-KANPUR DIRECTOR-RAI KUMAR SINHA

Chau En-lai's Letter

the 1929 edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica drew this section of the boundary in the same way as the Chin And it was only in the period round the peaceful liberation na's Tibet region in 1951 that Indian troops advanced on a large scale into the area south so-called MacMahon Line. Therefore, the assertion that this section of the boundary has long been clearly deed is obviously untenable.

In Your Excellency's letter, you also referred to the boundary between China and Sik-kim. Like the boundary bet-ween China and Bhutan, this ween China and Bhutan, this question does not fall within the scope of our present discussion. I would like, however, to take this apparaint. As all take this opportunity to make clear once again that China is willing to live together in Bhutan, without committing aggression against each other. and has always respected the proper relations between them and India

Question Of Maps

It can be seen from the above that the way the Sino-Indian boundary has always heen drawn in mans publishwithout tish and Indian maps also drew the Sino-Indian boundary roughly in the same way as the Chinese maps. As a matter of fact, it was not Chinese maps, but British and Indian maps that later the Sino-Indian boundary

* FROM FRONT PAGE

who had passed his B.Com.

exam. this year, he was re-turning with medicine for his

mother could not restrain her sorrow and kept on beating her breast, while his father

sat stunned and dazed, mum-

bling his sorrow to himself

Tridib Chowdhury and

Arobindo Ghosal were with

the two Communist leaders when the victims of police

brutality were visited in the different hospitals. Broken heads, ribs, legs

stroken heads, ribs, legs and groans of pain made up the scene. Yet when the leaders stopped for a few minutes by the bed-side, the eyes would

side, the eyes would always light up and even where the voice was weak still the whisper of anger seemed

on September 7, all the four Opposition M.P.s sent a long telegram to Nehru,

drawing his attention to the

savageries perpetrated by the police in Greater Calcutta be-

tween August 31 and Septem-

her 4 and to the brutal re-

pression that was still conti-

nuing. Copies were sent to the Speaker, Lok Sabha,

food policies of the Govern-ment. What seems to stand

in the way was only the cal-

to fill the room.

ailing mother when a poli

bullet ended his life.

as one deranged.

since China and India have not delimited their mutual boundary through friendly negotiations and joint surveys, China has not asked India to revise its maps.

In 1954, I explained to Your Excellency for the same reason that it would be inappropriate for the Chinese Government to revise the old map right now Some people in India, however are raising a big uproar about the maps published in China, attempting to create a pressure of public opinion to force China to accept India's unilateral claims concerning the Sino-Indian boundary. Needless to

nese Government has all along adhered to a clear-cut policy on the Sino-Indian bor-der question: on the one hand, it affirms the fact that the entire Sino-Indian boundary has not been delimited, while on the other, it also faces reality, and, taking specially into consideration the friendly relationship between China and India, actively seeks for a settl fair and reasonable to both sides and never tries unilaterally to change the long-exist-ing state of the border between the two countries pending the settlement of the boundary

uestion
REGARDING THE EASTERN SECTION OF THE SINO-IN-DIAN BOUNDARY, AS I HAVE STATED ABOVE, THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AB-NESE TROOPS HAVE NEVER CROSSED THAT LINE. THIS IS FOR THE SAKE OF MAIN-TAINING AMITY ALONG

The Opposition leaders stressed that the picture that

they had obtained was one of unimaginable police savagery,

surpassing all previous re-

cords. They also pointed out the new feature of the Gov-

ernment pressing goondas in-to service to attack the peo-

ple. They expressed alarmat the number of dead, mis-

Just as he was leaving,
Bhupesh Gupta missed his
copy of the day's 'Swadhi-

nata.' It was just impos-sible to get him another

S INCE July, I have been attempting to persuade the Governor and the Chief

Minister through letters and

telephone calls to convene a

Legislatures to discuss food

situation, says Jyoti Basu, leader of the Opposition in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in a statement.

I was informed by both

that the Government was fully alive to the food situa-

timings of sessions till a 10

to 14 day's notice is issued to

the Speaker, Loa Sabha, and fully alive to the Ioou situation and in any case the usual session would be called

shortly.

At the Press Conference, the leaders made it clear that all the food demands of the people could be met without members of the Legislature are kept completely in the

vanity of the Congress announce the meetings.

sing and injured.

Ministers.

IN NO WAY IMPLIES THAT THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS RECOGNISED THAT These measures prove that the LINE.

In view of the fact that my former explanation of this point to Your Excellency is obviously misunderstood in Your Excellency's latest two letters to me, I have deemed it necessary once again to make above explanation clearly. Regarding the western section of the Sino-Indian boun-

dary, China has strictly abided by the traditional customary line, and, with regard to Indian troops' repeated intrusions into or occupation of Chinese territory. the Chinese Govern-ment, acting always in a friendly manner, has dealt with each case in a way befiting it. For example, regarding the invasion of Wu-je by Indian troops and administrative personnel, the Chinese Government its best to seek a settl the question with the Indian Government through negotiations and to avoid a clash. Regarding the Indian troops who invaded the southwestern part of China's Sinkiang and area of Lake Pankong in the Tibet Region of China, the Chinese frontier guards, after area of Lake Panko disarming them according to inattitude of reasoning, asking them to leave Chinese territory CHINESE GOVERNMENT ABSOLUTELY DOES NOT RECOGNISE THE SO-CALLED troops' successive invasion and occupation of the areas occupation of the areas of Shi-pki Pass, Parigas, Sang, Tsung-sha, Puling-Sumdo, Chuva, Chuje, Sangcha and Lapthal, ALONG the Chinese Government, after

40,000 copies are being printed. Actually cases

are frequent of persons

willing to pay five rupees for a single copy! Such is the demand of the people for a paper which has taken up their cause.

The people of West Bengal are full of determination to

carry on the grim struggle.
But 'it is not theirs alone.
They fight for India's millions in need of bare food.

They fight for the rights of

the people to carry on peace-ful and legitimate struggles.

On this occasion I fear

there is a conspiracy on the

tional obligations by sum-

moning the legislatures be-

fore September 27 for two or three days and then adjourn

it without affording the Op-

ernment's violent attacks against the people.

summon an immediate session within a week which must continue till the Puja holidays

position an opportunity to discuss food policies and Gov-

All India must rally to

despite the fact that some side in their hour of ordeal.

Convene Assembly,

Says Jyoti Basu

Was

THE BORDER TO FACILITA- discovering these happenings, TE NEGOTIATIONS AND invariably conducted thorough SETTLEMENT OF THE and detailed investigations raBOUNDARY QUESTION, AND ther than laying charges against the second conduction of the second co the Indian Government imme diately and temperamentally. Chinese Government is exerting Sino-Indian friendship.

Despite the above-mentioned border incidents caused wholly by the tresp of Indian troops, until the be-ginning of this year, the atmosphere along the Sino-Indian border had on the whole been fairly good. fact that no armed clash had ever occurred along the 2000 or so kilometers of the Sino-Indian boundary, which is wholly undelimited, is in itself a powerful proof that, given a friendly and reasonable attitude on both sides, amity can be maintained in the border areas and tension ruled out pending the delimitation of the boundary between the two countries.

3) Since the outbreak of the rebellion in Tibet, however, the border situation has become increasingly tense owing to reasons for which the Chinese side cannot be held responsible. Immediately after the fleeing of a large number of Tibetan rebels into India, Indian troops startber of Tibetan rebels ed pressing forward steadily across the eastern section the Sino-Indian boundary.

CHANGING UNILATERAL LY THE LONG-EXISTING STATE OF THE BORDER BE-TWEEN THE TWO COUNT-RIES, THEY NOT ONLY OVERSTEPPED THE SO-CALLED MACMAHON LINE AS INDICATED IN THE MAP ATTACHED TO THE SECRET NOTES EXCHANGED BET-WEEN BRITAIN AND THE TIBET LOCAL AUTHORI-TIES, BUT ALSO EXCEEDED THE BOUNDARY DRAWN ON CURRENT INDIAN MAPS WHICH IS ALLEGED TO RE-PRESENT THE SO-CALLED MACMAHON LINE, BUT WHICH IN MANY PLACES ACTUALLY CUTS EVEN DEEPER INTO CHINESE TERRITORY THAN THE MACMAHON LINE.

Indian troops invaded ccupied Longju, intruded into Yasher, and are still in occupation of Shatze, Khinzemane Tamaden-all Chinese territory — shielding armed Tibetan rebel bandits in this area. Indian aircrafts have also time and again violated China's territorial air near the Sino-Indian border, What is especially regrettable is that, not long ago, the Indian troops unlawfully occupying Longju launched armed attacks on the Chinese frontier guards station-ing at Migyitun, leaving no room for the Chinese frontier part of the Government to merely carry out its constitudefence. This was the first in-stance of armed clash along the Sino-Indian border.

It can be seen from the above that the tense situation recently arising on the Sino-Indian border was all caused by trespassing and provocations by In-dian troops, and that for this dian troops, and that for this the Indian side should be held I cannot but protest against fully responsible. Nevertheless, this insult to the legislators the Indian Government has and the attack on their rights. directed all sorts of groundless I call upon the Government to charges against the Chinese Government, clamouring that China has committed aggression against India and describbegin and which must afford ing the Chinese frontier guards' ample opportunity for all act of self-defence in the Mig-creating tension. legislators to attend specially yitun area as armed provoca-With cordial reyitun area as armed provocato discuss the present situa- tion.

Many political figures and

propaganda organs in India have seized the occasion to make a great deal of anti-Chinese utterances, some even openly advocating provocative actions of an even larger scale such as bombard-ing Chinese territory. Thus a second anti-Chinese campaign has been launched in India in six months' time. The fact that India does not recognise the undelimited state of the Sino-Indian boundary and steps up bringing pressure to bear on China militarily, diplomatically and through pub-lic opinion cannot but make lic opinion cannot but make one suspect that it is the attempt of India to impose up-on China its one-sided claims must be pointed out that this

attempt will never succeed.

and such action cannot possi-bly yield any results other

than impairing the friendship

of the two countries, further complicating the boundary question and making it more

difficult to settle

..... FROM BACK PAGE

4) THE FRIENDLY RELA-TIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND INDIA ARE BASED ON THE FIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE FIVE PRINCIPLES PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE.
THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT HAS CONSISTENTLY HELD THAT ALL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUR TWO COUN-TRIES MUST AND CERTAIN-LY CAN BE RESOLVED THROUGH PEACEFUL CON-SULTATIONS AND SHOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO AFFECT THE FRIENDLY RE-TWO COUNTRIES.

China .looks upon its southwestern border as a border of peace and friendship. I can as-sure Your Excellency that it is merely for the purpose of preventing remnant armed Tibe-tan rebels from crossing the border back and forth to carry out harassing activities that the Chinese Government has in re-cent months dispatched guard units to be stationed in the southeastern part of the Tibet Region of China. This is obviously in the interests of ensuring the tranquility of the border and will in no way constitute a threat to India.

Your Excellency is one of the initiators of the Five Princi-ples and has made significant initiators of the Five contributions to the consolidation and development of Sino-Indian friendship and constantly stressed the importance of this friendship. This has deeply impressed the Chinese Government and people.

I have therefore, given Your Excellency a systematic explanation of the whole pic-ture of the Sino-Indian boundary. I hope that Your Excellency and the Indian Govern-ment will, in accordance with the Chinese Government's request, immediately adopt measures to withdraw the trespassing Indian troops and administrative personnel and restore the long-existing state of the boundary between the two countries.

Through this, the temporary tension on the Sino-Indian border would be eased at once and the dark clouds hanging over the relations between our two countries would be speedily dispelled, setting at ease our friends who are concerned for Sino-Indian friendly relations and dealing a blow to those who are sowing discord in the Sino-Indian relations and With cordial regards.

CHOU EN-LAI

PAGE THIRTEEN

SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

PAGE TWELVE

SEN-RALEIGH

NEW AGE

SEPTEMBER, 13, 1959

HOW DOES THIS HAPPEN?

Dalai Lama Is A Foreigner And Guest In Our Country, But He Is Allowed To Openly Attack Our Policies

.... ★ FROM O. P. MEHROTRA

WHEN the guest becomes a problem—that is the question currently being dis-cussed in New Delhi-a question raised by the activities of the Dalai Lama in the recent weeks, particularly during his stay in the Capital last week.

The Dalai Lama arrived in on Sentember Though on a private visit he was received at the stati Deputy Minister for External Affairs Lakshmi Menon, Chief Commissioner of Delhi A D. Pandit and leaders of the Congress, PSP and the Jana Sangh.

Staying in Hyderabad House at Government expense, he met High Commissioner nald and the Ambassadors of Japan and Philippines. It is reported that the Dalai nself had invited the British High Commissioner to call on him during his visit to the Capital and their convers tions were described as "pri-

On the advice of his U.S.--clad brother and the imperialists and their lackeys

The Dalai Lama met diplomats from the USA and Ceylon on Friday, followed by a meetthe representatives of Thailand and South Vietnam on Saturday last. He discussed with them the possibilities of Tibet's case being sponsored in

The Prime Minister of India has categorically stated that India was not going to the Tibetan issue in the U.N. The Dalai Lama was not unaware of it. Still he open-ly declared at a public meeting on Sunday (September 6) that he had decided to raise the question of Tibet in the U.N. no matter what attitude of the Government of India was.

Presiding over the meeting Acharya Kripalani, on behalf of the Committee for Tibetan Affairs, declared that the Government of India had commit-ted a blunder by accepting a blunder by accepting

the quiet of Mussoorie, he came to Delhi to explore the possibility of getting the question of Tibet raised in the United National Nehru's 'appeasement policy' towards China. The occasion

One wonders how the Dalai Lama could attend such meetings where the foreign policy of the Government of India is criticised and a friendly neighbouring country is slandered. But there seems to be no restable to the country in the country is slandered. traint for the Dalai Lama. This peculiar position of being a 'guest' of the Government and at the same time its critic remains a riddle.

The enemies of India-China friendship are the advisers of the Dalai Lama. He takes his cue from them. Addressing a meeting held under the auspi-ces of Indian Council of World Affairs on September 7. the Dalai Lama made out his case Tibet being a sovereign international status of an independent coun-try before the Tibet-Chinese try before the Agreement of 1951!

Agreement of 1991!

I was shocked to listen to the speech of the Dalai Lama when he said, "If you deny sovereign

It is also to be noted that in

the maps officially published by the Survey of India, the borders (based on the MacMahon line)

are clearly marked "approxi-mate." And travellers who have

been to the region—including Indian Buddhist Monks—state

not become the basis for discus-

sion and modification. But this

Very likely the maps pre-ented by the Chinese Govern-

These maps would also, no doubt, need correction and dis-

territory.

The following are the salient

and significant facts regarding

the border disputes as reported

That the number of Indian

forced and are active in

Khampa tribesmen.

their mistake wout. At Longju

the area in connection with the

crushing of the rebellion, parti-

That when the Chine

was Indian territory,

withdrew promptly

cularly of the recalcitrant

troops strayed on to what

pointed

must be mutually agreed.

Disputes

status to Tibet, you deny the validity of the Simla Conven-tion and, therefore, you deny the valadity of MacMahon The Dalai Lama must have thought he was being very clever when he tried to it border disputes bet-

veen two friendly countries to

his own advantag

When the Dalai Lama made the reference to the Simla Convention and drew the corollary from it-—it did seem that th Dalai Lama mas not the religious personality that he was made out to be but sharp instrument of Western diplomacy to cut the cord of friendship that has existed between India and China fo more than 2.000 years.

more than 2,000 years.

In both the meetings where
the Dalai Lama spoke in the
Capital references though indirect were made to "India's representative in U.N.," "his own projection" on this ques-

moment is the attitude of the moment of India—the Dalai Lama is its honoured formal though, it is said, he is on a private visit. Strange, indeed, are the ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the Ways of the Common than the Dalai are the W

but he openly criticises its po-licies and transcends all limits of guestly behaviour. And the capable of doing anything. It. menvishle position of not being able to swallow nor

The Dalai Lama goes on interpreting history according to his convenience and in this he does great harm to the friendly s between India and China. His provocative declarations and pronouncements on our soil do great disservice to the cause of peace and co-He talks as the head of a

State in exile, though the Gov-

ernment of India does not accept this status. But he persists. He speaks as "I and my Government" and now against the very advice of the Govern-ment of India, he has dement of India, he has de-clared, "we have no alternative but to ask the United Nations to take up consideration of the Tibetan issue." Such statements would have any day justified the Dalai Lama to get out or keep quiet. Instead he is received by offi-

cials and the Deputy Minister of the External Affairs. The Prime Minister himself met him twice. The Dalai Lama met the Rashtranati. The Governmen Guest House is at his disposal Shocking

India-China Must Negotiate To Settle Disputes

* FROM PAGE 7

• He stated that Indian pilgrims were being asked to go only in limited numbers rely from concern for their vn safety—no hostile attitude

was involved.

He made it clear that the Sino-Indian treaty contained no clause about the Indian rupee being legal ten-der and added that "we cannot force trade on any country."
It may be added that we cannot claim any monopoly rights in trade with Tibet.

And now has come the border incidents. At the outset let it be stated that it is a monstrous lie that the Commist Party of India is asking for the surrender of ing for the surrence.

Indian territory. Nothin could be further from th Nothing

No Question Of Aggression

Above all, it is necessary to mphasise that these incidents regrettable and unfortunate, no doubt—are border incidents, disputes between countries regarding no question of some sort of general aggression or military inm either side, as interested quarters seek to make

And it is quite understanda-ble that such disputes would arise—they have arisen bet-ween socialist countries (Poinstance). All the more is this natural when we contain the same of the same o natural when we consider the too vague, when the fron nature of the existing borders between India and China.

Pandit Nehru, both in the Lok Sabha and in the Rajya

Nehrus beautiful and China September 5 that: "At septem

utterly barren soil—"not a grass grows there." He has also referred to the fact that the solution of the rinnal ayan crest is beneved to be something like 300 miles of that the frontier could broad, according to some British experts." a mutual withdrawal of the five miles so that the frontier could be demarcated. When this was refused, the trouble began and

Chinese Government backs its claims with maps and docu-ments as old as those presented by the Indian Governm

The MacMahon line, which the Indian Government claims as the legal frontier, it should be remembered has never been demarcated on the ground. It was marked out on a map by a British imperialist officer on a table at the Simla Conference in 1913-14. It was selected arbitrarily on the basis that it stood back about 100 miles from the plains of India and extends 850 miles from the West end of Bhutan into Upper Burma through little known and largely inaccessi-

MacMahon Line Border -Some Facts

In a letter to the London
Times in the first week of
September, Sir Henry Twynam,
encroachment on each other's of Assam twenty years ago, writes: ". the MacMahon line, which sought to secure the main crest of the Himalayas as the fron-tier, does not exist and has never existed.

military outposts along this disputed frontier has been con-"No doubt in 1913, when much less was known the hinterland than is now cape into India, Similarly, Chinese troops have been reinknown, this seemed a simple solution of the problem. But not only did China, whose rawas sought, refuse to ratify the proposed treaty, but the solution proposed, although perhaps suitable when no one was much concerned, is clearly too vague, when the frontier

The Times of India News Service reports from London on 5 that: "At some points the MacMahon line along

The road on what is claim

ed as Indian territory in the Aksaichin plateau in North Ladakh was built two years ago, when nobody talked of "Chinese aggression" and the

Bara Hoti in Garhwal is fully under Indian occupation and there has been Chinese intrusion in the recent period.

that vast areas are clearly un-demarcated. This does not mean that the MacMohan Line can-The NEFA Administration authorities categorically denied on August 27 Press recategorically ports that the Chinese had sent in large numbers of troops near the Nathu La Pass in the Kameng frontier division. ment may also contain much that is vague, open to different interpretations and disputable.

The Chinese released the Indian reconnaissance party sent to Khurnak Fort in N.E. Ladakh, which they claim as their territory.

It is understood that in their recent note sent to the Govern-ment of India, the Chinese Government has detailed a long list of Indian encroachments on what they claim to be Chinese territory. These details are, unfortunately, not available at the time of writing. But it is signi-ficant that while denying that any such encroachment n place. Nehru told the Rahe was gathering informa prior to sending a reply.

siderably increased after the Dalai Lama had made his es-

Undoubtedly this is a most unfortunate state of affairs and it would be quite wrong advance has to be made from

this unhappy position.
Emphasis must be placed on
the world "advance." Voices have been raised stating that negotiations are to be ruled out, (Hindustan Times, August 29), that the only thing to do is to realise that in any conflict with China, "We are not alone." a mutual withdrawal of five IIS Senators have rush ward with the advice that an

the Indian post was over-whelmed and Indian lives were ed Nations should be convened. In contrast to this hysterical

statement of stated: "It does seem rather absurd for two great three miles should be here or there, especially in high mountains where no one lives....

Chen Yi, Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, declared authoritatively on September 3: "China has never en-croached on other countries; nor will it tolerate encroachment by other countries. In international affairs we always stand for settlement of disputes between nations through peaceful negotiations and for peacewith different social systems our steadfast which can never be obliterated

Thus, one broad point of agreement would seem toemerge, despite all the un-happy incidents and differing claims—negotiations, not armed clashes are the way out, the path of advance. India, no less than China, India, no less than China, must rally round this slogan and use it as a springboard for a further strengthening in Sino-Indian friendship.

It was India and China who first gave to the world Panch Shila-the magic words 0 peace. It is they who must once again demonstrate to Ass and the world that no differen ces, no temporary bitterness or anger, have obliterated their grandeur or their power as the bedrock of Asian solidarity and

SEPTEMBER 13, 1959

Emphasising that the national dignity of both countries were am prepared to discuss with the Chinese Government, I am prepared to have arbitration of an authority agreed to by the two parties... But the broad MacMahon line has to be ac-

by any rumours or slanders.

SEPTEMBER 13 1959

NEVER BEFORE SUCH A MASS

ACTION IN WEST BENGAL

police

* FROM CENTRE PAGES

noon of September 3 is reliably reported to have perpetrated outrages. Police brutalities in other areas are also continu-

Rengalis and non-Bengalis are being provoked in a planned way. Several incidents happened on September 4. Cyclists passing along the streets and passengers in buses were assaulted. There was a fight between two groups and the opened fire, killing two.

Goonda attacks on the peocontinue. The Swadhinata ple continue. The Swadhinata of September 6 reported that a conspiracy was being hatched to attack its officesuch is the desperation of the cent service that the Swadhi nata has rendered to the people by fearlessly exposing the ghastliness of the savagery and violence committed

It is also reliably reported I) MINIO OF US TOURD that plans are being drawn up for creating disturbances in front of the offices of the Com-

The police have taken re-

course to the new method of suddenly surrounding a mohal-

la breaking into houses, indis-

scriminately beating up people and then taking away as many

young men as they can lay their

been taking place in different parts of Greater Calcutta. In

Dasnagar (Howrah) alone, the

police rounded up over 500 persons in the course of a few

nce let loose by the

over 3,000 167

The unprecedented repre-

vernment is evident

* Total number of

Injured

REPTITIOUSLY BY THE POLICE.

the following shocking facts:

HERE THAT MANY OF THOSE MISSING SINCE THE

NIGHT OF AUGUST 31 ARE DEAD AND THAT THE DEAD

RODIES HAVE BEEN SUR-

In its issue of September 4.

Is it a fact that 20 or 22

avan on the night of August

Swadhinata put two pointed questions to the Government:

people were killed on the spot as a result of the savage

lathi-charge in front of the Raj

Is it a fact that these dead

SWADHINATA OF SEPT-

EMBER 6 FURTHER REPORT-

ED THAT UNDER HEAVY

POLICE GUARD, PEOPLE

KILLED IN POLICE FIRINGS AND LATHI-CHARGES WERE

BEING BURNT UNDER CO-VER OF DARKNESS IN THE

DIFFERENT CREMATION GROUNDS IN THE CITY.

SWADHINATA OF SEPTEM.

hands on These attacks have

Facts

mood. sween and significance

withdrawal of the

Prisoners in the Dum Dum and Alipore Central Jails were reliably reported to have gone on protest hunger-strike for-a day on September 3.

GROUND, HOWRAH, ON THE NIGHT OF SEPTEMBER 4.

Significantly enough, the Gov-

the PIFRC and the Secretariat

of the West Bengal State Council of the Communist Party, several leading lawyers

of Howrah, Prof. Nirmal Bhat-

tacharya, MLC, the West Ben-gal Democratic Lawyers' Asso-ciation, the West Bengal Pri-

mary Teachers' Association, the National Federation of Women

(West Bengal Branch), 21

members of the Tamluk Bar

Association and others have

come out with statements condemning the savage attacks

by the police and demanding

al Federation of Women

reply to these charges.

Protests against the

brutalities are mounting

Disgraceful Servility

The so-called nationalist dai lies of Calcutta, which went into raptures over the upsurge" in Kerala and b over with "righteous indigna-tion" at the "brutal repressive measures" adopted by the ous-ted Kerala Government against Total number of arrests between August 17 and September 4 the "liberation struggle." now abjectly toeing the line of Dr. B. C. Roy and see only hooliganism in this vast up-(figures incomplete), 13,494 surge of the people.

In their zeal to serve the Roy IT IS WIDELY BELIEVED Government, they have thrown overboard even the most ele-mentary principles of journa-listic honesty. Two glaring instances may be cited here.

REMOVED On September 2, some dainublished a statement. purported to have been signed by a number of prominent edu cationists and literary men. It strike and hartal.

But the Ananda Bazar September 3 reported that Dr. miti Kuma Chatteriee Chairman of the West Bengal bodies were removed to an unknown place and are being Legislative Council, and Prof N. K. Siddhanta. Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, whose names had appear-in the statement, had not signed it. It was thus obvious that the statement was a crude forgery designed to mislead a section of the people.

The Statesman of Septem ber 4 reported that the hartal in Asansole on the previous day was a total failure because "for the first time in the his-BER 7 AGAIN REPORTED tory of hartals here, merchants, THAT 17 DEAD BODIES motor drivers and a large secCalcutta on September 5. That the whole affair was a

Amrita Bazar Patrika and An-

anda Bazar Patrika of the same

date reported that the hartal

was an unprecedented success.

Of these dailies, the Basuma-

news and views in a correct

mouthpiece, the less said the

The PSP leaders have been

playing the most despicable role. They combined with the Congress and the INTUC in

an unholy alliance to break the general strike. But real-

ising that they were utterly isolated, they tried to hood-

wink the people by Observ-

ti alone has so far

PSP's Role

Despicable

wav.

tion. Ajit Roy, Secretary of the State PSP, declared that "goonlas, and not the people participated in the present food movement"! In the same breath, he condemned mass defiance of the law as being responsible for the death of "30 people." The only real "mass ent" had taken place in

The resolution condemned "wanton mob violence" and ex-pressed "horror, abhorrence of the brutal murder of the police constable on duty in Howrah" but it had only a mild word to say against police excesses.

Little wonder that never before was the PSP so is ed, so hated as it is today. But desnite the savageries

the rank treachery of PSP leadership, the morale of the people in Calcutta as well as in the districts is very high. Their mood is one of determined struggle.

It is a striking feature of the movement that it has acquired an all-Bengal character. An indication of its vast sweep in the districts is provided by the fact that in the course of only four days, between September 1 and 4, 2,036 volunteers were arrested for violating the law. Demonstrations, meetings and mass breaking of the law have been extensive in Burdawan Midnapore, Birbhum, 24-Parganas and elsewhere.

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ARE ON THE MOVE EVEN THE REMOTEST VILLAGE STRUGGLE. EIGHT RED WOMEN PARADED THE STREETS IN A MOFUSSIL AREA, REGARDED TILL NOW, AS "POLITICALLY BACKWARD"!

A mass upsurge like this can NEW AGE

OF BY THE POLICE AT THE to prevent the forcible closure never be put down with lathis, BANSTOLA CREMATION of shops and the dislocation of tear-gas and bullets. But the GROUND, HOWRAH, ON THE road transport." But both the Government's attitude is still one of utter arrogance. however, evident to all here that it stems from the Government's complete isolation, and fear about loss of face and prestige in case it climbs down.

In reply to a letter by Prof-Nirmal Bhattacharya, Dr. About the Lok Sevak, PSP's Roy stated on September 4 that the leaders of the PIFRC "must express their unqualified con-demnation of the violence pernetrated by the miscreants and withdraw their movement be-fore we could consider any other step."

Arrogance and impudence could go no further!

Next day, however, he said in a Press interview that there could be no question of negotiations with the PIFRC of the Leftist leaders till the movewith the PIFRC of the ment was called off.

The PIFRC, which met or September 6 gave a fitting reply to these terms of abject surren

In a resolution, the Committee strongly condemned the action of the Government in arresting eight of its mem bers while they were on their way to or back from the meeting of the Committee. "It is abundantly clear," the esolution said. "that the any settlement or restoratio of normalcu."

The Committee the programme for the third se of the movement. It in

Intensification of the move ment for violation of the law in mofussil areas:

 Extensive squad meeting in Calcutta and suburbs demanding fulfilment of PIF-RC's demands withdrawal the military and Section release of all prisoners, publ enquiry into the firings and other incidents since August 31 and compensation for the fami-lies of the dead and those

Observance of "All-Bengal Martyrs' Day" on September 10, when people will be asked to erect martyrs' columns ence at 12 noon:

Holding of public meetings at fixed places in Calcutta from September 11.

Four students' organisation to observe "Protest Day" today (September 7) and "Student Martyrs' Day" tomorrow. Con nce meeting will be held in all schools and colleges and two minutes' silence will be obser-

Rajasthan prepares to welcome E.M.S.

THE announcement that E. M. S. Namboodirinad will be touring tric effect in the State. Almost every place competed to get E. M. S. to visit their place. Fund collections for Kerala started and has become the subject of all talk.

E M S will be visiting and addressing rallies at five cen-tres in the two-and-a half days he will be in Rajasthan. Starting from Alwar and go-ing up to Beawar he would address two rallies on the 18th: then Pali and Jodhpur on the 19th and finally Jai-pur on the 20th. At all these places huge rallies will be held with ten to fifteen thousand and even more expect-ed to attend.

At each one of these places E. M. S. will be presented with purses from three to five thousand rupees. Besides, at Jaipur people would come from all over the State to participate in the recep-tion and to present to him the funds they have collect-According to present inthus presented to him as purses at the various centres

Resides these mass rallies and demonstrations, there will be innumerable small functions en route.

Never before has any political leader been able to have such a tour organised in the State. Except pro bably Nehru, none will be able to draw the audiences that E. M. S. will draw.

Preparations for all this are already under way. The State Committee of the Party has finalised the programme A poster announcing the whole programme has been have been set up at the various places. One feature of Recention Committees non-party people. For exam ple the Reception Committee at Pali is headed by a veteran Sarvodaya worker Shri Mitha-lal Kaka, who was the President of the Marwar Lok Committee includes the Inde-Unionist pendent Trade Unionist Harish Joshi and a number of independent Municipal Members and others. At Jai-Municipal pur too a similar wide based eception Committee is going to be set up on the 8th of this month.

These three days will be nemorable days in Rajasthan and people are expectantly awaiting the arrival of the Ex-Chief Minister of Kerala.

Lees E.M.S.'s Programme

Andhra Pradesh-September 11 and 12 Punjab-September 14, 15 and 16 Rajasthan-September 18 and 19 Madhya Pradesh-September 21 and 22 Maharashtra-September 24, 25 and 26 Guiarat-Sentember 27 and 28

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bansiri Division, they asked for

Chou En-lai Replies To Nehru

Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru submitted a White Paper to the Indian Parliament on September 7, in which the letter from Prime Minister Nehru to Premier Chou En-lai dated March 22 this year on the question of the Sino-Indian border was published. Premier Chou En-lai sent a reply to Prime Minister Nehru on September 8. The full text of Premier Chou En-lai's letter to the Indian Prime Minister follows:

D EAR Mr. Prime Minister,

I have carefully read Your Excellency's letter dated March 22, 1959. I find from your letter that there is a fundamental difference between the positions of our two Governments on the Sino-Indian boundary question. This has made me somewhat surprised and also made it necessary for me to take a longer period of time to consider how to reply to your setter.

Complicated Question

The Sino-Indian boundary question is a complicated question left over by history. In tackling this question, one cannot but, first of all, take into account the historical background of British aggression on China when India was under British rule.

From the early days, Britain harboured aggressive ambition towards China's Tibet region. It continuously instigated Tibet to separate from China, in an attempt to put under its control a nominally independent Tibet. When this design failed, it applied all sorts of pressures on China, intending to make Tibet a British sphere of influence while allowing China to maintain so-called suzerainty over Tibet.

In the meantime, using India as its base, Britain conducted extensive territorial expansion into China's Tibet region, and even the Sinkiang region. All this constitutes the fundamental reason for the long-term disputes over and non-settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question.

China and India are both countries which were long subjected to imperialist aggression. This common experience should have naturally caused China and India to hold an identical view of the above-said historical background and to adopt an attitude of mutual sympathy, mutual understanding and fairness and reasonableness in dealing with the boundary question.

The Chinese Government originally thought the Indian Government would take such an attitude. Unexpectedly to the Chinese Government, however, the Indian Government demanded that the Chinese Government give formal recognition to the conditions created by the application of the British policy of aggression against China's Tibet region as the foundation for the settlement of the Sino-Indian boundary question. What is more serious, the Indian Government has applied all sorts of pressures on the Chinese Government, not even scrupling the use of force to support this demand.

At this the Chinese Government cannot but feel a deep

Tegret.

The Chinese Government has consistently held that an overall settlement of the boundary question should be sought by both sides, taking into account the historical background and existing actualities and adhering to the Five Principles, through friendly negotiations conducted in a well-prepared way step by step.

PENDING THIS, AS A PROVISIONAL MEASURE, THE TWO SIDES SHOULD MAINTAIN THE LONG EVICINICAL

PENDING THIS, AS A PRO-VISIONAL MEASURE, THE TWO SIDES SHOULD MAIN-TAIN THE LONG-EXISTING STATUS QUO OF THE BOR-DER, AND NOT SEEK TO CHANGE IT BY UNILATERAL ACTION, EVEN LESS BY FORCE; AS TO SOME OF THE DISPUTES, PROVISIONAL ment of China. In order to prove that the Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited, I would like to furnish the following facts:

(1) Concerning the boundary separating China's Sinkiang and Tipet regions from Ladakh.

In 1842, a peace treaty was indeed concluded between the local authorities of China's Tibet and the Kashmir authorities. However, the then Chinese Central Government did not send anybody to participate in the conclusion of this treaty, nor did it ratify the treaty afterwards. Moreover, this treaty only mentioned in general terms that Ladakh and Tibet would each abide by its borders, and did not make any specific provisions or explanations regarding the location of this section of the boundary.

It is clear that this treaty cannot be used to prove that this section of the boundary has been formally delimited by the two sides, even less can it be used as the foundation to ask the Chinese Government to accept the unital claim of the Indian Government regarding this section of the boundary.

Alexander Cunningham's book Ladakh published in 1854) corresponded fairly close to the Chinese maps.

mate etc.

LATER BRITISH AND INDIAN MAPS INCLUDED
LARGE TRACTS OF CHINESE
TERRITORY INTO LADAKH.
THIS WAS WITHOUT ANY
LEGAL GROUNDS, NOR IN
CONFORMITY WITH THE
ACTUAL SITUATION OF ADMINISTRATION BY EACH
SIDE ALL THE TIME.

(2) Concerning the section of the boundary between the Ari Area of China's Tibet and India.

It can be seen from your letter that you also agree that this section of the boundary has not been formally delimited by the two countries. Not only so, there have in fact been historical disputes between the two sides over the right to many places in this area. For example, the area of Sang and Tsungsha, southwest of Tsaparang Dzong in Tibet, which had always belonged to China, was thirty to forty years ago gradually invaded and occupied by the British.

The local authorities of China's Tibet took up this

and the rest of China.

The so-called MacMahon
Line was a product of the
British policy of aggression
against the Tibet Region of
China and has never been
recognized by any Chinese
Central Government and is,
therefore, decidedly illegal.
As to the Simla treaty, it was

ANTOTAL CHILA

As to the Simla treaty, it was not formally signed by the representative of the then Chinese Central Government, and this is explicitly noted in the treaty. For quite a long time after the exchange of secret notes between Britain and the Tibet local authorities, Britain dared not make public the related documents, nor change the traditional way of drawing this section of the boundary on maps. This illegal line aroused the great indignation of the Chinese people.

THE TIBET LOCAL AUTHORITIES THEMSELVES LATER ALSO EXPRESSED
THEIR DISSATISFACTION
WITH THIS LINE, AND, FOLLOWING THE INDEPENDENCE OF INDIA IN 1947, CABLED YOUR EXCELLENCY
ASKING INDIA TO RETURN
ALL THE TERRITORY OF
THE TIBET REGION OF CHINA SOUTH OF THIS ILLEGAL LINE THIS PIECE OF
TERRITORY CORRESPONDS
IN SIZE TO THE CHEKIANG
PROVINCE OF CHINA AND
IS AS BIG AS NINETY
THOUSAND SQUARE KILOMETERS. MR. PRIME MINISTER, HOW COULD CHINA
AGREE TO ACCEPT UNDER
COERCION SUCH AN ILLEGAL LINE WHICH WOULD
HAVE IT RELINQUISH ITS
RIGHTS AND DISGRACE ITSELF BY SELLING OUT ITS
TERRITORY — AND SUCH A
LARGE PIECE OF TERRITORY AS THAT?

The delineation of the Sino-Indian boundary east of Bhutan in all traditional Chinese maps is a true reflection of the actual situation of the traditional boundary before the appearance of the so-called MacMahon Line. Both the map of "Tibet and Adjacent Countries" published by the Indian Survey in

* SEE PAGE 13

EXPLAINS CHINA'S STAND ON BORDER ISSUES

AGREEMENTS CONCERNING ISOLATED PLACES COULD BE REACHED THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS TO ENSURE THE TRANQUILLITY OF THE BORDER AREAS AND UPHOLD THE FRIENDSHIP OF THE TWO COUNTRIES. THIS IS EXACTLY THE BASIC IDEA EXPRESSED IN MY JANUARY 23, 1959, LETTER TO YOU. THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT STILL CONSIDERS THIS TO BE THE WAY THAT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY OUR TWO COUNTRIES IN SETTLING THE BOUNDARY QUESTION. JUDGING FROM YOUR EXCELLENCY'S LETTER OF MARCH 22, 1959, IT SEEMS YOU ARE NOT COMPLETELY AGAINST THIS PRINCIPLE.

Situation On The Border

I would like now to further explain the position of the Chinese Government in connection with the questions raised in Your Excellency's letter and in conjunction with the recent situation along the Sino-Indian border.

In my letter to Your Excellency dated January 23, 1959, I pointed out that the Sino-Indian boundary has never been formally delimited. In your letter of March 22, 1959, Your Excellency expressed disagreement to this, and tried energetically to prove that most parts of the Sino-Indian boundary had the sanction of specific international agreements between the past Government of India and the Central Govern-

As to the Chinese Government official's statement made in 1847 to the British representative that this section of the boundary was clear, it can only show that the then Chinese Government had its own clear view regarding this section of the boundary and cannot be taken as a proof that the boundary between the two sides had already been formally delimit-

Boundary Not Delimited

As a matter of fact, down to 1899, the British Government still proposed to formally delimit this section of the boundary with the Chinese Government, but the Chinese Government did not agree. Your Excellency also said on August 28 this year in India's Lok Sabha: "This was the boundary of the old Kashmir State with Tibet and Chinese Turkestan. Nobody had marked it." It can thus be seen that this section of the boundary has never been delimited.

Between China and Ladakh, however, there does exist a customary line derived from historical traditions, and Chinese maps have always drawn the boundary between China and Ladakh in accordance with this line. The marking of this section of the boundary on the map of "Punjab, Western Himalaya and Adjoining Parts of Tibet" compiled by the British John Walker by order of the Court of Directors of the East India Company (which was attached to the British Major

matter several times with Britain, without any results. It has thus become an outstanding issue left over by history.

MacMahon Line Illegal

(3) Concerning the Sino-Indian boundary east of Bhutan. The Indian Government insists that this section of the boundary has long been clearly delimited, citing as its grounds that the so-called MacMahon Line was jointly delimeated by the representatives of the Chinese Government, the Tibet local authorities and the British Government at the 1913-1914

Simla Conference.

As I have repeatedly made clear to Your Excellency, the Simla Conference was an important step taken by Britain in its design to detach Tibet from China. At the Conference were discussed the so-called boundary between Outer and Inner Tibet and that between Tibet Tibet and that between Tibet and the rest of China. Contrary to what was said in your letter, the so-called MacMahon Line was never discussed at the Simla Conference, but was determined by the British repre-sentative and the representative of the Tibet local authorities of the Tibet local authorities behind the back of the repre-sentative of the Chinese Central Government through an exchange of secret notes at Delhi on March 24, 1914, that is, prior to the signing of the Simla treaty. This line was later marked on the map attach-ed to the Simla treaty as part of the boundary between Tibet

A.K. Gopalan Attacked, Injured

A FTER flinging mud at E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Congress-PSP goondas have attacked another respected leader of the Kerala people, A. K. Gopalan, at Mavelikhara at 12 noon on September 9. His car was stoned and seriously damaged, Gopalan sustained minor injuries.

Gopalan had gone to the Mavelikkara hospital to visit the victims of the attack on the Communist procession on the 7th. The DSP had been informed in advance of the visit.

Still when he was return-

Still when he was returning from the hospital, his car was stopped and attacked at the junction near the hospital.