

IN his Lok Sabha speech on India-China relations, the Prime Minister took the bull by the horns and demanded of Parliament a clear verdict on the policy of Panchsheel, an independent foreign policy, or policy of nonalignment as it is called.

It was essential because, posing as uncompromising defenders of our borders, wearing the mask of patriots anxions to defend the territorial integrity of our country, the reactionary Jan Sangh-PSP-Swatantra alliance has been attacking our independent foreign policy and demanding its reversal.

reversal. Rousing blind passions, they hope to create popular support against the policy of non-alignment, charging Jawaharlal Nehru with negligence and laxity in matters of defence and demanding the dismissal of V.K. Krishna Menon. They concentrate their fire on all those in the Government who stand for peaceful and honourable settlement of the border dispute.

concentrate their fire on all those in the Government who stand for peaceful and honourable settlement of the border dispute. The deterioration in India-China relations and the passions it roused were mere excuses for them to attack the policy of nonalignment with which they never agreed and replace it by a policy of military alliances with Western Powers, a policy which would make India a replica of Pakistan.

Supported by the Press of the big monopolists, they have been busy creating a war psychosis which offers them a suitable ground for attacking our policy based on Panchsheel and panic the country into acceptance of enslaving military alliances with bigger Powers. Thus, under cover of national defence, they seek to achieve anti-national purposes.

This crowd of reactionaries got away with it all these days because a number of Congressmen were caught in their net, thinking that they were doing a patriotic job. Certain reactionary circles in the Congress hierarchy also aided and abetted them.

Sinister has been the game played by the big bourgeois Press. Democratic forces in the country have been extremely vigilant in guarding the freedom of the Press and have always opposed any action by the Government intended to curb the freedom of the Press.

But the big newspapers owned by millionaires have revealed their true character in recent months. All these days they had excelled in publishing distorted versions about the Communist Party of India and attacking it. Now they have extended the same courtesy to all those, including the Prime Minister, who stand for Panchsheel and peaceful settlement. They have attempted to create a war psychosis in the country, attacking the very basis of our foreign policy.

Jawaharlal Nehru's Lok Sabha speech must be understood in this context. He has once again sought the verdict of Parliament on Panchsheel. "Now, recently, a cry has arisen in this country from some sources, some people, criticising and condemning that policy of non-alignment, that policy which has been sometimes referred to as one of Panchsheel or five principles and the like. It has been said that that has collapsed because of what has happened yis a vis China ... When people talk lightly, casually and scornfully of. Panchsheel, T should like them to tell which of these five principles they disapprove of, which of them they think

Editorial

is bad, and which of them they think should not be acted upon. I say these five principles are right principles. If you go away from them, you move into a world of conflict and a world of conflict today is a world of doom."

This was a straight question to the Jan Sangh-PSP-Ganatantra Parishad-Swatantra alliance which would like to bury the Panchsheel and Beat the war drums in pursuance of their policy of creating a war psychosis.

These same forces want India to take a position which will virtually rule out all peaceful efforts at settlement. They were against taking a positive attitude towards Chou's letter. They wanted its rejection out of hand. Prime Minister Nehru has justified his aproach and has at the same time stated that a peaceful approach is consistent with a strong defence of national interests. Warning against the warlike talk indulged in by certain sections, he said, "There are some things which no nation can tolerate. Any attack on its honour, on its integrity, on the integrity of terratory, no nation tolerates . <u>But</u>, in standing for them, if one takes some action which puts the same dilemma before the other country and the other country thinks that its honour is being attacked, and its self-respect brought down, you shut all the doors to any kind of approach or talk."

approach or talk." Such are the principles and approaches that demarcate the policy of Panchsheel from the policy of the reactionaries. Jawaharlal Nehru dwelt

Jawaharlal Nehru dwelt in his speech again over the border dispute, its history and referred to the two White Papers and his last letter to the Chinese Premier. While reasserting Government's policy in this respect, he concentrated his attention on the basis of our foreign policy which is being challenged by the Jan Sangh-PSP-Swatantra alliance.

Of course, he could not resist the temptation of having a jibe at the Communist Party though there was no reason for it. The Calcutta demonstration organised jointly by the West Bengal Committee of the Communist Party, Marxist Forward Bloc and Socialist Unity Centre was a powerful demonstration for peaceful settlement—which also is the policy of the Prime Minister. It was the first reply of our people to the demonstrations and offensive of the reactionaries who seek to create an impression that there is popular feeling against settlement and Panchsheel. As such it should be welcomed by all interested in the policies of

Jawaharlal Nehru's speech reveals the wide gulf that separates the policy of Panchsheel from the policy of the Jan Sangh-PSP-Swatantra alliance. All those who stand by our foreign policy, who are opposed to military alliances and who want a peaceful settlement of the India-China dispute, must show vigilance against this reactionary offensive which is surreptitiously undermining our Panchsheel policy. Every effort should be made to enlighten our people about the real issues at stake. Every effort should be made to mobilise the full strength of our people to defeat this offensive. Let it be known that the same forces which attempt to undermine our democracy are leading the attack on peaceful settlement and our foreign policy, and our people will throw their Yull weight against their manoquvres. (November 26) S. A. Dange in his speech in the Lok Sabha on November 25, during the discussion on India-China relations, expressed the support of the Communist Party of India to the fundamentals of the Government of India's policy of Panchsheel and non-alignment and repudiated the slander that the Communist Party had taken an anti-national stand.

Foreign Policy

Dange said: "We are considering the subject in an atmosphere which did not exist two months ago. Many things have happened since then, both in a good direction and bad."

Referring to the Ladakh incident, Dange said that "it is a shocking incident which rightly evoked resentment all over the country." He said that this setback was soon "amended to'a certain extent" by Prime Minister Chou En-lai's letter. He added that he was "happy to note" that the reply of Prime Minister Nehru is "a welcome reply and proposals contained therein, I support".

Peaceful Negotiations

He said he supports Prime Minister Nehru's reply "because he sticks to the approach of peaceful negotiations which he has so ably explained today". When the whole world was going for peaceful negotiations, we should not detract from that policy of peaceful negotiations ."whatever others may do."

"Therefore, the position which he has taken on this question in that letter is consistent with the basic approach and policies in the matter of foreign relations as pursued by Prime Minister Nehru and the Government of India together. Therefore, on these questions I have very little to say. For instance, I do not consider myself competent to judge the practicability or the impracticability of the different proposals and I would certainly take the word of the Prime Minister when he says that certain 'proposals are impracticable and then if he makes counter-proposals they should certainly be taken into consideration."

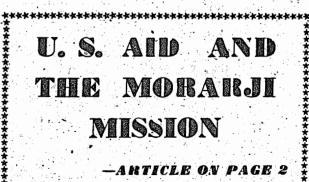
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Suggestion For Meeting

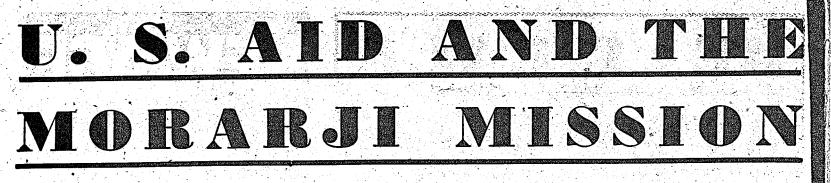
The question now is how to begin negotiations, Dango said, and referring to the Prime Minister's suggestion for preliminary steps to digest data by a meeting of officials he added: "I have no criticism to offer except to suggest that even in the matter of digesting data perhaps a meeting of the two Prime Ministers would be more fruitful because it will be a difficult situation for the öfficials of the two Ministries unless a certain atmosphere and approach is defined by the two Prime Ministers, not only through letters but perhaps by a meeting. It may resolve the approach to the data and the details more quickly. But that is only a suggestion for his consideration."

Dange said that "the central question" is whether the country and Parliament approve the basic policles of the Government" and observed that "it may be as a by-product of the policy of those who want to change that basic policy, that we may be under fire or stoned ... But more serious is, I feel, there are certain people who would

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It is very useful to recall the terrific publicity under its column, "Quotation of rded to Finance Minister Morarii Dessi'e visit the Day". accorded to Finance Minister Morarji Desai's visit to the U.S. and other West European capitalist countries to explain India's development needs, get foreign assistance for our Plans and contrast it with his own statement to the Lok Sabha made on November 19 on the results of his mission abroad. In plain words, our Finance Minister has not come back with his expectations fulfilled.

The foreign financiers' de-

mand and the Indian monopo

and positive impact inside Indian official circles. The

current annual survey of the Reserve Bank of India ac-

cepted and publicised the

Morarii's visit was the last

link in the chain. The main pur-pose of his visit abroad was to

he makes no secret of it. In his

statement to the Lok Sabha, he

said that in his speeches and discussions there he explained

"our policy regarding foreign

Let us see how the Finance

Minister of our country out to build a Socialist pattern of so-

ciety explained the nation'

policy to the financiers and businessmen to the

monopoly power of the present-

In New York, addresing Ame-

rican bankers and businessmen

He also announced that India

is not State-capitalism or Com-

of Socialism did not debar pri-vate enterprises."

Answering an American re-porter, who asked whether "India's goal is a State-control-

led economy?", he replied, "We

have no programme of nationa-lisation.... We want to give

lisation.... We want to give full scope to private enterprise

and do everything to encourage it. We do not want State capi-talism." (Hindustan Times,

Still further clarifying his re

marks in a telephone interview

with Reuters the same day, he

said, "We have no policy of na-tionalisation. We do not believe

it as a principle and there is little likelihood that we will

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October 9)

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support, did produce a and positive impact

THE "prospects", according to the Indian monopolists and it Morarji, were "good" but was classed as an imperative and prosperity. India will choose he himself hastened to add, must in the FICCI Memo on the freedom." (*Times of India*, "whether it will be adequate for Plan. our needs it is too early to say.'

From his long statement it is evident that for the next year India will be short of Rs. 140 mores in foreign exchange and forarji Desai has yet to enter nto bilateral negotiations with different countries for aid for 1960-61. Thus for the completion of the Second Plan, Morarj's visit abroad has been immediate help but only reasonable hope.

As regards help for the Third Plan, he said, "U.S. authorities will study further India's development needs and consider how best they could assist us." Thus, stage of studying and ing and not offering and ettling anything definite:

Morarji Desai gave an alibi for the U.S. aiders, whom he went to solicit, that they could not be expected to do more because we are not yet ready with the blue-print of our Third Plan. It is a fals our intra run. It is a just plea, for this has not deterred the USSR, Czechoslovakia and other Socialist countries from speeding up the offers of help and concluding agreements which our country thought necessary for the completion of the Second and the starting of the Third Plan.

To get a more realistic picture of what to expect from the U.S. side and what they are demanding from our country, one has o recall what has happened in een the last World Bank-IMF Conference held in New Delhi and this one which our Finance Minister went to attend.

Sitting in our own capital city, anded first a controlthey demanded first a control-ling hand in shaping our econo-mic policies and plans and se-"appropriate" (as according to their own demand) conditions for the free flow of foreign private capital, if we really wanted them to become more generous and helpful!

Monopolists' Demaud

For the whole year, the mono-poly-controlled Right - wing Press has been drumming the point that foreign private capi-tal investment, instead of foreign loans, was the best way out of India's foreign exchange diffi-culties and surest means to speed up India's industrial de-

The demand was also backed . No wonder the New York by the business organisations of Times splashed Morarji's words

PAGE TWO

As if the above was not enough, Morarji told a Press Conference in New York: "We are a democracy and we will never do anything contrary to never do anyti the democratic principles.... I don't know what more we can do to assure your investors that their money would be safe and secure in India.... If it came to a choice between freedom

No words can be more explicit. It is now the turn of the Indian people to choose whether they can permit the Fnance Minister of their country do all that follows from the above or bring him to book. There is no-thing in common between Mo-'rarji's words and Socialism.

The progressive aspect of India's Plan policies has been the key concept that the pub-lic sector would be strengthened on the basis of nationa-

the private sector controlled in the interest of the people. Hop is Moraril's explanation of the policies of his Govern-ment to the U.S. capitalists in urgent duty of our Members add to this. of Parliament to get a satisfactory answer.

If Morarii's assurances are carried into practice, India's plan will become just what the U.S. monopolists want it to be-

- a paradise for their

profit-making. Inviting U.S. capital to India, the Finance Minister assured them about "the climate for foreign investment." Industries paying up to six per cent dividends, he said, are allowed five years tax-free. "India is initiating more safeguard measure to encourage U.S. investment in industry," he added. (Times of India, October 15)

Concessions In Practice

Among these measures are the abolition of compulsory de-posit scheme and the wealth tax on companies.

Another relief measure to foreign companies is the new ent on taxation between the two Governments which enables the U.S. companies to get credit from the home Govnent for whatever co sions they can extract from the Indian Government. The U.S.. Press has hailed it as being

U.S. capital already enjoys on guarantee in respect of basic investment and profits on the basis of conver-tibility. The Indian Govern-ment has made policy state-ments on record pledging compensation in the event of nationalisation. These, how ever, are not enough for the U.S. capitalists.

A new expropriation guarantee is being negotiated between the two Governments, "The U.S. Government wants some kind of a bilateral arrangement with specific indication of the quantum of compensation in the event of nationalisation. Al though it is mentioned in gene Alral terms in India's Constitu-tion, the U.S. Government, it is learnt, wants a "more specific indication of the quantum of compensation. (Statesman

Loans To

(ember 17)

Private Sector The guarantees contained in

the Indian Constitution are not good enough for the U.S. Gov-ernment and the monopolists. They insist that the Indian Government go beyond the Consti-tution before U.S. private capi-tal can confidently come to help "develop" Indian economy!

A new sinister concession is lisation more and more and contained in the latest PL 480 agreement. It is bad enough that India had to import Rs. 432.40 crores worth of foodgrains and other farm products. The new terms under which the Governconsonance with this? It is for ment of India has signed up the the Prime Minister to explain. latest agreement for Rs. 117 And it is the obvious and crores of farm produce greatly wrent duty of the latest agreement for Rs. 117

Part of the rupees from the sale proceeds of the U.S. pro-duce were given as grants and part as loans to the Indian Government and the balance reserved for meeting the obligations of the U.S. Government in India. Now a part of this balance is being set apart for giving loans to the private sector.

All the firms belonging to the private sector, however, are not eligible for these loans. It is limited to firms which are affiliated or are subsidiary or have some connection with U.S. firms or to firms that need both dollars and rupees for their deve-lopment. It is an obvious device to encourage big U.S. firms to float their India Limiteds or get into partnership with Indian

colloaborators who will play the service game. Again, all loans to the

private sector were routed through the Government of India. Under the new agre ment, the Indian Governme is bypassed and they will be routed through U.S. Import-Export Bank and it will decide who in the private sector should get the loans. If this is not accepting foreign dicta-tion and foreign terms, what else is it? The Economic Weekly on November 7 com-mented: "What is disturbing mented: for the planners in the coun try is that this kind of direct lending may distort the pat-tern of India's social and development.

the present agreements are going to be the ten or fifteen large Indian firms which enjoy reputation for credit-v tation for credit-worthiness and have contacts in Washington, Helping to make these big firms bigger in turn is bound to lead to increasing concentration of economic power in a few hands ---precisely the type of develop-ment Indian national policy professes to be striving to prevent!" "Buy American" Demand

There is enough talk going

around about who are to be the

likely gainers and this weekly

has rightly expressed the fear

that "the only beneficiaries from

We have read the new policy statements of Morarii Desai, We have examined the new conces-sions which his Ministry has given to the foreign capitalists. Above all, we must note that the Indian Government as a whole is responsible for all this.

Morarji's policy assurances, coubled with the big practical concessions made by the In-dian Government which quarantee U.S. capital all the rights of Indian nationalcapital plus all the privileges of much-sought-after foreign capital are not considered enough by the U.S. monopo lists. When India's Finance Minister went abroad, he was faced with the new demand that the U.S. loans somid he tied with the 'buy American' string. Even the Times of India, which has been campaining long for U.S. aid headlined this demand as a "Blow to India's hopes,"

American machinery is generally 30-40 per cent higher than world prices. This means that for every 100 million dollars loaned to India for buying ma-chinery, we will be subsidising American industry by 40 million dollars!

The price of power-machi-nery and plants in the U.S. is reported to be 60 to 70 per cent higher which again underlines higher which the fact that by lending us its dollars, the U.S. Government is not so much aiding India's eco-nomic development but subsidising its own industry and saving it from crisis.

The much publicised argu-ment that this is a temporary phase because of the flight of the dollar and drain on the gold reserves of the U.S. is false.

The New York Correspondent of the Economic Weekly (November 14) reveals that the outpayments of the U.S. currently amount to 7.5 billion dollars per annum. Military expenditure abroad comes to than three billion dollars. maining is made up of 2.5 billion dollars in economic aid and two billion dollars of private capital investments The overall deficits in the U.S. balance of payments experienced since and as far back as 1950 hav been more or less deliberate because they are due to military expenditures abroad and fore-* SEE FACING PAGE

NOVEMBER 29, 1959

I. P. TAKES HIS THESIS ABROAD

AYA Prakash has made J AYA Prakash has made a dan of himself to so many causes — Vinobaji's movement, PSP, Swatantra Dalai Lama. Such selfless-ness has not gone unre-warded but JP is not satised. He has now gone abroad but not to find further causes to sell himself

to. This time the intention with fellow is to discuss with fellow "Socialists" particularly in France, his latest thesis on how to blow up parliamentary democracy. Guy Mollet who helped De Gaulle to power will no doubt give useful advice and Gaitskell can give a few hints on how rethought "Socialism" and "Swatantra" (Indian brand of Toryism) can be reconciled

reconciled. Having lapped up all this knowledge JP will feel himself equal to meeting Ayub Khan for the final lesson. We are told that the redoubtable General Sheikh who, as we noticed earlier, has the closest with Carlappa and others, will also join in to shape the orientation course for the Jeewandani

thero. This unsemly meandering could be dismissed as a could be dismissed as a cheap stunt but for the grave dangers to demo-cracy looming in India. JP's potentiality for sised by the fact that before leaving he had a long interview with the Rashtrapati.

After the meeting the pseudo-saint's cockiness in-creased. He went about boasting that his ventures

* FROM FACING PAGE

America.

Soviet Union.

ign aid and to a much less extent due to private invest-ments outside." , when we pay higher price for American goods and machinery, we are also paying

for American imperialist tary and political policies.

dependence, the underdeve-loped countries are struggling

"international Com

through economic

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

Section 20

PROSPECTS them to welcome American aid on American terms. Indian reactionaries and mo-U.S. Under Secretary of State Dillon listed two developments which he described as the greatnopolists go further. They would even open wide Indian doors to U.S. private enterprise. They st challenge of the 1960s. U.S. private enterprise. They lack any sense of national honour and people's interest. They do not work for India's destiny of an independent prosmin "First was the socio-ed revolution sweeping Asia, Afri-ca, the Middle East and South

he ma

The second was the substanperous future. They are mortagage India to the U.S. tial military, industrial and temortagage india to the U.S. monopolists for their reaction-ary aims and selfish interests. Again it deserves to be serichnological expansion of the monop "In their search for material.

Again it deserves to be seri-ously noted that while Morarji Desai has made the U.S.-asked-for policy statements and the Government of India has given the practical concessions de-manded, the U.S. side is not yet progress, the power of the So-viet example is not lost upon the peoples of the newly developing lands." (Hindustan Times, November 20) The U.S. rulers find themsatisfied and has as yet made selves unable to check the development of underdeve-loped countries and the all-

no firm commitment. G. L. Mehta, former Indian G. L. Mehta, former Indian Ambasasdor to U.S. and present Chairman of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corpora-tion of India was in the U.S. round growth of countries in the Socialist camp. They have the Socialist camp. They have realised that after the achi-evenent of their political inabout the same time as Morarji and is well known as a Birla-man. His estimate of the U.S. to get out of their old colonial response to the Morarji mission status by taking what Dillon calls "short-cuts" offered by firm or long-term aid policy can aid on be expected until 1961." (Hindustan Times, October 23) A whole series of missions

Some Section of the

equal terms and selfless tech-nical advice and training. That is why they are giving up the policy of dictating

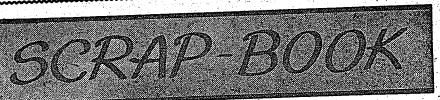
These sanctimonious statements raised quite a gale of laughter in knowledgecircles. Everybody able circles. Everybody knows the desperate scram-ble that the Tatas made for the Statesman only recently, to give only one example. How British capital banded together to keep this intruder out is als quite fresh in everybody's

Now as another exam-ple of "disinterestedness"

have the blessings

tion abroad.

comes the news that Tatas have at last managed to get hold of a paper. It is reported that they have spent close on Rs. 50 lakhs



of our respected head of State. This, no doubt, is what he will propagate abread also, since he wants to radically outdistance Morarji and S. K. Patil, who also wanted to sell them-selves abroad as Nehru's successor. All this is doing no good to India's reputa-

MONOPOLIST DISINTERESTEDNESS

T HE Prime Minister has been saying some rather harsh things about rather harsh things about the monopoly grip on the Indian Press. In answer plous protestations were made and all the moneybags hastened to deny that they had any. interest in spapers as such.

lists like

the Birlds. The reactionary political standpoint of politicians like Morarji Bhai impels him to make the type of speeches that he made in the and the narrow class interests of Indian big capitalists impel

to get a 49 per cent share in the ownership of The Hindu. We can expect soon enough that bit by bit they will edge out the present owners and then have unfettered control over a most influential daily.

Apart from alarming who dislike this those who dislike this trend towards direct linkup between Big Business and the Press, some other. enterprising gentlemen in the capital have also been upset. They had hoped that Tatas would finance venture of a tabloid daily on the model of the British yellow Press — condensed and slanted news, murder stories, titillating poses of scantily-clad ladies and Swatantra propaganda. A retired I.C.S. officer is said to have been vigorously mooting the idea. The Hindu deal might make Tatas "disinterest-ed". But the idea is too good not to find wealthy backer.

COST OF U.S. BLACKMAIL

M ORARJIBHAI has done real yeoman service for India on his latest trip. If the American response to him goes on at this rate we shall have to find a higher honour than Bharat Ratna for him.

Evidently the Americans

hightily impressed by his pleading that there couldn't be a country mor amenable and hospitable amenable and hospitable to American capital. His pooh-poohing of the Socia-list pattern was also lapped

So they have decided to take him at his word and -announce the new purchase scheme of the Development Loan Fund, with 40 per cent increase in costs for India. In his report to the nation Morarjibhai evaded this question, as if the Americans would not press home their advantage.

Now a concrete instance has come to our notice of the cost of American black-mail. The Chandrastic mail. The Chandrapura Power Station of the DVC Project needs two turbines. A safely Western and pri-vate enterprise firm Siemens of West Germany had offered to sell us the items at a nice cost of Rs. two crores.

But when profits come in fraternity flies out. And so the Export-Import Bank, which is providing the loan for this project, is reported to have insisted that the purchase be made of tur-bines manufactured by the American company, Gene-ral Electric, which would cost about Rs. one million more. I believe that the Government of India had more or less agreed to ac-cept the American diktat.

This is only the first pigeon that has come home to roost. Encouraged by Morarji's servility the Americans are bound to more havoc with our to play

ARMED STRUGGLE -IN CONGRESS

OME sceptics may have S OME sceptics may have doubted the Amritsar thesis of the Communist Party about a peaceful path but nobody had any doubts about the Congress adherence to the Gandhian creed of non-violence. Calcutta's recent bloodbath shook up some people, but after all policemen are not ecessarily Congressmen they said.

could have But nobody believed that Congressmen would launch armed struggle—against fellow Con-gressman. Yet this is exagle-against ctly what has happened in Aligarh. Some four persons have already fallen victim in this latest fashion of

in this latest fashion of faction fighting. And last week the lead-ers of the two factions have openly proclaimed to astounded audiences that they are going about arm-ed. One of them has, howed. One of them has, how-ever, sought the additional safety of a large police guard. The other, however, not having so much pull with the authorities has decided that valour is the better part of discretion. He has turned his house into a regular fortress and sleeps with a gun by his side. And the booty of all this warfare? Some seats in the District Congress Committee!

-ONLOOKER



come in March-April when the draft outline of the Third is expected to be ready for discussions with the Union Government and ommisison on India's foreign assistance needs.

Meanwhile, a three-man team on behalf of International Monetary Fund is arriving in December for a general study of guarantee that the more limited Indian economic situation

During this month, the Ame-rican Chief of the Development Loan Fund is coming to explain the new lending policy, on the basis of "buy American" condifinalise the size of tion, and the loan India may get from the current year's appropriations. India has sought a loan of 190 million dollars for this year.

of the The Executive Director of the Federation of British Industries has just now concluded his tour of the country and held his disions with the men that cussions matter.

We are familiar with the new U.S. cry that all the major countries of the West should share the burden of aiding India

NEW AGE

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same group (U.S., U.K., Japan year to make up its mind. We and West Germany) approach already know in broad outlines plans get under way, and before extent to which Indian reaction trouble is at hand, so that the will go to meet them. creditor nations could discuss We should note that the and analyse the plans with the receiving countries. They might have to suggest that the plans but they could be cut down; targets agreed could really be achieved both in terms of foreign exchange and of investment capital."

What could be a clearer indication that India's foreign aiders from the capitalist countries seek to determine the size and nature of our Third Plan, that is, demand a hand in determining our basic national economic policies. The various aid mis-sions that are descending upon sions that are descending upon our country are only the scout-ing parties looking out for soft a sharp contrast to the ones de-mote and trains to smooth in the softening process that has al-tailst countries but on their already begun in a big way by basis we can fight back the unthe Indian Finance Minister's fair and enslaving U.S. terms. visit abroad and which we have Let us have the patience, faith

due. A World Bank tedm will goes on to say "Could not the of the Third Plan. India has a the Shylocks' demands and the

dangerous portent gets still further highlighted by the open public campaign of the Swatantra Party, PSP, Jan Sangh and even sections inside the Congress itself ag-ainst the policies to which India stands committed. Their campaign against India's fore-ign policy is a vital part of general softening up process.

Our love of India, faith in its destiny, should give us the to warn the nation against the grim danger ahead.

The really friendly and fair

discussed at some length above. and wisdom to fight for policies Their date-line is 1961, ac- that will strengthen the indebut he too has to state that "No frm or long-term aid policy can be expected until 1961." (Hin-dustan Times, October 23) A whole series of missions from the USA are currently

HEAVY INDUSTRIES UNDER NEW INDO-CZECH AGREEMENT Construction for the Indian INDO-CZECH AGREEMENT Manubal Shah, mentioned shill dian technicians for sides have decided to prepare details and documentation for prises being established in **INDO-CZECH AGREEMENT**

laboration for the establishment of certain industrial plants in India. Speaking on the agreement, at a Press Conference in New Delhi on November 24, the Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Trade, Frantisek Krajcir, stated that according to this agreement, the following plants will be delivered:

-Third stage of the Foundry Forge Plant; —Heavy Machine Tools Building Plant;

-Heavy Electrical Plant. The conclusion of this agreement is a further step forward towards the develop-ment of mutual Indo-Cze-choslovak economic relations. These relations are of very old date.

During the Second World War an interruption was caused, but, after the end of war, economic relations between our two countries were again. renewed and in 1949 a trade agreement was signed. We are very proud of the fact that our country is the first with which the Government of India after independence concluded the first trade agreement

TNDIA and Czechoslovakia important growth in the ex-this week signed an agreement on economic col-laboration for the establishincreasing constantly. In 1957, a new trade agreement was concluded, which will remain concluded, which will remain valid until the end of 1960. In May 1959, a protocol to this agreement was signed and the non-convertible rupee-payment was accepted by both the parties.

This form of payment guarantees equilibrium in both the trade and pay-ment balance for both the countries. So, the condi-tions have been created for the growth of mutually advantageous exchange of goods, in the frame of which Czechoslovakia supplies to India the products neces-sary for the industrial devesary for the industrial deve-lopment of India and, on Indian products in the im-port of which she is in-terested.

In the Czechoslovak exports to India, the dominant share or 80 per cent is taken by engineering products and equipments. In recent months Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporations have supplied to India: three sugar mills, two cement factories, two power stations, one plant The year 1952 witnessed an for the production of cycle-

chains, and in the next year the erection of foundry-forge in Ranchi will start as well as some other factories, as for instance, rubber tyre plant in Calcutta, cement factory in Assam, several plants for the production of refractory goods, etc.

Czechoslovakia is an important buyer of Indian iron ore and is now the second biggest importer of it. This year, the Czechoslovak import of Indian iron ore will in-crease to about one million tons. Czechoslovakia buys from India, further, manga-nese ore, jute, jute products, mica, skins, pepper, oils, tea, coffee and other Indian products. The agreement just signed creates further condi-tions for the development of Indian exports to Czechoslo vakia.

The economic relations between India and Czechoslovakia are not limited only to the exchange of goods, the role of Czechoslovakia in the Indian Government's pro-gramme for industrialisation of the country is extensive. During the visit of Minister Manubhai Shah to Prague in May this year, economic and technical cooperation be-tween both the countries in the pro-industrial connection with gramme of the

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE ORGANISATION

Offers

a wide range of equipment for

AGGLOMERATING PLANTS BLAST FURNACES, STEEL WORKS, ROLLING MILLS AND

FOUNDRIES

future mutual discussions. the The discussions

economic collaboration have been successfully concluded today by signing an Agree-ment on the basis of which the Czechoslovak Government will grant to the Inlarge industrial units. These plants will be supplied dur-ing the period up to 1965, and will be repaid during a period of eight years. The first instalment will fall due one year after the fulfilment of the supplies of plants and equipment from Czechoslovakia. The rate of interest will be 2.5 per cent only. As counter deliveries, Czechoslovakia is ready to accept Indian goods and products as stated in the Agreement signed and which will harmonise with the needs of the Czechoslovak economy. On the occasion of his visit

to Czechoslovakia, India's Minister of Industry, Mr.

DANGE'S

* FROM FRONT PAGE

like, if not war, but war psylike, if hut war, but war psy-chosis because under cover of that war psychosis certain other things can be achieved. It may be a very fundamental requisite to certain political parties in the matter of blowing up Panch Sheel, in the matter of the Five Year Plans and in the matter of the Government of the country.

"I am certainly obliged to the Government making it clear that war has not startthe ed. I personally do hold the opinion that these two coun-tries, will never go to war, so long as Prime Minister Nehru guides the policy of this coun-try and not Masani or Kripa-lani or any Jan Sangh leader. In fact so long as the Prime Minister is there, there is no chance of going to war with any country, not even with Pakistan." Dange said the first victim

of war psychosis was demo-cracy and also the economy of the country because a wa atmosphere would lead to the militarisation of the economy. He said, "It was not surpris-ing to me at least that when this situation arose for some people it was not, so to say, the question of the integrity of the country. Everybody was agreed on it, namely that the country's integrity must be upheld." and when interrupted, he said the Com-munist Party's stand had been made clear. He stressed that the slogans of some par-ties were that the Panchsheel was a failure, the Defence Minister was a failure and the Government was failure in relation to the integrity of the country. "Therefore they said: 'Change the Defence Minister, change the Prime Minister, change the Panch Sheel policy and adopt a policy of war.'"

The major victim is the policy of peace and non-alignment and, of course, if the Government which is functioning to- part of it, certain day... On this question supported by the of upholding the policy of and the country."

the necessity of education of skilled Indian technicians for running the industrial enterprises being established in India. I referred the matter India. I referred the matter to my Government who have considered the same. During my today's visit to the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, I have had the honour to in. form him on behalf of my dian Government a credit of Government that the Czecho-Rs. 23.1 crores which will be slovak Government is ready utilised for deliveries of to equip India with a technical institute for such fields as will be mutually agreed upon and for certain period depute our experts for this institute Besides that, the Czecho-slovak Government will enable training and education of Indian technicians selected by the Indian Government in different Czechoslovak industrial undertakings and scientific institutes. This technical cooperation the Czechoslovak Government is willing to extend to the Indian Govern-ment is in the value of Rs. six million. free of charge as a token of friendship so happily existing between our two countries. We are ready and willing to discuss and sign an agreement in this respect.

SPEECH peace and non-alignment I am totally with the Gov-ernment though we differ on many things. We differ

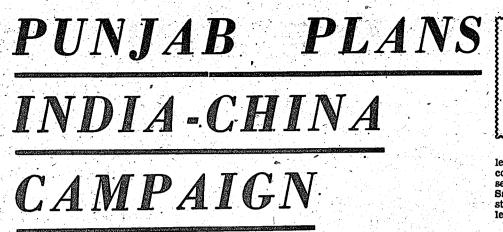
on many things and there is no doubt about that. But on this point we are agreed "

Referring to the mention of groups or parties accused of taking anti-national stand, Dange said certainly the country must take note of it. "If it was a hint at my Party, I would like to repudiate the suggestion that we are taking an anti-national stand My friends on the Congress benches may be irritated because we are slow in coming to decisions but we follow democratic methods. Ours is not that type of democracy or democratic method in which they agree with the Prime Minister in the party and then outside they go and canvass against it. According to us, against it. According to us, lecisions are to be taken collectively."

When somebody said, "you When somebody said, "you-had to apologise to your party", Dange said amidst cheers from Communist ben-ches: "Oh, yes. It is only in our Party that leaders have apologised and then carry on ... We are proud of the discipline and the solidarity that is shown. You try that on Sri Kripalani and Sri Asoka Mehta and see the result. They tried with one censure on Dr. Lohia and they split into two, and now there are three or four groups. Our Party has taken a decision which is not anti-national which is perfectly patriotic. We may differ here and there on details, but details do not matter. Details do not make a policy. The main point is that the CPI has taken a decision which is by no means anti-national or

hange the Panch Sheel policy ind adopt a policy of war." What is supposed to be the main victim of this propaganda today is "not the Communist Party... ked, civil liberties must not be the main victim is the sidetracked foreign policy sidetracked, foreign policy of the Prime Minister as re-presented in his present speech, mainly in the early part of it, certainly must be supported by the Parliament

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.



Communists in Punjab regard the campaign on the border dispute between India and China as their foremost task in the days ahead, said Secretary of the Day of the Party Harkishen nected with the betterment the Punjab State Council of the Party, Harkishen Singh Surjeet when interviewed in New Delhi last week. Immediately after the Meerut session of the National Council of the Communist Party of India the Executive Committee of the Punjab State Council had met on November 17.

T HE National Council Re-solution on India-China speakers. Apart from mass relations was discussed and approved as enabling the Party to go ahead and move the people into action. It was decided to launch a Statewide oampaign from November 29 to December 3.

meetings will be addressed in all the cities by promi-nent Party leaders. The Executive Committee itself

wering the questions and doubts of the middle classes. A pamphlet is being prepa During this fortnight red explaining the Resolution meetings will be addressed of the National Council, the in all the cities by promi- sale of which will be a fea-

Justness Of Kisan Demand Recognised

ouncements on the subpronouncements on the sub-ject by the Punjab State Congress leadership had vindica-ted the stand taken by the Punjah Kisan Sabha and the Communist Party.

Kisan Sabha's Demands

Since the end of the Anti-Betterment Levy struggle the Kisan Sabha had put forward following main demands:

The peasants be relieved from the betterment levy which is at present Rs. 33 crores (it was Rs. 123 crores the movement was

 The realisation of advance payment of the levy should be postponed till the final settle

The fines collected during the struggle should be re-funded.

All fines should be cancelled and attached property returned.

The cases against the peasants should be withdrawn.

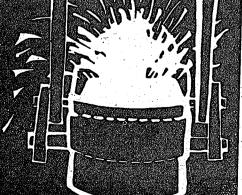
On October 28, the State Congress President Darbara NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

The next topic taken up by Surjeet was the question of indicating the recommenda-the betterment levy. It was tions of the Congress sub-his opinion that the recent committee appointed to find ways and means to reduce the betterment levy. The subcommittee has recommended that the amount of the levy be reduced to below Rs. 15 crores and that the realisa-Rs. 15 tion of advance payments be postponed till a final decision on the issue is taken.

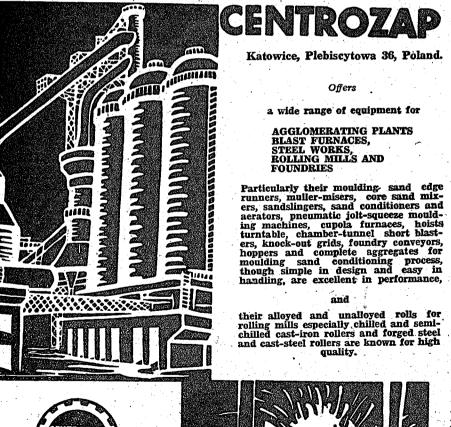
> Surject pointed out, these so just, and the strength of accept it.

GANDPERERAR Partisan

"I feel," said Surjeet, "that the only hitch now in delay-ing the decision is the narrow partisan interests of the Congress. The interests of the peasants demand that there be a speedy settlement. The Kisan Sabha and the Communist Party are very anxious that the peasants get relief as quickly as possible."



NEW AGE



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC 28, Stephen Court, 18-A, Park Street, CALCUTTA. Tel: 23-6019.

their alloyed and unalloyed rolls for rolling mills especially chilled and semi-chilled cast-iron rollers and forged steel and cast-steel rollers are known for high

speakers. Apart from mass meetings, arrangements have been made for hall meetings where special at-tention will be paid to ans-



Though the Kisan Sabha has put forward proposals which, if accepted, could reduce the burden to much below Rs. 15 crores still, dations show that the cause of the peasants is their unity forged during the struggle so great that even the ruling party and its Government cannot but

levy withdrawn. Welcoming this announcement, the Pun-jab Communist leader stated that he hoped that this meant that all the cases would be withdrawn, the prisoners reAn Interview With HARKISHEN SINGH SUBJEET by MOHIT SEN

collection of fines from relea-sed satyagrahis in Bhatinda, Sangrur and other districts stopped and the fines cancel-led.

The question of refund of fines still remains. This will put to the test the declara-tions of the Government that it was pro-peasant. It had even refunded the fines im-posed on the participants in the Hindi Samiti agitation, which had put forward unjust and communal demands. Now that the demands of the pea-sants had been shown to be patently just, there should be

leased and that provocative no difficulty in settling this question also

> Moreover, the Punjab Chief Minister in a public statement had declared that he would consult all interested parties, including the Kisan Sabha. In view of this statement there should be no hesitation in appoint-ing a committee, including Kisan Sabha representa-tives, to find ways and means to reduce the better ment levy to the minimum. This is the only just way to solve the problem affecting the masses in a democratio set-up.

GURDWARA ELECTIONS

tions to the Gurdwara Committees. The Communist Party as a secular party has nothing to do with the management of religious institutions and is, therefore, not participating in the SGPC elections as such. But these elections have long ceased to be a purely re-ligious affair. They have become an important political event. All Gurdwaras are managed by committees elec-ted on the basis of Sikh adult suffrage. The annual expenditure of all these committees comes to more than Rs. 32 lakhs.

The experience of the past three decades has been that the resources and authority of these committees have been used for narrow partisan ends of the party which dominates these bodies. The spiritual and cultural adement of the Sikhs has been hardly taken into con-sideration. This is true equally of the Akalis, the agoke group (pro-Congress begin with and now affiliated to the Swatantra Party) and Giani Kartar Singh's group.

Congress And Akali Interests

Even this time, the mani-festo of the Akalis contains the demand for a Punjabi-speaking State and declares its opposition to the idea of cooperative farms and the Hindu Succession Act-none of these has anything to do with the management of Sikh religious institutions.

their loss of influence among the masses, important Con-gress leaders had been demanding that the democratic-rights of Sikhs be done away with, that the elected comrights of Sikhs be done away If the Swatantraites are with, that the elected com- able to rope in the Akalis mittees be abolished and (which is very likely) then management, be Gurdwara

NEW AGE

-Communist Stand

The third item of the inter-view with the Punjab Com-munist leader was the elec-over, the people are apprehensive that the resources and authority of the Gurdwara Committees will be used by the Sadh Sangat Board for narrow partisan interests of the Congress.

> "It should be realised," Surjeet stated, "that if the Akali Party wins, they will raise communal slogans, poi-son the atmosphere of the Punjab and disrupt the democratic movement."

The Desh Bhagat Board, composed of secular-mind-ed non-communal Sikhs those who support the

Communist Party, is contesting the Gurdwara eleo tions on an independent platform based on the demand for a strict separation of religion and politics. It insists that the funds be used Gurdwara exclusively for the spiritual and cultural henefit of the Sikhs, and with this demand is oppos-ing both the Akalis and the Congress - supported Sadh Sangat Board

"We are interested, as are all democratic and secular Punjabis, in the strengthen-ing of the Desh Bhagat Board so that the Gurdwaras are kept out of politics." stated

SWATANTRA PARTY

Finally, he gave his com-ments on the formation of a unit of the Swatantra Party in the Punjab. The elements Swatantra Party who have banded together in who have banded together in this party are almost all the feudal Princely families and landlords of the erstwhile PEPSU, a section of the lead-ership of the Zamindara League of the Hariana areas as well as some dissident Conssmen like Sri Ram Sharma, Nagoke and others. They are also desperately wooing the Akalis.

In the Punjabi-speaking areas this party cannot have much of a mass base, because the elements gathered in it. Genuine doubts also exist feudal past. Even then be-about the objectives of the cause of the sharp division Sadh Sangat Board. Sensing inside the Congress and dire content against the Govern-ment they will be able to rally some support.

they will be able to create

-Its Following peasants, by playing on their backwardness on such issues as cooperative farming, Hindu

Succession Act and the like. Such confusion is only natural considering the fact that the Congress itself has not supported the Succession Act. and that the experience of the present cooperativ disgusting the peasants.

In the Hariana areas it is In the Hariana areas it is possible that the Swatantra Party may get a mass base because of the weakness of the democratic movement, the democratic movement the strong ideological influence of the earlier Zamindara League and the growing discontent against the Congress

From the very outset the Communist Party has decided to expose and oppose in every way this new Right-wing force. A namphlet explaining the Party's stand has already been published and Communist Party speakers have strongly hit out against the Swatantra Party in numerous mass meetings.

PAGE FIVE

AUGMENTING INDIA'S FOOD PRODUCTION

Text of the Memorandum on the Third Five-Year Plan submitted to the Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture by the All-India Kisan Sabha.

HE agrarian crisis in dustry and agriculture, or in other words, a balanced eco-nomy, should be the main ed by the fact that even after the completion of the First Five-Year Plan and Sabha is specifically concern-during the first three years ed with agricultural producduring the first three years importation of foodgrains problems of agricultural promillion tons.

year 1960-61, the average gross availability of foodgrains per year is estimated to be 69 mil-lion tons against the average annual demand of 79 million tons, a deficit of ten million tons per year (Foodgrains Enquiry Committee Report, p. 52) quiry Committee Report, p. 32) indicates that the crisis is yet far from being solved. The oft-repeated explanation that population is growing faster than the production of food-grains is useless as an excuse grains is because the lag is not inevit-able but the result of serious defects both in planning as execution of well as in the the Plans in the agricultural The All-India Kisan Sabha

The All-India Kisan Sabha agrees with Sri Anjaria that the "inelasticity of agricul-tural output had been the major bottleneck in our Plans" (The Hindu, January 18, 1959) and that "if food production can be increased substantially, finance can be provided for investment on a big enough scale" (The Times India, January 26, 1959) Naturally, a target of 110 milunder lion tons of foodgrains the Third Five-Year Plan is neither unnecessary nor am-bitious but the essential mi-

Emphasis On Industry

This, of course, does not lead to the conclusion that the main emphasis of the Third Plan should be on agriculture. We are empha-agriculture we are that tically of the opinion that without rapid industrialisation and without the emr phasis on heavy industries, en agricultural improve ment is bound to be limited. For instance, the deficiency in fertiliser and steel has n greatly responsible for inadequate steps in stepping up agricultural production while the pressure of population on land, removable only through a programme of industrialisation is largeresponsible for unecon cultivation

At the same time in an underdeveloped country, the main source of capital formathe tion is to be found in the agricultural sector; an ex-panding surplus from agricul-ture can be the main internal source for increasing investi-ble national savings. Thereble national savings. There-fore, while the main emphasis should be on heavy industries and rapid industrialisation, a proper balance between in-

perspective. But the All-India Kisan of the Second Five-Year tion and, therefore, this Me-Plan, the normal annual morandum is confined to the The very fact that by the availability of foodgrains per year is estimated to be 69 milincreasing production. The rural class structure as it stands today with the con-centration of land in the hands of a handful of landowners and the landlessness of the great bulk of the tillers is the main source of stagna-

absence of field channels for which there is almost no pro-vision in the Plans. The po-licy so long pursued is to leave construction of field channels to the reponsibility of the cultivators. But this policy has been proved to be a failure on account of the following reality in agrarian re-

Field Channels

Nineteen per cent of the agricultural families are landless and they have no direct interest in the improve-ment of land; 48 per cent of them have less than five acres per family and their tiny holdings are scattered over a wide area and they have nei-ther the means nor the facilities for digging the field channels. The upper strata of the landowners, particularly the landlords and rich who possess the Though we are not opposed

to the big multi-purpose pro-jects, yet we think that a tho-rough investigation about them is very urgent in view of the fact that the expected results in respect of increased production of foodgrains are not being obtained but, on the contrary, certain harmful re-

sults are being produced with available. The actual require-adverse effects on agriculture. ment, for fulfilling the plans, For instance, after the com-pletion of the big irrigation projects, the Bhakra-Nangal system, water-logging has grown in Punjab by an alarm-the production of sulphate ing proportion. This has hap-pened because adequate steps have not been taken to pre-vent water from being soaked vent water from being soaken. But the serious gap between in the canal beds. In West production and demand sis Bengal, the DVC Project has responsible for profiteering turned out to be so seriously and high prices of chemical defacting that whenever are defective that whenever excessive rains have fallen, as in most inaccessible to 1956 and 1959, devastating poor and even to

at a much heavier cost, irrigation and drainage) the area irrigated from respect of agricultural the area irrigated from respect of agricultural im-canals increased enly by 3.3 provement. An additional nillion acres. grains could have been produced in 1958-59 if an addi-tional 1.5 million tons of tional 1.5 million tons of nitrogen and 0.5 million tons of P2 05 (obtained from bone meal) could be distributed to the agriculturists. In the year referred to, 160,000 tons of nitrogen (i.e. 800,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia) was being produced with available. The actual require-

> But the serious gap between fertilisers making them alto the upper strata of the peasantry. Distribution through the Com unity and NES Blocks is so vitiated by corrupofter tion that stocks continue to be sold and resold while the field remains starved.

Fertiliser Industry

The weakness of the fertiliser industry arises mai ly out of our dependence on foreign countries for ma-chineries required for a fertiliser factory. The crisi of foreign exchange has revealed how wrong it was to neglect the production of machines for our expanding fertiliser industry, un-der the Second Five-Year Plan. The Third Plan must

make up the lag. Chemical fertilisers should not be our sole concern. Immense possibilities of green nanures and composts must be fully utilised. It is the ex-perience of our kisans in many areas that the Indian varieties of paddy have a poor in-take of chemical fertilisers. Composts and green manures are both cheaper and more effective for paddy. These and other varieties of manures 'can and must be abundantly available through the agricul-

and distribution of improved seeds constitute one of the most urgent tasks, the fulfil-ment of which will produce tremendous results. Higher yields to the extent of ten per cent can be obtained improved seeds. But at present the use of improved seeds covers only 15 per cent of the

Seed

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

LOKAYATA: A STUDY IN AN-CIENT INDIAN MATERIALISM. by Debi Prasad Chattopadhyaya.. People's Publishing House (P) Ltd., New Delhi. Price: Rs. 27.50

T HE author as well as the sophy was the history of strug Publishers of LOKA- gle between two world outlooks YATA have earned the grati-tude of all theme. tude of all those who are

interested in the history Indian philosophy by probing into an obscure chapter of the

One may not agree with not other-worldliness. Modern him in some of the conclusions materialism based on ar or even about some of his data, but anyone who reads the book cannot but be impressed by the talents of the author or by originality of his work. He has fulfilled a stupendous task in true scientific spirit. This pro-duct of his painstaking research constitutes a great asset induly to the students of the history of of it. Indian philosophy.

Ancient Materialists

The subject of his enquiry is hat system of ideology, that system of ideology thoughts and world outlook which has been known in the works of Indian philosophy as Lokayata. Every student of this subject is acquainted with the doctrines of the ancient Indian naterialists generally known a the Carvakas.

In the works of ancient Indian idealist philosophers, these materialists have been depicted as men devoid of high thinking and engrossed in gross sensualism. But in the modern epoch attempts have already been made to salvage the, ideological salvage the ideologica essence of their thoughts and ideas from a mass of distort-ed presentations. Debiprosad ttopadhyaya has picke up the thread from where it was left by others and carried the enquiry forward with astounding vigour.

In this book, what the author presented is not so much ancient materialist philosophy as such but the social signiance of the Lokayata sys ideologies, the material root of the same and its relation with the parallel outlook on life s embodied in the Vedas and the Upanishads. In doing so, the the Upanishads. In doing so, the author has been able to lay his finger on the whole historical chain of thought currents from the pre-historic epoch of the Indus Valley civilisation up to the present day folk cults and religious beliefs of the common

The Same Struggle

The study has successfully demolished the theory that India's cultural heritage is the oly of Aryan Brahmins lian tradition consists solely in the religious-ideological system they represent cal system they they they that it; it was Nature itself in its during the ancient Hindu it; it was Nature itself in its monarchies. The author of totality and this Nature is no-LOKAYATA has also been able thing but the real cosmos which to establish the truth that the is observed and observable. But ancient Hindu history of ancient Indian Philo- the Sankhya system was dualis-

NOVEMBER, 29, 1959.

This original Sankhya re-garded Prakriti as the primary eality out of which the changreality out or which the change ing world with its manifold manifestations is constantly coming into being and passing away, i.e. resolving itself into *Prakriti*. This *Prakriti* had no metaphysical mystery around it; it was Nature itself in its

Doctrine

PAGE SIX

KISAN SABHA'S PROPOSALS ON TECHNICAL ASPECTS

tion and crisis in our agriculture, but in this Memorandum we want to confine our obser-vations to technical and other aspects of the same, with which the Planning Commission's Panel on Agriculture is concerned.

Irrigation constitutes the most important technical fac-tor for agricultural improvement and with a proper ap-proach to planning, it is not at all impossible to bring about rapid progress in irrigation

Serious Deficiencies

But the execution of the two Five-Year Plans have vealed serious deficiencies After the expenditure of over 500 crores of rupees under the First Five-Year Plan, barely 50 per cent of the additional irrigational potential has been utilised. Even under the Second Five-Year Plan, between 1956 to 1959, an additional, 11.2 million acres have been actually irrigated out of the additional potential created for 18.7 million acres, though Rs. 70 crores have already been spent in these three

years. This inadequacy of the result is not so much due to lack of resource as to defective planning. The main failure in the utilisation of the irriga-tion potential is due to the

major part of land under cultivation are generally inte-rested more in speculative profiteering than in more pro duction. Under these cond tions, the construction of field channels must be the respon-sibility of the Government until the poor peasants are given land through the im-position of a ceiling and a proper atmosphere is created delay.

for the growth of service co-operatives and cooperative farming societies. Besides field channels for making the water from big canals accessible to the field, small irrigation works like tube-wells, tanks and pumps must receive far more attention than hitherto evidenced. The All-India Kisan Sabha does not under-rat the significance of big river valley projects but at the same time it is of the opinion

that small and medium irri--cum-drainage project are being unduly under-rated by the planning authorities. Advantages Of

Small Projects

The small projects posses two advantages over the big ones—first, they are less costly and secondly, they yield quicker results. This is evident from the fact that tween 1949-50 and 1955-56, the area irrigated from tanks and wells increase by 5.1 million acres while

floods have followed the sudden release of the water from the big dams. These tragic experiences call for a thorough enquiry into the river valley projects of Punjab and West Bengal and the adoption of necessary scientific without any undue

The major deficiency in the Government's policy with respect to flood-prevention and irrigation projects consists in the absence of adequate attention to the resusciation of old dying rivers and decaying canals. In every region, the problems of irrigation and drainage are related to this aspect of planning and it must receive top-most prio-rity under the Third Five-Year Plan

Reduce Water Rates

water rates must be reduced and the Government's whole approach in relation to irrigation taxes must be changed if the peasants are to be really made capable of deriving adequate advantages from the irrigation projects. Much of the irri-gation potential remains unused because the peasants cannot bear the burden of the taxes, such as water rates, irrigation taxes and betterment levies.

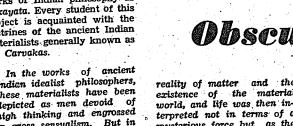
Fertilisers and manures occupy the next place (after

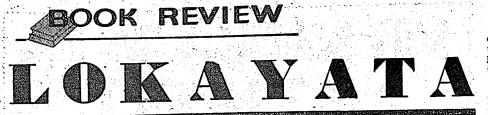
tural offices, Panchayats and the NES Blocks. The multiplication, storage

foodgrains area.

Farms

In the First Five-Year Plan it was estimated that 5,000 seed farms, each of 25 acres, will be necessary, but up to 1958-59, only 1,229 farms are reported to have been estab-* SEE PAGE 11





Lokayata means, as Chatto padhyaya has made out, that outlook on life and the world which was prevalent among the could not have arisen in those prehistoric times, and naturally, the doctrinaire aspect of their ideologies could not but be very crude; it is gratifying to very crude; it is grantying to note that the author has done justice to history by calling it "proto-materialism"instead of indulging in vain glorification

Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that the entire cultural outlook of India's

Probe Into An

common people was

based upon the faith in the

tic and not monistic. Besides Prakriti, it affirmed the exis-tence of Purusha and this Purusha is acted upon by Prakriti to give birth to the plu-rality of objects. The Purusha is not "one" but there are many Purushas corresponding to the plurality of the manifest realities.

Chattopadhyaya then refutes the idealist interpretation that tribal Purusha is the soul and Pra- shows kriti is the body. He does it on the strength of abundant data which make it clear that the concept of transcendental soul was absent in the original Sankhya doctrine, as in the whole of Lokayata beliefs. Purusha is passive. Prakriti alone is active. In the chain of Sankhya logic (meaning thereby origi khya), nowhere is it clear why teristics. Purusha is assumed.

A Mystery Solved

Chattopadhyaya has solved the mystery by applying the general laws of historical mate-

called Tantrism sprang up and this Tantrism is as old as San-khya and like Sankhya it has undergone many changes.

Original Tantra was the ideological reflex of the female principle and centred upon erstitions and magic connec-with agricultural producted with agricultural produc-tion. The worship of goddess Shakti, the significance of the use of leaves and corns in her worship and certain Tantric practices bear very close resemblance to agricultural realities.

The author, therefore, has spent a large part of the book n order to establish the connection between Tantra and Sankhya both arising out of the same social reality-matriarchal tribal agrarian society. He shows that both these systems of thought and culture are but of thought and cuitine are but branches of the same Lokayata outlook. It is, however, not clear whether in the opinion of the author, Tantra and Sankhya both constituted the faith of the same persons or they were two distinct branches of the Lokayata school of thought, having certain broad common charac-

Perhaps, available data do not justify any definite con-clusion but the author has succeeded in establishing the causal link between matriar-chal tribal agrarian society, Lokayata world-outlook, Sankhya and Tantra.

Having established this link,

Lokayata and the Vedas is the ideological reflex of the social struggle between the primi-tive agrarian society of the pre-Aryan tribes and the espanding pastoral called the Aryans. nomads.

Arvan Society

But there is a doubt, not cleared by the author, as to the homogeneity of the pre-Aryan society. While Tantra and the worship of Sakti can be traced to the matriarchal character of the society, Gana pati, the male hero, indicates the existence of patriarchal social relations. Perhaps, in course of time, even before the old non-Aryan tribes ceased to be creative, the mother-right had collapsed and patriarchal relations begun to emerge. In any case, the author has given any satisfactory explana-tion as to the origin of Ganapati, the male hero, in a matriarchal tribal society, though he has successfully traced the whole history of the rise of Ganapati as a male god from the status of a terrible demon in the eyes of the Aryans.

It goes to the credit of the author that with amazing cla-rity he has been able to show that the Aryans and their culture were originally inferior to the great non-Aryan tribes and that spiritualism, the chief characteristics of the Upani-shadic mode of thought, does the author has boldly jumped characteristics of the Upani-into the most obscure chapter shadic mode of thought, does of ancient Indian history, into not possess the monopoly of the epoch of Indus Valley cul-india's tradition. Even the that Vedus

terims force but as the material reality itself. Their philosophical re-presentatives preached that direct observation and experience alone constitute the primary source of knowledge. idealist critics accused the ancient materialists o denying the validity of in of ference, but Chattopa has successfully exposed this criticism as unfounded.

The Sankhya

One of the most important conclusions of the author is that the Sankhya school of philosophy was originally a Lokayata doctrine which was subsequently modified by the idealists and resented as an idealist doc trine. He has produced many unchallengeable evidences to show that long before the presentation of views embodied in Sankhya Karika, the Sankhya doctrine was already in exis-

reality of matter and the rialism. As ideology is, in the existence of the material last analysis, the complex re-world, and life was then in-flection of the real world in terms of a human mind the Derivit and human mind, the Prakriti and Purushas must have been pro-jected from social realities into the realm of speculative thought. It is, therefore, conjectured that Sankhya doctrine arose out of the popular thoughts and beliefs prevalent in the epoch of Primitive Communism from amongst matriarchal tribes in which the femaleprinciple was dominant. But then, what was the place of the male in such a society? The primitive man had observed that in the act of procreation, the male could not be dispensed with, but it was the female that was the active head of the clan and the male was only a passive outsider. It is this reality the matriarchal clan that might have been reflected in the Sankhya doctrine which postulates the active *Prakriti* and the pas-

Working Hypothesis

This can be considered creative application on the part of the author of the sci-ence of historical materialism, irrespective of whether it stands the test of further his-torical research. In any case it cannot be denied that it is reliable working hypothesis for scientific investigation.

the same reality of matriarchal tribal relations, the system of religious thoughts and practices

NEW AGE



in the picture printed on a seal metaphysical nor spiritual in of Harappa, the woman's figure content. upside down with a tuft of plants protruding out of the female's uterus, has surprising correspondence to the Tantric faith that vegetables and plants grow out of the great Mother's womb. Nobody can expect the author to produce decisive evi-dence to show that the Indus Valley society of Mohenjodaro and Harappa continued its existence till the emergence of Tantra and Sankhya but the author has the right to assume did not that the entire peopl perish along with the destruc-tion of their towns and, therefore, they can be expected to live as the tribal masses of the early Vedic age.

Social Struggle

The author's hypothesis that the pre-Vedic non-Aryan Indus Valley society continued to exist even after the destruction of the main centres of its culture and civilisation and that the Lokayata system of thought-princi-ples sprang up from the same people does not seems to be prima facie baseless. Perhaps they were the people who were called Asuras by the Aryan tri-bes and the philosophers of The author has also establish-ed the link between Lokayata and Tantra. In his opinion, from the same reality of matricent

The conflict between the

The philosophy of idealism came into being at a later stage with the emergence of the Suite, jamily and private property. The highest achievement of this philoso-phy is in the Upanishads but even the Upanishads could the State, family and private olish the Lokavata view of life. The conflict between the two world outlooks

* SEE PAGE 11



EDITOR : P. C. Joshi Printed by D. P. Sinha at the NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS, 5. Jhandewallan Estate, M. M. Road New Delhi, and published by him from 7/4, Asaf All Boad, New Delh

> Phone : 2579/ Telegraphic Addr.ss: MARXBADI

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

NLAND : Yearly Rs. 12-0-0; Half-yearly Rs. 6-0-0 and Quarterly Rs. 3-0-0. OREIGN : Yearly Rs. 16-0-0; Half-yearly Rs. 8-0-0.

All cheques and drafts to be made payable to T. MADHAVAN and not to NEW AGE.

PAGE SEVEN

• by BHOWANI SEN

IMPERIALISTS, **GET OUT OF AFRICA**

DECEMBER I - Dau Of Solidarity

IN connection with the day of struggle for Africa's liberation from imperialism, observed on December 1, the Permanent Sec-retariat of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Council has issued a Manifesto calling upon the peoples of Asia and Africa to mark this day by demonstrations and meetings to demand again the granting of independence to the African peo-

In the period since December last, the Manifesto says, the world has witnessed a heroic struggle against colonial rule by the peoples of Congo, Rhodesia, Nyasa-land, Uganda, the Union of South Africa. Kenya and other African countries. The Algerian people's fight

New

Look!

New

Grace!

PAGE EIGHT

for freedom and independ ence has further extended and has reached new heights of heroism.

To suppress the constant. ly spreading movement for national liberation. the co lonialists and imperialists are resorting to brutal repressions and to strata-gems to divert the African oples from their struggle r liberation.

World public opinion sup-ports the African peoples in their struggle for liberation, the Manifesto says in conclusion, and on the day of struggle for the liberaor struggie for the hoera-tion of Africa, the peoples of all Asian and African countries will again de-mand: "Imperialists, get out of Africa".



17-04

200

FRAME-UP IN SUDAN

Save Mahaoub And His Colleagues

HE Sudan is a great African country compris-ing an area of a million sq. miles, whose example has inspired the oppressed peoples of Africa to 'rise against the hated yoke of imperialism. It has today been turned into a great prison where eleven million people are denied all civil

and democratic rights. The military coup of November 17, 1958, initiat-ed by the American imperialists and carried out by their agents, ex-Prime Min-ister Abdullah Khalil and General Ahmed Abdel Wainstalled an ultra hab. reactionary Government whose objectives were clear to our people from the out-

> REIGN OF TERROR

The November reactionary clique took as their im-mediate task the liquidation of the mass movement spearheaded against impe-rialism and its lackeys, and which prior to the coup had ssumed unprecedented roportions. Within and utside Parliament, the proportions. outside Parliament, the struggle to overthrow the reactionary Khalil Government was gaining increasing momentum. The Nov mber coup was thus, nothan a pro of saving the wreckage. A reign of unbridled ter-

ensued. Parliament was promptly dissolved. Politi-cal parties, tradé unions and all types of mass orns were banned. Progressive newspapers were closed down and rules tantamount to strict cen-sorship were made for the others. The constitution was suspended and a state of Emergency—which has continued since—was dec-

the soap she wanted

Kerala

Rose

Toilet Soad

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NEW AGE

lared. To put it in a nut-shell: a military dictatorship was proclaimed. ment. FASCIST

LAWS This is by no means the

whole picture. Fascist laws were hurriedly promulgat-ed, the so-called "Law Of The Defence Of The Su dan" has virtually turned the country into a polic State. The police can to day search citizens without stating any legal grounds and without even the reasons. The Minister of the Interior can detain any person for as long as "he thinks fit" without showing reasons.

It goes without saying that these laws are directed against all patriotic ele-ments. The imperialists and their agents knew only too well that without the nersecution of the enemies of imperialism and reaction they would never be able to force through their crimi-

So by the beginning of December a big campaign of arrests was waged, directed mainly against the leaders of the progressive Anti-Imperialist Front and pro-minent trade unionists. Today more than 70 of the leaders live under appaling tried, while many them have been banis to the southernmost bor-der of the country com-pletely cut off from the world.

Not a single charge was raised against any one of them. Though the reacof tionary Government is not bold enough to say it, their only guilt is their courage-ous stand against imperialism.

The picture is, however, incomplete. On June the police arrested Abdel Khalig Mahgoub, General Secretary of the dissolved Anti-Imperialist Front. They made a thorough-going search of his apartment in quest of so-called documents pertaining to an illegal but very active Con nist Party.

FARCE OF A TRIAL

They found nothing. Nevertheless, they have kept him in prison ever since, five times prolonging his term of detention, while investigations about his presumed leadership of the Communist Party dragged on without results. At last, however, they de-

cided to play the usual old game well known all over the world-to bring Mahgoub before the court as the General Secretary of the Communist Party on the basis of forged evidence and bribed testimony. The charge under Section 4 of the Defence Law is punishable by ten years imprison-

Mahgoub was even denied the right to have a lawyer for defence. Advocate Hag Eitahir was arrested as oon as he made known his intention of appearing in the court as the defence councillor for Mahgoub.

> ASSAULT ON CIVIL BIGHTS

This flagrant infringe-ment of law and procedure —let alone civil rights while revealing the utte bankruptcy of the rulin clique in the Sudan, ha aroused wide-spread indignation among the Sudanese people. From their own experience our people know that the forth coming trial inat the forth coming trial of Mahgoub signifies a re-newed assault, on civil rights, and on the mass movement as a whole. The more so because

Mahgoub is an outstanding natriot well known all over Sudan as an unswer fighter against imperia and its local hirelings and a staunch defender of our country's independence.

The old game of manu factured evidence whereh the American patriots, Ju whereby lius and Ethel Rosenberg. were sent to the chair and vhereby the national her of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta, was sentenced to seven years impriso mont__________ very game is now being played in our country. What striking resemblance imperialist intrigues bear to one another! But what will all this come to? Nothing but isolation bankruptcy for their ini tiators. tiators. Victory will even tually lie with the people.

APPEAL TO GINER WWENER IN

The Sudanese people appeal to honest persons all over the world to protest against this violation of the law which our Government calls a trial. We call upon politicians, lawyers, trade unionists, peace partisans, youth organisations and all other sections of the international community to cable their protests to the Sudan Government to send delegations to Sudanese Embassies, to feature the foregoing information in

their newspapers, etc. We are sure that inter-national solidarity on this issue will step up the struggle of our people to over-throw the reactionary dictatorship, and to set up a national democratic Gov

The Sudan National Committee For The Defence Of Civil Rights. Khartoum, Sept. 1, 1959.

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

M.P.: After PCC **Election** Threat To Cabinet

moral issue.

Cabinet

dentship.

Reshuffle

BHOPAL, November 20

HE political scene in T Madhya Pradesh is in the process of rapid chan-The State's otherwise ges. The State's otherwise static politics has assumed serious proportions charged with a high degree of uncertainty following the Congress organisational ele-

Both the groups, one con-trolling the Pradesh Congress Committee and the other in the Ministry, are now sitting with gloves in hands for an opportunity to hit the other. The newly 'elected' Pradesh Congress President, Mool-chand Deshlehra, has already stated that he would discuss individually with Ministers the affairs of their departments. The new President is a critic of the Government. He is a particularly strong critic of some of the Ministers

Dislodging The Ministry

Though the anti-Ministe rial group's ultimate aim is to dislodge the Ministry, their strategy at the mo-ment may be to attack some of the Ministers individually whose political backing is not strong enough. In that category comes the Health Minister, Rani Padmavati, Minister for Tribal Affairs, Raja Naresh Chandra, and the Food Minister, Siddiqui.

Though frictions between the PCC and the Ministry might start immediately, no major move will be made by the PCC before the groups controlling the PCC have consolidated the position. Pandit Nehru's remarks about the Mcdhyn Pradech Congress

however, do not expect that the AICC would set aside the election. But what they expect from the AICC'is that no support will be extended to the PCC in any move designed against the Ministry.

Charges Against **PCC** Chief

They have also informed the AICC of the charges of "moral turpitude" against the new PCC chief. Deshlehra was once fined for illegal mining of manganese ore. They

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

U. P. the Madhya Pradesh Congress in the circumstances have caused a flutter in the anti-Ministry group. The Ministerial group's strategy is to minimise the capacity of their opponents for mischief. They are under-LUCKNOW, November 16 stood to have appealed to the High Command against the election of Deshlehra. They, The dissidents in the Uttar Pradesh Congress

> Reddi Committee was in effect "the Bogus Mem-ber Restoration Com-mittee". He said that

not more than two per cent of members were disenfranchised by the Committee and it surely



An immediate effect of An immediate effect of the organisational elections is expected to be a Cabinet reshuffle. The Chief Minis-ter has been resisting the pressure of the elements concerned for a reshuffle. But now his supporters are But now his supporters are in favour of a reshuffle, of course, for a different pur-pose. It is thought that a homogenous Cabinet is essential at this hour when the Ministry is to be on guard against the **Pradesh** Congress Committee.

It is now known that three of the Ministers voted for Deshlehra, while two Deputy Ministers openly worked for him. The three Ministers mobilised 18 votes which sealed the fate of the Ministerial

candidate for the PCC Presi-

There were scenes of consternation at a meeting of the National Council of the

NEW DELHI, November 18

AICC's Youth Department, held at the AICC Office on November 17, when many of the Council's members, led by the Bihar Congres leader, J. N. Chaubey, made scathing criticism about the mismanagement of the Sagar Darshan Yatra.

This trip to neighbouring countries was organised by the Youth Congress and the conduct of the members of

Dissidents Dissatisfied With AICC Observers

have finally lost the battle of delimitation and enrolment of member and are bitter against the AICC observers sent here to conduct organisational elections.

A spokesman of the dissidents said that the

seemed to be much ado about nothing. It is significant in this

that the Congress membership in the State jumped from 12 lakhs to 25 lakhs this year.

Reddi and Sardar Swaran Singh were not very welcome visitors to the dissidents and they did not keep their dissatisfaction secret.

The results of the first round of elections in nineteen out of 67 units that have been trickling in. show a landslide vic tory for the ministeria-list group.

the youth party has been widely criticised. Chaubey made several charges against ' those who directed the Sagar Darshan Yatra, especially the Secretaries of the Punjab, Bombay and Gujarat Youth Congress Committees.

SAGAB DARSHAN YATIRA

UNDER FIRE

Anti-Social Elements

Chaubey is reported to have said that the majority of par-ticipants in the Yatra were "suspicious characters and anti-social elements" who had indulged in smuggling activi-tiles in the course of the trip. The prestige of the AICC and the country, Chaubey said, was lowered as a result.

The Bihar Youth Congress leader is reported to have further alleged that the criteria fixed by the AICC for the election of AICC for the election of participants in the Yatra were violated by those in charge of the Youth De-partment. Undesirable persons, he said, were selected on payment of additional money than the amount of Rs. 550 fixed by the AICC.

Chaubey asked for strict action against those respon-sible for the deplorable hap-penings and said that in fu-ture no such Yatra should be organised by the AICC Youth Department.

Among those who joined Chaubey in criticising the management of the Sagar Darshan Yatra were A. C. George from Kerala, V. K. Reddi from Andhra, Rajendra Pal Singh from Uttar Pradesh and Nagar from Delhi.

Feelings ran high when Ram Lal Parekh, President of the Youth Department's National Council. and certain other members sought to de-fend the Vatra's organiastion

and levelled counter-charges It is reported that Parekh also charged certain Union Ministers. including Prime Minister Nehru and Law Minister Sen. for allowing their names to be associated with dubious organisations and student bodies, some of which have Communist leanings. This was strongly resented by many members, who demand-ed that Parekh should withdraw his remarks.

3

Domand Kor Accounts

IN THE YOUTH DEPARTMENT

Chaubey is stated to have demanded from Parekh the submission before the National Council of full account of expenditures of the Sagar Darshan Yatra and the publication of the Youth gress journal.

Parekh was also charged with non-implementation of many programmes and re-solutions of the Youth Con-gress National Council and was criticised for the failure to hold the annual confer-ence as had often been decided.

There was a tug of war at the meeting for the nomina-tion of two persons for the AICC. Sheel Bhadra Yajee proposed the name of J. N. Chaubey, while the Secretary of the Gujarat Youth Congress proposed the name of Mittal from Punjab. After heated discussion, the Con-gress President, who was present at the meeting, was authorised to nominate a person in consultation with the President of the Youth Congress

The meeting was attended among others by Indira Gan-dhi, the Congress President, Sadiq Ali, AICC General Secretary, and R. Sankar, Ke-rala Congress chief.

PAGE NINE

HISTORIC EVENT A

[Text of Editorial of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW of October 1959. Sub-headings ours.—EDITOR]

I hower exchange of visits inspires the people of the whole world with hope: Everybody feels, and justly Everybody feels, and justly so, that a decisive step has been made towards relaxation of international ten- Peace Movement, whose say sion, that the danger of war has correspondingly reced-is determined by its ability to unite the masses and mobilise

Unprecedented Fact

It was not so long ago that the slogan of imperialist po-licy was to "thrust" Socialism back by means of an aggres sive war. Today mankind is witness to an unprecedented fact indicative of the changes that have occurred in the world: the head of the Soviet Government has been invited Washington by the President of the United States and the Americans have accorded him a warm welcome.

The long struggle waged by the masses has created the conditions in which a radical change in the relations between the capitalis and the Socialist systems may occur, opening new perspectives in line with the heartfelt desire of the peoples for peace.

This great achievement is the work of the peoples th lves. We owe it to the fact that in the countries where the workers are in power the people have created an unex-celled economic animation economic. scientific and ological might capable of bringing any would-be aggressor to his senses and creating for the Socialist system a prestige which is becoming a of countries—the miners' strike in Borinage, the metal "material force" among the masses. The Soviet Union is using its technological superiority primarily for peaceful es, for expanse ng productive capacity for the bene-fit of society: after putting the East, restrictions which they themselves established. Internal contradictions beinto commission an atomi station and launching the first atomic ice-breaker, this is also seen in the feat of conding a rocket to the moon As the public see it, imperial-ism, which seeks to establish the domination of small prileged groups over the peoed by the Soviet ple, is opposed by the Soviet Union and the entire Socialist camp anxious to use the achievements of progress for the boundless extension of man's dominion over nature.

Outcome Of Long Years Of Struggle

The easing of international tension is the work of the peo-ples also because it is the outcome of their long years of struggle. The fight for peace, which for the first time has assumed an organis er, is inspired by the scientific principles contained in the ideological treasury of the of the working class. It is expres first of all in the foreign policy of the Socialist States, particularly of the Soviet Union. The workers of the particularly of the world see for themselves how the policy championed by Nikita Khrushchov has been confirmed by reality, and its

Khrushchov-Eisen- effectiveness is obvious to all. proclaimed in the Peace Mani-festo (1957, Moscow), as well as in the activity of the World them for action in defence of

peace. The rapid growth of the Socialist world and the persistent struggle of the mas headed by the working class have wrought an essential change in the correlation of forces on the world arena. Appreciating this, though in different measure, the masses note with deep satisfaction the current deve-lopments in international relations. The tangible changes in the policy of a number of big capitalist States, the United States above all, are by no means accidental, they are not the result of the subjective views of statesmen. There s of statesmen. There objective causes that

EDITORIAL OF

force to the designs of the

They are facing serious eco

nomic difficulties, such as cur-tailment of production and

workers' in Argentina and the steelworkers' in the Unit-

ed States. They are fettered by the trade restrictions with

tween the various imperialist

groups have sharpened: eco-nomic contradictions between

the rivals, as for instance

between the supporters of the

and the Common Market sup-porters; political and mili-tary contradictions, within

tary contradictions, within NATO in particular; the con-

tradictions between the groups

countries. The imperialist bourgeoisie is sensitive to the bankruptcy

of its colonial policy in rela

tion to the peoples who im-mediately after the Second World War took the path of national liberation. More and

national interation. More and more countries are breaking free from colonialism, and every day changes the aspect of vast areas on the globe.

The more far-sighted sec-tions of the imperialist bour-geoisie are forced to realise

the fact which calls in ques

Realisation Of

Realities

of capitalists in a number o

"Free Trade Zone" in Europe

and

powerful strikes in a nur of countries—the min

of the political unity of the Committee report to the capitalist world. All these Twentyfirst Congress: ".... pacts are impotent in the even prior to the full victory face of the economic, mili- of Socialism on a world scale, with the preservation of canitary and scientific success of the Socialist countries on the one hand, and of the peaceloving aspirations of the peo-ples in the capitalist countries on the other.

Logic Of History

Moreover anti-Communism and anti-Sovietism—features of this policy—are now in contradiction with the national liberation movement of munism. Lenin's idea the Afro-Asian peoples, there-by creating additional diffi-the Soviet State has r tional interaction movement of munism. Lemm's filter of the Afro-Asian peoples, there-by creating additional diffi-culties for the imperialists in their relations with the young their relations with the young the day in November 1917 independent nations. In ad-when the young Republic vanced capitalist countries the called on the working people militarist policy, which also of all countries to "free manmilitarist policy, which also burdens the working people with the costly arms drive, has aggravated the class contradictions and stepped up the resistance of broad sections to Governments which are rightly considered adventurist.

The imperialists hoped that the use of military force and serious attitude towards the the kindling of local conflicts present signs of relaxation in

WORLD MARXIST REVIEW

constitute a restraining or even a world conflagration, world tension, for they know would be the best means to that the leaders of the Soviet imperialists. Union and the other Socialist

Iowever, the continuation of

this course has led to a crisis of the "Atlantic" system. The fact that at present the re-

sults of the imperialists' po-

licy have a boomerang effect is a reflection of the logic of

history. The more experienc-

ed bourgeolsie has come to realise that fact. The policy

oursued by Dulles, whose main

the Suez gamble, has entered

Hence the search for an-

other road—a straight one or a detour through hesita-tion and contradiction—the

search undertaken by in-

circles

nen to

the

the the

ed stand and even nosinity on instants, on propagation of the groups in power in for war with each side shut-West Germany and France. Hence the extension of lence. trade, visits by American

fluential bourgeois circles chiefly in Britain and Ame-

rica in spite of the reserv-

ed stand and even hostility

the USSR and China. Hence

the political talks: Mac-millan's visit to Moscow,

Khrushchov-Eisenho-

the Geneva Conference and

This evolution in interna

tional affairs confirms the

Communist Party of the So-

viet Union. The facts testify to the soundness of the main

idea set forth in the Central

NEW AGE

ideas advanced first by Twentieth and later by

Twentieth and later by Twentyfirst Congress of

"hrinkmanship", the

line was "brinkmanship", t policy which was wrecked

a blind alley.

Search For

Another Road

and British bus

wer meeting.

with the preservation of capitalism in a part of the world, a real possibility for exclud-ing world war from the life of society will emerge."

Tens of millions of people throughout the world are beginning to appreciate these ideas; they are beginning to understand that they are a realistic perspective within reach. People pay due tribute to scientific Socialism and the country which has proclaim-ed the task of building Comkind from the horrors of war and its consequences" down to our times when the land of Soviets has in many fields surpassed the highly developed capitalist countries—has gripped the minds of the majority of mankind.

The people have adopted a

CTOBER 1959

countries, in their effort to further ease the tensions, are

acting sincerely, without any

ulterior motives. As distin

ticians they have no need

their intentions h with the aspirations

guished from imperialist poli-

disguise their intentions, for

masses and meet with their

approval, despite the fabrica-

tions of bourgeois propaganda.

It is precisely for this rea-

son, as was to be expected, that some reactionary circles

are distorting the principles

on which the policy of the Socialist countries is based. Even now we hear the voices

of reactionaries who seek to

misrepresent the concept of

peaceful coexistence, to create

the possibility of continuing the cold war in new ways, to

irreconcilable and, finally, t

instil the idea that peaceful

coexistence should be based

on mistrust, on preparedness for war with each side shut-

present existing differ

What people

Want

intentions harmonise

of the

proving the conditions of the people of all countries, extending trade, rendering aid to the underdeveloped countries, further scientific achievements and solution of international issues. Such cooperation, which is both possible and necessary, is a component part of genuine peaceful coexistence and one of the main objects of the policy of the Socialist countries. The working people of the world expect the Western ers to take this road.

Needed

will have to exert no small effort to arrive at this new stage. Peaceful coexistence is still on the agenda: it has not yet been achieved, still less made secure. And if war is no longer an inevitability, peace, too, has not yet been guaranteed. The progress that has been made is indicative of the need for the people to go on with uni ing resolve and vigilance in their fight for peace.

An important step has been made. On the fight of the masses for peace under the leadership of the Communist and Workers' Parties depends whether they will be able to consolidate and safeguard this success from the inevitable attempts on the part of some imperialist groups to nullify it, should it appear to the latter that tension better suits heir economic purposes.

Peaceful coexistence is condition which cannot be decreed. To uphold it pressure and constant ma tion are needed to to overcome the difficulties. vacillations, retreats-perma-nent features of the policy of capitalist States, since this policy is determined by the class interests of the ruling bourgeois circles. It will suffice to take a glance at the attitude of some rather influential militarist circles in the United States or in the German Federal Republic to see that at any movement they consider op-portune they may undertake an attempt to kindle the flames of war in som part of the world. As we know. anv "local" war nowadays, view of modern atma ments, contains the danger of developing into a world catastrophe. Hence the establishment of a durable peace is not a process that develops automatically the noment the first achieve ments are registered, it is a process which needs consant and considerable effort.

This is not the "coexistence" for which the people yearn. The peaceful coyearn. The peaceful co-existence wanted by the people envisages competition in all fields of activity aim-ed at raising the standard living; it also contemplates cooperation. Such cooperation on the basis of Such ality and mutual beneuld be aimed at im-

Mass Action The peoples know that they

Isolate Cold War Men

The peoples know this and they will not be satisfied by words, they demand action in with the consonance with the words. That is why they want the meetings and talks to result in the solution of key problems, above all, in the ending of nuclear weapon tests, in measures that would ensure

lished Even then, in the ab- are preventible and prevented sence of a proper organisation of inspection and certifica-tion, seeds produced from the organisation in advanced countries. d certifica- Stray cattle constitute an-ed from the other nuisance and it is a serious nuisance in Punjab

farms are not producing the expected results. Regarding the slow growth of seed farms, the contention is that land is They must be segregated and castrated. The Agricultural Departnot often available for the ment of the Government of purpose but such an excuse only reveals lack of serious-India as well as in the various States must make serious efforts in these directions. s on the part of the autho-

RROM PAGE 6 ~~~

The Third Five-Year Plan

• group of villages, multi-plied and stored within the

official participation of pea-

sants for inspection, certifica-tion and distribution in due

time, and in adequate quanti-

the eventuality of crops being

destroyed by floods so that resowing can be promptly done

as soon as water recedes.

Fight Against

Pests

Germany.

working

proposa

A seed farm for every

official expert organi-

sation, with effective non-

Special seed reserves for

every group of villages for

Pests, insects and various

rop diseases are responsible

for the loss of crops to a very

great extent. If they ar

energetically fought, a consi-derable percentage of the des-truction caused by these ele-

ments can be prevented. They

Peace To

The World

early disarmament, abolition

of military bases on foreign soil, and European security through a peace treaty with

complete disarmament made

by Nikita Khrushchov at the

Fourteenth (United Nations)

General Assembly Session as an event of historical import-

yould really guarantee last

ing peace. The stronger and more unanimous the action of

the masses for peace, the

more they will help to solve these vital issues; the sooner the cold war men are isolated,

the sooner will peace be en-

by its Communist vanguard,

cipal role in securing world peace. For the first time in history a definite class has

set itself the task of abolish-

ing war, for the first time in history this class has the ne-

cessary means to achieve this

end. Today everything fa-vours this prospect; the work-

ing class will realise the words

of Karl Marz, "that as oppos-ed to the old society with its economic misery and political

madness, a new society is be-

ing born whose principle in

peace, for every people will then have but one ruler-

labour !" The struggle of the working class has already

created conditions that are

more favourable than ever for the unification of peoples

in a mighty front of struggl

for peace. The foundation of this front will be the unity of

all working people in advanc-

ing towards mankind's che-

d dream:

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

"Peace to the

international affairs will b

The working class, guided

ill continue to play the prin

mentation of this prop

Acceptance and imple-

hsal

That is why the

people regard the on universal and

* SEE FACING PAGE

must provide:

1

3

incality;

The achievements under the First Five-Year Plan on each item from major irri-gation to improved seeds are so deplorably below the targets that a serious re-consideration of the whole official policy involved in the agricultural plans has become very urgent. The following table reveals the astounding lag between

SCHEN

Major irrigatio Minor irrigatio Land reclamat onment Fertiliser and Improved seed (FOODGRAINS ENG

From the above table it is clear that the major irriga-tion projects are the most wasteful, while 92 per cent of the expenditure target has been fulfilled, the results achieved is only 47 per cent. The performance is rather petter in case of the minor projects, though comparative ly very little resources were llocated for this item. In case of fertiliser and improv-ed seeds, both financial expenditure as well as the phy-

per cent.' This raises the question of organisation for the imple-mentation of the Plans. By relying on officials trained in bureaucratic red-tapism, on non-official committees and advisory bodies formed with political bias in favour of the ruling party, and on the cor-rupt vested interests, the Gov-ernment has been squandering away the resources, wasting much valuable time and ruining the chances of Plan fulfilment. Observations 0. this nature have been made by the 'Study Teams', Public Accounts Committees of Parliament and many important observers but no improvement is nearer the sight.

world Peasant Committees

If the planning authorities succeed in setting up peasant committees without any political favouritism and in reorganising the admin-istrative officials without any party bias, then alone can the rate of fulfilment of the Plan be improved. The main element in the gua-rantee for Plan fulfilment is not so much financial as organisational. The essence of the organisation is that e hased on cadres recruited from amongst the patriotic and talented youths who can adopt a correct attitude towards the peasants and the problems of agriculture.

But a proper organisation for the fulfilment of the Plan implies, besides the proper type of cadres, committees and for the peasants' products. 'he maintains that "at a p One of the paradoxes of our of history when there was officials, a reorganisation of

* SEE FACING PAGE

the targets and achievement:

ture. The Indian peasantry annually needs an advance of Rs. 2.000 to Rs. 3,000 crores as working capital for agricul-tural operation, but the Gov-

Æ	Achievemen Physical pr duction targets.	penditure				
m	47		92			
on	91		63			
ion and				1 N		
	77	·	75			
manures	50	•••	59			
s	55		56			
QUIRY C	OMMITTEE	REPOI	RT, p. 1()4)		

ical targets barely exceed 50

crnment and the cooperative credit institutions do not sup-ply even ten per cent of this amount. In order to get the credit, the peasantry is compelled to pay interest rates which would make even the industrial concerns iggest .

Credit To Peasants

There are, all over India 27.5 crores of acres under food crops and for a pro-ductive upsurge, a sum of Rs. 100 per acre is essential as working capital. This makes the total necessary credit for food alone Rs. 2.750 crores. Even if the absolute minimum of Rs. 50 absolute minimum of RS, 30 per acre is advanced, the peasantry needs nearly RS, 1,400 crores. But in addition to this, credit is required for the growers of cash crops. So the annual minimum rural'credit required stands out somewhere near Rs. 1.500 crores. A part of this amount can be obtained from within the agricul-tural sector by effectively organising cooperative credit and cooperative marketing societies. Agricultural capital is drained away by merchants and urban moneylenders and this drain can be stopped by expanding cooperative credit and arketing societies.

Even then, for a number of years to come, banking credit must be made abundantly available to the agricultural ndantly ector and there is no other way of doing this effectively without the nationalisation of banks. Pending such a step. taccavi loans issued through Governmental agencies must be increased, the rural credit section of the advances of the Reserve Bank of India must be augmented and the Third Plan must allocate out of the resources of the Plan to cover at least 25 per cent of the an-nual credit requirements of ources of the Plan to cover the neasantry.

the entire rural credit struc- rural economy is that a bumper crop is sure to increase the peasants' miseries. For instance, this year, an unpre-cedented jute crop of 517,800 bales has been accompanied by a price crash. But the shortage in foodgrains has not, contrary to the impression created by official spokesmen, brought any financial fortune to the peasantry. The over-all trend in the prices of ricultural goods relatively those of manufacturing is a downward curve.

Enlist Peasant

Cooperation To

Fulfil Plans

In an Utkal village, the peasant often receives Rs. five per maund of paddy. In a West Bengal village, the peasant does not get more than Rs. 15 per maund for jute, but the mill purchases it from the Calcutta merchant at Rs. 30 per maund. Obviously, under these conditions, agricultural production cannot but stag-

The remedy lies in stabilisation of agricultural prices, by fixing a fair floor price for the peasants' pro-ducts in order to guarantee.

a reasonable profit to . the peasant. But such a price nolicy can be ensured only by extending State trading in agricultural goods, and the readiness of the State trading sector to procure the peasants' products like jute, paddy and wheat at

the fixed fair price. Before we conclude this Me-morandum, we want to make it clear that the All-India Kisan Sabha does not merely press for measures to be adopted by the Government. It is making its own efforts. as far as it is within the competence of a non-official organisation, to help the peasants for increasing production. But the fact remains. that nonofficial efforts can succeed only if the Government organs are willing to cooperate with such organisations. Moreover, in view of the immensity of problems, and the mag-nitude of the resources required, the Government is reouested to discharge its resnonsibilities as indicated in this Memorandu



FROM PAGE 7

continued to exist till the emergence of Buddhism. With its rise, the creative era of the Lokayata system came to an end;

Background To Buddhism

The author's account of the social background behind the rise of Buddhism as a world outlook is the most brilliant chapter in the book. He has successfully brought into sharp relief the relation between the rise of States on the ruins of the tribal society. He has sho how the surviving representatives of old crude materialism were unable to explain the new realities and ceased to be creative. They had seen the collapse of the old ethical values of the tribal society and the en of conflicts in the life of an in dividual hitherto unknown but failed to grasp the positive essence of the same and becar fatalists, Nor could Upanishadil idealism solve the problem of the emerging new era becau self-denial and escape from the affairs of the world could not grip the mass-mind, and there-fore, the Upanishads remained confined to the enlightened elite of the new society.

Buddha with his doctrine of Karma and social orderliness based on a synthesis between the tribal ethical values of the old clans and the new realities of a territorial society, gripped The most important incen-tive to production is, of course, the assurance of a fair price to agree with the author

objective possibility of understanding the causes of human sufferings nor any scope to suggest the real remedy, the suggest the real remedy, the Buddha turned to the only possible solution, namely substituting the mental intoxicants." Or, in other words, he was asking people to take refuge in "illu-sion" instead of "trying to understand reality."

This is a negative approach which fails to explain th social progress of the epoch under the flag of Buddhism. Mere "illusion" cannot act as an incentive to a popular upsurge through material and cultural development. In far as there was lack of science, illusion it was. But it must have possessed a posi-tive content. Perhaps their. must have possessed a posi-tive content. Perhaps their positive aspect consisted in the doctrine of Karuna and the principle of order which had given stability to benovolent despotism

Creatine Contribution

It goes, however, to the credit of the author that he him-self has elaborated these aspects though some comments seem to be unreasonable and perhaps superfluous too. ments do not in any way affect his main thesis.

One may agree with him not, on this or that genebe admitted is a wor'

1849-075

Why Was The Governor's **Tongue Tied Then**

While It Is Now Admitted

T HE Governor's adminis-

Report for the year 1958-59.

It is admitted in the report

that the Labour Department had tried its best to maintain

industrial peace and that its efforts had meant more con

ring the year. A sum of Rs.

The Industrial Relations

had

Committee set up by the Com-munist Government for coir,

textile, engineering, oil-mills tiles and such industries had

done well in maintaining indus-trial peace, minimising conflicts,

securing concessions for work-

There was also a

no for plantations.

and increasing production.

The report says that the work

labour laws. awards. agree-

The department was deal-

ing with disputes promptly. More than 7,780 labour dis-

putes were tackled during the

year under review and 3,942 conciliation conferences were

convened. In 6,800 cases the dispute was settled or agree-

ment reached. Only 173-dis-putes were referred to adju-

The report says that the

number of registered factories shot up from 1,613 in 1957-58 to

2.128 in 1958-59 and the average

daily labour complement rose from 107,628 to 165,822 during

In the case of labour welfare

and labour housing, the report says that the Government had

to its credit 232 canteens and 66 reading rooms in plantations,

cieties and assistance to 141

There were four tribunals

and one labour court function-

ing during the year. The policy

incourage direct settlen

was bearing fruits. These tri-

bunals and courts heard 682 cases during the year and final-

discourage adjudication

Such are the achievements

Kerala under Communis

State under Congress rule

whe Compare them with any

administration in

22 workers' cooperative housi

families to construct their own

the same period.

Settlement

and

Of Disputes

ly settled 312 cases.

NR TWELVE

of labour

.*À*

2 2 2

of the tripartite committees, constituted to examine the pro-

per working of and adherence

ments and so on, was remarka-

11 lakhs was distributed as ma-

ternity benefit.

Industrial

Peace



SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Communist Govt's Labour Policy Had Big Achievements here the premises, the HMT Employees' Association is victime when such reports "leak" out to employees, while the employees are denied any informa-tion. The Wage Board appears to have ground the workers into

a majority union in a public sector industry so blatantly violates the code. Everything should be done to

The management is knowing-

ly or unknowingly playing a dangerous game. Artificially created rivalries and hostility towards the majority union would only multiply the difficulties of this great concern and ultimately both its production and reputation are bound

CEMENT WAGE

BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

T is reported that the Central Wage Board for the Cement Industry has submitted its report to the Government of

However, it is surprising that the Government has so far de-clined to make the copies of the report available to the workers' unions in the cement industry and the central trade union organisations.

Nevertheless, the Eastern Economist of November 6 carries the "main recommenda-

tions" of the Wage Board It is a sorry state of affairs

have grouped the workers into five categories. The total "need. five categories. The total "ne five categories. The total "ne based minimum wage" det Government which is a party to the code of discipline per month comprising of Rs. I which implies recognition of a majority union in a public deterper month comprising of Rs, 52 basic wage, Rs. 31.50 dearness allowance, Rs. 7.50 house-rent allowance and Rs. three for amenities in kind.

For factories in Gujarat and restore the functioning of the Saurashtra, the dearness allow-joint council in HMT. The As- ance is fixed at Rs. 38.50 sociation should be recognised. bringing the total wage to Rs. 101 per month. recommendations it is

The recommendations suggested, should be suggested, should be imple-mented with effect from January 1960. The Board has suggested equal wages for men

mended that contract labour should be paid the same wages, over-time rates and bonus and hould be entitled to the same leave and medical facilities as

The Board is reported to be convinced about the capacity of the cement industry to pay these wages and allowances. Still it has suggested that either the retention of cement be raised of cement be raised or the profit margin of the State Trading Corporation be re-duced or the excise duty be cut down.

of the workers into two periods the first beginning with the date of appointment to the date on which the Board recommendations would be enforced and the second following the en-forcement of the Board's re-

Gratuity will be calculated on the basis of the average basic wage in the last month or year of the first period. In respect of the second period, it would be in terms of the average basic wage earned in the last month

sible.

The recommendation of the Industrial Committee on Ce-ment for abolition of contract labour should be given effect to within six months of publication of the report in compa-nies where this is not already

The Board has recommended

and Panyam from the recommendations and has also given a "holiday" to any new factory will have to pay 75 per cent of the wages and other emolu ments fixed for normal units.

The recommendations of the Board have to be seriously examined. It is necessary that the Government makes the report available to workers' and federations in the cement industry and the central trade union organisations so as to enable a proper study and dismissin

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

THE DHEBAR MISSION

O, the Ernakulam parti-D tion deed has been all-ghtly revised and reregis-tered. The Congress-PSP-League alliance has not succeeded in bringing the RSP into it, all that has happened is that the Conand now will contest 81-while the PSP's has been reduced to 33.

When Dhebarbhai left for Trivandrum, I had heard that the Congress High Command had sent him there post-haste be-cause of the disquieting developments in Kerala.

First, the High Command er the disin tegration of the "magni-ficent unity" which had roused the "mass upsurge" in Kerala

In Keraia. To refresh our memory, the position as it had emerged at the time of the Dhebar visit was this: The RSP was to contest 20 seats in Quilon and Trivandrum Districts, the KSP was to contest 20 seats in the Tri-chur, Ernakulam and Kot-tayam Districts, the Socia-list Party a number of tayam Districts, the So list Party a number seats in Ernakulam Kozhikode Districts; Jan Sangh four seat the Jan Sangh four seats in Malabar, the Sarvodaya Party three seats in the Tiruyalla and Chengannoor areas, Nadar Independents in a few seats in the sou-thern end of the State and the Karnatak Ekikaran Samiti in two seats in the northern end.

Thus while it was claim d after the "liberation ed after the "liberation struggle" that it would be a straight fight between the Communists and the the Communists and the "democratic" parties this time, the reality was that in more than half the seats triangular contests were already assured.

Congress leaders made charge-sheets against each other for creating this situation and Dhebarbhai was sent to save it. But the Dhebar visit does not seem to have made any change.

to have made any change. The second headache for the Congress High Com-mand was created by the strong protests from out-side Kerala against the alliance with the League which had emboldened the League leaders to go to places like Bombay and Ahmedabad and make at-tacks on Nehru and na-tionalist Muslims.

at all.

Somehow the blow had to be softened. The pro-posal was, it seems, that while no change would be made in the decision to give the League twelve seats, nothing further would be done either—that is, there would not be any joint campaigning, Con-gress leaders would not address meetings from Lea-nor would is, there would not be any gue platforms nor would League leaders be invited safe to speak in Congress meet-

I don't know whether Dhebarbhai was really in-terested in pushing thro-ugh this proposal or whe-ther he has done anything about it. What I know is that the recent Kozhikode Town Muslim League Con-ference was addressed Town Muslim League Con-ference was addressed among others by Mannath and Con-

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

T HE Governor's adminis-tration in Kerala has onblished the Administration Communist Government.

sions to the workers. The re-port indicates that 292,852 workers in Kerala got a bonus equivalent to Rs. 70 lakhs of place in our public sector and more particularly in our and more particularly in our

> agement council was formed with the representatives of the HMT Employees' Association.

The results were exemplary. tion boomed and the factory reduced The canteen that against the management's

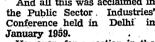
dream target of 31 by 1961. And all this was acclaimed in the Public Sector Industries' Conference held in Delhi in January 1959. However, for a section in the

management, all this is probably an unhappy development. When the Employees' Asso-

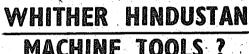


rising engineering industry. It was here that a joint man-

During the ten months after September 1958 producturned the corner. The loss in the transport department was was running under perpetual loss, now under workers' management, showed profits. Production, it is said, rose to 100 machines a month as



ciation submitted its 23 demands in January 1959, they



started their "get-tough-with-the-labour" policy. Even then eight of these demands were w settled.

somehow settled. Since then regular discrimination against the Association. encouragement of disruption and a systematic playing down of the joint council have started. The joint council has to meet once a month. Since the eleventh meeting on May 29, which was postponed to June 30 and was held in a very cor-dial atmosphere when all decicions were unanimous, no

meeting has been convened. The management's represen-tatives have not taken the concurrence of the workers' representatives in all such matters that come under the administrative jurisdiction of the joint

bearers of the Association has started HMT Employees' Association.

India council. Even the telephone in the joint council office has been surreptitiously removed. Victimisation of the office-

Earlier there was only one Now, thanks to the manage-

Cooperatives In Kerala

Under Communist Govt. THE administration rethan two crores rupees in a department in Kerala for the year 1957-58, now pub-in the There was the same spurt in the membership of these

lished by the Governor's regime, pays eloquent tri-bute to the initiative and drive of the Communist Ministry in strengthening and popularising the coope-rative movement in the rative movement in The report which speaks

The report which speaks of sound progress in the co-operative sector during the first year of the Commu-nist Ministry is considered by observers here as an un-witting but effective rebuke to the Congress and other non-Communist parties which had been shouting about alleged large-scale corruption and maladmin-istration in the cooperative denartment.

State

The report for the period from July 1957 to June 1958 says that the working capital of cooperative so cieties in the State increas ed from Rs 940 65 lakhs in

respectively.

ea from RS. 540.05 fakits in 1956-57 to Rs. 1,141.95 lakhs in 1957-58, that is, by more

cooperative farming societies at the end of the year under review and they cultivated among them-

societies also during the same period. The total number of members of all cooperative societies in the State on the June 30, 1957, was 902,000 and they had contributed Rs. 183.77 lakhs towards capital by way of their membership. In 1957-58, these increased to 966,000 and Rs. 246.82 lakhs

Apart from industrial, coir and handloom coopera-tives, the number of other cooperative societies under the control of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies was 3,878.

The report makes particular mention of the fact that during the year under review, the Plan targets were achieved to the full. In this connection mention is made of marketing so-cleties, cooperative farming societies and societies for the disbursement of higsized loans. There were 59

NEW AGE

selves 8,477 acres of land. The official Press Note of the Government dealing with the report says that if was during this period that for the first time labour

contract societies, toddy tappers' cooperative socie ties, cooperative societies for lift irrigation and school cooperatives (for sale of text books, etc., students) were introduced

Another important fea-ture mentioned is that Rs. 249.03 lakhs were disbursed to agriculturists as agricultural loan for increasing food production. The Press Note also stat-

ed that the establishment of 43 milk supply coopera-tives and nine milk supply unions with a total membership of 8,607 and share capital of Rs. 1.45 lakhs hear testimony to the good progress achieved in the development of cooperative movement in the dairy industry.

or year of service. The existing differentials are to be disturbed as little as pos-

introduction of piece-rates where it has not been already done and where measurement of work is feasible.

The Board has exempted the factories in Mancherial, Satna for 18 months. However, they

(November 24)

The Board has also -recom-

departmental labour.

For the purpose of gratuity, he Board divides the service

KERALA NOTE-BOOK

gress leader A. V. Kutti-malu Amma

INSCRIPTION FOR UNITY BANNER

N OW that the questions regarding the division of seats between the parties have been more or less set-tled, the fights inside the parties have again come to the forefront. And I don't mean only the fight for seats.

In the PSP, for instance, a top-ranking leader, M. Narayana Kurup, has is-sued a statement, publish-ed in the RSP's daily Kaumudi.

Kaumudi, The PSP leader has said that even if the anti-Communist alliance wins a majority and is in a posi-tion to form a Ministry, PSPers in Malabar and Cochin are against their party joining the Cabinet. Only Pattom Thanu Pillai and P. K. Kunhu are in-terested in somehow be-coming Ministers. Accord-ing to Kurup, there were some people--who else but Pattom & Co.?--in the PSP who were more concerned who were more concerned with getting into seats of office than with the inter-ests of the party.

Narayana Kurup said that if the Congress won a majority for itself, the PSP won't be unhappy. Let the Congress rule, he said, and let it be damned! What a slogan to inscribe on the banner of the Congress-PSP-League alliance.

PANAMPILLY COMES OUT OF HIS LAIR

W HEN Panampilly Go-W HEN Panampilly Go-Vinda Menon, once Chief Minister of the Tra-vancore-Cochin State, an-nounced that he was not contesting the forthcoming election, it did not come as a surprise to many people.

The Congress had alrea-dy agreed to give the Chief Ministership to Pattom Thanu Pillai if the alliance won a majority. And Pa-nampilly who considers himself to be the brains trust of the Kerala Congress, could not be any-thing but the Chief Minister or the Leader of the Opposition. So he said he won't . contest the election

But when the BSP an-nounced its candidates, Panampilly saw that it was putting up a candidate in Pattom's constituency. Pa-nampilly rubbed his hands in glee—a triangular con-test would make Pattom's victory the most improba-ble thing. Panampilly call-ed for his car and began the search. Trichur, he thought, was a good place test would make Pation's victory the most improba-ble thing. Panampilly call-ed for his car and began the search. Trichur, he thought, was a good place for him to contest from, but then some influential Catholic circles are not in favour of his candidature. Panampilly is still making the rounds searching for a safe constituency for himconstituency for him-With Pattom out, it has to be a safe consti-tuency—what is at stake is Chief Ministership.

RAO & RAO ADMINISTRATION

W ASN'T it Union Home Minitser Govind Bal-lab Pant who said in May 1957 that the State Gov-ernment was not authoris-

ed "to commute a sentenc of death in a case in which the State Government has already rejected a mercy petition and, further, the petition has been present-ed to the President".

Pantji had said this about the Communist Gov-ernment when it commut-ed the death sentence on Kothakulangara Vasu Pil-lai. Congress leaders made this a big issue in their charge-sheet and the Gov-ernor in his report to the Rashtrapati had also men-tioned it.

But now everything is different. Kerala is ruled by Governor <u>Ramakrishna</u> Rao and his Adviser P. V. E. Rao.

The Rao & Rao administration recently commuted a death sentence.

An Ezhava youth, Venath Raghavan, had embraced Islam and had later come back to the Hindu fold Some Muslims did not like this and so one day just cut him to pieces.

The Quilon Sessions Court, which tried the case, sentenced the first accused Vavakunhu to death and the other accu-sed to life imprisonment.

sed to life imprisonment. When they went to the High Court in appeal, the court gave its opinion that considering the evidence in the case all the accused should have been senten-ced to death and confirm-ed the lower court's judge-ment. An appeal to the Supreme Court and a mer-cy petition to the Rashtra-pati were both rejected.

The Quilon Sessions Court then issued orders to the Jail Superintendent to hang Vavakunhu on Nov-ember 13. Just then the Vice-President of a District Congress Committee, one Nainan Thomas, approa-ched the Governor and, it is said, the Governor ac-ceded to his request and stayed the execution.

The issue I am concern-ed with here is not whe ca with here is not whe-ther it was right or wrong to stay the hanging on hu-manitarian grounds.

The question to which answer is needed is: How does what was wrong for the Communist Govern-ment become right for the Rao & Rao administration?

Then at least it was on Then at least it was on the recommendation of a legally elected Government enjoying a majority in the Legislature that the death sentence was commuted. Even then it was consider-ed wrong. Now it is done on the recommendation of the Vice-President of a District Congress Commit-tee. And it is right. Man-dal Raj par excellence!

OUR OBJECTIVE PRESS

F anyone has doubts as to A syone has doubts as to who was inflating the electoral rolls in Kerala, he has only to see what the Congress-PSP-League-RSP goondas are doing to-day to get his doubts clear-ed.

I am giving the following few instances from a long list that is in front of me. For pointing out the irregularities in the voters' list in Eramala,

THE CERNINSS

M ILLIONS of people

are watching the test cruise "Lenin", the world's first atomic-powered ice-breaker: The "Lenin" is equipped

with excellent navigation insruments, enabling the crew to pilot the ship without difficulty among ice, and to lead transport caravans in the dark polar nights, during storms and blizzards

The ice-breaker is fitted out with two radar stations (a short-range station and a long-range station). Now that the ship is out at sea, both. stations are operating and their electromagnetic feelers scan the air and the sea surtheir electron face. Suddenly a silhouette of

another ship appears on one of the station's screens and the ship specialists . closely watch the readings on the indicators. However, engineer Arkady Korotkov, in charge of the assembly of the stations, the assembly of the stations, looks on unperturbed, and with good reasons, for the radars actually do work excellently

The seamen decided to check the maximum range of one of the stations. At her highest speed the iceher highest speed the ice-breaker started moving away from the other ship whose silhouette remained on the screen for testing purposes. The silhouette re-mained on the screen long after it was supposed to discurption accounting disappear according to the radar's design range. "With such radars as these we can fidently navigate in the Arctic Ocean," engineer Vsevolod Rybakov said with

satisfaction. Later the icebreaker came to a spot where she was sup-posed to test her six-ton an-chors. The ship's anchor mechanisms were to be checked and passed by boatswain and passed by boatswain Alexander Mishin who had been sailing in the Arctic for thirty years. The icebreaker is equipped with an electric 150kwt anchor capstan. A generator of that power could supply electricity to a v town of a moderate size. to a whole

supply electricity to a whole town of a moderate size. An interesting episode took place during the tests. One of the tugs near the icebreaker started producing immense quantities of smoke from its funnels. This smokescreen in-terfered with the work of the crew. Losing patience the icebreaker's skipper signalled a query. "Why all this smoke from,

"Because she isn't atom-powered," was the reply powered," was the reply which apparently seemed to satisfy the skipper and the men on the bridge. Team-leader Ivan Avtono-

mov, deputy to the Leningrad City Solvet and experienced specialist who has been working in the ship-building in-dustry for 23 years, goes from section to section checking the intercommunication telephone system, which with invisible threads connected into a single organism the glant ship's 900 compartments

Just to show the the work done by his team Avtonomov started enumerating and describing the functions of the ship's switchboards. But even this proved to be a bit tiring, for the vessel has 230 different switch boards and telephone receiv-

ers. "I equipped and tested intercommunication systems on more than 30 vessels, systems Avtonomov said, "and there was nothing unusual in that for me. But the atomic ship

* SEE BACK PAGE

Communist worker Adiyodi was beaten up by PSP goondas.

goondas.
In Chellaman, where Congress goondas have been running riot since "liberation", they assaulted P. J. Sunny and threw him into a stream while he was unconscious. His crime was that the previous day he had exposed wrong en-tries made by Congressmen in the Pallurthi voters' list.
Manikral is a mord in

Manikkal is a ward in Kalyat vilage inhabit ed mainly by Catholics Here, M.P. Thomas, a Con as, a Con-Here, M.P. Thomas, a Con-gressman till the "libera-tion struggle", challenged the names entered by the Congress. The vicar of the church spoke against him for this and immediately afterwards a group of 15 armed goondas, led by local Congress leaders, began looking for him.

They went to his house, but he was away. His fri-ghtened father and sister closed the doors and the goondas destroyed every-thing outside.

0 In Tamarasseri, the Secretary of the Com-munist Party's Election Committee was assaulted by a League leader, after a number of voters enrolled by the League was rejected by the enquiry officer.

 Another Communist worker P. M. David
 was beaten right in front of the Revenue Divisional
 Officer who was taking evi-dence about the objections to the electoral list in Tha-ghour ullocs zhava village.

You wouldn't see all this In our nationalist Press. All that you would have seen is one item about the seen is one item about the arrest of 41 Communists after a PSPer was injured in Trivandrum in a clash over a dispute about the electoral list. That is a sample of the objectivity. by which our nationalist Press swears so much.

TAIL-PIECE

I HAVE been telling you about the antics of the RSP in Kerala. It has be-come a huge joke now. Read this extract from the Press Conference recently held by Adviser P. V. R. R.90

Press Correspondent: Will you resign your office and contest the elections.

Adviser: If I decide to do so, will you be my agent.

And then he asked the Correspondent to which party he belonged. Correspondent: RSP.

Adviser: Have the differences between your party and the others been set-tled ?

Correspondent: Not yet. They are continuing. But our party will do well.... Another Correspondent ... In losing deposits. (Laugh-ter)

RSP Correspondent: I con-tested the last elections... Another Correspondent And lost his deposit.

-OBSERVER



U. S. Secretary of State Christan Herter's speech at the National Council of Foreign Trade in New York on November 16 showed a more sober assessment of the international situation on the part of the U.S. administration than revealed ever before in recent years. According to the brief Press summaries avail-able Mr. Herter is reported to be need for East-West agreement over "ground rules" to keep their rivalry from eventually exploding into a nuclear war.

GT HAT is the main task," Herter is reported to have said, "for the negotia-tions that lie in the months ahead." He realised that it would require "courage of a high order and strong nerves over a long time to develop a relationship between the antagonistic systems." Still he expressed confidence that on fundamental issueshe did not specify though these-"We can find a common language because have a common interest."

Pravda's Welcome

Welcoming this statement, an article appearing in the Pravda expresses the Soviet feeling that Mr. Herter is much closer to the understanding of peaceful coexis-tence than his predecessors. feel The Pravda writer feels that Herter's statement has been obviously influenced by the visit to the USA of the Minister. Soviet Prime Khrushchov's call for pea-ceful coexistence and friendly cooperation betfriendly ween all nations has stirred the minds of millions of people in all countries of the world, including the United States, says the Pravda article.

Herter's statement shows, according to Pravda's writer, that some American statesmen are beginning to denounce the threadbare dogmas the cold war and the positions -of-strength policy.

Alluding to certain remnants of the old outlook carried in Mr. Herter's pronouncement, the article points out that while calling for the ex-ploration of the ways to peaceful coexistence, the U.S. secretary of State veered away from the highroad into d cold war lanes, trying to cast doubt on the Soviet Union's desire for peace and international cooperation.

Mentioning in this connection Mr. Herter's nostalgic reference to lots of people the Socialist countries the Socialist countries who according to him are silent supporters of capitalism, the **Pravda** writer says that Mr. Herter himself does not be-lieve in "the great advanta-ges" of capitalism because he calls on the Americans to show the 'same kind of en-thusiasm and urge for achie-vements as the working peowho rements as the working people of the Soviet Union.

In conclusion the Pravda article says:

"Many busin coming increasingly aware that peaceful coexistence is an objective necessity of our time, that ways should be explored and found for better understanding bet-ween States, that friendly relations should be establi-

shed and that the cold war of which everyone is sick and tired should be abolished. This desire of far-sighted representatives of Western business quarters has undoubtedly, found re-flection in Mr. Herter's statement."

Poor Wisdom

The Secretary of State's address to the National Coun-cil of Foreign Trade was folcii of Foreign Trade was 101-lowed the same day by ano-ther speech he made in Wash-ington at the Fifth Annual Conference of Members of Parliaments of NATO Coun-

tries. Here Mr. Herter repeated £1,200 million in all. the cliches of the late John Foster Dulles, showing how closely the U.S. administrato a million, half of them to be used for the war in Alge-ria. Despite the U. N. vote, tion still clings to the old policies. Herter claimed at this NATO get-together that if the world was passing through a more peaceful era forces an independent nuclear striking force is to be rushed now it was because Western unity remained firm and be-cause Western strength remained adequate for its defence needs.

Stating that since Khrushchov's visit to the USA, the Soviet Union seemed more inclined to discuss problems frankly, Herter asserted this was evidence of the success of NATO which, said Mr. Herter convincingly proved that viol-ence did not succeed in re-The Adenauer olving differences!

Visit Dishing out wisdom of this order, Mr. Herter claimed that the importance of military defence in the Atlantic community remained unchanged and the U.S. would continue to give its full support to NATO.

Other speakers at the same meeting of NATO Parliamentarians indulged in more concrete warmongering. These included U. S. Admiral Jerauld Wright who reeled off the latest monstrosities now available for use against seafaring men and civilians, in the form of atomic torpedoes and depth-charges and nu-clear rockets launched from seagoing platforms.

Another Admiral, Burke, added his quota to cold war propaganda by retailing the chastly possibilities that the U. S. programme of 40 nuclear submarines capable of laun-ching nuclear rockets hold out for the peoples of all countries

The U.S. President the same day, November 16, is reported to have presided over a meeting of top-rank-ing officials of the U. S. Defence Department which d the military budget for the fiscal year 1961 (July 1960—June 1961). The ting is reported to have decided not to reduce funds



Cold War Cliches

that emphasis would be put on the development of miscumulating that West Germany is out to take over mili-tary leadership in NATO and Defence Secretary Neil Mc-Elroy is reported to have told newsmen after the meeting that Khrushchov's visit to the is making a determined drive to do so. General Hans Spei-del, former Nazi Staff Officer, has been Commander of NA-U. S. had "no impact" on the U. S. budget.

on arms expansion next year. They "agreed" that direct military spending in 1961 would be in the "gene-ral area" of this year's

41 000 million dollars an

siles and other weapons.

out of its annual foreign mili-

weaken the NATO alliance.

His army is to be increased

the aim of giving the French

ching of a new aircraft carrier

costing £20 million, which is already obsolete in this nu-

Press Conference in Lon-

cles to agreement at the Summit, He insisted that at

the future East-West meet-

ing the question of a Berlin

pletely tied up with the

whole German question and

not treated as a subject to

not treated as a subject to be settled by itself. He also demanded in effect that the abolition of the German Democratic Republic should

be raised at the Summit.

try to impose upon the West-

on any other question while at the same time making pro-

gress on disarmament impos-

said: "It has long been my view that tension in the world can only be lessened if

NEW AGE

sible or long drawn out.

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talks for preventing

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£66 million for atomic

d cost of

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TO Land Forces in Central Europe since April 1957. Ever since he has been con-On U.S. troops in West sistently drafting Hitler's military officers into Staff Europe, on whom the U.S. spends 1,000 million dollars under his command oistin tary spending of 3,400 million General Thompson British was replaced as Operations Chief on Speidel's Staff by dollars, McElroy said, "Cer-tainly we must do nothing to West German General Wirsing who served as a Colonel on Hitler's General Staff. Al-He was asked as to when the U.S. would have to face the ready on January 1 this year Wehramacht General Fried-rich Foertsch, a convicted and problems of pulling troops out of West Europe and he replied, that was something the U.S. would not face for later amnestied war criminal, took over from British Air Marshall Hugh Constantine as

In the meantime, de Gaulle Deputy Chief of Staff on the has announced in his budget for 1960 that he proposes to spend £44 million more on Planning Department of the NATO Command. arms in the coming year-

IN CONTRAST KHRUSHCHOV OFFERS TO THROW ALL ROCKETS INTO THE SEA pons and bombers to carry.

In contrast with all these British war and armament groups are not far behind, with their ostentatious launmilitary preparations in the West is Nikita Khrushchov's declaration made last week that the Soviet Union is pre last week pared to throw all its rockets into the sea only if other countries follow suit.

If the Soviet proposals for complete and general disarm-ament were accepted, one in two Soviet workers could go r to a six-hour day during the current Seven-Year Plan. "That is what our Govern-Capping all this continu-Capping all this continu-ing war preparation in the West is last week's visit to Britain of West German Chancellor Adenauer. Ro-unding off the three-day ment is thinking about, that is what the Soviet people dream about," declared Khrushchov in this speech he made on November 17 before 1,000 visit on November 20, the Pressmen gathered in Moscow Chancellor made it clear at from all over the USSR. don that he would persist in putting up major obsta-

In declaring its readiness to dump all rockets into the seas, Khrushchov said the Soviet Union was not prompted by economic, political or military weakness.

"I want to be understood correctly: we do not want to frighten anybody, but we can tell the truth," said Khrushchov, "Now we have so many ockets, so many atomic an hydrogen warheads, that if we were attacked, we could wipe all our opponents from the face of the earth."

Adenauer also gave fair in-dication of the tactics he will One plant he had visited had in one year produced 250 rockets, with hydrogen warern Powers at the Summit heads.

Mikoyan opening a Soviet exhibition in the heart of the American Continent, in Mexico city-visited on the first day by a record number of spoke equally passion-60.00 ately when he said:

progress is made in general and controlled disarmament." nd controlled disarmament." "Over the past years the Meanwhile evidence is ac- Soviet Union has greatly re-

Today according to Bonn reports, West Germany and France are working to replace General Sir Richard Gale, British Supreme Commander of the NATO forces in Europe with a French General. Sp del would then be promoted to Commander of all NATO forces on the Central European sector, including the air and naval forces.

ment on the In a bitter con growing role of West Germany in nuclear war prepara-tions I. F. Stone's Weekly wrote a few weeks ago:

after a "The next step nuclear rearmed (West) Germany will be a private nuclear rearme German atomic arms indusforman atomic arms indus-try (Krupp already has an interest in the first German reactor). The industrial ge-niuses to whom we owe the crematorium will then be able to apply their talents more widely".

duced its armed forces and defence expenditures. result the proportion of these expenditures in the budget is systematically shrinking in 1960 they will amount to 12.9 per cent against 19.9 in

1955. "The Soviet Union has not attacked, nor does it plan to attack, anyone. Our main goal is to build a new society. We stand for peace, peace and peace again."

Speaking on the unanimous doption of the joint U. S.-USSR draft resolution on the Soviet proposal for general and complete disarmament in and co the U. N. General Assembly on November 20, characteris-ing it as a red letter day, Soviet delegate Kuznetsov stated:

"Any concrete step under taken by states towards the realisation of the principles of peaceful coexistence will inquestionably meet with the warmest support on the part of the Soviet Govern-

The tough guys of the cold war are working overtime to wreck the chance that has come of getting all nations to agree to do away with war and the weapons of war for ever. They have to work harder than' ever because more people than ever want peace and disarmament. The arms profit-makers and their Generals will fight to the last to resist the Summit. The longer the Summit is put off, the greater the opportufor these sinister forces to start some trouble in some corner of the world to reverse the process in a big way.

-ZIAUL HAQ

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

INDIA-CHINA CAMPAIGN

Prime Minister

nient.

hetween

perialist

the war camp.

because continuation of the

tension can only help the im-

forces in their conspiracy to

curb democracy and popular

In a hard-hitting speech, Communist leader Jyoti Basu

pointed out that taking ad-vantage of the unfortunate

border dispute between India

and China, reactionary forces

in the country like PSP, Jan

Sangh and Right-wing Con-

were running about in search

mass struggles in India."

and

Calcutta has swung into action in defence of India-China friendship.

Responding to the joint call of the Communist Party, Marxist Forward Bloc and Socialist Unity Centre, 40,000 people rallied at the Calcutta Maidan on November 22 to powerfully voice their demand between the peoples of the for an immediate meeting between the Prime Minis-ters of India and China for negotiations for a peacetwo countries ful settlement of the border dispute.

W HEN the meeting was Wover, a demonstration of over 10,000 people marched sult of border disputes bet-along the main streets, which ween India and China, and resounded with the thunders slogans: "We demand a aceful settlement of the India-China border dispute". "We demand negotiations bet-ween the Prime Ministers of India and China". "We demand Chou-Nehru, meeting without any delay", "Defend India - China friendship", "Down with imperialist conspiracies on Asian Soil", etc.

Thousands of people lined the entire route of the demonstration.

SIGNIFICANT EVENT

Viewed in the context of e anti-Chinese hvsteria that is being created and the anti-Communist slander amnaign that has been launched by reactionary circles and the tension worked up by them on the border issue, the mass rally and the demons-tration in Calcutta were extremely significant events for the democratic movement of our country.

This is further underlined by the fact that the three meetings organised by the Congress and one by the PSP in different parts of Calcutta on the same day, were attended by no more than 100 to 300 people!

This lamentably poor response, however, did not pre-yent the Congress boss, Atul-ya Ghose, and the PSP leaders from indulging in the vilest vituperations against the vituperations Communist Party at the same time expressing regret over the fact that the people still ened to the Co

At the Maidan, long before the mass rally began, scores of demonstrations, decorated with flags, festoons and poscame from different ters, came from different parts of the city and its ad-joining industrial areas. All sections of the people--work ers, office employees, middle-class people, teachers, stu-dents, and a large number of women participated in the rally.

One poster that attracted ttention showed two hands firmly grasping each other right across a Peace Dove. The inscription below it read: India-China Friendsh Zindabad.

poster unmistakably symbolised the mood of the rally.

Subodh Banerjee, MLA, leader of the Socialist Unity Centre, presided over the meeting which unanimously adopted the following resolu-

NOVEMBER 29, 1959.

of "friends among the imperialist war-mongers. reactionary These ments, Jyoti Basu emphasi-sed, were now demanding that "in view of the situation of the war" the idea of the Third Five-Year Plan should be given up and all resourc strengthening India's defences!

> He declared that the peo-ples of the two countries did not want war. It would be impossible to build up our eco-nomy if we became victims of the war psychosis. Our independence also was in danger as a result of the conspiracies of the reactionary circles.

It was in the interests both our country and China preserve the friendship

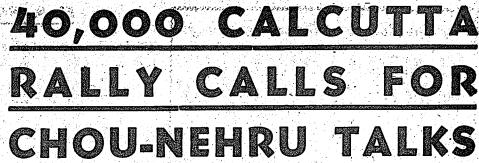
****** CALCUTTA, November 23

> "With a view to removing ensuring lasting friendship between the two great and between the two great and neighbouring peoples of Asia, this meeting of the citizens of West Bengal earnestly ap-peals to Prime Minister Jawa-harlal ⁹ Nehru and China's Chon En-lai to meet immediately for pea-ceful negotiations and settle-

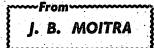
"The democratic - minded and peace-loving people of this State view with alarm that, taking advantage of the border disputes, the reactionary forces in India in league with the imperialist war-mongers are trying to disrupt the age-old friendly relations between the two countries, and drag India gradually into

"This meeting, therefore urges that the meeting of the heads of the two Governments should not be delayed

reactionary



Pointing out that Prime Minister-Nehru in his latest letter had expressed similar sentiments as Premier Chou En-lai in his last letter, manifesting a desire for a peaceful ettlement, Jyoti Ba that the imperative need of the hour was for the heads of the two Governments to meet



without getting bogged up in exchanges of leters and notes. The longer the meeting delayed the more the was tionary elements would get opportunity to poison the at-mosphere and create bitterness.

Exposing the real face of the reactionary forces who were carrying on the slander campaign against the Communist Party, he sar-castically pointed out that these "patriots" were not to he found anywhere during

CONGRESS-PSP LEADERS LAMENT

PEOPLE'S LACK OF INTEREST

IN ANTI-COMMUNIST CAMPAIGN

places, propaganda, squads went out to explain the issues involved in the border dispute. Printed as well as handwritten posters were put up on an extensive scale in different parts of Greater Calcutta.

Wherever public meetings were held to celebrate the anniversary of the Novembe Revolution, the main demand concerning a peaceful settle-ment of the border issue were rfully voiced.

In the Bata-Nungi industrial area of 24-Parganas Dis-trict, the local Committee of the Communist Party launched its two-week mass campaign with a big procession on November 15.

The newly elected Executive Committee of the Students'-Union of the Surendra Nath College (Arts and Science Departments) unanimously adopted a resolution on Nov ember 17, strongly deprecat-ing the activities of the reactionary circles in India on the border issue and appealing for an immediate meeting between the Prime Ministers of the two countries for

resolution The "warned" the people of the "anti-national character" of the Communist Party and its "fifth column activities".

出现的 流行 南部和

All Mandal and District Congress Committees were asked to hold public meeting "to expose the anti-national role of the Communist Party".

In pursuance of this dirrective, a number of meetings were held, in which filthy attacks were made were made Communist against the Party. Some Congress leaders even openly incited the audience to physically attack the Communists.

PSP's FRENZY

Not to be left behind in this frenzied campaign of slander, the PSP leaders also have come out of their lair But their rank treachery in the recent food movement is still fresh in public memory. It is, therefore, not at all sur-prising that they should leave stone unturned to reestablish their bona fides among the people.

They have just set up a committee called the "West Bengal Chinese Aggression Resistance Committee." It is not fortuitous that the names of those gentlemen who shed tons of teers for the counterrevolutionaries in Tibet, adorn this committee.

The PSP leaders have also decided, it is learnt, to work hand in glove with the Con-gress to carry on the anti-Communist and anti-Chinese campaign inside the State the winter session f which commences from today (November 23).

The PSP, it is understood, will seek to move an adjournment motion on the "fifth column activities of certain groups" in this State.

non-official resolution, condemning China, will be introduced on behalf of the

A notice of an adjournment motion has also been given by the Communist Bloc. The motion refers to the situation created by certain political arties in this State in order to disrupt Sino-Indian friendship at the behest of impe rialist Powers. Their purpose, it is pointed out is to push India into the war camp and to deflect her from n her policy non-alignment and peaceful coexistence.

**** WANTED CANVASSERS orders Indian hand-Canvass su scription inese, earn es and Write for detail Jaico Si scription Agency, 125, Maha-

PAGE FIFTEEN

the recent food moveme of millions of people in this State.

the Marxist Forward Bloc, said that the nefarious game of the PSP, Jan Sangh and other reactionary elements o were acting as the agents imperialist 'war-mongers, of imperialist 'war-mongers, would be foiled by the broad masses of people

He had no doubt, he obsergress leaders were trying to their heads and were trying to war hysteria. They, ved, that the sinister slander campaign against the Com-munist Party by these reactionary elements would be of

> Subodh Banerice said that anti-Chinese hysteria was being deliberately worked up by the millionaire Press and ctionary circles to prevent the Indian people from being powerfully influenced by the phenomenal economic a ce in China.

INTENSIVE

PREPARATIONS

For over a week prior to the mass rally, intensive preparations were made by the local units of the Com munist Party in Calcutta and in the adjoining dis-tricts of Howrah, Hooghly and 24-Parganas. Numer street-corner meetings, pro-cessions, baithak meetings, etc., were held. At many

NEW AGE

peaceful settlement of the border dispute.

Next day, the Student's Amar Basu, MLA, leader of Union of the Commerce Department of the same College passed a similar resolution.

> The tension that now prevails on the border issue has been a god-sent opportunity to the West Bengal State

The brutal savageries committed by its Government in August-September last had completely isolated it from the masses of people. Never before had the Congress been so intensily hated as in the months. It was, past few therefore, forced to lie low.

But now, taking advantage of the present situation, it is desperately trying to stage a come-back.

The Executive Committee of the Pradesh Congress Committee, at its meeting on November 19, adopted a reso-lution on the border situation half of which was devoted to vilification of the Communis Party of India. It declared with an air of finality that the "CPI still maintains its loyalty to forces outside India even when these forces threaten the honour and integrity of India."

The meeting was attended several Ministers. bv

REGD. NO. D579



S RI Asoka 'Mehta, ment. Smt. Sucheta Kripalani and Sri Dhebar are at the moment having furious discussions with the leaders of the Con-gress, PSP, Muslim League, RSP and other anti-Communist leaders · in Kerala.

The problem which awaits solution at their hands is how to save the division of seats made under the leadership of Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri. The leaders of the form

The leaders of the Com-munist Party in-Kerala are munist Party in-Keralà are also having some serious discussions. Over 500 dele-gates elected for the State Conference of the Party have assembled in Trichur. have assembled in Trichur. They will be discussing how to strengthen the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats.

After electing the Presi-dium and other Conference bodies, the delegates decibodies, the delegates deci-ded to invite the non-Party members of the former Communist-led Ministry of Communist-led Ministry of Kerala to participate in the discussions when the Conference would be re-viewing the work of the former Ministry and the Election Manifesto.

I have had an opportu-nity to talk to the delega-tes assembled here and also to participate in the meeting of one of the Dis-trict Councils of the Party in the State when that Council was hearing re-ports on the work of the **Election Committees.** These discussions with comrades from various parts of the the State have revealed that there is a regular upsurge of political activity on the part of the Communists and non-party democrats. Reports from various constituencies show that active Committees have active Committees have already been formed in almost all the blocks (the

lowest unit in the electoral organisation, each block having less than 1,000 voters).

Comparing the number of activists who have been drafted into these commitwith the number of ty members, I found Party that on an average it will that on an average it will come to six activists for every Party member. If this is the normal feature of every constituency in the State, no less than of every constituents, ... the State, no less than three lakhs of activists must have already been into this work. must have already been drawn into this work. There is no doubt that as the electioneering work progresses further, the number of activists will also increase still further.

As I stated last week, these activists are working and will be working for the victory of the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats selflessly and and would not require any payment. There is, however, the problem of how to organise all and keep them in active work. This requi-res minimum equipment in order that Booth and Constituency Election Commit-tees and the District and State Committees of the State Committees of the Party may work efficiently. Therefore, I hope that our friends in the entire

country will realise the urgency of collection work and go on sending the and go amounts to our State Committee Office 'in Trivandrum. Meanwhile, more and more democratically-mind-

ed friends from all parties are lending their hand to the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats. The latest to make a public announcement to this effect is Sri A. Appu who was a Congress MLA in the pre-States Reorganisation Madras . (from 1952 sation Maaras (from 1952 to 1956). In a statement he has issued, announcing his decision to fight as an in-dependent candidate from Calicut town, he has stated:

"Only if the voters through their verdict make it clear that the dismissal of the (Communist) Ministry was improper and uncons titutional, only then can the fundamental principles of parliamentary democracy be safeguarded and safeguarding it is the duty of every citizen. This duty can be fulfilled if people refuse to elect candidates of the triple alliance of the Congress, PSP and League and thus defeat the very aim of the alliance which created the so-called 'libe-ration struggle.'

"I have been keeping myself away from politics during the last few years But my desire to de-fend the interests of the people does not allow me to continue such a life. I feel that if I do not res-pond to the people's de-mand that I should conmand that I should con-test the coming elections as their Independent candi-date, I will not be fulfilling my responsibility to them." Another old Congress-man (who was a Congress candidate for the elections in 1952) is Sri Kalladan Kutty. He has also an-nounced his decision to stand as an Independent candidate in the Balussery constituency.

constituency. These two independent candidates who have al-ready announced their de-cision and Sri V. R. Krishna Iyer, the former Law Min-ister of Kerala, were given a joint reception by the people of Quilandy on November 21.

I am sure that more and more such friends will' come forward to join the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats.

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RICHUR,		<u>ک</u>	Hi C	.~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	<u></u>	1	 المنام ا	
November	24, 1959			1. 0	~	×		

U. S.-SOVIET CULTURAL AGREEMENT

STEP TOWARDS PEACE AND NORMALCY

★ by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN

In spite of some sinister forces in the West now trying to bring back into international relations the poisonous atmosphere of the cold war in its former intensity, an important step forward was taken in Moscow this week, a step towards the brink of peace and normalcy.

T HE new two-year agree-ment on scientific and cul-tural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States signed here for 1960 and 1961 is undoubtedly an advance on the previous agreement and extends the sphere of cooperation in many directions directions.

In the field of utilisation of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, reciprocal exchanges of information and visits of scientists are provided for. Both the sides agree to ex-

plore possibilities of joint pro-jects in this sphere. Exchanges in industry building, construction, trans-port, agriculture and trade are planned.

Cooperation has been considerably extended in the field of education where ex-changes of professors, tea-chers and students are to take Scientific cooperation to

fight cancer, heart ailments, poliomyelitis, etc., is to increase. There is to be an increase in the field of performing arts as well. And every mon-th, two radio broadcasts and in the field one documentary film and two newsreels are to be ex-changed for showing on tele-

vision Tourism is to be developed and the Governments are to negotiate direct air flights between the two countries.

Although the Soviet side would have liked to see the scope of exchanges widened scope of exchanges whenen to include many more items and the American side was not always willing to go for-ward and accepted the agreewaru anu accepted the agree-ment somewhat grudgingly even in its present form, both declared their satisfac-tion at the result finally achieved.

Both Sides Satisfied

U.-S. Ambassador Thomp-son declared that both parties were satisfied with the way the previous agreement had been fulfilled. The fact that the present cultural agreement took only two weeks to negotiate while the previous one had taken three months showed that both sides had benefited from the experience gained.

Georgi Zhukov, head of the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Coun-tries, declared that the first agreement had broken lot of ice in the mutual relations of the two peoples. It had shown that scientific and cultural cooperation between the two

cooperation between the two systems was not only neces-sary but also possible. Zhukov revealed that the Soviet Union had proposed the signing of a convention between the two States to give permanent and legal basis to such exchanges but the Ame-ricans had not agreed. He exMOSCOW, November 24

pressed the hope that the U.S. Congress will act in accord-ance with the spirit- of the

times in this matter. Zhukov proposed that a Soviet reading room be opened in New York and a U.S. reading room in Moscow. He revealed at a Press Conference, after the signing ceremony, that only one of the seven Soviet films purchased by the United States had so far been released, while the Soviet side was willing to release all the ten U. S. films acquired by it immediately on a reciprocal basis and would like to see about 20 films exchanged on each side every year.

Some Indian papers have given prominence to an earlier statement by Georgi Zhukov in the Supreme So-viet in which he had declared that while developing cultural relations with the capitalist world, the Soviet Union was not going to allow some Trojan horses to bring in cultural and moral rot so abundant there. It has been made quite clear here that comics, sex, filth, murder, crime and sadism in the garb of books and films and half-naked females on glossy journals are

not to be given Soviet visas to pollute Soviet minds in the name of freedom to pointie Soviet minds in the name of freedom of "ideas". This is an example we, too, could follow in our country with advantage.

The same day, an exhibition of 4,000 British books and periodicals opened in the wide halls of the Lenin Library and the day after Zhukov left for London and Paris to negotia-ter similar agreements on in-ternational cooperation.

As an example of what this cooperation with the Soviet Union could achieve, I had earlier mentioned the project of Soviet engineer Borisov to change the climate of Northern Regions with the help of a dam joining the Soviet Uni-

ern Regions with the help of a dam joining the Soviet Uni-on and the United States across the Bering Straits. This idea has aroused great interest here and in the U.S., Canada and Greenland, and the discussion on the subject is continuing in the papers. Today's Pravda published an interesting news-item not less revolutionary in its future im-plications. It is about radio-operated tractors, a number of which have already been constructed and now have to go through a period of testing constructed and now have to go through a period of testing in fields. Just imagine scores of such tractors on a huge field of Soviet farm, all of them without drivers, opera-ted from a central tower by one man! What great econo-my in labour and increase in productivity this would mean. Such is the future of Soviet. agriculture and the way Soviet science is going.

ATOMIC ICEBREAKER

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was something different, and we'll be sorry to part with her for we have become 'rather fond of her for her excellent modern equipment produced by Soviet scientists, engineers, and workers."

The sea was quiet and there was only a light wind blowing. But the huge 16,000 ton icebreaker kept rocking periodically for several hours, causing wonder among the crews of passing ships. It came out that the icebreaker's crew was test-ing an automatic listing device designed to help th the ship in overcoming heavy ice. At the power-supply ice. At the power supply and buoyancy post, mecha-nic Boris Zakharov was merely pressing buttons, while powerful electric pumps sucked sea water pumps succed sea water into cisterns with a capa-city of 2,500 tons, which actually equals the displa-cement of a real sea-going vessel.

-"Our ship is not afraid of any ice in the Arctic," asid Alexander Sledzyuk, "Using excellent ice-breaking her and navigation qualities she can go non-stop through ice 2.4 metres thick. And with her listing and buoyancy system she can cope even with heavy perennial ice."

There is a regular beat of the ship's tireless heart, her atomic reactor suplying with power the mighty engines, numerous mechanisms and

struments. Atomic engineer Vladimir Karateyev, chief of the shift at the PBP, and the senior operators carefully watch the reactors making them work at a definite capacity.

"We have enough steam for many thousands of miles of sailing," said Karateyev. "There is enough fuel in reac-tors for a year of non-stop cruising. The icebreaker can make four round-the-world trips without entering port."

The world's first atomic icebreaker was highly ap-praised by John McCone, Chairman of the U.S. Ato-mic Energy Commission, Dr. John Williams, Dr. Frank Pittman, Dr. Alvin Weinberg, Dr. Liman Sitt-zer, and other American atomic energy experts who atomic energy experts who visited the ship. The guests from the USA spent more than three hours looking at the icebreaker's service and living quarters

They were accompanied by V. Yemelyanov, Correspond-ing Member of the USSR Aca-demy of Sciences and Chief of the Central Administration for Atomic Energy under the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Academician A. Alexandrov. Before leaving the ship McCone said, "This is a well designed and well is a well designed and well built ship with a power capa-city quite unusual for vessels of this type. We congratulate the scientists, designers and engineers who built her."