

EAR VICTORIES!

Kerala Moves into Action CONGRESS-PSP-LEAGUE SLANDERS AGAINST

MAR 1 7 1960

Moving around my constituency, as I have been doing for the last one week, I came across one line of propaganda resorted to by the Congress, PSP and the Muslim League, "E. M. S. is going to spend RS. 3 lakhs for his election."

S IMILAR propaganda is being carried on by them in all constituencies, though the amount in this particular case is more specific. Some of the anti-Commu-

GAAL-Priv

FOR NEW

mist papers spread the story that the Communist Party has collected Rs. 3 crores for has collected Rs. 3 crores for its election campaign and that jeeps, mikes and other means of propaganda are be-ing rushed into the State from all over the country. Asoka Mehta stated at one of his press conferences in Kerala: "If jeeps and mikes can win an election, the Communists are sure to win." win

This propaganda line has three distinct aims:
To spread confusion among the masses and prevent them from making contributions to the Party's election fund: election fund:

 To make a section of the electorate expect payment for votes and thus neutralise them, if not eventually make them vote for the Congress-PSP-League alliance, when they make navment:

PSP-League alliance, when they make payment;
To justify large number of jeeps, mikes and other means of propaganda which the Congress-PSP-League alliance is going to use as well as large-scale expenditure which they are incurring to win over a section of the electorate. torate.

tant

they have already brought a large number of jeeps and mikes from the neighbour-ing States and the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee is at the moment distritee is at the moment distri-buting them to various con-stituencies. The candidates and their representatives have also started distribut-

non-party democrats caus

1) The mass of people who come forward to express their sympathy and support for the alliance know that what is involved in the elec-tion is the very survival of the Agrarian Relations Bill, Debt Pallef Bill and other mea-Agrarian relations Bill, Jete Relief Bill and other mea-sures. They, therefore, consi-der the election battle as their own battle; it is they themselves and not the parti-cular candidate, who win or lose the election.

be- patterns of election organisapatterns of election organisa-tion corresponds to two lines of political propaganda re-sorted to by the two sides. On the one side is the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats, which comes out with a clear programme of improving the living, and working conditions of the common people and develop-ing the economy and culture of the State: on the other side is a purely negative pro-gramme of "keeping Commu-nists out of power."

nists out of power." Moving from one end of the State to the other and look-ing at the walls on which are written election slogans put out by the two sides, one would be struck by this con-

would be struck by this con-trast between the negative and the positive. Why should voters prefer the Congress-PSP-Muslim League alliance to the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats? democrats?

Answer is:

-To keep "Chinese agents"

out of power; --To avenge the pregnant woman who was shot dead by the Communist-led Government:

-To keep those who stole Rs. 161 lakhs in Andhra rice

deal out of power.

On the other hand, the al-liance of Communists and non-party democrats seeks the support of the electorate in order to:

-Have the Agrarian Be-lations Bill, Debt Relief Bill, Education Act and other beneficial legislations implemented; —Build new and prosper-

-Build new and prosper-ous Kerala; -Have a stable and po-pular Government. It will be noticed that the Congress-PSP-League alliance Congress-PSP-League alliance has not a word to say on the living problems of Kerala nor has it any concrete and con-structive proposal to solve them. It is only words of de-nunciation against the alli-ance of Communists and non-nerty democrate

party democrats. The hackneyed phrase "Chinese agents" is so "Chinese agents" is so in-effective as a line of propa-ganda that some of the news-papers supporting the Cong-ress=PSP-Muslim League al-liance have cautioned agent liance have cautioned against excessive use of that phrase. The lessons of Nowgong and Bhopal seem to have dinned some sense into the heads of some of them, although there ·★ SEE PAGE 13

6-0904

Wishing Peace and Happiness to all our **Readers** - and Friends



Article by M. Basavapunniah -See Page 4

EMS Article & Campaign News -See Centre Pages

ing money for "preliminary

expenses

minim From moment

e. m. s. Namboddiripad

expenses". On the other hand, the al-liance of Communists and non-party democrats has not yet been able to have even one vehicle and one mike for every 'constituency. As ' for money, they are collecting it from people and not distribut-ing it to them. Voters are being approached not only for their votes but also for finan-cial contributions from them. Constituency and village ral-Constituency and village ral-lies organised by the Party and Party supported inde-pendents are occasions on pendents are occasions on which individuals and organ-

which individuals and organ-ised groups come and make their payments in cash as well as in kind—the latter taking variety of forms such as paddy, arecanuts, coco-nuts, vegetables, eggs, etc., etc. te. This last is a very impor- All this is possible for the ant consideration. For, alliance of Communists and

2) This in ple who 2) ple who express their sympathy and support for the alliance have at their head election committees organised at constituency, village and election committees organised at constituency, village and hlock or ward basis in accor-dance with the electoral divi-sion according to which the voters' lists have been pre-pared. These are broad com-mittees composed of men and women from various walks of life. Members of these block or ward, village and constitu-ency committees themselves number a few thousands in number a few thousands in every constituency. It is such an election organisation that moves around among **the peo-**ple and canvasses them not only for their votes but also for financial contributions.

This large mass of peo-ple who express their

As opposed to this pattern election organisation of election organisation which the alliance of Comof munists and non-party de-mocrats have set up, the Congress-PSP-Muslim Lea-Congress-PSP-Muslim Lea-gue alliance has its organ-isation based on a handful of local gentry in every vil-lage. They rely for their success in the election on the authority and power wielded by the local gentry, including the authority and power exercised by heads of mosques, temples and churches. mosques, churches.

This difference between two



STIR AT IANTAR MANTAR

S the Bangalore session of the Congress looms closer, there is increasing turmoil at the usually se-date headquarters of this august organisation. Activity goes on which is far removed from what one would expect conside the constant sermons on national unity, moral pur-pose and brotherly love that the great Congress leaders deluge us with.

Sanjeeva Reddy's elevation to Presidentship had, to begin with, united all bhais our Congress office bhais into a state of funk. While different Presidential candidates had been campaign-ed for, nobody had favoured the Andhra strong-man. All expected his revengeful wrath.

But now a particular named the Bengali babus by their companions -have got out of their feeling of paralysis. They have started a vociferous on the so-called Gujarati group, also called Dhebar's darlings. The cry is that these pampered pets of two Presidents are the real danger, since they feel most alien and let dev As compared to them, the Bengal group have a lesser sense of disappointment. sense of

Another plea is that with the formation of the new Gujarat State in the offing, these Gujarati office-workers should begin the trek to Ahmedabad, even befor Sanjeeva garu has to do anything, drastic. Even Dhebarbhai should take himself there.

Nobody can blame these office holders for earning so quick from their leaders to be at each other's throats. After all the Jantar Mantar Road office has no lack of faction fight news reports from all over India, to say nothing of physical presence of wranglers. But what adds to the dis-

gust is the pettiness of the prize which has started the rat-race. Believe it or not, it has all to do with the editorship of the AICC Economic Review ! After all, nobody in the Congress who counts, bothers his head about reading this periodical. Yet all this unseemly fuss goes on.

SWATANTRA SPLIT

THE Congress virus of internecine warfare has infected the Swatantra Party also, it seems, scarcely as soon as it has been born. Not surprising, of course, since ex-Congressmen dominate the show there also.

Knows, is the indispensable to prevent the PSF going Swatantra showpiece. The over to the Congress—thus audience at any of its meet-ings vanishes as soon as he ist ally. Moreover, they finishes speaking or if it is state that the PSP stand ****

THERE FILL

PAGE TWO

announced that he is not coming. Rajaji knows this. Others especially K. M. Munshi resent it. And when Rajaji th coming to Hydera-

on his coming to Hydera-bad for the Swatantra Convention went off on his own to see the Nizam straight from the airport—after cursorily greeting the other leaders, including the Kula-pati-things came to a hoo Rajaji tried to smoothen

tempers by giving a gist of his talks with the decaying Exalted Highness-Muslim backing and even links with Pakistan. This cheered up some Swatan-trites, but Munshi was even trites, but Munshi was even more annoyed. After all, he has a Hyderabad past and could have delivered the goods, why should Rajaji needlessly interfere? So he got together with Masani and evolved a for-mula. The same of the

mula. The sage of the South could remain the philosopher-king of the Swatantra Party and work and out its programme and principles (sic)! As for principles (sic) ! As for internal affairs, Munshi should tackle mundane matters and for foreign affairs (and foreign supaffairs (and foreign sup-porters) Masani could handle the situation best.

Rajaji readily agreed but felt Ranga and Homi Mody should be asked i first! A shrewd thrust, which sent Masani and Munshi scampering back. So now wo frustrated men have decided to undermine be-fore beheading. They now propose to concentrat on organisational matters, which means running which means about and se running setting up offices, etc.—which ly is no job for Rajaji or Homi Mody.

But here again, they were checkmated. Their philosopher-king insists that or-ganisation means, first and foremost, village offices. And here Ranga, Nagoke and the Rajah of Ramgarh should have the main burden. Stung by this stub-born skill, Munshi and Masani peevishly ins isted that at least, the central offic should be in Bombay. Out of charity, Rajaji said no-thing to this. But this has still left his rivals in jitters—is not Homi Mody a Bombaywallah?

JAN SANGH

ALSO

WE can expect some fireworks in the Jan Sangh camp as well. Two issues are coming up which might lead to some headreaking among these Sa-

breaking among utese Sa natana stalwarts. First, the alliance with the PSP. A section of the Jan Sanghis, especially the Parliamentary wing, are pressing hard for more and more joint activity. They believe that this is the only Krishnaswamy's resigna-tion was only the dramatic believe that this is the only expression of deeper ten-sions. Rajaji, as everybody elections and the only way knows, is the indispensable to prevent the PSP going Swatantre shownless.

on the border dispute, on on pro-Americanism, is very akin to the Jan Sangh's compliment, PSP friends !

But the rival faction points to the PSP support of the Akali slogan of Pun-jabi suba, to the different approach to the Hindu. Succession Act and cooperative farming. Besides they state that the Jan Sangh should concentrate on allying with the Swa-tantra Party, because the PSP is a played out force. It is no surprise that the

PSP-lovers in the Jan Sangh come from U.P. and the chary ones from the Punjab—the recent change in Presidentship was not as innocent as it looked.

The other cause for bloodletting is the question of control of the RSS-the organisation to which the murderer of Gandhiji longed. The Jan Sangh has chalked out a campaign out a campaign China and the against Communist Party-meet ing-breaking and house-to house harassment. The RSS wants to come in on this as the chief actorthey claim they have good experience! But the incoming Jan Sangh Presi-dent is said to be viewing this offer of "help" with disapproval. His interpretation is that this is only a trick of the outgoing President to retain control by making the Jan Sangh more "militant"!

It is said that a Jan Sangh inner-explosion is of the point of detonation. volosion is or

FERTILISERS -A SMALL SCANDAL

AVE, you heard of the fertilising qualities of common salt? A local Congressite leader of Viudachalam, Madras, has cided that it is so good for the crops and so much cheaper for him. You see he is a Government-licens-ed dealer for Sindri fertilisers.

He used to collect the fertilisers and sell the ge-nuine stuff to his landlord nuine stuff to his landlord and rich peasant clients. And one or two bags re-maining would be mixed with huge quantities of rock salt and plamed off to the poorer peasants, who the poorer peasants, saw their crops w after use of this "fertil who They began to fear the Sin-dri trademark like the plague.

Some inspectors got to the racket and ma report. Some unwise Gov-ernment officer prosecuted —and the Congressite dea-ler is said to be threatening him with all manner of disciplinary action.

But we hope that salt no longer substitutes Sindri under Kamraj's dispensalonger ONLOOKER

(December 29, 1959) ****

A MARTIN MI NEW AGE (d)

-ADVOCATE J. P. OF AYUBISM

ganisers of the Indian oil in Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, had to start their meeting a good halfhour late on December 28. Jai Prakash had arrived on time but the audience was too thin to be respectabledespite the mustering of a certain type of foreigner. When the meeting did commence the auditorium was still painfully empty. This might partly be responsible for the chastened mood of the ex-socialist leader.

Still Talking Of Democracy

He began by expressing a sense of hurt that his democratic bonafides had been questioned, since his state-ments about the futility of narliamentary democracy India. He quoted from his foreword to his latest thesis to emphasise the point that the fundamental rights as given in our Constitution and the rule of law were the very breath of his being. Almost apologetically he declared apologetically he declared that these were axioms with him and all he questioned was the feasibility of the Anglo-Saxon type of den saxon type of democracy declaration not sustained latter portions of his address.

With that emotional outburst as the prelude Jai Pra-kash launched into his sym-7. / According to him democracy was phony. while democracy was a not all dictatorships equally bad. The essence of evil were the Communist re-gimes. Why, he did not choose to explain, perhaps another axiom, another whiff of the breath of his being.

With one sentence he at capita ruled out all the enormous strengthe democratic and socialist pression. transformations that were changing the contours of living on one-third of the earth. More, he made it abundantly clear that this main front of human ad-vance was his fatal obssesvance was his fatal obses-sion. It was to prevent any other country of Asia— particularly India—going ahead the same way that he had racked his brains, revised his theories and left the shelter of Vinobaji.

What of the other dictators? J. P. liked Ayub, Ne Win and ser-roughly in that order of preference. He found these dictators unhappy with the burden of their rule and anxious for a rebirth of demo-cracy He did not explain why cracy He did not explain why he did not feel stifled in the UAR and Pakistan, in none of which there is any funda-mental freedom or any rule of He waxed eloquent on law ! Ayub's basic democracy and Nasser's National Union, as Nasser's National Union, as manifesting the kind of thing he would like to see growing up in India. Almost with a catch in his throat J. P. regretted that his country had

not led the way. It was no coincidence that which in all his meanderings in search of a panacea he did not find time to visit Iraq and Indonesia, even if we concede him his allergy to Commu him his allergy to commu-nism. In the course of his hour-long speech, his only mention of Kassem and Soe-· "日子和诸师特别处告诉女师不论不论。"这句话说是我们却能将要要次说吗?你还不是是不是是是是不

HE usually punctual or- karno was to say that turmoil in "those two countries" had prevented his contacting these two personalities.

Yet surely for anybody who seeks a pattern for non-Communist Asia these two are important countries at the present time. Perhaps, there lies the rub. J. P. wants non-Communist Asia to become anti-Communist Asia—hence his aversion to Kassem, Soekarno and his scarcely concealed testiness with Nehru.

This became clearer as he went on to develop his theme with a diagnosis of India's a diagnosis of India's The main element here ills. was the coming of the Ma-chine, the spread of techno-logy, the growth of cities and splitting up of India's vilthe communities. This antideluviari critique was so hackneyed that even the very resnectable audience grew live. His complaint against Nehru seemed to be that this process of modernisation had not been resisted and revers

In all the harrowing tale, there was not a single men-tion of any basic social facts. J. P. had forgotten the still continuing mono-poly of land ownership in the village, the grip of big capital on our industria structure, the ra moneylender, trade the rapacious moneylender, trader and hoarder. There was not a word about the growing in-equalities, the devastating unemployment, the inequit-ous burden of taxes. In short none of the realities of Indian life today.

If democracy is threatened in India, it is precisely be cause the ruling party refus to solve any of these pressing problems, converts national reconstruction into an effort at capitalist development and strengthens its engines of re-

of Blindness To Social Reality

If J. P. is blind to all this, it is a judicious blindness. How can he afford to look at these evils when for their removal he would have to align with those forces ing for social change and de-mocratic progress which are a curse to him?

Hence, the unreal solution Back to the village and the primitive division of labour that even our earlier fore-fathers had fought out. Back to the time when life continued its stagnant and fearful course, while empires rose and tumbled. Back to the time to the time when the simple folk dared not handle the problems of State but bent their backs to the daily drudgery of exist-

J. P. made it clear that it was only for village manage-ment, handling the simplest of affairs, that the villagers were to exercise control. Ev there he called for a code of standards for candidates which would automatically exclude the vast majority.

There was to be a rebirth of the Brahiminical elite who would govern on behalf of the rustic people. And

> * SEE FACING PAGE JANUARY 3, 1960

JYOTI BASU NAILS ATULYA GHOSE'S LIES

CALCUTTA, December 28.

The mass campaign, launched by the West Bengal State Committee of the CPI for a meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and China for a peaceful settlement of the border dispute, has entered its fourth week.

During the past week, about 20 mass meetings were held in the districts. Many baithak meetings were also held. At several places, processions were taken out.

N attempt was made to firmly declared that the Comdisturb a meeting in Howrah by throwing crackers, and, at another place, a Communist propaganda squad was attacked. But it is now evirialist army. Analysing the policy of dent that these goonda at-tacks on the Communist Party's meetings and processions by the PSP and a sec-tion of the Congress have be-come much less frequent in Socialist countries Basu showed that the past few days. This is, of

course, not due to good sense having suddenly dawned up-on the gentlemen. It seems that they have begun to realise that the Communists and the masses of people partici-pating in their meetings and demonstrations know how to Asian countries. defend their democratic

rights important meeting in connection with the mass campaign was the one ad-dressed by Jyoti Basu at Dhakhineswar, a few with connection with Dhakhineswar, a few miles from Calcutta with an audi-ence of over 5 600 people. Jyoti Basu sharply nailed down the blatant lies and distortions in a speech made by Atulya Ghose, the boss of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, at the Cal-cutta Maidan on December 12. Referring to Atulya Ghose's charge that the Communist Party did not support Prime nist Party meetings and the Minister Nehru's foreign po-licy, Jyoti Basu pointed out the Congress was a clear in-that the acutal reality was tnat a section of the Congress, was getting more and r led by people like Ghose. was isolated from the people. opposed to Pandit Nehru's po-licy of peaceful coevistors. whole country knew very that the Communist Party not only supported this policy but had been ceaselessly striving to see that it re-mained the policy of the coun-

Jyoti Basu then referred to Atulya Ghose's statement that he (Jyoti Basu) had said in the State Legislative Assembly that the Communists would go underground if the Communist Party was banned and observed amidst derisive and observed amidst densive laughter of the audience that there was a limit to even lying propaganda. A brief perusal of the Assembly records would show that Atulya Ghose had very little regard for truth.

try.

Another lie uttered by Ghose was that the Communist Party had deliberately refrained from saying anything about the Indian policemen killed in the Ladakh incident. Strongly protesting against this calumny, Jyoti Basu nointed out that the Communist Party had long ago stated its views on this tragic and unfortunate incident.

Atulya Ghose had further; slandered the Communist Party by asserting that Com-munists were distributing leafiets in Kalimpong welcom-ing the Chinese People's Li-beration Army. Jyoti Basu Communist

JANUARY 9, 1960

ence.

munist Party could never do such a thing. If the Libera-tion Army which had freed China came to India, it would be transformed into an impe-

the Soviet Union in the pa 42 years and also of other tries, Jyoti that it had never been their policy to grab even one inch of the territory of any country. On the contrary, they had all along actively supported the freedom struggles of ubject peoples in the Afro-

Pointing out that Atulya Ghose was pursuing Dr. Goebbels' policy of repeating the big lie times without number Jyoti Basu said that men of the thinking of Ghose had adopted two methods: first, and hatred with the help of Analysing the the newspapers owned by the vested interests, and, secondly, attacking the meetings and processions of the Communist Farty with a view to prevent it from putting across views before the people. But despite these tactics, the big attendance at the Communist Party meetings and The sole motive behind these attacks on Communists'

meetings and processions Jyoti Basu stressed, was t suppress all democratic movements. But he concluded with a ringing note of con But he concluded. fidence in his voice, that he had no doubt that the people themselves would defend these meetings and processions

Students'

Verdict

SIGNIFICANT pointer of the people's reaction to the campaign of lies, and slander is provided by the re-sounding victory of the Stu-dents' Federation (SF) in the annual elections to the Cal-cutta . University Students'

Union on December 24. The SF defeated the United Students' Organisation (USO), an alliance of the student wings of the Congress, PSP, FB and RSP and captured 115 out of 150 seats. The total number of the USO candidates elected was only 29. In as many as 91 seats the USO dared not set up any candi-dates and the SF representatives, were returned uncon-tested.

tics, instead of helping the USO to win more seats, only served to turn the tables

against them. against them. Last year, there were no elections in about 50 per cent of the total number of seats (150) because the sixth year classes of different depart-ments were left out. This year, however, elections took place in both the fifth year and sixth year classes and the USO could secure only 29 seats —13 seats proportionately less than what it had got in 1958

Against Pav Commission's Fiats

THE workers and employees of the Central Govern-ment in and around Calcutta took out a huge procession and held a big rally on De-cember 22 in observance of the All-India Protest Day against the recommendations of the Second Pay Commis-sion and some of the Government's modifications on them Thirty-six associations of different categories of em ployees participated in the protest action in response to the call of the Coordination Committee of these associations. K. G. Basu, President of the Committee, presided

over the rally. Analysing the recommenda-tions of the Pay Commission, different speakers pointed out that the Commission was trying, after a lapse of over 4 years, to resurrect the ghost of the Islington Committee which had formulated a most retrograde principle in regard to the fixation of minimum sic wages. The Commission, it was further said, had completely thrown overboard the re-commendations of the Fair Wages Committee and the 15th Labour Conferen awards of various Industrial Tribunals, findings of the First Pay Commission and, above all, the objective of a living wage as laid down in the Constitution.

The speakers, particularly stressed the fact that if the Commission's recommenda-tions were accepted without any protest, all the gains that the workers and employees had won in course of decades of bitter struggles would be swept away.

swept away. The recommendations, it was pointed out, had no rela-tion whatsoever with the con-ception of a Welfare State, much less of a socialistic pattern of society.

The main resolution unanimously adopted at the rally urged upon the Government to adhere to the norm set by the 15th Labour Conference and demanded that the minimum wage should be fixed at Rs. 125 a month against Rs. 80 (including Rs. 10 as D.A.) recommended by the Commis-sion. Dearness Allowance should be adjusted on the basis of the cost of living. The resolution criticised the

Government for modifying the Commission's recommendation in regard to Saturday and making three consecutive Sa-turdays full working days. It further demanded that the __other well-wishers. He stated leave concessions enjoyed by __that the people's love for the employees at present their paper had enraged the

vene a meeting of the repre-sentatives of the Government stop Swadhinata, he decla and of the employees with a view to make necessary change in the recommendanecessary tions of the Cor mission

sion of the All-India Confe-

J. B. MOITRA

deration of Central Government employees to hold a Delegates' Conference in Delhi in February next in case negotiations with the Govern-ment do not yield any results.

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CN December 25, a huge meeting of 50,000 greeted the 15th birthday of Swadhinata, the Communist Party daily. Eminent journalists daily. Eminent journalists like Vivekananda Mukherji, editor of Yugantar, Gopal Neogy, editor of Basumati; the Marxist Forward Bloc leader Amar Basu; Dr. Dhirendra nath Sen, Satyapriya Ray and Dr. Janakiballabh Bhatta-Dr. charya were among some of those who personally conveyed their greetings. They stated that when the nationalist dailies were distorting the truth. Swadhinata with courage told the truth and stood firm with the toiling people. Greetings from other parts of India and abroad were read out at the meeting.

Jyoti Basu explained the reasons for the delay in bringing out an eight page daily and stated that in March 1960 this would become possible. The editor, Saroj Mukherjee, should not be curtailed. The resolution appealed to Prime Minister Nehru to con-But with the people supportstop Swadhinata, he declared amidst thunderous applause.

ided with The meeting conclu a magnificent cultural show put up by the West Bengal It fully supported the deci- branch of the Indian People's Theatre Association

NO TRUCK WITH AYUBISM

* FROM FACING PAGE

from there on a pyramid of elites—by indirect election —till at the top you had an Ayub Khan or J. P. !

He talked of a participating democracy. But participation t what level and for what? Contrary to purposeful pessi-mists there is no doubt that the Indian people today do have far more of a say in the management of their lives than at any other time, Rig-

vedic or otherwise. Through even the limited introduction of technology they are in a better position to handle the brute forces of Nature. And though the limit ed democracy and the growth of their political consciousness they are in a better position to handle and somewhat subdue the brute force of their exploiters. What is needed then is not

to look back with yearning but to go forward with the deeper intrusion of technology and the ever higher elevation of political consciousness and re coherent organisation.

Why 'I his Twaddle ?

And precisely because our benighted people are doing

NEW AGE

just this that J. P. put up J. P. reacted to the Vimo-this smoke-screen of twaddle chana assault on the Constiand then announced his real thrust. To keep our people back, to snatch back even the limited gains they had made -this was his summum bo-

Step by step what had to be achieved, according to his scheme of things, was the ending of the party system in India He wanted this to be consummated while Nehru was still here, with the Prime Minister taking the lead since the people had faith in him !

As has been pointed out many a time this objection to the party system, has been vigorously, put forth only when the forces of democratic advance have be-gun to effectively challenge the Congress and pushed aside the Praja-Socialists. Earlier it was J. P., above all, who charged the Com-munists for failing to play fair in the parliamentary game.

The failure of our democracy in J. P.'s eyes then is not the failure to speedily ac-complish change but failure to retard and decompose the crystallisation of genuine opposition in the shape of the progress. Communist Party and its allies We all remember how

chana assault on the Consti-tution through the Kerala "operation overthrow. lined up with Mannam and the Catholic bishops

Now at the level of ideas he seeks to achieve the same purpose through his farrago thesis of foundational democracy, where democratic par-ties do not disturb his peace of mind. We perhaps can now better appreciate his attachment to the Lama-induced graveyard of what Tibet could have been. It is the same J. P. who now goes on to the Tibet convention. to the

J. P. is a living example of the reductio ad absurdum of anti - Communism. From scientific socialism to democratic socialism to Sarvodaya to Elitism. From Marx. Kautsky to Vinoba to Ayub Khan. This has been the path of descent to infamy. There of descent to infamy. There is now not a single reactionary cause which he will not espouse, not a single article of a progressive faith to which he will adhere. More despair awaits him

since the intelligence of India has cast him_out—not as an anti-Communist only but, anti-Communist only but, above all, as a hater of their

MOHIT SEN

PAGE THREE

M. Busavapunniah On Kerala Battle NO ORDINARY ELECTIONS

Once again Kerala has become the centre of political interest and attention for the people inside our country. There is hardly a month before millions of voters in Kerala will have to go to the polls to have their say on some of the crucial issues facing the entire country today.

which political party or though fought on the soil of parties can win more seats or sotes and go on to form the vanguard. It is for the same new Ministry there. The democratic forces in Kerala, headed by the Communist Party, are today fighting not just a mid-term election but a battle forced upon them by the combination of reactionary vested interests and dark forces of communalism back-ed and led by the central Congress leadership.

A legally constituted and constitutionally functioning State Government in Kerala was unjustly dismissed by the Government, after Central it had abetted and encouraged an illegal, violent and disrup-tive "liberation struggle" con-ducted by the so-called "Vi-mochana Samara Samiti." There was countrywide re-

sentment over this rdinary step of the Central Congress Government, expressed notests, hartals, and mass. demonstrations. Several pro-minent public personalities came out sharply against section of the press wrote against it.

The herculean attempts of the Vimochana 'Samara' leaders and the Central Congress spok Crucial Stage In Dejence Of Democracy to present the issue as one f Communists versus non-Communists or anti-Com-munists had miserably fail-ed and the dangers inherent in the game were clearseen by the people at

large. It was seen and understood as a big blow directed against our nascent parliamentary democracy, as a crude attack entory on the living spirit and soul of the country's Constitution. and its being prostituted to serve the partian ends of the ruling Congress Party. It was as a political sally against that very States' autonomy that the Federal Constitution of the Indian Republic guaranteed and above all; as a mischievous attempt on the part of the ruling Congress leadership to sidetrack. halt and reverse, if possible, the historic process that has definitely set in—the Communist Party emerging as the real democratic opposition party and a genuine alterna-tive to the Congress Party.

country?

It is, thus, obvious that the mid-term election in Kerala is no ordinary elec tion. It is a battle for the defence of Indian. democracy, for upholding the living spirit and the best embodied in our that is untry's 'Constitution, for the preservation and safe-guarding of State's autonovation and safecarded. my and for the defence and An open alliance and so-called united front is forged with the Catholic Church, strengthening of the path of independent na'ionof independent na'ion-building, that is increasing-ly coming under the frontal with the Catholic Church, Nair Service Society and even with the Kerala Muslim Leaof the growing ttaoke **Right reaction.** It is, therefore, that the de-

It is, therefore, that the de-mocratic and progressive for-ees all over the country No Indian progressive, inees all over the country rightly look upon the Kerala election battle led by the Communist Party and its de-

PAGE FOUR

T is not just a question of mocratic allies as their own, vanguard. It is for the same reason that millions of toilers have their eyes fixed today on Kerala, watching with bated breath the final outcome of this struggle.

It has to be remembered that the Central Congress leadership including Nehru, cannot absolve themselves of the responsibility of abetting this conspiracy to illegally overthrow the duly elected Kerala Government. The Ke-rala Congress was a direct organiser and, indeed, the banner of the "liberation struggle." It was the constant threat of Central intervention that kept up the entire agitation

did nothing to stop the thoro-ughly undemocratic and unconstitutional "direct action".

onslaught against democra-

tions and ideals of his

party to look afresh at the nature of the contending forces in the elections now

due, at the issues involved.

It is hardly four months since the President's Procla-

preparations for mid-term elections have started. Even the fig-leaf the Congress lea-

me which made no secret of

cluding honest Congressmen who intensely dislike this sort

of ganging up, can afford

be complacent in front of this dire threat to our secular de-

What sort of united front is this? For what objectives and high political ideals have the Congress, the PSP, the Catholic Church, the

Nair Service Society and the Muslim League united? Can there be anything common between the national patriotic policies so often advocated by Nehru and the mediaeval crusaders? A foreign policy of peace and non-alignment, building up of an independent and planed economy, non-com munal secularism, parliamentary democracy, agrarian reforms, so-called socialistic pattern of society and the building up of a welfare State—all these will receive a severe blow were the unholy alliance to realise its objective.

The Communist Party of India is being slandered as anti-national and unpatriotic by its opponents. The Kerala It is regrettable that Nehru alliance of a "motley crowd' are shouting themselves hoarse about this. This is an old, old story and a long praconstitutional "direct action". On the other hand he gave it a political slogan. It has also to be stated that after the central intervention had taken place, during the debate in Parliament, Nehru tried to deny the leading role of the Congress in the "agita-tion" and to the stated that show the leading role of the congress in the "agita-tion" and to the stated that show the leading role of the congress in the "agita-tion" and to the stated that show the leading role of the congress in the "agita-tion" and to the stated that show the leading role of the congress in the "agita-tion" and to the stated the show the leading role the show the sho depate in Farnament, Nenru numbers in support of the By history, by tradition, the tried to deny the leading role Communist Party and have existing practice of class and of the Congress in the "agita-tion" and to tone down the fact of the alliance with the dark forces of communal re-

gress Party's electoral alliance with the giant land-lord interests of rubber, coffee and tea estates in Kerala?

Nehru asserts that as for Nenru asserts that as for the Congress Party, "they were very largely in favour of it (Agrarian Bill) except, of course, some minor points." Then on this score a united front against the Communists in Kergala with all those who in Kerala, with all those who in one way or the other are largely opposed to the Agra-rian Bill does not speak well of the serious implementation of land reforms by the Congress Party but positively goes against it.

For Fulfillment Of

on foreign capital as laid down in industrial policy resolutions of the Central Government and State-trading in foodgrains and other important commodities are some of the important aspects of development of our planned

By history, by tradition, the

whole life in the service of feudal princes of Travancore? Is there anything common is this regard between the Ke-rala Muslim League and Nen-

ru's Congress? The anti-Communist united front would result in undermining the present foreign policy of the country as these communal allies together with the Praia Socialist Party have abundantly demonstrated their antipathy to it. For all these reasons, the

issue in the electoral battle in Kerala waged by the democratic forces under the lea-dership, of the Communist Party are of immense national mificance for the entire

Let us take another of the most vital issues of the day, the issue of building up a str-ong and independent econo-my. The emphasis on the growth of industry in public sector, the control often declared by Prime Min ister Nehru. Objectively and essentially it is a struggle to defend and strengthen the positive aspects of this policy.

It is a struggle again the political compron and surrendering of these progressive policies to the progressive policies to the onslaught of communal Right reaction and other vested interests. The defeat of this anti-national and anti - democratic alliance will be the biggest visiory

in the fight against growing Right reaction in the coun-

try, as well as within the

If the Communist Party

gains politically something from victory at the Kerala

anti-feudal democratic forces in the entire country are go-

ing to gain much more in

their struggle for strengthen.

It becomes, therefore, the

bounden duty of every honest

democrat to assist in every conceivable manner the vic-tory of the democratic forces

led by the Communist Party

liance, an alliance of the rul-

ing Congress Party with caste-

ist, communal and religious

The immense damage dor

to our democracy, by the dis-missal of the Kerala Govern-

ment can be repaired only ha

groups and parties.

working for the success

can safeguard the future

external reactionary force

JANUARY 3, 1960

in this struggle to defeat the so-called anti-Communist a

anti-imperialist

al of the consti-

ngress Party.

polls the

tary democracy.

In course of a memorandum submitted to the **Ceiling Will Release 16 Lakh** Planning Commission on December 15, the power-ful Dehati Mazdoor Sabha (agricultural labourers' Acres In Puniab organisation) of Punjab states that while there are 14 lakh agricultural workers in the State with little or no land and there are 22 lakh tenants with very little land of their own, there are on the other hand, Dehati Mazdoor Sabha Proposals To Relieve Land 37.746 owners of holdings above 30 standard acres having a surplus area of 10 lakh standard acres. Hunger And Food Scarcity INLESS this monopoly of pared with 1938-39 index of

V land in a few hands, says the Memorandum, is broken and surplus land distributed In other risen more

agricultural workers nd poor peasants there will be no solution of the problem of livelihood for rural poor. Nor will agriculture develop

appreciably. It goes on to point out: Besides surplus lands of landlords, other categories of land, e.g. Government lands, reserve evacues lands in the Punjab and village common lands could be handed over to the landless poor for cul tion. But even this latter suggestion is not being correctly implemented. The Pun-Government refuses lease its own lands to agricultural workers. Evacuee lands are auctioned to the with the result that those with money get the

lands on lease. By March, 1958, the Punjab Government claimed to have leased 53,883 acres of land to the agricultural workers, but how much of this land is really fit for cultivation is not known, for we know from our own experience that lands leased under Land Utilisation Act were often found unfit for cultivation.

As regards wages of agricultural workers, they have been diminishing in real value be-cause of the great increase in prices. Already in 1950-51 as compared with 1938-39, wage index was only 287 as against index of 434 when com-

now vested in the Pan-chayats, their total area being 14 lakh acres. tion a great deal." Ceiling be applied to land-The system of auctioning holdings without any ex-emptions for orchards and wellrun farms at 20 standard lease of the above lands to wellrun farms at 20 standard the highest bidder should be State should be reclaimed acres. It will affect 87,380 stopped, as it hits the poor with the labour of agricultu-big owners and release 16 cultivators. Besides land, am- ral workers and peasants, aid-

Delhi Symposium

Third Plan.

A symposium on "Problems of Food Production posium, he too was obsessed in An Underdeveloped Economy", inaugurated by the Prime Minister and held in Parliament's Central Hall on December 20 under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, was yet another reminder in recent weeks of the growing acuteness of the food problem that this country faces.

T HE smug approach ("No later as "progressive farmers" ground for pessimism") by the chief exponent of Swa-of the Food Minister S. K. tantra point of view Sardar Patil, who opened the sympo-sium, found expression in the medies he prescribed-more irrigation facilities and more fertilisers, better seeds and better marketing facilities, better implements (ploughs which would dig up to 8 and 9 inches rather than the present ones which scrape only upto two inches of earth). His deliberate silence on the question of agrarian reforms which would give land and incentive to the hundreds of millions of tillers was clearly Swatantrite orientation that is now being more consciously given to official policies.

He did talk of the necessit of the farmer being helped "to come into his own." to his personality.... through cooperatives and many methods," but it was clear that he did not have the mass of tillers in his mind when he was talking of "far- industrialisation in the counmers." He had in mind exactse who were described

JANUARY 3, 1960

culture, characterising any steps towards agrarian reform and land distribution as opening the doors to communism and totalitarianism. The Minister for Agriculture, P. S. Deshnukh, agree-ing with this viewpoint, ex-pressed his categorical opposition to the idea of distributing land to the landless. The former Food Minister, A. P. Jain admitted the need

for ceiling on landholdings and for carrying out intensiv try, but like a good number of participants in the sym-

munists and independent allies to power in Kerala; and look upon it as the genuine action into which it had en-tered. Even afterwards during his press conferences and at alternative to the Congress Party to lead the battle for the Chandigarh session of the AICC, he made an attempt to independent nation-building, whitewash the communal fordemocracy, progress and so ces in Kerala and to make out that the Muslim League. in cialism particular, was not "entirely" a communal organisation. Particularly absurd does

this slander sound in the mouths of Mannam, San-kar, the Catholic Bishops Did the operation over-throw and the subsequent at-tempts to justify it in any way and other leading lights of the anti-Communist Front. strengthen democracy in the st without excepti Alm would ask the Prime none of them played any part in the freedom strug-gle, but were ranged on the side of the imperialists and their princely hangers-on. Minister to ponder over the logic of his defence of the cy in Kerala. We would ask all democrats, all Congress-men who cherish the tradi-

It was persons like E. M. S. Namboodiripad, A. K. Gopa-lan, M. N. Govindan Nair, Achuta Menon and others who pioneered the freedom move-ment and the anti-princedom struggle. It is the list of can didates of our Party and its allies that reads like a rollmation dismissing the Kerala call of the best patriots of Government was issued and the soll.

It is the Communist Party that gave the vision of a united homeland for the Maders attempted to use to layalees within a free and screen their unashamed rush prosperous India. It is the for communal and casteist same vision that fires our alliances to fight the Commu-nists is now completely dis- the masses to action.

The Congress party, and particularly Prime Minister Nehru, has been repeatedly emphasising the need for agrarian reforms and imposi-tion of cellings as the fore-most task of the day. The Nagpur session of the AICC rightly resolved to expedite ceiling legislation and other urgently needed reforms. Is it believable that this

Muslim League clearly reveal that they do not really sup-port it and in fact oppose it. Where else are the advo-cates of Swatantra Party

ideology in Kerala hidden except in these communal and landlord reactionary groups and parties? An electoral alliance and a united front with these hide-bound undemocratic forces can by no stretch of imagination be considered as strengthening the policy of indepen-dent and planned develop-ment of India's economy.

On the contrary, inherent in the alliance is the compromise and surrender of these basic progressive policies be-fore Right communal and landlord reaction.

An unprincipled electoral front against the Communists who have been the consistent supporters of building up a planned and independent economy in our country would, in the ultimate analysis, spell disaster to all the progressive objectives and professions that the Congress Government, under Nehru's eadership has placed before the nation

Then there is our indepenthe standing of our country in the field of international politics, has a direct bearing on our internal life and its advancement. Does the Conadvancement. Does the Con-gress Party aim at deriving Communist Party and its al-lies. Thus, alone the people support to its proud foreign policy from the leadership of policy from the leadership of Indian democracy against the Kerala Catholic Church which big conspiracles are bethe Kerala Catholic Church which big conspiracies are be-who take orders from the ing hatched by internal and Papal pulpit in Rome?

Do they find a champion in inimical to the people and our nation. can be effected by the Con- the person of Mannath Pad-

ing and consolidating the dependence and democra lence and democracy a our nation. The dismiss tutionally elected and legally constituted Government Kerala was rightly consider by all democrats in the coun-try to whichever party and group they belonged as the first big blow directed against the young Indian parliamen-

In other words prices had risen more than four times, while wages had not risen even three times. But since 1950-51, prices have risen still higher, while wages re-gistered little increase, if at all. A 25 per cent fall in the value of rupee in this period. has correspondingly de-creased the real wages.

further influx into the ranks of landless labour. Therefore, there has been shrinkage in

conditions of rural workers. the policies pursued in the First and Second Plans will have to be reorientated in the

Proceeding the Memorandum details concrete sugges-tions for Punjab "which if embodied within the broad frame-work of the Third Plan and implemented in practice will help improve the situa-

This distribution must be effected as a priority task.

Pending implementation of above measure surplus lands be declared under the existing PEPSU and Punjab Tenancy Acts, and taken over creased the real wages. for settlement of evicted With large-scale eviction of tenants, agricultural workers tenants and ruin of cottage and poor peasants. The Punindustries there has been a jab Act be amended so as to apply ceiling to owned rather than self-cultivated area. All transfers of land effected employment opportunities-a after April 1953, be disregardfact further aggravated in our ed for purpose of calculations State by floods and water-logging, the latter has affec-solution of surplus area. Moreover, lands of follow-ing categories be given to

ted 931 lakh acres of land. Therefore, in order to bring agricultural workers and poor about a radical change in the peasants for cultivation on material, social and cultural long lease at reasonable rent: (i) Reserve evacuee lands estimated at 50,000 stan-

dard acres. cultivable (ii) Government

waste lands estimated at 46,000 acres in erstwhile Punjab area alone. (iii) Lands taken over from

Land Utilisation Act. under the (iv) Village common lands

lakh standard acres of land ple monetary and technical ed by material and technical for distribution (taking 1955 aid including facilities of irri- assistance from the Govern-land census as the basis). gation should be made avail- ment.

Water-Logging

The following anti-water-logging, anti-flood antierosion-cum-irrigation and reclamation projects be un-dertaken both to provide employment to agricultural workers and develop agriculture:

(1) A master-Plan to overcome water-logging which has seriously affected 93 lakh acres of land be executed through integrated measures of lining canals, installation of tube-wells and surface and sub-surface drainage works.

(2) To prevent havoc caus-ed by leaks in Hoshiarpur, Ambala districts and other places, a chain of small antiflood-cum-irrigation dams be constructed along the feet of Shivalig hills to hold flood water and use the same for irrigation.

This will make it possible to O Cottage industry can prothem under crops, orchards

(3) Cultivable waste land area of 21 lakh acres in the

(4) Other projects of rural development, especially in the backward regions, like construction of roads, bridges, hospitals and school buildings be undertaken.

The Minimum Wage Schedule that has recently been recommended by the 12-member Committee be imple-mented. The minimum wage for attached workers in Government and big private farms exempted under the Tenancy Act from the operation of ceiling be fixed at 75 rupees per month.

For purpose of implementation of minimum wages special inspectors for agriculture be appointed under the Lab-our Department. Tripartite Committees be set up in Tehsils to achieve implementation of minimum wages through persuasion and conciliation Village Panchavats be empowered to entertain wage dis-putes where agricultural workers prefer to file suit for the purpose.

employment reclaim the lands already de- vide partial employment vastated by leaks and bring to rural workers and artisans. Existing cottage industries like leather-tanning, shoe-making, weaving, pottery, carpentry, smithy, rope and twist-making, pressing - oil etc., and new cottage indus-tries like soap-making, matpressing - oil tries like soap-making, mat-ch-manufacture, poultry, bee-

keeping, etc., be promoted. Industrial cooperatives al-ready existing be consolidated and new ones started.

For Debt Relief

Special legislative and administrative measure be adopted to liquidate old debts due to usurers, to penalise usury and fix the maximum rate of interest at a reasonable level, and vide the cheap credit through special cooperative credit banks, where necessary.

- :91[°]
- Scheme of State Trading in food-grains be vigor-ously implemented and adequate Government
- food stocks built up; Cheap grain depots be started in winter months and other periods of scarcity and especially in de-ficit areas, one depot being set up in each pan-
- chayat area; Grain banks be started in the rural areas to advance food loans to agricultural workers and other in the needy poor in the 'ean months of the year; All-Party Food Commit-
- tees including representatives of agricultural wor-kers re set up at all levels to tack'e the food situation effectively with po-pular cooperation.

* SEE PAGE 12 PAGE FIVE

Way Out For Indian Agriculture Swatantra Or Socialism ?

Lal Singh, namely the big landholder class.

This latter gentleman with a devastating array of facts and figures pointed out the utter wastefulness and ineffe-ctiveness of Government measures to improve agriculture and raise food production. He opposed fixation of ceilings and demanded a free run for "progressive farmers" 'private enterprise" in agri-

by the calamity of a rapidly

growing population. Speaking on behalf of FAO, its regional represen-tative, K. A. Bennet pleaded for priority being given to agricultural sector and for foreign private investments to be encouraged in this sector as well.

Opening with a scathing attack against the point of view Singh, represented by S. Lal , Renu Chakravarty, pleaded for linking the problem of raising food produc-tion with the need for social justice. She pleaded for crea-tion of big farms--not of big proprietors but of cooperatives—and for cooperatives not being allowed to be domiand nated as has been happening, by 50 acre-holders as against the two-acre holders. Polish Ambassador Julius Katz-Suchy made a forthright plea for the socialist path in agriculture. "Institutional re-forms are the key to agricultural progress. .. The expe-rience of many countries shows that (modern techniques) cannot be used in a bold way as long as certain institutional changes are not brought into being.

"The crux of the develop-"does not lie so exclusively ly built plants.... in lack of capital as some would like to believe. not

NEW AGE

can it be solved by importing a few, more crores of foreign capital. It is essentially a problem of proper social organisation, of chan-nelising the dormant social energies by giving them a proper institutional frame and emotional incentive,

He described the Polish ex-perience of the two stages of should be taken: land reform. In the immedia-te post-war years "over 15 prices of food-orein-million acres of land (about one-third of the total arable land in Poland) was distribu-ted against nominal payment to the tillers. Over one million henefited peasant families from this land distribution "This land reform." the Polish Ambassador proceeded to explain, "could not, how-ever, provide by itself a stea-dy basis for continuous development of the countryside and an increase of agricultu-ral production. What is more, it could not solve to the end the problem of the relative overpopulation of the villa-ges. The answer to this pro-blem was given by the industrialisation drive Over two million of peasants got jobs outside agriculture, first in the construction of new fac-

* SEE PAGE 14

BEOPEN THE U.P. UNIVERSITIES

finite period, entry of the PAC (Provincial Armed Constabulary) in the Allahabad University and the closure of all the educa-tional institutions in the district of Allahabad for a week manifests the serious crisis in education. Democratic public opinio i cannot afford to sit as a dis-interested and helples d and helpless spectator ments. It should assert itself to set things right, says the U. P. State Secre-tariat of the Communist Party in course of a recent statement.

The University authoriand the State Government have used some as-pects of students' behaviour as a handle to take this extreme step, and suppress student activities as a mbole The existing condiwhole. The existing condi-tion in the Banaras Hindu University lay bare the po-licy and the attitude of the Government.

We must take note of the growing frustration among students and the development of unhealthy ten-dencies among them. We must frankly tell the students that such aspects of their behaviour are inde-fensible and advise them that in the interests of students movement uld curb such tenthey sh dencies. Not to use our infinence to wean the students away from such sui-cidal tendencies would be cowardice and betrayal of the proud traditions of the students movement in Ut-tar Pradesh.

At the same time, it is highly improper and un-warranted that the healthinstincts of the students be ignored and this aspect of students behaviour magnified out of proion and used as a stick to beat them, suppress their activities and cover up the genuine grievances and complaints of the stu-dents. The teachers, Uni-versity authorities and the mentors of the educational policies cannot escape their s cannot escape asibility for the grow-frustration among th of frustration etndente

The falling standards of education, the factional quarrels in managing bodi-es which find their projec-tion among the teachers well as the attempt to lents in the facdrag s tional fight of the teachers and the managements cannot be overlooked and ignored

The University authorities and the State Government may have the strength and the capacity to make the students a scapegoat in this affair but they cannot improve the situa-tion without tackling the which have Universities the made the hotbed of intrigues

PAGE SIX

THE closure of the Uni-the educational institutions and Allahabad for an inde-finite period, entry of the the educational institutions and replacing the Univer-sity authorities by police force will not solve the problem. It would only aggravate the disease. What needed is an immediate enquiry to find out the causes and the cure of the existing state of affairs in all its aspects and a highchould powered co be appointed for the pur

> Welcoming the decision of the Lucknow University Union to suspend the demonstrative part of their agitation we would advise em to withdraw this part of the agitation and their charter of demands the anthorities.

would also advise them to coolly think over all that has happened during the past few days and disasso ciate from such actions which have weakened their cause and express regre for the same.

We would also appeal to the University authorities to reopen the Universities at the earliest and adopt a sympathetic attitude to un-derstand the genuine grie-vances of the students and remedy the same.

RANGALORE DISTURBANCES

C HARACTERISING as Cexcessive the use of force by the police in the recent student^{*}disturbances in Bangalore and Mysore the Secretariat of the Kar. natak Provincial Commitist Party tee of the Communist Part said in a statement that i had led to great resent-ment among the student masses.

The statement said:

When at a great expense, for the first time the Inter-University Youth Festival was being held Festival was being held outside Delhi, it is surpris-ing that the authorities did not gauge the natura anxiety and desire among students to attend the festival. By holding the festival during the Christmas holidays in an open staholidays in an open sta-dium they could have provided facilities for thousands and other people to attend it. Had this been done all this trouble could have been avoided.

The statement further student - demonstrators "which cannot secure them any support from the general public. The incident near the Maharani College, the loss to public property, the loss to public property, χ being held out, smashing up of doom \star The trouble in the Lucknow lights, stopping of buses, χ University has, as a matter of harrassing the public— \star fact, been brewing for some such actions do not help in χ time. As is generally known, for winning the sympathy of \star a decade or more this unfortu-the people." Such misguid- \star nate seat of learning, like many ed and anarchic activity on χ others, was controlled and run the students \star by the so-called strong-man of the part of the students brought no credit to our great democratic traditions, said the statement.

THE ARMED CAMP AT BANARAS -HOW LONG WILL IT LAST?

🛧 by V. S. NAUTIYAL

On October 8, 1958, the U. P. Provincial Armed Constabulary laid siege to the Banaras Hindu University, made an indiscriminate lathi-charge upon its teachers and students, turned out all students residing within the Varsity campus and on instructions from the Government established the permit system for all those who wanted to go in afterwards when the University reopened in phases from January 1959 to March, 1959

the Police Rai a democracy victimised through expulsion and rustication orders passed against them. A whole new army, consisting mostly of ex-servicemen, has been recruited by the authorities to maintain "law and order". Half of the University gates have been closed forever and the rest are well protected.

 On the death of his father Dr. Bhagwan Das, the Governor of Bombay Sri Prakash, a prominent citizen of Banaras wanted to go to the Vishwanath temple, within the University compounds. He was told at the gate that permit was ecessary for him to enter.

🚱 Praja Socialist leader Acharya Kripalani's car was stopped at the gate by the chowkidars and he too was asked to secure an entry permit for himself without which they could not allow him to go in. Prominent mem-bers of Parliament, MLAs and other citizens cannot go in if they do not have permits even

today. A former professor of the University, Dr. Pran Nath Tandon, while he was going to the bank was arrested and produced before a Magistrate who sentenced him to a fine

FIFTEEN long months have movement. One case is again-sta professor, Sri Radheysh-yam Sharma, a hero of 1942. Normally cases against stu-dents involved in movements students who refused to call are withdrawn by the Gov-ernment but when responsible officers of the U. P. Government were approached in this instance by prominent citizens of Banaras, they express-ed their inability as the University authorities did not want the cases to be withdrawn.

Some of the victimised students filed writ petitions in the Allahabad High Court against expulsion and rustifi-cation orders passed against them by the Standing Committee of the Academic Council of the BHU, as the said committee has no powers to deal with disciplinary mat-ters. The High Court gave judgement in favour of the students. But this would not satisfy the University authorities. They threw the High Court judgement into the

wastepaper basket and passed fresh orders against the stu-dents without making any fresh enquiry. All elected bodies in the University are now abolish-ed. The Court, the Academic

Council, the Executive-all learning. But today it has these bodies consist of mem- been reduced to a concentra bers directly nominated by the President of India and the U. P. Government. Nor do students have any elected body either. The uni-

of Rs. 70. Eleven criminal cases are now going on against students connected with the University

FOLLOWING an outburst of students' agitation, the autor thorities of the Lucknow University, reportedly on the 'ad-vice' of the Ministry, have closed the institution sine die, students agitation sine die, students of the students of the students of the students' agitation, the autor to fight a long and bitter battle everybody's nostrils, but do things which are worse. The struggle of 1953 with the marpersent disputed incident pro-vides only one example. An Act was drafted with the properties of the strugter of Lucknow. That strugbeing held out.

The trouble in the Lucknow by the so-called strong-man of the U.P. Congress, Sri C. B. Gupta and his henchmen. He Gupta and his henchmen. He was its treasurer and unques-Iactional quarrel to the de-triment of education and all that the Universities stand for. The extreme and unwar-ranted step of closing down

The students and the teachers the practices for which Gupta's NEW AGE

A network of spies has been woven around the student hostels, lodges and delegacies to keep the demi-dictators d of what the boys are thinking. A student can be summoned any moment by the Chief Proctor to get a "We can spoil your warning: life."

An enquiry committee con-An enquiry committee con-sisting of 12 members of Par-liament headed by Sri Shib-banlal Saxena wanted to go to the University to find facts for itself. The authorities informed them that they could not be granted the necessary permission.

Hostel residents cannot talk to their neighbours after it is 8 p.m. Report must be made to the Warden of any outsider coming to the hostel. You cannot hold a meeting or assembly of any sort

But the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, whose building was burned down by angry students after the murder Gandhiji have now reconstructed their Sangh Bhavan at the same spot within the nd, in front University compo of the Sanskrit Mahavidya-laya. For them, there is no restriction. In Allahabad, Smi K. M. Munshi patronise them once and here in the BHU Dr. V. S. Jha is their

kind patron. A new police station is pro posed to be built near the main gate of the University for which land has already been acquired by the distric anchorities

The Banaras Hindu University was cace a pride of the nation. Its founder Maha-manya Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya spent his lifetime in establishing this great seat of been reduced to a concentration camp by the able rulers Right_thinkof our country. Right-think-ing citizens and all those who are concerned with education should see to it that the torch which Malaviyaji wanted to which Malaviyaji wanted to keep burning is not put out by the cold winds of Congress

THE TROUBLE IN LUCKNOW

vides only one example. An Act was drafted with the willing assistance of some tea-chers which, instead of enlarging the University's autonomy, applied far-reaching curbs on it—only to suit the immediate needs of the power-hungry que which had come atop in the University. It was supported and sponsored by the cause, through it, it had got a hand of faithful servitors in the University to be used in the fac-tional fight against the remnants of the Gupta group there. Recently, the Government nominated five members on the Executive Council of the University-four gentlemen and lady. They might be admirable supporters of the clique power, but they are of the clique in altogether innocent of the eduational qualifications which ento membership of title people



The Rajasthan State Legislative Assembly after sitting for about three weeks has now passed a law relating to ceilings on land holdings in the State. The law is named the Rajasthan Tenancy (Sixth Amendment) Act 1958. It would be interesting to examine this measure and the changes that it has undergone in its march from the original bill to

the final stage of adoption by the Legislature. I the Report of the Committee whole followed a progressive appointed by the State Govern- line.

appointed by the State device ment for examining the ques-tion of ceiling was published. It bill to a Select Committee and that is where the back-sliding was discussed in the Legislature in April 1958. Some months later Revenue Minister Damodarlal Vyas announced that the Government had accepted the main recommendations of the Committee, and a bill framed on those lines would be presented and passed before the year was

Between this declaration and its actual carrying out, there has not only been the delay of almost one full year but, what is worse, the whole measure in this process has been altered almost beyond less as possible". Inside the Rarecognition as compared to jasthan Congress there are two

the original bill. The Ceiling Committee had taken the view that the basis for the fixation of ceilings on landnoldings should be an annual mands in 1954 joined the Conincome of Rs. 2,400|-. It had fixed a family as cons isting of en nersons. The actual figure the voice of the feudal elements ng calculated on this of ceiling, calculated on this who wanted to get as much of formula was 15 acres in the an upward revision of the ceil-canal irrigated areas rising with ing and as many exemptions productive soils to 50 acres. and even 250 acres in the acrid regions of Western Rajasthan particularly Jaisalmer and Bar-mer. The average figure for Vijay Singh of Siriyari, a Contably good soil with some gress MP, appended their minu-of irrigation facility— tes of dissent to the Report. Be-tank or well — came to sides operating from inside they form canal tank or well - came about 40 to 60 acres.

Progressive

Bill was actually prepared, and presented to the Legislature in

October 1958. Even in that bill

there were some snags. For example, it did not specifically state what was to be done with the land that would be recovered after the imposition of ceiling. It also provided for a number of eventions

of exemptions, amongst them

JANUARY 3, 1960

Bill

On the whole this could be

considered a very reasonable and progressive approach to the question of ceilings. As a matter of fact the Note of the Revenue Minister, added to the Report as a foreword, forcefully exploded the myth spread by those who said that in a State like Rajasthan there was no need for a ceiling at all. This foreword stated that the number of landworked in exactly i less in the State was about four lakhs. On addition there were about 18 lakhs who had a holding of less than ten acres. Land thus to be found for these 22 lakhs. As compared to this figure, though nominally the land available with the State Government stands at the figure, about one crore of acres in e records, "more than 80% of this lies in the desert region of Jaisalmer and Barmer and is therefore not suitable: for real allotment.". On this basis both the foreword and the Report urgued the case for a ceiling. On the lines of the Report

Of course, Sri Arya, for fear of compromising his political position, did not take an open stand against the ceiling or for its upward revision, and for cessions. It must be said that at a meeting of the PCC held in Ganganagar District in 1957 he supported the resolution on Notwithstanding all in the public meeting. But his

The statement further closed the institution sine die, suil iresh in the minds of the expressed strong disappro- & drawn up the shutters of the people of Lucknow. That strug-val of the wanton behavi- Library and ordered the stu- gle for academic freedom and our of a large number of * dents to forthwith clear out of the autonomy of the educa-student - demonstrators * the hostels. A veiled threat to tional institutions became a part the nostels. A velled threat to though institutions became a part hand over the precincts to the of the common people's strug-police, as has already been done gle against the misdeeds of the in the case of the Banaras and Ministry. And Sri Gupta's Allahabad Universities, is also strangle-hold over the University was ended only when he was ousted from power in the Government through two conse-

cutive electoral defeats. But, for the University, and other similar bodies, this free-dom proved to be very shortlived. In almost no time its affairs passed into the hands of those who had replaced Gupta in the Ministry. In the name of anti-Guptaism a vendetta was launched in the University. A group of teachers linked up with the Ministerial group to serve their own ends. The liberators turned into new enslavers. They begin not only began not only to per

RAJASTHAN CEILING LEGISLATION HELPS LANDED GENTRY recommendations had been ac cepted the law of ceiling would ve in a way become a matter of commercial transaction be-

It seems the Select Committe was weighted with members who wanted to make the Bill as "liberal" as possible. The rea-sons for this are not far to seek. There is, of course, the general pressure that has been de veloping in the country of vested landed interests for sabotaging this measure. Inside the Rajasthan Congress too forces gress and some of them now sit as Congress MLAs. They were and loop-holes as possible. As a organised deputations from out side also; and amongst the de putations that met the Selec Committee was one representing the Raiput Sabha of Jodhpur. and other one of Farmers from

May be if this pull had been alone it would not have succoorded so much But in this case it was joined by another element, which on other issues remains antagonistic to this but who on THIS ISSUE direction, and probably with more force and success. This is the element known as the Jat group inside the Congress headed by Kumbharam Arya and others. This group has and others. This group has political influence in the countryside, and its main sup-porters are the rich peasants. This is more particularly so in the Ganganagar District, where there is very good fer-tile and canal-trrigated land, and where apart from a large number of middle owners who own about two squares, there are many who own as many as 40 and 60 squares. These are really big landed estates yielding annual incomes of lakhs.

and he and his associates were not without significance that on of the deputations that met the or the deputations that met the Ceiling Select Committee was of the landowners of Ganganagar which included the big landed gentry headed by Mastan Singh, and which also included Con-the land which also included Congressmen.

These two nulls acting on this of the Chief Minister to somehow manage to please both on this question, all together set thia n, all together set the pace for changes - rather vital and sometimes fatal — in the proposed bill.

Reactionary Changes

The bill thus emerged from the Select Committee in al-most a transformed form. For

supporters were actively can- acres. One standard acre has vassing against the proposed been defined as land which can bill wanting its liberalisation produce in the year 10 maunds and he and his associates were of wheat or its equivalent in price of other produce. Lest the their succeeding if they could actual figure of ceiling in the their succeeding if they could without compromising their po-sition openly. Thus it was that a powerful force inside the Congress consisting of MLAs and others too actively worked against the proposed Bill. It is ret without simificance that one the the calculation of colling comes to less than 30 context the the calculation of colling comes to less than 30 context the proposed Bill. It is ret without simificance that one the the calculation for colling comes to less than 30 continue to less the calculation of colling comes to less than 30 continue the the calculation for colling comes to less the calculation for continue the the calculation for the the calculation for continue the the calculation for the the calculation for continue the the calculation for continue the the calculation for the the calculation for continue the the calculation for the the calculation for continue t ceiling comes to less than 30 ordinary acres, the latter figure shall be the ceiling. Thus the ceiling as proposed in the bill

tee made the average family to consist of only five members ine the average family to stead of seven as in the original stead of seven as in the original issue in the same direction, Bill. This means that in the name of family members additional land may be kept. The Committee also stinulated that for purposes of this calculation all CHAHI (well-irrigated) land should be treated as equivalent to BARANI (unirrigated land) If all these changes made by the Committee are taken together, the figure of actual ceiling in areas like Nagaur and Pali Dist-ricts would come to about 400 acres for an average family. There would be hardly any this the responsibility should be hardly any this the responsibility should holdings more than this figure rest on the leaders of the in these areas. Similar would be State Congress, all of them, the situation in the other dist-because as the foregoing nar-ricts. All these changes made rative would show, they all by Select Committee have been sided with these changes, now incorporated in the bill. There were many other change now incorporated in the bill. There were many other chan-

sided with these changes, their motivation for doing so being different for each ele-ges made by the Select Com-mittee. It had recommended that What are the main changes all transfers made before the made by the Select Committee? commencement of this Act The Committee has revised should be considered valid. It the figure of ceiling upward, had also recommended that and very much so. It has adop-ted the formula of 30 standard land taken on the basis of Land

cause it would have amounted to purchasing the at market price, and legalising all the sales and transfers that have been made with a view th evade this lay.

Though not accepted in full. a major part of these recomons have been accepted. mendations have been accepted Thus all transfers made before October 25, 1958, when the bill was introduced in the Assembly have been legalised. Even after this date till February 25 1959, when the report of th Committee was presented to the Assembly, all transfers made for partition and to landless have been considered legal.

In regard to compensation a formula slightly higher than the original proposal has been worked out. The original bill proposed payment of compensa on the lines of the Tenancy ancy Act. That comes to about 16 to 20 times the land revenue . The Bill as passed stipulates th as passed stipulates that com-pensation for the first 25 acres be paid at 30 times the land revenue, and for every successive 25 acres at 25 times and then 26 times of the land revenue. All in all these too are major conof the land revenue. All cessions.

-The crux of the ceiling law is what provision is made for its actual enforcement and for properties of its actual enforcement and for prev on of its circumven tion. In this respect the most vital question is whether illegalises all the nd transfers made during the last few years to evade this law. In this respect the bill as passed very significantly fails in its purpose. It is known that the Ceiling

Committee was appointed in

* SEE PAGE 12



NEW AGE

PAGE SEVEN

CENTRE-STATES RELATION AND THE CONSTITUTION

Several portions of the Congress Election Mani-festo will evoke the feeling of "devil quoting scrip-tures" in the minds of the readers.

One such portion is the sentence: "The Central Government has the responsibility to see whether

the administration is being carried on according to Constitution in every State."

tution, nor has even a com-plaint to that effect reached

the Court Five: Next to the Supreme Court it is the President of the Indian Union who is en-titled to investigate when

titled to investigate when complaints are received and

take action in such matters. And hc has not stated that any action of the Kerala Gov-

ernment was against any pro-vision of the Constitution, nor

has he asked the Kerala Gov-

ernment was conducting the

practice, it was the Congress

and its PSP-League allies that

Constitution and therefore it

must be paralysed ! Seven: In the circumstances

the clear and definite res-ponsibilities of, the Central Government were the follow-

body has the right to conduct a struggle to paralyse the ad-

ministration and openly dec-

lare that the Kerala Govern-ment will have the support of the Central Government in

the Central Government in any action they take against

authorised activities.

established practice.

those who resort to such "un-"

-if there is any definite

allegation that any action of

of the enquiries that the Ke-

if these violations were so se-

Government against the struggle as "police repres-

of the Constitution ?

Constitution.

sion

to make it clear that no-

the Constitution in con

administration according to

ent was against any pro-

the Court

THIS is a very, very correct statement. The question is whether the Central Gov-ernment has discharged this on July 31, 1959. Four: The Supreme Court, nsibility. Not only has lentral Government not the highest judicial body in the country, has made no the Central discharged this responsibility but the truth is that in order any provisions of the Consti-tution por her any provisions of the Constito retain the administration of its own party the Central Government became partner to the unconstitutional version of the Kerala Government.

Some Facts

There are some facts not a single Congressman can deny: One: Kerala was the only State where a non-Congress Government was running the administration. The majority of Congressmen all over India regretted the assumption of of power by a non-Congress government, especially one led by the Communist Party. Two: But there was no use

regretting it. The majority party in the legislature has the right to run the adminisance with the established tration according to the Constitution; Communist in the has such a majority in the legislature; hence the Communist Party decided it. They said: the kerala administration was against the provisions of the Party has the this was the Communist Party has right to rule—this was the attitude taken by the Central Government itself. Our Presi-dent, Dr. Rajendra Prašad, even spoke on August 15, 1957 right to rule at Trivandrum that a party different from the ruling party in the Centre, nay, a party ing: that is opposed to it is ruling testifies to the mein a State rit of our Constitution. Three: The circumstances

that enabled the formation of a government led by the Com-munist Party in 1957—the fact of the legislature Communist having a definite majo-

Two New Books On KERALA E.M.S. Namboodiripad: Twenty-Eight Months

In Kerala A REPORT 0.75 resume of the work of the Communist Ministry during its 28 months of rule in Kerala as oppos ed to the practices tion parties. the Opp **H. AUSTIN:**

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of a State Government is contrary to the provisions of the Constitution simply because the Congress Party de-mands it without, the Sup-reme Court or the President nvestigating and finding according to established prac-tice that such and such actions of the Government violated such and such provisions of the Constitution ?

The Kerala Congress manifesto itself does not say clear-ly on what specific grounds the Central Government inthe Central Government in-tervened in Kerala. It says that the President was "satis-fied" on the "reports of the Governor and otherwise" of the unconstitutional nature of the Kerala Government.

Has not the President the moral and constitutional responsibility to intimate to this the Government he intended

to dismiss, the basis for his "satisfaction"? Similarly, has not the Kerala Governor the moral and constitutional responsibito discuss with the Kelity rala Ministry the contents of

responsibilities the Governor sends a secret report to the sends a secret report to the President: without enquiring of the Kerala Government about the contents of the re-port nor even intimating the contents of it the President that the contents of the the the contents of it and the becomes "satisfied" that the report is correct! The Presi-dent thus "satisfied" dis-misses the Kerala Govern-ment—what sort of justice is that the

by E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD

the reports he was to send to the President? Without fulfilling all these

There is special relevance

re is a government led by that is different a party a party that is ruling in the party that is ruling in the Centre in matters funda-mental. The President of the Indian Union, every one of the members of the Union Cabinet, who advise

Union Cabinet, who advise him, the Kerala Governor who "reported" to him about Kerala—every one of them taken individually are

Government under instructo these questions so far as tions from the Congress orga-tion. The circumstances, in the nisation decided to dismiss in the circumstances, in the the Government that ruled by the Kerala government and same way as the Central Gov-

Government is run by a diffe- ernments led by another who "reported" to him Government is run by a diffe-about Kerala-every one of them taken individually are members of the Congress. In the circumstances, tt would not be possible for the Congress to give an adequate answer if one were to say that the Congress-led Central

as a result of the 1960 elec-

the Kerala government and same way as the Central Gov-instructed the Congressman-Governor of Kerala to send a suitable "report" and the Con-ments are run according to the provisions of the Consti-tution, the people have the covernment on the basis of this report. The situation of one or more parties ruling in one or more States while the Central Covernment is run ha diffe-ernments led by another

In order to enable the exer-cise of their respective powers by the Central Government, the State Government led by another political party and the people the Congress itself to find

Election

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IS ernment to explain any of its actions as contravening the provisions of the Constitution. THE Six: Instead of the Supreme Court or the President of the Indian Union deciding the issue whether the Kerala Govthis out when some of these

were announced, intense activities had alréady begun in all the constituencies. While the Congress, PSP and Muslim League were fighting each other for division of the 126 seats and while inside each party struggle was going on for seats, Communists every-where had gone into action without bothering about who the candidates were going to

During the last few days, campaign inauguration ral-lies have been held in many constituencies and they have all been mammoth demonsof massive support trations to the Communist Party and its candidates and the independents the Party is sup-

the Keraia Government were against any provisions of the Constitution; those allegations must be clearly stated and enquiries made according to stated according to st seat during the last general elections. -if it is proved as a result

The campaign inauguration rally was held here on De-cember 13. rala Government has acted against the constitutional the constitutional

From morning onwards provisions, steps must be taken to correct them. Only From morning onwards small processions from vari-ous places were pouring in-to the city and when the 25,000 strong demonstration began its march from the Thalakkulam Maidan to the rious that these cannot be corrected that the Kerala Government should have been Beach, a Guiarati merchan Eight: The Central Governwho was looking on re-marked, "Kerala is lost for ever"—he meant for the ment did none of these. Mean-while the Central Congress leadership blessed the strug-Congress. gle to paralyse the adminis-tration and condemned the actions taken by the Kerala

It was not only the num-It was not only the num-ber, but its militancy and more than that, the number of women in its ranks, spe-cially the large number of Muslim women that brought forth this remark.

In this context a few ques-tions have to be asked of the Congress leaders who wax seri is a constituency won by a PSP candidate last time. This time it is being contested by a Communist-supported independent, a foreloquent on the sanctity of Constitution.
 Is starting a struggle to paralyse the administra-tion in keeping with the promer Congressman, Sri Kutty. Inside the constituency, Inside the constituency, Naduvannoor is reputed to be Has the Central Government, the right to pro-nounce that the continuance the strongest base of the Congress and PSP and it was here

BUT long before the names that the campaign inauguration rally of the independent candidate was held under the auspices of the Communist auspices of the Communist Party. Five thousand people marched in the demonstra-tion and over 10,000 people participated in the rally. Another rally held in Kok-kallur was attended by 6,000 people and was presided over by an old Congressman, Janab C. Kunbai

Kunhai. The PSP here used to say it

would win the seat hands down. But after these rallies and the campaign begun by the Communist Party, local the Communist Party, local PSP leaders have realised that a tough fight awaits Instead of meeting i politically, they are resorting to intimidation and violence to stop the Communist Party's lection work.

election work. Badagara, Perambra, Nada-puram are all constituencies won by the Communists last time. But the Congress-PSP-League united front campaign is that the Communists won only because of triangular contests and this time the nmunists have no chance in these constituencies

in Nadapuram, inaugurated by formier Revenue Minister K. R. Gowri was attended by 30,000 people and the demonstration which preceded it was 15,000 strong, including a thousand wo-men. In Badagara, 15,000 women marched in the de-monstration and 50,000

Gowri. Koothuparamba is supposed to be the pocket borough of the PSP or rather its candidate P. R. Kurup. This gen-tleman believes in the law of the jungle and has always ly. the jungle and has always ly. Though these rallies are the been the whole area - Though these rallies are ation

A Communist-supported in- already been pro

The list of Communist and supported-indepen-dent candidates for the 126 seats in the forthcoming mid-term elections in Kerala became complete with the announcement of the last name on December 26. UT long before the names that the campaign inaugura-tion rally of the independent marched in the demonstra-tion rally of the independent of the last name on December 26. tion which preceded E. M. S. Namboodiripad as V. R. Krishna Iyer addressed

the rally. In Manur, a constituency with about 70,000 voters won munist Party last instances: by the Cor time, the election campaign was inauguraed with a 10,000was inauguraed with a 10,000-strong demonstration and 40,000-strong rally. A purse of Rs. 2,198 towards the Party's election fund was handed over to E. M. S. Nam-boodiripad who inaugurated the campaign. Committees the Muttungal village election committee has 137 members

the campaign. The Quilandi seat was won The cultanti seat was won by the PSP last time. After the 20,000 strong rally held here which was addressed by E. M. S. Namboodiripad, PSP goondas showed their panic when they stopped Namboo-diripad's car and abused him. showed their panic

In Namboodiripad's own Pattambi constituency, the were organised to cover the entire constituency before the campaign was inaugurated with a 5,000-strong demons-tration_and 12,000 strong rally. The demonstration in hundreds of agricultural worker women parti-cipated and the rally are things unprecedented in the history of the place. M. N. Govindan Nair, Sec-

They went to every house, without exception, whether it was known to belong to a retary of the Kerala State Council of the Party inaugurated the campaign. Just to mention a few other or a Leaguer. And during day time normally there would only be the women in

places where campaign in-auguration rallies have already been held, in Ponnani, people, among them 2,000 ready been heid, in Ponnani, women marched in the de-monstration and 50,000 peo-ple participated in the rally (presided over by Tavanur which was addressed by P. Vasudevan Namboodiri, till Ramamurti and K. R. recently a Congressman); in Goveri The Communist workers would explain to them the issues in the election, the re-cord of the Communist-led Government, etc. And the women would express their Mannarghat, 7,000-strong desurprise and say: But our men have been telling us some-thing totally different. monstration and 10.000trong rally; in Irikkur, a 15,000-strong demonstration; in Parintalmanna, 5,000 in the pro-cession and 15,000 in the ral-

expressing their surprise. They would ask their men when they came back why they had been telling them tried to keep the whole area - Though these rallies are in terror with his strong-arm called election campaign insuch utter falsehoods. Communist workers auguration rallies they have by an

mous amount of work, in enormous amount of work, in this out when some of these fact, they have been held so men stopped them and abused successfully after an impor-tant stage in the election to spread their propaganda. work of the Party is over. Almost every constituence has formed its election com constituency

In Badagara constituency,

on it with a working commit-

tee of 31; Badagara town a

a 51-member executive, Mee-

thale village a 105-member committee with 27-member

executive, Omchiyam village a

27-member executive and so

on in every block and village.

inauguration rally on Decem-ber 13. "Heart-warming res-

among their many experi-ences they had a particularly

interesting story to narrate.

the house

s known to belong to a ress leader, or a PSPer

The Communist workers

107-member committee with

170-member committee

Two propaganda

mittee and below the constituency committees are incovering block, village, panchavats. Again, to take only a few

with

jathas

Vynaad is claimed as a fortress of the Congress and naturally it is one of the most hackward areas. There are about 35,000 tribal voters in

this double-member constitu-ency of about a lakh-and-a-half voters. The constituency committee here has 65 members on it. Below the constituency committee are three area committees with Thirty-three village committees with about twelve hundred and 165 block committees cover the entire

constituency. In these committees and outside, the Communist Party has already mobilised fifteen hundred workers more than it years had last time. And everyone of these new workers had been a worker of the Congress, the ponse," said the squad mem-bers after their tour, and

Namboodiripad's constitu-ency, 600 prominent indivi-duals and Party workers at-

tended the meeting which formed the 275-member onstituency committee

constituency committee. In Madai, K. P. R. Gopa-lan's constituency, the com-mittee has 501 members on it; in Chalakudi 701 members; in Manalur, Joseph Mundasseri's constituency 725 members (the meeting which formed the committee was attended by 2,000 people); in Kunnam-kulam 775 members, in Ollur 501 members; in Nattika 101 riembers and so on. At the lower levels, in blocks

and panchayats, too, there is And they wouldn't stop with similar activity—with meet-ings attended by prominent personalities in the area and committees equally

The

found

In Elappully constituency,

But the constituency rally



Some Questions For Congressmen

solution to the following prob-

lems: Has any party, especially the miling party of an the ruling party of an all-India basis, the right to initiate a struggle to "para-lyse" any State administra-tion?

Should the opposition 2. **L**• party in any State raise any allegations against the ruling party of that State, any what rules of procedure are to be adopted to find out the

truth of the allegations? Would the same proce-dure, as was adopted in the case of allegations of the Congress against the Kerala Government (in which the Kerala Government against which allegations were raised was not even asked to explain and dismissed) be followed? Or the procedure of ignoring all allegations vas the case in the maternment be followed? Or would any procedure other than these two would be followed?

3. I have to ask the same • I have to ask the same question with regard to the ensuing election also. The Congress party which was defeated in the last elections started a struggle paralyse the Government led by the Communist Party which won in the election. After the starting of the struggle the leader of the Congress party suggested this mid-term election to the Comsuggested this munist Party. The election manifesto instan the refusal of the Communist Party to accept this sugges-tion as its lust for power.

Will It Apply To Congress?

So, is there an injunction Constitution that

ter of allegations made by whenever a party defeated in the Communist Party the election demands of the against the W. Bengal Gov-ruling party for a mid-term ruling party for a mid-term election the ruling party should concede it? Even if the Constitution does not stipulate it, is it the argument of the Congress that such a convention should be established? If that is so would it apply even to the administration under the Congress?

In short, what steps will be taken now to assure that the Government at the Centre is one that functions according to some establish-ed practice and not one that works in the narrow party inferests of the Con-gress party? How will the Centre-State relations, ap-plicable to all governments, Congress and non-Congress, be regularised?

The Congress is trying to secure its own domination by evading all these clear defi-nite issues and speaking on the general principles of the of the Cor "sanctity tion.

600000000000000000000000000000 KERALA IN ON

ency, committees have been formed in all except a few wards in one or two areas. There are over 2,000 members in all these committees and in all these committees and the central constituency com-mittee has 135 members on

in a village like Kodumbu where there was a time when the Party would not ret even a worker, the meeting that was held was attended by a number of former Congressmen and one of them, K. P. Ramanatha Mudaliar, is on the 25-member village election committee that has been smen and one formed.

The picture is no different in constituencies that are be-ing contested by Communistsupported independents. In Mattancherry, where the

candidate is Smt. Ratnam Ranganatha Pai, 1,500 people participated in the meeting participated in the meeting when a 201-member constituency election committee was formed.

In Trichur, where another independent candidate K. Balakrishna Menon is contesting the constituency election committee is 501-strong. Similar intense activity is

going on in the Muslim areas, ially Ernad taluk wher the Muslim League h undisputed sway all these

In Malappuram constituency, for instance, in the Malappuram area with about PSP or the League till only recently. In Pattambi, E. M. S. on December 11, a 101-mem 6.000 voters there are 26 block meeting ber committee was set up to cover all the 28 blocks in that

area. In the Tanur constituency a meeting of election workers on December 5 reviewed the work of village block election committees and set up a 121 member constituency con tee. There are over a thou-sand workers active in the vil-lage and block committees in this fortress of the Muslin League. Almost everywhere women

are coming forward organising women's committees to conduct the election campaign. In

Panappanagadi, meeting of such workers was attended by 87 women; in Manancheri village a committee with 41 has been constituted; in the Vaynaad constituency alone

such women's committees and propaganda squads propaganda squads been formed in Edahave vaka, Thalapuzha, Kuttiku-lam, Nallurnad, Ozhakkur, Trichilleri, etc.

The reports so far mention-ed are mainly from the Mala-bar area and some from Co-

State is also seeing the same type of intense activity. In Trivandrum II, where

ist candidate K. Anirudhan is fighting Pattom Thanu Pillai; hundreds of young men have become ac-tive pledged to defeat the PSP SP leader. In the Pangot ward in this

tituency.

there is a 101-

member in Vazuthakkad ward, an-other committee with the with the same number; in Tambanur ward a 51-member committee and so on

In Varkala, where the gen ral seat is being contested by former Minister T. A. Majeed, hin. The Travancore part of the mittee consists of 1001 members.

With the campaign inaugu-ration rallies in the constituencies all these activities are being still more intensified and the coming few weeks will see one of the biggest political campaigns this country has witnessed.

(December 28)

Sell in Thousands-PAMPHLETS IN MALAYALAM The Communist Party in Kerala has brought out a number of pamphlets in Malayalam for the election campaign. Here are some of the titles: 1. The Immediate Task of The People of Kerala (Political resolution of the State Committee) 00.1 Twenty Eight Months of the Communist Rule in Kerala By C. Achutha Menon. Steps Towards Economic Democracy 60.15 By Prof. Mundassery 4. For A Free and Fair Election-End this nation under Governor's Political Discrimi Rule (State, Committee Resolution) 00.10 5. The Reign of Terror in Central Travancore By P. K. Vasudevan Nair M. P. 6. Some Problems of Provincial Autonomy By C. Achutha Menon 00:20 7. Charge-sheet Against the President's Rule By V. T. Induchoodan 8. The People of Kerala should Stand Together By C. Achutha Menon 9. Agricultural Development Work of the Communist Government By C. Achutha Menon 10. On the Opposition Amer ndments to Agrarian Relations Bill By Pandalam P. R. 00.20 Place your orders immediately with PRABHATH BOOK HOUSE, Cananshed Road, Ernakulam.



SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

code and convened a meeting

hours and . advised them to

elect the INTUC leader Rais

Kulkarni as their General

to engineer disruption.

Secretary. The workers resented this

Premier Automobiles em-

After the last general strike

H.M.S. union operates here.

an INTUC union was grafted

in this concern. And the ma-

nagement entered into an agreement with this union on

jority of workers refused this

not give up its hopes of dis

ruption. Recently a clash bet-ween 300 followers of the IN-

TUC and 2000 workers of the

involving

and

H.M.S. union was delibera

Mukund Iron and Steel Works at Kurla have yet a novel method of engineering

There 1600 workers are or-

ganised for the last 16 years.

Suddenly an INTUC union has appeared on the scene. And it has been promptly ac-

Engineering Employees' Union has challenged the represen-

tative character of the new

union. But the employers are

now takes to direct settle.

ment with the workers. The supervisors campaign among the workers, collect their sig-

natures, harangue to then

see anything wrong in this even though 800 workers have signed a memorandum that

the settlement be reached

National Electrical Indus-

tries, Lal Baug, employs 600

workers. A union exists since

1952. Even a 104-days old strike had been amicably set

tled by the General Engineer-

But now signatures are

collected by the manage-ment for an "independent" association. Those who re-

fuse to sign are black-lister

and are axed under Stand

Crescent Iron and Steel

on the other hand started

collecting signatures of mos

ly temporary workmen (ob-

viously easy to get at) and have now suddenly announ-

ced a Company union and even recognized it. Godrej and Boyce Manufac-

turing Co. has a non-INTUC

signed many agreements with

ing Employees' Union.

en amicably set-

working hours

However, the management

corded recognition. Get

engineered

rkers in police cases.

telv

Mukund

oblivious to this

during

with the Union

ing Orders.

the Company.

But the management did

bonus. The overwhelming

Textile Conference

B OMBAY State Textile Workers' Conference sponsored by the great United Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union met in the citv Bombay on November 28-29, 1959.

700 delegates attended the Conference. S. M. Joshi presided over the Conference and S. A. Dange was the Recep-Committee Chairman tion The rally on the 29th was atended by more than 30,000 workers.

This Conference was significant in more than one res-

First this Conference was that of the premier "Textile

State' in the country. Secondly, the Conference was meeting when the textile workers in that State have. after a bitter experien disunity and employer at-tacks, taken to the path of united unions and action to meet the challenge. Followed by Bombay city, the workers in Sholapur nd Amalner had formed united unions and thus blown up the claims of Government - sponsored and law pampered INTUC unions in these centre

Thirdly, in spite of the Nai- Offensive In nital Tripartite decisions concerning closures, rationalisations, etc., the employers con-tinued in their attacks and the Government was a spectator-thus only abetting the crime. The employers plan to introduce four sides and extend four looms.

In Bombay alone the workers retrenched during the last few years due to rationalisation and workload offensive go upto 40,000. Among them 10,000 are wo-

men. In Sholapur, if the present rationalisation scher through, at least 3000 would oe rendered jobless.

That is why it is but natul that textile workers of mbay State get together to ral that textile face the situation. The Conference has de-

manded immediate publica-tion of Textile Wage Board Report and a 25 per cent increase in wages.

The Conference has condemned the Government complicity in the employers' open flouting of Tripartite recom mendations and demanded that a Corporation be floated to take over closed down mills with the Government and the . Corporation in running these

The Conference has elected a 13-member Action Committee to plan future action.

Rajasthan Enquiry

IN Rajasthan four out of eleven textile mills have closed down. And the other mills are also in a sinking

PAGE TEN

The Government of Raonisation to join the Genejasthan had appointed an enquiry committee to sugral Engineering Employees' Union, the management threw gest the remedy to improve the working of the mills and to reopen the closed mills.

The Committee has submit-ted its report and is reported to have recommended an expenditure of Rs. 139 lakhs for the expansion of the mills. The Committee is reported

to have said that the management is poor and unscienti-fic. The grey cloth produced has no market even in villages. The complement of looms and spindles is too low to run the mills economically. The Committee has recommended expansion of each unit to 5000 looms and 20,000 spindles and necessary facilities to im-port machinery. The Committee has recom ended opening of bleaching, dyeing and processing sections to improve the quality of the cloth. As regards the closed mills

the Committee has felt that the one at Bijay Nagar could be taken over by the commentand run if the manage-ment and run if the management fails to reopen it. But the other three are in the opinion of the Committee dilapidated to warrant any Government involvement.

Engineering

T HE growth of trade unionism in our engineering industry, and the emergence of the powerful engineering federation has, it appears, upset the Bom bay engineering bosses.

Engineering industry is the growing industry and has a bright future. And the demand for rationalisation of force them to sign a docu-ment accepting the bonus. The Labour authorities do not the present anarchic wage structure and therefore the appointment of a wage board growing irresistible Growi

unionisation also a great check on the work-load and rationalisation

offensive of the employers. That is why they are re-sorting to the age old tricks of disruption. management of the The

Zenith Tin Works at Mahalakshmi in Bombay have in November 1959 suddenly dis missed L D. Khan, the Vice-President of the General Engineering Workers' Union under the fictitious plea of drop of work. The plea is patently fantas-

tic because the management was discussing with the union in a very cordial atmosphere Works, at Goregaon have on the one hand prolonged nego-tiations with the union and the measures for giving an increased output.

Sankey Electrical Stampings at Bhandup in Bombay employ about 1000 workers. The workers here left the in-effective INTUC union and formed themselves into an ad hoc Committee. The managament was dealing with this Committee and even reaunion well recognised. It has ching agreements with it. But when the workers were thinkof regularising their uni-

NEW AGE

Suddenly INTUC union has are so much that the Tariff been given birth to under Raja Kulkarni's leadership. Indian Standard Metal Works have a non-INTUC union since 1955. But the Government would refuse any conciliation to the workers and the management is working for an 'independent' union Such are the activities of

Bombay's Engineering bosses No non-INTUC union is tolerated

A company union is preferred even to an INTUC Union For these gentleman there is no code of discipline and overboard every pretence of a law or convention. of workers in October 1959 at 3 p.m. right during working

But Bombay's engineering workers, supported by all others would face this challenge to their organisation and their efforts for better living.

Will the Central Govern-ment take note of this? Will they move in to put an

joined the General Engineer-ing Employees' Union. And now clashes are sought end to this open flouting of code of discipline? to be instigated among the workers and hired hoodlums

Raise Provident ploys 6,000 workers and an **Fund Rate**

T. B. Vittal Rao M. P., • Treasurer of the AI-TUC raised an important discussion in the Lok Sabha On December 21 and rendered a valuable service to the

The question concerned the inordinate delay in rais-ing the rate of Provident Fund contribution from 6-1|4 to 8-13 per cent

Vittal Rao, supported by owerful statistics demolished all the arguments of the employers against this enhance

Quoting no less a person than Reserve Bank Chief H. V. R. Iengar himself, he showed that the internal resources used for capital formation in public limited companies had increase from an annual average of Rs. 69 crores in 1951-55 to Rs. 117 crores in 1956. The drop to Rs. 83 crores in 1957 was mainly due to distress

in textiles So an enhancement in Provident Fund rate would not adversely affect capital formation

Would it bring down the profits? Has the introduction of Provident Fund Scheme in 1952 adversely affected the in-dustrial profits? Vittal Rao gave stubborn facts.

Profit Index in principal Industries Base 1939—100

of Provident Fund on profits. And the profits in paper Commission has recommend-ed the reduction of price by 8 per cent. Then there is the stock

argument that the Indian labour though poorly paid in comparison with labour in Western countries, is actually quite expensive, b productivity is low. because its

But H. V. R. Iengar himself has said that "Investigation shows that the examples taken are inappropriate"

During the last few years productivity of the Indian worker has increased. In September 1955 in the-Hindustan Machine Tools 4.20 Indians worked as much as one Swiss worker. But in Aug-ust 1959 the ratio was 1.57: 1 0

When the Perambur Coaches began to be manufactured each coach took 19648 man hours as against 6509 man hours per coach in Switzerland. But now Perambur Coach claims only 8519 man hours and soon it would come down to 6750 man hours. Such is the rising producti-

vity of Indian worke

And the enhancement Provident Fund rate to 8-1|3per cent would cost to the employers another Rs. 8 cro

But in the bargain Government will have more money in its hands for developmentexpenditure.

Then it was suggested in the Second Plan that indus tries employing 10,000 and more shall all be brought more shall all be brought under the Provident Fund Scheme. But we find that ever the Mica mines employing 37,000 employees are denied the benefit of this scheme.

Is the industry not doing well? In 1957 we earned Rs. 5.5 5.5 crores by exporting mica. In 1958, thanks to opening of the Soviet man ket our earnings on th count have gone up to Rs. 7 crores.

Such was the irrefutable verfully presented by Vittal Rao. G. S. Melkote of the INTUC

and Antony Pillai of th supported th e case. K. T. K. ngamani, secretary of the AITUC supplemented the arguments in favour of enhan-

Gulzarilal Nanda while en-Guzzruai Nanus while en-tirely agreeing to the proposi-tion in principle advocated a path of pursuading the em-ployers. He revealed that he had asked the employers to accept the enhanced rates at least in selected industries least in selected industries doing well, for example those, that came under the in 1952 when it was first in-

Minister Nanda appeared to be apprehensive of the em-ployers' retallation by way of axing employment potential itself.

However it has to be noted that the employers had volun-tarily accepted no legislation confirming benefits on the



exact time--table will be published later.

Bhowani Sen New Delhi. **General Secretary** December 26, 1959 All India Kisan Sabha

JANUARY 3. 1960

News from brother parties

Ho Chi Minh On Thirtieth Birthday Of Indochinese Communist Party

Thirty years ago at a sports stadium in Hong Kong half-a-dozen or so of Vietnamese were suppos-ed to be watching a keenly contested football match. Football was however of the least interest to them. In fact, they had come all the way from Vietnam-where savage colonial terror had been launched by the French imperialists-to discuss plans for unifying the three Communist groups which had till then een working in that country.

the

ism.

HAT historic meeting at T the football stadium in Hong Kong agreed on the amalgamation of the three groups into one effective Marxist-Leninist Party—the Indo-China Communist Party.

The people of Vietnam cele-brate this January 6 the Thir-tieth Birthday of the heroic Party which first as the Indounist Party and Chinese Communist Party and since 1951 as the Dang Lao Dong (Party of Labour) has led the Northern part of the country to independence and

In a radio broadcast made recently from the Voice of Vietnam, President Ho Chi Minh, Chairman of the Party reviewed the thirty years of its progress. He said:

"Before the Indochinese munist Party was founded there were in Vietnam three Communist groups. In 1930, representatives of these in Vietnam In met and discu groups met and discussed their amalgamation. At that time, outright terror was be-ing carried out by the French nialists. The delegates to the discussions left secretly for Hong Kong. There, disgui sing themselves as spe at a football match, they held their talks on the sports ground. Agreement was reached to reunify the three groups der the name of the Indo

chinese Communist Party. The Party soon made its felt Within months of its foundation, it organized and led an he struggle-the setting up of Soviet power in the two North Central Vietnam provinces of Nghe-an and Ha

tinh

15 years of age, it suc

ous in its 24th year.

for the struggle for

What are the reasons

reunification.

the soc

JANUARY 3, 1960

organized and led the August

the people seized power from the Japanese throughout Viet-

nam. At 17 years of age, it led

and came out of this victori-

Since peace was re-establi-

the war of resistance t French colonialist aggression

Revolution of 1945, in which

higher positions in the Univer-When it was 12 years old, when it was 12 years old, during the Second World War, the party organized a gueri-lla movement against the French and the Japanese. At sity.

cessfully

to

The students made it clear provocative and remarkable for that they were not fighting against all teachers or even against the authorities; they the student body is extremely provocative and remarkable for its factional tone. **Teachers**? were fighting against "only corruptio Role maladministration, and practices involving moral turpitude". They requested for The Vice Chancellor is under stood to have advised against any such tactics. a judicial enquiry t within twenty-four hours an assurance be given that this It is also reported that some and asked the would be done) concerned teac ded pending the result of the

shed in 1954, the Party has enquiry led and organized the Vietnamese people in building Socialism in the Northern part of the country, as a basis national Thus, in 30 years, the Party has carried out two revolntions: the nationa emocratic revolution and revolution. for

Not all the actions of the new development for the students have been such as tion-ridden University. would bring credit to them. There have been some very ugly posters. Some of the students a move and an attempt, to try were also very rough and dis-courteous to the particular tea-of the students by dubbing it cher and are reported to have. damaged his car. The Union leaders disown responsibility for these acts and have themnsihility ndemned them.



Industry 1952 1956 Cotton Textiles 262 568 Paper 566 769 Cement 293 430 Iron and Steel 162 All Industries 190.6 326.5



In carrying out the first Revolution, we were conscious that either we went ahead with our activity until the victory of the Revolution, or we faced arrest and death. But because we believed that the Party would surely be and the revolusuccessful, and the tion would be victorious • when one was arrested, he was re blaced by another, when one was killed, he was replaced by a hundred. Party members were united and of one mind. They worked with the masses Although its members were few, the Party successfully led the revolution

The Party had many model members, possessing revolu-tionary virtues. For instance, man comrade Minh-Khai was twice sentenced to death by the imperialists and Comrade died heroically. Tran-phu and Hoang-van-Thu, and many other comrades, were examples of hero-There was heroism of other kinds too: one comrade carried out clandestine work in underground hide-outs for months, writing leaflets and translating books and news-papers. When he came out of

any information.

Because they believed in the Party, in the working class, and in the strength of unity, Party leaders and rank and file members were determined to fight to their breath.

The youth had many heroes too, like Trong Con, sister Sau, and many others whose names are unknown. That is why today the Party is daily growing in strength

During the resistance war, the Party had such heroic sons as Comrade Phan-dinh-Giot, who blocked the firing slit of an enemy pillbox with his own body to enable our own troops to advance; Com-rade To-vinh-Diem, who used his body to prevent an artillery piece from slipping down a precipice at the approache to Dien-bien-phu; and many other comrades, who pursue the enemy, even though they were starving.

These heroes of the party and of the people are facing tremendous and complicat-ed tasks. We have defeated ench colonialism and feudalism, but we still have to carry on the struggle agaanother dangerous emy. It is poverty, hunger We have

CPUSA

CONVENTION

Communist h National THE U.S. C Party's 17th Convention held in New York between December 10 and 13 elected a new 60-man National Committee The Convention heard and discussed the Political Re port by Gus Hall, Secretary of the Midwest Commit tee of the Party; the Re-port on the Problem of the Transition to a Peacefu Economy delivered by Hyman Lumer, Secretary of the Party's National Committee; the Report on In-ternational Working Class Solidarity by James Jackson, Negro Secretary of Southern Affairs; and the Report on Trade Union Problems by Irving Potash, member of the Party's National Committee.

On the basis of these Reports, the Convention ado-pted a series of resolutions pted a series of resolutions Presidents and Benjami dealing with the tasks con- Davis, National Secretary.

begun with a backward agriculture and low stand-ards of living. We must struggle with might to pro vide enough food, better clothing, jobs, rest and edu-cation for everybody.

At present, the people of South Vietnam are persist-ently struggling against the U.S.-Diem clique. They are tremely heroic. In the North, emulation heroes and fighters are responding Party's call. Everything the Party asks them to do, they have done with zest and they than they were asked to do. So, they also are heroic. Our Party's rank and file are ordinary people, because we are sons and dauhave done more

fronting the American peo-ple including the struggle for peace, the struggle against anti-labour legislation, the problem of Ne-groes, and preparations for the election campaign 1960

Taking part in the Convention were about 250 delegates from all parts of e country. It received eetings from fraternal mmunist and Workers' the greetings Parties of some tries, including the Com-munist Parties of the Soviet Union and China. The new National Com

mittee has elected Gus Hall as its general secretary. William Foster was elected the Party's Honorary President and Eugene Dennis as President. Claude Lightas Presi foot and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn were elected Vice-Presidents and Benjamin Davis, National

ghters of the working class, of

the working people.

We know but one thing: how to be loyal to the pro-letariat, and to fight for the people. It is precisely be cause we are very similar very simple people that our Party is very great. Our Party has no other interests than those of the Fatherland, of the working class, of the people

In short, our Party, in the past 30 years, has fought he-roically and has succeeded gloriously. Today, our Party must continue struggling t take North Vietnam to sociabasis for the struglism, as a gle for national tion".

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY CLOSURE

* FROM PAGE 6

As a result, maladministration and corruption have increased in the University.

while all this was going on, came this "incident" involving the particular professor, who is verful aspirant for still

The same unfortunately has to be said about the behaviour of Gupta group might also be try-at least some of the teachers in ing to fish in troubled waters. the University. For instance, the resolution passed by the Uni-versity Teachers' Association does them no credit. They have Association no realisation of either the gra-vity of the issues involved or of the feelings of the students roused as a result of the said neident. The language they used to denounce the action of the student body is extremely

teachers themselves are financ-ing the publication of leaflets to and discredit the stu dents' struggle. This too is no ent for this fac-

There is also a tendency, ev either as the handiwork of a "few agitators" or as the work of the "agents of Sri C. B. Gupta" and his routed clique. It would be foolish to deny that

NEW AGE

some people with links with the But it would be a much bigger folly to deny the genuine character of the moven ent.

The demand of the University students for the institution of an independent and effective en-quiry has already received the support of the Students' Unions of at least half a dozen import ant degree and intermediate colleges in the city. The stu-dents' demand is also getting the growing backing of the city's common people.

The local Navjeevan, Congress daily (Hindi), has come out with a scathing criticism of the goings-on in the University and fed the has unequivocally suppo mand for an impartial en-

The National Herald is forthening in the Universities. It

"Teachers must admit that they are primarily responsible for slaughter of standards, for indiscipline, for the Gadarene descent to corruption, commu-nalism and casteism...." and again: "...a great responsibility public today.

lies with teachers with their gutlessness, their lack of intellectual courage, their disregard values.... There for academic are teachers who are interested in teaching, but the active tea cher-politician has demoralized and paralysed them, and does not even want teachers' associations to function. democrati cally.

The National Herald has also harsh words to say about the Chancellor's nominees on the Chancellor's nominees on the University's Executive Council, which reference has been made in this article earlier. This is how the Herald sums up the the position:

"At a North Indian University recently, political intrusion by a Minister-treasurer, was fought releptlessly and successfully: quiry. Like the students, it has the result was the nomination also demanded the reopening of of a deputy minister, a mini-the University. tical opposition, and other politicians to the Executive Cou ncil right in its criticism of the role There was no protest of any of the teachers in what is hap- kind even from teachers, though the regime cannot be expected to win glory or last long." ember 6)

> Hence the all too facile assumption that for all, or most of the troubles in the universities, the students alone are to blame is not accepted as true by the

> > PAGE ELEVEN

This week I am cataloguing some of the lies OUR readers will recall the which the Hate-China campaigners have been popu-larizing through the press and which have been subsequently contradicted by authoritative statements of the spokesmen of the Government itself. They cover a vast field and to follow them up is very instructive.

DURING the second half of November, several Special Correspondents of the Rightwing dailies publicized the story that the Chinese had built up another Chinghai-Tibet highway crossing Indian territory. In the background of the Sinkiang-Tibet highway, across the Aksai-Chin plateau, the news of a new highway across Indian territory was meant to raise our

PSP General Secretary N. G. Goray, moved an adjournment motion on the subject in the Lok Sabha on December 1.

The Prime Minister hi answered the PSP leader and stated that "A recent enquiry had confirmed that the Chi ghai-Tibet highway built by the Chinese was nowhere near the Indian territory (Hindus-tan Times, December 2)".

within Nepal itself, to produce

the needed appropriate tales for being broadcast in India. The Hindustan Times, De-

cember 16, under the heading

in Central West Nepal some

nachar,

India

retary

shad.

17).

PAGE TWELVE

days ago and planted Chinese

The second headline was

basis of an un-named 'unoffi-cial source', it stated, "The

Chinese have lately construct-

ed a strong Land-Airforce Depot at Digarcha in Tibet."

border and well within Tibet, far away from Nepal.

pal Parliamentary delegation came to our country. The Staff Reporter of Times Of

Sangh here-equally pro-west

and anti-Communist. It was the ideal source to get a story

that will enable Dalmia's pa-per to out-shine that of

from this rabidly anti-Com-

munist Nepali public figure

was that he had no comment

the Chinese troops had plant-

ed their flag on Nepal's soil.

make on the report that

Just when all these false

stories were being publicized in Nepal and India, Ne-

M. B. Gurung, after an offi-cial tour of the border, told

The very next day, the Ne-

collared Bharat Sham-

the young general sec-of the Gorkha Pari-

which is like the Jan

All that could be got

one of the same

of Chinese army on its border." Next week more such stories were publicized. The original source was the recently formed 'Nenal News Agency' and its "respectable" vehicle, Kal-pana, the ruling Nepali Congress Party's newspaper. The Hindustan Times December 23, headline was "Chinese troops enter Nepal's terri-

tory", in the Doti and Dadeldhur areas. The Times Of India, December 22, also contained the same story under the head. "Incursion by Chinese". Next day it reported under the heading "Infiltra-tion by China Again", that the Chinese have crossed over

All these were not only lies but known to be such to the Hindustan Times. In its December 23 issue, it has

More Anti-China Scare

Stories Exposed

numerous stories were publicised about the Chimaltreatment of the In dian pilgrims. Parliamentary Secretary Saadat Ali Khan, in answer to questions on the subject. stated in the Lok

"No special difficulties were experienced by those who visited Kailash and Mansaro var."

This season 237 pilgrim proceeded to these two places and only "one pilgrim was subjected to harassment." He was carrying medicines which the Chinese guards suspected to be poison, and searched and interrogated him (Time Of India, December 3).

Panicky accounts have also appeared in the press about the situation on the U.P.-Tibet border. U.P. Dy. Minister for Industries H. N. Bahu guna, himself a Garhwali and from the border district. asserted in the Vidhan Sabha on December 21 that "U.P. areas bordering on Tibet wer free from panic."

Dehati Mazdoor Sabha Memorandum

* FROM PAGE 5

under Village Common Lands Act for their house

sites under proper legisla

tive sanction. Provision

for the purpose merely under Rules will not prove effective.

And for construction of

ment of heavy industry in the public sector, large-scale, medium and small-scale

industries be rapidly develop-

all-out efforts be made to

start more sugar, textile and

paper mills, to set up cement, resin and food processing fac-

tories and glass works. The

work of exploration and tap-

ping of oil and gas resources of the State in Kangra and

Hoshiarpur districts be acce-

lerated and the same be uti-

lised for rapid industrialisa-tion of the State and to open

up fresh avenues of employ-

tion, sanitation, provision

marked to provide relief

Adequate funds should also

be allotted to carry on a campaign for eradication of

without any

ployed persons w means of support.

In our own State of Punjab,

Effective steps be taken to control inflation and fructuous; (3) Land should be allotted rise in prices, especially of necessities of life of common eople.

Funds for welfare scheduled castes, Tribes and Backward classes be in-creased considerably. At least, Rs. 300 crore be allocated in the National Plan and Rs. 10 houses larger sums should be allocated and beneficiaries crore in the Punjab Plan. While schemes of education, should be selected on the adsanitation, housing, removal vice of All-Party Welfare Committees.

of untouchability be vigor-ously pushed ahead, greater emphasis should be laid on schemes of economic uplift, e., settlement on land, cotge industry and technical training.

Besides those already in operation, schemes of free legal aid and free mid-day neals for poor children be in-stituted and liberally financed.

Representative All - Party Welfare Committees should be set up to advise implementation of welfare schemes. acutest problems of agricul-tural workers, Harijans and kaminš

the first instance to provide them house-sites free or at nominal cost. For that pur- of clean drinking water, bet-pose, following suggestions ter housing, medical aid and

ire made: communications be rapidly (1) They should be declared extended. Special funds be owners of their existing house-sites as has been done in the Punjab under to the aged and infirm, or-phans and widows and unemthe village Common

Lands Acts. sanction (2) Legislative should be secured to give them house sites free in land consolidation opera-tions. Mere administra-tive instructions, as has ability, the habits of drinkhappened in the Punjab ing, gambling, litigation etc.

FROM FRONT PAGE are bound to remain in-

As for firing, our propagandists can easily point out the contrast between the Commu-

nist-led Government Kerala and the Congress Governments in other States. In all cases of firings which

had to be resorted to under the Communist-led Government of Kerala, compensation was paid to the affected fami-lies; judicial enquiries were also ordered except in the case of firings during the recent "direct action" which was launched with the avowwhich ed objective of "paralysing the Government"; even then ine Government"; even then our Government had made it clear that the question of judicial enquiry would be taken up after the situation has become normal. None of this has been done in the case of firings resorted to under Congress Governments.

although Rurthermore. the Congress Parliamentary Board had demanded judi-cial enquiry into firings in Kerala (the Com Government was in office) that very Parliamentary Board did not ask the Presidential Administration (instituted on the dismissal of the Communist-led Government) to do the very thing it had demanded of Communist-led Government

Coming to the allegation of Rs. 161 lakhs alleged to have been stolen by the Commu-nists in Andhra Rice Deal, our propagandists can easily point out that the whole thing is a figment of imagina-tion of the Congress-PSP-Muslim League. For, T. O. Baya, former Congress MLA. who had made the allegation

of misappropriation, was Ernakulam, given every opportunity to December 30, 1959

Kerala Election Fund campaign all over India has now begun to take dehas now begun to take of campaign has some have finite shape. The trickle of swing. Arrangements have also been made to send mikes, become a heavier flow and looks like becoming a river in spate.

From Andhra news comes that the Communist Party MLAs have out of their allow ances already donated Rs. 1,000 and expect to push this up further. In Repalle a jeep being bought and will so be on its way.

In Maharashtra, the Council of the Communist Party of India in its meeting held re cently discussed the Kerala election fund campaign and took the following decisions: January 4 to 11 should be ob-served as Kerala Week throughout Maharashtra. During this week meetings should be held in all important centres in which funds for Kerala will be collected.

Various District Committees have taken the following quotas: Bombay City Rs. 50,000; Nagpur Rs. 5,000; Poona Rs. 2,000 and one jeep; North Satara Rs. 1.500; Thana Rs. 2,000; Sholapur Rs. 500; and Aurangabad Rs. 500. Other districts have taken quotas ranging from Rs. 250 to 500

From Tamilnad the Execu-

JANUARY 3. 1960

SLANDER CAMPAIGN prove the allegation before a High Court Judge. The latter, are still many who continue to mouth that phrase. however found that Bava ingularly failed to prove his

charge. While the negative propaganda of the Congress-PSP-League alliance can thus be very easily met by our pro-pagandists, it is absolutely impossible for their propaandists to answer our

tive propaganda. How can they, for example, deny that majority for them would mean ministerial instability and President's rule? Again, how can they convince the voters that the

Agrarian Relations Bill is safe in their hands? How can they shut their eyes to the fact that while they were in office, Kerala was in the last rungs of the ladder in the matter of plan fulfilment and that it up to the top rungs under the Communist-led Government? Political and organisational

initiative thus rests with the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats. If this can be kept up, the Congress-PSP-League alliance can no doubt be given a crushing

low. I would, at the same time, remind our friends in other States that it will be extremely difficult for us to meet the barrage of propaganda indulged in by our opponents unless we get their support and that too, in a few days. I, therefore, appeal to expedite work of collection and send the amounts collected as quickly as possible to-

C. Unniraja, Kerala State Council, unist Party of

Communist Part; India, Valanjambalam, ERNAKULAM.

COLLECTIONS PROGRESS THE big response to the tive Committee of the CPI

jeeps and squads workers.

poned essential purchases. In Karnatak at a public reception at Mercara on De-cember 19 Comrade EMS was presented with a purse of Rs. 2,000 by the Coorg District Committee of the CPI. The Bangalore District Committee has so far collected Rs. 2,282 and hopes to raise it to Rs. 5.000. Prominent among the donors were local textile and municipal workers. In Mysore about Rs. 1,000 has been collected while in the Kolar Gold fields area Rs. 1,300 has 91. ready been collected of their quota of Rs. 2,000. In the State as a whole over Rs. 15,000 is expected for Kerala. Madhya Pradesh gave A. K. Gonalan Rs. 1.700 and has decided to push ahead, with Jabalpore alone pledging Rs. 4000 in addition to the Rs. 1,000 they have already given.

NEPAL is not only our neiitself reported "Nepal Gov-Subour but has also a common border with China. ernment has persistently denied the presence of Chi-nese army in Nepal." Indian reaction, therefore, The same evening PTI refinds it very necessary and useful to have one of its lie factories constantly operating

presentative got at the memers of the Nepalese Parliamentary delegation for confirmation of the above story and the layout of the land in Nepal in the present crisis. He got the following: "It was not correct to sug-

"Chinese plant flags on Nepal Area" stated, "Chinese sol-diers entered Nepal's territory gest that China was bringing pressure on Nepal for the con-clusion of mutual defence pact and nullify the commitm between Nepal and India in this regard." "So far as the official infor-

flags in the region." The source of its story was the Nepall newspaper Swatantra mation went, there was no Chinese incursion into Nepal's (Times Of India; territory." December 24). "Concentration of Troops Close to Border." On the

ROM the Press stories concerning Bhutan one would imagine that the Bhutaness must be living in utter panic Bhutan Prime Minister, Jigme Now Digarcha is a whole Bhutan Prime Minister, Jigme week's march from Nepal's Dorji, recently came on a private visit to Calcutta. Ques-tioned by the FTI, he stated that the situation on the Bhutan-China border was "absolutely normal and peaceful." Referring to the scare reports appearing in a section of the ss, he said. "There is no truth in the report of the massing of troops on our fron-tiers," and he added that even the Chinese troops on nor-mal patrol duty had been withdrawn some time ago. Sikkim is linked up wi with Bhutan and the stories concerning it are also meant to stress the "danger" to Indian

security. In September a widely publicised story was about intrusion of four armed Chinese into Sikkim. During "This may or may not be true' was his reaction." (Times Of India, December the Parliamentary Session answering a question on the subject, Lakshmi Menon, Dy. Minister for External Affairs, stated that the Government had "No fully reliable or first-hand report confirming this palese Dy. Defence Minister. intrusion and that the story had emanated from the cow cial tour of the border, told herd sources." Those who the newsmen at Pokhara, know the lore of the moun-"Negal does not fear any aggression from China, not-withstanding, the presence herd tales ! ON December 10 the Spokes man of the North East Frontier Agency publicly con tradicted a report published by an Assamese daily and re produced in several other pa pers stating that the Chir had occupied recently an area of nine-miles within Suban siri Frontier Division of NEFA The official spokesman also stated that the Assam Rifles posted along the border had not come across a single Chi-

nese patrol during November. -T IMES of India News Ser-

L vice, datelined Shillong, December 20 reported: "An unidentified plane again flew over various areas of Assam last week." This was alleged to be "the sixth time" that "unidentified planes" had "violated the air space of India during the past three months." The areas concern-ed were alleged to be Assam, NEFA and Naga Hills.

"No efforts were made intercept the plane and it could not be identified."

In the Lok Sabha ten members tabled a call-attention motion regarding violation of Indian air space by unidenti-fied planes over Guptakashi in the Garhwal district of U.P., Kamrup Assam and NEFA. district

The Defence Minister in reply stated that the Gov-ernment had all these incidents "thoroughly examin dents "thoroughly examin-ed," and the information which had received cur-rently "had no basis in fact," that they were "routine flights of our own aircraft," and finally that "discussion on such matters "discussion on such matters is neither necessary nor de-

The scaremongers, however, continued to create commo tion in the House. According to the Hindustan Times, De-cember 19, "when members continued grumbling." Pandit Nehru rose up to calm then with the remark, "What hap pened was that people looked at our own planes excited over it." and got

-P. C. JOSH1

NEW AGE

*** FROM PAGE 7** alteration which has made the Act what it has finally be-come. It is really the legalising of all transfers, and the mide and loose wording of the section dealing with exemp-tions which have struck the severest blows on the utility of this measure. The leaders of the Rajasthan Congress, despite all this, claim that they have been the FIRST

Rajasthan Ceiling Law

the law is the list of exemptions. Sugarcane farms of the mills, farms, fruit growing, cattle rear-ing farms, cooperative farms and a host of such things have been exempted from this mea-sure. It is ridiculous but true that a family may not keep more than the ceiling, but as the law stands, if the members of the family form a cooperative society they could keep as many times the ceiling as there are members in the family. It is not difficult to "convert" land into orchards, it needs only growing of fifty trees of some fruit in le or along the sides. It is easy to "convert" one's farm into notional cattle breeding farm nd all that. This would give

tionary direction. that th

JANUARY 3, 1960

as it has been passed has dra-stically altered the original bill and altered it in a reac-It is true

to have passed such a law. They say that the figure of 30 standard acres as compared to the figure that is being discussed in the other states is not high. The facts they put forward may be true, but that only shows the seriousness of the onslaught of the reactionaries

that has been launched on this very vital measure of Land Re-form. What they forget is the effect this law will have on the

agrarian situation in the State. The Revenue Minister in his foreword to the Ceiling Committee Report himself stated this objective when he said that a real ceiling law while being just to the middle peasant has to be such as would give land for the satisfaction of the land hunger of about 22 lakhs of families in the State. Judged The ceiling law therefore from this angle the present ceiling law should be con seriously defective, and it is doubtful if any large land would be available as sur-

raising of the ceiling plus even after the enforcen figure by itself is not the main of this measure

mple scope for circumvention f the law.

1953. Since then people, particularly the shrewder of the landed gentry have been pre-

paring to evade this law. During the last two years, the land-owners have been freely selling their land. Partitions have been made in innumerable cases. All hill as it stands n this the virtually legalises. The most ineffective part of

well-managed mechanised

CONGRESS-P. S.P.-LEAGUE

has decided to collect and send Rs. 50,000. Each district has taken its quota and the

In Madras City the Malavalee residents-mostly hotel workers and office employees ostly hotel have taken a vow to forego their pocket expenses and contribute the savings to the Election Funds. Many of them have stopped smoking and drinking tea and even post****** KERALA NOTE-BOOK

RSP AGAIN

AST time, it was only over and the RSP had lost most of its candidates deposits that people began making jokes about this party and its exaggerated notions about its own strength. But this time, long be-

fore polling day, the RSP has become the laughing stock of the Kerala people No self-respecting party could have behaved the way this party has done-more so since it calls itself revolutionary and socialist

I had kept you informed of the RSP leaders' vigil in front of the Congress office, and the houses of PSP lea-ders and Mannath Padmanabhan to get a few seats. And when, despite every-thing the RSP was prepared to do, no agreement could be reached and the RSP announced that it would fight the election on its own and even announced 20 candidates, there were some who thought, maybe the RSP has learnt its lesson. Within a few days, the

number of seats has now suddenly come down to 16. RSP leader K. Balakrishnan had been announced for Trivandrum II from where PSP's Pattom Thanu Pillai is contesting. For Pattom it is a life-anddeath struggle this time to retain the seat. With a @ The car in which Edas-triangular contest he was seri Maulvi, a leader doomed and so negotiations were set afoot.

The result was that the RSP candidate announced he would withdraw from Trivandrum II and con-test in Trivandrum I. But the PSP candidate here had equally strong objections to a triangular con-test. There were more ne-gotiations and Balakrishnan has now announced that he won't contest in Trivandrum I either. There are plenty of people who would like to know the inducements offered for these smooth withdrawals.

Thus the RSP has withdrawn from Trivandrum II in favour of the PSP. In Mavelikkara it has with-drawn in favour of the **Congress** and in Andathode in favour of the League.

The fourth constituency withdrawn is Irinjalakuda where a PSP candidate is fighting former Finance Minister C. Achuta Menon. After the C RSP announced its decision to fight this seat, it could not find any candidate and finally one of the notori-ously reactionary individuals of the place was about to be given the RSP ticket.

There was an uproar among local RSP workers, they held a meeting and they held a meeting and decided to support the Communist candidate. The RSP leadership has decid-ed that discretion is the better part of valour and decided to leave this seat also vacant.

There is some interest- Service Society over whose ing speculation going on about these RSP with-drawals. If the PSP, Congress or League has secretly offered to give any help in return to the RSP in any of the sixteen seats it is contesting, it will have to be at the cost of the other two parties of the undersanding. With the cut-throat tactics each party of the front is em-ploying, this is nothing surprising.

GOONDAISM BEGINS

A DVISER Rao himself A said at a press confer-ence last week that the law and order situation in Kerala had begun to deteriorate.

It is perhaps natural that with one of the most bitter election campaigns on, there will be some sort of tension. But what is go. of tension. But what is go-ing on in Kerala is not conducive to the holding of free and fair elections ote only a few instances:

@ E. M. S. Namboodiripad's car was stopped and he was abused in the Quilandy constituency where he had gone to ad dress a meeting.

 Prof. Joseph Mundassery and a number of his workers were stoned in the Manalur constituency.

seri Maulvi, a - leader of the Progressive Muslim League was travelling was stopped in Tellicherry, at-tacked and the driver in-jured. The Maulvi's meeting in Cannanore was also disturbed.

🙆 In Puliala near Quiion a gang of Congress goondas made a brutal attack on some handloom workers and five of them have been admitted int. ospital with serious injuries.

One can understand that as the Communist Party's election campaign forward--with the solid setting up of election com vel and the holding of huge rallies, the leaders of the United Front and their goonda following are geting desperate.

But what is the Adviser regime doing to stop this type of goondaism? At least in some of the cases At mentioned poli spectators and had refused to intervene. This, certainly, is not the way to conduct free and fair electo tions.

COOK LOSES IOB

A POOR cook has lost his job for the only reason that he had a pic-ture of E.M.S. Namboodiri pad in a room in his house The victim of this vindictiveness, T. Karunaka-ran Nair, was a cook in one of the hostels of the Nair December 30: 1959

destinies presides Man-nath Padmanabhan.

The Congress candidate of Changanasseri is a lieu-tenant of Mannath Padmanabhan. When he and his party went to Karunakaran Nair's house to ask for his votes, they saw EMS's picture on the wall and lost all hope.

They went Mannam and straight Mannam and complained to him of this treason by the NSS employee. This man, with twelve dependthe ents was sacked on snot

OBJECTIVE JOURNALISM

THE Congress news papers and the All-In-dia Radio itself have begun to make their contribution to the election campaign of the United Front in Kerala.

Recently a news item was given much publicitythat the Lohia Socialist Party's Trivandrum Com-mittee with 2,000 members has decided to merge into the PSP If the facts were correct, one couldn't have any objection to such a merger; one can only say, that is the understanding that is the undefstanding of the Trivandrum Social-ists. But if facts are different? Then it will have to be said these newspapers and the AIR are deliberately indulging in misre-porting with the mistaken idea that they are helping the Kerala United Front.

Now these are the facts

-The Socialist Party of India has no committ Trivandrum District. -So there could not

have been any meeting of the District Committee.

-The Party does not have even any members in Trivandrum District.

-So there could not have been any meeting of even party workers.

These facts have been given by the General Secretary of the Socialist Party of India, Srl R. M. Manakkalath who is threatening to go on a hunger-strike to defend journalistic ethics.

TAILPIECE

A S against the tens of thousands who are flocking to Communist demonstrations and rallies. the Congress and PSP are finding it difficult to mobilise even a few hundreds.

If you want to know the reason, here is one: In Na-dapuram at the election campaign inauguration of the United Front, one of the slogans shouted was: "Have no fear, landlords, E.M.S. will not rule again It is difficult to find large

numbers of people to hold this particular banner in Kerala today.

-OBSERVER



The Western Summit, the NATO Ministerial Council and Eisenhower's grand tour are all over. The invitation to Khrushchov has gone for a series of top level conferences and has been welcomed and accepted, and the first of the series has been set for sometime in May. The New Year has come with happy tidings for a world sick of cold war and the arma-

in the

WHAT a tremendous tri- finitely delay such a consumumph and tribute even mation-mainly from Bonn limited achievement is and Parls and the militarists this for all the forces of peace the world over! The U. S. President, inviting the Head of the Soviet Government, the First Secretary of the Soviet Comt Party, to visit the and the visit turning munist into a triumphal march was itself indication of the changing balance of forces and of the tremendous growth of the sentiment of peace. Still, there was no firm commitment to meet at the highest level and negotiate the issues that divide the world. There was big resistance and even to scuttle or indeattempts



would only break under its impact.

What went on in Paris all these days and where do the Western Big Four and NATO now stand? The U. S. came to Paris with a definite plan to reassert its leadership over NATO and by using the big stick make its allies fall in

line. It was in accordance with this plan that on December 10, on the eve of the Ministerial Council meeting, Chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of. Staff, Nathan Twining made his now famous speech at the secret session of the NATO military leaders. West-Summit plotters—and no ern press reports said that ordinary failure at that. Twining in this strongly worded speech took most of the NATO members to task for not fulfilling their "milltary commitments" to NATO. Twining had placed "his fin ger squarely on France as the to see that if at this mo-ment they do not bend be-cation charging that the fore the people's will, they French President Charles De

nikov, Director of the Soviet Pavilion at the World Agri-culture Fair and Chairman of

the Agriculture Committee of

the IIN Economic Commission

for Europe threw out a bold

suggestion pregnant with great possibilities.

uncultivated land. I roughly

estimate that if 2.5 million acres of this land were re-claimed and, let us say, 100

25,000 acres each were set up on this territory, then with

proper irrigation facilities, a proper mixture of crops and double crops a year, these 100 state farms will produce an-

other 3 million tons of grain

large-scale state farms

change in the Soviet attitude,

the USSR's sincerity for peace

had yet to be tested. He said that the Soviet Union might

think that "such advantage

(in the missile field) could be

exploited if not through war, through political pressure."

He insisted that "the world-

wide threat of Communism has not lessened." He remind-

ed his colleagues how in the

estimation of the late John

Foster Dulles, NATO was the central pillar of "free world

defence". It remained true

still and he Herter, also held

the same view. Negotiations could be held

with the Soviet Union. Her-

ter said. As for U. S. willing-

ness to solve questions, he did not say anything. He

stressed repeatedly that ne-

gotiations would have to be held "over a considerable period," and at "various levels", and that "a single.

Summit meeting may not be enough". On disarma-ment, he added it would

"require years" of negotia-

The Secretary of State then

proceeded to put forward his Ten-Year Plan for NATO. He

said the plan should stipulate

that the NATO bloc set up a strong military system with a general war "deterrent" and "sufficient flexibility" to en-

"By 1970 our basic objec-tives will remain the same,

although the techniques may

be quite different." said Her-

The essence of policy that

emerged from Herter's speech

was the plan to intensify Western rearmament and to

build up even greater stocks

of atomic weapons, while at the same time engaging on

long-drawn out negotiations

West German Foreign Mini-

forward the well-known Ade-

nauer stand insisting on conti-

ting relaxation of international

tension. He clamoured that the

West must not underestimate

the seriousness of the "Soviet threat," and alleged that "the

showed that Britain had retrea-

JANUARY 3. 1980

and obstruc.

with the Soviet Union.

ster, Heinrich von Brenta

nuing the cold war

gage in "local war". "By 1970 our b

Ten-Year

Plan

Gaulle is the man responsi-The Twining speech was a "diplomatic bombshell". The

French were especially roused because the speech which was supposed to be secret was deliberately leaked by U.S. officials to American correspondente Following this incident.

the NATO Permanent Council was called into session on French demand to discuss it. Sources said that the request was made on per-Gaulle who was then at-tending the administrative session of the French Com-

munity in Africa. It was against this back-ground of open bickering that the U.S. Secretary of State Herter, arriving in Paris went into conference with French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville and backed Twining's views, again stress-ing that NATO countries should accept a fair share of the burden of "joint defence". Herter described as "pro-found" the difference between France and United states on the integration of national armies of NATO countries under a central command.

De Murville not only show ed great disapproval of Twining's speech and also express ed the French Government's "extreme surprise" at the closure of that speech, " at the di but also complained about U.S. abstention in the U.N. Gene. ral Assembly (after support-ing France in the Political Committee) on the Algerian question.

He said: "According to sta-tistical data in your country, there are 97 million acres of French Resentment

of

monld

The French press continued fiercely attacking the Twining speech. Combat said the American policy of containment which did not permit the sharing of secrets and monopolised everything had been attacked by all allies of the U.S. Le Parisien Libere said France had to pursue its present policy because it regarded the Anglo-Saxons as unfair. People could not understand why France alone the serio should sacrifice for Western threat," Should satisfied for western and the state hinged above all on Then the NATO Ministerial bolstering its defence system." Council session opened on Da-cember 15 with the Foreign, Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd Defence and Finance Minis ters of the 15 member States ted very much from the stand attending. It heard a blue- taken during MacMillan's visit print of Western strategy to the Soviet Union. He admitfrom Herter. He mainly urged the that the Soviet Union desi-further strengthening of mili- red an easing of international tary "strength", saying that tension, but he also claimed that although there had been some the move in Soviet policy to-

\$*******

JUST OUT!

Maurice Dobb: CAPITALISM YESTERDAY & TODAY

This is an Indian reprint of the British edi-tion analysing the world capitalist economy in which economic jargons have been avoided as Price Rs. 1.50 far as possible.

P. P. H. BOOK STALL 190-B Khetwadi Main Road,

Bombay 4.

operation

and that

Thomas Gates (Junior) put forward four military aspects which the U.S. held NATO should give "greater emphas

American

Demands

1) Broadening of the scope of Broadening of the scope of shared finance of weapons
 More coordinated research development and produc-tion of modern weapons including intermediate

echnical fields; and

range ballistic missiles; Cooperative use of national resources, particu-larly in the scientific and

 Resolution of problems concerning atomic weapons storage (i.e. establishment of U.S. nucelar weapon bases) in NATO member

Gates also stressed "integrated command" of the armies the member states. NATO Supreme Comman der Lauris Norstad gave a briefing on questions of stock-

piling nuclear weapons in West Europe and unification of the Air Command of all member-States. He threaten-

the U.S. again came from the West Germans. Their Defence

wards a detente "did not go far enough" and said the West must maintain "the military balance" and "not relax its efforts."

Lloyd backed Herter's year-plan" for NATO and the posal for military integrationof NATO member States.

Lloyd also said that British disengagedid not believe in disengage-ment, although it did believe there were geographical areas where limitation and inspection of armaments were feasible. He baulked at mentioning Central nd instead drifted to Europe and ins the Antarctic.

He brought up the controversy of the two West European economic groupings and said that while the British led "outer seven" were trying to "reinforce" their links with "inner six", the latter might "raise a wall." This continued to loom large over

the whole Paris meet. The French Foreign Minister who spoke next stressed that the West should remain "firm" and "give up nothing essential" in negotiations with the Soviet nion. Referring to the question of arms expansion, de Murville said that there was no reason to reduce the military effort. But advocated "adaptations" in "military effort" so that individual NATO States could assume ecial responsibilities." rance attached particular

importance to the African continent where it had special tasks and responsibilities, said de Murville

At next day's (16th) meeting, the Council discussed military questions behind closed doors. It transpired that the U.S. del gation continued in its highhanded manner to attempt to coerce the European member States to step up armament expansion, to contribute more men and more money and to submit themselves to the unified command. But the U.S. den as before, met with resistance from France and some of the smaller States and acute quar-

rels rose at the session. U.S. Defence Secretary

The failure to agree in Nato is not only a reflec-tion of differing national interests within the capitalist world. Inherent in it is the quandary, fear and debate that permeates the ruling circles of the capitalist class as the Socialist world increases in strength and puts forward breath-taking proposals for peace comparable to their sputniks and moon-rockets.

A vivid example of this atti-tude was seen on the day following Khrushchov's pro-posal in the U. N. for general and complete disarmament could significantly tell a con-terprese of high hustness men

in 4 years. A. P. corresponde John Hightower quoted an John Highdwer quoted an unnamed U. S. State Depart-ment official as saying, "The terrible thing about this is that you can't be against it." The issue of peace and

disarmament colours every issue and event in American life today — civilian and military, as well as in all the preliminary moves in the 1960 presidential election. A sharp battle on po-licy towards peace is under Eisenhower The way. The Eisenhower-Khrushchov talks indicated a change in outlook, but the capitalist class forces are not united, and even the forces for whom Eisenhower

ed that he could not carry out his "defence plans" unless air defence was unified. The most active response

States.

if the yield is taken to be only 0.8 tons per acre. tial difficulties and may be considered as the only solid "This measure basis for a courageous national movement towards economic progrèss. In short, Po-land's experience as well as the experience of many socialist and non-socialist countries, points to the necessity of approaching the solution of the food problem in an underdeveloped economy from an institutional angle and to

ning with an industrial proway. "And more than anything, it seems useful to stress a basic optimism. In spite of the increasing rate of growth of the human popula-

tion, we are not faced by the perspective of disaster feared by some. On the contrary, famine which affec-ted India under the British rule belong to an unrepeatable past, and China the classical land of hunger also solved the problem.

A Bold

gramme

Suggestion

Two Soviet experts who participated in the symposium gave details of Soviet advance in the field of agriculture. D. accept or reject it."

of the scheme as compared to R. Rasulov from Tajikistan "After the first stage, newly described the achievements of socialist agriculture in Central Asia and A. Z. Tulupcreated industry becomes the basis of agricultural expan-sion, as growing quantities of

USA. Nevertheless.

from the Paris wranglings and confabulations the one

inescapable unanimous deci-

sion that emerged was to go on to the Summit! An igno-

on to the Summit! An igno-minious failure for the anti-

The reason why even the

worst diehards agreed on

this sten obviously was not

ed their plans but because

they still have the wisdom

SOCIALIST PATH FOR AGRICULTURE

* FROM PAGE 5

ing can be achieved in differ-

ent circumstances and ways,

according to the specific

country...

my.

situation prevailing in each

reforms cause a decrease in marketable supplies of grain.

Experience of many countries

would prove rather the con-

trary, but even if it were so for a few years, it should not

be forgotten that such a de-

crease would result mainly

from a considerable increase

of peasant consumption and this in itself is a major goal

of social progress in an un-

derdeveloped peasant econo-

forces released by this funda-mental act of social justice

will more than offset the ini-

"What is more, the social

"Some people fear that land

they have abandon

and tools can be

directed to the countryside. "At this stage, further institutional reforms become again necessary. The indivi-dual farms, whether small or medium-sized is not suited for modern agricultural techniques. Some concentration of land, resources and human efforts has to take place. History has shown that, broadly speaking, there are two ways of doing it. "One is the capitalist way

of concentration with all its socially harmful effects. It is true that in a few countries, particularly well endowed with natural resources, favourable man-land ratios and historical circumstances, capitalism delivered the goods in the form of agricultural the form of agricultura abundance as well as, indus trial richness.

Deceiving

Self-

"Apart from the question of social inequalities on which this prosperity was built, I wish to stress that it would be improper and self-deceiv-ing to extrapolate this particular and exceptional experience from the general pro-blem of the mass of destitute overpopulated and short in land nations

"The second way-as op-posite to the capitalist solution—is the way of joint farming on the basis of co-operatives. This is also the Polish experience. In spite the setbacks suffered in early 1950s in the introduction of cooperative farming in Poland. we continu consider the cooperative path as the only way of transforming our agriculture into a healthy and productive socialist system. "These setbacks have been invoked even in India some to

criticise the implementation of cooperative farming scheme, but do not offer the slightest proof of the inferiority

PAGE FOURTEEN

solve the problem of supplying the country with grain and would help the country to ward off the threat of famine. The experience of the Soviet Union and the example of suratgarh state farm of the India amply show that it is possible to solve the pro-blem of supplying the popu-lation with grain in this link it from the very begin-"The Suratgarh state farm

has over 29,000 acres out of which only 14,000 acres are now under cultivation. Here-the yield of wheat amounts to 20 maunds per acre, while the average yield in India is only 7 maunds. The net profit of this farm totals nearly half a million rupees. "The expenditures entailed

in the establishment of 100 such farms would not be very great. It would be easily pos-sible to find this amount from the sum allocated in the programme for the agricultu-ral development in India These expenditures would be in several years for the high profits of such farms are assured. This is my personal opinion and you may

NEW AGE

CONFABULATIONS

Minister Franz Joseph Strauss stated that West Germany was resolved to fulfil its. commitments according to NATO planning. West Germany, he said would abide by the targets for hies armaments expansion -to have 12 divisions by 1963 (at present it has seven). He urged that a "fair percentage" of nuclear and conventional weapons should be distributed among the various

member States. British defence Minister Harold Watkinson who had already made a trip to West Ger-many and negotiated agreements for joint manufacture of weapons on behalf of British arms manufacturers stated that Britain would support NATO to the utmost of its national effort, expand and broaden the NATO family of weapons by point development and research

Answering the U.S. den for greater effort, he said that Britain would not reduce its Britain would not reduce its 55,000 strong forces in West Germany "for the time being"; it would examine the possibility for keeping British fighter units, which might be withdrawn in 1961, longer in West

Germany. French Defence Minister Guillamat again protested strongly against Nathan Twining's speech against France. He said that the French Government could not agree that the Chiefof Staff of a "friendly country and ally" might go beyond his authority to make "political criticism" of France and want it to "change' its policy. He de-nied that France had failed to cooperate with NATO and said France remained in "close cowith NATO area "similar cooperation had not always been observed in neighbouring area", meaning

Algeria. U.S. Secretary for Defence Gates replying insisted that Twining's statement charg-

ing France of failure to meet its commitments was correct and held that Twining had not gone beyond his authority. Thus it was a face-toface quarrel that the two Defence Ministers had. Guillamat jumped out of his chair on several occasions to int rupt the critics of his country's critics. The atmosphere was very tense and the meeting uld reach no agreement.

Representatives of a number of smaller States complained of heavy burden of military ex-penses. Belgium, Luxembourg and Greece, all said that goals set for them by NATO for arma-"exments expansion were an "ex-tremely heavy burden" for their

Bogy Of Soviet Strength

On the final day, the communique released argued that "a determined effort is required to guarantee the necessary strength of the Alliance" justifying this bellicose policy on the pretext that "Soviet military strength continues to grow."

The communique added that the Ministers instructed the permanent Council "to und long-term planning to cover the next ten years on the objectives of the Alliance in the political, military, scientific and eco fields and in regard to arms control."

Obviously no agreement had been arrived at on U.S. de-mands and the New York Times revealed, the U.S. felt that if it tried to push its allies hard, it feared that it might lead to "the organisation's disintegration."

On tactics for Summit what emerged from the NATO Ministerial Council and could not be substantially altered by the Western Heads of Government

meeting later, was agreemen only on issues to be discussed and nothing further. Four intervening months are to be devoted to working out details of this

strategy. Problems to be negotiated Gercovered disarmament, many — "with the linked question of Berlin", East-West problems generally and aid to underdeveloped countries. Among these strong pressure from opponents of detente continues that the West should place disarmament as the first item on the the agenda — because this lends itself most to tactics of long-drawn-out discussion. As to the West Berlin issue it was regarded that its basic solu tion "hinges on settlement of the whole German problem' -a return to the "package" nlan

Two tendencies had emerged on the question of "aid" to underdeveloped countries. One called for proposing to the So-viet Union at the East-West viet Uni Summit to do something toge-ther, while the other opposed

Following the Council, the Heads of Four Western Govern-ments met at various social and other functions and for rather prief interludes. Net effect of all Western confabulations in Paris is described thus by Paul Johnson of New Statesman: "There have according to

a colleague's calculati been 250 inter-allied meet ings in Paris during past three weeks. Their net re-sult seems to have been a sharp deterioration in inter-allied mutual esteem." On substance and prospects,

he says: "The nearer one gets to the military heart of things, the more Utopian does any disarmament agreement app Norstad, for one, does not be-

lieve in it, especially as he now regards himself as the anointed successor of John Foster Dulles as Public Enenher of World Commumy Number of World Commu-nism. This is what he said to a recent visitor about disenagement: 'If American forces are withdrawn from Germany (to France) they would become militarily valueless. They might as well go home -and I'd probably go with them."

"Inlike his bosses he even refuses to pay lip-service to disarmament under an ins-pection and control system. On the contrary: "The Americans will never stand for a lot of Russians snooping around".

view, are the new vested interests which are growing up, by their very nature nitted against disarmament.

"Despite de Gaulle, "intere' in arms construction is spreading rapidly. Britain and Germany are to build a joint tank-gun, France and Germany a joint tank, Germany, France and Italy a joint rocket-only three exmples of a forest of international defence agreements which is spreading deep roots in European economies. the basis of these pacts, all sorts of superstructures-economic, financial, political, diplomatic-are being raised. Big money is involved, reputations, even ideologies ('Joint arms manufacture is tations. the high road to European unity', I heard it said). Are the men who rule Europe prepared to bring the thing crashing down just for the sake of an agreement with Mr. K? Seen from here, the answer is only too depress-

ingly obvious." Still the New Year brings happy tidings. And—with due apologies to Paul Johnson— Happy New Year to one and all

-ZIAUL HAQ

(December 30)



6 From John Williamson

could significantly tell a con-ference of big business men that "the paramount question ... is how the great rivalry between political systems can work itself out...without exploding into thermonuclear war" and that though the war and inat independent of the present arms race is "most dangerous" there are many who still think it's "easier to continue on the familiar path than to try and break new ground"; and the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank and Gauranty Survey Bank of New York say "a large cut back in defence outlays need not pose a serious threat to the general health of the na-

NEW AGE

demanding increased military expenditures in the new budget (in 1959 the defence items ounted to 63.4 per cent of the total budget, or 291 dollars for every man, women and child in the U.S.A.); the powerful forces in the Repub-lican Party gathered around New York Governor Rockfel ler who demand an increase in the Cold War and those in the Democratic Party gathered around ex-President Truman who demand renewal of nuclear tests and beat the drums of jingoism; and the Wall St. spokesmen who say that the consequences of an Eisenhower- Khrushchov meeting "could undermine confidence in an economic recovery....

The great industrial state of Pennsylvania reflects this lack of consistency. Governor Lawrence urges as prepared for peace are presently for war." He continues, "new sewage sys-tems and high schools have He been sacrificed to the construction of jet fighters and of a division of the placing troops in West Germany."

In contrast to this are the His answer is "Our dete-Joint Chiefs of Staff who are riorated public plant, in fact

our beleagured cities alone can productively absorb a large proportion of our de-fence expenditure almost overnight." But in the U.S. Senate, both senators from Pennsylvania keep demanding even larger armaments than even Eisenhower re-

Among the people and lab our there is a growing ex-pression of sentiment and organisation in support of a bold peace policy. Recent typical examples include:

• The national magazine of the Carpenters and Join ers Union says in an editorial "It seems almost incredible that peace...should be a matter to fear. All it takes is battle of the same zeal for waging peace that we always show for waging war."

The national iournal of the Hotel and Restauran Workers Union writes about "how the wheels of history have turned" from the time U. N. delegate Lodge refused to shake hands with the U. S. S. R.'s U. N. delegate and concludes "We are inclined to

* SEE OVERLEAF

PAGE FIFTEEN

STEEL ROLLS OUT FROM BHILAI

BHILAL December 27.

The second blast-furnace at the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant was commissioned at 11.15 a.m. today. The charging of the furnace was done in 7 hours

instead of the 12 hours usually required. All the mechanisms and equipment are function-

ing normally.

1,0

THE first blast-furnace at Bbilai was inaugurated early this year and since then it has produced 310,000

tons of pig iron. With the two blast-furnaces with the two blast-furnaces in operation the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant will produce over 2,000 tons of iron daily. Some of it would be fed into two open-hearth furnaces for being made into steel. The output of the second blast-furnace would be available for distribution to foundries, and Bhilai should therefore be ready to keep up steady supply for pig iron foundries ll over the country. The Bhilai Iron and Steel all

Plant will have three blast-furnaces. The third will be completed in 1960. Meanwhile, the rolling mills of Bhilai started rolling bil-lets, and the first goods train carrying steel billets from Bhilai has already left for Bombay.

Á meeting was held at the Steel Plant site on December 24 today to mark the commis-

24 today to mark the commis-sioning of the billet mill. The meeting was opened by the plant's Director N. C. Shrivastava after whom the projects's Chief Engineer N. V. Goldin, spoke and a short statement was made by the Soviet Ambassador to India, I. A. Benediktov.

Soviet Leader Speaks

Head of the Soviet Government delegation that is now viisting India, S. A. Skachkov, Chairman of the State Com-mittee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Eco-nomic Relations, then speak-

ing said: "Allow me, on behalf of the Government of the Soviet Union and the Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikita Khrushchov personal-ly, to extend cordial congra-tulations to the fraternal Indian people, to the Govern-

ment of India, to the workers, engineers and technicians— the builders of the Bhilai Steel Plant."

He observed that it was not only in the construction of the Bhilai plant that the Soviet Union co-operated with India, and that an agreement had been signed between the two countries on the construction of a whole series of large industrial enterprises in India during the third Five-Year Plan period.

Strengthens Independence

He added: "We sincerely rejoice in India's achieve ments in strengthening her economic independence...We are confident that co-operation between our countries will be further extended in will be further extended in the present conditions of a relaxation of international tensions. Our countries are unanimous in the most im-portant thing, in a constant inflexible striving for peace and the development of re-lations of equality and friend-ship between all nations. The ship between all nations. The friendship between our great peoples is of great importance for the cause of peace."

or the cause of peace." In conclusion, a speech was made by the Indian Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel Sardar Swaran Singh. He said that 1959 was a historic year in the development of India's iron and steel industry. Three stateowned metallurgical plants had been commis-sioned in the country du-ring the year. The commis-sioning of a continuous-action billet mill had com-pleted the first stage in the pleted the first stage in the construction of the Bhilai plant. The Minister said he was happy that Bhilai me-tal would reach the Indian market before the year is

WORKERS FOR PEACE **U.S**.

* FROM OVERLEAF

think that the US. people, like those of other lands, are ready to welcome any signs of thaw in the cold war."
The Mine Worker Union

The Mine Worker Union Journal, in dealing with the contest between the So-cialist and capitalist world asks, "Are we going to answer them with "fighting' speeches and flow working? Or are we and flag waving? Or are we going to ACT to solve the eco-nomic problems that face us."

 The Minnesota state con-ference of Parents—Tea-chers Associations—a very in-fluential body—demanded a fluential body-demanded a halt to further H-Bomb testing and a thaw in the cold

A new organisation found ed a few months ago, the American Student Peace Union has established branches in 20 midwest universi-ties. Their statement of purposes includes their belief "that war can no longer be used to settle international differences....to seek cons-tructive alternatives to the resent international situa-

tion. The national board of the **6**80 . Methodist Church adopt-a resolution supporting ьq complete disarmament, ban-ning of nuclear tests and re-establishment of trade with

China Highlighting the just con-cluded 17th national Congress of the Communist Party in the U. S. A., the newly elect-ed General Secretary Gus Hall said in his opening address that the struggle for peace is the "central issue of our day".

Warning against the two ex-aggerations that the cold war has already been abolished, or, that not even a thaw had or, yet set in, Hall emphasised "How fast or how far it (the break in U. S. foreign

policy) will move in this new direction depends on the American people and on the pressure they exert. It is to this end that we must apply ourselves with all the energy, skill and in-genuity at our command."

MESSAGES KHRUSHCHOV-NEHRU

LAST week the Bhi-lai complex attain-ed the stage of completion when actual rolled steel started pouring out. To mark the occasion Prime Minister of U.S.S.R., N. S. Khrush-chov sent the following message to Prime Minister Nehru: With a feeling of great

joy the Soviet people have learned that the builders of the Bhilai Plant have gained a new victory of la-bour and have put into operation the second open hearth furnace, a blooming mill and a continuous billet rolling mill having completed thereby the con-struction of the whole metallurgical cycle at this biggest industrial enter-prise. From this memorable day on the plant will start day on the plant will start producing for the country rolled steel, which is so ne-cessary for her economy. With great satisfaction we have also received the

we have also received the report that new units will be put into operation at the plant within the next few days: the second coke oven battery and the second blast furnace, which will at once permit to considerably increase the production of pig iron and steel.

I am availing myself of this happy occasion in or-der to convey to you, dear Mr. Prime Minister, and through you to all the peo-ple of India the most cor-dial congratulations on be-

half of the Soviet people the Soviet Government and on my own behalf.

The Soviet people, who have traversed a great path of struggle for the turning of their country from an agrarian country into a highly developed industrial one, well under-stand the tremendous importance for the Indian people of the first successes achieved in the industrialization and the streng-thening of the economic independence of India. From the bottom of our

hearts we send warm greetings to the Indian workers, engineers and te-chnicians who have, in collaboration with the Soviet specialists, scored a remarkable victory in the construction of the Bhilai Steel Plant—a symbol of the inviolable friendship between our peoples.

We also note with pleasure the fact that an atmosphere of friendly joint work of the Indian and soviet specialists has deve-loped at the Bhilai Steel Project and that in the process of the construction there grow and perfect themselves Indian national cadres of qualified spe-cialists who will make their worthy contribution to the construction and operation of future industrial enterprises of their home indus-

try. We are confident that in enther Sothe course of further So-viet-Indian economic and technical cooperation the

spirit of creation and busi-ness cooperation born at the Bhilai construction will assume an all-round development.

Permit me once more to heartily congratulate you and through you the In-dian people on outstanding. Success achieved in Bhilai and to wish the Indian people well-being, happiand prosperity.

PM's REPLY

Prime Minister Nehru's reply sent on December 25 reads as follows: Dear Mr. Prime Minister,

Dear Mr. Prime Minister, I have received your mes-sage of the 22nd December about the Bhilai Plant with pleasure and I thank you for it. The day, when the Bhilai Plant will start producing rolled steel is indeed a memorable day for us. The success of this giant undertaking is not giant undertaking is not only a landmark in India's industrial progress, but is also a symbol of the coope-ration of Soviet and Indian specialists which we wel-

specialists which we wel-come so much. We look forward with confidence to further So-viet-Indian economic and technical cooperation in the great task we have undertaken of building up a new India

a new mula. Thanking you again and with warm regards and good wishes for the New Year. I am.

Yours sincerely, (Sd.) Jawaharlal Nehru.

By Wire From Inan Bikash Moitra PIG IRON POURS FROM

S TREAMS of molten pig iron poured down from the first blast furnace of Durgapur steel plant as President Rajendra Prasad pressed the button to inaugurate production in the presence of 50,000 peoplethe workers, technicians, peasants from surrounding vil-lages and guests. With Dur-gapur, all three public sector plants now are in production.

duction. It is the biggest rebuff to those who ridiculed this pro-gramme as overambitious. Two air-conditioned trains brought VIPs from Calcutta. The show was very big but the workers who had a major

share in building the blast furnace were mere onlookers. Going round the steel plant which sprawls over an area of 2¹/₂ square miles one has mixed 21 square miles one has mixed feelings. The plant is no doubt a huge undertaking and a milestone in our industrial development but also a sharp reminder of the great head-way to be made in steel pro-duction and designing and manufacturing all component parts of a steel plant.

parts of a steel plant. Speaking on the occasion, President Rajendra Prasad described the Durgapur re-gion as the Ruhr of India and expressed satisfaction that

there was little likelihood of the plant's present employ-ment of 35,000 being reduced to any considerable extent. It is, however, reliably learnt that the total complement. when the plant is completed when the plant is completed will be about 10,000.

Welcoming the President, Swaran Singh; Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel envi-saged rapid expansion of steel production, as the basic aim was to raise the living standard of our peo-ple. He remarked that the year 1959 had been one of substantial achievement for the public sector in iron and steel

Earlier, talking to press-men, Boothalingam, Secretary of the Steel Ministry, envisag-ed a 10-million ton steel tar-get in the Third Plan and stated a fourth steel plant in Bokaro would be essentially Indian.

C. J. M. Alport, United Kingdom Minister for Com-monwealth Relations who was present felt proud that thou-sands of workers in the fam-ous industrial cities of Britam had been associated with this enterprise. He expressed the earnest hope that, "The steel and iron which it produces may be devoted to peaceful development of an India peace in the world."

President opened on Decem-ber 29 has a daily capacity of 1,250 tons of pig from but is now producing only 340 tons due to lack of necessary mechanical arrangements which may take another six months to complete.

Durgapur, December 29.



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DURGAPUR The blast furnace which the