# GREETINGS TO CHIL



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STORMY SCENES IN W. BENGAL ASSEMBLY

# CONGRESS INSULTED THE DEAD

# Opposition Took Up The Challenge

★ From Jnan Bikash Moitra

CALCUTTA, September 23

The mounting hatred and indigration of the people against the diabolical savageries committed by Dr. B. C. Roy's Government exploded on the floor of the West Bengal Assembly when it met at 3 p.m. on September 21.

It was the stormiest scene ever witnessed in the House. people were demonstrating outside, having been held up by the police about 500 yards from the Assembly, the Opposition members, except the PSP, made it perfectly clear that the Government would have to answer for the mass killing and wounding of peaceful citizens.

W HEN I reached the Assembly at about 2.30 p.m. it was unmistakably p.m. it was unmistakably evident that the atmosphere there was one of calm before the storm. A sense of keen expectancy was in the air, and the public galleries, which have permanent seating accommodation for 181, were already occupied by over 400 people. The Press gallery too was packed beyond capacity. 400 people. lery too w capacity.

Gopalan, Bhupesh Mohammed Ilyas, A. K. Ilyas,

Arobindo Ghosal, Tridib Chowdhury and B. T. Rana-dive watched the proceedings from the Governor's gallery. All the members of the Op-position, except the PSP, en-tered the Assembly chamber wearing black badges bearing the inscription "In Memory of the Martyrs."

As soon as the Deputy Speaker took his seat, Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposi-tion, got up and proposed that all sections in the House should pay homage to the

martyrs by standing up and observing one i minute's silence.

The members of the parties constituting the PIFRC, the Lok Sevak Sangh, Siddhartha Ray and Sudhir Roy Chowdhury (who had resigned from the PSP as a protest against its role in the food movement) stood up. Both the Congress and PSP refused to show res. refused to show res-to the dead. The

\* SEE PAGE 4



Jyoti Basu addressing the mass deputation to the Assembly on September 21.

-Photo: Sambhu Banneriee



## TEN GLORIOUS YEARS OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC



As the People's Republic of China enters its glorious eleventh year our hearts feel proud and joyous in sending our warmest brotherly greetings to the great people of China, their Government and their leader—the Communist Party of China, its Central Committee and Mao Tse-tung.

Stern and arduous was the long march of liberation of the Chinese masses. Enormous sacrifice, suffering and struggle marked their path of advance to the bright day when they established their People's Republic and unfurled their banner of freedom, peace and regeneration.

Great wisdom was shown by the Chinese Communist Great wisdom was shown by the Chinese Communist Party and its leadership, headed by Mao Tse-tung, in illuminating the way forward, mobilising the masses and victoriously storming the citadels of reaction. Applying Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of China in a masterly manner, the Chinese Communist Party made an invaluable contribution not only to the liberation of their own people but also to the common treasury of the world Communist and Worker's Movement.

Amazing has been the speed and scope of the achievements of the Chinese People's Republic in the short span of a decade. "Backward" China has advanced at a speed unparallelled in history.

Economically, whether in industry or agriculture, China has marched rapidly forward under her planned economy. The Big. Leap Forward has changed the face of the country.

Following radical democratic reforms—in the first place Agrarian Reforms—the Socialist transformation of industry, agriculture and trade has been successfully accomplished and Socialist construction proceeds apace. The daring creative powers of the Chinese people have been given free and full rein by the Chinese Communist Party and People's Government.

Party and People's Government.

From the day of its birth the People's Republic of China has been the target of attack of the imperialist Powers, headed by U.S. imperialism. Even to this day these savage enemies of the people and progress have denied China her rightful place in the U.N. Even to this day the American warmongers have maintained themselves on China's Taiwan and retain it as their outpost of aggression. Every kind of provocation and attack has been utilised. But in vain—the People's Republic of China stands forth in the full splendour of its might, just and invincible, the bastion of Asian freedom and peace.

The People's Republic of China in firm unity with our country and the other newly-independent States of Asia has opened a new, happy and promising era for this ancient continent, so long a victim and prey of the imperialist invaders. Asian solidarity—with India-China friendship as its bed-rock—has been the sword and shield of all Asian peoples out to win and preserve their freedom.

dom.

India-China friendship has galvanised the peoples of Asia, Africa and other continents. It has been a model to the world of the great potentialities and rich results of the principles of peaceful coexistence, of Panch Shila. This friendship is based on long historical traditions, on the common struggle against imperialism for independence, on the deepest mutual interests in maintaining that independence and preserving world peace. This friendship is a most cherished possession of both our peoples and no imperialist robbers, no lurking reactionaries will ever be allowed to snatch it away.

Temporary disagreements about the borders between

will ever be diowed to statch it dody.

Temporary disagreements about the borders between the two countries can and will be settled through friendly discussions and negotiations. Let not the imperialists and their allies nurture any hopes of soiling this great edifice of friendship built by the struggles and founded on the hopes of the peoples of India and China. The defence and strengthening of this friendship is the highest patriotism, the biggest contribution to Asian and world

Everybody who loves India, who wants peace and the happiness of all peoples, will join us in sending our heart-felt congratulations to the Chinese people and their Government on the anniversary of the great day, when ten years ago, China stood up.

Long live the unbreakable friendship between India

and China

Glory to the Chinese People's Republic!



Next week's "New Age" will be an extra-page special to mark the Tenth Anniversary of China's Liberation on October 1, 1949.

KERALA POLITICAL SCENE

# Division Of Seats And After

+++++++++++++++++ 🖈 by C. UNNIRAJA

The Congress, Praja Socialist and Muslim League leaders have agreed to avoid three-cornered contests in the coming mid-term elections in Kerala. The agreement was reached in the presence of Lal Bahadur Sastri and Sadiq Ali, representatives of the Congress High Command, and of Asoka Mehta, representative of the National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party. Anti-Communist newspapers in Kerala had banner headlines for this agreement which was called the first firm step towards forging the unity of "democratic" parties in order to not only defeat the Communists in the elections but also to "annihilate" Communism from Kerala as well as from India.

A in one of the newspartes. In other States and papers even went to the extent of characterising this is the ruling party and the agreement as a welcome gift given to the people of Kerala on the eve of the Onam Fes-tival by the all-India leaders, Sastri and Mehta!

#### Question Of Programme

But even the "democratic parties" which made this agreement do not seem to be satisfied with it. All of them have grievances against each other and against the agree-ment as such. The Praja Socialist Party and the Mus-lim League wanted not only a greater share in the allotment of seats than what they have now got, they also wanted a programmatic alliance that would continue after alliance the elections enabling formation of a coalition Government if the alliance

M. Narayana Kurup, who was Deputy Leader of the P Group in the dissolved Legislature, wrote in Mathrubhumi on September 7: "Whatever happens after

ns, whether a coalition Ministry is formed or as a political party, a party which politically does not disagree with the Congress one of the parties forms its own Ministry with the sup-port of the other parties in the alliance, a common programme is very necessary. The voters have a right to know if the parties ing the elections will form a stable Government and what the parties will carry out. It will not be correct to face the electorate evading this question."

Kerala Prakasam, edited by the KSP "liberation" leader, Mathai Manjuran, reported on September 9: "Yesterday night the Mus-

lim League leaders met (Lal Bahadur) Sastri and had discussions with him... It is known that they informed Sastri that the League was for unify based on a common

So the first point of disagreement and contention in the forging of the grand anti - Communist alliance was the question of a comand the formation of the Govern-ment after the elections. The Congress was not prepared either for a common programme or for any comnitment now on post-election problems.

tion problems.
Pradesh Congress Committee President Sankar said as early as September 7: "It is difficult to face the elections on the basis of a common

A POLITICAL commentator and the PSP are all-India

is the ruling party and the PSP is in opposition".

Kerala Prakasam reported on September 9 that "it is understood that the Congress cannot stomach either a com-nion programme or a com-mon Government."

On September 11, Malayala Manorama gave the following explanation justifying the Congress stand:

What mainly stands in the path of uniting the three par-ties on the basis of a manifesto is the practical difficulties arising from the fact that the Muslim League is

sions in north India. Hence it is not possible to go any further than allying with it

So the first and most im-

portant political question in-volved in any real alliance be-

tween different political par-ties was settled in this case

to explain away this major

hitch by saying that their approach was one of first things first.

After this there was noth-

ing else to be done except trying to come to an under-

standing with regard to th

division of seats among the

parties. This the leaders did more or less successfully, though even this has left a

very bad and bitter taste in the mouths of all the com-

In Trivandrum District,

In Trivandrum District, for instance, the Congress has been allotted only three seats, the remaining nine going to the PSP. Out of the three seats, the Congress can reasonably hope to win only one seat which

won last time also, not cause of Congress strength

but because their candidate belonged to the Tamil mi-

nority which is the decisive

Charges Of

Unfairness

or the PSP."

force in that constituency. So the Congress leaders in Trivaing m District, in-cluding ex-Ministers who cluding ex-Ministers sent their wives to jail in the "liberation struggle" have not even seats to contest. And naturally they are bitter and angry.

Pothujanam, an evening daily published from Trivandrum, editorially commented

"Has Pattom Thanu Pillai decided that the people of Trivandrum taluk do not want the Congress? Should not a seat in the taluk be given to Trivandrum District Congress Committee President G. Chandrasekhara Pillai, a veteran Congressman who is also an ex-Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai who is so obstinate as not to show even that much generosity cannot be said to be a patriot."

The Tamil minority munity in Trivandrum trict is also very bitter about this seat allotment. For, they consider that the Con-gress has betrayed them by giving the majority of seats in the district to the PSP

NO PARTY IS

SATISFIED

ported to have made repre-

dership that some of the seats allotted to the PSP and the

Muslim League in that dis-trict are seats which rightly belong to and can be won by

The feeling inside the Praja

Socialist Party can be guaged from a statement issued by

Pattom Thanu Pillai himself

on September 19 contradict-ing the report in a section of the Press and the alleged

whisper campaign even among

certain Congressmen that the PSP had taken a rather stiff

stand as far as the seats in

Trivandrum District were con-

He said that some of the

seats allotted to the PSP

were those in which they have to face very strong opposition. He pointed out

that the PSP had not been

allotted any seat in Erna-kulam District though there

are some sure constituen-cies for the PSP in that dis-

He stated that such loose pers. talk indulged in by interest— "Sor ed parties were calculated to ready

the Congress.

trict.

sentations to the KPCC lea-

branded as a communal organisation and an alliance with it will have repercus.

which they know and hate as anti-Tamil.

Similarly Congress leaders

gue leaders are concerned, they were more concerned with getting political recog-nition from the Congress. Still they could not get back the Manieri seat in the heart of their strong-hold which the Congress won last time. They have not been allotted any seat in Cannanore District or in the Travancore - Cochin Travancore - Cochit Hence there is very little material gain them regarding seats.

#### Mammann Ignored

Then there is the Vimo-chana Samara Samiti, led by Mannath Padmanabhan, con-sisting of the landlords, caste Hindu communalists, Catholic representatives and church representatives and others who were the driving force behind the overthrow campaign against teh Com-munist-led Government. When the Congress started the direct extens to servine

the direct action in conjunc-tion with the PSP and the Muslim League, Mannath Padmanabhan was invited as the respected leader above all

parties for all consultations.

But now during the negotia-

ance and division of seats so vital for the future, he was

not invited to the meetings

netween the leaders of the

leader above parties and as

tituencies and candidates for the parties that accepted his

leadership in the liberation

struggle.
So it is reported that be-

fore he left for Europe on the invitation of the MRA, he expressed his dissastis-faction with the way in

which the anti-Communist

alliance was being forged

And quickly following on the heels of the agreement on the division of seats between

the three parties, spéculations

and bickerings have started

about candidates.

Deenabandhu, edited by an

mittee of the KPCC, Udaya-bhanu, editorially commented

on these "dangerous specula-

tions" on the probable can-didates in certain newspa-

"Some newspapers have al-

ready published the names of candidates and the constitu-

their anxiety for scoops or whether there is something more behind it. Anyhow this

of propaganua detributions of propaganua detribu

the arbiter in deciding cons

different parties. He hoped to continue as

anti-Tamil.

Similarly Congress leaders in Palghat District are re-

even enemies

even enemies cannot do as much harm as they are doing." (September 16)
But Deepika, the mouthpiece of the Catholic church, has taken a different line. It contends that such speculations of the catholic hard and the such speculations of the contends that such speculations of the such speculations. tions are quite natural in any democratic country.
"After a party finally decid-

ed its candidates, if a news-

paper criticises that party or that candidate, it will be harmful. But, before any de-cision has been taken by the party, there is nothing wrong if a Press Corespondent spe-culates on the probable candidate on the basis of facts. It is better not to introduce such brittle things into puli-tics." And then the Deepika asked a pointed question to the group in the Congress which Deenabandhu represents: "Have they any plans to put up candidates and get them elected behind the back of all the others?"

Some newspapers reported for some of the contsituencles allotted to the PSP. Immediately the State Chair-man of the party came out with a statement that the party had taken no decision as to who should be the can-didates of the party.

# Continues

So the fight goes on unabated, within each party and between the different parties that form the new anti-Communist alliance in Kerala And all the time the people are getting more and more convinced that it is only a marriage of convenience.

The people can see that it is not every sort of alliance and united front that can fetch votes or win seats. In the 1951 General Elec-tions, in Malabar District, the Praja Party and the Socialist Party together had 12 seats in the Madras Legislature. But when they merged and fought the Communists as the Praja Socialist Party in the District Board Elections in 1954, they secured just one seat! In the 1957 General self with the Muslim League, but the number of seats that PSP won was reduced from twelve to four and the League lost one seat to the Congress in the heart of the Moplah area. They united to get the elec-

ex-General Secretary and a ted Communist-led Govern-member of the Election Com-ment out of office: but it was ment out of office; but it was intervention by the Central Government that really did the trick for them. Can any

Fight

similar trick be played by the Central Government to win the elections also for them?

The people in eKrala want a stable Government that will thwart the unity that existed among the democratic parties and warned that it would be good for such Congressmen and for the country if they desisted from this kind of propaganda detrimental to whether there is something more behind it. Anyhow this boldly carry forward the progressive democratic and pro-gressive measures initiated by the Communist-led Government for building a prosperous Kerala. Any unity which does not give the gua-rantee of stability or has any such programme will find it difficult to rally mass supwed to destroy unity.

As far as the Muslim Leafriends, we wish to point out

**SEPTEMBER 27, 1959** 

# WEST BENGAL: Roemtful Week Ahead

... \* FROM J. B. MOITRA

The current week in Calcutta and elsewhere in West Bengal bids fair to be a very eventful one. A sense of keen expectancy is already in the air.

Notice of a motion of no-confidence against the West Bengal Council of Ministers has been given, signed by Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposition Hemanta Basu (F. B.), Jatin Chakravarty (RSP), Subodh Banerjee (Socialist Unity Centre), Siddhartha Ray, former Judicial Minister, and Sudhir Roy Choudhury, who recently resigned from the PSP.

NOTICE of an adjournment motion has also been given on the "wanton, inhuman and unprovoked orgy of violence let loose by the police through indiscriminate lathi-charges, tear-gassing and firing and perpetration of unparallelled barbarities against men, women and children in almost all the districts of West Bengal, particularly in Calcutta, Howrah and cer-tain areas of 24-Parganas during August and September of this year, resulting in the death of about 80 people, maining of scores, wounding of thousands innumerable arrests and lack of information with regard to a large

number of persons missing since August 31, 1959." A Marxist Forward Bloc member has given notice of a motion of no-confidence in

the Food Minister.

A resolution will be tabled on September 21 condemning police savageries and demandpolice savageries and ing a public enquiry.

The members of all the Opposition parties except the PSP will attend the first day's sitting wearing black badges They will also make a reference to the martyrs and pay homage to their hallowed memory by standing up and

They will demand, it is further learnt, a discussion and disposal of their motions and resolution before the House takes up legislative business on the agenda.

Jyoti Basu has addressed

a letter to the Deputy Speaker (a new Speaker has not yet been elected after S. D. Banerjee resigned a few months ago) protesting Of Struggles against the allotment of only two hours for a discussion on food and two hours for non-official business. He has demanded that two full days be fixed for the food debate and a whole day for non-official business, as pro-Calcutta and neighbouring districts, organised under the PIFRC, will proceed today tovided for in the rules.

The attitude of the PSP to

submit the food demands to the above-mentioned moves of the other Opposition parties is not yet known. But it can easily be seen that the PSP is the Government. But there will be no defiance of the law.

A scene near Bowbazar Police Station. The men in lungis are plain-clothes policemen who sallied out of the thana to belabour an unsuspecting padestrian.

desperately manoeuvring for fuses to come to a settlement, positions to cover up its rank treachery in relation to the defiance of the law will start once again from September 22. Special days have been fixed for students, workers, refupresent food struggle. It has decided to table two separate no-confidence motions against the Council of Ministers and gees, etc. September 22 and 24 have

been fixed for the defiance of the law by students and refugees respectively.

The Students' Coordination III Outside the precincts of the Assembly, a new round of struggles will begin in Calcutta from today (September 21).

Committee has also called for the observance of September 22 as Student's Day throughout the State. The programme for the districts includes the committee has also called for the observance of September 22 as Student's Day throughout the State. The programme for the districts includes the precincts of the observance of September 22 as Student's Day throughout the State. and peaceful deflance of the law In Calcutta, after a cendistricts, organised under the PIFRC, will proceed today towards the Assembly House to will be defied peacefully.

On September 26, a mass procession will proceed to Subodh Mallik Square to erect a monument for the martyrs and the PIFRC has asked the If the Government still re-Calcutta Corporation for permission to put up a permanent

structure.

A series of mass meetings and numerous street corner meetings have been held in Calcutta, Howrah and 24-Parganas in preparation for the new round of struggles.

# Districts

The food struggle in the districts has been going on districts has been going in accordance with the prothe savageries committed by the police in and around Calcutta between August 31 and September 5 have only added to the determination of the people. Thousands upon thousands continue to come forward to participate in demonstrations and to offer satyagraha. An indica-tion of the sweep of the movement in the districts is provided by the fact that the total arrests between September 10 and 13 num-bered nearly a thousand.

Even in "backward" areas like Malda, 82 persons defied the law on September 18. In Kalimpong, too, a hundred people went to jail on Sept-ember 19.

Meetings and demonstrations condemning the brutal-ities perpetrated by the police are being held in different parts of the State. On September 14, a large number of women of Howrah came out in a demonstration demandimmediate release sons, brothers and husbands arrested in connection with the food struggle. They went to the District Magistrate and submitted a memorandum.

Over a thousand students paraded the streets of Krishnanagar, headquarters of Nadia District, on September 16. A protest meet-ing attended by over 4,000 people was held at Kaina on September 15. It was addressed by Harekrishna Konar, MLA, Benoy Chow-dhury, MLA, and Gita Muk-

Silent processions in me-

\* SEE OVERLEAF

# JURISTS TO WHITEWASH CONGRESS CRIMES IN KERALA The partisan character of the Commission of Jur-ists does not permit the

THE Indian Commission of Jurists has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of N. H. Bhagawati, a former Judge of the Supreme Court, to "enquire into cer-tain matters which are al-leged to have transpired in Kerala during the period when the Ministry headed by E. M. S. Namboodiripad

It will be always a welcome measure if any body of jurists will make an en-quiry into the working of measure if any body tion especially since titution, especially since ours is an infant demo-

But there are certain features about this deci-sion of the Indian Commission of Jurists which give the impression that the enquiry it proposes is not for any such superior motives.

Any proper enquiry, for instance, should FIRST take into consideration how far India's major political party and the leaders come into existence in Ke-

SEPTEMBER 27, 1959

SECONDLY, the role of the Opposition parties in Kerala. "A direct action which took all forms" had leadership of the Congress, the party that rules at the Centre, the very party that has always condemned direct action against any Government in India after the adoption of our Consting Indian newspapers and outstand-ing jurists like Patanjali Shastri had condemned

this direct act THIRDLY, the responsibility of the Central Gov-ernment in aiding and abetting this direct action and the question of whement fulfilled its constitu-tional obligation towards a State Government under Article 355 by giving timely assistance against internal disturbances.

FOURTHLY, the pro-priety of the dismissal un-der Article 356 of a Government which still enjoyof the Central Government that shown any tolerance Legislature and when the towards the non-Congress Judiciary and the ExecuGovernment which had transfer with a said Capture of a majority in the State
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yers and constitutional experts had expressed their disapproval of such mis use of the provisions of the

the Food Minister.

New Round

A mass deputation from

FIFTHLY, the role the Governor in a State. Is he the constitutional head of the State or a political agent of the Ce Was the Governor right in sending his report on the State to the President without consulting his Council of Ministers? Surprisingly, the com-

mittee appointed by the Indian Commission of Juristst will not go into any of these questions. The terms of reference of the ed on the basis of the charge-sheet made by the Kerala Pradesh Congress

The committee will only investigate and report on Communist whether the rule of law as and repeat during the envisaged by the Constitu- coming elections all the envisaged by the Constitu-tion was maintained dur-ing the period of the Communist Government and in what respect it was under-mined by pressure exerted by the Government on the administration, judiciary, associated with such an

enquiry at a time when the elections are coming near is to legally resurrect the KPCC charge-sheet which Indian public opi-nion had characterised as a document for the mu soum It is nothing but an attempt to tarnish the coming elections all slanders against it the seal of approval jurists' committee. It is a pity that outstanding lawyers of India have al-lowed their names to be

investigation of even a sin-

rala Government aga

the Opposition parties and the Central Government.

It is quite clear from the

way the Committee is set-ting about its work that it is only doing a job for the

Congress Party and its Central Government—a job

which they themselves are not willing to do for tacti-

The purpose of such an

cal teasons.

allegation made by the

PAGE THREE

ponent parties.

PATNA. September 22

lages. Even people who had not enrolled themselves as volunteers are forming fresh batches and joining in

the satyagraha.
Before offering satyagraha
these batches move round
the villages as prachar jathas

spreading the message of sat-

yagraha to ever newer area. The satyagrahis from Sikan

dra are marching 60 miles to

The reactionaries then tri-

treat in face of people's in-

tervention.
In Patna, the INTUC and

mike to sow confusion and disruption among the people who had gathered in support of the satyagrahis. But they

had to go away in disgrad

Popular wrath against

to take any step which the Government could use to

The Statewide satyagraha against high prices and tax-increase has entered its second week. During the five days from September 14, when the satyagraha started (September 15, 16 and 20 being holidays) more than three thousand persons have offered satyagraha in eleven (out of seventeen) district headquarters

PART from the satya-grahis, the Government has arrested Ramaytar Shastri, Secretary of the State Anti-High Prices and Tax Committee (AHPTC), Jagannoth Sarkar member of the State Secretariat of the Communist Party, Chandi Prasad of the Patna Town Committee the Communist Party, and Taqui Rahim, Correspondent of the Urdu weekly Dost of

Monghyr town on foot, carry-ing on prachar work and en-rolling satyagrahis on their None of them was among way. Popular support to the satthe satyagrahis. All of them were arrested on the roadside yagraha is growing. The po-litical propaganda offensive In fact Ramavatar Shastri was arrested while coming by the Congress, PSP and out of a restaurant. In Bha Jana Sangh has proved a failure. They tried to exploit the India-China border issue galpur the police arrested Communist lawyerskhdeo Prasad Singh, Chhaand create a scare by refer-ring to the brutal repression by Dr. B. C. Roy's police in binath Singh, Sita Saran Singh, Bhubueswar Ray and Siaram Chowdhry. They were arrested in the court in Calcutta. ed to adopt more active me-thods of disruption. In Bha-galpur, the Jan Sangh sent

their lawyer's gowns.

While the Bihar Government has thus concentrated on arresting the leading of the movement, it a propaganda mike on a rickshaw following the satyabrutal methods of grahis. But they had to recadres of the movement, it has at the same time ad-

repression. In Saharsa, the satyagrahis Collectorate were each sepa-rately surrounded by police-men and led by a Magistrate they were beaten with butt nes by their hair, and were kicked as a result of which many fainted.

In Patna, on September 19, police repression is mounting After the lathi-charge in Bhagalpur when Baijnath five persons were badly injured, among them Babu Hirday Narain Singh, the 80-year-old veteran kisan leader Mandal was beaten in the jeep, the people wanted to in-tervene. It was with great difficulty that Baijnath Manof Paliganj, who received injuries and fainted as a result

In Darbhanga, Arrah, Bha difficulty that Baijnath Mangalpur, Monghyr, Chapra and dal could persuade them no other places severe lathi-

Eaijnath Mandal, a prominent leader of the Bhagalpur Khet Mazdoor Sabha and a member of the District Secretariat of the Communist Party, received malign the satyagrahis.

In Monghyr, on the 19th, tension mounted up against the actions of the police. The Sub-Inspector who was dealing with the satyagrahis. Party, received a lathi blow on his head and was again beaten in the jeep while being taken to the kotwali under police custody.

sure.

Besides opposition to police repression, people are expressing their support to the satyagrahis in many ways. They are contribut-ing money and foodgrains This is how the Bihar Government treats peaceful satvagrahis whose only crime is that they are demanding cheap food and reduction in to feed the satvagrahis who come from villages. De-monstrations in support of the satyagraha and in optaxes on the poor people. This way the Government thought would be able to break the position to Government re pression are taking Largely attended from the villages and towns. agricultural labourers. meetings in support poor peasants and the town

satyagraha are being held.

Later reports received by telegrams indicate But this has had the very opposite effect. It has only that 15,000 people staged a added to the determination demonstration before the of the satyagrahis to break District Magistrate's Court at District Magistrate's Court at Muzaffarpur on the 22nd. There was a lathi-charge on the intransigence of the day fresh batches s of satya- the demonstrators and 49 satgrahis arrive from the vil- yagrahis were arrested.

But the most reprehensible part of the Congress members' behaviour was that some of them went on

jeering when the Opposi-tion members were observing silence.

Immediately after resuming their seats, Opposition members started answering members started answering back the jeers. Angry shouts and counter-shouts followed and at one stage a Congress member, Nepal Roy, was heard to throw a challenge: "Come outside."

Some Opposition members took up the challenge and rushed out into the main lobby. Meanwhile Nepal Roy had gone out. A scuffle ensued, but then some Con-gress members intervened and nologised on behalf of Nepal Roy. The Opposition members then returned to the House. .

But the tone had already been set, and the terrific excitement inside the House rapidly moved towards the climax. During the discussion on the Opposition adjournnent motions on police brutalities, Congress members looked utterly crestfallen and ompletely on the defensive.

m a moving and powerful speech Jyoti Basu stated that in spite of all the pre-plan-ned Government brutality, the people of West Bengal had not bowed their heads but taken up the challenge. Exposing the Government game and the terrible toll of lives and suffering, he hit out: The police Minister Kaligoonda and Dr. Roy is a cowardly goonda.

Insisting on a public en-quiry, he recalled the edito-rials of the late Satyendranath Majumdar (one of Bengal's greatest journalists)
during the Tramfare-Increase
Resistance Movement, when
also the Government had tried terror.

This great editor called P C. Sen and Kalipada Mukherjee as having "put their mothers to shame" and "the unnatural offspring of imperialism." Jyoti Basu said that these words exactly described the present Ministry.

Hemanta Basu, Jatin Cha-kravarty and Subodh Banneriee also spoke with anger withering scorn.

When Bankim Kar (Congress) was speaking in justi-fication of police atrocities he was repeatedly interrupted

people will remember this with such remarks: "You insult to their martyrs. were one of those who threw were one of those who threw brickbats," "You are a stooge of Alamohon Das "Who trialist of Howrah), has written out 4your speech for you?" Hemanta Basu, Forward Bloc Leader, taunted, "Bankim Babu has read out to us a police report."

Bijoy Singh Nahar, Secretary of West Bengal PCC, was greeted with dea-In the great fening jeers. In the he said could not be heard.
With his face burning

with hatred and anger, Sudhir Roy Chowdhury said, "Dr. Roy's hands are stained with the blood of our people. I hate to shake nds with him. I hate, I

hate this man."
When the tension had reached such a pitch, Kalltension had reached such a pada Mukherjee, the Police Minister, rose to reply to the debate. Instead of expressing any sympathy for the dead and the wounded started off by abusing wounded he "anti-

people as "goondas", "anti-social elements", etc. This set the House on fire. The anger and hatred of the Opposition members exploded like a bombshell. Complete confusion prevailed, and the hurling of shoes from Con-gress and Opposition benches

Kalipada Mukherjee, Mukherjee, Irrigation Minister, S. D. Banerjee, former Speaker, and several other Congress members were seen hurling shoes at the Opposition. The Opposition, too, retaliated. At this time, P. C. Sen, Food Minister, and J. pada Mukherjee is a big D. Jalan, Local Self-Government Minister, rushed out of the Chamber. Dr. Roy was not present

The Deputy Speaker adhas Risen Again."
iourned the House for twenty
minutes. When it reassemblcordon, the den ed, confusion again prevailed when some Congress members demanded an "uncondi-tional apology" from Jyoti Basu, who they alleged, thrown his shoes. Jvoti Basu firmly denied the allegation and taking off his shoes and holding them up in his hand, he shouted back, "Have I hurled shoes? See, here they are.

At this stage the Deputy Speaker adjourned the House till 3 p.m. next day Later on, he informed the Press that the adjournment motions had been talked out

hurled, a Congress mem-ber, Ranajit Ghose Chow-dhury, ran towards the Press gallery and threaten-

to bypass the growing mass

into the police firings, as pro-

vided for in the Police Regu-

The PIFRC has in a state-

lations

ed the reporters: "If you do not report that Jyoti Basn has hurled shoes, we will show you." In one voice, all the inprnalistst vehemently protested against this attempt at dictation Congress members then intervened and apologised to the reporters.

FROM FRONT PAGE

Under the auspices of the PIFRC, 25,000 people assembled at the Calcutta Maidan on the same day. Headed by the leaders of the PIFRC, a mass deputation towards the Asser ings, but it was held up by a big police cordon. The depu-tation then squatted on the road.

They anxiously waited for the Opposition members narrate to them what I hannened in the House on the food issue, and when the members arrived, greeted with tremendou cheers.
Among those who address-

the deputation were K. Gopalan, Bhupesh Gupta, Jyoti Basu, Ranen Sen, Ilyas, Hemanta Jatin Chakravarty,

Basu and Tridib Chowdhury.
On September 22, although the University and most colleges were closed by the authorities, a huge number of students gather ed on the University lawns to unveil a permanent Martyrs' Column, built the previous night and guarded by the students themsel-

After the meeting over 5,000 students marched to the Assembly. Passing the home of Dr. Roy, angry slogans were shouted — "Roy Government Take Care." on the Streets," "Drenched in

Blocked by a massive police cordon, the demonstrators squatted on the road, watched by a warmly sympathetic crowd of 20,000 Led by the dents' Federation, 155 stu-dents then defied the law and courted arrest, amidst thun-

In a statement, the PIFRC has asked the people to erect Martyrs' Columns and hold exhibitions of martyrs' photos in every Puja pandal, the coming festival. All committees formed at the initiaboycotted and a mass signature campaign against police

The people of West Bengal have shown their mettle and fearlessly face the days of struggle ahead.

#### ENQUIRY FARCE

\* FROM PAGE 3 brought out at Bongaon and demand for a public enquiry into the police atrocities by

The vindictive attitude of the Government is evident from the treatment that is till being meted out to the food movement satyagrahi

The police made a brutal lathi-charge on a demonstra-tion of over 500 people in Malda on September 18. As many as a hundred persons were injured. Several food movement prisoners were wounded as a result of a lathi-charge in Purulia jail on September 15.

The PIFRC has strongly condemned these methods and has demanded extension of jail amenities, immediate and inconditional release of all

ment condemned "this mis-chievous and highly insulting decision of a very limit-ed farcical enquiry by the Executive which conspired and directed the lathicharges, shootings, etc., against peaceful citizens."

a public enquiry by citizens on whom the people can place their trust, the statement further says, "The enquiry must be broadbased and comthe statement "The enquiry arrested persons and with-drawal of all cases.

The Government is trying among other things, the role

of the West Bengal Cabinet, the special role of the Exe-cutive officers, the police and the military in dealing with the food movement in the mofussil districts as well as in Calcutta, Howrah, 24-Parganas during the days of the great terror. Investigation is necessary to ascertain the nature of the injuries inflicted, actual number ed, maimed and missing."

#### SWADHINATA OFFICE SEARCHED

On September 20, police searched the Swadhi nata office for three hours for seizing original docu-ments and blocks in connection with the food mo-vement. But nothing "in-criminating" was found.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1959

## \* \* \* FIGHT FOR LEADERSHIP IN PONDICHERRY CONGRESS -

The scant respect with which the leaders of the The scant respect with which the leaders of the Congress Party treat parliamentary institutions has INDIRA GANDHI BACKS again marked recent events in Pondicherry.

the Representative Assembly dicherry lost its majority when a number of dissident Congressmen joined the and hit back. His goonda foldent Congressmen joined the Opposition Feople's Front which then came forward with a clear majority to form the Government. -But Prime Minister Nehru chose to dissolve the Assembly rather than allow the constitutional process of allowing the Oppo-sition to form the Govern-

Mid-term elections were held recently to the Assem-bly and developments since then have shown that it is ty arises of the Opposition, with a majority, forming the Government that the Concress gives the go-by to parliamentary institutio but even as to protect the interests of their tavournes in their own party and against rival factions in their own organisation, the Concress leaders are ready to

The Congress Assembly Party met in the morning of the 5th in the presence of Sadiq Ali and Tamilnad Conpress leaders.

President Rajaram interests of their favourite

#### Kamarai Against Goubert

In Pondicherry, the revolt inside the Congress Party against its then chief, Goubert, an old lackey of French imperialism, had the hand of Madras Chief Minister Kamarai Nadar and the Tamilnad Congress Committee behind it, because the Tamilnad leaders were firmly of the opinion that Goubert's record of service to French imperialism in suppressing the people's mo-vement stood in the way of the Congress growing in Pon-

But the mistake Kamaraj made was in his choice of the man to oust Goubert. R. L. Purushottama Reddy proved incapable of fighting Goubert effectively and Kamaraj's first plan ended in a flasco

Kamaraj made his next Threats And move at the time of choosing candidates for the elections His lieutenants presented a list against that of Goubert's The Congress High Command tried to work out some sort of a compromise, but Goubert stood firm on his list — and in this he had the backing of Congress President Indira Gandhi.

At the time of finalising the list of candidates, when Mrs. Gandhi came to Pondicherry, she was very much impressed by Goubert's palatial residence where she stayed and his French-Indian culture. She backed Goubert's list and Kamaraj to start his offensive from a different direction.

Kamarai used all his wellknown election tactics and ensured the victory of ten Congressmen from Karaikal. The final party position in the Assembly was Congress—21, People's Front—13, Independents—four, and PSP—one. With the ten from Karaikal and the support of the dissidents in the Pondicherry cratic powers to the Council group; Kamaraj was in a po- of Ministers would be abol-

Goubert also saw this as a lowers were instructed to create a number of incident assaults, arson, looting, etc. and then the Pondicherry District Congress Committee issued a handbill saying such incidents would increase and would become a challenge to the administration if Gouhert Congress Party.

The first session of the Representative Assembly was convened on September 5 by the Chief Commissioner. The Congress President sent General Secretary Sadiq Ali to Pondicherry with the specific instruction to see that Gou-bert was elected leader of the

gress President Rajaram Naidu. The first voting for ed that V. Venkatasubba Reddy had secured 14 votes against Goubert's seven. Gouber refused to accept the verdict saying the 14 members had been coerced by the Tamilnad Congress leaders.

Sadiq Ali with his chief's instruction still fresh in his mind, immediately re-polling—with the result that Goubert lost one more vote, getting six this time while his rival secured 15. Goubert threatened that he would not attend the inan-

Sadiq Ali is reported to have immediately contacted Indira Gandhi on the phone. The lent regretted the party's decision and is said to have suggested that Goubert be made Speaker of the Assembly. Goubert rejec-ted this offer and walked out.

Goubert and another Con-

# Blackmail

gress member did not attend the inaugural and days' sessions of the Assembly. His followers issued handbills threatening the new leader of the party and jeered and heckled them when they came to the Congress office. It was such an unseemly dem tion that Sadiq Ali and Raja-ram Naidu had to reprimand the demonstrators. Congress flags in the Congress office, in reading rooms and street cor-ners were flown half-mast by Goubert's henchmen Mrs Gandhi was flooded with tolegrams, again organised by the same people, demanding that Goubert be elected leader.

The Congress President then instructed the Tamilnad Congress Chief to see that Goubert was included in the Council of Ministers. Otherwise, she dropped the hint that an old French decree would be invoked, the demo-

THE Congress which had a sition to throw Goubert out FORMER FRENCH LACKEY.

The strength of 16 members in of the party's leadership.

ished and all powers would of Ministers has not solved be vested in the hands of the the conflict, in fact the two groups, one backed Tamilnad Congress and the other backed by the On the 7th, when the third Congress President, are still at

sitting of the Assembly met for electing the Council of Ministers with Goubert as one of them, as per Indira Gandhi's instructions, Goubert attended it for the first time. But the meeting was scheduled to meet at 3.30 p.m. did not meet till an hour later as eight members from Karaikal doggedly fought against the inclusion of Gou-

Goubert, taking Indira Gandhi's hint, threatened, them with the dissolution of the Assembly if they did not come to the Assembly and vote for his inclusion. The Karaikal members who had spent about ten to fifteen thousand rupees each winning their for winning their seats, were frightened and duly voted for the six me

The election of the Council

bert in the Council.

& by V. SUBBIAH.

And the people of Pondicherry who have been witness to all these happenings are rightly worried as to how any of their pressing problems will receive any attention in the

Hardly 30 to 40 per cent of the Plan development alloca-cations made every year has been spent during the past. Nothing is heard about the new industrial schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan such as the sugar factory, the cement factory, the iron and rolling mills and the paper

Growing unemployment has become serious and an acute problem for the Government. Food has become scarce, priof even what is available are sky-high:

The peasants in the vil-

lages are mercilessly exploited and cruelly oppressed by the landlords in the absence of any protective laws, even such as those which are in force in the adjoining Indian Union like Madras Cultivating Tenants and Protection Act of 1956 and the Tanjore Pannayal Protection Act.

Government employees whose scale of pay was fixed in 1952 under the French regime now face hardships with the abnormal increase in the cost of living. Their demand for interim payment of dear-ness allowance given to the non-gazetted officers of Madras has not been conceded so

All these serious problems await urgent attention from the new Government, But the people do not any longer think that a Government like this one which was inaugurated with the fight for shoils ated with the fight for spons-will be able to tackle even one of these problems. The way out, and they have begun to see it, is the building of a wide

# GPOLARIUS.

## VARANASI PREPARES FOR WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

REPARATIONS are afoot for holding the Confer- ganisation. ence of the National Federation of Indian Women in Varanasi in the first week of October.

The office of the Reception Committee of the Conference was opened in the City on September 13. Speaking on the occasion Smt. S. Gupta hoped that-

have a strong women's or-Secretary of the Federa-

tion Hajrah Begum said that the Conference prothe history of Varanasi—a procession of women which would be followed by a large the Conference.

meeting addressed by Aruna Asaf Ali. There will also be cultural shows during the days of the Conference.

gramme, apart from the inaugural session and delegates' sessions, would include—for the first time in the history of Varanasi—a procession of women which would be followed by a large the Conference.

A series of meetings are being held in the main central time in the Conference while reports are reaching of the preparations in other States for sending delegations to

with the holding of the PICTURE ABOVE IS OF RENU CHAKRAVARTY, M. P. Conference, Varanasi would ADDRESSING A MEETING IN VARANASI.

# A FUTILE SESSION OF

# PARLIAMENT

August 3, with over 13 ad-

ist Government in Kerala by Presidential flat.

nary forces were direct-

The efforts of Congress, PSP, Jan Sangh and other re-

versus the Congress and other

"democratic" parties.

their efforts to confuse the issues involved, the spokes-men of these parties descen-

ed to the lowest levels, throw-

ing to the winds all regard for truth, facts, morality and consequences. Even the tal-

lest of them Prime Minister

Nehru, indulged in equivoca-tions, prevarications and oc-casionally outright falsehoods

to justify the "murder of de-mocracy" in Kerala as A. K.

munist case against Presiden-

tial rule in Kerala:
"I must say it is a fall of

certain values. According to those values we thought that

just because it is called Com-munist and secondly, because

ses. What has fallen is, a

step which we were taking

~ A REVIEW BY ~

K. P. SUBRAMANYA MENON

Gopalan put it.

There is a well-known proverb: Empty vessels ake the most sound. One is reminded irresistibly of this proverb when one thinks of the Monsoon Session of Parliament which ended last week. The session was a futile one, devoid of any significance for creative discussion of the burning problems of our

I T utterly failed to reflect Defence Minister and a new the mood of our people— foreign policy.

The session started on mines, the employees in Government offices and commercial houses, the peasants in the fields, and others. The on had nothing to offer them—our working people.

Nor did the session have any time to discuss the problems of our economic levelopment — the col failure of the Second Plan, the rise in prices, the mounting unemployment, foreign exchange difficul-

The only worthwhile discussion was the discussion on the food situation. And even here, the discussion failed to take into account the worsening food position in the whole country, though with some results—the resignation of Ajit Prasad Jain and his replacement by S. K. Patil.

Patil had nothing new to offer on the food front except repeating some cliches, platitudes and all, and for good or bad, he had indicatgood or bad, he had indicated his preference for 'free trade' in foodgrains in the good Swatantra jargon as against the much-threatened

Precisely because the session was devoid of any constructive effort at tackling the problems of our people, it had problems of our people, at made itself quite noisy—sometimes jarring.—and achieved unfortunately many destructive ends. In that will go down in the history of Parliament as one of the most momentous sessions.

#### Issues That Dominated

Gopalan put it.

The whole position was ably summed up by S. A. Dange in his speech on September 17, opening the Com-Two events dominated the sessions: the earlier part till about the end of the third week of August, the discusssion on the imposition of President's rule in Kerala held the stage. After that the India-China border dispute and the Thimayya episode swamped all other issues.

Both these issues signified the same thing, namely the grave threat posed to parliamentary institutions and political democracy by the there would be impartiality in working the Constitution...
But they (Central Ministers) are absolutely partisan, narrow partisan, and would overthrow a people's Government just heaves it is called Comreadiness of the Congress leadership to violate the Constitution and democratic conventions to prop up its tot-tering regime and the efforts of reaction both within the of reaction both within the Congress party and outside to take advantage of the occasion to push the country in-to the arena of cold war, it acts in favour of the masto the arena of cold war, anti-Communism, war-hysteria and a pro-imperialist sep which we military alliance. The aim of in favour of the reaction was ably explained the action of the nistry the action of the Central Miby M. R. Masani at a speech in Bombay in tangible terms:
What the country wants is a new Prime Minister, a new Prime Minister, a new Prime Minister also...This

ter. His reputation is lost and it is a loss to democracy, hecause now there is no one whom people can trust..

Dange pointed has been lost in "The Constitution, Finally, Da Kerala: iemocracy, the conception of tion of wielding the police not for exploiting the people-all that has been defeated. That is not, however, a final de-feat, because this time the Central Government has intervened, but the people are going to intervene the last."

is the fall of the Prime Minis-

#### Prophetic Warning

August 3, with over 13 adjournment motions moved by Communist members of the Lok Sabha to spotlight Parliament's attention on the orgy of violence, arson and loot indulged in by goondas organised by the Vimochana Samara Samiti after the undemocratic overthrow of the Communict Government in Kerala Detailing the circumstances which led to the overthrow of the Communist Government in Family Bhysical of the Communist Govern-ment in Kerala, Bhupesh Gupta said in the Rajya Sa-bha on August 25: "It is due, firstly to the political and moral degradation of the Coned towards depicting the issues involved in Kerala as one of the Communist Party

Of Discussing

financing the agitation and turning to the Congress ben-ches said: "Are you not ashamed of it? Their path will

lead us outside the realm of

parliamentary democracy, to dictatorship and an authori-

Hardly a week had passed after this prophetic warn-ing, when we were faced with the first specific chal-

titutions and the supremacy

of civil authority over mili-

tary brass-hats. There was

Thimayya, the Army Chief of Staff, and heads of the two other Services. It was

primarily to exert pressure on the Prime Minister's foreign and defence policies

alignment with Pow-

of General

no mistaking the issues involved in the threatened

tarian regime."

Episode

Thimayya

the parties and leaders who were the proclaimed op-ponents of these policies who championed the Gene-ral as against Defence Minister Krishna Menon.

No doubt the Prime Minister's firm stand reversed the dangerous trend of the Gene-rals backed by the most reactionary political forces within the country and abroad trying to force political decisions on the civil authority by threats and blackmail. Had the attempt succeeded it would have been a signal victory for the dark forces of reaction.

Chinese Communists for the 'liberation' of Ladakh, Sik-However, there is no room for complacency, because the forces, the persons and the organisations which brought about the crisis are pow enough in the affairs of the country. It was a sad com-mentary on the composition and character of the ruling George Patterson of the Daily Telegraph, London, al-Congress Party that while Acharya Kripalani was es-pousing the cause of the Generals, the Congress men of Parliament cheered, there was hardly any ovation for their own leader Jawaharlal Nehru when he emphatically the supremacy of Parliament

versus the Congress and other gress, secondly the frustration the supremacy of Parliament payee of the Jana Sangh that large concentration of Chinese forces were being made on our northern borders, obviously an allegation capable of inflaming India's susceptibilities. Thus, day by day the ground was being softened of the carried anti-Chinese forces were being supplementation. ed for the crucial anti-China campaign on the issue of bor-ders, culminating in the pub-lication of the Government Burning Feople's Froblems White Paper and the debate in both Houses of Parlia-

early as August 12, long be-fore the issue of border dis-putes came to the limelight,

estion was put in the Raiva

Sabha, by a Congress member, M. Lingam who asked: "Has

the question of taking up the

whole question of India-China relations, after the happen-

Again on August 13, in the Lok Sabha, an adjournment motion was moved regarding

the reported "threat to India's

security and territorial inte-

kim and Bhutan." The ad-

journment motion was based

on a report by the notorious George Patterson of the

calling for the formation of

The Prime Minister de-nied the knowledge of any

such speech. "Government had had no information

from any reliable source of such statements being made

by any person who could be considered reliable". Then it was alleged by Vaj-

a Himalayan federation.

paganda campaign of the

grity emanating from

significantly

the Government con

ings in Tibet?"

Thus it would be a folly to under-rate the preparations which went behind the warhysteria and jingoist outwhich we witnessed during the later part of the

One would have thought

that if the so-called danger from our neighbour across our Northern borders were

so serious, the most sens-

fble thing to do would be to call for the unity of the na-

tion. No. The aim of the

turned against the Com-

became clear when edge of the attack

leaders of reaction

organisers of the campaign

Their Real

Objective

### of political figures like Pattom (Thanu Pillai), corruption of some promient figures, and lastly the power and pull of vested interests." He pointed to the vested interests and foreign sources for the agricultural parts. Anti-China Campaign

of political figures like Pat- and civil authority over the

For those who watched the momentous proceedings of Lok Sabha on Septem-ber 2 with bated breath, the bitter realisation was inescapable—that the sym-pathies of many in the Congress Party itself did not lie with Nehru.

The anti-China campaign

in fact started quite early during the current session. during the current session.
At first it had not taken a
definite shape and purpose, but as days passed by the sig-nificance of the move of renificance of the move of action was becoming clear.

The first shot in the anti-China campaign was fired by Braj Raj Singh of the Socialist Party who brough forward an adjournment mo brought tion on August 6, to discuss the alleged "flagrantly dis-criminatory practices adopt-ed by the Chinese authorities at Lhasa against Indian traders in Tibet," etc.

Later, on August 11, through a calling attention notice in Lok Sabha and a question on August 13 in the Rajya Sabha the campaign was taken to a higher level by alleging the imposition of restrictions on not justified, against us, an attempt is made in order to the movement of Indian nationals in Tibet including Ladakhi Buddhists. Allega-tions were freely flung in isolate the Communist Party, to overwhelm it and ban it. er blocs, Panch Shila, negotiated settlement of disputes, etc. It was precisely ment with India.

Calls were liament for banning of the Communist Party; outside in the country, the Comin the country, the Com-munists were called traitors by Congress and other

That is why as Dange point-

ed out in the Lok Sabha, "it should be clear that behind this whole problem a third point arises, that it is not only oundaries, it is not only Tibet, but some people have a problem about us. They want to think how to suppress the Communist Party...So the problem is, in the name of war hysteria, in the name of shouting slogans, which are

"So, the third problem is \* SEE FACING PAGE

**SEPTEMBER 27, 1959** 

#### PLOT GETS THICK

T HE Capital is thick with rumours that the natrons I rumours that the patrons of Thimayya are re-grouping their forces for a grouping their forces for a fresh assault, specially as there won't be any session of Parliament for some months and no nasty M.P.s. around to create a shindy. Their slogan is still—Resign. The target of the slogan is still Krishna Menon. Shades of the Kerala "Liberators" and their chants!

Now their argument is that "temperamental" difthat "temperamental" dif-ferences are a serious busi-ness. And Krishna Menon has shown no signs of curb-ing his temper—look at the insults he heaped on the London television interview-er who simply asked if Me-non was a Communist! But the Prime Minister has recently said more than once that he has learned to curb his own temper. Per-

once that he has learned to curb his own temper. Per-haps, certain things don't anger him any more. So why not Panditji sans tem-per take over from the incurable Menon who can be retained in the Cabinet but without a specific portfolio so that he won't tread on anybody's corns?

Some of the less subtle chemers were outraged at the suggestion. Wouldn't e suggestion. Would and it is even more of a character than Menon? And Panditji be even more of a menace than Menon? And you couldn't very well ask for his removal if anything went wrong. These doubters were silenced by a smirk from somebody quite highup in the Congress hierarchy.

Panditji is a very busy man, he is reported to have said, and in any case not bothered about details. And he is very loyal to his sub-

SCRAP-BOOK ordinates. Besides with him there nobody will dare to ask for any probes or enqui-ries or anything for that matter. Later we shall see. So this is how these sche-

mers—and they are pretty high-powered — want civil high-powered — want civil authority to assert its sup-remacy. Menon is to go, Thi-mayya is to remain, and the Defence Minister is to be re-duced to a figure-head. Peo-ple, be on guard!

#### THE PURSE FOR INDIRA

N EHRU asked the Press not to ask him questions which could lead to a family he former.

Indira Behn had got the

Rashtrapati to intervene in Kerala. So what were some subordinate officials of the Punjab Government to her? They had to jump when her local agents in the Punjab ordered that the P.M.'s dau-

ordered that the P.M.'s daughter must be presented with purses worthy of her position and pedigree.

So while she went about doing her ideological duty of waking Punjab to the danger of the Communist fifth column, the officials went about waving Congress receipt books and what else,

has taken place. That Par-liament could not find time

to discuss such a major

The review states, "Briefly,

the review states, Briefly, the position regarding resources is that, on present expectations, the Centre and States are likely to be able to

provide in the next two years

resources of the order of

two years amount to Rs. 2,034 crores. There is thus a shortfall of Rs. 200 crores. Over

the Plan period, the aggre-

gate outlay can, on this ba-

we don't know.

Almost every place set down on her itinerary was first visited by State Ministers and Deputy Ministers, who set the official machiness is motion to collect nery in motion to collect funds for the Congress Committee concerned. Especially flagrant was the behaviour of the Civil Supplies, Excise officials

and Taxation Bhatinda town. Bhatinda town.

Perhaps, they were in a hurry. So in full view they rushed from shop to shop with the Congress fund receipt books in their hands. And naturally enough Bhatinda was able to give something like Rs. 25,000 to Indira.

thing like Rs. 25,000 to Indira.

We would ask Nehru to risk a family rumpus and get Indira to clear herself of this charge of using the officials for party purposes. Or if he is nervous, why not a public and impartial enquiry?

#### CONGRESS DEMOCRACY

ROM Kanpur comes an-other story of the Cong-ress use of the official machi-nery. Only the twist is dif-ferent. Pandit Brahmanand Misra

is the worthy Chairman o the Municipal Board of Kan the Municipal Board of Kan-pur. He also got himself elec-ted President of the Civil Lines Mandal Congress Com-mittee in May last year. But an election petition

was filed against him by Go-vardhan Singh, Bansidhar Shukla, Krishna Kumar Sharma and some others. They charged that Misra had used motorcars and rickshaws for bringing vot-ers to the polling place. In addition they alleged that police pressure had

been used to get one Sarjoo Prasad to vote for Misra. Mind you, this was a Congress Party election and that, too, for an area committee presidentship only.

Eventually the Uttar Pradesh Congress Suba Adalat took cognisance of the case.
Mahabir Prasad and Nirma-lachandra Chaturvedi, who
constituted the Suba Adalat, found that police pressure had indeed been put on

Sarjoo Prasad.
While this voter was at While this voter was at the house of Krishna Kumar Sharma, the Adalat found, Misra's election agent turned up with a Sub-Inspector of police and took him away in their car. As a result, the decision read, Sarjoo Prasad who did not want to vote for Misra was forced to do so. The election was accordingly set aside.

set aside. Unfortunately the name of the Sub-Inspector of police, who has committed so grave a breach of Service Rules, has not been revealed. But what has been exposed is what has been exposed is the shocking condition of Congress "democracy." If for even minor party posts po-lice pressure is used, to what

lengths will not the Congress bosses, minor or major, go when bigger offices are at

#### MASTERLY SOLUTION

OME time ago the All-India Radio had wanted commentator for their parliamentary review service. The pay was quite good, the job interesting and so shoals of applications began arriving. A large number could be rejected rightaway, since from pretty small fry-De-puty Ministers at best, it is

But even after this screening the AIR bigwigs were in a quandary. Quite a few ap-lications remained who were a quantity, quite a few aplications remained who were
backed, it is alleged, by
very, very VIPs. It is furtively whispered that one enterprising chap had even
managed to get a patron beyond the Cabinet level. It
was a very ticklish question
whom to displease, since
after all only one post had
to be filled.

Eventually, a masterly solution was proposed and accepted. Nobody would be
more displeased than anybody else, if the post itself
was abolished. And this, it
seems, was duly done. AIR

seems, was duly done. AIR found that it did not require a commentator for ment.
The M.P.s, however,

should not lightly allow this slur on their efforts to go. At the very first opportunity they should ask Keskar Sahib to explain himself, if he

#### WITNESS September 21

(From this week Guest Dia-rist signs himself on as Wit-

#### \* FROM FACING PAGE

that it is a political tactic that is being followed to blow up the peace policy of Panch Shila, to involve India and China in war and to ban the Communist Party and then introduce, not a democratic but a military rule in the name of war hysteria. This is the object. This attempt is seriously being made. China and the border are just excu-

The whole session was marked by unprecedented tension, anxiety and gloom. There were other elements which contributed to this cri-

#### The Bhakra Mishap

There was the seriou mishap to the great project of the nation, the Bhakra Dam. There were efforts Dam. There were efforts made from the Government to under-rate the da-mage. But as time passes— it is worthwhile remembering that it is over a month-and-a-half since the mishap clear that a major disaster

SEPTEMBER 27, 1959

of Parliament to ventilitate the specific issues of the struggle of the West Bengal people.

issue due to its preoccupa-tion with imaginary thre-ats to our security is itself The great Rs. 100-crore Dandakaranya Development Project was spotlighted through a discusa sad commentary on the way things are managed.
The "Review of Plan Resources and Outlay" released sion on the project initiated by Bhupesh Gupta in the Rajya Sabha. during the session also pre-sented a depressing picture of our development and the state of the Second Five-Another interesting debate

where the Government's policy was shown in its true colours was the debate on sugar prices. During the de-bate, serious allegation of collusion between the Ministry and the sugar magnates to defraud the people and pro-fiteer at their expense were made by responsible members of Parliament. No doubt, the Rs. 1,754 crores where the requirements for reaching a total of Rs. 4,500 crores over the Government was too wise after the LIC-Mundhra deal enquiries to dare order another probe into such affairs. After all, who does not know that the Uttar Pradesh Congress is largely being financed by the sugar millowners?

sis, be only Rs. 4,220 crores".

Thus the Plan has been The discussions on the Vivian Bose Board's report on further cut down from the revised figure of Rs. 4,500 crores. Such "astounding failures" can be effectively the LIC-Mundhra deal and the Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission provided yet covered up only by letting loose jingoist outbursts. some more opportunity to spotlight attention on corruption, degradation and the abandonment of princi-ples by the Congress Governments at the Centre and the

States.
A particularly notable feature of this session was the ture of this session was the active role played by the American Lobby and the Free Enterprise Lobby. In fact, every time, when the Prime Minister was not in the House, the leadership of the Congress Party was donned not

every issue of any economic importance, most of the Congressmen who took part ed the criticisms and mands of Big Business, both Indian and foreign.

Seeing the way Parliament's time and energy were wasted during this session, the con-

clusion for every democrat should be to fight these diversionary tactics and to per-sistently strive to make Parliament the mirror of people's wishes and the forum from which their struggles are helped and in turn reflected

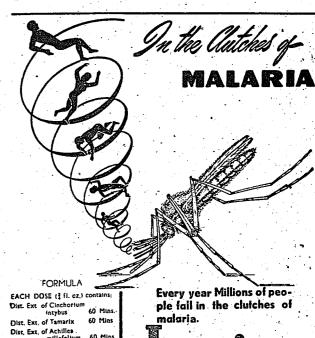
ses for some people and for some parties."

That was the game. The Communist Party and its hold on the people had to be weak-ened for this game to suc-ceed. After reaction's ignoble act in Kerala, the Communist had emerged as the most determined champion of democracy in the country. And these vile politicians were willing to pay any price and to descend to any depths, to break that popularity and ac-clamation which the Com-munist Party enjoyed. The munist Party enjoyed. China-India border di dispute was a pretext and they used

#### West Bengal Movement During this session was

Vear Plan

witnessed the great massive movement of the West Ben-gal people for food. Its echo was to some extent heard in the Parliament during the food debate. While the food debate was an occasion to censure the failure in tackling the most elementary problem of the people, it gave an occasion to the Communist members of the Acharya Krinalani



Alkaloidal Salt of Cinchona bank 2.06 grs

Prevents malaria. relieves fever & increases

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DELHI-Konpur-Paina

PAGE SEVEN

## HERO'S RECEPTION TO E. M. S.

Staff Correspondent ZIAUL HAQ

The tremendous reception that E. M. S. Namboodiripad received during his four-day tour of Pun-jab (September 13 to 17) is an event of truly national significance. His entire 1170-mile drive by car through Punjab became one magnificent demonstration of the fighting unity of our multi-million people, an inspiring manifestation of the abiding one-ness of our vast motherland.

C OMING at a time when feverish attempts had been made to divide the people by working up anti-Com-munist hysteria over the India-China horder disputes, the tour and the popular response to it became a virtual declaration by the people of their determination to stand firm and not to be deflected from the basic struggle for unity in the cause of preservation of democracy and im-provement in the living and working conditions of the vast

masses of the land.

The heroic people of Punjab—the sturdy peasants and agricultural labourers, the emergent working class as well as the staid and sober middle classes including the cream of the intelligentsia as the staid and sober including the by turning up in tens of thouds at the central rallies

and in a continuous stream of big and small wayside and sectional receptions gave a powerful rebuff to the blind disruptors of popular They not only covered E. M. S. with garlands of currency notes and purses—in all amounting to about Rs 25,000 in cash—but also showered on him their unbounded love and

#### Hope And Symbol

In distant Kerala's beloved son, the people of Punjab's remotest villages saw the hope and symbol of their own and the entire country's struggles and againstions. They would take spirations. They would trek



At Karnal, in Punjab, Ram Kishan presents purse of

for hours in the scorching sun and sometimes in pouring rain to get a glimpse of one who had stood up against the arrogance of might and power of the vested interests to defend democracy and to uphold the people's right to bring about demo-cratic transformations in a

an absolutely snow-white State given unprecedented flowing beard, coming up receptions after he lost his

leaning on his walking stick position but whom the people at the wayside reception at of Punjab and other far-resanewal—a village between moved States are flocking to Ludhiana and Khanna—and hear and see." Truly an ungarlanding E. M. S. with a heard of phenomenon. notes and saying in beautiful, sonorous Punjabi, "Bright Red-star of workers and pea-sants, accept this humble homage made up by putting together of tiny straws just as a bird prepares the nest for its beloved little ones."

#### Unheard Of Phenomenon

Truly did Harkishan Singh Surject who accompanied E. M. S. through most of the tour say in his introductory spee-ches at many rallies: "We have seen a lot of people be-

Starting from Delhi at about 6.30 in the evening on September 13 immediately after his arrival from Andhra

E. M. S.'s first stop in Punjab was at Karnal where
he addressed a rally of about eight to ten thousand people till 11 in the night. For that small town it was a very big

From Karnal in the night

ches at many rallies: "We repeatedly applicating find."

have seen a lot of people become Ministers and Chief tended Press Conference after Ministers. The day they ceaswhich we headed for Hoshiar-pur, making the first wayside nobody would even greet them halt at Adampur village. The garlanded with the currency

short speech thanking them, we proceeded to our next stop. It was, however, discovered that the waters of the small river lying ahead had breached the bridge. Even as we journeyed word was sent to keep a bus ready at the other end of the river so that the scheduled programme would not be upset. It was all so easy because the Party has such deep roots among the people and the bus drivers and bus-

river over the bridge at the

other end and got into the bus

At Nasrala where we stop-

harijans. Here and later on

tion Kerala and its leader have come to exercise on this most down-trodden sec-

notes the people of the village had contributed towards the Kerala Election Fund and

after E. M. S. had made a

itself we proceeded to Juliun-dur where at 8 in the morning a jam-packed and overflowing Municipal Hall gathering of the city's intellegentsia heard E. M. S. with rapt attention, repeatedly applauding him.

ped next, E. M. S. was gree-ted by some hundreds of agricultural labourers and many occasions one could feel the particular attracstanding out from amongst the innumerable similar instances particularly vivid in my mind's eye is the image of Mehar Singh, an almost 70-year-old Sikh peasant, with absolutely snow-white similar instances particularly vivid in and offer a cup of tea even. People here as in most instances later had erected well-most singh, an almost 70-year-old Sikh peasant, with State given unprecedented says and decorated the place with buntings and the place with the place wit

It is "a regular practice

vice Society to protest aga-

inst the receptions arranged for the dismissed Ministers. They show black flags which

is perhaps a normal way of protest. It can even be un-derstood that chappals,

brooms, etc., are being hung

up. But they have adopted some new methods which

are unprecedented in his-

tory. They dig up graves and human skulls are on display at every meeting. At

the next meeting another

hatch of skulls are produced. I ask Nehru and Con-gressmen whether this is a

proper and legitimate form

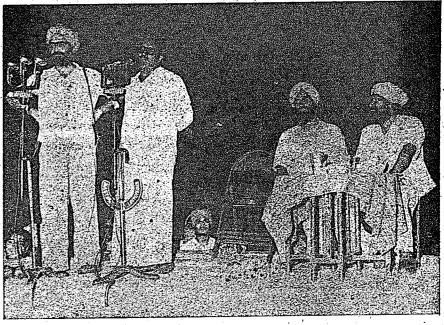
tion of our people. They have heard of what the Kerala Government had done for their brethren in that nart of the country and their entire population in the locality—including the women and children would come — sometimes beating drums and blowing pipes— to welcome E. M. S. cash in on the political ten-sion that prevails and by terrorising the people of Ke-

From Nasrala we reached Heshiarpur and it was almost midday—a most unearthly hour to have a rublic meeting. for our friends in the Con-gress, the PSP, the Catholic Church and the Nair Ser, It had rained in the morning and people who had to come

\* SEE PAGE 10



Scenes at the reception to E. M. S. Namboodiri-pad at Quilon. RIGHT: Two Catholic women representing the St Francis Church garland E. M. S. BELOW: People waiting with garlands and E. M. S. beside the heap of garlands which rises up to his head



odiripad addressing the mass rally in Gol Bagh at Amritsar on September 14. Extreme right on the dias is Harkishan Singh Surject, Secretary of the Punjab Council of the Communist Party.

# IN ANDHRA

🗕 🖢 D. NARASIMHA RAO

Namboodiripad is arriving in with fancy dresses, traditional vijayawada this morning by ruusical instruments, dancing the Howrah Mail. After a month's tour of Kerala, dur-ing which unprecedented mass demonstrations was witnessed, E. M. S. is now beginning his visit to a number of States.

Thousands of people are on the platform to greet Kerala's ex-Chief Minister and accord him a rousing reception. As the train steams in, the noise of the engine and the din of the busy station are drowned by slogans of Namboodiripad dahad Communist Party Zindabad, etc. C. Rajeswara Rao, Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Council of the Communist Party, garlands E.M.S. as he alights from the train.

#### Whole Town Is Festive

Coming out one finds that the reception at the station is only a part of what Vijayawada has prepared for the honoured guest. The whole town is wearing a festive look. Right from the morning, people from all over the district of Krishna, from neighbouring districts like East and West Godavary and Guntur and even far-off districts like Nellore, have been arriving in their tens and hundreds in transport buses, public lorries, jeeps, motor cars, trains and bullock carts, cycles and on foot.

From neighbouring rural reas like Kondapalli, they

SEPTEMBER 11: E. M. S. meeting as they go to a mela riusical instruments, dancing

and singing.
The P. W. D. Grounds is overflowing despite the over-cast sky. The meeting is or-genised by the Vijayawada Town Council of the Commu-nist Party The audience is at over a lakh. E. M. S. is garlanded by innu-merable organisations, he is almost lost in flowers.

almost lost in flowers.

Then comes the 'Kankabhishekam'—the word literally means showering of gold coins. Gold chains, gold bangles, garlands of currency notes are presented to E. M. S. In addition to all this is a purse of Rs. 4,000. collected on the spot for the kerala Election Fund.

The staff of Telugu daily holding on 'dead horse 'dead horse Congre! Failed E.M.S. chal "to quote a Constitution.

Kerala Election Fund.
The staff of Telugu daily
Visalaandhra are getting
ready to put up the play
Poddu Podupu (Red Dawn) and other cultural programmes after E. M. S's speech. E. M. S. is speaking now. He

"Neither the President nor the Prime Minister nor the Home Minister has a right to reverse or alter the enactments and measures initiated by the democratically-elected and constitutionally functioning Ministry after getting it dismissed.

"With the abrogation of a constitutionally-elected Gov-ernment by Presidential in-tervention in Kerala, a grave tervention in kerala, a grave threat has arisen for the very safety of provincial autonomy. The Congress has stabbed provincial autonomy in the

gress has degenerated, says E. M. S.: "Unless and until it strikes an alliance with the PSP and such reaction. ary forces as the Muslim League, it cannot survive and the Congress is publicly confessing this pitiable plight. An year ago, Pandit Nehru declared that the Muslim League was a 'dead horse', but today the Congress wants to run the race holding on to the tail of this 'dead horse'."

# Congress Has

E.M.S. challenged Pt. Nehru "to quote a single instance where we have violated the Constitution. Pandit Nehru stated in the Rajya Sabha that when the Communist Government came to office in Kerala it faced a very important test and that he was curious how the Communist Party would acquit itself, whether it would come out successful or fall and it did fail. But he must realise that when the Communist Government came into office in Kerala it was not only a test for the Communist Party but also a test for the Congress as well and in this test it was the Congress that neiserably failed."

Later, the wholesale merchants of Vijayawada enter-tained E. M. S. at a tea party. Speaking at the occasion, E.

M. S. says it is the policy of
the Communist Party to see
that the trade of the merchants is not subjected to Sorrowful is the state of stresses and strains but to enaffairs to which the Consure a steady economy so that

the merchant community to give up its doubts and suspicions about the Communist Party and support it and its policy for national regenerations of the property.

Solution of the process of the process responsible defeat the forces responsible for Central intervention, is a much larger struggle, it is a fight to prevent the development in India of conditions of

The place now is the Secun-derabad Railway Station on the 12th but the scenes of enthusiasm and gaiety are the same. Hundreds of people are. at the station shouting slo-gans like Namboodiripad Zin-dabad and Communist Party Zindabad. Communist volun-teers, in their red caps carry-ing red flags and banners give a thunderous ovation to E.M. S. as he mounts the improvised dais. P. Sundarayya, Leader of the Opposition in the Andhra Assembly, S. Sambamurti of the Secunderabad Committee of the Party, K. L. Mahendra of the Hyderabad City Committee and several Communist MLAs and trade union leaders receive E. M. S. S. Sambamurty presents a purse of Rs 500 on behalf of the Secunderabad Party Com-mittee and the citizens of Secunderabad.

The procession starts and wends its way through the main thoroughfares of Se-cunderabad, Two motor cycles with huge Red Flags lead the procession, several volunteers on cycles are on either side of the open car in which E. M. S. is standing. Following them are hundreds of volunteers marching.

At all important junctions, people stop the car to gar-land E. M. S. Flowers are raining from buildings and men and women throng either side of the route to have a glimpse of E. M. S. We pass many decorated welcome arches and fes-

the merchants are assured of a reasonable profit at the same time taking care that no profiteering is resorted to and are the mammoth gathering at the Barkathpura Maidan:

The struggle that the Composition parties in Kerala They seem to rely and cash in on the political tension that prevails and by profiteering is resorted to and commodities are made available to the consumers at reasonable prices. He appealed to the merchant community to struggle we are waging now to struggle we are waging now the

> "In Pakistan also the first attack on democracy was against provincial autonomy. It was against a progressive Government in East Pakistan. The Muslim League was happy because it was against a non-Muslim League Govern-ment, but this was only the first step. At the first instance the Central Government of Pakistan and the President joined hands to dismiss a State Government. That was followed by the President dismissing the Central Govern-ment and finally the Commander-in-Chief the President who had to flee for his life to London.

#### Avub Tendencies

defined the year of the danger we are likely to be exposed to unless the entire democratic forces and the working class rally to defend the fundamental tenets of democracy and the Constitution."

The Sarojoni Devi hall is filled to capacity and people are crowding outside. The intelligentsia of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are here to listen to the Kerala leader. In a long speech E. M. S. effectively answers all the charges levelled against the Communist Government of Kerala.

At the end of the speech, answering questions, he says: the guarantee of Communists continuing in office if they are returned to power is the support of the people of India and their determination to see that similar things will not be allowed to be repeated.

up when Nehru comes." But says E. M. S., the Communists refuse to get provok-ed nor do they intend to organise such demonstrations



# PUNJAB POURS ALL ITS

## AFFECTION OVER E. M. S.

\* FROM CENTRE PAGES

from far away had not been able to make it. The sky had leared by the time the meet- S. was invited ing began and the scorching turned the stone-paved square where the meeting was held into a blazing furnace.

Still the place was overfull and people stood on the road and in doorways and on rooftops. The meeting continued for almost two hours with the people patiently bearing all the discomfort. Among the purses presented here was one by the organisation of Bank employees and some other unions and another by Punjab University students and a third by a theatre group.

By the time we got out of Hoshiarpur we were already behind schedule. Stopping a Dasooha and Mukerian for local receptions, we headed for Pathankot, being further delayed on the way by the numerous railway crossings. Nearer Pathankot, E. M. S. admiring the hilly and lush green landscape said it re-sembled Kerala. The park in which the meeting was held was a lovely spot on a

#### All The Way From Jammu

But the people there had already waited for two hours and the shamianas were too and the snamanas were too small to provide shade for all of them. As we entered the town we felt as if the entire population had been waiting for E. M. S. The narrow streets became jam-packed with crowds rushing to catch a glimpse of him. In the audience which E. M. ddressed a good number of people were those who had come all the way from Jammu to hear him.

The public meeting was followed by a unique reception— a tea party given by the Fruit Goods Transport Association. substantial sum was presented by them in the currency-note garland they gave

From Pathankot to Gurdas pur, Dhariwal and Batala on our way to Amritsar it was just one rush. At Amritsar the authorities had forbidden the use of the loud-speakers after 10 p. m. In trying to reach Amritsar in time, great injustice had to be done to the people of the above-men-

tioned places.

It was particularly galling in the case of Batala where some 15,000 people had gathered. It was a very enthusias-tic welcome they gave to E. M. S.—even a guard of by an impressive youth organisation was given.
But the time that could be spared for them was a bare 15-minutes. Still the people, a majority of whom are workers of small engineering shops, were happy that E. M. S. had to their town.

late in the evening far behind the schedule was still an impressive one—25 to 30,000 strong. A children's troupe strong. A children's troupe—
all five to eight years old—
gave a sweet Punjabi song on
Kerala—Ghar Ghar Chheriyan Gallan Si Bhai Keral 3:

PAGE TEN

Next morning—15th—E. M. S. was invited to address the Namdhari Shahidi Sammelan presided over by the Sadguru, Jagjit Singhji, himself. E. M. S. praised the anti-imperialist democratic tradi-

tions of the Namdharis and their anti-communalism. He said these traditions were a source of inspiration to all patriots. Sadguruji in his reply said that his was a nonsectarian organisation which appreciated and supported the struggle of the Left and progressive elements. He assi E. M. S. that whenever he visited Punjab he would always receive a warm welcome from him and his followers

#### Crackers In Rains

From Amritsar, stopping for a local reception at Jandiala Guru, when we reached Taran Taran a heavy downpour had started. In the midst of this, crackers were burst to welcome E. M. S., a purse of Rs. 500 was presented and even as it continued to rain he continued to speak for quite some time After Sarhali, the next way-

side stop, we proceeded to Moga which again was a town astir. From the outskirts E. M. S. was taken in a procession, with drums and all, and with the peasant marchers raising slogans. Passing through col-ourfully decorated arches it terminated in an impressive rally where besides about Rs. 1,500 from various organisations, including the Dehati Mazdoor Sabha, a welcome address was presented by the Transport Workers' Union. In the afternoon we rea-

dur where a whole big kisan conference had been called to welcome E. M. S. Vete-rans of various struggles including many who are still being prosecuted and harassed for participation in struggle-came forward to garland E. M. S. with currency notes. Among them was the famous Mai Banti. In all Dhuleta gave about

#### Ludhiana -Biggest Rally

By evening we had reached Ludhiana. We learnt later that here in Ludhiana there had been some talk of showing black flags and holding a demonstration against E.M.S. on the pretext of "Chinese agession." We were also sur-ised to read later in some daily papers that some keepers had put up black flags. It was amazing that while these infinetismal an-tics which never revealed themselves anywhere while Amritsar rally starting E. M. S. was actually in town received such prominent publicity, the huge, record-breaking rally which had

gave a sweet Punjabl song on cked out in the Press.

Kerala—Ghar Chheriyan Gallan Si Bhai Keral di

The reason for this was not stops at Gidderbaha and far to seek. Indira GanLambi to the Hindi-speaking mediately left for Rajasthan. Goa struggle.

dhi during her recent visit to the town had been presented with a purse of Rs. 55,000. This money-as complain appearing in Punjab's premier English daily also show-ed—had been collected thro-ugh official pressure and there was tremendous resent-ment in the town over these strong-arm methods of the Congress and the bureaucrapublicity stunt.

Whatever might have happened this much howhappened this much however is a fact that the heroes of the so-called "Border Defence Committee" never dared to raise even a squeal anywhere near the impressive and powerfully militant rally which was held in Ludhiana to welcome E.M.S. It was certainly that the square of the same o come E. M. S. It was cer-tainly one of the most suc-cessful of the entire tour. Almost the entire working class and the city intelli-gentsia listened to E. M. S. and Surject with rapt attention and repeatedly ap-

#### Midday Meeting

From Ludhiana the next morning (16th) we went on-ward to Sanewal, Doraha, Khanna, Mandi Gobindgarh, Sirhind and Kurali—coming to Kharar in the vicinity of Chandigarh. Khanna held a that the control of t Kharar's narrow lanes through which E. M. S. was taken in an open jeep were deco-rated with arches and buntings and the rally although held at noon was an impressive one.

After the Press Conference at Chandigarh a long distance was covered to reach Patiala Here Section 144 banning meetings was in force and a wave of repression was on in the district. With great diffi-Even this was attended by a thousand people in spite of they are passing. People there presented a purse of 501|-

Next came Sangrur which was again an overwhelmingly peasant and agricultural lab-ourers' rally. Here departing from his other speeches E. M. S. spoke mainly on what his Ministry had done and was trying to do for the peasantry and agricultural labourers

The same evening we were in Bhatinda and that was another town which seemed to have gone mad for E. M. S. It was a huge rally where the enthusiasm of the people was overflowing to the extent of making things difficult at times for the organisers.

#### Mindi-Speaking Areas .

area of Punjab. Sirsa, Hissar, Hansi and five way-side stops till we reached Roh-tak almost three hours behind schedule when twothirds of the vast crowd ga-thered had despaired and left the rally. Including Rohtas, the Hindi-speaking part of Punjab had contributed Rs. tion Fund.

Reaching Delhi almost 26 hours after he had started from here, E. M. S. after a From Bhatinda, on the 17th brief halt at the Central

He had had little rest during these four days and the last day had been particularly bad for him. But the tremendous love and affection of the people of Punish sustained him throughout. It re-pratedly everwhelmed him and moved him to the very

The Mongolian Prime Minister being receiv-

ed by Premier Nehru, V. K. Krishna Menon

and Jagiivan Ram.

Indo-Mongolian

Friendship

Gets Strengthened

1 this month, to have on its soil the Premier of the People's Republic of Mongolia, Yumjagiin Tsedenbal

People's Republic of Mongolia, Yumjagiin Tsedenbal.

Born in 1916, in a poverty-striken cattle-breeder family young Tsedenbal soon rose to prominence in the promising conditions established by the 1921 people's revolution. At the very early age of 24, he was elected to the most responsible post of General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, which he has held since (except for a short break of

three years).

Tsedenbal has been Chairman of the Planning

Commission and has also rich military experience, holding the rank of Lieutenant-General. In 1952 be

was elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

By his sincere friendship for our country, his informal manners and striking statements the Mon-

golian Premier made a deep impression on all who met him. At the official State banquet and at the Red Fort Delhi Corporation reception he made warm references to "India's valuable contribution to the settlement of international problems." Nehru and the

acting Mayor of Delhi made warm references to the age-old ties between India and Mongolia and the

A Citizen's Reception Committee, headed by Rameshwari Nehru, had been set up in Delhi. It or-ganised a reception in his honour at which cordial speeches were exchanged and the amity between the

At a Press Conference, on the eve of his departure, Tsedenbal made it emphatically clear that he felt that

hoth India and China were anxious to settle the pre-

stressed the adherence of India and the Mongolian People's Republic to the principles of coexistence. It welcomed the Khrushchov-Eisenhower exchange of

visits and called for an immediate agreement on the

suspension of nuclear weapons' tests. This needed to be followed, the Communique added, by the prohibi-tion of the production and use of nuclear weapons,

as a part of general disarmament.

Premier Tsedenbal was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan. There can be no doubt that his short visit not only strengthened Indo-

Mongolian friendship but was a powerful reinforce-

ment of the basis of India's foreign policy-peace and

A Joint Communique issued on September 16

reiterated

present deep friendship.

ple of Punjab that he has particularly asked to be safely particularly asked to be safely sent on to him from Delhi is a portrait of Karnail Singh,

denths of his soul Among the various cherished gifts from the peo-

STOP

# GOONDA WAR?

T HE Congress-PSP-Catho-lic alliance in Kerala has ecome desperate. And in its lesperation it has started vioattacks on workers and trade union functionaries and s attempting to provoke con-

A. K. Sreedharan, leader of the great coir factory workers of Alleppey was attacked by about twenty goondas on the night of August 25 when he was returning home. He removed to the hospital serious condition after derous attack

A "liberation" goonda is reported to have molested agricultural worker woman in Kallada near Quilon.

Near Amballur in Trichur District, a number of textile workers were taking tea in a canteen. They were upon and beaten by a group of goondas who style themselves "volunteers" of the Congress and the PSP.

Such attacks are reported to have taken place right in front of the INTUC office.

But the mature and conscious answer these cowardly attacks -not by stooping to these very tactics but by organised mass

In Mattancherry, immedia tely after the attack on trade union workers by the adherents of the INTUC, the AIT-UC workers came out on strike in the afternoon of August 21. It was a strike of

nearly 5,000 workers from the Cochin Port, Fort Cochin and Mattancherry. They marched in a procession to the office

A. K. Sreedharan, Alleppey coir workers' leader in

hospital after goonda attack.

of the Revenue Divisional Officer and demanded prompt these acts of its adherents?

Is what happens in Kerala a

ministration under President's

Will the "non-political", non-violent" INTUC condemn

action against the goondas Kerala workers demand: Stop

# ADMINISTRATIVE INEFFICIENCY

ing in 1956, whereas it was

Even though Rule 18 of the

Payment of Wages (Mines) Rules of 1956 makes it obli-

gatory on the part of the management to submit returns, the number of mines

submitting returns were only 790 during 1957. During 1956

the figure was 689. The improvement in spite of the en-

forcement of the rules is surely not satisfactory when

in 1956 employed 328,634 employees, while 790 mines submitting returns for 1957 made

up a total employed compli-

tion would improve.

REVIEW of the Working of Payment of Wages that the administration has deteriorated when compared to the work-Act, 1936, in the mines during the year 1957 (Indian Labour Gazette, May 1959, pp. 886-



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SEPTEMBER 27, 1959

It has to be noted that ave-

rage employment per mine submitting returns has fallen from 477 in 1956 to 408 in

expected that with the en-forcement of the Payment of Wages (Mines Rules) 1956 on As a result of inspections during 1957, a total of 16,742 irregularities were detected. Among these 5,970, the biggest number, accounted for improper maintenance of registers and 3,611 were for delayed payment of wages. Even 1,972 cases of non-payment of wages were detected. November 30, 1956, the situa-The review indicates that only 4,258 inspections were made in 1957 as against 4,781 made during 1956.

clined only showing that the administration has further softened towards the defaulters. Even while in 1956 the from the 18,000 irregularities detected, these dropped to only three during 1957. The review admits that "the the total number of mines in 1956 were 2,873 employing 568,254 people. Moreover 689 mines that submitted returns

small units which are situated at far flung areas continue to be the defaulters." And it is those that could not be rea-ched by the inspecting staff.

Such is the working of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in the Mines during 1957—a sad commentary on the admi-

# LABOUR NOTES

## 10.000 Workers Of Kundah Project Strike

Ten thousand workers in the service conditions, continuity of service, implementation of re-commendations accepted by the State Electricity Board with regard to the temporary workers,

The Kundah Project is one of the important schemes of the Madras State Electricity Board that is being undertaken with Canadian aid. The dispute has been pending for the last two years and the Electricity Board has been adopting the unfair labour practice of discharging hundreds of workers in one section and recruiting fresh hands in another section

After a long agitation, the our Department conducted an enquiry and made certain recommendations. Even these

In spite of a month's advance Kundah Project struck work notice of strike, neither the for two days from August 31 demanding regularisation of bour Department showed any signs of making any move.

> Only after the strike commenced on August 31, did the Labour Department wake up and inform the union that its under consideration of the Govern-

> It was after this and on the advice of the Tamilnad TUC and the Electricity Federation that the strike was withdrawn

The strike has demonstrated the unity of will and or-ganisation of the 10,000 workers of the Kundah Project. It is hoped that the authorities realise the intenworkers and the urgent and vital nature of their demands

## Employers' Shifting Burden On To The Workers

It is understood that the Par- 

Should we understand that all the paraphernalia of the Income-Tax Department, Company Law Administration liamentary Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Labour and Employment discussed a proposal by the Labour Minister for the organisation of a "Fund Pool" from contribuand the Commerce and Industries Departments in the States and in the Centre could not evolve a machinery to detect tions by workers as well as employers. The Fund is to be fraud and mismanagement in employers. The Fund is to be utilised not only to help the industry and prevent its closing down but also to help the time and suggest remedies to set matters right in the given workers when they are thrown out of job as a result of closure.
It appears that the Consultative
Committee discussed the entire Is it too much to except question of closures, agement, machinery to detect the trouble in time and steps to stop the rot immediately it is detected, the Nainital ILC (Indian Labour Conference) mmendations and so on.

#### Prosecutions have also de-Decisions

It is evident that this proposal of the Labour Ministry seeks to circumvent all earlier decisions on the matter and involve workers in an expenditure which should exthe employers, the financiers and the Government.

Has the Labour Ministry written off the possibility of persuading the employers and the Industries Administration to implement in right earn est the recommendations of the Nainital Conference for avoid-

that in a developing eco-nomy a breach in production of the type that is threatened to closures should be avoi-Just as the Reserve Bank looks after the banking institutions through the mechanism of inspections and renders timely advice to improve mat-ters, could not a similar machi-

nery be devised at least on a

State level to look after indus-

One is also tempted to ask the Labour Ministry whe-ther it has surrendered to the Commerce and Industries Ministry in rejecting the Textile Enquiry (Joshi) Committee recommendation concerning the floating of a corporation to take over closed textile concerns.

Even in relation to the "Fund Pool" idea one should know the quantum of contribution by the employers and also

PAGE ELEVEN

**SEPTEMBER 27, 1959** 

# News from brother parties

# Save Arab Communists

#### THEY ARE BEING KILLED INCH BY INCH IN NASSER'S TORTURE CHAMBERS

An appeal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lebanon against Nasser's campaign of terror, reads in parts:

The campaign of terror unleashed in Syria and

in Egypt by Abdel Nasser against the Communists, the progressives and the democrats of different social and ideological views has gone on since eight long months.

thousand prisoners are subjected to innumerable torcus, of Cairo and other towns. The balance-sheet of this barbarous repression, which neither Syria nor Egypt have ever known during the darkest periods in their history, deaths and in the crippling of many more as well as in afflicting the prisoners with in-

#### INHUMAN

The tortures mostly employed are: scourging all the parts of the body—even without sparing the genital organs—with wetted leather horse-whips and with iron means of iron wires attached to the fingers cold electrified showers that consist in placing a naked person under a cold shower attached to electric current: pulling off the finger-nails ween the finger-nails and the flesh, followed by the "brushing" of those pins which provokes an unbearable pain; burning with lighted cigarettes the tender parts of the body and sometimes the genital or-gans; burning the moustaches by holding motionless the head of the tortured person; hanging the prisoner by the feet and scouring him; starving the prisoners; torturing the son in front of the father and the brother in front of his brother; the torture of perpe-

There is also the asphyxiating room consisting of a cell without openings that holds just one person and through whose ceiling ooze the excrements and other filth coming from drains, and the prison dies of poisoning if he stays there more than eight hours. The prisoners suffer from all kinds of diseases, their bodies medical visits are forbidden and drugs are not allow-

The climax of these horrors is the arrest of Farajallah Helou, secretary of the Lebanese Communist Party, in a street in Damascus, on June 25 last, by the political police of the UAR. Since his nent, he has been subjected to the most atrocious tertures. They have, especially, swollen his belly with bellows, then have pressed it until the blood splashes out of the entrails...

The fate of this well beloved leader of the Lebanese people and of this great patriot who has rendered the

F VEN today, more than two the extent of the world protest and of the efficacy of the campaign of solidarity with tht Lebanese people to save the life of and set free this

These tortures, these abo-

minations were rendered possible by the nature of the authority that is at work in the UAR, centred in the hands of one single man. The working Minis ters are simply agents of execution, responsible to Abdel Nasser for the accom-plishment of the tasks that he imposes on them. And this executive authority. in not subject to any control. It is personal dictatorship and reign of artitrari-

ness. It should be added that Al-del Nasser is responsible for actions committed during nist campaign because the "Bureau of Investigations" that he guides is under his

direct control....
But why have all these misfortunes come upon the Arab people in Syria and in Egypt, who have victoriously resisted inperialism and defeated all its plans? What is concealed behind these violations of the rule of law, this suppression of liberties and this prolonged martyrdom to which are subjected the Communists and the sincere democrats of the

#### ANTI-ABAB

the rulers in Cairo espouse is enough in itself to explain their anti-democratic poli-cy. The bloody repressions

whose victims are, in Syria as in Egypt, the elements most devoted to the cause of the fatherland and to the defence of liberty and peace, whose consequence is the crushing of the patrio-tic aspirations of the Arab people in the UAR, have been organised to clear the and lastly of subi imperialism, particularly to American imperialism.

The starting point of this new policy was a campaign launched in Egypt by the Press, and the speeches of Nasser trying to convince the people that the anti-imperialist struggle had danger to the Arab countries came from international Communism and from its fol-

The aim of that campaign was evidently to bring the Arabs closer to imperialism, but also and above all, to impair Arab-Soviet friendship which, for the Arabs, has always been the weapon of victory. They made use of that campaign to give a new tive neutrality, which did not remain any more as Abdel Nasser himself had defined it Nasser himself had defined to
—rendering friendship to
those who offer us their
friendship and following a
policy of hostility to those
who are hostile to us... but
which ended in placing in the same hag the friends of the Arabs and their enemies, realising one of the most cherished dreams of the imperia-

The rulers of Cairo have

new policy consists of beg-ging for American help which, as is known, is conditional creature Israel. The plot hatched against the Arab cause by the Ham-merskjoeld project and the position of Cairo regarding it and burdensome. gerous penetration of imperialist capital: Point Four, deepening of the Suez Canal policy of Cairo which has broken to pieces the unity of struggle of the Arab peoples against imperialism achieved

of the Yugoslav revisionists. A practical aspect of Cairo's new policy consists of beg-

by the help of the World Bank, etc. But a still more dangerous project is that of the econo-mic aid advocated by the Hammarskipeld Plan for the integration of the Pales

The new trend, becoming found the theoretical inspiramore anti-national and their master of thought, Tito,

The refers of Cairo flave found the palestinia refuges. Everything show that this aid, which indirectly realises the integration of the palestinia refuges. refugees. Everything shows that this aid, which indirectly

# FOR UNITED ACTION IN SPAIN AGAINST FRANCO

A rousing appeal for to try and make the leading united action against Franco was made in a communique issued after the recent Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party.

The session, held from August 15 to 17, discussed the results of the peaceful na-tional strike held in Spain on June 18 as well as a report delivered by Santiago Carillo on behalf of the Political Bu-reau of the Central Commit-

The communique said that having considered the con-crete possibilities of the possibilities of the n of the Communist Party revealed in the course of the campaign of prepara-tion for the national strike of June 18, the Central Commitmost eminent services to the tee urged all Communists to Arab cause, depends today on enlist new Party members and

role of the Party felt where-ver it was necessary to defend the interests of the working class, of all sections of the

people.

The communique called for setting up throughout Spain parallel with Party organisations, hundreds of gr the Communist youth able to mobilise the young workers' and students' and women's group which would take part in the struggle against the high cost of living, for an amnesty and for solidarity with political prisoners and their families.

The Central Committee stressed the need of press-ing vigorously for unity of action of all forces opposing Franco. In the struggle against unemployment and low wages, for improving living conditions of the living conditions of the mass of the people, for an

amnesty and political free dom and in the final analysis for the abolition of the fascist dictatorship.

The Spanish people had suffered from the disastrous consequences of the recent Government policy, the communique stated. This testified to the correctness of the slo-gan of the national strike on for basic actions against Franco through the develop-ment of united struggle and the strengthening of Party organisations.

In the light of all this, one The Central Committee evcan see the need for and importance of a world campaign pressed fraternal solidarity with member of the Political of protest against the Bureau and leading member of the Communist Party in licy carried on by Abdel Nas-Madrid, Simon Sanches Monser and the other leaders of tero, who had been arrested the UAR.

This is why we address our-selves to all the brother Communist and Workers' Parties.

HISTORY OF COMMUNIST PARTIES

THE Fifth International Conference of the Repre-

Institutes and Commissions on the History of Com-munist Parties met in Bucharest in the last week of

It was attended by representatives of the Com-munist and Workers' Parties of Albania, Austria, Bri-tain, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, the Democratic Re-

public of Vietnam, the German Democratic Republic, Denmark, India, Indonesia, Italy, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, Norway, Poland, Rumania, the Soviet Union, Sweden, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia and Chile and by a representative of the World Marxist Regulary

The Communist Party of India was represented

The Communist Party of Huia was represented by S. A. Dange and S. V. Ghate. The Conference approved the recommendations of the Commission for drafting a text-book on the History of the International Labour and Communist Movement, the Commission for the methodology of

publishing Party documents and the Commission for

the cooperation of institutes in the matter of set-ting up libraries and archives, exchange of documents on scientific research and the publication of histori-

cal magazines.

The Conference passed a resolution on the tasks

of institutes and commissions for Party history noting, specifically, the growing cooperation of Party histo-

rians from different countries in the scientific treat-

In their activity, the resolution stressed, the Institutes of Marxism-Leninism, the Institutes and Com-

titutes of Marxism-Leninism, the Institutes and Com-missions for the History of Communist and Workers' Parties are guided by the documents of the meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers'

Parties of Socialist countries held in Moscow in Nov-ember 1957, the decisions of the 20th and 21st Con-gresses of the CPSU, the decisions of the Congresses

of their respective Communist and Workers' Parties.

The Conference considered it advisable to convene the Sixth International Conference of the Ins-

titutes and Commissions on the History of the Com-

refugees, was accepted by Egypt and Jordan to do away

with the Palestinian problem

can imperialism and of its

are an illustration of the Arab

Today, the Arab peoples

wonder if the leaders of Cairo can render imperia-

which consists in breaking

the unity of the Arabs aga-

the young Iraqi Republic

and in trying to restore "the

unity of the Arab ranks" on the basis of submission to imperialism. They wonder

if there can be more pre-cious service to render to the imperialists than divid-

ing the national fronts in

each Arab country by raising the bankrupt flag of anti-Communism.

The Arab peoples know that

if the rulers of Cairo do not still openly carry the propa-ganda of war and have not

entered into aggressive mili-ttary alliances, it is because they are afraid of their peo-

ples and not because of patri-

lism better service

munist and Workers' Parties in July-August 1961

ment of various problems related to the history of Communist and Workers' Parties, the history of International Labour and Communist Movement.

August and concluded on September 3.

sentatives of Institutes of Marxism-Leninism and

# Kerala Governor Shields FREE AND FAIR? Congress Violence

The Secretariat of the Kerala Committee of the Communist Party has in a statement said that the Governor of Kerala was painting a picture of the situation in the State which was far from the reality and was meant only to protect the Congress and other anti-Communist forces.

THE Secretariat was com- being planned. menting on the Governor's call for cooperation
from all sections of the people to create a peaceful at
being planned
On September 16, people
proceeding to participate
in the reception to exSpeaker Sankarannarayanan

Welcoming the Governor's into a sugar-cane field. call, the Communist Party statement pointed out that the Party had always offered its fullest connection to its fullest cooperation to
maintain peaceful conditions
in the State. Can the same
be said of the Congress and

tries Cooperative Society was
attacked and destroyed.

When this is the reality the
Governor has tried to create other anti-Communist for-

ces?
The Party statement lists some of the serious incidents that have taken place since the conference convened by the Governor on September 3 maintained.

As a result of the brutal attack on a Communist procession in Mavelikkara on September 7, over a hundred people were injured and 25 of them had to be admitted in

When A, K. Gopalan went . in which he was travelling was attacked, despite previous information given to the police that such an attack was

mosphere for the coming Thampi were brutally beaten elections.

Thampi were brutally beaten and the injured were thrown

the impression that the situation is not at all serious, that only a few isolated incidents are taking place and that all parties are responsible for them.

He has also said that there

where leaders of all parties were 235 incidents between had pledged to use their in-August 1 and September 10 fluence to see that peace was and that in 110 of these incidents Communists were the victims while in the other 125 on-Communists were the aggrieved Isn't it a serious situation

when on the average six incidents have taken place every day since the Presi-dent imposed his rule over

There have been many at-tacks on Communists and those who were opposed to the "liberation struggle" where the police have taken

And in many cases to add insult to injury, the police have taken action against the victims of the Congress goonda attacks. In Mavelik-kara, it was against the processionists that the police acted.

After listing a number of such instances, the state-ment says: Still the Governor wants the people to believe that justice is being done without any favour or political discrimination

About the all-parties con ference, the Governor says that the leaders of parties could not agree on a com-mon programme. But why is he hiding the fact that the Communist Party was ready to work with all for creating normalcy while was the Congress and other which refused to do so?

Events since then have shown that behind their refusal was a plan to maintain existing violent attacks on the Communists and Communist sympathisers. It is regrettable that the Governor did not have a word against these tactics of the Congress or the police officers who refuse to take action against those who indulge in violence.

From Our Correspondent

Government had given instructions to the Collectors of Kottavam and Quilon Districts to take up enu-meration of votes in Mukkuthra. Muthappally and other places the Ranni and include them in the electoral rolls of the Kanjirapally constituency

This delimitation which affects two constituencies is something which neither the State Government nor is empowered to do. According to the Delimitation Act and the Representation of the People's Act, only a Delimitation Commission set up by the President of

A Kerala Government the Republic can delimit a constituency.

In utter disregard of this provision, the Gov-ernment which administers Kerala now in the name of the President is giving orders to make changes in son is simple: the Congress leaders are interested in taking away a big chunk of votes (near from the Ranni ency and including it in the Kanjirapplly constitu-ency so that their candi-date there might get through

What has the Central Government which is responsible for ensuring free and fair elections in Ke-rala to say about this?

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* STOP PRESS NEWS

KERALA'S ANSWER TO K. P. C. C. CHARGES

Full text of the Kerala government's reply to the memorandum submitted by the K. P. C. C. to the President of the Indian Union. WEST BENGAL ACCUSES

Memorandum containing charges against the Congress government in West Bengal to the President of the Indian Union by the West Bengal State Council of the Communist Party of India.

PEOPLE'S PUBLISHING HOUSE PRIVATE LTD. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### WOMAN IN THE WELL

WOMAN with a large rircle of admirers once fell into a well. Soon her, friends began arriving and as they came they also jumped in. One smart guy who was walking along numped in. One smart guy
who was walking along
saw the whole incident,
quietly walked into the
next house and deposited
himself in the well there.

Neighbours came and brought up the woman and her admirers from the and her admirers from the first well when they heard the cries from the next-door well. The smart one told his rescuers when he was brought out, "I didn't fall into the well. I jumped into it because I also wish to be favoured by madame." That was his way of pouring ridicule on all those who jumped into the well to prove their affection.

I wish he were alive to-

I wish he were alive to-day. What would he have not said and done about the KSP, RSP and Jan the KSP, RSP and Jan Sangh in Kerala. They had also, all three of them, jumped into the "libera-tion struggle" for their own purposes, but what has been the result?

#### PITY THEIR **PLIGHT**

The KSP had long ceased to exist in Kerala, it did not even contest the last General Elections. The RSP contested a number of seats, did not win even a single one, lost its deposit in most and came out of the elections without an address in Kerala. The Jan Sangh has never had

any base in Kerala, it has never really existed as a political party there.

Then came the "liberation struggle" and, as I said, they all jumped into it—the KSP to re-establish itself in the politics of Kerala, the RSP to regain the address it had lost, and the Jan Sangh to see whether it could build a base for itself. It was only natural then if they expected the favours when the right time came. natural then if the pected the favours the right time came.

the right time came.

But the Congress, League and the PSP did notcven consult them when
they divided the 126 seats
among themselves. And
that has roused the wrath
of these parties.

of these parties.

The Kerala Socialist Party has threatened that without bothering about the consequences and without any alliance it would put up candidates in 20 seats. The consequences are not so difficult to be foreseen—the KSP will lose its deposit in all the 20 seats. But then people in the know say that this threat is not so much to be acted upon as to strike a acted upon as to strike a bargain with the Congress for more seats.

#### REVOLUTIONARY LINE

The RSP's revolutionary anger is mainly against the PSP for behaving so atrociously and insisting on so many seats. An outburst of this anger was RSP boss Srikantan Nair's forecast that Pattom will be defeated in his Trivandrum constituency. But with all that, the revolutionary line of the RSP is to make whatever sacri-

fices are necesary to defeat the Communist Party—the said sacrifices, of course, will not include the Quilon and Karunagapilly seats, where the RSP will put up candidates whether the Concress up candidates the Congress

whether the congress agrees or not.

The Jan Sangh is furious and in its fury has discovered that the Congress-PSP-League combine is as bad as Communism and has to be resisted—resistence to take the form sistance to take the form of Jan Sangh candidates in at least ten seats. The Sangh's main grievance is that the League has been

## KERALA

recognised as a political party and given 14 seats. Why is not the Sangh being shown the same consideration? Didn't it throw its all into the struggle?

To prove the isolation of the Communist Party Dhebarbhai had pointed to the unity of all the non-Communist parties in Kerala. Now you know what united them all then and why they are at each other's throats now.

#### LEARNING FROM HITLER

Big events are happening in the "liberation" front. Following the Congress-PSP-League division of seats, there is a huge rumpus going on. And it is not only the small fries done out of their expectatins who are threatening drastic action.

Inside the Congress it-

self there are signs of revolt. The Trivandrum District Congress Committee, it is said, is even planning to put up candidates against the united front—because none of its leaders can contest the elections, leave alone becoming Ministers afterwards. Only three seats in the district have been given to the Con-

three seats in the district have been given to the Congress, the rest nine have gone to the PSP.

In Palghat at a meeting of the District Congress Committee, KPCC President Sankar was asked, "Who are you and Shastri (they meant Lal Bahadur) to sign away our seats in this district to the League and PSP."

and PSP."
Such incidents are Such incidents are aplenty in all the three parties. But you wouldn't think all this is happening—the way two of the giants of the "liberation struggle" have left the country just at this moment.

Mannath Padnabhan is

Caux is the headquar-ters of the Moral Rearma-ment Movement whose founder placed all his faith in Hitler and God to Taith in Hitler and God to save the world. Mannam will be the hero of the pre-sent MRA Conference— hasn't be defeated the conspiracy of international Communism to have peace-ful transformation to So-cialism through perficcialism through parlia-mentary means?

#### TRAINING FOR **FUTURE**

But the hero also needs a lot more training—the

accursed Communists are accursed Communists are
threatening to come back
with a bigger majority
this time. So the C-in-C
of the "liberation struggle" will be given all the
additional training necessary to meet the new situation at Caux, Switzerland,
where the spirit of Hitler
and God remains supreme.

great P. T. Chacko, will all the time be learning di-rectly from the heirs of Hitler who rule West Germany today.

An imposing team the two will make after their training in the fight against Communism in Kerala.

#### WILL IT BE WASTED?

But then there are neople who raise their brows and say all this training is likely to be wasted. They say that before Mannam say that before Mannam left he has cursed to perdition the leaders of the Kerala parties for not having accepted his advice about choosing candidates. And Chacko, they say, has washed his hands off the whole affair because he has been reduced to a minority of one in the KPCC Election Committee and his rival Panampilly Govinda Menon has captured it.

Hasn't this always hap-pened to anti-Communists? They all want to fight Communism but can't stop fighting each other. This truth is again being prov-ed in Kerala and Caux and Bonn can yet learn from it

OBSERVER

# Muslims Challenge League Leadership

Kalapatta is in no way an important place in Kerala nor was the meeting held in this small town on September 14 anyway exceptional. About 50 Muslims, most of them till recently active in the Congress and Muslim League, had come together to set up the South Wynad Taluk Progressive Muslim League. They elected as the President of their Committee C. Mohammed Moideen Haji, a former Vice-President of the Taluk Muslim League.

helped the Congress-PSP-

Presidential intervention against the Communist Govern

ment. And now the League

leadership has decided to fight the election jointly with

the Congress and the PSP. As a challenge to this policy

being born the Progressive

Muslim League.

Catholic-Nair combine to get

HERE was nothing exceptional in the meeting as such meetings are today being held in every nook and corner of Kerala where Muslims live in any sizable numbers. The Muslim areas of Kerala are which, challenging the state unquestioned leadership of the Muslim League, is developing slowly but steadily.

Even as the "liberation strug—

On August 30, more than hundred progressive minded Muslim personalities from difgle" was on when the Muslim League leaders decided to join it, Muslims in many places had ferent parts of Palghat District met at Pattambi under the presidentship of C. P. Mohammed, an ex-Magistrate who resigned raised their voice of protest against the League's decision. In groups of fifties and hundreds, they had issued statem protesting against the discrimi calling on the League leaders natory treatment of the Congto steer the League away from the suicidal course on which The meeting decided to call they had set the organisation.

Muslims in India under the had said, were treated as second class citizens. They were picion, while their rights and religious freedom were with impunity trampled upon. It was the Communist-led Government of Kerala that had again given them the feeling of being equal citizens with

#### Communist Govt.'s Record

The Communist Governmen had defended and safeguarded their religious rights. Mosque festivals which had been banned both by the British regime Government during Communist rule. Gov rnment rules which had stood in the way of even repairing mosques and religious institutions had been rescinded by the

Communist Government.

The long-standing Muslim demand for a Muslim member in the State Public Service The E. M. S. Ministry had also ided the name of a Congress Centre. Muslims had benefited from the reservation in services provided for in the Education Act while the Agrarian Relations Bill meant the end of centuries-old exploitation for the vast majority of

These statements had raised the question: why should the Muslims throw the Communist in alliance with the Congres and PSP, which when they terests of the Muslims, but whenever they got the oppor-tunity, as during the Naduvattom riot, harassed and attacked

The League leadership dis-

preparatory committee with K. P. Thangal, a veteran Mus-

rounding areas was held August 24 when an ad hoc committee consisting members was formed to conference of progressive Muslims in Quilon Taluk. meeting called upon the Mus-lim community to unite in a new all-Kerala organisation to fight and defeat the present po-

Such meetings of progressive Muslims are being held in other parts of Quilon District also.

gressive Muslim League has already been formed with M. V. Alikoya as President. Taluk committees and ward commit-tees of the League are being formed In the Muslim majority areas in Kozhikode town, the Progressive Muslim League has already become a force to be reckoned with. Recently the Muslim League was opened in the heart of the town in an at-

auspices of the Progressive League on August 31, Alikoya explained why progressive-minded Muslims in Kerala were

forced to organise separately and fight the Muslim League cause they understood from ex-perience that the interests of the Muslims were not safe in do not respect the sentiments interests of the Muslim mi-

But the League leadership in Kerala is today joining hands with that very same Congress. This policy of the League lead-ership had to be fought in the interests of the Muslims.

The speakers at the meet-ing explained how in the very first weeks of President's rule in Kerala attacks on Muslims had started. They cited the instance of the Muslim cemetery in Karaparam-ba near Kozhikode.

It is a centuries-old cemetery. Congress and PSP lead-ers in the Kozhikode Municipal Council had joined hands to

tory order. Those who buried their dead in that cemetery were prosecuted.

When the Communist-led prohibitory order was with-drawn, the cemetery was re-opened and the fines that had been imposed returned. Now responsible Congress and PSP leaders have again gone to the High Court with a writ petition against the order of the Kerala Government, How can Muslims ally themselves with these Congress and PSP leaders, the

The Muslim League leadership is furious at this develop-ment. Earlier a few nationalist Muslims had joined the Congress and fought the League But now that the League was betraying Muslim interests Muslim masses were getting eady to fight the League leadership. This is the first time the League leadership has had to face such a challenge in Kerala

In their fury, Muslim League

Progressive Muslim League in places. Their latest slander is that the Progressive Mu-slim League is a creation of the Communists. But this is also not going down as the Muslim masses can see that it is the Muslim leaders who were either in the Congress or the League munists wherever they attend

# A WORLD WITHOUT ARMS

speech as "the most import-ant event of recent times."

Dr. Evatt, leader of the La

at attaining

Hopeful expectation—that is the dominant moon of the world today. Will the autumn of 1959 go down in history as also the autumn of the "cold war is the dominant thought and the ardent wish of mankind today. And the immediate cause that accounts for this mood, that has given rise to this question, and that has inspired this hope is Khrushchov's call for

I T hardly requires to be argued that the disarmament problem is the most no issue that is agitating the minds of the peoples of today's world.

Yet, practically no headway has been made in resolving this problem. For well over 14 years, the U.N. has been Many an international came into existence, and afevery time the results belied hopes reposed in it.

Even on an issue like the banning of nuclear test explosions, it took three years for the United States to make up its mind and discuss the Soviet proposals of May 10, 1955. On this July 1, a year of talks around these proposals was over, a year which showed that the U.S. would showed that the U.S. would dig out a fresh pretext about the "impossibility" or the "inadequacy" of control every time the verdict of the experts (including American)
would go against its previous

And this was happening despite the results of the work of the experts in the technical working group, ed the Soviet Government's view that the scientific and technical means now at the disposal of the States are fully adequate for estab. lishing reliable control over

#### NEW APPROACH

At last, in the first week of this month, the announce-ment was made to the effect that the Governments France, the United Kingdom, the USSR and the United States had reached agree-ment on instituting a committee for disarmament, com-

Welcome though this anfifteen years' experience means anything, it is clear that great hopes cannot be

What was required, therefore, was a new approach to the disarmament problem, an nding the requirements for a radical change for the better in the international relations, an abolition of the "cold

This new approach of finding a way out of the deadlock along the road of general and complete disarmament—can be seen in the Soviet Declaration: "It is not the balance of armaments, which every State tries to interpret to its own advantage to make it serve its own material means of waging a

SEPTEMBER 27, 1959

war by States that is the most effective and solid guarantee of peace, which meets not only remote ideals but the ur-

The response so far to the Soviet proposal has been en-

Even the rabid West German militarists are afraid to come out openly against them. newspaper close to the Government, cautions: "A cold no would be like losing a propaganda battle on a world scale", while the Die Welt emphasises that 80 member countries of the United Nations cheered Khrushchov the echo after his speech.

couraging. Prime Minister Nehru has said it is bold and far-reaching. Both the Tory and Labour party leaders in Britain, the French Government and the Afro-Asian group in the U.N. have declared that Khrushchov's proposals merit very serious con-

bour Opposition in the Australian Parliament, has characterised Khrushchov's speech as "the turning point in world history." In Indonesia, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Harsono, declared that Khrushchov's proposal "very revolutionary"

warfare and the destruc

in foreign territories

all rocket-launching ins-

tallations, liquidation of military production, aboli-tion of military service in

any form and military training; abolition of war

ministries, general staffs and all kinds of military

establishments and orga-

nisations; discontinuation

of appropriation of funds

for military purposes from any sources; prohibition of

any sources; prominion of war propaganda and military education of the youth, the enactment of laws providing for the strictest punishment for violation of any of the above massures

these types of

In Japan, as soon as the Soviet proposals were made known, the Socialist Party The Conservative Daily Mail (London) admitted that the Soviet Premier had advanced "a breath taking idea"; the Daily Express and Daily Mir-ror reported Khrushchov's ing them as "ideal and com-

prepensive."

AND ARMIES

Encouraging Response To

Soviet Disarmament Plan

These proposals, which are finding such a large echo in the entire world, must be fully and widely made known to the Indian people. Indian interests, traditions and sentiments are behind none in the world, in the matter of consolidating peace on earth There will hardly be any Indian who would disagree with the following words of Khru-shchov—who also emphasised how much underdeveloped countries could be helped by

disarmament — spoken from the rostrum of the U.N.:

plete disarmament man-kind would experience a feeling similar to that which overcome an utterly exhausted desert traveller tormented by the fear of perishing from thirst and exposure when after long vanderings he reaches an oasis. General and com-plete disarmament would plete disarmament would provide the opportunity to s materia and financial outlays from the manufacture of the instruments of death over to

# CATHOLICS PROTEST AGAINST CHURCH IN POLITICS

A S among the Muslims, among the Catholics of Kerala, too, a new movement is developing. The Kerala Catholic League, which its Conference in Ernakulam recently, is also born out of interference by the Catholic church and church dignatries in the political affaire.

Five hundred delegates from one end of Kerala to another had come to Ernakulam—men and women, agricultural labourers and industrial workers, students and teachers, lawyers and doctors, members of landlord and industrialist families.

The Ernakulam Conference was convened under the aus pices of the All-Kerala Catho lic League to coordinate the activities of a large number of Catholic organisations that had sprung up in various parts of the State during the recent peprotest and sorrow roused considerable sections Catholic masses by the activi-ties of Church dignitaries who were interfering in politics and making the church the interests of the ests of the propertied

Interference by church authorities in political contro-versies has led to the denial of religious rights to many Catholic families. Members of the Catholic community are excommunicated because they hold political views opposed to those of church dig-nitaries. Certain priests re-fuse to perform the last rites milies holding different political views.

For example, on August 15. e priest of the local church in alakkudi (Trichur District) refused to allow the dead body of Maliakkal Devassy to be in-terned in the church cemetry with the religious rites to which all the members of the Parish are entitled. The reason was that the sons of Devassy were

ommunist sympathisers.
Similarly priests are denying reason other than that members of those families do not have the same political views as the

#### Their **Ouestions**

into matters of religion and the church by church dignitaries has created a situation in which honest and right-thinking Catholics are being forced to ors to fight for

Listening to the speeches of the delegates, one could see that many of them were the faithful, most religious for ers' of the church and their grievance was that the church hierarchy was violating all the basic tenets of the church by its interference in political They asked:

How is it that a person who raised his foot to kick the vicar is given a ceremonial and s hurial when he is dead

is denied this only because he

When the landlords form rights of the tenants and agricultural labourers and to oppose tions. They can also give all support to the political parties which defend their interests. But poor peasants and agricultural labourers cannot form their own organisations to fight against evictions, for better wages, land, etc. Even if such organisations are formed, Catho-lics cannot enrol in them as

The industrialists and employers can have their own sations and support polioin them. But workers cannot defend their wages and living standard. And even if they form them, Catholics are bar-red from joining them.

take M. N's head, We will take

When the same Catholic certain text-books saving that they were not conducive to developing a correct attitude in children, allow the shouting in church quadrangles of slogans like, "M.N. and T.V. are the same—K. R. Gouri is shared" does that help to develop a correct attitude in Catholic children?

The Catholic church teach-

an untruth. But what do the voter's lists show? Enrolled in these lists are at least twice the number of priests and nuns and inmates of their charity instifor the Congress the dead become alive on the list, the un-

There were countless such questions and every delegate had his or her own experirience to recount and their was the same theirs was not a revolt against the church. Theirs was a protest against the church hie-

#### Statewide Organisation

set up a Statewide organisation and call it the Kerala Catholic consisting of 20 representatives from each of the nine districts with George Idamittum as the

The Conference passed a resolution protesting against the church officially interfering in politics. The resolution said that church authorities should ob-serve the principle enunciated by Christ to give unto Caesar what belonged to him and to to God.

The Conference decided to collect one lakh signatures of Catholic citizens in Kerala for a mass petition to the Papal ppealing for proper \*\*\*\*\*\*\*THE THREE-STAGE FOUR-YEAR PLAN\*\*\*\*\*\* T HE programme laid down by the Declaration of the Soviet Government on General and Complete Disarmament envistrictly limited gents of police (militia) solely to maintain internal

order and to protect the personal security of citi-The Soviet Union propo Disbandment of all arm ses that this extensive pro ed forces and the prohibi-tion of their re-establish-ment in any form; des-truction of all types of war material, arms and ammugramme of disarmament be carried out within the neriod of four years, in

nition; complete prohibi-tion of nuclear weapons and the liquidation of their At the FIRST stage it is stockpiles; complete ter-mination of the produc-tion, and destruction of all proposed to reduce the strength of the armed forces of the USSR, the USA types of rocket weapons including space rockets for and the People's Repu of China to the level of 1,700,000 men and those of the United Kingdom and France to 650,000 for each. mical and bacteriological To reduce the strength of the armed forces of other States to levels to be agretion of the stockpiles of ed upon at a special ses-sion of the United Nations General Assembly or The Soviet proposals on at a world conference on general and complete disdisarmament envisage li-quidation of military bases

For the SECOND stage the Soviet Government proposes completion of the liquidation of armed forces retained by the States and the liquidation of all military bases on

foreign territories. In the THIRD stage, destruction of all types of nuclear and rocket weapons, liquidation of the material of the air force, abolition of war ministries, discontinuation of appropriation of funds for military purposes and other measures envisaged by the disarmament program

With the aim of controlling the timely implemen-tation of measures on At the disposal of States

general and complete disarmament, the Soviet Government proposes that an international control body comprising all States should be set up. should be set up.
The Declaration specially emphasises the fact that

the Soviet proposal differs from all the other propo-sals in that its realisation absolutely rules out any inequality of conditions or the possibility of creat-ing any military advant-ages for any State. Such ges for any State. Such disarmament would put the relations among countries belonging to different social systems and military - political align-ments on an utterly new basis. Fear of possible agbasis. Fear of possible ag-gression on the part of this or that State would be eliminated. Any other line in the development of international relations would be precluded in general.
An atmosphere of trust
would exist among the

States and all necessary

conditions for peaceful life of the peoples would

The Declaration states that the framing of the question by opponents of icarmament in the way as if the termination of the manufacture of arma-ments would be bound to cause economic difficulties. and deprive many people of work is deceptive. It is evident that the utilisation on military purpos create the broadest pos-sible opportunities for the employment of the popu-

The Declaration out that if the Powers do not for some reason or other, express their willingness to general and complete Government is prepared, as before, to come to an agreement with other States with regard to ap-

strengthening security. are establishment of a control and inspection with the reduction foreign troops in the territories of West Euronuclearised zone in Central Europe; withdrawal of States and liquidation of military bases in foreign non-aggression pact be-tween the NATO members and the Warsaw Treaty tack by one State against

The Soviet Governmen recalls its disarmament proposals of May 10, 1955 and expresses conviction that they constitute a good hasis for agreement on the sation of nuclear weapon the Declaration ment has been and still is in favour of immediate termination of these tests

\* PAGE FIFTEEN

SEPTEMBER 27, 1959

## ORDINARY AMERICAN'S VIEW OF THE KHRUSHCHOV VISIT

# TO IS REAL HISTORY

Nikita Sergeivich Khrushchov's history-making visit to the United States has got under way and the whole world literally follows with closest attention how it goes. After initial contacts in Washington and New York—and the epoch-making address to the U. N. General Assembly in which he presented his "Total Disarmament in Four Years" plan, as bold and imaginative and as much within the realm of realisaton as the Lunik itself-Khrushchov has proceeded to the West Coast, to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The substantive talks with President Eisenhower are fixed for September 25 to 27 when Khrushchov joins Eisenhower at Camp St. David.

S. Khrushchov's visit to the United States are even now doing their best to prevent him from meeting plain American citizens in a calm and friendly atmosphere.

What was prevented the day before in Disneyland could not be stopped the could not be stopped the next day, September 20. San Francisco, famous for its hos-pitality, gave an extremely cordial welcome to the head of the Soviet Government.

From the railway station, the Soviet guest after being



# People Break Officially-Imposed Harriers To See Soviet Leader

IT is a well-known fact that wherever he goes—whether it be in India and Burma, or in Poland and Czechoslovakia or in U. K. and the USA—besides establishing personal contacts with the leaders, Khrushchov is keen to meet the people. And this is exactly what authorities in the Westthe people And this is exactly what authorities in the West-ern countries seem to like the least and to reduce to the minimum as far as possible. It is of course as short-sight-ed and silly as it must be irri-tating. The way Khrushchov was prevented from visiting Disneyland was referred to by him in his speech before Hollywood's film personalities.

The day after the visit to Disneyland was due and was suddenly cancelled, a party of Soviet journalists visited Dis-

At the gate, Richard Corn, At the gate, Richard Corn, a park guard, warmly welcomed us and asked: And where is Mr. Khrushchov? We waited for him so yesterday. A lot of people gathered here, Day before we had only 6,000 visitors and yesterday the park was packed with a record crowd. Last night I heard Mr. Khrushchov's speech in Hollywood, It's a shame that they did not give him Hollywood, It's a shame that they did not give him a chance to come here.

neyland and here is what they

A Disneyland publicity executive, George Derby, we came out to meet us said:

came out to meet us said: It is a pity the visit was called off. All of us as well as tens of thousands of visitors yesterday waited for Mr. Khrushchov and his family.

The publicity assistant of Disneyland Company, Edwin Ettinger, when asked what could prevent Khrushchov from visiting Disneyland, said that the park was filled yesthat the park was filled yes-terday with visitors who stay-ed right to closing time in the hope of meeting the distinguished guest.

guished guest.

We were amazed, Ettinger said, when we learned that Mr. Khrushchov wanted to come but was prevented from doing so. We thought that either Khrushchov was not interested in seeing Disneyland or was short of time. We learned what had really happened only from your Premier's televised speech.

We talked with many of Disneyland visitors. Many of them were here yesterday and came again in the hope that Khrushchov would come.

Anrusnenov would come.
After learning about the reasons which prevented him from coming they assured us that rothing could threaten Khrushchov's security in Disneyland. Khrushchov would come.

The impression, conclude the Soviet journalists, is that those who from the very outset were against N. greeted by Mayor George Christopher and having made a speech in reply, went to Mark Hopkins Hotel in a pro-cession of 25 cars through streets almost solidly lined by

A local radio commentator A local radio commentator accompanying Nikita Khrushchov noted with surprise the speed with which the huge crowds had gathered in spite of the efforts of the police to clear the streets along which the distinguished Soviet guest was to

The crowds and more dense as the procession approached the centre of sion approached the centre of the city. There were many improvised posters reading in Russian and English: "Welcome Mr. Khrushchov," "We Salute Khrushchov's Visit" and "Hullo Khrushchov". Soviet and American flags were waved in the crowd. There was mounting applause with young people especially enthusiastic. At the last turn before the hotel there was a big poster in Russian saying: "Peace, Khrushchov".

Some three to four thou-

Some three, to four thousand people were waiting for N. S. Khrushchov's arrival in the square before the hotel. The appearance of his car bedecked with Soviet and American flags evoked shouts of hurrah and applause.

The applause and cheers became thunderous when N. S. Khrushchov stepped out of the car Holding his beautiful. of the car. Holding his hands clasped in a handshake above his head, N. S. Khrushchov thanked San Francisco residents for the warm recep-tion. "Good," he said, "very good", he added in English.

N. S. Khrushchov headed for the hotel entrance but it was almost impossible for him to enter it. Hundreds of people who solidly pack-ed all lobbies, staircases and halls again cheered and applauded him. At the request of Press photographers and

television operators, N. S. Khrushchov stopped among the welcoming crowd. Then he went to his suite to prepare for dinner with American trade union leaders.

Arriving in Washington on September 15 nearly an hour behind schedule because of the strong headwinds which his TU-114 had had to fight through its non-stop 5,000 mile flight from Moscow, Khushchov told Eisenhower that he had come with an "open mind and good intentions," He also referred to the Soviet's successful moon-shot and said he was confishot and said he was confi-dent American scientists would also send a rocket to

the moon.
"The Soviet pennant, as an old resident of the moon, will be work be work and work welcome your pennant, and they will live there together in peace and friendship—as we both should live together on the earth in peace and friendship," Khrushchov said.

In his welcome speech, President Eisenhower sident Eisenhower also said that peace should be the common aim of their two countries. He said that although the political and social systems of the two countries differed greatly, he was sure Khrushchov would find that Khrushchov would find that the U. S., like the Soviet people, "want to live in peace with justice". "Just as I hope that I may later visit and learn more about your people, I know that you seek better understanding of our system, of our people, and of the principles which guide and motivate them.

"I most sincerely hope that

"I most sincerely hope that as you come to see and be-lieve these truths about our people there will develop an improved basis on which we can together consider the problems that divide us," the resident said.

Huge crowds lined the route as the U.S. President and the Soviet Prime Minister drove from the An-

drews Air Force base to the heart of Washington. Straining to catch a glimpse of Khrushchov the crowds were estimated at hunwere estimated at hundreds of thousands. On the final leg of the trip towards the Blair House, where the Khrushchovs stayed in Washington, clapping broke out in the crowds and people pressed forward eagorly, clapping and cheering.

What did a plain American think of the occasion? As the giant turbo-jet liner glided in from the horizon at 12.30 p. m., reports Joseph North of the New York Worker, "the throngs turned silent with the surmise on the grand occasion." the surmise on the grand oc-

"Maybe a plain, anonymous American put it best. Miss Martha Graham, of Rehoboth Beach, Del., showed up before 7 a m. today to be sure she would be on the carefully watched Andrews Air-

"She saw the whole thing, as scores of millions in America did by television, or heard it on the radio. Miss Graham came and saw it, as most Americans wished they could, and like me had the privilege of standing some 25 feet from the two world leaders when they made their initial remarks.

"Miss Graham said—as all the Washington newspapers quote her this afternoon—When you realise the implication of it all you just know, it is history, really important history,"

"And then the 19-year old lassie added: "Like Columbus discovered America."

"It was as though two great nations were discovering each other, and coming to the con-clusion that they were going to live with each other a long time on the same mother earth as Premier Khrush-chov said and they had to be good neighbours."

