Communists-First Party **PSP-Jan Sangh Eliminated**

FEB 29 1960

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This week again we bring you heart-warming news after last week's Nowgong by-election result.

The Communist Party has emerged as the single biggest party in the elections held to the Bhopal Municipal Committee–Bhopal's first civic elections in ten years.

Of the 30 seats to which elections were held, candidates of the Communist Party have won 13 seats and Independents supported by the Party have been elected in three. The Congress has won 12 seats and the other two seats have gone one to a Hindu Mahasabha candidate and another to an Independent.

T HE Congress had put up right from the beginning was candidates in all the thirty conceded to be mainly between seats and polled 35 per cent of the votes.

Communist Party's candidates fought in eighteen seats polling 25 per cent of the votes and in ten seats where it supported Independents they polled 8.5 per cent of the votes

The Jan Sangh put up candidates in eleven seats, polled five per cent of the votes, did not win a single seat and lost seven deposits. The PSP which contested five seats lost three deposits and did not get a single seat. Though there were all these

parties in the field, the contest

the Congress and the Communist Party.

The Congress relied largely on the India-China border dis-pute to win the elections. Prophets were not few who forecast that because of the tension created by this problem, even though the Communist Party did wield some influence in Bhopal and its leaders were respected leaders of the State's people's struggle in the old days, it would lose heavily in these elections. Falsifying these prophets and

rebuffing those who questioned

* SEE PAGE 13

THE EISENHOWER VISIT

P EACE was the keynote of the tremendous wel-come accorded Wednesday evening to President Eisen evening to President Ensen-hower at the Palam IAF aerodrome. The gaily de-corated route along which the U. S. President drove in an open Cadillac with Rashtrapati Rajendra Pra-sad and Prime Minister Nehru, was lined by large numbers of people and slogans like "Long Live World Peace" appeared at in an open Cadillac with

ONE,

various places. Festive crowds kept moving in the beautifully lit Connaught Circus till very late in the evening.

To mark the occasion of the Elsenhower visit, the Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party issued in New Delhi on December 7 the follow-ing statement: ing statement:

President Eisenhower's

visit to our country is an event of great importance. This is the first time that India is going to have the privilege of receiving a U. S. President.

Our country under the leadership of Prime Minis-ter Nehru has always stood firmly for friendship among nations and made signifi-cant contribution to the cause of world peace. This makes the President's visit all the more significant.

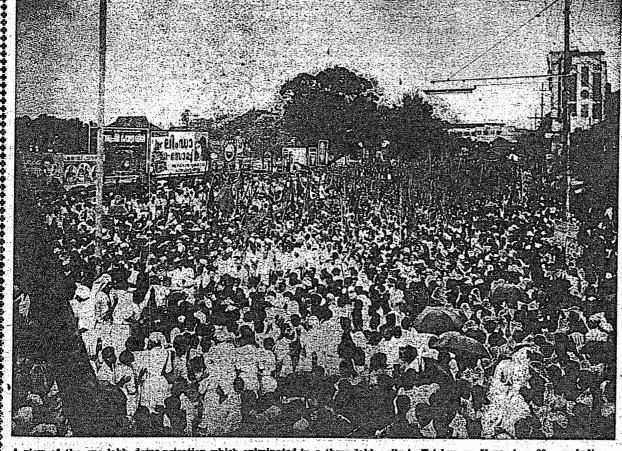
The present visit of the U.S. President is taking place in the context of a world situation in which there has already been some relaxation of international tension and the prospects of ending the cold war and of better understanding among nations in the interest of world peace have brightened up.

The talks between President Eisenhower and Khrushchov at Premier Camp David have been hailed by the world, and the people now look forward to further steps in this direction, and particularly to the Summit Conference.

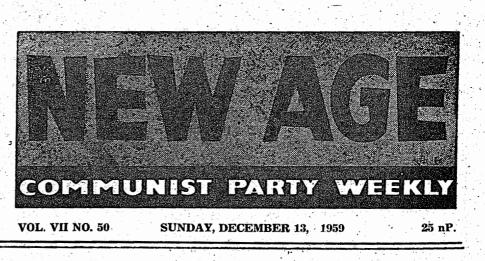
Our Party hopes that President Eisenhower'ş visit here and his talks with Prime Minister Nehrn will further strengthen this process and make new contributions for preserving world peace.

The Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India sends its best wishes for the meeting of the two leaders and wishes them all success in the interest of all peace-loving humanity.

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view of the one-lakh demonstration which culminated in a three-lakh rally in Trichur on November 29 concluding the Communist Party's State Conference. E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD'S Column on Page 13. 29 concluding the Communist Party's State Conference.



HOPAL



FIRST. there was the Bill to delegate the powers of Parliament to legislate on Kerala to the President SECONDLY, there was

the Demand for Supple mentary Grants. The Communist members

vehemently opposed the delegation of powers to the President. Speaking on the Bill, T. C. N. Menon, exposing the game of the Con gress Government, said.

"Now when in the light is discriminatory. of the provincial autonomy "I want first guaranteed by the Consti-ask the Home tution certain Bills were passed by the Kerala Le-gislature which were with-in its exclusive powers, and which did not come under. the Concurrent List, those Bills were earlier reserved for Presidential assent (by the Governor) and were pending with the Presi-dent... In exercising the powers under article 201 of the Constitution, the Pre-sident could either refer the Bill to the Supreme Court or send back the Bill to the Kerala Legislature with his recommendations if he felt that a Constituidations tional principle was invol ved or that any of the Bills violated the provisions of the Constitution ...

THEFR **OBJECTIVE**

"Now that the President and only a very short time remains between the elec-tions and today, this Bill is being introduced... This House should not take up the responsibility of dele-gating the powers to the President in order to bring in legislations which are o compelling."

What is the purpose of ing this extraordinary measure? "The object of this legislation is to bring in amendments to the existing Bills (passed by the Kerala Legislature) by xecutive flat.

"It took about two years for the Central - Government to consider all these his own amendments. I ask, if the Government is honest enough in its inten- by the Home Minister, tions to pass these Bills continued Gopalan, that giving benefits to the peo- "certain representations" ple of Kerala, let it bring had been made by certain k an amending resolution restoring the powers under article 201 to the President. It is obvious that they do

r R***************** PAGE TWO

K ERALA came up in a they are). Without telling the House what are the reasonable objections to the clauses, they want to have blanket powers for them-selves so that the President could make the amendments."

A. K. Gopalan, in a for-A. K. Gopalan, in a for-thright speech, laying bare the ulterior purpose behind this legislation, said: "I oppose this Bill, not be-cause the President is given certain powers to legislate when there is an emer-gency. Also, the facts and circumstances show that it

"I want first of all to ask the Home Minister why in the Proclamation that was laid on the Table of the House, the powers of the President under article 201 were taken away.

"There were four Bills passed by the Kerala As-sembly and one had been with the President for more than a year and yet in the Proclamation, the power of the President to assent to or reject the Bill was taken away

"While replying to while replying to a , question that was asked + here on this subject, the + Home Minister replied that + certainly he would look + into it and see that some + resolution was placed be + fore the House so that the * power of assent was assum-A ed again and the Bills re-X served for the consideration of the President could

be taken up again... has interfered (with the State's autonomy) and so many months have passed and only a works that the state autonomy and so many months have passed so and only a work that the state autonomy and so many months have passed so autonomy and so so autonomy autonomy and so so autonomy autonom taken away when the Pro-clamatiou was issued, and after two months now, we find that a Bill is brought before the Nouse seeking to * give powers to the Presi-dent to enact new legislations... If it is the position that the people of Kerala or at least certain sections * of the people of Kerala would be put to trouble, if * the Government in bring- the new legislation is not there then there could be * no objection ... *

SINISTER MOVE

tion Bill had been pending before the Government for two years. The Indebted Agriculturists Relief Bill had been pending for one-and-a-half years. The had been pending for one- changes in the Bills pend-and-a-half years. The ing before the President. Agrarian Relations Bill had I would submit that that is Agrarian Relations Bill had I would submit that that is the been sent in June last. An attack on provincial & "It took about two years for the Central Govern-ment to consider all these four Bills and now the Pre-sident wants to introduce his own amendments. I

It has been pointed out 2 sections of the people that certain changes should be niade, and therefore, some changes are to be made. Who are the people who

NEW AGE

COMMUNIST MEMBERS CHARGE: Behind Powers For President, Plan To Amend Kerala Bills

have made these representations and what changes have been suggested and what changes are going to be made? ...

"It it is a question of representations, as far as the Agrarian Relations Bill is concerned, about eight lakb peasants have already signed a memorandum and that is going to be presen-ted to the President within the next one week ... Be-cause of the delay in giving assent to the Bill, the peasants are suffering" V. P. Nayar speaking on

the Bill chracterised it as a sinister move. "Whatever he (the Minister) may say, the reason, the design, the the reason, the design, the malicious intention are ob-vious... We all know that the Government of India wants to tinker with some of the Bills which have been passed by the Kerala legislature. It is obvious also because, though inad-vertently, the Minister has specifically referred only to land legislation... and we know what the policies of the Government will be.

"But I give this warning,

that if the land legislation is touched, the millions of people of Kerala will not tolerate II: We will have our Government soon, and we will certainly take the earliest opportunity to undo any harm that may be done if it is the inten-tion, of the Minister to bring forward any amendmeut which the people will not take to ...".

When the Bill was passed the Communist M.P.s under the leadership of A. K. Gopalan walked out of the

"New Age" Vs Sampurnanand CHARGE FRAMED IN KANPUR CASE

of the arrears of Sales-Tax dues from the inductor

In his evidence on Octo-

witness Misra revealed that the sum of Rs. 823,993 was as-

Squarely denying the U. P. Chief Minister's alle-on that any parts of the article "Explosive Situa-in Konnur" which anneared in New Age in its Squarely denying the U. P. Chief Minister's alle-gation that any parts of the article "Explosive Situa-tion in Kanpur", which appeared in New Age in its issue dated November 16, 1958, were defamatory or were intended to be defamatory, P. C. Joshi, Editor, and D. P. Sinha, Printer and Publisher of the paper, said in the court of the Additional Sessions Judge, Kanpur: "It is bona fide criticism made in good faith in public interest... The policy of the U. P. Govern-ment, headed by Sri Sampurnanand, has been to make large concessions to employers at the cost of public funds and the common people and the workers. In fact, the Indian Press has been full of stories concerning such scandals.

66 F URTHER, these very any mill-owner in Kanpur, concessions and public had been written off as irre-coverable. when asked by Defence When asked by Defence Counsels T. K. Chaturvedi and Asif Ansari to give an account party, within the Ministry itself, and the matter has gone up to the Congress High Comdues from the industrialists of Kanpur, the witness said that he did not know of any mand... Charges and counter-charges made by U. P. Ministers have appeared in the Press, the Congress Press itself...."

After this statement of P. C. Joshi and D. P. Sinha had been recorded, Judge Uma Kant Varma framed charges against them under Section 500 I.P.C.

Prior to the framing of charges, the case had been going on for nearly two mon-ths. So far six prosecution witnesses have appeared in bring the relevant registers and documents to show the arrears of Sales-Tax dues on the case. the mills that lay in his jurisdiction

One of the substantial witnesses, produced on October 19 and 20 last was Dr. A. K. ber 20, about the Swade-shi Cotton Mills of Kanpur, Misra. He was a Sales-Tax Officer in Kanpur from May 2, 1956, to June 30, 1959.

He deposed that it was not sessed against it for the year true that the sum of Rs. 20 1955-56. This sum was paid lakhs, due as Sales-Tax on by the said mill in 13 instal-

at all was made for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958 -59 in respect of this mill.

With regard to the Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills, he said that the sums of Rs. 1,250,000 and Rs. 1,093,750 were assessed as Sales-Tax dues on the mill for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 respec-1956-57 and 1957-58 respec-tively. This assessment, ac-cording to the witness, was completed on August 12, 1959 (i.e., nearly ten months after the publication of the said article in New Age).

During cross - examina-tion, the witness further said, that due to some de-partmental difficulties, the Sales-Tax assessment in res. pect of the Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills for the year 1955-56 had not been completed even up to now. The witness did not know if the dues for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 had been paid by the above mill, as he had left Kanpur on June 30,

The witness said that he did not know whether Paripurnanand was an employee of Ram Ratan Gupta of the Laxmi Ratan Cotton Mills. He had never heard of Paripurnanand. He did not know whether he was the brother of Chief Minister Sampurnanand.

The third prosecution witness. Iobal Husain, a footwear dealer of Colonelganj, Kan-pur, deposed that he had read

DECEMBER 13, 1959

* SEE PAGE 15

HERE IS PROOF Which Congress Leaders So Often Demand

FROM RAMESH SINHA

The Congress Ministers, and specially some of U. P., are very sensitive to the charge that they col-lect money from the capitalists, the textile and sugar magnates, for their party and, therefore, they have
The balance-sheet of the to follow policies that are subservient to the inter-ests of these elements.

T has been an open secret that some Congress Minis-ters and Congress leaders of Uttar Pradesh have been getting money.from the State's mill-owners. The charge has been repeated any number of times, both inside and outside the Legislatures.

But invariably, every t'me the charge is levelled, the stout-hearted Ministers have come out with a strong rebutcome out with a strong rebut-tal and charged the Opposi-tion with slandering them and their party. They have always challenged the people to produce proofs. They were not dismayed even after the exposures of the Bomb and Calcutta High Courts.

Here then is some proof. Look at this photo bolck of page 35 of the balance-sheet of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, for the year 1958.

It shows that during 1958 this mill donated: Rs. 6,000 to the District Congress Committee, Allahabad; Rs. 501 to the Indian National Congress; Rs. 701 to the City Congress Committee, Kanpur; Rs. 51 to the Juhi (Kanpur) Mandal Congress Committee; Rs. 1,100 to the Congress Committee, Jaipur; Rs. 1,000 to the Pradesh Congress Committee, Bom-bay; Rs. 1,125 (again) to the The balance-sheet Pradesh Congress Commit-tee, Bombay; RS. 140 to the Calcutta, (a third auxiliary) Uttar Pradesh Congress shows that under the same

add up to Rs. 11,618. It also shows that in 1957 (that is in the fateful year of the Second General Elections), the owners of the same mill contributed a sum of Rs. 137,000 to the Congress. Thus, the Swadeshi Cotton

This mill has some auxiliary companies also. Their bal-ance-sheets, included in the same volume, show that they too have contributed their t dismayed even after the dgements—and consequent posures—of the Bombay d Calcutta High Courts. Here then is some proof.

The balance-sheet of the Ganesh Sugar Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, shows the expendi-6,498 during 1957 and Rs. 6,498 during 1957 and 1958 respectively under the head, "Donations and Subscrip-

tions". The balance-sheet of another auxiliary firm, the Anand Sugar Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, shows the expenditure of Rs. 15,461 and Rs. 3,634 during 1957 and 1958 respec-tively under the same head (donations and subscriptions).

Kamla Collieries, Ltd.,

JUTE WORKERS GET READY FOR STRIKE

NEW wave of awakening be built all over again with nised, these demands had little effect on the jute mill bosses and and enthusiasm, not witnessed since the 1937 general strike, is now clearly discerni-

ble among the 230,000 jute mill workers in and around the 60-mile belt of Calcutta. The jute mill industry is the biggest industry in West Bengal and fully under the control of the British and big monopoly capital of India, mainly Mar-

The workers in the industry are among the most exploited. While workers in other indus-tries get bonus, the jute mill workers have never received a pie as bonus during almost a century of the industry' exist-ence. But it is said, and cornextly too, that with the un-heard-of profits minted by the jute tycoons, the jute mills can DECEMBER 13 1959

the disputes in the industry, but neither sanctioned bonus ally cut down the dearness al-lowance by Rs. 4/14 per month due to a "downward trend in the price index." But it forgot to provide for any upward revision in case the

price index went up and the jute workers are still suffer-ing from that cut. The unions affiliated to the ATTUC had all along been agitating for bonus and restoration of the cut in dearness allowance.

But the jute workers, being divided and not properly orga-

Asked to prove this from official records of the Sales-Tax department, he said that he had not brought any re-gisters with him. This plea. was rejected by the Judg The case was adjourned to the next day and the witness was ordered by the court to

Committee. All these

head of donations and subs-criptions Rs. 9,456 were spent in 1957 and Rs. 8,116 in 1958.

Jaipuria Kajora Collieries, Ltd., Calcutta, shows that Rs. 1,000 were spent on donations and subscriptions in 1957 and Rs. 829 in 1958.

ar 1957 Rs.		Rs.	Year 1958 Rs. (
1,57,800	Contributions to Political Parties-		
	District Congress Committee-Allahabad	6,000	
	Indian National Congress	1,501	
	City Congress Committee, Kanpur	701	
	Mandal Congress Committee, Juhi, Kanpur	51	
	Congress Committee, Jaipur	1,100	
•	Pradesh Congress Committee, Bombay	1,000	10,353
· ·	Pradesh Congress Committee, Bombay	1,125	
-	Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee	140	1,265
~ .	Total		. 11,618

SCHEDULB 'L'

MILLOWNERS' MONEY FLOWS INTO CONGRESS COFFERS Public Money Is 66 Lent?? To The Millowners

It is possible that some parts of these amounts were spent on religious items but there is not the slightest doubt that substantial parts of them were spent on the Congress, which yields quicker results than any god. In one or two places, the expenditures are shown under the deceptivo head, "Political Parties"—but it is difficult to believe that these mills have made contri-butions to any other party except the Congress.

One may ask: how this mill benefited by these donations? It may be diffi-cult to answer this question concretely. But it has been admitted that the following sums have been given by the U. P. Government as "loans" to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, whose directors are Messrs MungMohanlal Bajaz:

Again In March 1958 Rs. 250,000 Total Rs. 2,450,000

Nobody knows how much of this loan has so far been re-covered from this mill.

Further, as the balance Further, as the balance-sheet of the mill for 1958 shows, in 1957 the Swadeshi Cotton Mills owed Rs. 5,958,-286 as taxes (Sales-Tax, etc.) to the Government. It also owed Rs. 163,597 as Wealth Tax to the Central Govern-ment. The mill owed another sum of Rs. 602,213.28 nP. as electricity dues to the State Government.

The State Government is authorised by law to realise these sums as arrears of land revenue, that is even land revenue, that is even through attachment pro-ceedings; but the people of the State know of no mea-sures which the Congress Ministry has taken to re-cover these vast sums or any interests on them.

Is it then surprising that people put two and two toge-ther and conclude that some Congress Ministers of the State are squandering public funds, which should be used either for industries in the public sector or for the ex-pansion and encouragement of cottage industries, in orde to get paltry favours for their party?

I have got the balancesheet of two more mills before me. The balance-sheet of the New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur for the year 1956 shows that the mill had given a donation of Rs. 10,000 to the **Congress Parliamentary Board** in that year. It is not made * SEE OPERLEAF clear whether the beneficiary as false.

turam Jaipuria, Sitaram in this case was the Central Jaipuria, Banwarilal Jaipu- Parliamentary Board or the ria, Bhagwati Frasad Khai- U.P. State Parliamentary tan, Gurdey Khemani and Board of the Congress.

The balance-sheet of the In October 1957 Rs. 1,000,000 Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur, In November 1957 Rs. 825,000 for the year 1958 shows that In February 1958 Rs. 125,000 the mill had given a donation In March 1958 Rs. 250,000 of Rs. 50,000 to the "Congress Party Funds" on January 12. Party Funds" on January 12, 1957.

> The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., owed Rs. 250,000 (including Rs. 80,000) as taxes to the Government in 1957, It further owed a sum of Rs. 269,102.15 nP. as electricity duty to the State Government as stated by a spokesman of the Min-istry in the State Assembly.

The New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur, owes the State a sum of Rs. 255,226 as electricity duty. Its latest balance_ sheets are not yet with me to tell how much the mill has to pay to the State treasury in form of arrears of taxes (Sales-Tax, etc.).

The Chief Minister of U.P. had once declared that he could not treat the indus-trial magnates (what he meant was that he could not be strict with them) as ordinary peasants (from whom the various dues of the Government are collected forcibly), because they were hens that laid golden eggs. One would like to eggs. One would like to know whether the golden eggs are the donations that they give to the coffers of the Congress Party? One would also like to know whether to get such dona-tions at so much cost to the public and its exchequer was the highest form of Congress morality and the proof of its devotion to the cause of the country and its reconstruction?

No one will be gladder than me if the U.P. Ministry will come out in the public and disabuse our minds doubts, by proving the statements given in this write-up

PAGE THREE

Since Independence, two tribunals had adjudicated into

gold. Independence, two their organisation, the Indian s had adjudicated into Jute Mills Association (IJMA). nutes in the industry, The AITUC union had also

been always trying to build up or even a minimum wage as per standards set by the Gov-ernment itself. The second tribunal in October 1955 actuselves have now led them to take to the path of agitation. The IJMA has refused all ne-

gotiations on the question of bonus and upward revision of wages and dearness allowance. On the other hand, during the last five years, more than 50,000 workers have been retrenched due to rationalisation. Eighty due to rationalisation. Eighty thousand workers are still temporary—badli as they are called. This situation led the INTUC

NEW AGE

India-China Relations

Following are extensive extracts from the speech made by Bhupesh Gupta during the Rajya Sabha de-India-China relations on December 8, 1959.

I t is a deep tragedy that two great countries of Asia, nonulation of over million today find themselves embroiled in border disputes, for these deve ents have come as a sort of god-sent for domestic reaction and imperialistic forces the one hand there has been abroad. These have also caus profound sorrow and anxiety among our people, and indeed among all peace-loving people in the

Basic Policies Correct

Even if the developments had taken an unfavourable course, a course which was t foreseen, it does not mean that the basic policy (pursued by India) has proved to be a failure. I say this because some people also say that the basic policy is wrong. That is not true.... India's policy of non-alignment and friendship not true.... India's mong nations is correct and every day its correctness is eing proved...

There have been many bordisputes in the world. has studied international relations knows that the annals of world history replete with border disputes and similar incidents; but might I ask as to how many such instances have led Very few indeed! Let it not be said that this border disnute will lead to war....

what has happened. What-ever we may feel for the ment, we know that given the goodwill, given rstanding and given the due respect for nrinciples Panch-

union—the National Union of

Jute Workers-to formulate an

eight-point charter o' demands the main four points of which are: (1) three months' bonus;

(2) Rs. 45 as dearness allow

ance; (3) making the badlis

permanent; (4) setting up of a

The ATTIC unions were also

agitating on the same demands. When the INTUC union served notice for a one-day token strike

on December 14 on these de-mands, the Bengal Chatkal Maz-door Union (AITUC) immedia-

tely supported the call and also

served notice of strike for the same day. It also called for joint committees and joint meetings

and demonstrations. Later on

the UTUC and HMS unions also

the call for

Though there is yet no joint

nany places AITUC and IN-

badges, which are being worn

by workers since December 1.

Moetings have already been

at the ton level, in

uted nearly one lakh

token

TUC unions are working to-gether. AITUC unions have preparing for the strike vigor-

held in all important centres strike takes place, it will be an

such as Budge Budge, Matia-bruz, Jagatial, Kanktpara, ance to the working class move Kamarhati, Rishra, Titaghur, ment of the State.

same demands

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* FROM PAGE 3

wage board.

supported strike.

PAGE FOUR

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sheel, the solution of the border dispute will come through negotiations and discuss discussions. Since we discussed that matter last September, both posi-

tive and negative develop-ments have taken place. On have also caus-sorrow and an-all sections of id indeed among everyone has said. On the positive side, there is not altogether a blank. We have be-fore us the letter of Premier Chou En-lai dated Novembe to Prime Minister Nehru and Prime Minister Nehru's reply to the Chinese Premier containing counter-proposals

> Here is an approach should be proud of, an ap-proach which brings honour and glory to our country, an approach which we have to offer to the world to be fol-

lowed in matters of interna-tional dispute.... No one reading those let-ters would feel that they are Premiers of two hostile or enemy countries. Can you point out from the annals of world affairs instances of people writing such letters and yet not thinking in friendly terms? On the contrary, we find that when hostility develops, when enmity develops, accents change; the language changes and the correspondence takes on a different complexion. That is not so

Our Party has welcomed Let us not be upset by Prime Minister Nehru's letter posals are a step in the right direction, in the direction of commencing negotiations and solving the border problems. I do not wish to go into the intricacies. We would leave

Birlapur, Chenjail, etc., ad-dressed by AITUC and IN-TUC leaders and the tempo is rising rapidly. All indications are there that the strike will

It is, however, learnt reliably

made by Congress leaders to in-fluence the INTUC union to

vithdraw the strike notice

Union Labour, Minister Gulzari-

lal Nanda is reported to have contacted the INTUC leaders.

the LIMA and the West Bengal

Chief Minister to evolve a way

out avoiding the strike. He has promised setting up of the wage board immediately. But it is also

reliably learnt that the INTUC

eaders are not ready to with-

draw the strike unless some

thing tangible is given imme-

diately. The IJMA, on the other

hand, is firmly against any con-

cession. They are even against setting up the wage board.

In the meantime. Decembe

ously and enthusiastically. All is set for the strike. Unless something big takes place at the last moment, if and when the

event of far-reaching import-

frantic attempts are being

be a thumping success.

Workers

As long as the approach is one of peacefulness, one of negotiations, understanding and settlement, we welcome that approach and we look forward with confidence and courage to the solutio of the problem. We, Com-munists, are not defeatists; if anything, we are optimists in such matters. Therefore, I hope that the proposals contained in the Prime Minister's letter would meet with the utmost positive and responsive conideration from the other side.

Meeting Necessary

We attach great importance meeting between Prime Minister Nehru and Premier Chou En-lai because we believe that such a meeting will produce great results... saying it because

have a fancy for this kind discussion now and neve had it hefore. I say this thing because the denouement in the international situation is brought about by big state meeting. That is why, in context people bigger the looked forward to Camp David talks, they look forward to Summit, they attach so much importance, even with-out an agenda, to a meeting between President Eisenhower and Premier Khrushchov....

We do not believe that there is going to be a war between India and China. Neither India nor China has any interest in such a deadly and suicidal war. It will be bad for India; it will be bad for China; it will be bad for Asia and Africa; it will be bad for the entire mankind. We in India have been, from the U.N. forum and otherwise, telling other nations that all outstanding disputes and problems mus be settled through pea negotiations. And in this we have a powerful spokesman in Prime Minister Nèhru....

Therefore, let-it not be said now that India departed from its noble profession and assumed a war-like posture when it came to her disputes with a neighbouring country. Let it not be said that India failed in her profession when the test was there.

.I know that Prime Minister Nehrn does not take the other point of view. His view, as the letter indicates, is one of settlement by negotiations. The same approach runs like a red thread throughout the ened thre tire correspondence. We are concerned, there-

fore, about defending country's foreign policy, about defending the the policy of peace and nor ment. But there are some who have begun to assail it direct-ly, indirectly—some frontally, y, indirectly—some frontally others from behind the back because everybody is not as ourageous as Marshal Masani orry Sir, Mr. Masani-and Acharya Kripalani..

If you read the Western Press you will find that the traditional anti-Indian papers have begun to patronise and

they are smacking their lips. over the deterioration in India-China relations.... No wonder that with the onder that with the Socialist Party, speaking at disputes attempts are Allahabad inciting people....

NEW AGE

BHUPESH-GUPTA'S Speech in Rajya Sabha

with a certain Power bloc.

Declarations are being made that military aid should be

taken and so 'on.... Our Prime Minister is too

tough a customer for these people. But sometimes I won-

der what would have happen-

ed if a lesser personality was occupying his position, the position of Premiership.... It

position of Premiership.... It is good that we have him to-

I am also interested in the

foundations of our foreign po-

licy. I am also interested in seeing that the foundation is

made so strong that we shall be able to weather any storm

that may come to upset the

found in him a tough custo

mer, they have chosen the poor Defence Minister as their

main target of attack... They have begun to say that their

quarrel is not with the policy

of peace and non-alignment. They have begun to say that

the implementation is wrong.

The other day I was reading

a letter by Raja Hutheesingh to the Times of India, in which he had argued why the Prime Minister should go.

That is his usual theme. There

he said that he had no quar-rel with the policy, his quar-rel was with its implementa-

tion. Might I then ask: Who

s to implement it?—Acharya Sripalani, Mr. Masani, Raja Hutheesingh or who? Now, is

that the implementation of

ne foreign policy is to be left

reject it.

accent it. do not try to snipe

ner. What they want really is to discredit this foreign

policy, to shake people's confidence, it is a tactics of

undermining the foreign policy and some of them are

even interested in grinding their axe against the Five-Year Plans. The slogan is:

The Five-Year Plans should

be abandoned. You hear

that a border dispute has taken place. Big Business in Calcutta said: Abandon the

Five-Year Plans. Curtail it.

Why have heavy industries in the public sector and so

on? Reactionaries are using

diversionist tactics in order

issues that we have before

Let me come to the question

of the parties. The Jan Sangh

and the PSP are organising attacks at different places.

Since when has the Jan Sangh become the admirers of the foreign policy of the Government of India we do

not know. They are allowed to organise meetings in the streets. They shout against Mr. Nehru. That is not re-

ported in the Press. It seems

that when we are assaulted it

becomes big news. When they

shout against Prime Minister

We have Acharya Kripala-

ni, the leader of the Praja

Nehru it is to be ignored.

the real

to divert the attention

the people from

ús....

at it in this indirect man

If that is so, let

accept the ct it. If you

This is a new slogan....

The New

Slogan

to them?

them say so....

policy or

Either you

Now, naturally

policy of peace and non-

having

day.

alignment

those matters for the Prime being made to press India in Why this incitement of the Minister to discuss and settle the direction of alignment people creating a war hysteria people creating a war hysteria and so on? That is the question that I ask.

I may bring to the notice of the Prime Minister with all humility that even our es-teemed friend, Mr. Sadiq Ali when he went to Calcutta some time ago, incited people calling upon them to do something against the Commu Party. These are not the right type of things, that is not the right language to use, these are not right examples to set hefore the people ...

I might tell Acharya Kripalani, to find out, and he would do well to enquire, why his PSP candidate lost his deposit when the Com-munist candidate won the by-election at Nowgong, instead of haranguing in an Allahabad Park. That would have done good to his party It has nothing to do with territorial integrity and so on. It is all a false cry. They know what is happening. They know that the Prime Minister will ultimately settle it. But they want to make hay while the sun They have been crestfallen, discredited, ousted from the people, losing elections and cannot sit here as leaders until the Congress offers therefore. they go at the Communist Party. That is

what is happening. Then, our patriotism is in question. It is an unfortunate thing. Leave alone the factories, fields and offices where we work with the common people, share their tribula-tions and fight for their cause, here in this Parliament, we have been for seven years. we have sat in this House and the other House, and I hope you will agree that we have not sat here in mute inacti-

vity. On the contrary, we have and we are not hiding our ideas, our minds, our policies and our standpoint. Might I ask the Hon. Members who questioned our patriotism to point out from the records of the proceedings of the last seven years one single syllable of our utterance, either here or in the other House which is anti-national?....

Patriotism is not some thing to be bandied about when it comes to the ques-tion of attacking the Communist Party when a border dispute arises. Patriotism is a matter of conviction, is a way of life for one's own existence. We have sprung from the soil, we shall die on the soil, and let there be no mistake about this....

I would like to say now about the border dispute that we have assumed a position we have formulated a that line. Is it new? Did we not say at the time of the border dispute between India and Pakistan, despite the opposi-tion from certain Leftist parties, that the Prime Minister's policy of peace and negotia-tion was right? When in 1953 almost all other Leftist parties combined and the Jan Sangh called the Prime Min-"Maulana Nehru", our Party stood out in support of his policy in Calcutta and we countered that propagands There was a demand sanctions, against Pakistan.

There was a demand for war * SEE PAGE 13

As the Kerala elections draw near, pastoral letters of Catholic Bishops and pulpit sermons of parish priests have sunk to the level of political pamphleteering and soap-box oratory. The best example of this is the recent joint pastoral letter published by the Kerala Catholic hierarchy.

T HIS pastoral letter has de-generated into cheap poli-tical diatribes unworthy to be hailed as lovers of the nation.

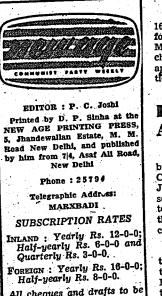
read in the churches. Normally, Bishops issue pastoral letters on the subject of faith and rals and on church adm tration. But in recent times in Kerala, Catholic Bishops are andling politics through state-It was the statemen ments and meetings of Catholic Bishops that created the "liberation struggle" in Kerala leading the present mid-term elec-

They Hate Democracy

This joint pastoral letter begins with references to the earlier ones that fanned the flames of the "liberation" cam-paign. The statement blesses the impaigners who subverted a overnment that came to office through free elections, by using violence and staging an insurection that went against all

a long way in convincing the Kerala people of the Bishops opposition to democracy Since 1936, Catholic Bishop have used pastoral letters fo na democracy and substituting it with Governments of the type of the Franco regime in Spain. than anything else, what is evident in the pastoral signed by the 16 Prelates is the Bips' intolerance of a free election in Kerala.

The statement goes to the stent of lauding the act of those who spearheaded the "liberation" struggle, who wallowed in indecent slop ng, attacked their opponents and destroyed public property.



All cheques and drafts to b made payable to T. MADHAVA made payable to T. Mi and not to NEW AGE.

DECEMBER 13, 1959

on the economic plane which seek to control the activities

modified.

enforcing the Act.

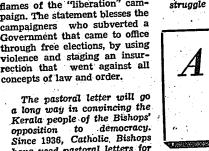
ate and intensify. Today these Bishops are not

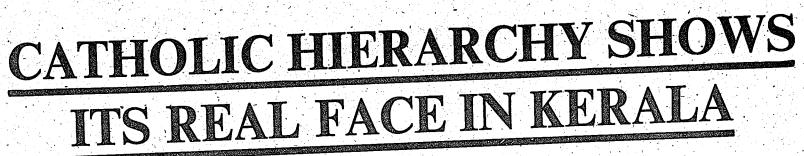
> Is it not significant that the Christ asked for rendering unto Ceasar what was Ceasar's and unto God what was God's hops now canvass votes e united front led by for the Mannom and others who openly challenge the Land Reforms Bil If the Catholic clergy knew what this meant they would and oppose laws banning evic-tion of tenants? have restricted then religious matters and steered clear of political affairs.

Riimd Anti-Communism

The actions of the Bishops bring to mind the words of Christ addressing priests of the Jewish community: Woe to you, scribes and pharisees, hypocri-tes-blind guides, who strain at the gnat but swallow camel." the

A Government that helped the people considerably by in-troducing the Land Reforms Bill was overthrown on the plea that the Education Act was against god. But the Catholics also stand to gain from these re-





At the same time, they have not forgotten to exhort Catho-lics to prepare for new and similar crusades in future. The of Prelates glorify the theory "ends justifying the means" and excuse murder, loot and arson.

The Bishop's go on to refer to the Education Act. The same Prelates who found in the Act a stumbling block to "Catholic education" discover solace in the present President's rule and on hopes that the Act would be

Actually, however, the President's administration today is

One fact is clear. The struggle in Kerala was

forms, as there are many pea-sants among them. The Bishops know that it will be impossible to make them range against the Land Bill.

Progressive Legislations

The Agrarian Indebetedness Relief Bill also benefits a large number of Catholic peasants. The Bishops who issue pastoral letters against the Communists are strangely silent about the moves to regularise the wages of workers, to make workers co-owners in industry and to introduce the cooperative principle in industry.

Of all Indian States, it was Kerala under its Communist Government that fixed the minimum wage of agricultural workers. Why is it that such laws are not introduced in the Congress-governed States, lauded by Bishops and priests as sacred. In spite of these priests, the faithful are

by M. A. JOHN ORGANISING SECRETARY, KERALA CATHOLIC LEAGUE

opposes moves to dispossess indlords of excess land and to distribute it among those without shelter. To give teachers their full wage is unthinkable for the church. These priests do not like the prospect of workers being ensured of their just wage. Saying that laws banning eviction and those reducing land-rent were against the church, these priests stirred the faithful against the Government that introduced these laws. The church has proved that it is In The Pope's against legislations curbing the profits of business magnates, of those who run

economic policy. The church tics. It is not surprising that these priests do not honour the prinicples of democracy, considering the fact that they instigated an armed upri ainst a Government that came to office in a constitutional manner.

> The joint pastoral letter ends after suggesting methods to bloat the voters' list and threatening Catholics with eternal damnation if they do not use their franchise against the Com-

Own Land

The pastoral letter include also a statement by Pope John XXIII. But Congress leader P. T. Chacko himself has testified to the phenomenal growth of Communism in the land of the Pope. The Kerala church leaders are hiding the fact that in Italy ecclesiastical prohibitions have not been of much avail in containing the growth of Communism. The Communist Party calims a membership of 1,800,00 in a country 99 per cent Catho-



nimed at the Education Act, but rather at the legislations ne inhich of the vested interests. The Bishops encouraged the libe-ration struggle in order to frustrate reforms aimed at commic exploita tion which the Catholic church dignitaries want to perpetu-

planning a struggle against the inforcement of the Education Act which to them was ungodly

beginning to realise that such laws are far from un-godly.

Jesus Christ has said, "Let those with eyes see and those with ears hear". But anti-Communism has made the present Catholic church leadership in Kerala insensitive and deaf to the advantages that the State's nts, workers and teacher have derived from law-making inder the Communist Ministry

Interference In Politics

The fact that even Catholic women were induced by the priests to indulge in street deing the "libemonstrations du ration" campaign is proof-positive that the leadership of the Catholic religion in Kerala has renounced this teaching of Christ's. It is the same leadership which used to say previously that it was sinful for nen to take part in public otivities

The manner in which these priests handle secular matters also betrays the fact that the Catholic church leadership in Kerala follows a definite

NEW AGE

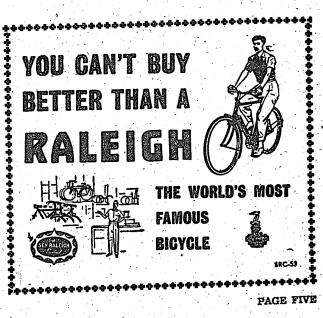
schools for profits and of a few big landlords.

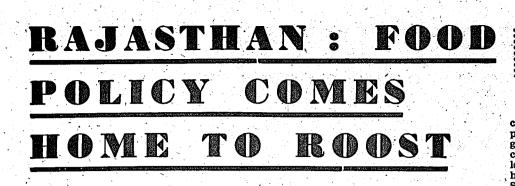
It has thus become very easy to find out the economic class interests that guide the present Kerala church leadership. Those who oppose this class interest are branded as Communists and the threat of ex-communication is held over them.

The Constitution of secular India prohibits canvassing of votes on the basis of religion ind god. But the joint pastoral letter of the Kerala Bishops is evidence that they want to use religion and faith excl the purpose of party poli-

The church leadership owes it to itself to correct its present policy and try to remove the split among the ranks of the faithful

It will also be good if the priests were to refrain from striking at the Constitution which gives the right to Catholics to vote for political parties that are capable of fulfilling the desires and hopes of the peasants and workers.





Present trends here indicate that Rajasthan will difficult food situation ahead. It may be recalled that at the beginning of this year, when Rajas-than was declared a food zone by itself for wheat, the State Government relied on the normal market laws to operate and utterly failed to build adequate food stocks. It was too late by the time the Government realised that without having adequate stocks in hand, even with a good crop and the banning of exports. it was very difficult to keep the prices from going up.

T HAT. there was no sharp ing imported wheat for stockdeterioration in the situa-in encouraged the Govern-ent to continue in its com-acent attitude. The extent this complacency can be the extent of about 50,000 tion encouraged the Government to continue in its com-placent attitude. The extent of this complacency can be judged from the simple fact that the total stock that the maunds. The stocks supplied to Jaipur were twice this State Government had been able to build was only about 1.5 lakh tons. Add to it the stocks pur-chased and stocked by a amount.

marketing society, and all told the total stocks avail-able for distribution will not be more than three to four lakh tons—just enough to supply two cities like Jaipur and Jodhpur for about two months.

Despite the inadequacy of the stocks with the Government, the price situation in the market did not very much deteriorate because the Gov-ernment of Inida was supplyRs. 14|12 per maund. It was the supply wheat to t of this imported wheat to the major citles which in a way kept the market under control.

Ket under control. However, from the end of November, the Government of India has completely stopped the supply of this imported wheat for use by the State Government. The Gov-ernment of India's argument seems to be that. since the State Government is insisting on having Rajasthan as a separate food zone by itself for wheat, it should be able to look after `itself without any supply of imported wheat. This decision of the Govern-ment of India has set off the amount. This imported wheat was first of a possible chain of sold on a system of provi-sioning, with a supply of six rather a difficult situation for chattacks per head per day at the State of Rajasthan.

Govt.'s ordinance for purchase

comes at a time when grains

don't come into the market

The first effect of this de- be "waking" up from its stucision has been that the sup- por of complacency. An ordi-ply of wheat through cheap nance has been issued under grain shops in the major which the State, acting cities has to be made from through the Tahsildar, has local stocks. This stock which had been purchased by the State Government at the price of about Rs 14 to Rs 15 per maund, and which had been purchased by the State Mar-keting Society acting through

FROM H. K. VYAS

keting Society acting through chase the grain till the State the Marketing Society of Gan-ganagar District at the rate of Rs 13 to Rs 14 per maund to the consumers at the rate of Rs. 17/8 per maund. Thus with one stroke wheat would be dearer by about Rs, three to the consumers at the rate with one stroke wheat would be dearer by about Rs, three the stroke wheat would be dearer by about Rs, three the stroke wheat would be dearer by about Rs, three the stroke wheat would be dearer by about the stroke wheat would the stroke wheat would be dearer by about the stroke wheat would the stroke wheat would be stroke whe per maund to the consumers in these big cities—an increa-se of about 20 per cent.

That, however, is not all. The total stock with the Government Marketing Society is not enough to meet the needs of even the two cities of Jodhpur and Jaipur till the advent of the next crop. This means a serious situation because there is need for supplying such cheap grain to a much big-

taken the power to declare its decision to purchase any stock of grain like wheat, barley and gram, and after such a declaration no other persons will be able to pur-chase the grain till the State

lying idea seems to be to build adequate stocks for the Gov-ernment. Probably with the same

intention the limit of the quantity of foodgrains any trader can keep without de-claring has been reduced from 100 maunds to 50 maunds. All this is in the proper direction.

But the tragedy is that all this has come too late and looks like an effort to and looks like an enort to bolt the stable after the steed has been stolen—be-cause in the month of De-cember, grains like wheat, gram or barley do not come into the market. Their mar-beine is over say by Mar into the market. Their mar-keting is over say by May. The next crop will come in April next year. At this moment this ordinance seems to be rather a formality than any serious effort at buying stocks.

The measures outlined in

The problem, however, is of

and the prosperous rich far-mers. Unless the stocks at

present held by them are siezed, unless the State Gov-

ernment succeeds in building

adequate stocks to supply the

adequate stocks to supply the needs of the cheap grain shops not only for a few cities but quite a big part of the consuming population and un-less it can continue to do so till the next crop, the situa-tion is likely to go out of hand within a very short time

hand within a very short time.

Time is the essence of any

measure. If the Govern-ment does not act quick, the traders and others who

hold the stocks will surely

act, and then the vicious Chain reaction of inade-

quate stocks. larger demand and prices going up would begin from the big urban areas and soon extend to the other places.

Government's failure to

build up proper stocks and its utter complacency so far do not lead to any hope that

something really worthwhile will be done. Hence the fear that Rajasthan faces a rather

difficult food situation ahead.

DECEMBER 13, 1959

Difficulties

Ahead

ger section of the population than that of these two citied this ordinance would really be useful from about the end of March 1960. If at that time The fanciful calculation of Government circles is that wheat at these centres is about Rs. 18 per maund, and they are properly implement-ed, and if fair prices are fix-ed, announced and easily ed, and if fair prices are fix-ed, announced and easily given to the cultivators, then the situation for the next year may improve by the ap-plication of these measures. since the difference between the rate of supply in the mar-ket and these shops will not be so great, the off-take from these shops will be much less and thus the Government will the present and immediate future. And for that what is needed is a most energetic effort to sizze all stocks that somehow be able to carry on till the next crop comes into are held by the traders, the jagirdars, rural moneylenders,

Immediate Prospect

The fallacy of this logic is The famacy of this logic is patent. The market price of wheat is what it is today be-cause there has been an as-sured supply of cheap and adequate guantity of wheat in the main or company. the major consuming centres. Now with that supply being discontinued prices certainly will not remain the same and the result will be more rush for even this "cheap" grain (which is dearer than the present rate of supply by about 20 per cent) and when even this supply is found to he inadequate the result will be a serious rise in the prices. This is the immediate pros-pect in the matter of food situation as far as the State

The whole policy of the State Government of trying to avoid the path of taking of the wholesale trade in foodgrains in the State sector and its utter inability to build any appreciable stocks is now coming home to roost.

The Government seems to

of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. **T** HE Congress of your Party Janos Kadar, as the opinion which has before it the of your guest and friend major problems of building which does not obligate you.

major problems of building Socialism in People's Hungary is of particular importance in the life of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in the life of the international Communist movement.

The five years that have elapsed since the last Con-gress were a difficult - period in the development of your Party and country. The Hungarian Communists lived through great difficulties and trials. But nothing has broken their will to fight for So-

Remarkable Successes

The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, uniting in its ranks the forces loyal to Marxism-Leninism, has continued the finest traditions of the Hungarian Commu nist movement, has further steeled itself in the struggle against counter-revolution has upheld and consolidated the dictatorship of the ed the dictatorship of the working class, the power of the working people, and is now successfully accompli-shing the tasks of building

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all Commu-nists, rejoice in the remarkable successes your Party and the Hungarian people have achieved in building a new life especially in the last three years after the smashing of the counter-revolutionary nutsch.

Comrade Janos Kadar in his vivid report to the Congress gave a penetrating analysis of the path traversed, and laid down the tasks whose imple-mentation would mark a highly important stage in the struggle to accomplish the building of Socialism in Peonle's Hungary.

The successes, mentioned in the report of the Central Committee, in expanding in-dustry, in the development and Socialist reconstruction of agriculture, in raising the living standards of the work-ing neonle, in welding the ing people, in welding the unity of the working class, the peasantry, the intellecpeople, in welding the tuals, of the entire people, bear out the great viability of Marxism-Leninism, the cor-rect guidance of your Party, its Central Committee headed by Comrade Janos Kadar, the true son of the Hungarian neople....

Fight Against Revisionism

I think, dear comrades, that you will understand me right and will not reproach me if I give you my opinion on some questions which are under discussion at your Congress. hope you will not regard my pronouncements as interven-tion in your internal affairs. tion in your internal affairs. We understand full well that all questions raised in the re-port will be settled, by the Party Congress. I beg you to regard my comments on the report of our friend, Comrade

DECEMBER 13, 1959



AND PEACE Halled as the "biggest thing to happen in Post-War years" and welcomed enthusiastically by the peace loving peoples of the world, Prime Minister NIKITA KHRUSHCHOV'S visit of goodwill and peace to the United States of America has been the most outstanding contribution for World Peace and understanding among nations. SOVIET UNION (No. 10), the illustrated popular monthly journal, brings to you a pictorial record of the visit. A truly vivid record of a momentous event

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Section in the

unity of the Socialist camp has earned the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party well-deserved respect in the

to anything.

detachment it is.

The events that took place

in 1956 in Hungary were a serious menace to all gains of

N. S. Khrushchov Speaks At Hungarian Party Congress

The following is an extract from the speech made by N. S. Khrushchov at the Seventh Congress

Thanks to its principled, Marxist-Leninist policy your Party has earned the pro-found confidence and affection of the Hungarian people who regard it as the exponent and defender of their interests. The consistent struggle for the nurity



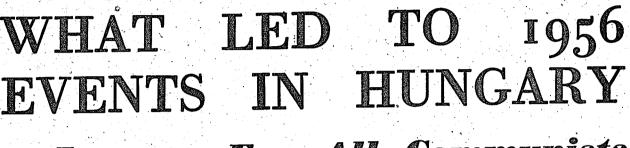
ed. The great force of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and devotion to the working class and the working pea-santry of Hungary, to these ideas were precisely demonstrated in the struggle aga-inst counter-revolution.

The imperialists' hopes for the defeat of Socialism in Hungary had failed. It was not the ideas of Communism that went bankrupt but only those leaders who forgot the sacred principles of Marxism Leninism, who were not guided by them.

Such armchair leaders be-

It is clear that if counterrevolution did succeed in causing disturbances in the country, if only for a short time, this was to a considerable extent due to the fact that the former leadership of the Hungarian Workers' Party and especially Mathias Rako si, had committed serious mis-takes which undermined the Party's directing role and weakened the dictatorship of the proletariat.

If the people entrust the leadership of the country to a party, this not only does not relieve its leaders of concern for strengthening their ties



Lessons For All Communists

international Communist movement whose reliable

Dear comrades, the streng-th of the Communist and Workers' Parties lies in the fact that they, guided by Le-ninist principles, soberly and objectively assess the pheno-mena of life, directly and bluntly tell the people the truth both of the successes and of difficulties and errors.

tionary putsch wanted to strike a blow at Socialism, to drench in blood the people's power. These were events un-doubtedy inspired by all enemies of Communism. They were already licking their lips mies of Con seeing in these events the beginning of the end of Communism.

But only people bitterly hating Communism and, therefore, deprived of common sense could think so, or people who got confused in their failure to see the strength of the Communist. movement. The Hungarian counter-revolution and its masterminds abroad were exposed and utterly defeat-

of the working class but against their own people.

> Promoted to the leadership they were not able rightly to use power, they did not stren-ghen the dictatorship of the gthen the dictatorship of the working class, the power of the working people but began to direct the fire at their own people and to strike blows at the revolutionary forces. This was the beginning of the de-feat of such leaders.

But we Marxists, must be able to make a principled analysis of events, to see the reasons behind them and to draw the correct conclusions

with the masses but, on the contrary, obliges them to be especially sensitive to the re-quirements of the masses and constantly to verify by their experience the correctness of the Party's policy.

The former leaders of the Hungarian Workers' Party regarded this confidence in them as something of a mandate to independence from Party and non-party masses, they took it into their heads that they could do no wrong, that anything was permitted to them and that they could disregard the objective conditions and the opinions of the working people.

They started to replace persuasion as the principal me-

* SEE PAGE 11

ASPILICIAS-12A;

1959 **BONUS YEAR** Purchase a with-profits policy now Y

Second Valuation Soon

The second valuation of the Life Insurance Corporation will be made as at 31st December 1959. All eligible with-profits policies in force on the valuation date will be entitled to participate in profits disclosed as a result of that valuation. The first valuation of the Corporation made as at 31st December 1957 disclosed a surplus large enough to support bonuses at the following rates on with-profits policies issued by the Corporation :-

Endowment Assurances: Rs. 14 per thousand sum assured ner annum

Whole Life Assurances: Rs. $17^{1/2}$ per thousand sum assured per annum

Important : Policies which are converted into reduced paid-up policies or lapsed before 31st December 1959 will not qualify for bonus.

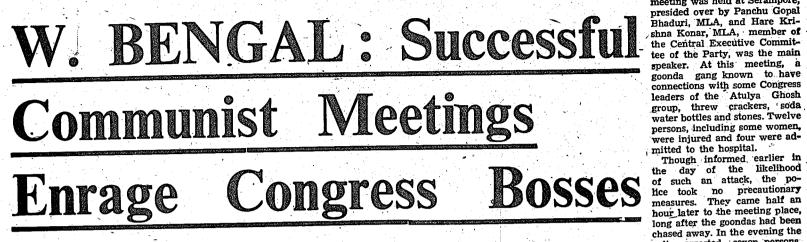
Preserve your policy, keep it up-to-date by regular payment) of premiums and make sure that your policy qualifies for bonus to be declared as a result of the second valuation. Remember 1959 is the Bonus Year



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NEW AGE





* From AJOY DAS GUPTA

CALCUTTA, December 7

column and we must fluish them off before going to the frontier, they said. They then called on the audience, which

by that time dwindled from 200

to 50 to put "Jai Tilak" on their

and thereafter to march to the

Atulya Ghosh, at a Kalimpong

eeting, again raised the boger

led for attack on the Commu

newspapers at their command, the Congress is failing to attract

people to its meetings and has

failed to create any impression

This is proved by the thou-

sands who come to the meet-

munist Party — a fact which has infuriated the Congress

bosses and the PSP and the

descended to the level of or-

Jan Sangh. So now they have

nunist meetings.

Within the last three days,

such attacks were made at Jal-paiguri, Nabadwip, Chanderna-

gore, Serampore, Jadavpur, etc.

Government is refusing perm

On top of it, the Congress

sion in many cases for the use of

in the city of Calcutta. When

ings organised by the Con

infiltration and cal-

with all the big daily

foreheads with Commun

battlefield.

of Chinese

nists

But

on the people.

ganising go

Several

Attacks

nised by the Con

Defeating goonda attacks and provocations organised by reactionary forces and the gag orders imposed by the Congress Government, the India-China friendship campaign ched by the Communist Party in West Bengal is gain momentum with every passing day.

IDE by side, the Congress frontier to fight the Chin organisation in West Bengal, The only obstacle to successful by the Atulya Gosh-Bijoy defence of India was the exist-Singh Nahar group, the PSP, ence of the Communist. Jan Sangh and other reactionary column and we must forces are with each passing day becoming more rabid in their anti-China war cry and provocations and incitement to vioagainst the Communist Party and all other forces which advocate sanity and an amicable settlement of the India-China rder dispute through negotia-

Congress Propaganda

The Congress and the PSP both lost their face completely during the food movement and dared not open their mouth. The Jan Sangh was wiped out West Bengal politics during the Second General Elections. They are all now trying their hardest to stage a come-back, ing advantage of the confusion in the minds of the people as a result of the border dispute. But the speeches of the pokesmen of these parties are exposing them to the politically cious people of West Bengal and in particular Calcutta. Th top bosses of the West Be Congress are in the field and their speeches have a common nattern.

The other day, at a meeting held in Ripon Square in Cal-cutta, P. C. Sen, the hated Food Minister of the State, Food Minister of the State, Bijoy Sing Nahar and Sankardas Bannerjee who preferred a sugar mill directorship to a sugar mut airectorsnip to the Speakership of the West Bengal Assembly, in their speeches said: "All our fri-ends — Pakistan, Nepal, Bhuends — Paristan, Nepal, Dine tan—are afraid of Chinese aggression," "We shall take out their eyes if the Chinese try to cross the Himalayas," "Don't allow the Communists to provagate their views, break their meetings and if necessary their limbs" and the

They incited the audience, which, despite day-long playing of catchy film tunes and sahnai, was in the neighbourhood of 150, to attack the office of Con nist daily Swadhinata situated nearby.

Lesser leaders of the Congress, speaking at Tallah Park in North Calcutta, called the and women of Bengal to be ready to go to the

Jyoti Basu asked Dr. B. C. Roy why this discrimination was benade against the Commu-Party, while all other parties were being given permission to use loudspeakers, the Chief Minister could not give any convincing reply and any convincing reply and lamely ended with a promise to make an enquiry.

But despite the high pressure campaign, the provocations, the goonda attacks and the restricimposed by the Government, the Communist campaign is gaining momentum with

WHILE

foothills of the Himalayas down

to Midnapore and the 24 Par-

the level of or- and demonstrations are being, onda attacks on held with participation of thou-

early meeting.

Is rerusing permis-cases for the use of in meetings orga-ic Communist Party Column to the fore-ing policy of non-alignment, he exposed the machinations of the resetionary forces who were

ganas on the sea coast, meetings

sands of workers, peasants, mid-

dle-class people and students.

On December 5, addressing a meeting of four thousand at Jalpaiguri, where the PSP tried

in vain to create trouble, Jyoti

Basu called for a peaceful set-tlement of the India-China bor-

der dispute and appealed to the two Prime Ministers for an

tionary forces who

trying to exploit the border issue to deflect. India from its foreign policy of *Panchsheel* and to slander and isolate the Communist Party which was leading the people in their struggle against exploitation and oppression, for democracy and happiness.

The same day, speaking without a loudspeaker due to police refusal, Somnath Lahiri at Hazrah Park (South Calcutta) laid bare the action of the Gov-

And Goonda Attacks

India, raised a war cry and in-cited violence, but denied the same facility to the Communist

Party. He castigated this action

and assembly guaranteed by the Indian Constitution and termed

He declared amidst ovation

voice of the Communist Party

meeting itself was the proof.

The big gathering then para-

ned to failure. The

main streets of South

that this attempt to stifle the

as against freedom of expr

this as anti-people

Doomed To

Failure

was door

Calcutta.

On December 6, the biggest meeting was held at Serampore, presided over by Panchu Gopal Bhaduri, MLA, and Hare Krishna Konar, MLA, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Party, was the main peaker. At this meeting, a goonda gang known to have connections with some Congress leaders of the Atulya Ghosh threw crackers, 'soda group, threw crackers, some water bottles and stones. Twelve persons, including some wo ere injured and four were ad mitted to the hospital.

Though informed earlier in the day of the likelihood long after the goondas had been chased away. In the evening the police arrested seven pers mong whom were four Muni-inal Commissioners of the Citicipal Cor Committee, including zens' Communists.

Hare Krishna Konar recalle the history of long friendship between India and China and posed the question—"Is it not sirable, is it not pos solve the border dispute through peaceful negotiations?" Answerng the question in the affirma those who attacked nature of

ment, the Communist campaign is gaining momentum with every passing day. From Dar-jeeling and Kalimpong at the Incitement To Violence

GOVT. BANS USE

tive, he exposed the reactionary

ADMISSION OF

Confidence marked every word Punjab Communist leader Harkishen Singh Surjeet spoke when I met him in New Delhi this week to ask him about the India-China friendship campaign of the Communist Party in Punjab.

The first week of the campaign is over and has been more than successful, said Surjeet. The second week is on now and is proving still more successful. On the 28th, the meeting had been announced through

trict authorities.

H ERE below we give some of the reports received from the Punjab about the campaign.

Inauguration Of Campaign

Two meetings organised in the district town of Hoshiar-pur and the working class area of Putligath in Amritsar started off the campaign.

At both the places, the Jan Sangh, supported by a section of the Congress, tried to disrupt the meet-ings. In Hoshiarpur they shouted provocative slogans while in Amritsar they attacked the meeting with stones and lathis. In both the places, their attempts did not succeed. The meetings went on peacefully aud the people listened patient-ly and quietly to what the mmunist speakers had to say.

Quite contrary to the ex-pectations of the Jan Sangh trouble-makers, the people were very angry with their actions which they rightly considered an attack on democratic rights.

. .

The 29th meeting at Putligarh Chowk was the first of a series of public meetings which the Amritsar City Committee of the Party had planned as part of the cambaign.

sided over a meeting at Darjeeling.

Apart from these big meetings, innumerable smaller meetings are being held every day out the State.

> The working class is participating in a big way in this campaign. Workers of tramways, the Jay Engineering Works, the Bata Shoe Factory. jute and textile workers at Telenipara, Kankipara, Sankrail. Dunbar. etc., have held ngs; demonstrations are eing taken out in city n hallas and in remote villages,

Conferences of Kisan Sabha units are passing resolutions for a peaceful settlement of the border dispute.

In a word, all sections of the eople of West Bengal are being drawn into the campaign for India-China friendship and the fight against the react India and it, can be said with ce that all attempts to stifle their voice ' and their struggles will be defeated by the e of West Bengal



A view of the 40,000-strong Calcutta rally held for India-China friendship.

OF LOUDSPEAKERS

were raising anti-China and munist slogans. Bhowani Sen, addressing a

largely attended meeting at Barasat, on Sunday, December 6, said that the most reactionary ments in India were trying to keep up the tension on the bor issue in order to deflect India from its foreign policy of on-alignment. He called on the to defeat this attempt.

On the same day, Jyoti Basu addressed a meeting at Bara nagar attended by about 3,000 people. Ganesh Ghosh and others addressed a meeting at Tallah Pärk without loudspeaker. Rattan Lal Brahman pre-



meeting began at the s

sand people present.

Jan Sangh volunteers who had assembled about 200 had assembled about 200 yards away began moving towards the meeting.

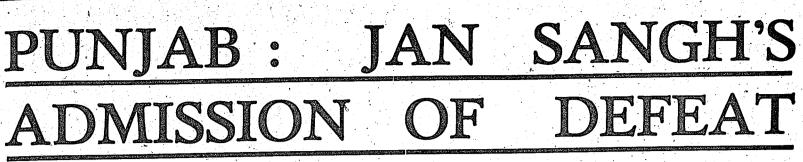
They were armed lathis and stones and a few of them were in a tonga stocked with the same weapons.

them from the dais not to create any disturbance but to demonstrate peacefully then sit down or go away. The response to this appeal was the hurling of lathis and stones by the Jan Sangh demonstrators.

Meeting Defended

Attack On border issue. **Foreign Policy** Though the PSP is an innificant, almost a non-ex-Addressing the Communist Party's rally Surject explain-ed the Meerut Resolution of The andience was getting istent force, Surjeet who was the main speaker at the rally restive and only continued appeals from the dais preanswered every question raisrented them from gettin National Council of the ed in the poster and convinc-ingly explained to the people the resolution on India-China up and retaliating. Instead Party. a few persons cordoned off the Jan Sangh demonstra-He exposed the game of the Right reactionary forces in the country who were using the border dispute to attack tors and guided them over to the other side of the road. Even after this, they continued to hurl stones at relations adopted by the Nanal Council of the Communist Party at Meerut. the Communist Party which defended the interests of the masses and was a stout cham-pion of the independent fore-Amritsarthe meeting. **Two Ballies** ign policy of the Government.

The people were getting angrier still, and sensing their mood, the demonstrators stopped their stone-throwing and began shouting slogans. Meanwhile, news of the at-



loudspeakers for which the necessary permission had been obtained from the Dis-

Communist Party's meeting, at about 10 in the morning, Jan Sangh volunteers went round with loudspeakers announcing a counter-demons-tration. It is said that the Jan Sangh had not even taken out permission for this from the district authorities.

The Communist Party's led time with at least a thou-When the District Secretary

tack had spread and workers were pouring into the place In a matter of minute original audience of 1.000 had swelled to 5,000. Not waiting any longer to shout slogans or throw stones, the demonsremoved themselves from the scene.

The meeting continued successfully and Sohan Josh spoke for over an hour-and-a-half explaining at and-a-half explaining at length the stand of the Communist Party.

On 29th, the day of the Street-Corner Meetings

Thus on the opening day of the campaign iteslf, the Jan Sangh plan to disrupt it misfired. And the days since then have convinced the Jan Sangh leaders that their tactics have only isolated them from the

From November 29 to December 6, the Communist Party held meetings in 16 towns and 70 villages in all the districts of the State. And at no place was the

covered and important leaders of the Party like Sur-jeet, Sohan Singh Josh, Jagjit Singh Lyalpurl, Malhotra, Darshan Singh Cana. dian, Satyapal Dang and others themselves particinated in the campaign.

The biggest rally of the veek was held in the Gol Bagh in Amritsar on the 6th. The same day at the same time, just 200 yards away, the Jan Sangh also organised its rally.

In spite of the Jan Sangh's big guns in the State like Vir Yagya Dutt and Capt, Keshub Chander announced to add-ress the meeting, the Jan Sangh rally was poorly at-tended, while thousands and thousands flocked to the rally organised by the Communist Party. There were workers, peasants, traders, the intelligentsia, all sections of the people assembled to hear the Communist leaders.

The week's events-the successful meetings held by the Communist Party, the failure of the attempts of the Jan Sangh to disturb these meet-

utilising the India-China border dispute, he said.

They talk of patriotism but what is their record? They have no respect for humanity -they were the ones who organised the riots in 1947, they were the ones responsi hle for the murder of Gandhiji. How can they become patriots and defenders of the nation?

Who Defends Freedom ?

The Communist Party Surject said, represented the best traditions of the fighters for freedom. Those who fought for freedom alone can defend it. How can those who had nothing to do with the freedom struggle defend our freedom, he asked.

The main point of differ-ence between the Communists and these reactionary forces, said Surjeet, is whether the India-China conflict should be looked upon as an issue of war and peace or as a border



with

An appeal was made to bre

Jan Sangh able to create any disturbance or prevent the Communists from holding their meeting.

In the cities of Ludhiana, Jullundur and Amritsar, a mber of street-corner me ings were held covering the major areas. At the end of these street-corner meetings, through which large numbers of people were covered, came the public rallies in these places.

The rally in Jullundur city, for instance, was held on December 5.

The PSP, had distributed a small poster asking the Com-munists a number of ques-tions about their stand on the

During this first week of the campaign, most of the tehsil towns in Jullandur and Karnal Districts were

ings—and above all the con-trast between the two rallies being held on the Gol Bagh Maidan seem to have brought realisation of the situation to the Jan Sangh leaders,

Capt. Keshub Chander had to "deplore last week's clash" between workers of the Jan Sangh and the Communists. The Jan Sanunists. The Jan San-Communists. The Jan San-gh, he said, recognised the other's right of free expres-sion and he asked his fol-lowers to be careful in future. The mood of the nearly had forward this depeople had forced this declaration out of the Jan Sangh leaders.

It is this independent fore-ign policy which these reactionary forces want to change

dispute to be settled through negotiations.

New the second week of the campaign is on. The first round will come to an end on the 13th of December after which-future plans for the campaign will be chalked out. It this period, the Party will stry to cover all tensil and taluk towns and the Communist Party's stand on the India-China issue will reach a issue will reach the farthest corners of the State

People's Response

According to Communist ders who have participated in the campaign, the recur-rent quetsion in the middleclass specially was why the Party had taken such a long time to place its point of view before the people. There is no hostility in the

people. In fact they are an-xious to hear what we have to say and once they hear. the usual comment is, there is something in what the Communists are placing be-fore the people. And that is what gives confidence to the Party in Punjab that the campaign will be still bigger in its second week.

> - FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

BOOK REVIEW

KERALA-PAST AND PRESENT

KERALA-PAST AND PRESENT by A. K. Gopalan; Lawrence and Wishart, London. Price 15 sh.

that movement.

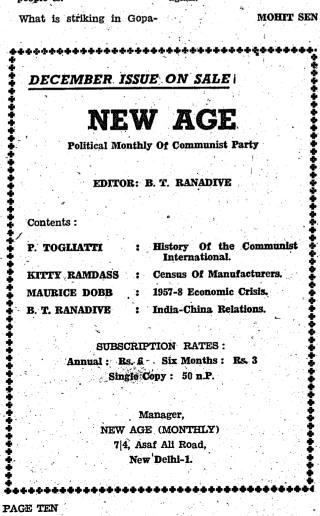
But why in Kerala? Here A. K. Gopalan's book is going to prove invaluable. With admirable conciseness, we admirable conciseness, we get here the geography and the history of the land of the While primarily Malayalees written for a non-Indian audience, these pages of facts may well become something like a guide for the majority of us who may not be able to wade through half-a-dozen reference books to get at the same amount of information.

But this, in any event, does not take up more than a bare fifth of the book. The rest of it—save a chapter on Kerala's economyis an outline of the struggle of the Malayalee people over the hundred years. And what a struggle it has been-starting from the heroic resistance of Velu Thampi to the British to the 28 months of the Namboodiripad Ministry. It is a saga as the history of any

K ERALA has hit the lan's treatment of the theme is the way in which he dis-is no common event when plays the many-splendoured plays the treatment with is no common event when a country like India begins to move visibly forward towards the universal futu-re of Man. And it is what gives concrete shape to that movement extern of the story and with commendable objectivity gives a place in it to all who have gone to make that glory. It should be revealing reading that for Communists history begins with 1917 hegins with 1917.

> In addition, any unprejud ced reader will be struck by the fact that the Communists in Kerala are the inheritors of this proud past. As a mat ter of fact many of the pre-sent Communist leaders were the builders of the national movement in that State Among these patriotic pio-neers were E. M. S. Namboodiripad and the author of the book under review.

It is only fitting, then, that Gopalan has devoted the last ******* DRAF three chapters of his book to the Communist-led Ministry and its work. These are crucially topical today and re-mind all Indian democrats of what is at stake in the dramatic elections now soon due. For once, and at last, the peo-ple of Kerala had a Government which was their own, their pride and worthy of all their history since it repre-sented their future in the present. It is such a Ministry that they must have back



PROGRESSIVE WRITERS' ASSOCIATION REORGANISED IN BOMBAY

6 by SAJJAD ZAHEER~

POR quite some time procountry have been feeltho ing the necessity of reorganising and activising their Association.

The urgency for a broadbased writers' organisation in all the languages of India and the coordination of their acti-vity has been felt all the more, ecause reactionary ideological trends are being systematically forced by American-backed or-ganisations like the Congress for Cultural Freedom, which have vast foreign resources behind them. Then there are many indigenous reactionaries —the revivalists, communal-ists, obscurantists, etc.—all re-flecting such social forces in the country as are opposed to our

The progressive writers wield great influence, but if they are organised, they can become a much greater force.

Urdu Progressive writers of Bombay held several meetings, consultations and discussions during the months of October and November 1959. Lively and sometimes heated debates took place. Finally they came to certain unanimous decisions.

FIRST, the Progressive Wri-ters' Association (PWA), should be activised and its weekly meetings should be held, as before;

SECOND, a new Draft Mani-

OR quite some time pro- democratic developments and festo of the PWA should be gressive writers all over do not want our people to ad- prepared and circulated as the prepared and circulated as the basis for the reorganised new PWA in other parts of the country.

> In a meeting held on Novem-ber 8, 1959, the new Manifesto was unanimously adopted. Be

Among those who have signed this Manifesto are: Rajenda ed this Manifesto are: Kajendar Singh Bedi, Krishan Chander, Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, Ismat Chugtai, Sardar Jafri, Maj-rooh Sultanpuri, Sahir Ludhi-anvi, Janisar Akhtar, Ejaz Siddiqui, Kaifi Azami, Akhtarul-Iman, Mahindar Nath, Bagar Mehdi, Pritam Beli, Zohra Jamal, Qamar Jalalabadi, Vishwamitra Adil, Aziz Qaisi, Khalish Jafri, Yusuf Mannan, Sajjad Zaheer and others.

low we publish it.

MANIFESTO

respect and love for our peo-ple, our patriotism to keep our country free and inde-

pendent together with a keen desire for peace among the nations of the world and

readiness to struggle for universal peace by opposing im-perialism and colonialism which still exists in many

Ever since the last mani-festo of the Progressive iters' Association, vast Writers' Association, vast changes have taken place at home and abroad which call for a reiteration and reorien-tation of the aims and objects of our organisation.

2 The Indian people, after Independence, are faced with an enormous task of reconstruction. We, writers, as part of our people, rooted in the glorious traditions of parts of our earth. as part of our people, rooted in the glorious traditions of India's ancient culture and civilisation, permeated with the scientific knowledge and outlook of today, can help our people to achieve their material and spiritual aspirations.

We believe that the 9 We believe that the efflorescence of culture today demands the elimina-tion of poverty and back-wardness. Indian writers, therefore, are one with their people in their struggle to establish a democratic so-ciety based on Socialism wherein there will be no ex-noitation of man by man. ploitation of man by man, where justice and respect for the dignity of the individual shall prevail and he will stride the land with his head held high.

4 We believe that in spite of certain ideological differences amongst us the elements which unite the Indian writers are stronger than those which disunite. These elements are our common belief in

****** NEW AGE

wide diversity of form and content, in interpretation of reality, would, in our opini-on, be conducive to the growth of literature and art.

The PWA stands for higher and ever new forms of aesthetic expres-sion, enriching and beauti-fying of literary works, and expanding the horizon of literary creations through a deeper and profounder understanding of our envi-ronment, of the individual and social life as a whole.

5 We believe that the unity of Indian writers inspired with these ideals would be of great help to our people in fighting the forces of reaction, of selfish and anti-national interests, dis-unity, social backwardness, casteism, communalism and superstition. It would streng-then our people to build the resplendent new India of their dreams. 8 The PWA would stand for protection of the said O for protection of the eco-nomic and other interests of the writers and facilitate the publication and sale of their

9 The PWA would help to establish contacts with writers belonging to the various languages of India. It would also establish friendly relations for ex-6 During the present pe-tiod of transition to Socialism and after Social-ism is established in our land, our organisation would stand for the fullest freedom of thought and expression and criticism on the part of an individual, consistent with our noble ideals, and that there would be no im-position of ideological uni-formity, on writers and art-ists who would bear witness to truth as they see and feel it, remaining true to their vision, striving to preserve the integrity of their art. 9 The PWA would help to establish contacts with writers belonging to the writers of languages of India. 10 The PWA would protect ist who would bear witness to truth as they see and feel it, remaining true to their vision, striving to preserve the integrity of their art.

posing narrow linguism and bring about cohesion of out-look in their literature for the sake of strengthening the cultural unity of India.

thod of the Party's leadership of the masses by command-ing, by ruling by decree. Dis-strength of the organism, on regard of the specific features its resistance to disease. of the situation obtaining in The Communist Party of the country led to grave mis-takes in economic policy and the Soviet Union was the first takes in economic policy and to give an example of boldly. in other fields of State and sharply denouncing the Party work. Naturally, no one is gua-ranteed against mistakes in such complex work as direction.

such complex work as dire-ction of Socialist construction. But one must have the courage to admit openly mistakes and to correct them in time. The old leadership of the Hungarian Workers' Party, unfortu-nately, did not have this courage. They acknowledged their mistakes grudgingly and did nothing to correct

The faulty, wrong methods of leadership upset the nor-mal relationship between the Party and the broad masses of the working people. Their confidence in the Party was undermined and this was exploited for their foul ends by the forces of counter-revolu-tionists, by the enemies of the working class, the enemies of the labouring peasantry, the enemies of the working peo-ple of Hungary.

Correction Of Mistakes

The historic merit of the Hungarlan Socialist Workers' Party and its leadership is, above all, that they boldly took to the road of resolutely correcting the mistakes committed by the old leadership. In difficult conditions cause ed by the counter-revolutionary uprising, they persistently and consistently followed the Leninist methods of leader-ship and have managed to restore the trust in the Party undermined by the old leadership and to win the support of the masses of the people. Reverting to the wellspring of our revolutionary might—the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, we can see again that it is so mighty, so strong, and serves the interests of the working

class, the working peoplé so well, that it lost nothing of its lustre even in such trials. The Hungarian Communists cast off the burden of wrong cialist construction conceptions, regained calm confidence, soberly assessed the obtaining situation, found the strength to over-come the internal difficul-Continues ties, to settle scores with the enemies of the working class, with counter-revolu-tion, and lead the people on to the correct road.

And the people, as always, known proposition that class supported the Communists of Hungary, the Central Commit-tee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in which the leadership, in that difficult period, was assumed by the courageous and staunch Communists Janos Kadar, Ferenc Muennich and other comrades who followed them.

201h Congress And After

Comrades complex phenomena in public life and in the work of the Communist Parties could have occurred in other Socalist countries as

Following the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, certain difficulties, something of a fever, were experienced by some

DECEMBER 13, 1959

epoch of the building o Socialism can intensify a certain periods in conner tion with some changes in

which have taken to the road of Socialist development. But this development does not proceed along a straight line. Class struggle in the epoch of the building of

mes new forms.

hostile classes.

ists who would bear witness to truth as they see and feel it, remaining true to their vision, striving to preserve the integrity of their art. Reality—and most of all so-cial reality—is a complex, many-sided and intricate openomenon. Therefore. a

-is a complex, and intricate i. Therefore, a

ple have said that certain complications in the public life of the Socialist countries stem from the 20th Congress of our Party, that the ques-tion should not have been

No, comrades, it had to be done. It was necessary to get cleansed and to throw off all the accumulated extraneous matter. Just as an artist sometimes has to remove the grime on a painting to restore its colours to their original glory, so we had to clean up some things to show the real face of creative Marxism-Le-

raised so sharply.

Stronger

Todau

either.

I will repeat. All Parties have gone through this fever in various degrees, but our organism has become even stronger afterwards and we follow with greater confidence the road indica-ted by Marx, Engels and Lenin, the road to a Com-

munist society. I had rather not take up the events in Hungary again, rake up the past, but the les-sons of the counter-revolu-tionary revolt in Hungary are of more than local significance. These lessons of be ignored by other Co lessons cannot nist and Workers' Parties

Stemming from the lessons of the counter-revolutionary uprising in Hungary are some important conclusions concerning the class struggle in the period of Socialist cons-

The 20th Congress of our Party rightly criticised Joseph Stalin's mistaken proposition that the class struggle grows sharper with progress in So-cialist construction. But criti-cism of this proposition certainly does not mean that we deny the inevitability of class struggle in the period of So

Class Struggle.

The entire history of the building of Socialism in the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies has convincingly confirmed Lenin's widely struggle does not disappear under the dictatorship of the proletariat, but merely assu-

At the same time it is per-fectly obvious that streng-thening of the dictatorship of the proletariat and successes in Socialist construction in-exorably tilt the balance of class forces in favour of Socialism and weaken the resistance of the remnants

Such is the general tenden-cy in the development of class struggle within the countries intensify at



the internal and external teaching of Marxism-Leninthe internal and external teaching of Marxism-Lemma This is why the immutate situation and assume an ism on the building of Social-extremely sharp form, up to ism and Communism, these and including an armed mistakes can be exploited by clash, as was the case in the enemies of Communism, ternational Communist mo-Hungary in 1956.

It would be dangerous for our cause to forget this im-portant lesson of the counter-revolutionary revolt in Hungary. Even now the enemies of

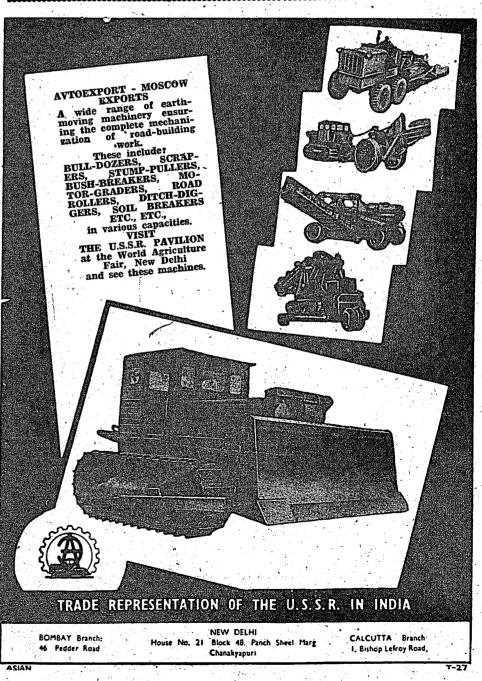
Socialism do not abandon their plans of smashing the Socialist camp and are, of course, looking for the weak links in it. They want to rout the Socialist countries one by one. We must bear this danger in mind, because it is real and we must do everything to deprive our enemies of these hopes, to thwart these hopes. In these sinister plans, the only ally of imperialist aspi-rations and hopes can be our foolishness.

Today every Socialist country separately and the Socia-list camp in general are so powerful that our forces are invincible. But it should be said again that this certainly does not mean that our ene mies will not use methods of subversion within each sepa-rate country and will not attempt to set one Socialist country against another in order to weaken the forces of Socialism.

the striving to make the So-cialist countries quarrel among themselves, to undermine the relations of friendcoolishness, If we become conceited, if them, is one of the forms of If we become conceited, if them, is one of the forms of enemy to fight Socialism, to we commit mistakes in our class struggle employed by fight Communism. And this leadership, if we distort the our enemy.

This is why the immutable

We must make a sensible We must make a scheduler use of the great advantages of the Socialist system and strengthen the world Socialist camp in every way. We must consistently, creatively imple-ment Lenin's teaching on the building of Socialism and Communism. We must be masters of Leninism. We must not fall behind or go too far ahead. We must, figuratively speaking, synchronise our watches. If the leadership of We must bear in mind that this or that country beco conceited, this can only play into the hands of the enemy In this case, the Socialis countries themselves, the leadership itself, will help the



NEW AGE.

Demand For Wage Board In The

Engineering Industry

T HE Industrial Committee on Plantations held at Calcutta in the last week of October has recommended the appointment of a wage board for the planta-

The board will consist of likely to be appointed for the south and the other for the north There will be chosed on the south and north. There will be six repr sentatives of plantation lab-our, an equal number of emtwo ployers' representatives, two sided over by a Judge.

Jute, Iron And Steel

tion industry.

Union Labour Minister Gulzarilal Nanda is reported to have told a deputation of Jute Workers' Union led by Indrajit Gupta, Secretary of the AITUC, in Calcutta in October last that he was in favour of appointing a wage rd for the jute industry to which would be reported also the question of granting interim relief to compen sate the rise in prices.

T HE four-day session of

chal Committee of the All-

India Trade Union Con-

gress came to a close on

November 22 when workers

took out a huge procession

and held a big mass rally

over 10,000

attended by over 1 persons at Phagwara.

Industrialising

The Conference discussed the report presented by the

General Secretary where he

this lag was overcome.

nductrialists

in industrial potential

niab continued to remain

with the representatives o

unions should be appointed

along with experts to pre-

a hlue-print for

and trade

The State

rich

the Punjab and Hima-

The Industrial Committee on Jute that is likely to meet soon would finalise the pro-posal to appoint such a wage hoard. was reluctant to take this step. And the matter was shelved.

Gulzarilal Nanda is also reported to have declared in Bhilai that a wage board is the various industries has moved the Government from

Long-Standing Demands

ment still seems to be reluc-tant to appoint a wage board for the engineering industry. For quite a long time now, the workers have been agi-tating for all these wage boards. The AITUC had long ago raised the question of a wage board for the iron and steel industry. This was the Deplorable Situation demand of the Jamshedpi Mazdoor Union, too, during the historic strike in May last year. The absolute anarchy in the existing wage conditions in Jamshedpur and Burnpur and the crying need for a proper wage policy in the public sector steel plants necessitated the annointment of such a rd.



SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The 15th Indian Labour SUBSIDISED MOUSING A SORDID 1957 had recommended the constitution of such wage boards for all the above in-dustries including the engi-TALE neering industry. The Government of India

However, the sustained agi-

its earlier position and wage boards are being set up.

Nevertheless the Govern-

chy in its wage structure.

our Department showed that

it was seeking to introduce "controlled trade-unionism"

in the State and it was acting

contrary to the spirit and de-cisions of the tripartite In-

dian Labour Conferences. The

all indications of this

Trade Union

feat this policy.

Unity

tation of the trade unio

tan Aircrafts and the Praga Tools Corporation and so on

The engineering industry is a growing industry and it is high time that the wage structure in this industry is standardised.

The Engineering Workers Federation has recently demanded the appointment of such a board.

The Delhi Tripartite had included it in its list of indus-The engineering industry tries for which the Governis notorious for the great number of units and anarment was to consider the question of appointing wage oards.

The engineering industry also has some of the finest units in the public sector such as the Hindustan We hope the Governmen will move towards meeting this demand. achine Tools, the Hindus-

T HE Fourth Housing Minwhich met in Hyderabad on November 5, 6 and 7, 1959, is reported to have reviewed among other things, the progress of subsidised industrial housing in the country.

The subsidised industrial housing scheme came into opeartion in September 1952 and it envisaged the grant of ial assistance to industrial workers covered by Sec-tion 2 (i) of the Factories Act 1948, and mine workers other than those employed in coal and mica mining and covered by Section 2 (1) of the Mines

The scheme consists of loans and subsidies given by the Central Government to ents. statutory State Gove housing boards, industrial employers and registered coerative societies of industrial workers.

Disappointing Record

But the progress of the scheme has been extremely lisannointing and expendiso far has been much below the target primarily cause of a virtual "strike"

During the First Five-Year Plan, the houses sanc-tioned for construction involved an expenditure of Rs. 22.32 crores. But the actual amount disbursed was only Rs. 13.29 crores.

Plan, the original allocation under this scheme was Rs. 45 crores. But after subse-quent reappraisal, the allocation was cut down to Rs. 27 crores.

However, the expenditure during the first three years of the Plan was only a misera-ble sum of Rs. 10.87 crores.

It is said that for 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 7.22 crores has been earmarked and Rs. 8.91 will remain to be spent crores during the fifth year of the Plan.

Such is the sordid tale of

employers' response to the

DECEMBER 13, 1959

AGRICULTURE FAIR

Dem

research

Cow-named "Heidi"

navilion as well.

wires and cables.

FROM BACK PAGE

constitute the base of its advance in agriculture.

In the next hall are sh Somiet achievements in the sphere of peaceful uses of atomic energy with special reference to its use in agriculure Some radiometric apparatuses and models of ato units being used in Soviet agriculture, besides those of an atomic reactor, a cobalt Gamma-ray installation in-tended for irradiation of living organisms, as also of the "Lenin" atomic ice-breaker would be installed in this

Models of the three Soviet sputniks as well as the pennant delivered to the Moon would also be displayed in this very

The pavilion then unfolds the tremendous progress achieved by Soviet agriculture in various

Man does not live by bread alone, the Soviet Deputy Mini-ster of Agriculture had pointed out in his remarks, adding that navilion had attempted to ow the many-sided life of the Soviet peasants. The exhibits tell you of the life of the Soviet nts, he had said. "You will see replicas of well-appointed houses, equipped with radio and television sets. You will get a chance to talk to collective farmers. Dozens of them will shortly arrive at the exhibition will see the performances of our artistes, many of whom were ordinary country boys and girls not so long ago."

An open-air restaurant—a "Chai-khana", modelled on the open air tea houses of Uzbe stan and serving Russian and Central Asian dishes—is also at-tached to the pavilion.

Another impressive pavilion which has had a Press preview belongs to the German Democratic Republic (Eas Germany). As one enters it and Poland. the inall on the left has a hug panel in mosaic showing the triumph of cooperation in agriculture.

Right in the centre of the main pavilion is a huge model of a German village. It demonstrates the development of a typical village from 1945 up to date and also shows its perspec-tives in the Seven-Year Plan which ends in 1965. With its various dervices the model re-sembles a small electric factory. It contains 300 small motors,

Bhupesh Gupta's Speech

* FROM PAGE 4

against Pakistan and I belietetion ve that once a deputation went to the Prime Minister in Raj Bhavan at Calcutta and it was politely turned down. But that was the posi-

tion. What happened at that time on the other side? Now, Sir. at that time the Commuin Pakistan said, when the war cry was raised and when India was being attack and slandered by the ruling circles there, that Pakis-tan need have no fear from India and for this the Communists in Pakistan were called the agents of India, the agents of the Government of India, and I remember reading in a Bengali paper coming from East Pakistan that Maulana Bhashani, an ndependent democrat. Was even called an agent of Jawa- choose negotiation.

argument?.... Please do not think that our attitude is conditioned by the fact that just be cause China is a Co cause China is a Communist country, we do that. We followed the policy even in respect of Pakistan when Communists were arrested and hundreds of them were in prison, persecuted attacked. That has

been our attitude. Therefore, I submit finally that today whatever may be difficulties. whatever may be the trial, however difficult may be our problems, the approach must be the approach

of negotiation. The Defence Minister was right said that between conquest and negotiation, we must

DECEMBER 13, 1959

The report advised the trade unions affiliated to the AITUC to effectively participate in the productivity councils at the district level, for it is the vorking class that is interested more than anybody else in increasing production. But it was made clear that increain production should lead to a rise in the general stand-ard of the people and should had pointed out that though not come another opportunity for the capitalists to intensify exploitation of the workers and other toiling industrially backward - and it was the duty of the organised working class to see that in people. The report concretely pointed out how in this State Third Five-Year Plan, the employers were intensifyworkload without increas ing the emoluments of the The report suggested to workers and exhorted the the Punjab Government that a high-level committee trade unions to intensify their

ted the Labour Minister of the Punjab to take up this

matter for discussion in the

Productivity

Councils

The policy of the Labour Department of the Punjab Government came under industrial development of Government came u Punjab under the Third heavy fire in the report. Five-Year Plan and reques-

struggle for raising the stand-ard of living of the workers. med view ting activities of the INTUC leaders, who had recently or-ganised parallel federations petro

cent steps taken by the Lab-

fence employees

NEW AGE

Analysing the experience of

section of the workers. recent amendments to the rules of the Industrial Discording to the report, 63 trade unions were affiliated to the outes Act, the refusal of the ATTUC with a total member-Government to abide by the Code of Discipline in the public sector, discrimination ship of over 55,000. against those unions which were not patronised by the Day Of ruling group, attempts to in-troduce the hated Industrial Protest Relations Act of Bombay through the back door, were were

labour policies of the Punjab Government and again-

Baba Kartar Singh and Satish Loomba were unani-mously re-elected. President and General Secretary of the Punjab and Himachal Committee of the AITUC.

eum bank and deressed the delegates

The report appealed to all the trade unions in the State in-cluding those affiliated to the AITUC to forge unity to de-

The Conference unanimously decided to observe December 24 as a day of protest against the anti-

st high prices.

building trade union unity, the Secretary in his report said that this task had assuadded importance in of the increasing split-

PUNJAB TRADE UNIONISTS MEET Indictment Of State Govt.'s Anti-Worker Policies-December 24 : Day Of Protest the employers.

He added that because the AITUC was a consistent champion of working class unity, its strength in this State had increased and it could proudly claim to be the representative of the largest

Ac.

For the Second Five-Year

It is disgraceful to find that for the entire period begin-ning with September 1952 and ending with September 1959, the total amount provided for all agencies was Rs. 62.08 crores and the amount actu-ally utilised was only Rs. 28.30 crores. And in this, the amount disbursed to private em-ployers was just Rs. 98 lakhs.

2.000 bulbs and 22.000 yards o

Application of agricultural science is demostrated by a number of exhibits which show different research programm being carried out in the German cratic Republic. Special stress is laid on program e lik continuous soil analysis, analysi of fertilisers, fight against epidemic diseases among animals plant protection and forest

The star, exhibit in the Ger man pavilion is the Glass Cow. It recalls the Glass Man exhibited at the GDR pavilion at the 1955 Industrial Fair. The Glass s a true model of a cow of the best stock Its skin and flesh are made of a transparent plastic called "Cel-lon", its skeleton is made of num. For demonstrating the blood vessels and nerves, 60,000 yards of copper wire has been put into service and it has taken the highly skilled craftsmen of the Dresden Hygiene Museum 6,000 working hours to create, "Heidi". "Heidi" is reported to be quite a linguist. She can talk in 21 languages, among which Hindi also is one.

Another remarkable feature shown in the open grounds of the GDR pavilion is an implement carrier called RS OQa light tractor capable of rking with 32 different in plements suitable for all kinds of agricultural field and indoor processes. Latest models of farming implement also on display among them pasture milking stand des gned for milking 50 cows in one hour by one farm-hand. An open air cinema-cum-lec-ture hall is attached to the GDR

Other foreign countries parti cipating in the Fair are Afghacipating in the Fair are Algna-nistan, Burma, Ceylon, Iran, Iraq, People's Republic of China, People's Republic of Mongolia, Republic of (South) Vietnam,

The Chinese pavilion which will have its Press showing on December 10 is described by Dr. P. S. Deshmukh as "an extremely pretty structure executed elaborately in the Chinese style." Visitors to this pavilion, he says, "will have a clear idea of the latest achients made by China in the field of agriculture."

The Agriculture Fair is scheduled to last till February 14,

harlal Nehru. That was the position. Are we going by this kind of logic, this kind of

> when he we must

ELECTION FEVER HAS ALREADY SET IN

FBHE formal inauguration of the election campaign of all political parties is yet to take place—except that of the Congress, which was formally inaugurate at Kottayam yesterday, December 7. Yet, the atmos-phere in the State is al-- **1**_ ready surcharged with what "election fever". During the last two days

(December 6 and 7). I had the opportunity to go round certain parts of North Kerala. Walls, trees and road have all been marked with flags or slogans of this or that party. The "battle of flags" has begun in right earnest. I had also the opportu-

nity to attend some cam-paign meetings of the alli-ance of Communists and non-party democrats. In these ordinary local meet-ings, informal inaugura-tions of the election campaign—the size and temper of the crowds are such as I have seen only when, under normal circumstances, the amnaign reaches the highest pitch. If this is the position

election even before the campaign of the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats has been for mally inaugurated, one can well imagine how big will be the response when the campaign gathers momen-

The daily Press carries reports of activities car-ried on by the alliance of unists and non-party démocrats, as well as by the Congress-PSP-Muslim League alliance. There is one remarkable difference bo. tween the campaigns carried on by the two sides. While spokesmen of the Congress, PSP and Muslim selve League confine then to making baseless and slanderous attacks on the alliance of Communist non-party democrats, the spoke men of the latter are taking a positive stand on the various issues fac-ing the people of Kerala and India.

 On the one hand is the frivolous charge made against the Communis Party that it does not be lieve in democracy; on the other is the well-reasoned argument showing how the attitude taken by the Con-gress and its allies to the stitutionally

Shoranur December 9, 1959 Government of Kerala was an attack on democracy.

 On the one side is the talk of what is called the "totalitarian tendency shown by the Communist Party; on the other is the positive programme of building a new, democratic and prosperous Kerala as an integral part of new rous Kerala as India.

• On the one side is the slanderous attack on the Communist Party being "agent of China" and 911 trying to betray India's national interests; on the other is the cogently argued case for a policy of defence of territorial integrity, national freedom and peace-fully settling the border putes with all neighbouring countries.

In other words, Kerala is now witnessing the strug-gle between a positive pro-gramme (placed before the people by the Commist Party) and a negative pro-gramme (on the basis of which the Congress and its allies are trying to win the favour of Kerala's electorate).

It is this contrast between the positive approach of the Communist Party and its allies and the nega tive approach of the Con-gress and its allies that is leading to the gradual crack-up of the "grand alli-ance" of the anti-Communist Parties.

Those who had boasted of uniting all non-Commu-nist Parties in the State in one great united front are learning to their cost that they cannot keep their own parties united. The President of the Ke-

rala Pradesh Congress Committee, R. Sankar, was reported to be standing as candidate in Cannanor No. I constitu ency. Bnt. as soon as this report ap-peared, an old Congressman, well-known indus-trialist and former Con-gress member of the Cen-tral Legislature, Samuel Aaron, made it known that he would stand as an In-dependent candidate against Sankar.

In another nart of the State, in Central Travancore, the name of Pushpathadom Raghavan was re ported to have been fixed by the Kerala Election **Committee of the Congress** But, as soon as this report appeared, several leaders of the Nair community objected and demantied a Nair must be chosen as a andidate of that constituency. The battle for this seat has thus become a battle of Ezhava varsus Nair. There are ever so many such cases of mutual rivalries between various aspirants for seats allotted to the Congress.

Reports are also coming that Nationalist Muslims in the State are very much dissatisfied at the short shrift given to them when candidates are heing select. ed. They had made the demand that they should be given 14 to 15 seats. But. when the list actually came, this was reduced to a much lower figure and any seats for which they had made legitimate claims have been allotted to others who are in a position to pull wires better. Standing as it does in contrast to the position given and seats allotted to the Muslim League, this has led to dissatisfaction among Nationalist Muslims, some of whom are reported to be think-ing of standing as Independent candidates.

There are however, some Nationalist Muslims who do not bother themselves to think of seats for themselves in the Congress list. One of them, a very old Congressman, active in the field of constructive work for several years, Komu-kutty Maulavi, has already announced that he is going contest as an Indepe

How many of these Nationalist Muslims non-Muslim Congres and standing as Independent candidates against the Congress, PSP and Muslim would be prepared eague to join the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats is yet to be seen. We, however, have every hope that many of them will do so. They would then strengthen the struggle against the opportunistic and unprincipled alliance of the Congress-PSP-Muslim League.

It is such a struggle of the nationalist and pro-gressive groups and individuals against the Congress opportunists that our friends outside will be sup porting when they their contributions to the Kerala Election Fund.

Ens Non hand a

BHOPAL

FROM FRONT PAGE

the Communist Party's patriotism and integrity the people of Bhopal have returned the Party onle of as the single largest party in the own's Municipal Committee.

The worst sufferers at their ands have been the PSP and the Jan Sangh, the most voci-ferous in the anti-Communist campaign. They lost the largest number of deposits t winning a single seat. That is the people's answer to

NEW AGE

those who would try to make capital out of anti-Commu-nism. The elections have also taught a lesson to those Cor ressmen who relied on the same weapon in their cam-

Of the 12 Congress candidates who have won, eight are well-known moneybags of Bhopal.

Among the victorious Com-nunist candidates are Govind Prasad Srivastava, Secretary of the District Committee of the Communist Party, and Mohini Devi, Secretary of the Party's Town Committee, who won from a prestige seat. Three of the nbers of the new

Municipal Committee are workers of Bhopal.

The results were announced at 11.30 in the night and imn diately a procession of 5000 to 6000 paraded the town.

Addressing the public meeting held afterwards Shakir Ali Khan, Bhopal's veteran Comand trade union leader. called on the people to maintain the unity they had forged during the election campaign.

He hoped that even those who opposed the Communist Party in elections would cooperat with it to provide a better life to the people of Bhopal

PAGE THIRTEEN

OUR FUTURE IS BEINGMORTGAGED

Bhupesh Gupta On Finance Minister's Annual Pilgrimage To Western Capitals

week in parliament

Morarji Desai's visit abroad was the subject of an important discussion raised by Bhupesh Gupta in the Rajya Sabha last week. These annual visits by the Finance Mini ster and the rovings of our economic ambassador B. K. Nehru, "in wooing the Western capitals almost the entire year round" do not speak well of our state of affairs in the onomic field.

will disappear and the Finance Minister will know how to find the resources internally. from the country and by our own exertion from the international

66 W E have to look forward market and not by incurring liabilities." Bhupesh Gupta said liabilities in that point of view that I would like to assess his visits this time and the report that he has submitted. I would judge it from the point of view of the country's national

interest in general and economic interest in particular.

The index of a good performance by the Finance Minister is not to be judged by the size of the loans he has secured. "We must bear in mind whether in securing this loan or negotiating this loan, we are tying up our economy economy with international finance, the financial interests of the other countries.... We must remember that our country is still economically dependent and we have not yet attained the we are all striving to attain."

And what do we find? "I find here that as we are building our economy-industries and other projects-si-multaneously, we are mort-gaging our future to certain

financial interests... and today we are heading for a situation which might prove calamitous unless it is stemmed in time."

'As against the original estimate of Rs. 800 crores of foreign assistance in carrying out the Second Five-Year Plan, we are already approaching a figure o Rs. 1,200 crores. The original provision in the Second Plan for withdrawal of foreign exchange reserves was only Rs. 200 crores, but we have already drawn Rs. crores. Therefor e. Bh Gupta charged the Mir stry of Finance with "loading the coun try with heavy and reckless foreign financial liabilities. I

am not questioning individuals. ... My quarrel is with the po-licy, method, approach and out-

Heavy Liabilities

Foreign assistance we must have, but we must bear in mind the background in which we are functioning and we cannot dis count the factor that our liabilities already are heavy. Foreign private business investment in India was Rs. 288 crores in 1948 and now according to the Gov-ernment figures, it is over Rs. ernment fig 558 crores.

> non-residents on foreign in-vestments between 1954 and 1957 amounted to about Rs. 164 crores. Out of this only Rs. 52 crores were ploughed back in the industry and Rs. 112 crores were taken out

India's total external public debts (excluding IMF credits and loans repayable in rupees) amounted to \$1300 million or roughly Rs. 650 crores. Add to it another \$100 million loan in the private sector.

ment liabilities, repayment of interest and capital in foreign currency during the period of the Third Five-Year Plan, which, according to the state-ments by Government, is on an average, Rs. 100 crores annualy. ent, is on an "But I reckon and economists say that it would be much more than Rs. 100 crores... if the investment is at the present level. It is a serious nosition. How are we going to face it?" asked Bhupesh Gupta.

Plan period again, according to current estimates, our foreign exchange requirements will be of the order of Rs. 2500 crores barring repayment

Finance Minister's calculation, the figure would stand at Rs. 3,000 crores.... I do not get an indication from the statement that he has laid on the Table of the House that he is going to face this task with proper policies and proper methods and ac-cording to me there is no correct approach in the matter at all."

What are our problems? We have the problem of the European Common Market which is likely to create difficulties for our exports. Mr. Kanungo complained at the GATT Conference at Tokyo about the restrictions on our exports by certain countries. President Soekarno speaking at the inauguration of the Colombo Plan Conference re-cently in Jakarta said that the Western countries had taken more from the underdeveloped countries by way of unequal exchange in internanal trade than what they have been professing to give as economic assistance.

Concluding, Bhupesh Gupta pointed out that "foreign ex-change crises are a built-in feature of our trade relations world and with the loans will only aggravate this when the time for the repay-ment of the liabilities comes."

Amendment To Constitution

In the Lok Sabha, a contro-versial Bill was discused to amend the Constitution to extend the reservation of seats in Parliament and State Assembli the Scheduled Castes and Tribes for a further period of ten

The Bill contained two clau es. One clause sought to an the existing Article 333 of the Constitution limiting the special representation of Anglo-Indians in the State legislatures to two nominees of the Governor in West Bengal and one nominee each of the Governors in other States Amendment to Article 334 sought to extend the period of reservation of seats for Sche duled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and State Assemblies by another ten vears.

The Communist Party was the only party which support ed the provision for extension of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes wholeheart-edly. Whereas the Congress was officially committed to support the Bill, a number of Congressmen were openly op-posed to the Bill and did say so in Parliament. Thus, in spite of the whip issued, a number of them failed to turn up. The Bill was, however, sed with the firm suppo of the Communist members but for whose support the particular clause extending reservation would have been

Nomination Of Anglo-Indians

Communist members, while ed that the nomination of Anglo-Indians should be done only with the advice of the Council of Ministers. On the question of Scheduled Castes and tribes, it was demanded that the benefits and concessions now to Hindu Scheduled granted Castes and Tribes should be extended to converts from these castes to Buddhism, Christianity or Islam.

-K.P.S. HENON

DECEMBER 13, 1959

FROM SUREN BHATTA

GAUHATI, December 8. THE recent by-election to the Assam Assembly from the Nowgong Constituency has evoked great political interest and drawn

countrywide attention. With the India-China border conflict agitating people's minds, Right reaction had recklessly been trying to exploit it for crushing the democratic movement of the people by Isolating the Communist Party from the people, dubbing it as unpatriotic and for dragging India into military alliances by demand-ing a change in the foreign cy of non-alignment and

peace. But the people have given them a good rebuff by de-feating the Congress and condemning the other two contesting parties in this most crucial election fight

The victory of the Communist candidate has been a rude shock to the reactionary forces and has re-established the truth that our people are determined to defend demo-cracy and peace. It has shat-tered all reaction's hopes of isolating the Communist Party.

Congress Campaign

All the parties in the con-test had thrown all their strength and resources into the election battle. Spectacular was the mobilisation of the Congress. All its MLAs and Ministers were commissioned for the campaign, money and ther requisite materials flowed in abundance, fremendous. administrative pressure was exerted and all the familiar tactics and malpractices were resorted to-so much so that

KANPUR CASE

gans.

cle were correct or not.

the said article in New Age in the Mazdur Sabha office at Gwaltoli. He had visited that place several times. After reading the article in

* FROM PAGE 2

question, he felt that if all that was written therein was correct, the "Chief Minister of U. P. was acting in a very improper and unbecoming manner." The dues of Rs. 35 lakhs had been allowed by him to be paid in small instalments over a very long period of time. Some money had also been written off. Lakhs of rupees concerning electricity dues also had not been collected from the mill-own-

On cross-examination, the witness said that prior to reading this article he used to consider the Chief Minister a very honest and fair person. At the resumed hearing of the case on November 16 and 17. prosecution witness M. H. Siddigi, of the Home Department of the U. P. Government, said that the sanction for the prosecution against the Editor and Printer and Publi-sher of New Age was given by

the Home Secretary within 15 to 20 minutes in his presence On cross-examination the

witness said that the Home Secretary had not made any enquiry from Chief Minister ampurnanand, in his presence, whether the allegations

DECEMBER 13, 1959

The total profits accruing to

This is a terrible drain on the resources of the country.

Problems We Face

Now we are faced with repay-

"Then, in the Third Five-Year loans... If we are to make re-payments on the basis of the

PLAYING WITH LIVES OF REFUGEES Govt. Policy Under Fire In West Bengal Assembly

THE Dandakaran Project and the enti refugee rehabilitation work of the Government came under fire in the West Bengal Assembly during this week.

Speaking on a non-offi-cial resolution tabled by the Communist Bloc, after member charged the Government ementatio with non-impl of the accepted plans of work. They demanded the carrying out of plans for land reclamation, blishment of small and medium industries, etc. They opposed the disbandment of the Coop Camp, orders for wh mhich have been given by Union Rehabilitation Ministe Mehr Chand Khanna and demanded that it be converted into an industrial

These demands were raised by all Opposition groups and Mehr Chand Khanna came for attack not only from them but also from a section of the Congress members.

Speaking on the motion, Jyoti Basu drew the at-tention of the House to the fact that despite assurthat the Opposition would be consulted in the matter of implementation

PACE FOURTEEN



of the Dandakaranya Pro-

ject, nothing had been done in that respect.

He said that what might

have been a useful project

had now been turned into

a cesspool of corruption and rivalry of officers. It had completely failed ad-

ding misery to the refu-

guees. Recalling the action of

the Government in stop

fugees who participa ted in the struggle agains

forceful despatch to Dan-dakaranya, he said that the rosy pictute drawn by

the Government and some

papers had all now been

ping cash doles to the re-

participa

was never against the Dandakaranya Project, that it had never opposed

starved for

ernosing it.

anybody who wanted to go there willingly, Jyoti Basu stressed the need to implement the projects of hin West rehabilitation with Bengal itself.

exposed, there had been

progress of work and

Emphasising the fact

that the Communist Party

more still heing

the crime of

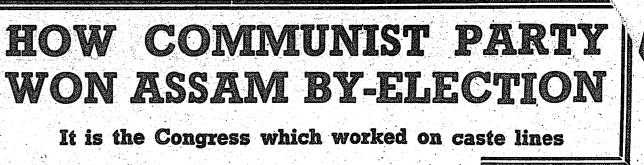
He said that he would not no in into the quartels of the officers or for that matter into the Bengalinon-Bengali controversy but he mould point out the contradictory statements made by the Ministers themselves: For instance on February 25, Minister Tarunkanti Ghosh, said a plan of Rs. five crores had been sent to the Central Government. But in March, Minister P. C. Sen said that no plan had been sent to the Contral Got ernment but a plan has been sent to the Rehabili had tation Industrial Board.

ment ings not contem ing closure of all the camps.

NEW AGE

sum of about Rs. 20 lakhs and it was remitted or written off. He also denied that there was any case in Kanpur or U. P. in which any firm owed Rs. 35 lakhs as Sales-Tax dues and it was allowed to clear it off in small instalment a period of 35 years.

On cross-examination, how_ ever, the witness said that he had become the Sales-Tax Commissioner of the State only the previous day (i.e., on November 15, 1959) and, therefore, had no personal knowledge of arrears or remissions prior to August 1959.



people started saying that the State capital had been shifted from Shillong to Nowgong.

The Congress made the India-China border conflict its main election issue and a vigorous campaign of lies and slander was let loose against the Communist Party. Thev went so far as to say that a vote for the Communist candidate was a vote for Chinese aggression, against India's in-dependence and sovereignty, that the Communist Party had to be crushed in the interest of getting foreign aid for de-fence against Chinese aggres-sion. Fabricated stories of violence, oppression and mur-der under Communist rule in Kerala were circulated and charges were freely flung of Assam Communists helping

Chinese infiltration. The Congress, in its at tempt to win the election. conducted propaganda on communal and caste lines and MLAs and Ministers of the particular community or caste were deputed to ap-proach their respective community or caste people in the village and voters were sought to be caught by nar row communal fanatic slo-

Besides, Congress candidate Devakanta Barooah was a strong man of the Congress party, known as the guiding personality behind the State Congress Ministry. He was

once a member of the Indian delegation to the U.N. He is also known here as one of the favourites of the Prime Minister and of the High Command.

Communist

Campaign

Against all this, the Communist Party stood up boldly with such unity and cohesion in its ranks that the myth of serious differences and conflict in the Party on the India-China issue propagated by the opponents was blown up. The Party based its election campaign on such issues as the speedy econo-mic reconstruction of the country on peaceful demo-cratic lines and the need of strengthening the independent foreign policy of non-alignment and peace.

It brought to the fore in numerous meetings and rallies problems of caronic food crithe attack on the democra-tic movements, the flouting of the Constitution and paria-mentary democratic system by intervention in Kerala, failure of the Five-Year Plans. and democratise the adminis-tration and the issues involv-and the Party have response-tration and the issues involv-

also one-time Deputy Chief ed in India-China border con-Whip of the Parliamentary flict and the role of Right re-Party in the Lok Sabha and action.

Rallies and meetings organised by the Party drew thousands of people even in thousands on F remote villages, while other parties could hardly get a people together. thousand people together. This has been acknowledged even by Press reports.

The central rally organised by the Party in Nowgong town was attended by over 15,000 described as unprecedented in Nowgong's history. The procession taken out in the town earlier was 5.000 strong. Jyoti Basu, Phani Bora and Gauri Shankar Bhattacharjee addressed the rally which un nerved the opponents and prompted the Congress to re-sort to threats and intimidation instead of appeals to voters. On

counting day, about 10.000 people gathered in front of the Deputy Commissioner's office at Nowgong. People waited for the result from 11 a.m. to 9 in the night and when it was announced-dec-laring Phani Bora electedthe crowd burst into a joyous uproar with slogans greeting the victory and the Commu-nist Party. They took out a procession which paraded the

town till midnight. Addressing the jubilant crowd, Phani Bora said that

bility to consolidate it for further strengthening the democratic movement. Crackers started bursting as if it was Divali night.

While the bourgeois Preis trying to explain it as a wrong verdict by an ignorant people, the people in Nowgong are celebrating the victory in numerous meet-ings and receptions every day to Phani Bora. The meeting organised by the Communist Party in the Jubilee Field on December 1 was attended by several thousands from the villages and the town.

This is indeed a very significant victory of great politi-cal importance which is bound to have its beneficial impact over the country and it 211 can reasonably be, called a verdict against Congress misrule and rebuff to reaction and for this the valiant Nowgong people deserve congra-tulations from all democratic-minded people of India.

The elections acquired importance for another reason also-the PSP and the RCPI this time had set up their own candidates more to oppose the Communists than the Congress and in certain details election propaganda was viler than that of the gress even. It is widely being talked about that they had financial and other support

M. H. Siddigi - further said that prosecution had first been sanctioned against Siyasat Jadid of Kanpur, which had published the article in its issue dated November 1958. Later, the District Ma gistrate of Kanpur wrote to the Home Department that a similar article had appeared in New Age and so prosecu tion was sanctioned against it

The next witness, B. B. Sahi, Sales-Tax Commissioner, U.P., submitted a chart showing the remissions given to persons or firms, during the years 1954-55 and 1958-59 and declared that there was no case in U. P. or Kanpur during the above - mentioned period wherein any firm owed the small instalments over

ords which he had perused.

When told about the agreement between the State Government and the Kapra Committee (Association of wholesale cloth dealers of Kanpur) for the pay-ment of Sales-Tax arrears of nearly Rs. 35 lakhs in easy instalments, he said the agreement had not come before him.

On further cross-examination, the Sales-Tax Commissioner volunteered the information that so far as he could recollect, "some concessions have been given to certain textile dealers on certain conditions; but I cannot say exactly to which years they relate or who are the beneficiaries...'

The next hearing of the case has been fixed for January 6, 1960.

A similar case of defamation, under Section 500 I.P.C., has been launched by the U.P. Government on behalf of Chief Minister, Sampurna-nand and ex-Finance Minister of U.P. Hafiz Mohammad Thrahim against the Party's Hindi weekly Janyug.

In this case Ramesh Sinha Chief Editor, and Kali Shankar Shukla, Editor, are being osecuted for the publicatio prosecuted for the publication of a news-item, "Yeh bis lakh rupaye kaise bate" (How were these twenty lakhs of rupees

NEW AGR

made in the concerned arti- His knowledge was based on distributed?), which had appeared in the Janyug, dated Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, November 2, 1958. The case is who is now a Minister in the going on in the court of Ses- Central Government, have sions Judge J. D. Sharma in Lucknow

These attracted wide-spread public attention in the State. They are almost the first cases of their type—almost political cases—which have political cases—which have been launched by the Government on behalf of the complainants. They are being fought with the resources of the Government.

The Chief Minister and who is now a Minister in the Central Government, have not yet appeared as witnesses two cases have. Ministers and many mill-wide-spread pub- owners of Kanpur are also expected to be summoned as witnesses in the cases.

> It is expected that there will be interesting and important revelations in these cases revelations in these cases which will throw light on the policies and practices of the U. P. Congress Ministers

***** OUT NEXT WEEK

E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD 28 Months in Kerala

-A Retrospect

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***** PAGE FIFTEEN

REGD. NO. **D**579



Peaceful competition of the two social systems of the which photographed the other present-day world will be brought home in a big way by the World Agriculture Fair that Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad declares open in Delhi on December 11. Fifteen flagpoles stretching

TO be inaugurated by presi-dent Eisenhower himself, dent Eisenhower himself, the U.S. Pavilion, adorned by 32 precast concrete golden domes covers the largest area in the fair-five acres or about 2.5 lakh square feet—and has been built at the cost of 2.5 million American dollars or about Rs. 1.25 crores.

1.20 crores. It has been described by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson as the most complete agricultural exhibit ever plete agricultural exhibit ever attempted and by the Indian Minister for Agriculture, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, as "the biggest show ever put up by the United States in any part of the world." The Soviet Pavilion which does not claim any such advant-

does not claim any such advantdoes not claim any such advant-ages and covers an area of only 1.20 lakh square feet, will nevertheless steal the show in most vital aspects. This became amply clear at the Press preview of the two pavilions held on December 8 December 8.

The theme of the Soviet exhi-bition was described by USSR Deputy Minister of Agriculture G. G. Petrov in his introductory remarks to the large number of Pressmen who had gathered that Pressmen who had gathered that evening to witness the preview. The Soviet pavilion, Petrov

said, was an attempt to show "how our peasants have ad vanced to a mechanised and vanced to a mechanised and highly productive agriculture of a Socialist type from (the stage of) the wooden plough, hired labour and scattered small-peasant holdings." "We are proud," said the Soviet Deputter Minister "that up small-peasant notaings. We are proud," said the Soviet Deputy Minister, "that we have translated into reality have translated into reality Lenin's idea on cooperation. Lenin's idea on cooperation. Our pride is based on succes-ses which have been achieved since that time."

Describing Lenin's Cooperative Plan Petrov said:

"The principal idea of this plan was to persuade peasants by clear-cut examples that it was much more advantageous to organize-on a strictly voluntary organise—on a strictly voluntary basis—cooperatives first in their basis—cooperatives first in their simplest forms, namely collec-tive utilisation of machines and cultivation of land, and then collective farms, with a collectively run economy.

"The correctness of Lenin's "The correctness of Longitude Cooperative Plan, especially in the conditions obtaining in a formerly backward country, has been fully corroborated by later development of the collective farm system," said Petrov.

Soviet Achievements

Mentioning just a few of the achievements of Soviet agriculture, the Deputy Mini-ster said that a high degree of mechanisation had already been reached and there were twenty lakh tractors working in the fields of the Soviet Union. The USSR "ranks first in the world in the production in the world in the production of wheat, sugar-beet, milk, butter and flax", It is the largest cotton-producing country in the world. "Within the last six years the cash income of Soviet peasants has increased three times."

"The Soviet people would be happy," said G. G. Petrov, "if the visitors to the exhibition, our Indian friends, find some-thing that would be of use to "if them. We, on our side, have come not only to share our ex-perience, but to draw on all the best and the most interesting experiences in the field of rais-ing agricultural production in other countries.

"As it was said by N. S. Khrushchov during his historic trip to the USA, let us compete in who gives more food to the people, who builds more houses for them, who creates better conditions for their leisure and re-creation."

The Director of the Soviet pavilion. T. A. Tulupnikov, then showed the Pressmen round the pavilion. Right in front of the pavilion rises a tall structure of light metal and the contours of the third Soviet space rocket,

Fifteen flagpoles stretching along the facade of the pavilion bear the national flags and coatof-arms of the fifteen Union Re-publics of the USSR.

As one enters the first hall, its ceiling gives the impression of a star-studded night sky and a space rocket seems to be rising from the earth and approaching the moon. The left side wall shows huge pictures of the Nehru-Khrushchov meeting and of demonstrations of Indo-Soviet friendship.

Indo-Soviet Cooperation

Here Tolupnikov, dwelling on the subject of Indo-Soviet co-operation took the opportunity to recount the various projects and undertakings in India on which the two countries are working together. Put together they make an impressive array

and can bear any amount of first State-owned plants for the repetition:

The construction of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Works with an annual output of one million tons of steel is nearing completion.

The construction of the fol-wing enterprises has been lowing started:

A heavy machine-building plant with an annual output of 45000 tons of machines;

A mining equipment plant producing up to 30,000 tons of equipment annually.
 An optical glass factory with an annual output of 200 to 250 tons;
 The Neivelli Thermal Damage Da

The Neiveli Thermal Power 0 Station, operating on lignite with annual capacity of 250,000

kw; Coal mines and coal-p 1

sing enterprises capable of lucing 2.5 million tons of producing 2.5 million coal annually; A repair station for coal-

mining equipment; With the Soviet Union's

economic and technical aid India is planning to build her

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manufacture of drugs, medical supplies and surgical instruments.

The large State farm in Suratgarh, Rajasthan, equ-ipped with Soviet agricultural machinery, has achieved its first positive results.

The joint efforts of Indian and Soviet geologists have resulted in the discovery of oil and gas deposits which may prove of great importance to India's economy;

Soviet scientists are helping 6 in the construction of a large technological institute in Bombay for which the entire equipment is being provided by the Soviet Union

the Soviet Union. Proceeding with the explana-tion of the exhibits, Tolupnikov pointed out the huge electrified "talking" map of the USSR which faces you as you enter the first hall. This map shows the Soviet Union's achievements in the field of industry which

* SEE PAGE 13

Warmly Welcoming You to THE PAVILION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

THE WORLD AGRICULTURE FAIR

AT

The Pavilion will introduce you to the brilliant achievements and experiences in agricultural production and construction during the past ten years since the founding of the CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

The exhibits show you :

- The present development of the PEOPLE'S COMMUNE and its unparalleled superiority.
- The achievements and experiences of the BIG LEAP FORWARD in production of foodgrains, cotton, oil-bearing crops, fruits, as well as in forestry, animal husbandry and aquatics.
- The achievements and various products of the Commune-run industries.
- The noteworthy accomplishment in water conservancy by means of models of large, medium and small-sized water conservancy projects.

Various types of farming machinery, irrigation and drainage machinery and improved agricultural implements

Alongside the main Pavilion there is an open-air Cinema showing feature films, films depicting landscapes farming measures for increasing agricultural production and cartoon films.