CONT. COPY GALGUTTA VICTORY

JUL 25 1960



FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

SAAL- Per

CALCUTTA, MAY 4

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India, currently meeting in Calcutta, has in a resolution congratulated the peo-ple of the city for electing Communist candidate Indrajit Gupta in the by-election to the Lok Sabha.

has scored in this by-election. At the time of the General Elections, when an Indepen-dent had won the seat, it was a united front of the Left that had faced the Congress and defeated it. This time the PSP had put up its own can-didate, knowing full well that it has no chones of winning. It has no chance of winning, but with the only intention of defeating the Communist candidate.

The Congress and Praja Socialist leaders had made the India-China border dis-pute the main plank of their venomous campaign of lies and slanders against the Com-munist Party. The four days between the Nehru-Chou Joint Communique and polling had seen them intensifying this campaign of calling the Communists the "fifth col-umn" of China. The Congress and Praja umn" of China.

The Congress had tried to utilise the introduction of the photo-card Identity sys-tem in this by-election for its own purposes. One lakh and twentyfive thousand voters out of a total electorate of 340,000 had been disfranchised because of this system. The



INDRAJIT GUPTA

Congress had hoped to win on the basis of this restricted franchise — particularly be-cause many of the voters who had not been photographed and so were denied their right of franchise were Communist supporters. supporters.

supporters. The Congress had stooped to the diritest of tactics to win the seat. Congress cam-paigners had told Muslim voters that Intrajit Gupta was till recently a member of the Hindu Mahasabha, to the Hindu voters they said the Communist Party was an agent of the Muslim League; to Bengali voters they said that the Communist candi-date was a non-Bengali, to the Hindustani - speaking voters they, said he was a Bengali.

Money was spent like water to win the , seat for the 0

T is no ordinary victory Congress, Ministers and Deputy that the Communist Party Ministers exerted all their pres-

Despite such tremendous odds, the Communist Party has won; inflicting a smashing defeat on the Congress and the PSP. Indrajit Gupta pol-led 71,548 votes against Con-gress candidate Ashoka Kri-shna Dutta's 58,235 votes, PSP candiate Adhir Banerjee lost his security deposit poll-ing only 5,538 votes,

Significance **Of** Victory

What does this 13,313 majority show?

FIRST, the voters of Calcutta have refused to fall victims to the hysteria that is being work-ed up on the India-China border dispute, they have endorsed the Communist Party's stand, which it put forward during the election campaign.

SECONDLY, the voters of constituency have rejected the claims of the ruling party re-garding its policies and demon-strated their support to the Communist Party's policies.

THIRDLY, the trend of voting in the seven Assembly consti-tuencies which comprise the Parliamentary constituency has shown that the Congress has lost further ground since the Gene-ral Elections. The accession to the Communist Party's strength has been despite the restricted franchise.

OURTH, the PSP has suffe red its severest defeat in recent years. Areawise break-up of voting figures shows this up all the more. In the Fort area, for the more, in the Fort area, for instance, which the PSP claims to be its stronghold, its candi-date polled 1270 votes against Indrajit Gupta's 5845 votes.

C. R. C. Resolution

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party has said that the election would be regarded all over the coun-try as a "magnificent victory for the toiling people."

"Unscrupulous use was made by the Congress and Praja Socialist Party of the Praja Socialist Party of the regrettable dispute between India and China to sway the election result in their fav-our," says the CEC's resolu-tion. "A slander campaign was launched against our Party. That the people of Cal-cutta refused to fall victims to such propaganda is an in-dex of their political maturity



महायार वजवात्यात आणत A local procession celebrating the birth of Maharash-* * tra State passing through the arch in front of the office of the State Council of the Communist Party. As New States Are Born REJOICE

From P. SANZGIRI

W ORKMEN are busy W ORKMEN are busy today dismansling the thousands of arches, taking off the myriads of lights, sweeping away from the streets the heaps of scrap left behind by exploded crackers. After five days of unprecedented celebrations, Bombay city is returning to normal. normal

normal. The galety of these five days is beyond description, One had to be in Bombay to One had to be in Bombay to witness it, to experience the mighty wave of rejoicing over the birth of the new State, over a victory won after four-and-a-half years of unceasing struggle.

Appropriately enough, the celebrations began on April 27, the birth anniversary of Shivaji, Maharashtra's great na-tional hero, and ended on

Inaugurated on May 1, were the two States of Maharashtra and Guja-rat. Here we give re-ports from the two States of how the people rejoiced at this victory of theirs.

May Day, the day of the working class. The first day recalled to every Maharashtrian the glo-rious heritage of the past. The memories of the 'people's Chhatrapati' continued to ins-pire them after three centu-ries in their struggle for the new State and how fitting it was to begin celebrating the realisation of that cherished goal on Shivaji's birthday! 'Likewise the ushering in of the new State on May Day was

the new State on May Day was equally significant. The work-

ing class of Bombay had been the spearhead of the struggle for Samyukta Maharashtra. It was its great actions of Nov-ember 21, 1955, and January 1956 which transformed the situation, built the unity em-bodied in the Samyukta Ma-homselts formult and here

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bodied in the Samyukta Ma-harashtra Samiti and kept up the tempo of struggle for the succeeding years. The Government went all-out to celebrate the occasion in a grand manner. The offi-cial Celebration Committee made every effort to draw in every nerty and group and every party and group and spent money lavishly on deco-rations. Government and Corporation buildings were gaily decorated and lit up, arches put up at official expense and assistance given to every local celebration committee which sought it. The official effort put into shade the an-

The last day of the marathon Budget Session of Parliament was marked by a discussion filled with national concern and a grave sense of history. The Nehru-Chou talks were momentous enough. Even more so were the issues involved, not only for India

and China but for the world-this was the sense of

functioning in Parliament, as

and heart. Their only desire

border dispute with China to serve the narrowest of petty

ends-anti-Communism.

Prime Minister.

mehow to use this India's

Nor is it fortuitous that-

and this is the second fea-ture of the debate which stood out—this anti-Com-munism was followed up by a blistering attack on the

policy of negotiations, on Krishna Menon and on the

N. G. Ranga (Swatantra) declared that "the time had come for the Prime Minister

both Houses. I was not without signifi-cance, therefore, that while there were differences in ap-there were differences in ap-I cance, therefore, that while there were differences in apsought to be prevented in this unsavoury fashion from sment the roach and assessment, the speeches of the Prime Miniser, of the Communist spokesour people wish us to do." This, then was the first striking feature of the de-bate. We have a bunch of men and of the Congress men and of the Congress participants (N. C. Kasliwal in the Lok Sabha and G. K. Vijaivargiya in the Rajya Sabha) reflected the serious-ness and the possibilities of the stimution motiey politicians among us who have no sense of con-cern at the grave issues which now engage the nation's mind

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the situation. But the PSP, Ganatantra Parishad, Jan Sangh and Swatantra M. P.s (fittingly joined by Dr. Kunzru) tried to convert the historic drama Th into cheap melodrama. highlight of their efforts came with the premeditated cheap malice of S. N. Dwive-dy (PSP) who tried to smear the Communists as "fifth columnists."

The Communist Party's Group in the Lok Sabha quite rightly refused to take this lying down. And, take this lying down. And, indeed, it would be difficult for anybody to swallow this insult, much more so the Communist M. P.s., each one of whom has a distinguished record in the ser-vice of the people and the

not think it necessary to pro-tect the integrity and repu-tation of the Communist M. P.s and that the Congress benches, apart from a hand-ful of vociferous supporters of the PSP and Swatantra Destr. learney remained silent. of the PSF and Swatanda Party, largely remained silent. As was natural this silence did not stand them in good stead when the broadsides were fired by these same anti-Communists at the Govern-ment's policy of Panchsheel -alignment.

Reasons For Walk-Out

The Communist M.P.s had no option in the circumstan-ces, but to walk out in pro-

In a subsequent statement they explained their stand: We owe an explanation to our people for our walk-out from the Lok Sabha when the joint communique of the Indian and Chinese Prime Ministers was discussed. Fol-lowing upon the Prime Minislowing upon the Prime Minis-ter, the Communist Party's position was stated with the seriousness and the restraint that the subject demanded. S. N. Dwivedi of the PSP, however choce to refer to us bowever, chose to refer to us as "fifth columnists," an un-forgivably defamatory state-ment to which we strongly objected.

"But in spite of our repeated requests, when the insinuation was not expunged we walked out in protest as it was not possible for us in the circumstances to stay on in the House and listen to Dwithe House and listen to Dwi-vedi who, consistent with PSP policy, continued his attack on India's policy of non-alignment, coexistence and peaceful solution of disputes.

"Such provocations, however, will not deflect us from our duty of working in Par-liament and outside accord-

PAGE TWO .

Debate on Nehru-Chou Talks interruntions he Amid went on: "I do not know what will be the fate of the

what will be the fate of the country and what will hap-pen to this world if by some mischance the Opposition members are to govern this country It is most sur-prising how a small handful of persons can make so much noise." Equally firm and passionate was his re-buttol of the irresmonsible buttal of the irresponsible criticism of and insinua-tions against the Defence Minister.

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Unbridgeable Galf

It was clear enough, therefore, that an unbridgeable gulf separates the non-Com-munist Opposition and the official position of the ruling party on the basic policy to be followed vis-a-vis the border dispute. It would be as well if this vital difference was ade-quately reflected in the Con-gress campaign among the masses on this issue. Unfortunately, this is far from being always the case. The third important feature

of the debate turned around the evaluation of the joint communique of the two Prime communio Ministers Hiren Mukerjee, while re-

to give up his policy of non-alignment." S. N. Dwivedi made remarks about Krishna Menon (doubting his alle-

note with pleasure that when asked about the observations made by Chou En-lai on the eve of his departure—when asked about the Prime Minis-ter's oninion as to whether ter's opinion as to whether Chou En-lai's statement did not limit the dispute to one sector, namely, the west, and therefore, lightened the problem to a certain extent—our Prime Minister said that it could be viewed in the light. I am quoting from the Hindu report. "Our Prime Minister said

portance a tremendous historical dramaof which only the beginno man knows what the end of it will be and how long it will take ... The joint communique was only a

very few." The present position, ac-cording to him, was that while the Chinese had not precisely given their boundary, "broadly speaking, t said their boundary in thev said their boundary in the western sector was from the Karakoram Range down south to the Kong Ka Pass, i.e., along a minor watershed. There are two watersheds.

"As the Prime Minister had stated some time back in the other House, I believe, despite their efforts to find a solution of this problem, they came across a mountain of lifferent sets of facts and out of these different sets of facts, the different conclusions could be drawn. That is why could not very

* FROM FACING PAGE ahead. Pandit Nehru's spe-eches in both houses made it evident that he contemplated a long period of conflict. He took up again the theme that

China's growing strength was a challenge which India could meet only by rapid industrialisation and the utmost vigilance as well as complete preparedness. China was no longer a friend but a menacger a friend but a menac-challenge

Debate

Sino-Nepalese friendship.

IN a speech of welcome the Nepalese Prime Min-

ister stated, amid cheers, that

Chou En-lai was an old fri-end of the Nepalese people

and that his present visit would advance the cause of

the traditional friendship be-

tween the two countries. Reciprocating these senti-

ments, Premier Chou stated

that he had brought for the

ing ch It is It is this attitude and ap-proach that is constantly being taken advantage of by the inveterate and powerful enemies of the Prime Minister's and nation's cherished principles of foreign Dolicy.

is on this point that the democratic movement will have to launch a powerful explanatory campaign an clear the atmosphere, so much vitiated by the vigor-ous offensive of the Right wing who are enemies not so much of China as of all that is healthy and decent in our own country. It is to this campaign that Hiren Mukerjee summoned

all of us: neal to Hon'ble Members of this House, particu-larly those among them who have supported the idea of basic pillars of our foreign policy, to see that we are not blinded by anti-Communism "that is to be to repudiate all that is to be cherished in India's

foreign policy. "Is it not a fact written as "is it not a fact written as with a sun-beam on re-cent history, that India's role has been glorious only when, braving ridicule and even hostility, she positively inter-vened for the relaxation of tensions in Vices in Vices tensions in Korea, in Indo-China and in so many other far-off places in the world? "Must India be deflected

from that course to the detri-ment of her aims, the aims which our people have really at heart? - MOHIT SEN

May 2.

MAY 8, 1960

Nepalese people the profound and cordial greetings of the 650 million Chinese people. He expressed the conviction He Pandit Nehru himself, The Way stated in the Lok Sabha that his present visit would further strengthen and devethat his recent meeting with Chou En-lai was "of lop the precious friendship ween the two countries. This being the background The airport and, indeed, the whole city was gaily decked with banners, flowas officially given by the Prime Minister, P. Rama-murti correctly stated what ers and fioral arches. Almost nings have been seen and the way forward was: India-China

week in parliament

small sten in the long jour-

ary dispute...." But it was clear that the Prime Minister did not feel that much had been achieved

and that the dispute remain-ed intractable. In the Rajya Sabha, he declared that "the significant sentence in the communique was that no solution was found. That is the real thing."

Main Stumbling

About his statement on.

Chinese "aggression" at Palam on April 25 and Premier

on April 25 and Premier Chou's remarks in Khat-mandu in this connection, Nehru said in the Rajya.

and the Chinese asked us to

This, it was clear, was the

Sabha: "It is quite pos that I did not use the word

Block

and that the dispute rem

t is an extraordinarily diffi-cult thing which you are deal-ing with—an area where peo-ple did not live or hardly

"Our Prime Minister said also that he did not think there would be fresh trouble on the border and that he was satisfied with Chou En-lai's declaration that he fully recognised India's position vis-a-vis Bhutan and Sikkim. These surely are straws in the wind that pres-age a settlement, surely not in the very long run." Pandit Nehra himself,

what was distressing, how-ever, was that the Speaker, despite insistent requests, did not think it necessary to pro-text the interview and the interview a Up As Opponents Themselves Our Foreign Policy giance to India) which had Of

giance to India) which had to be expunged, while H. N. Kunzru asked Nehru to drop his Defence Minister, who supposedly had lost the con-fidence of the country.

fidence of the country. A. B. Vajpayee (Jan Sangh) outlined his thesis that even to talk for a day would sim-ply help the Chinese and, therefore, mass mobilisation was necessary-for war, no doubt. In this he was echoed by P. K. Deo (Ganatantra by P. K. Deo (Ganatantra Parishad), and Jaswant Singh (Democrat). In the Rajya Sabha Ganga Saran Singh (PSP) was more discreet but his rambling oratory amounted to the same thing -no negotiations but war was the way to "deal" with China.

Nehru Answers **Critics**

It was an aroused and bantering Pandit Nehru who answered these hectoring critics. He castigated their "manuscript eloquence," ridi-culed it as "what it is amazing with the manuscript elo-quence is that it is wholly

unrestrained.' And then the attack which caused a furore as one has seldom witnessed. "The re-marks of some members that marks of some members that the aggressor should be thrown out did not show any realisation of the situation. Such words had no meaning at all in a Parliament which had the decide the future deci had to decide the future des-tiny of India I say that the Opposition members have the Opposition

marised succinctly the position:

Communist Evaluation

"What we wish to do is to put first things first and we notice that the two Frime Ministers have met—a thing which was thought very un-likely only the other day when we heard the Presi-dent's address We note also dent's address. We note also that there certainly has been no breakdown in the negotia-tions which would have delighted the hearts of certain people in our country and

abroad. "And we note that official evaluation of the factual material will be expeditiously pursued and meanwhile, pursued and meanwhile, which is very important, there is an agreement that friction and clashes in border areas

that I did not use the word I am not quite sure in my mind whether I used the word or not The whole case according to us, was that they had entered our territory and committed converter should be avoided. "Surely these are very positive and rewarding de-velopments in a situation and committed aggression Whether I used the word or nor I have no recollection." In the same speech he des-cribed it "as a comic situa-tion" where we asked the Chinese to leave our territory that looked quite gloomy and deadlocked from tim to time; and to that extent the communique is a wel-come document and should be followed by a happier process that will lead to process that will lead to leave the same territory, understanding and a full which they, considered theirs. It was quite obvious that the friendship. "I repeat again that it is were at variance."

a good thing that while the This, it was clear, was the dispute remains, tension cerminal stumbling block and tainly has been lessened. I that too, particularly with

ney of settling the bound- find a solution to the pro-

blem. "Therefore, when they were faced with that situation, it is very right that our Prime Minister should have 'agreed to examine these problems jointly, these sets of facts jointly, and try to see if a common understanding with regard to these two sets of facts could be arrived at. After all, what is wrong in making that attempt?

"When somebody puts forward one set of facts and says that these are the correct facts, certainly it is up to us, as a very reason-able people, and it is very necessary for our Govern-ment, to offer to examine those facts jointly and try to disprove those facts. If we are convinced that some of our facts are not absolu--or our facts are not absolu-tely correct, we say that we are willing to stand correct-ed. That is the position." Yet it would be facile optimism to end the review of the debate on this note. No doubt the Prime Minister was firm defending and emphatic in the policy of negotiations. No doubt the examination by officials of the facts could help the narrowing down of differences and could lead on to another top-level meeting, as Chou En-lai has suggested and Pandit Nehru has not rejected. But great difficulties lie

* SEE FACING PAGE

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ample of peaceful coexistcountries of

peace Early in the morning of April 27 Chou En-lai and B. P. Koirala left by plane for Pokhra, a picturesque scenic spot some 100 miles from the Nepalese capital. Apart from sight-seeing the two leaders and their parties spent most of their time in serious dis-

Address To * Parliament

The next day the Chinese Prime Minister addressed the joint session of the Maha Sabha and the Pratinidhi Sabha. In the course of his speech he stated:

quite the It is clear enough that it "China and Nepal are two

ancient and yet young coun-tries. There exists between our two peoples a profound traditional friendship of long standing. Since the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between our coun-tries, we have not only res-

friendly ties, but, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, founded new good neighbourly rela-

tions

"During the past several years, our two countries have consistently adhered to the Five Principles of Peaceful rive Frinciples of Freaction Coexistence and unremittingly upheld our friendship. "Recently, as a result of the signing of the Sino-Nepalese agreement on the question of agreement on the question of the boundary of the two countries and the Sino-Nepalese agreement on eco aid, our relations of friendly

cooperation have entered into a new stage. "It is certainly, no ex-

aggeration when we say that thanks to the joint efforts of our two Govern-ments and peoples, we have in our relations set an exence between countries of different social systems. "Both China and Nepal are faced with the arduous task

CHOU EN-LAI IN

The Chinese Government delegation, led by Premier Chou En-lai, flew into Kathmandu in the morning of April 26. A nineteen-gun salute boomed as the distinguished guest alighted from the plane. He went immediately to review a guard-of-honour. All the time the big crowd jostled to get a view of the Chinese leaders and raised thunderous slogans of

> all Nepalese State leaders, distinguished personalities and diplomats were present at the airport. The guests were weighed down with garlands as they moved to their cars for their drive

through Kathmandu. A holiday had been declared and it looked as if the entire city had emptied itself into the main road through which the motorcade passed. Numerous arches decorated the way and there were numerous pictures of Chou En-lai as well as quite a few showing the Prime Ministers of the two countries warmly shaking

hands. At night there was a magnificent State banquet at which both the Prime Ministers expressed the hope that the present visit of the Chinese Premier and the talks between the two sides would further consolidate and deve-lop the friendship between the two countries. This friendship had been and would be in the interests of Afro-Asian solidarity and world

tored our once interrupted

of building up their own countries. We deeply realise that for us Asian and African countries, only when we have become independent economically, can we enrich the con-tent of political independence and provide a complete guar-

antee for our independence. "Up till now, both our coun-tries are still backward econo-mically and lack experience in construction. This objec-tive reality determines that it is necessary for us to help each other and strengthen our cooperation in econom construction. Among the Asian and African countries the development of national economy by any-of them is in itself an encouragement and support to the others.

Economic Cooperation

"It is in this spirit that the Chinese people have been strengthening economic co-operation with the other Asian and African countries. We sincerely hope that Nepal will rapidly become prosperous and strong. The prosperity and strength of Nepal, like those of other Asian and African countries, are a powerful Support for our country, China. "As a result of the universal

upsurge of the national independence movements and the persistent and untiring efforts of the peace-loving countries and peoples all over the world, a certain degree of relaxation has appeared in the inter-

national situation. "The forces working for lasting world peace are so strong that even the Western countries, too, have had to put out certain signs of relaxa-tion: it can be said that the tion; it can be said that the prospects for winning world peace have never been as favourable as they are today. "For this, the people of our two countries, as well as the other peace-loving people all over the world, feel gratified and encouraged.

"Nevertheless we must also be aware that the aggres-sive imperialist circles, while making avowals for peace, are intensifying armament. expansion and war prepara-tions. They continue to organise military alliances, set up military bases and reinforce

their military blocs. "And they are trying their ntmost to prevent agreement between the East and West on major inter-national questions. What calls for particular attention is the fact that, fost-ered by aggressive imperi-alist circles, the militarist forces which launched the last World War are reviving last World War are reviving and posing fresh threats to peace and security of the world. All this shows that the upholding of world peace is still an arduous task.

Policy Of Neutrality

"His Majesty's Government of Nepal has repeatedly stated that it is determined to pursue an independent policy of neutrality, not, to join any military bloc, and to carry out the Five Principles of ful Coexistence. The se Government and firmly the Peaceful Chinese

NEW AGE

people warmly welcome and fully support this policy of His Majesty's Government of

"This policy is not only in "This policy is not only in the interest of Nepal's peace-ful development and the smooth implementation of its Five-Year Plan for economic construction, but also in the interest of the noble cause of preserving the solidarity of Asian countries and consolidating world peace.'

Later in the same day, the Chinese leaders attended a reception organised by the Nepal-China Friendship Association. It was a happy gathering attended by the Nepalese Premier and a large number of members of Par-liament, scholars, poets, businessmen, workers and others. Amity and fraternity prevailed at the reception.

Referring to the rapid economic development of China, B. P. Koirala said that the Nepalese people could also build up their ountry as the industriou Chinese people were doing. He added that the present reception showed the daily increasing friendship bet-ween the two countries.

Everlasting Friendship

Chou En-lai cited, amidst cheers, an old Chinese pro-verb: "Let the Chinese-Nepalese friendship be as 'ever-lasting as the high mountains and everflowing as the blue waters.' The friendship bet-ween the two countries is like the Himalayas which link the

hearts of the two people." Chen YI said at the recep-tion: "In the relations bettion: "In the relations bet-ween countries of the world just as in the relations bet-ween two friends, mutual confidence could be better established only, through the test of time and practice. Today a number of our fore-ion friends, entertain some ign friends, entertain .some apprehensions for China, This do not mind. We are willing to make contributions eliminating this non-confidence through our actual prac-tice over a long period of

time. "A very good proof of this is the daily the daily consolidated deve-lopment of the Chinese-Nepalese friendship in the past few years. Let us, China and Nepal, remain ever friendly to each other for hundreds of years, thousands of years and tens of thousands of years to come".

On the eve of their departure from Nepal the two Prime Ministers signed a Treaty of Peace and Friendship as well as exchanged instruments of ratification of the agreement on the boundary question between the two countries.

Just prior to the signing of the Treaty, Chou En-lai held a Press Conference in which he clarified a number of questions. Of great interest was his answer that the problem of the location of Everest-he preferred the Nepalese name of Sagarmatha—would easily settled and no loopholes be setting and in rough the between the two countries. Stating that he had great

respect for Pandit Nehru, Chou En-lai added that "certain remarks" made by the Indian Prime Minister were were

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NEPAL

not friendly and had "dis-tressed" him. But he went on to say that the Iriendship between India and China would persist and develop. These words came as a sharp rebuff to the provocative attempts of certain Indian journalists, which had displeased the Nepalese newspapermen as well.

The Joint Communique stated:

"On the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Asian-Atrican Conference, the Chinese Premier and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal noted with plea-sure that the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the Banoung spirit were playing a more and more impor-tant role in guiding the rela-tions among nations....

• "The two parties also availed of this happy occa-sion to further express their conviction that in order to build up a better atmos-phere for mntual coopera-tion in the world, all outstanding issues between nations should be settled through peaceful negotia-tions and all nations must refrain from such acts or threats of aggression or the use of force against terri-torial integrity or political independence of each other's country.

"The Chinese Premier and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal expressed deep sympathy for the strugdeep sympathy for the strug-gles of the Asian, African and other peoples against colonialism and for winning and safeguarding national independ-ence, and pledged firm sup-port to the South African people in their just struggle against racial discrimination.

"The two parties welcomed the forthcoming conference of Government heads of the Big Powers and expressed the hope that agreement will be reached speedily by countries concerned on general dis-armament and prohibition of nuclear weapons, so as to promote a further relaxation of

the international situation." The Treaty of Peace and Friendship is a document as simple as it is noble. Its Five Articles are dominated by a single idea—the friendship of these two countries will help Asian Solidarity and world peace. Each party pledges to respect the sover-ignty and territorial integ-rity of the other and to between solve all disputes them by means of peaceful

They agree "to develop and further strengthen the econo-mic and cultural ties between the two countries in a spirit of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

At the airport there were. touching scenes of farewell and there was universal feeling that two close friends had come ever nearer.

Significant in this connection was the manner in which the Chinese leader sought out the Indian Ambassador and repeatedly told him that Sinowhile the present differences were temporary. It was clear to all that People's China offered its hand of broth hood to all Asian States. of brother

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FROM FRONT PAGE

MAHARASHTRA CELEBRATION

nual gaiety of the Republic

Chief Minister Chavan was perhaps the busiest man in the city, rushing from functhe city, rushing from func-tion to function, recalling old tion to function, recaining old glories, making solemn pled-ges, promising a new future, words of honey and sugar. The lesser lights of the ruling party naturally followed suit.

It was amusing and instructive to recall that it was the same Chavan who had a year ago thundered that the blingual State had come to stay, that it was as indelible as the carving on black rock!

Even more ludicrous was the performance of Central Minister S. K. Patil, who had four years ago defiantly shouted at a Chowpatt crowd that Maharashra crowd that Maharashra would not have Bombay for 5,000 years, nay, as lo the sun and the moon sh on this earth! It was a pleasant shock to find the Congress House parading the banner, "The birth of Maharashtra is a victory democracy"! How true, but how strange coming from the mouths of those who done everything in power to prevent that had done everything

Homage To Martyrs

But the people beat the tional festival of lights traits of Shivaji, adorned with lights and coloured festoons greeted one everywhere. Electrical contractors and decorators raised mandap mandap decorations functions the their prices to fabulous sums and yet by April 26, they had exhausted all their resources and one could not find a slif-gle tube-light or decorative gle piece anywhere for any price.

Night after night music, bhajans and dramas could be heard from loudspeakers at every corner while proces-sions went round sions went round crying glory to Shivaji and the new State.

CALCUTTA VICTORY

* FROM FRONT PAGE

and of their love for our Party. It also shows their deation to defend policy of non-alignment and

In a statement Jyoti Basu, Se-cretary of the West Bengal State Council of the Communist State Council of the Communist Party, expressed the Party's gratitude to the people of the constituency for "upholding the progressive, democratic and fighting traditions of Calcutta. They have demonstrated their They have demonstrated their support for our policies and condemnation of the ruling party's policies."

The victory was celebrated in The victory was celebrated in the evening with a big mass rally followed by two impres-sive processions in two areas of the constituency. The rally was addressed by Ajoy Ghosh, Jolly Kaul, Jyoti Basu, P. Rama-murti, Indrajit Gupta and Mo-

heroes who had laid down their lives so that this day may dawn. Even hypocrisy has its limits and it was this popular tribute to martyrs which distinguished the popu-lar celebrations from the official one.

While the Prime Minister was inaugurating the new State of Maharashtra in State of Maharashtra in Raj Bhavan at midnight, nearly one lakh of people were marching to the Flora Fountain from the Chow-patti. Defying a sharp sho-wer of rain, they stood in silence listening to the Samiti leaders pay tribute to the march in the connesite the march in the opposite direction, from the Foun-tain to Chowpatti, on Nov-ember 21, 1955. The angry people of that day had now returned jubilant, their pledges fulfilled.

There is much talk of disintegration of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti with the PSP leading the splitters, but the demonstration showed how the people who formed the backbone of the movement wanted the Samiti to continue. It was demonstra-ted in the thunderous applau-se that greeted Acharya

Samiti would continue and carry forward the torch of struggle to shape the new Maharashtra, no matter if someone now deserted the Samiti.

Unprecedented also were the two mammoth rallies which Prime Minister Nehru addressed on that day. The Prime Minister said that he was happy to share the joy with the people, but he failed to reflect in his speech the bouyant exhilarating mood of the masses and his speech left much of the audience

What Next?

The celebrations are over. The question now is-What next? The astute ' Chief Minister, Yeshwantrao Chavan, has gone about his job with deter-mination. Apart from his con-

mination. Apart from his con-stant exhortation to people to set about the building of the new State in a spirit of unity and cooperation, his main care is to stabilise his Government and disrupt the Opposition. He has already

depend on the PSP and the Kamble faction of the Republican Party to split the re-maining Opposition i.e., the Samiti Bloc and thus help to 'stabilise' his Government. He can be expected to follow with a number of measures, mak-ing non-essential concessions to popular demands, aiming

at regaining the old Congress One of the themes he has been harping upon is indus-trial peace as an essential factor for ensuring industrial progress and prosperity of the new State. But the fact that the notorious anti-workingclass Labour Minister Shantilal Shah, darling of the Bom-bay bourgeoiste and the INTUC, retains' his portfolio shows that the old policies will continue. In fact it was widely believed that Shantilal Shah would be removed from the Labour Ministry and some

of Chavan's remarks had led to that belief.

But that Chavan had to But that Chavan had to submit on this vital point is significant. As Dange observed in the May Day rallies, this was a challenge to the work-ing class of Bombay who had pressed for the removal of the removal of

Shantilal Shah and it had knocked the bottom out of the appeal for industrial peace.

Samiti's Fature

On the other side the fate of the Samiti is still in the balance. The PSP led by N. G. Goray wants the Samiti to be dissolved and has even threatened to quit it in case others do not agree. It was expected that the Praja Socialists would act on this threat after May 1. But they are hesitant. S. M. Joshi wants the Samiti to continue only for the Belgaum border issue.

As a diversion the PSP has proposed that MLAs and M.P.s should resign their seats on this issue. The true worth of this seemingly brave gesture is exposed by the fact that only two months ago the PSF had opposed resolutely a move to stage a general strike in Bombay on this issue. Dange speaking in the April 27 Samiti rally rejected the resignation move as calculated only to strengthen the Congress.

The rest of the Samith constituents agree on pre-serving the Samiti. But they have been content with voicing their wishes, which in effect enables the PSP to keep the Samiti paralysed.

The time for decision is drawing near. The celebra-tions demonstrated the wishes of the people and ultimately they will triumph

But the people beat the Government in the matter of celebrations. Every locality, every lane, every building had its own committee. Lakhs of rupees were collec-ted and spent. The illumina-tions outdid Diwali, the tradi-tions outdid Diwali, the tradi-

From Our Correspondent

I N contrast to the joyous celebrations in Maharashtra, enthusiasm was visibly lacking in Gujarat on the day the people won their hard-fought demand for their linguistic State. This was not because the people had lost interest in their state but only be-cause of the partisan attiude of Congress leadership.

The mere presence of Morarji Desai in the capital of the new State, on the eve of its formation, was enough dampen the enthusiasm of the people. So much was the absence of spontaneous en-thusiasm that except Government offices and other places concerned directly or indirec-tly with the Government, no other buildings were illuminated.

Congress leadership The tended to be so partisan that it neither invited the Opposiit neither invited the Opposi-tion parties to participate in the functions organised by it nor did it participate in the functions organised by Maha Gujarat Janata Parishad and completely overlooked the fact that the formation of the new State is the direct outcome of the struggle, efforts, and sac-rifices of the people of Guja-rat and Maharashtra.

ton the one hand, people ex-pressed their joy at their victory, but on the other hand, they expressed their contempt and concern because the State is to be administered by those sed their contempt very persons and party who not only tried to prevent its birth but still exhibit their love for the bilingual State.

The partisan behaviour of the ruling party seems to stem from its belief that as the Janata Parishad is to be dissolved, there will be no single opposition which can chal-lenge its activities.

On the eve of the formation of the new State of Gujarat, meetings were organised both by the Congress and the Pari-shad. In a meeting organised by the Parishad in the night of the 29th. Dinkar Mehta, Vice-President of the Janata Parishad and Secretary of the Gujarat Council of the Communist Party, appealed to the neonle not to attend the meeting to be addressed by Morar-ji Desai. His statement was received with applause and cheers. A handbill containing this appeal was also distri-buted by the Communist Party.

There was tremendous res ponse to this appeal. The meeting held under the auspices of the Gujarat Pradesh Congress Committee at Lal Baugh (the people call this place Shaheed but the Congress opposes the name) pre-sented a very poor picture. Not more than 5,000 people were present—the audience. scattered here and there presenting more the picture of a picnic rather than a public meeting.

Morarji Desai started his speech with the very words: "I had never been in favour of the formation of the State of Gujarat...It is formed in strange manner....But 1

NEW AGE

there will be no further for- gress. Though the Congress mation of any new State of formation of the new State of Gujarat is decided by majo-rity and we obey it for the sembly, its base in the sake of discipline." In contrast was the pro-

cession organised by the Janata Parishad. With Indulal Yagnik, Ganpatram, Dinkar Mehta and others in the lead the procession started from Manekchouk from where the satyagrahis of the "Martyrs Memorial" satyagraha used to be sent off. Nearly 15,000 marched in the procession and offer-ed flowers at the spot right in front of Congress House where the Martyrs' Memorials were erected by the people but removed by the Government in August 1958. The new State was inaugu-

rated by Ravishankar Maharaj, well-known disciple of Gandhiji and Bhoodan leader. In his inaugural speech he referred to the martyrs of Maha Gujarat and said that the new Cabinet should take into consideration the sentiments of the people for their martyrs. He said that in the new State such a situation should be made to prevail where police firing should give way to justice and peace.

It is astonishing that after Ravishankar Maharaj refer-red to the martyrs of Maha . Gujarat, the Congress leaders did not make even the slightest reference to them in their speeches, nor were they prepared to regard them as martyrs. In their eyes they a strange manner.... But I then speceres, not were the will not go into the details of prepared to regard them a the story for facts are facts martyrs. In their eyes the and they cannot be changed." So also Dr. Jivraj Mehta said, "T wish that now onwards contemptuous of the Conare sullen and of the Con-

people is very much shaken and all efforts at rehabilitating itself are meetin failure. Many of the Co meeting with failure. Many of the Congress-men who had left the Con-gress in the last three years are now going back to the

Congress. But this in no way strengthens the, Congress among the people. They convincingly demonstrated convincingly this in their attitude to the Congress and Governmentattitude to the sponsored celebrations. The Congress and its Big Business patrons in Guiarat are sitting on a volcano, how-ever comfortable they ever comfortable might feel just now.

In spite of the PSP's dis-ruptive efforts, the democratic opposition is bound to streng-then itself. On April 30, at a meeting of Janata Parishad workers at Nadiad a decision was taken to build up a non-party organisation for consolidating the Opposition. The demand of the people is that a strong opposition to the Congress must be developed. The Communist Party has steadfastly fought for this demand and is consequently gathering growing support of

the people. The new State of Gujarat has been inaugurated on May-Day—the international holi-day of the working class. Peo-ple are glad and at the same time conscious of the new lasks. A new strugtle has begun, the slogan of Maha Gujarat Zindabad and Shaheed Amar Raho continue to fill the air.

SADOBA PATIL'S HORSE-TRADING

I T is quite amazing, the effect that the effect that the United States has upon our worthy Capinet memoers. The very prospect of going to the Holy Land so thruled and unnerved Morarji Desai that he spat out his spleen against the Prime Minister and gave out certain far from alluring details of how . he maintains his celibacy.

Pandit Nehru is stated to have been so upset when the tape-recorded inter-view was played back to him that he literally threw aside his breakfast and walked out in a rage. I wonder what his reaction is going to be to Sadoba Patil's performance

already been re-It ha ported in the Press that Patil really scraped and bowed to try to get the American manger managers to give as much free food to poor little India as possible. What a change possible. What a change from the days when Nehru thundered against a motley group of M.P.s who had asked for the same thing!

This has not exhausted Patil's capacity for mis-chief and servility. He went out of his way to publicly declare that India was get ting some Soviet loans but that didn't really matter. What could be done if the wretched Soviets were so keen on helping. Then he went on to say that the real generous aid came from the U.S.

ed: "The difference is that we look to you and to the West more than anybody else." This over a television programme—the grovelling was in view of all. Can you imagine the uproar in the unlikely event of a Cabinet Minister telling a Moscow television audience, "It is to the Soviet Union that we look to more than anybody

Anyhow, servility never pays. John J. Rhodes, mem-ber of the House of Representatives' Appropria tion Committee, curtly cut Patil short and snarled There "There is not enough money in the United States to force all of India into the mid-twentieth centur

You can be sure, though, that this insult is not going to dampen Sadoba. He to dampen Sadoba. He wants to outdo Morarji, after all—and that is a tough job. I have been re-liably told that he has planned a liver ailment in the United States, requir-ing treatment at the Walter Reed Hospital --- where would-be dictators are doo tored and made fit for their nefarious occupation

MASANI'S DISCLOSURES

MINOO MASANI is a told a select gathering of intellectuals at the Institute of Public Administra tion that the other Swatan-tra leaders were proving flops. Even revered Rajaji had

not been able to execute a single successful man-oeuvre in North India and the DMK also refused to bite in Tamilnad. Munshi was a handicap

as you couldn't very well . talk about corruption with

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Bihar.

Nor was this all. With all the talk of freedom and moral values, Masani moaned, the Swatantra was not able to get any young cad-res. Nobody would work for less than Rs. 500 per month and even at this sum there

were very few takers. And without workers, nothing could be done. The final tragedy, the Swatantra theoretician declared, was that Big Busi-ness didn't seem to feel the need to switch its allegiance from the Congress-he was furious with Birla's outpourings in favour of the Government on a re-

cent American tour. But, stated Masan there But, stated Masan, there was a silver liming to the cloud. He had got good cheer from a long talk with Morarji Desal. This worthy had told him that the Con gress was already doing the Swatantra job—Avadi had been buried.

When Masani' asked Morarji why he did not say this openly, the Finance Minister replied that the time was not yet ripe.





him sitting on the dais The Rajah of Ramgarh was an obstinate blockhead who woundn't let anybody disturb his monopoly in

Masani went on to make some damaging revelations about the ideas of the Rashtrapati. his allergy to Socialism, and his adher-ence to the "free" approach of Swatantra.

or swatanira. Everybody would very much welcome it if the high dignitaries involved would repudiate this Tata-financed renegade. We are quite sure they can.

CONGERESS AND THE PRESS

T HERE seems to be no end to the mendacity of the monopoly Press. Save one or two honourable exceptions, the papers of the Capital indulged in the cheapest sneering and wretched discourtesy at the time of the Chinese Prime Minister's visit. It made one hang one's head in shame since one can't deny that these are Indians, even if the interests of India are far from their minds and the glory of India far from their hearts. The non-Communist foreign Correspondents who had been here earlier were rather shocked at the tone and tenor of these Press reactions. One could well

imagine even the Yankee

news-hounds telling their New Delhi counterparts that it was no longer neces-sary to be so vociferously anti-Communist—the Americans are learning subtletv.

having tried to charac-ter-assassinate the Chinese Premier, they next switched on to the Defence Minister. The way they reported the Congress Parliamentary Party meeting was atroci-ous. It was made out as if Nehru in defending Krishna Menon had almost been shouted down.

Actually it was poor old Mahavir Tyagi who took the brunt of Nehru's tem-per since he, in characte-ristic fashion, felt that authoritarian tirades should be checked by rude retorts. He is not one of the baying hounds whenever anything baying progressive is attempted by the Congress. Significantly the very next day Morarji's trusted lieutenant Morarka was practically asking Tyagi to sob on his shoulder. This the Press well knew but refused to report. Another bit of false re-

porting was that Ram Sub-hag Singh and other anti-Menonites had been elected after Nehru's stern talk-hinting that the Prime

Minister had lost ground Exactly opposite was the case. Many a Congress M.P. wished that Nehrn had spoken before the elections and not after-then a better lot would have been voted to office This too the Press well knew.

It is interesting in this connection that a newly appointed resident repeatedly snubbe edit repeatedly snubbed by Nehru, has taken the lead in this unholy campaign against all progressive policies and personalities. It is rumoured that Patil saw to his appointment and the removal of his predecessor—on the advice of those who cannot claim

Indian nationality. His third-rate ideas—and what else?—he picked up on an extensive tour some eight months ago of such places as Taipeh, Saigon, Bangkok and Hongkong. It is even said that the Prime Minister was quite caustic recently about this penpusher's tours and finance behind it. the

But a sense of shame or decency has never distinguished this particular resident editor, whose ego ism and lack of scruples vie with one another in his make-up. He is angling for a trip to the U.N. and all his ire against Krishna Menon arises from failure to get there. And he has the cheek to lecture about moralsi

-ONLOOKER May 3.

NOTES

Big Business Confessions

T HE leaders of the Federation of Indian Federation of Indian Cnambers of Commerce and Industry (FICC1) and other organisations of In-dian businessmen are never tired of criticising the eco-nomic and fiscal policies of the Government, which, in their eyes, are all calculated to curb the development of neutrate antarnica

often vax eloquent about the progressive character of these policies, which, they say, are designed to serve solely the Socialistic objectives of the Second

Plan. The progressive circles,

The progressive circles, however, have never been taken in by these profes-slons, even though they have never been found wanting in giving the kudos to the Government' for whatever it has been doing to subserve these ends. But these different post-ures—by the Government as well as the private enter-prise—have a tendency to lose their distinction when their spokesmen go to the United States to woo pri-vate capital. There, both B. K. Nehru, Commissioner General for Economic General for Economic Affairs, and G. D. Birla, who has "a hundred thousand employees scattered all and emphotes scattered an over the country" strike almost identical notes. While Nehru advertises the incentives offered to pri-vate industry, Birla speaks about the innocuous nature of the "Socialism" which the Government has espo-

used. The latest occasion to

give proof of this identify or views was provided by the American Management Association—a private U.S. body—which sponsored a briefing session last week briefing session last week on investment opportuni-ties in India. There, the Counsellor of the Indian Commissioner - General's Office, C. S. Krishnamoor-thi, distributed a pamphlet "Investing in India — a Guide," which speiled out the system of industrial approval obtaining in India. The Indian Executive Director of the Inter-national Monetary Fund, B. N. Adarkar, however. national Monetary Fund, B. N. Adarkar, however, went one further. He de-claimed that "State enter-prise (in India) is not com-petitive, but complemen-tary to private enterprise." Further, he specified cer-tain fields as "beckoning to the private U.S. investor." These included fertillsers, insecticides, pumps, electric motors and farm imple-ments.

INCENTIVES

Echoing similar senti-ments, G. D. Birla detailed the incentives which the Government had given to encourage private business. encourage private business. There was a tax holiday for the first five years for a new venture, he said, besides the foreign technicians enjoy-ing income-tax-free sala-ries for the first three years. The margin of profit, too, was very good. A new too, was very good. A new project could earn some-thing like 25 per cent.

About taxation in gene-ral, he said, it was not worse than in the United

NEW AGE

States or England. In fact, he confessed his inability to answer the question, "if the tax base is so bad, how do you exploin quiet care do you explain quick esx-pansion of companies and premiums." Obviously, the pansion of companies and premiums." Obviously, the FICCI session's outery against the very same "base" could not be sincere, if one of its leading lights is hard put to justify it in the United States. The clue to this riddle— of the leaders of the FICCI having a periodic bout with the spokesmen of the Gov-ernment—is, however, pro-vided by Birla himself. In the course of his speech at

ECONOMY

the course of his speech at the Management Associa-tion Session he said, "Often Government spokes-

tion Session ne saia, "Often Government, spokes-men sermonise and give us lectures. We hit back, but our relations are quite good It isn't admitted by either side that there is close collaboration between the Government and busi-nessmen. But we are work-ing very well." To this "confession"— for, it is no less—was added another by Bharat Ram, Chairman of the Delhi Cloth and General Mills. Addressing the same Ses-sion he maintained that the "Indian Government ex-erted minimum interfer-ence in controlling prices taking action only where it was strictly necessary." Even in industries where price regulations were in control and were in control were in control of the second strictly necessary." price regulations effect, he said, "growth

went on as before". Thus the private sector's opposition to Government policies at home is "stagemanaged", according to Birla, otherwise neither the taxes here are irksome nor is governmental inter-ference otherwise over much. In short, it is all milk and honey for the private enterprise, which the American private capi-tal can as well share. The Americans however, have not heen waiting for

INSIDE OUR NEWS &

have not been waiting for this invitation. Already, as a result of Morarji Desai's latest Finance Bill, which provides for a reduction in the tax on dividends received by a foreign cor-poration from an Indian company to 53 per cent from the present 63 per cent Johnson and John company to 53 per cent from the present 63 per cent, Johnson and John-son, Merck and Pfizer, all American drug concerns, stand to gain substantial benefits. And as Hindus-tan Times has said, there are other "possible future investors" to whom the new provision offers obvious advantages.

The speeches +at the The speeches at the Management Association thus rip the mask off both the pitcous wails of the FICCI, as well as the So-cialist professions of Mo-rarji Desai and other mak-ers of his type of fiscal and economic nolicies. They are economic policies. They are at the same time a remin-der of the futility of these polices for accomplishing the tasks set in the Plan.

REVEALING RIGINES

A NOTHER index of the shortcomings of the sovernment's policies was * SEE PAGE 12

PAGE FIVE

LENIN'S NINETIETH BIRTH

CELEBRATION meet--- ing dedicated to the 90th anniversary of the birtr of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, was held at the Sports Palace at Luzhniki, Moscow, on April 22. Ioscow, on April 22. The hall seating over

10,000 people, was packed with workers from Moscow undertakings ustrial

Comrades.

Today we are celebrating the 90th anniversary of the birth of the founder of our Communist Party and the Soviet State, Vladimir Lylch -the great leader of the working people of all countries.

The fundamental changes in the history of our country and in the international lab our movement in the 20th century are associated with Lenin's name. And not only past history. His teaching of genius is still a reliable guidance for all those who are fighting for the remodelling of society in the interests of the working mankind. The light of Lenin's ideas pene-trates far into the future, makes it possible distinctly to see the prospects of historical development....

*

Comrades, true to the be-hests of Lenin, our Party has always backed the liberation struggle of the oppressed peo-ples, their right to self-deter-mination, When after World War II Lenin's forecasts of the liberation of the peoples of the East came true on a gigantic scale, when dozens of new independent States were founded on the wreckage colonial empires, our Soviet State was confronted with new important tasks.

The peoples, who for centuries bore on their shoulders the yoke of colonial exploita-tion, needed now not only moral and political support but also economic assistance in developing their national economy.

As for our relations with countries of the Socialist with camp-People's Republic of China, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam the Mongolian People's Republic—they were deter-mined from the very outset by the principles of Socialist internationalism. Close mutual and fraternal friendship, mutual assistance and coope-ration in building Socialism and Communism—this is the ndation of these relations.

But we have a wider understanding of the international duty of our Socialist country, understand it as rendering assistance to those liberated people, too, that are not included in the world system of Socialism. All-sided, disinterested assistance in strength-ening their political and eco-nomic independence is the foundation of our relations with the newly creater ta es. Of course, we do not impose sistance on anyone but we

and construction projects, had worked with him. collective farmers of the Moscow region, scientists and cultural figures, Soviet Suslov, Member of tre P army and navy men and young people. On the platform were the Communist Party of

The celebration meeting was opened by Mikhail Suslov, Member of tre Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of

the

leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet Go-vernment, old Bolsheviks, who had known Lenin and

help when we are asked to

The road to the consolida-

tion of the independence of

the liberated countries is the

road of developing their na-

tional economy, advancing their culture and improving

the living standards of the people. Industrialisation is of

emendous importance, for

such countries. It is precisely here that the young States need support most of all.

Understanding this, the So-

viet Union is accordingly de-veloping its economic coope-ration with them. Supply of

up-to-date industrial equip-

ment, assistance in building

large enterprises, in prospect-ing for and exploiting natural

resources, in training national cadres of specialists_these

are the principal aspects of Soviet assistance. The Soviet

zens of other industrial pro-jects accords with the vital

*

One often hears that the

The Western Powers, as formerly, still continue to hamper the independent de-velopment and industrialisa-

ion of underdeveloped coun-

tries. The nature of their "assistance" is determined, as is known, by their military

plans, which are obviously a

It is said in the West that

a struggle for the countries of the East has now develop-ed, that the Soviet Union al-

legedly seeks to tie them to its charlot. But does the Soviet

Union seek to draw the East-

ern countries into war blocs

danger to the independence of the recipient countries.

interests of the peoples

of

iects accords

the East.

like SEATO, CENTO, etc? Does the Soviet Union attach pointical strings to us assist-ance? Does it demand the

Soviet Union.

Extracts are given below

from Kuusinen's report.

ance? Does it demand the right to intervene in domestic affairs? No, that is just how the Western Powers act. Thus, the liberated peoples have two types of assistance, two policies before their eyes. Is it surprising that those peoples increasingly dissociate themselves from the policy of themselves from the policy of the West? They understand that assistance is a good thing if it is disinterested, and friendship is firm if it is sin-

cere. The consolidation of independence and the successful development of the liberated countries bring closer the time when they will achieve right, on an with other their .legitimate equal footing States, to take part in the

Lenin's works, or even bits of quotations dating back to the time of the civil war and mili-

tary intervention. But it was the world bour-geoiste itself, which, by its in-tervention, added to the struggle of the Russian proletariat the character of an international clash. It is clear that at the time of the intervention the question of peaceful coexistence of Socialism and capitalism was relegated to the background.

to the background. But then, these gentlemen carefully pass in silence Le-nin's entire policy during the first years of Soviet power, his line towards establishing businessilike cooperation with capitalist States, the line which was clearly expressed in Lenin's directives to the Soviet delegates to the first international conferences, for instance in Genoa in 1922. In that period Lenin deve-

loped his idea of peaceful economic competition of the two systems. To use Lenin's expression, this is the "rivalry of two methods, two formations, two kinds of eco-nomy-Communist and capi-talist." "We shall prove," Lenin continues, "that we

are the stronger. "Of course, the task is a difficult one, but we said and continue to say that Socialism the power of example

system of Socialism is already in existence; imperialism has been weakened by the col-lapse of the colonial system; a vast "zone of peace" came into being; the forces of peace and democracy are now closer united and better or-ganised even in the imperia-list countries themselves. Do not these powerful factors have practical signicance in settling the question of peace and war?

Therefore, to be loyal to Marxism-Leninism today it is not sufficient to repeat the old truth that imperialism is ag-gressive. The task is to make full use of the new factors acting for peace in order to save humanity from the ca-tastrophe of another war. A dogmatic position is a backward position.

★

The correctness of our fore-The correctness of our fore-ign policy of creative Lenin-ism, making use of all the factors of peace, is best of all proved by the success of this policy. The persistent struggle of the Soivet Government, abounding in initiative has abounding in initiative, has yielded its fruit. A tangible esing of international leneasing of international ten-sions has been achieved. The "cold war" is gradually reced-ing. Business-like relations, including cultural contacts, are being established between States with different social systems. The most burning questions of international cituation have at long last

novative and creative character. This is demonstrated in the frankness with which the most burning issues of world politics are approached, in the combination of principled firmness with the readiness to agree to sensible compromises. This is a truly demo-cratic foreign policy which is carried out openly before the

both with statesmen and pub-* SEE PAGE 10

and anales COMMUNIST FARTY WITE

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ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

F OLLOWING are extracts of Socialism and peace have from the report entitled got the upper-hand over the "Get united under Lenin's Revolutionary Banner!" dell-vered by Lu Ting-yi, Alter-nate Member of the 'Political Bureau of the Central Com-Bureau of the Central Com-mittee of the Chinese Committee of the munist Party, at the meeting in Peking on April 22 to commemorate the ninetieth an- save themselves from their niversary of the birth of doom. Tenin

Great. New Epoch

We are living in the great new epoch in which the col-lapse of the imperialist sys-tem is being further accelerated, and there is a constant growth in the victories and awakening of the people throughout the world. The Marxist-Leninists and

they

Deceptive

Methods

the modern revisionists, starting from fundamentally different stands and viewnoints, draw fundamentally different conclusions on this

situation. The Marxist-Leninists regard this as an unprecedentedly favourable new epoch for the protestrian revolution in the countries of the world and for the national revolution in the colonies and semicolonies. The forces of peace have greatly grown, and there is already a practical possibility of preventing war. The people of the whole world must further intensify the struggle against imperialism, promote the development of evolution and defend world

peace. The modern revisionists, on The modern revisionists, on the other hand, regard this as a "new epoch" in which the proletarian revolution in various countries and the national revolution in the colonies and semi-colonies decime from the world disappear from the world agenda. They think that im-perialism will withdraw from the stage of history of its own accord, without our waging of accord, without our waging of peace will come of its own accord, without our waging of anti-imperialist struggles.

Thus whether we should carry out revolution and whe-ther we should oppose imperialism have become matters of fundamental difference between the Marxist-Leninists and the modern revision-

Arguments Of Revisionists

The main arguments of the modern revisionists in revis-ing, emasculating and being, emacculating and be-traying revolutionary Marx-ism-Leninism are that under the historical conditions of what they called the new epoch, Lenin's analyiss of imperialism has "become moded" that imperialism outhas "changed" its nature and that imperialism has "reed" its policies of war and aggress

Under the pretext of a socalled "historical non-dogmatic" approach to the theore-tical legacy left by Lenin, they have attacked the revolutionary content and revolutionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism

In the conditions that the east wind has prevailed over the west wind and the forces

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have to use varying tactics and methods of revolutionary struggle in their fight against imperialism, Marxist-Leninists have always maintained that in revolutionary struggle there should

Varying Tactics

And Methods

To cope with the different

tactics adopted by the impe-rialists against the people, the people of various coun-

the people of various coun-tries all over the world also

TO MOSCOW MEETING 4.8.8.4.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8.8. solution of all major inter-. Force is of avail in relation Union's participation in buildto those who want to restore their power. But that ex-hausts the value of force, and national problems. This was rightly pointed out by Nikita union's participation in build-ing the gigantic steel plant at Bhilai, in the construction of the Aswan High Dam, a steel Khrushchov when he addres-sed the Indonesian Parliaafter that only influence and works in Indonesia and doexample are of avail. We must demonstrate the importance

ment. The confidence which Soviet policy enjoys in the coun-tries of the East is a matter of great importance. It will have its bearing on the further strengthening of peace and social progress. We owe this confidence to the fact that the principles, worked out by the great Lenin, un-derline Soviet policy.

One often hears that the Western countries also sup-posedly have a strong desire to help the peoples who cast off the yoke of imperialism. Of course, it would be but fair, if the colonial Powers returned to the owners even part of the wealth they ap-propriated. However, this is not the issue here. The Western Powers. as STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE

> Lenin's bequest to our Party and all Communists was: Fight tirelessly for peace, work for ending wars. He said: "Termination of wars, said: "Termination of wars, peace between the nations, discontinuation of plunder and violence—this is precisely four ineal." (Works, Volume war have appeared. One our ideal." (Works, Volume 21, Page 264, Russian edition

Now in the West there are to return when glib publicists who allege that had the whole world under its Lenin was against peaceful coexistence of the two sys-tems. These falsifiers snatch out separate quotations from

NEW AGE

of Communism practically, by example." (Works, Volume 31, Page 426, Russian edition of 1959) The principles of peaceful coexistence, both then and now, form the basis of the entire Soviet foreign policy. In the course of the recent years our Party has been creatively developing this idea of Lenin. developing this idea of Lenin. Of decisive importance in this respect was the conclusion drawn by the 20th and the

arawn by the 20th and the 21st Party Congresses about the absence of the fatal ine-vitability of wars in our epoch, about the possibility of preventing wars. By draw-ing this conclusion the Party has made a new contribution

has made a new contribution to Marxism. Of course, aggressiveness is inherent in the nature of im-perialism. But one should not

that the time has gone never sway. Capitalism can no longer make the whole world follow its laws. A powerful world

KUUSINEN'S REPORT questions of international situation have, at long last, become the subject of serious. East-West negotiations. The active struggle of the Soviet Government for peace and peaceful coexistence lends our foreign policy an in-novative and creative charac-



Recently, the imperialists especially the U. S. imperia-lists, have tried to resort. to some even more cunning and deceptive tactics to pursue their aggressive and predatory policies, and cajole the people of the world, Even the U. S. imperialists themselves sometimes make no secret of their intention to adopt what call more "flexible" tac-

They have employed multi-farious means, adopting alter-nately the tactic of war and the tactic of peace. While stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and carrying out nuclear-war carrying out nuclear-war blackmail, they have at the same time spread a smoke-

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to deceive, buy over, devitalise and split the revolutionary

The imperialists have resor-

movements

and forms of struggle, including the illegal and the "legal", extra-parliamentary and parliamentary, sangui-nary and bloodless, economic and political, military and ideological—all these are for the purpose of unmasking the imperialists to a fuller extent, exposing their aggressive features, constantly rais-ing the revolutionary cons-ciousness of the people, achieving broader mobilisation of the masses of people to oppose the imperialists and reactionaries, developing the struggle for world peace, and preparing for and winning victory in the people's revolu-tion and the national revolu-

Marrist-Leninists have always maintained, too, that the proletariat should, unite with its reserves in order to win the victory in a revolu-tion. The proletariat should enter into strong alliance with the peasantry, the other working people and the mass-es of the oppressed people of the colonies and semi-colonies, who are its fundamental allies. In addition, the prole-tariat should, in different periods, unite with other peo-

completely betray the revolu-tionary spirit of Marxism-Leninism, the interests of the people of the world, and sub-mit and surrender to the bourgeoisie and the imperia-lists.

What Is Dogmatism ?

They maintain that the im-perialists have changed their nature and abandoned the war policy of their own accord and that, therefore, there is no need to carry on anti-im-perialist struggles and revolutions. They are doing their utmost to camouflage the U.S. imperialists' policies of ag-gression and war, to prettify imperialism and Eisenhower, the chieftain of the U.S. imperialists.

As described by them, Elsenhower has become a "peaceful emissary", U. S. imperialism is no longer the enemy of peace, no longer the enemy of the national libera-tion movements of the colonies and semi-colonies and no longer the most vicious enemy

principle and flexibility in bition of nuclear weapons, revolution and overthrow the tactics. All the means of revolution The modern revisionists Modern revisionists are do-

ing just the opposite. Oppo-sition to "dogmatism" is for them only a pretext under which they oppose revolution, seeking to do away with it. to misinterpret and advisorate Marxism-Leninism. In Lenin's words, "they omit, obliterate and distort the revolutionary side of its doctrine, its revo-lutionary soul. They push to the foreground and extol what is or seems acceptable to the bourgeosie." (The State and Revolution, August -September, 1917, Selected Works, International Publications, New York, Vol. 7, p. 7) Modern revisionists slander Marxism-Leninism as "dog-matism"—this is a despicable trick of these renegades to the working class to corrode renegades to the revolutionary soul Marxism-Leninism.

Locomotive

Of History

Revolution is the soul of Marxism - Leninism. Before the proletariat of the whole world, Marx and Engels set the great historic task of wiping out the capitalist sys-tem and emancipating all mankind. Under new ristorical conditions Lenin aroused the world proletariat and all oppressed peoples for fiery revolutionary struggle.

Marxism - Leninism was born in the proletarian revolutionary struggle, and in that struggle is continuously developed. Marxist-Leninist formulations on individual questions may change with the passage of time and changes in the situation, but its revolutionary spirit is ab-

solutely unchangeable. In the light of historical conditions of his time, Lenin changed the formulations of Marx and Engels on Indivi-dual questions, and raised questions which Marx and Engels could not have raised in their days. Far from weak-ening the revolutionary spirit of Marxism in the slightest, however, these changes further increased the revolutionary fighting power of Marx-

Revolution is the tive of history, the motive force of man's social pro-gress. This is so in class so-ciety and it will remain so in the future Communist' socie ty, only the revolution of that time will be different in nature and method.

Most Vicious

We know that U. S. imperialism is the most vicious and cunning enemy of the people's revolution in various people's revolution in various countries, of the national liberation movement and of world peace. And Eisenhower is now th Dwight Eisenhower is now the chief-tain of U. S. imperialism.

Lenin pointed out long ago that U. S. imperialism is the most vicious enemy of the people of the whole world playing the role of gendarme.

* SEE PAGE 12

PAGE SEVEN

screen of "peace" and used, ple who can be united with. "sugar-coated cannon balls," In the interests of the peo-in an attempt to create the false impression that the imfalse impression that the im-perialists advocate peace. perialists advocate peace. They have on the one hand resorted to ruthless suppresthe contradictions among th imperialists, even though they are only temporary and partial contradictions. All this is for the purpose of oversion of revolutionary move-ments, and on the other, tried

throwing the imperialists and

TO PEKING MEETING

reactionaries. **Betrayal Of**

People

ted to these deceptive me-thods for the sole purpose of concealing their predatory and aggressive nature and covering up their war prepa-rations, in order to disinte-In the struggle against imperialism and its policy of aggression, it is entirely per-missible and necessary and in the interests of the people of grate the revolutionary movements in various countries, the revolutionary movements of the colonies and semi-colovarious countries that, where-ever possible, the Socialist countries conduct peaceful negotiations and exchange visits with the imperialist nies and the struggle of the people of all countries for world peace, to enslave the people of various countries countries, strive to settle in-ternational disputes by peace-ful means_ instead of war, people of various countries and to subvert the Socialist and endeavour to sign agree ments of peaceful coexistence or treaties of non-aggression

> The Soviet Government has made great efforts to ease in-ternational/tension and de-fend world peace. The Chi-nese Communist Party, the Chinese Government and the Chinese people actively sup-port the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Government headed by Comrade N. S. Khrushchov for conven-ing an East-West meeting of the heads of Government, ting of general disarmament, prohi-

NEW AGE

of the peoples of the entire world.

ARRENARRER ARRES

In a word, according to the modern revisionists, there sems to be no longer any dif-ference between Socialism and imperialism, and whoever persists in fighting against imperialism and in revolution would be hindering peace and peaceful coexistence and a 'rigid dogmatist.'

They Oppose Revolution

We. Marxist-Leninists know very well what dogmatism is and have constantly fought against it. Our Chinese Com-munist Party has rich experience in combating dogmatism. The dogmatists want revolution, but they do not **Enemy** realise the necessity of integrating the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with concrete practice in their own countries, of exploiting the concrete contradictions of the enemy of concentrating forces on fighting against the main enemy, of entering into proper alliance with the various middle-of-the-road forces, and do not know how to apply flexibly the tacics and methods of struggle, thus and methods of struggle, thus people of the white world leaving the proletariat in a playing the role of gendarme. position in which it fights Now, U.S. imperialism has single-handedly. Such dog-gone even further appointing matism must be opposed as itself world gendarme, every-it is harmful to the revolu-tion. We combat dogmatism in order, to push ahead the

LU TING-YI'S REPORT



Statue of Syngman Rhee, toppled from its pedestal in Scoul's Pagoda Park and dragged through the streets of the city while the people spat on it. Half a million people demonstrated in Seoul on April 26 against the U.S.-Rhee fascist regime. Picture below shows some of the demonstrators with a tank captured by them from





The jeep of the chief of the Masan police station burnt down by the de-monstrators. Children play with it

The terror with which Rhee tried to suppress the people's uprising. Troops are seen in picture below arresting and beating people in Masan.



WHEN THE PEOPLE ROSE IN SOUTH KOREA No Amount of U.S. Aid Could Save Rhee

For the past fifteen years, the U.S. imperialists e been trying to tailor history to their measure outhern Korea—just as in other outposts of have been trying to tailor history to their measure in Southern Korea-just as in other outposts of U.S. imperialism, Taiwan, South Vietnam and Turkey, for instance.

But events of the last two But events of the last two weeks which saw the coun-try's biggest postwar up-heaval and the ignominious downfall of the Rhee regime, have shown that the last word in deciding the fate of the country rests with its people.

For twelve years, under the U.S.-Rhee fascist terror rule, South Korea was being groomed as a bulwark of U.S. Korean people.

Worst Kind Of Colonialism

By overturning the statue of General MacArthur and by wrecking the exhibition on anti-Communism at the same time, the demonstrators on the streets of Seoul have shown to the world that what was being fostered under the banner of anti-Communism, was indeed the worst kind of colonialism.

No amount of U.S. military aid could save Rhee from the holy wrath of the people. Between 1945 and 1956 the U.S. had pumped into Rhee's

treasury, including expendi-tures for various military facilities, over 8.720 million facilities, over 8.720 million dollars. The U.S. has equipped and trained for South Korea an army of 700,000 men, an army which ranks third in the armed strength of the capitalist countries. U.S. troops stationed in South Korea by themselves number more than 30 000 The counmore than 30.000. The country was dotted with U.S. mili-

people? An unprecedented reign of terror. Starvation and gallows. Sale of children and flourishing of brothels. Grim, indeed, is the record of the decade under the heels of Rhee who has proved himself to be an outstanding example of a governmental ganster and tyrant on whom U.S. im-perialism has had to depend in its search for allies in various parts of the world.

The relentless economic plunder by U.S. imperialism and the traitorous policies of the Rhee clique have given to the knee clique have given to South Korea a stagnant in-dustry, and a chaotic econo-my. Through a series of trea-ties and agreements signed with the Rhee clique, the U.S.

called "aid" and "rener, they dumped large quantities of their surplus goods in South Korea. The U.S. thus numdered at will the natural 40,000 men, three times the

1945. In the rural areas, each year, three to four million people have nothing to cook. The number of unemployed and semi-unemployed has risen to over 6.6 million.

resources of South Korea and sucked the blood of the South Korean people. Prices soared to more than South South Prices soared to more than South Sout 39,700 times as compared with 1945. In the rural areas, each year, three to four million people have nothing to cook. The rural areas is a compared with averaging one victim among one hundred South Koreans! Syngman Rhee did not dare

to face the people except through rigged elections. In

How long can such a regime of naked terror continue while the death-knell of colonialism is heard all over the world?

Election

Farce

The people of South Korea rose. Young and old, men and women, workers and emplo-yees, city dwellers, teachers, functionaries, intellectuals all Seoul, over 500,000 people were, massed in front of Rhee's palace demanding that he filled the streets of its cities with unprecedented demons-trations in tens and hundreds of thousands. Their slogans were, "Syngman Rhee, Pack-up!" "Pay Back the Blood Debt!" Students carried ban-ners bespattered with the blood of their murdered and wounded comrades

wounded comrades. In front of the U.S. Embassy they distributed hand-bills demanding, "U.S. imperialists, Scramble out of South Korea, Quick!" Rhee's desperate attempts to drown the struggle in blood

DEFEAT U. S. MACHINATIONS, FORWARD TO A UNITED KOREA!

In North Korea, a column of women demonstrators in support of their compatriots in the South who had risen against Rhee.

L EADERS of political L parties and social orga-nisations in the Korean People's Republic, meeting in a joint conference in Pyongyang on April 27, issued a statement saying, "A solemn moment has now arrived for the people in the Southern half (of Korea) to decide their des-

tiny." The statement signed by representatives on behalf of twentytwo parties and organisations ends with the stirring call: "South Korean people.

further enkindle the flames of struggle of resistance against the U.S. imperial-ists and Syngman Rhee's terrorist rule

Let all of us unite under the banner of the anti-American national salvation struggle for the imme-diate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists, for the total abolition of the fascist-terrorist adminis-trative machinery of Syngman Rhee and for the peaceful unification of the ountry. "If you do not want to

commit grave crimes which cannot be atoned for gene-

rations to come, join the ranks of the popular uprising.

"Those who support the makeshift measures of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique de-Syngman Rhee clique de-signed to deceive the people will share the same fate as Syngman Rhee.

"Dawn is now breaking over South Korea, dispel-ling the darkness that has prevailed for the past fifteen years. There is no force that can check the powerful advance of the South Korean people in their struggle. Let us march forward overcoming all difficulties.

"Long live the unified and united Korean people!"

The joint statement lays have U.S. machinations in South Korea. It says:

"At this moment, the U.S. imperialists, in order to shirk the responsibility for the situation created in South' Korea, are resorting to every deceptive trickery and, at the same time, are threatening the South Korean people and direct-ing the Syngman Rhee clique to suppress the people.

"The U.S. imperialists are trying to deceive the people with makeshift mea-sures, by letting their faith-ful lackeys reshuffle the The lackeys resume the puppet Government, 're-vise the constitution' pro-viding for a 'Cabinet res-ponsibility system,' and then dissolve the 'house of representatives,' hold the election again and so forth.

"The so-called caretaker Government is nothing but an extension of the Syngman Rhee puppet Govern-ment and its reproduction. Even if the 'Cabinet responsibility system' is en-forced, it will in no way. alter the real nature of the traitorous regime.

"Especially when the re-actionary 'election' system is left untouched and when the puppet government machinery which is to organise and carry out the 'election' is left intact. the will of the people cannot be realised, no matter what kind of 'election' they may hold.

"'Separate elections' held in South Korea under the so-called U.S. supervision will only perpetuate the

organisation of a people's division of our country as ice. Bepeal of the Ordinance of Registration of

Political Parties,' the new 'State Security Law' and all vicious laws to suppress and slaughter the people and guarantee for free activities of all political parties.

 Unconditional rescinding of unequal and treacherous treaties like the Mutual Defence Treaty with the U.S. so as to ensure genuine freedom and democratic rights.

Complete freedom of speech, Press, Assembly, association and demons-tration as well as ensuring of genuinely democratic rights.

Lifting of the martial law and release of prisoners.

Ending the tragic division of Korea — for which the statement proposes "the convocation of a joint conference of the re-presentatives of political parties and social organisations of North and South Korea." ø

in the past and only bring hunger, poverty and denial of rights to the South Korean people. This has been substantiated by all the 'separate elections' held in South Korea so far." The way out, according to the statement, is-**O** Immediate withdrawal of the U.S, imperialist

aggressive forces, arrest and trial of the national traitor Syngman Rhee. **9** Immediate dissolution

of the South Korean 'State Council', 'house of representatives' and other apparatuses of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, removal of those officials who have been in complicity with Rhee and exercise of power temporarily by a provisional administrative organ composed of representatives of workers, peasants, youth, students, men of science and cul-ture, soldiers, enterpre-neurs and traders.

 Dissolution of the South Korean police, a tool for suppressing and butchering the people, and



election died in America

The March 15 elections beat all records. While the voters were given ballots on which Rhee's nomination was al-ready marked, opposition. observers were thrown out of the polling stations, together with those who had come to vote against Rhee.

police fied. The demonstrators surrounded the bogus Nation-al Assembly and Rhee's re-sidence. They rushed into Rhee's puppet Cabinet office, and burnt down the head-quarters of Rhee's Liberal Party. Then they pulled down Rhee's bronze statue and dragged it through the streets in a manure cart with people in a manure cart with people

spitting on it as it passed. On April 28 ended Rhee's regime. The lap dog of U.S. imperialism quit the Presiimperialism quit the Fresh-dential palace and his run-ning mate the Vice-President-elect Lee Ki Poong commit-ted suicide with his family. During these events, the U.S. has adopted shameless

boomeranged. On April 26, the struggle

reached a new climax. In

appear and give his imme-diate and unconditional re-

signation. Outnumbered by the de-

monstrators, the troops and

police fied. The demonstrators

double-faced tactics. They have hypocritically "criticis-red" the Rhee clique for adopting "repressive measures", while it was the fifteenth division under the command of the U.S. forces of aggression in South Korea that was employed to massacre the de-monstrators in Seoul. Eisenhower, in his Press

Not long ago, the Syngman Rhee clique sold 2,870 orphans as child-slaves to foreigners—over half of them to Americans. This is the lot of orphans roving in the streets of South Korea, though North Korea had repeatedly offered to take these orphans. Rhee's reply was with the sale of another 1,154 orphans to in-dividuals and organisations in the United States.

Conference on April 27, shed crocodile tears for "certain irregularities" that were com-mitted in the recent elections while characterising Rhee's exit as "statesmanlike". The next U.S. move in

South Korea is already dis-cernible in Press reports. A UPI report, from Wash-

ington, states that since Syng-man Rhee has resigned, the United Nations may be call-ed upon by the U.S. "to supervise new elections in South Korea." The same report guotes American officials to quotes American officials t the effect that the decisio made at the Conference of the U.S. and 13 of its allies in the aggressive war against

Korea, held at the U.S. State Department on April 26, was "to await further developments before deciding whether the IIN should intervene again in the political situation.

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tion." A decade has passed since the U.S. started the war in Korea. And now, when the South Korean people have won the first round by overthrowing the U.S.-installed Rhee regime, plans are again being-hatched to repeat the events of a decade ago. But 1960 is not 1950. Far

more have the forces of peace and national liberation developed in the world since then. Far weaker are the positions of imperialism in the world today. A firm stand by the peace-loving countries of the world, particularly the Afro-Asian countries which are all rejoicing at the present vic-tory of the South Korean peo-ple, can and must stay the hands of the U.S. imperialists.

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-RAZA ALI

A 70-year-old Seoul citizen taking part in the demonstration along with his two granddaughters.

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lic leaders of bourgeois coun-

tries. The numerous State visits to foreign countries by the head of the Soviet Govern-ment Nikita Khrushchov are known to have acquired treimportance. They were of historic significance in improving the international situation as a whole

These visits have confirmed once again that the Lenin-ist policy of peaceful coexist-ence of States with different social systems, pursued by our Party and the Soviet Govern-Party led by Comrade Nikita Khrushchov, is the only correct and viable policy. remember well the touching demonstrations of friendship by popular masses during Nikita Khrushchov's stay in the United States of America, India, Indonesia, Burma, Afghanistan and France on his great goodwill

The change in the balance of forces on the international arena, the growing might of the Socialist camp and the obvious disastrous consequenanother war-all this leads to a split in the ruling quarters of the imperialist States. There appears, alongside the thick-skulled oppo nents of peace, sober-minded statesmen who realise that a war with the use of means of mass annihilation would be

Such are the dialectics of the military-engineering pro-gress: the new weapon creat-ed for war begins to exercise influence in favour of peace For Marxists there is nothing mysterious in this. The class-ics of Marxism have never denied the fact that new types of weapons can bring ab not only a radical charge in the art of war but can influ-ence politics as well.

A

For instance, Engels wrote about it in Anti-Duhring. And Nadezhda Krupskaya tells that Lenin foresaw that "the time will come when war will become so destructive as to be impossible". Lenin told Krupskava about his talk with an engineer who had said that an invention was then in the making which would make it possible to destroy a big army from a distance. It will render any war impossible. "livich," unleash another war then a Krupskaya writes, "talked formidable force will rise about it with great enthusia-sm. It was obvious that he the front and in the rear, and ecome impossible'

The split among the influential bourgeois circles is, un-doubtedly, of importance for successful struggle for peace. Already that, of Lenin pointed out that, of course, it is by no means a matter of indifference to us whether we shall deal with those representatives of the bourgeois camp who are inclining towards a line of our Party, inspired by military solution of the pro-blem, or with representatives has withstood the test of life military solution of the pro-blem, or with representatives of the hourgeois camp who and earned wide internationare inclining towards paci-fism, even of the worst kind and one which from the Communist v stand the viewpoint will not slightest criticism. (Works, Volume 22, Page 236, Russian edition of 1959)

The achievements in the struggle for peace provide favourable basis for further advancement. The main task now is to achieve disarmament. It is highly indicative that it was precisely our So-cialist State, which has a generally recognised superiority in the military sphere, that put forth the proposal

for general and complete dis-armament and made this task the pivotal point of world

politics. Just imagine, comrades, such a situation where all these famous Sputniks, Luniks and our other heavenly envoys would have been made in the United States, and our country would send up such rockets which obstinately fall down. Who would believe it then that the American authorities would make a pro-posal for total disarmament? I do not believe this, nor do you. Obviously, no one would believe this! diehard imperialists, The

naturally, are doing every-thing in their power to thwart the acceptance of the Soviet-

proposals. They represent the interests They represent the interests of those groups of monopoly capital which by no means want to give up the fat pro-fits they get from the policy of militarisation, and arms race. They are the leaders of the Pentagon—the American Defence Department—which continues recklessly to call for new military gambles. They are the big shots of NATO who see the only mean-ing of their activity in turning the peaceful fields of Europe into the theatre of ano-ther destructive war. They are the militarist, revanchist forces rearing their heads in Western Germany and Japan. Yes, the cause of peace has y enemies. Their danger ld not be underestimated. They are regular vultures.

take us to achieve this util-mate goal set by Lenin. But if anyone of the foreign scep-tics believes that our heroic people will not be able to-build a Communist society before the end of the 20th continue has been more much mintury was marked by such gigantic leaps in historical progress that no other epoch in the past history of man-kind bears comparison with it. First came the Great Octo-ber Socialist Revolution which turned tsarist Russia into a State of workers and pea-sants. Then followed the So-cialist construction on a wide cialist construction on a wide scale as a result of which our vast country rapidly rose to the position of an advanced try with Socialist industry and large-scale collective farming.

of schedule tool

Thanks to fraternal coope-

ration and mutual assistance all the countries of Socialism

trial output already in 1965. This means that the time is

approaching quickly when the great commonwealth of the Socialist nations will get

After the major victories in

cist Germany and her allies by the Soviet army, which en-sured full victory of the anti-fascist coalition. Then, the ascent to power of the work-Asian countries, which all took the road of Socialist construction. Then, the for-mation of the world system Thirdly, judging by every-thing, the second half of our century will bring complete liberation to the oppressed of Socialism with a population of about one billion. Then, the liberation from the colonialist voke of many oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa, and dependent nations. including the great peoples of After the major victor India and Indonesia. the mid-century the Asian

These are the most import-ant epoch-making results of the first half of our century! successes in the struggle for

tury which witnesses the im-plementation of Lenin's great determined definitely as yet of the peoples to safeguard a ideas. The first half of our cen-

year. Already today the correlation of forces is such that the peoples and States advocating the cause of universal peace are the stronger. However, the most rabid imperialists century, he is very much mis-taken. Any Soviet worker will answer him confidently and firmly: We shall do this ahead threaten to unleash a terrible nuclear war, which subject the peoples to brutal mass annihilation. This is why the peoples cannot give up the struggle for reliable gua-Secondly, the other coun-tries of the Socialist camp will advance side by side with Counter Union them.

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Then, the outcome of World War II, that is, the rout of camp to account for more the main armed forces of fas-the nain armed forces of fas-the nain armed forces of fas-the all the countries of Socialism mists expect the Socialist of the socialist mists expect the Socialist the sociali peace and lessen internation-al tension, will continue as-suming ever greater scope. Lenin's idea of struggling to Lenin's idea of struggling to deliver mankind from the terrible nightmare of war has a decisive superiority in the economic competition with the camp of the imperialist nexts and has, ther of huge masses of people in all conti-nents and has, therefore, be-States, and will then move on to Communism: come a major force which will continue growing and will, finally, make impossible any military aggress

This is whence the tempestuous streams of historical progress are now flowing despite all kinds of obsta As to the prospects of the countries of modern capitalism, it's best we leave their concrete evaluation within the competence of the Marx-ists-Leninists of every given capitalist country. After all, they know the situation in their countries better than anyone else. We can only anyone else. We can only state here the general direc-tions in which the basic laws of social development, laid down by the science of histo-rical materialism, operate and will continue operating in countries

True enough, tre Moroccan Court of Appeals has recently ruled in connection with the hearings concerning the Com-munist Party there that "his-torical materialism can have no place in our counry". But since all the rest of the world is not within the jurisdiction of the Moroccan court we can rest unperturbed that the laws of historical developlaws of historical develop-ment still have their effective

force. The main thing is that capitalism, as a social system, has outlived itself. Due to the aggravation of the insoluble contradictions inherent in modern capitalism it is increasingly losing its vital forces. This is already over-ripe, decaying capitalism. It is common knowledge that even cabbage which is not harvest-ed in time, begins to rot. This even more true of capita-

In the second half of the last century, when the capi-falist system of exploitation was comparatively at the prime of its might in the Western countries, it did not need much State support.

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Then the capitalists used to say that the State would merely perform the role of a "night watchman" and should not interfere in economic affairs. Now the situation is absolutely different. In no country dominated by mono poly capitalism the latter goes without, the support of a big army, whose armaments are,

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being feverishly increased. State power, too, is now direc-tly put at the service of capitalist monopolies. Witho ment orders, subsidies of the Government support of their inferests abroad, these nolles could not exist.

But despite all this, modern capitalism is unable to make full use of its produc-tion capacities, cannot get rid of crisis convulsions, which are now more frequent than before. So it is clear that the organism of capitalism has lready exhausted its vitality.

Under the slave system, an Under the slave system, an owner unable to feed his slaves was regarded as an unworthy master. But modern capitalism cannot provide em-ployment to millions of its orkers year in and year out, who have no other means of subsistence but wage-labour. The lot of those means working is also deteriorating. The life of most farmers and intellectuals is becoming harder too. Dissatisfaction and resentment is growing nong the people.

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The well-known Senator

in all the world live on

Even the United States has big centres of unemployment and genuine suffering. And wherever poverty remains in

Humphrey wrote about this recently: Huge masses of peo-

verge of starvation.

wherever poverty remains in the world, accompanied by the

emerging understanding that

there is no sacred right (sic)

to poverty, people may turn

slums, the African savannas, in the coal pits of West Vir-

ginia, poverty breeds despe-ration and often violence.

In the American

spent them in vain. He failed to find a single attractive idea. After Dulles other United States wizards continue The most alarming thing in complaining publicly about the ideological sterility of The most alarming thing in this situation, certain Ameri-can Senators believe, is that people languishing under the American policy, and yoke of capital learn the truth about the growing living without reason. about the growing living standards of the Soviet peo-

Ideological hunger' is very acute there. This is why I sometimes think: Why don't the American leaders ask us eological help? We, the for i Soviet people, are never spar-ing when we see poverty.

But historical experience We have an inexhaustible wealth of ideas—enough for Americans, too. For instance, the brilliont idea of complex But historica. has shown more than once that a reactionary power, re-that a reactionary power, re-the armed forces, that a reactionary power, re-lying on the armed forces, cannot guarantee the perpe-tuation of a regime which has exhausted its vitality. This power is brutal but not lasting. Russian tsarism, for instance, relied on the bayo-nets of its army of many mil-lions and gendarmerie at the beginning of 1917. A perfunc-tory observer could have the brilliant idea of comple-tely liquidating crises, both economic and political! The tely liquidating crises, economic and politicali economic and political! The idea of wiping out unemploy-ment! The idea of reducing working hours without wage-cuts! The idea of doing away with the poverty of the po-pular masses! All these are absolutely concrete ideas which have been tested in tory observer could have practice. sian autocracy was at the zenith of its might. But al-Furthermore, there is the ready a few days later the tsar's throne tottered and collapsed like an earthquaked idea of safeguarding peace, peaceful coexistence and co-

Senator Humphrey added that the inevitably growing dissatisfaction of the povertytricken masses may turn into a powerfully organised action to overthrow all the society.

operation among all nations! The idea of independence and hen-roost.



CENTURY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LENIN'S GREAT IDEAS

Increfore, the vigilance of the peoples should not be weakened.

Vigorous struggle against bellicose imperialists is neces-sary to frustrate their agsary to frustrate their ag-gressive plans. There is only one way to bring the aggres-sors to their senses: they must be convinced beyond a shade of doubt that if they dare to onately desired war to will not let them erade just ne impossible". retribution. This force must e split among the influ-bourgeois circles is, un-peace: Memento mori!--Remember that you must die If you start war, you will be hanged as the Nazi ringlea-ders were hanged in Nuremberg! The crimes against humanity will not go unpunished."

Thus, the foreign policy al recognition. Being fully in accord with the interests of the Soviet people, this line, the same time, is imbued with istent internationalism: It expresses the vital inter-ests of all peace-loving na-tions, the interests of the international labour movement, of all progressive mankind.

*

Comrades! Our century-the 20th century-is a most important stage in the history of mankind. This is the cen-

These tremendous changes represent the triumphant. march of the ideas of Lenin-ism and provide super-con-vincing confirmation of the historical laws discovered by Marxist-Leninist science.

And there is no objective reason to expect the history of the second half of our cen-tury to deviate from the basic laws of social development.

Naturally, Marxism-Lenin-ism does not indulge in the useless forecasting of events. But this does not mean that it is altogether impossible to foresee the historical perspec-tives of the second half of our century. We clearly see the basic tendencies of historical

First. it is perfectly clean that the Soviet people will carry out ever more success-fully the great programme of Communist construction. The majestic goals of the Seven-Year Plan will be achieved ahead of schedule.

By the end of the current sixties the Soviet Union will have moved to first place in the world not only in the gross volume of production, but also in the per capita output of industrial and agricul-tural produce, in the volume of the national income and the level of labour productivity. Then our country will also be the first in the world as regards the people's material standards.

When our people reach these summits, they will be within close reach of a Com-

NEW AGE

the nations' complete politi-cal and economic independence. Most of the Arab nations

Most of the Arab nations have already thrown off the imperialist yoke in Africa. The Negro nations of Africa have also awakened and set up their first independent States. All the African colo-nies had proclaimed the mili-tant alogan of their people's movement. "Independence "Independence during the lifetime of our generation!" Now Africa has voiced an even stronger de mand: "Immediate indepen-

A 'national movement is also surging in the formally free but actually dependent countries of Latin America.

ssible to smother the national liberation movement did not they do everything possible in this direction before? Nevertheless, the move-ment has continued growing and has become an insur

they got the support of local corrupted reactionaries. But can the freedom-loving peoples be expected to tolerate for long the rule of national traitors ign imperialists? Of not. The days of colonialis are numbered.

* Of course, we must not dis-regard the fact that the im-perialists will do everything

The imperialists have achi-eved temporary successes only in the countries where accomplices of forecourse

lism.

mountable force.

MAY 8, 1960

But here, of course, the Senator has slightly exaggerated the danger because even the most wrathful revolutionary actions of the popular mass are known to be directed not at overthrowing all the sociessible but only the ruling class and the corresponding social system.

ch is imp

ty, whi

Many other representatives of the United States ruling class openly call for a salutary idea to be found for the American policy. Even the late John Foster Dulles wrote quite a lot in his day on this suba lot in his day on the stressed in the magazine Life back in 1952: "It is also ironic that we, who proudly profess regard for the spiritual, rely so utterly on material defences while avowed materialists have been waging and winning a war with social ideas, stirring humanity everywhere.... We should be dynamic, we should use ideas as weapons!"

In his capacity as Secretary In his capacity as sectromy of State, Dulles went out of his way to be "dynamic" and spent over a billion dollars on ideological struggle. But he not

equality of all the oppressed nations! Of ensuring not only formal but actual popular democracy and freedom in every country!

Why are these ideas unsuitable for the present po-licy of the United States? The point is that these excellent ideas are attractive only when the ruling quarters of a country get down to their actual implementation and do not simply engage in lip service. But the capitalist monopolies do not want this at all. This is why there is a crying contradiction between their words and deeds and then, of course, the declared ideas lose their effectiveness.

This is the trouble with the bourgeois Governments. They, for instance, advertise their peaceableness while actually conducting an arms race and conducting an arms race and whipping together aggressive military blocs; advertise the regime of their countries as democratic and free while actually it is chiefly a democracy for monopolistic bour-geoisie and freedom for social parasites. This is how it hap-pened that they themselves have deprived of meaning before the eyes of the people all their slogans for peace, de-mocracy and freedom.

*

Yes, the prospects of modern capitalism are not en-viable. Realising the shakiness of their social system, ideological weakness of their policy, the extreme Rightwing representatives of mon wing representatives of mono-poly capital increasingly de-mand the employment of the methods of reactionary class violence in their countries.

Dear comrades,

Dear comrades, We all, Lenin's pupils and followers, are inspired by the realisation that we live and work in the epoch of a great-turn in mankind's history. The 20th century is the era of the implementation of Le-nin's ideas, our great era. We witness the laws of his-

we witness the laws of alls torical progress operating as never before, with invincible force. But we also know that history is not made sponta-neously, but with the brawny

hands and the minds of living peoples. Our great happi-ness, the happiness of all pro-gressive mankind, lies in the ggle to carry out the lofty ideas of Lenin.

Long live Lenin's great cause

Long live the glorious Com-munist Party of the Soviet Union founded by Lenin!

Long live peace and inter-national friendship!

SELECTED MARXIST CLASSICS

F ENGELS: Peasant War in Germany:

F. ENGLES: reasant war in cermany: Engels wrote this book after the 1848-49 revolution. Like the other outstanding works of that period by the founders of Marxism it contains the all-import-ant ideas advanced by Marx and Engels as a result of a profound study and generalisation of the histo-Fical experience of that revolution.

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PAGE ELEVEN

LUTING-YI'S REPORT

suppressing the national liberation movement and the re-volutionary struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist countries, and sabotaging the movement of the peoples of the world for peace

U. S. imperialism is attembing every minute of the time to suppert and wipe out the Socialist countries and, in the guise of opposing Communism and Socialism, is doing its utmost to expand into the intermediate zones, in the vain hope of achieving world domination. These po licies of aggression and war of U. S. imperialism have not changed to this day. No matand war ter what deceptive tactics U. S. imperialism may adopt. at any time, its aggressive and predatory nature will never change till its death.

U.S. imperialism is the last pillar of international impecialism. If the proletariat in the capitalist countries is to win emancipation, if the peo-Dies of the colonies and semionies are to obtain national liberation, if the people of the world are to safeguard world peace, the spearhead of e struggle must be direct ainst U. S. imperialism. directed

Struggle For Peace

Whether or not one dares to expose the imperialists, and especially the U.S. imperialists, whether or not one dares to struggle against them, is the touchstone of whether or not he wants to carry out the people's revolution, to win the complete emancipation of the oppressed nationalities and to win a genuine world

rialism, all the world's revo-lutionary forces and peace-loving forces must be united. World peace can be further defended and effectively defended only by merging the struggle of the peoples of the Socialist countries, the national liberation struggle of the colonial and semipeoples, the revolutionary struggle of the projecariat in struggle of the protection in the capitalist countries and the struggle of all peoples for peace, forming them into a mighty anti-imperialist front and dealing firm blows at the imperialist policies of correspin and war.

The Socialist camp headed y the Soviet Union is the by the by the Soviet Union is the main force in defence of world peace. The national liberation struggle of colonial and semi-colonial peoples and the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and working people in the canita list countries are also great forces in defence of world peace. Separation from the liberation struggles of colo-nies and semi-colonies and from the revolutionary strug-gles of the proletariat and working people in the capitalist countries, will greatly weaken the forces in defence of world peace and serve the interests of imperialism.

No force on earth can hinder or restrain the colonial and semi-colonial peoples from rising in revolution and smashing the yoke they are under. Their revolutionary struggles play the role of struggles play the role of shaking the foundations of the imperialist system. All revolutionary Marxist-Leninists should support these just struggles, resolutely and without the slightest reservation.



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PAGE TWELVE

tion.

aggression and war.

peace. In order to oppose the ag-gressive policy of U. S. impe-proletariat and working peo-

ple in the capitalist countries from rising in revolution to overthrow the reactionary rule of monopoly capital. Their revolutionary struggles can the up the hands of imperialism from unleashing aggressive war. All revolu-Marxist - Leninists should likewise support these just struggles, resolutely and without the slightest reserva-

Firm support to these two types of struggle constitutes an effective strengthening of the struggle to defend world peace. Lenin maintained that the proletariat in the Socialist countries must, with the assistance of the world pro-letariat and the working masses of the oppressed nations, defend the fruits of the leading role of the Marx-ist-Leninist Party, reject the principles of proletarian in-ternationalism and call for rejection of the Leninist principles of Party organisa-tion and above all of demo-cratic centralism, for trans-forming the Community Party revolution has already achiev-ed, and at the same time support the continuous ad-vance of the cause of proletarian revolution in other countries, continuously weak-ening the strength of imperialism until capitalism has perished and Socialism has triumphed throughout the organisation into some kind of debating society." triumphed throughout the world. These basic viewpoints of Lenin must be borne in Chief mind always by Leninists Danger

Modern revisionism is a product of the imperialist policy. The modern revisionists are panic-stricken by the imperialist policy of nuclearwar blackmail. They develop from fear of war to fear of revolution, and proceed from not wanting revolution them. selves to opposing other peo-ples carrying out revolution. In keeping with the needs of imperialism, they try to obstruct the development of the national liberation move-ment and the proletarian rement and the proletarian re-volutionary¹ movement in various countries The impe-rialists attempt to make the Socialist countries dege into capitalist countries. And modern revisionists like Tito Party, along with the Com-munist and Workers' Parties of other countries, faithfully abide by and are carrying out have adapted themselves to this need of the imperialists.

Oppose Modern Revisionism

ternational proletarian soli-darity is the basic guarantee for the victory of the people's It is important to oppose modern revisionism heanice ble modern revisionists can play a role that the bourgeoi-sie and the Right-wing Sooppressed nations, and of the people's struggle for world cial-Democrats cannot play among the masses of worke and the working people. They are the agents of imperialism and the enemies of the prolepeace. cialist countries, of the pro-letariat, and working people of all countries, of the liberatariat and working people of all countries tion of oppressed nations, and of the defence of world

Declaration of the The meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist coun-tries held in Moscow in No-vember 1957, points out the necessity of defending Marxism-Leninism in the present situation.

The Declaration points out, "... the imperialist bourgeo-isle attaches increasing im-portance to the ideological portance to the ideological corroding of the masses; it misrepresents Socialism and smears Marxism - Leninism misleads and confuses the masses. Therefore, it is a prime task to intensify Marxprime task to intensity Marx-ist-Leninist education of the ary movement of various masses, combat bourgeois deology, expose the lies and slanderous fabrications of imperialist propaganda aga-inst Socialism and the Com-munist movement and widely through the vilest provoca-tions and splitting activities, rumour-mongering and slan-

- NEW AGE

ders. But these base intrigues are doomed to complete bankruptcy. Under the guidance of the

propagate in simple and con

ship among nations." The Declaration further

ism, declares that it is 'out-

moded' and alleges that it has

lost its significance for social progress. The revisionists try to kill the revolutionary spirit

of Marxism, to undermine faith in Socialism among the

working class and the work-ing people in general. "They deny the historical

necessity for a proletarian

revolution and the dictator

ship of the proletariat during the period of transition from capitalism to Socialism, deny

the leading role of the Mary

forming the Communist Party

Modern revisionism is at

present the chief danger in the international Communist

movement. It is our sacred duty to give full play to a Leninist revolutionary spirit, and thoroughly expose the

true colours of this agent of

-modern

The Declaration of the Mos-

cow meeting is the program-me of the international Com-munist movement of our time

acknowledged by the Commu-nist and Workers' Parties of

We, the Chinese Communist

this great programme. The Communist movement has from the outset been an

international movement. In-

revolutionary cause in all the

countries of the world, of the

In the interests of the So-

peace, we must at all times strengthen international pro-

Marxist-Leninists nave ai-ways guarded as the apple of their eye the unity of the So-cialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the unity of the Marxist-Leninists have al-

ranks, the unity of the world proletariat, and the unity of

the world people. The imperialists and modern revision

ists regard this great inter-national unity as the greatest

obstacle to their attempt at

disintegrating the revolution

letarian solidarity.

International

revl-

mperialism

various countries.

from a militant revolution

revolutionary doctrines of Marxism-Leninism, the Socialist cause of the projetariat certainly can and will win complete victory throughout the world. Lasting peace will certainly come to humanity. Let us get united and advincing fashion the ideas of Socialism, peace and friend-Let us get united and ad-vance bravely under the re-volutionary banner of the great Lenin! says, "modern revisionism seeks to smear the great teaching of Marxism-Lenin-

Long live Marxism-Leninism

Inside Our Economy From Poge 5

provided by the Estimates provided by the Estimates Committee of the LOA Sabha last week. In a re-port, presented to the House, it observed that the buuk of the additional re-venue realised during the Second Plan period had been absorbed by non-Flan expenditure. Out of the Rs. 1044.2 crores realised from the existing sources of revenue and additional taxailon during the period taxation during the period, it pointed out, only Rs. 433 crores was available for the

Plan. Out of the net additional Tecepts of the order of ks. 792 crores, accruing to the Centre from new measures of taxation, and from better collections from the existcollections from the exist-ing sources, only ks. 187.7 crores could be taken as accruing to the Plan. Fur-ther, despite this large additional taxation, the gap of Rs. 400 crores in financ-ing the Plan remained largely uncovered. The Government's ex-planation for this state of aftairs was that the "initial assessment of resources and

affairs was that the "initial assessment of resources and estimates were subject to serious limitations due to the changing price situa-tion, economic conditions, unforeseen defence re-quirements and recommen-dations' of the Finance Commission." While the last two might be unfore-seen—and hence beyond the Government to some extent—the same cannot be said of the first two. If it allowed the prices to run riot, or let the "economic riot, or let the "economic situation" go beyond its control, it has only itself to

situation" go beyond its control, it has only itself to blame. The Estimate Committee cited the enormous increass in the number of the secre-tariat staff as one item of non-Plan expenditure. And judging from the consider-able augmentation in the strength of certain Minis-tries like Home, the bulk of whose work "is not related to the Plan," it cannot be said to have missed the mark either. Still, it could have prob-ably made its strictures much more constructive if it had suggested not a re-trenchment of this surplus staff, but its transfer to spheres where need for manpower is the greatest. There are quite a few pro-jects—in irrigation, in re-clamation of land, and other fields—where a grea-ter emphasis on utilisation of idle manpower can save the country a good deal of expenditure in scarce fore-ign resources. This is only a part solu-tion of a problem which calls for a strict regulation of what has come to be known as the "economic situation." This, however, cannot be done without the reversal of policies worthy of wining the plaudits even of sections which wal-low only in a climate of free enterprise. —ESSEN

free enternris -ESSEN

MAY 8, 1960

May 3.

D ELHI workers cele-brated May Day this year with a ten-thousand strong demonstration and a rally attended by 15,000 eople, both organised by the May Day Committee composed of over a hundred unions in the city.

Among the participants of the Committee were the Delhi the Committee were the Denn Provincial Trade Union Coun-cil with forty affiliated unions, the Bank Employees Federation (33 unions), the Newspaper Employees' Fede-ration (ten unions) and other independent unions. Textile, ngineering, PWD, hotel, Delhi Transport, Corporation, lea-ther and other workers were represented by these unions. also bank, newspaper and as also bank, newspaper and other commercial employees. Two other rallies organised on the same day in the city were those of the HMS and RSP-led unions.

The May Day Committee The May Day Committee had begun its preparations for celebration of the day right from the middle of April. Five regional com-mittees had been set up in Subzimandi, Najafgarh industrial area, the Old City, naught Place, etc. Two resolutions Shahadra and Karol Bagh-Shahadra and Karol Bagn-Kishen g an j. Twentyfive thousand badges were sold to the unions and 20,000 posters and handbills were distributed. There was pra-ctically no area in the city which did not have one of these nosters.

In many areas, the celebra-tion started in the evening of April 30 itself with cultural

programmes. May 1 morning saw flag salutations and prabhat pheris in about 50 localities—in bas-tees, in front of mill gates, ato These local functions war etc. These local functions were largely attended-the biggest front of the Swatantra rat Mills was attended by 2,000 people. Some of the unions had arranged their own programmes of games and tournaments.

A reception held by the workers of the New Age Print-Press in the morning in the Press premises was add-ressed by Communist Party and trade union leaders B. T. Ranadive, P. Ramamurti, A. K. Gopalan, Raj Bahadur Gaur and Prem Sagar Gupta. The trek from the localities to the Ramilia Grounds, from where the main demonstration where the main demonstration was to start, began from two o'clock in the afternoon on one of the hottest days so far in this summer. Exactly at 5-30, the ten thousand who had assembled began their march in a colourful demonsmarch in-a colourful tration with hundreds of Red Flags, banners and festoons.

The whole length of Chandni Chowk, Old Delhi's shopping centre, where a number of union offices are situated, was bedecked with flags and banners, but the demonstration could not ass through this route because of the ban under Sec-tion 144 imposed by the Delhi Administration. For the last eight years May Day demonstrations have passed through Chandni Chowk, but despite the many representations that vere made, this year it was not allowed.

not allowed. the AIBEA as well as the ball-The main slogans that kers that the disputes could be could be heard on the five-mile march were those wish-ing success to the Summit Wage Board or Commission Conference, pledging aid to the colonial people and the same order of priority and people of South Africa, and when the AIBEA had agreed the colonial people and the same order of priority and people of South Africa, and when the AIBEA had agreed calling for sharpening of the to this proposal, the Govern-

MAY 8. 1960



HE Eleventh Annual Con-ference of the All-India Bank Employees' Association (AIBEA), held at Hyderabad from April 20 to 23, was a great demonstration of the unity and solidàrity of the more than 6,500 bankmen in the country: More than 500 delegates and observers attended the Con-

ference which was meeting under the shadow cast by the Second Pay Commission Re-port. The Commission had done the greatest disservice to

the salaried employees of the Central Government and to the trade union movement, by denying the need-based wage and under ficticious argu-mests reducing the calorific value and the dietetic require-ments of the workers.

The leadership and the delegates of the bank employees demonstrated the strength of their organisation and the maturity of their understanding in the delibera-

tions at the Conference and the decisions taken. The report the General Secretary made to the Connote of the developments in the banking industry. Depo-sits had gone up to Rs. 1,845 crores by the end of 1959. The ratio of advances to deposits ference on behalf of the Central Committee dealt exhauswas falling. The development requirements of the country were being callously ignored by the bankers. And monotively with the problem ien and the ing the bankmen and the banking industry. It enumerated the struggles and the achievements of bank emplo-yees during the past year and posed the tasks facing them. The Conference discussed poly was growing. The Con-ference, therefore, felt that ference, therefore, nationalisation of of bankin was the only answer to these unhealthy trends. what attitude, the bankmen should take towards the National Tribunal. It was the The Conference and all its sessions were a great demons-tration of the national strength of the AIBEA and the prestige it commands among our bankmen. agonising experience of the bankmen and the AIBEA that when the Union Labour Min-ister himself had proposed to

the ATBEA as well as the ban-

DELHI CELEBRATES MAY DAY

struggle for trade union de-mands and living standards. The rally on the Gandhi Grounds was presided over by Natha Singh, a worker leader of Shahadra, and was addressed by Aruna Asaf Ali and Raj Bahadur, Gour, M. P., Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Presenting the May Day Manifesto, A. C. Nanda, Convener of the May Day Com-mittee, explained the 23 demands it contained. Among them were the demands for nationalisation of basic indus-tries, declaration of May Day as paid holiday, implem tion of the decisions of the Indian Labour Conference and of wage boards, immediate in-crease of 25 per cent in wages, complete merger of dear-ness allowance with wages, guaranteed payment of bonus, extension of the Provident Fund Scheme, extension of the Minimum Wages Act to industries not yet covered by it and other trade union de-mands and for removal of all restrictions and curbs on normal trade union activities,

lifting of Section 144 from Chandni Chowk and Conpaying homage to martyrs and pledg-

ing support to the South African people were moved from the Chair and three other resolutions including the one protesting against the curbs under Section 144 were read out by H. L. Parwana.

The main theme of the HMS and RSP-led rallies was anti-Communism and even the PSE and RSP leaders who came to these meetings to spit anti-Communist venom, they are to small audiences, must have felt uncomfortable addressing hardly a few hun-dreds on such an occasion as May Day.

Two views of the Delhi May Day demonstration-

BANKMEN MEET

ment surrendered to the banker's pressure and appointed a Tribunal.

The delegates, however, felt that any struggle now would be not for the Charter of Demands but would be only on the question of the machinery to settle the demands and so the Conference decided that the AIBEA should pursue the demands through the National Tribunal.

But from the mood of the delegates, it was very evident that if the bankers used the Tribunal for prolonged litiga-tions and if they did not produce before the Tribunal all the relevant data and papers they would only land themselves in trouble. The Conference had before it the declara-tions of the Union Labour Minister in both the Houses of Parliament that the Government would use its good offices to persuade the bankers to desist from such tactics. The Conference also took

A. C. Kakkar was re-elected resident and Prabhat Kar, M.P., General Secretary of the AIBEA. Bhatia and Trikanand are the new Vice-Presidents and Parwana, Joseph and Tarkeshwar Chakravarthy are Joint Secretaries. Rajindra Sayal continues to be Trea-

NEW AGE



started (left) and in course of the march (right).

-on the Ramlila Grounds before

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MARCH : **BRITAIN'S** BIGGEST EVER

Aldermaston To London Demanding Nuclear Disarmament

B BITAIN is astir. The **B** people are quite lite-rally on the march. And they march for peace. It would be no exaggeration to say that the march from the missile base of Alderthe missile maston to London, organised by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was the biggest this country has seen in about a century. Michael Foot. editor of the Left-wing weekly Tribune, called it "the weekly greatest march since the Chartists."

This was the third march —the first was in 1958— which the Campaign for Disarmament had organised. Its central slo-gan was and is that Britain should unilaterally renounce the use and production of all nuclear weapons as its contribution to world peace. But the mar-chers included all sections of opinion in Britain, not all of whose positions coin-cide with those of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

About 9,000 people began the 53-mile trek from Aldermaston to London on April 15. In the van mar-ched Canon Collins, John Horner (the leader of the Fire Brigade Workers' Union), Mrs. J. B. Priestley, Ritchie Calder, Michael Foot and many Labour Members of Parliament.

At various stages of the march they were joined among others, by John Gollan and all the members of the Central Execu-

PARTY NEWS

tive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Brl-tain, Sydney Silverman and Frank Cousins, leader of the mighty Transport and General Workers' Union

By the time the marchers entered London, their numbers had swelled to over 20,000. As they neared Trafalgar Square, demonstrations from other parts of this vast metropolis joined in. When the meeting began there was a grand crowd of an estimated 100,000. The people surged everywhere and the great Square still was not large enough to accomm them all. A conspicuous feature of

the march was the partici-pation of various factory committees, trade unions

and trade councils. Britain's working class un-mistakably showed its mood to fight for peace. The youth were well represented but this time many more middle-aged per joined up than previ middle-aged ners ously The wide sweep of the movement can be gauged from the fact that the students of the exclusive Eton public school also sent along their representatives while the International Section of the march had seventeen contingents. Described as the "Pil-grimage of Salvation" the power of the movement, laily growing, can yet save Britain from the Tory and Right-wing Labour bipar-tisan policy of converting her into an unsinkable aircraft carrier.

Punjab Executive Meets

T HE Punjab State Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India which met in a five-day session at its Jullundur Headquarters from April 21 to 25 last, heard a report on the Draft Resolu-tion of the Central Executive Committee on the current situation from its Secretary Harkishen Singh Surjeet.

Two days were devoted to a thorough discussion of the Draft and suggestions were made for its improvement. Five members of the National Council from the Punjab will be Calcutta for partic will be proceeding to Calcutta for participation in the meeting of the Council to be held from May 6 to 12 to discuss and finalise the Resolution.

The Executive further considered the issue of language and Punjabi-speaking State in all its varied aspects in the light of views expressed by lower units. A draft resolution on the subject will be presented to the State which is meeting from June 3 to 6 next.

The Executive discussed the organisational aspect of Party work and decided to present a Work Report to the next State Council meeting.

The Executive expressed resentment over the which the work of the 25-member Betterment Committee and finalisation of its recommendations were being delayed, while demand notices for realisation of rahi instalment of advance payment were being prepared. The Executive strongly urged the State Government to stop such realisation till final settlement of the issue on the basis of the recommendations to be made by the Committee. The-Committee was also urged to expedite its work.

The Executive passed a resolution of condolence death of Mata Bishen at the Kaur, wife of Baba Sohan Singh Bhakna, founder of the Ghadr Party, Master Kirpal Singh, a brave patriot who suffered life imprisonment in connection with the 1914-15 Lahore Conspiracy Case, and Ram Kishen, President of the Karnal District Kisan Sabha.

MAY 8, 1960

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 15 YEARS OF LIBERATION

produ

per cent.

Roccocccccc & &

F IFTEEN years ago, on May 9, 1945, the capital city of Czechoslovakia – Pra-gue – was liberated. in the last big operation of the Soviet army in the Second World War in Europe and Czechos-lovakia regained her indepen-dence after six years of Nazi War in Europe and Czechos-lovakia regained her indepen-dence after six years of Nazi occupation.

In spite of great war damage, which in industry alone was estimated at 38.4 milliard pre-war crowns and a drastic fall war crowns and a braste in of industrial production which attained in 1945 . only 50 per cent of the pre-war level, the restored industry surpassed, al-ready in 1948, the prewar standard by approximately eight per

When the Czechoslovak Republic was formed in 1918, it was already an economically well-advanced country. However, industrial production stagnated and in 1937 it was actually lower than that in 1929. Today, industrial production is almost four times higher than that in 1937. Consequently, of the most advanced industrial countries of the world. Industry contributes to the national pro-duce roughly 68 per cent. The average yearly increase of in-dustrial production in the years 1948 to 1958 has been 11.7 per

> **Biggest** Engineering Plant In Asia

- INDO-CZECH COOPERATION -----

NDIA will have the biggest engineering plant It Asia by the end of the in all Asia by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan. Pre-liminary work has already started for the establishplants. ment of a Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi, which India is setting up with the help of Czechslovakia. Not even in Japan is there such big engineering plant.

By an agreement signed in 1958, India is sending 145 young engineers to Czecho-slovakia for technical train-

ing in designing, casting, forging and technology. The Indian engineers will be sent in batches beginning with next month, to be trained at the Skoda Works Czechoslovak and other factories. On their return they will work at the Foundry Forge Plant at Ranchi.

Ranchi. The first castings and forgings from the Ranchi Foundry are expected ap-proximately in 1964. By that time, the Soviet Union would have completed the first stage of the Heavy Machine - Building Plant, which will produce equip-ment for rolling mills, blast formaces, etc. The plants furnaces, etc. The plants built with the assistance of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union would thus co-operate for the establish-Czech ment of an engineering plant which will be able to give deliveries of machinSoviet Union.



TAMILNAD COUNCIL DISCUSSES CEC DRAFT

T HE Tamilnad State Counil of the Communist Party of India met at Madurai from April 20 to 24 last, 80 of the 101 members participating.

9 4 5 S

The Council discussed the Draft Resolution of the Central Executive Committee of the Party on the current political situation in the country and forwarded its views to the National Council of the Party which is meeting in Calcutta in the first week of May.

During the discussions, the experiences of the recent by-elections in Tamilnad as well the lessons of the Kerala lections were reviewed.

The Council noted with concern the increasing disregard that the Congress Government was showing for the democratic rights of the people notwith-standing all its talk. This has been sufficiently shown in the attitude to the just demands of workers such as textile workers, electricity workers and others, in the refusal to take measures old the price-line, etc.

Every effort is being made by the ruling party to use the. Government machinery and Plan schemes to consolidate ernment machine schemes to co Plan schemes to consolutate itself with an eye on the next General Elections and against osition narties, especially the Communist Party. Th Council opined that even th The new panchayat arrang and the Land Ceiling Bill displayed the anxiety of the ruling party to sustain itself in power somehow for the protection of the vested interests.

Nothing but a firm united stand of the people on clear democratic lines can defeat the game of the Congress Party, the

The Council also took serious note of the recent propaganda of the Swatantra Party in this State. The claim of the Swatan tra Party that the Congress is going Communist is farcical in the extreme when the whole onle can clearly see that there is a competition on between the Congress and the Swatantra

PAGE FOURTEEN

Party as to who can protect the vested interests better while sparing no effort to deceive the Another pernicious aspect of people with demogogic talk.

The Council was of the view that the Swatantra Party was trying to cash in on the mass discontent which the anti-peo-ple policies of the Congress. ernments and the prevalent corruption generated in the people. The Swatantra Party is out to prevent the people taking their fate in their own hands and advancing unitedly n a den cratic and progressive direction

CETLING BILL

It is not without significance that the Communist Party is being singled out for special at-tack by the Swatantra Party. In the interests of the people the Communist Party will firmly counter the activities of the Swatantra Party.

Perhans the most important item discussed in the State Council session was the Land Ceiling Bill of the State Government. A detailed resolution set out the views of the Party on the subject on the basis of which it will mobilise the peo-ple in cooperation with all other ocratic forces and also urge its proposals by way of amend-ments to the proposed Bill in the State Legislature.

The Council is of the view that the fixing of ceiling at thirty standard acres of doublecrop nanja with several exem-ptions as well as opportunity to add to this area, the permission not only for a family but also a person to hold up to the ceiling limit by its definition clauses, the refusal to make the legislation retrospective, but on the other hand actually legalising even mala fide alienations made with a view to defeat the Ceil-ings Bill, have completely ne-gated the very concept of land reform as accepted by the Plan-ning Commission and the naning Commission and the na-tional movement itself.

proposed Bill is that its provisions will lead to mass evic-tion of the tenant peasantry from their holdings and add millions more to the ranks of landless agricultural labour. The Bill will undoubtedly meet with opposition from agricultural labourers and tenants and poor peasants who constitute the overwhelming mass of the working peasantry.

It is this measure which the Congress wants to sell as por-gressive land reform and which the Swatantra Party calls an expropriatory measure!

The Communist Party urges that the ceiling should be fixed at fifteen standard acres. It has also called for steps to secure the rights of the tenants and the small landholders as well as for proper and graded compensation and equitable dis-tribution of the surplus land. The Communist Party is con-The Cor fident that such measures will enthuse the working neasantry and increase agricultural pro-duction and advance the national interest on a vital question on which the whole future of our economy is dep and that it will receiv mdoni receive the warm support of all democratic sections of our people whatever be their political affiliations.

THIRD PLAN

The proposals being urged by the Party for the devel of Tamilnad were also discus sed. The Council was critical of imposing further taxation on the people for Plan fulfilment and opined instead that other sources such as running more State enterprises efficiently and without corruption, the taking over of export and import trade, nationalisation of scheduled banks by the Government, etc. receive serious conside ration.

In the forefront of the key industries urged by the Party for the Third Plan in Tamilnad The Government now bra-zenly says there may not be are placed the steel plant in

Salem, the Sethusamudram Project, improvement of the corin Port, development of railway transport, etc.

The new panchayat set-up was also discussed by the ses-sion with a view to suggesting measures to ensure the democratic functioning of the pan-chayats in the interests of the people of the rural areas.

BELEASE URGED

The Council urged the Government to release all long-term Communist prisoners without any more delay. There are fifteen of them (of whom one is at present in a Kerala State jail). Most of them have been jail). Most of them have been in jail cutsody for ten or even eleven years. Two of the pri-soners have already died. The rest are afflicted with serious illnesses due to long incarcera-tion behind the bars. The Coun-cil sppealed for the support of the sup all people in securing their

By a special resolution the Council condemned the failure of the Government to take mea-sures for holding the price-line and refusing to procure grain even from big landed interests. The Council urged that a united ent of all democratic parties and individuals as came forward last year should secure a change of policy of the Gov-ernment on this issue.

Solidarity with the textile workers who are facing recal-citrant employers refusing to implement the Textile Wage Board award, support for the Board award, support for the electricity workers in their just demands and condemning police repression on the workers in the Kundha Project area, con-demnation of the racial arrogance and repressive policies of the South African Government, support for the freedom fight of the African people were among the other resolutions passed by the Session.

The Council also decided to continue the Ps. three-lakh fund drive of the Party and complete it before November 7, 1960.

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roduction. New factories, power plants, mines and other in-dustrial enterprises are being in rebuilt preferentially in re-gions which were economi-cally neglected in the past (Slovakia, South Bohemia, the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands). Before the war, the eastern part of the country-Slovakia-was only an agricultural annex of the industrially - advanced western regions, Bohemia and Mora-via. Slovalcia's share in the national industrial production has increased from the pre-war eight per cent to 17.7

The development of industry led to an all-round development of other economic branches. Hundreds of thousands of ma-Hundreds of thousands of the chines supplied to agriculture were instrumental in the suc-cessful development of the co-operative movement and of bigscale production. Instead of the former 1.5 million dispersed private farms, there were by December 31, 1959, in Czechos-

ery and equipment for the new iron and steel plant at Bokaro and other similar

The Foundry Forge Plant and the Heavy Machine-Building Plant will together form an integral engineering factory in the near

Such will be the pattern of this unique tripartite co operation between India Czechoslovakia and the

lovakia, 12,500 unified agricultural cooperatives operating in 83.3 per cent of all villages and farming 4,789,402 hectares of agricultural land, which repre-

sents 65.4 per cent of the total. At the end of 1959, unified agricultural cooperatives and State farms together cultivated 83.6 per cent of all the agricultural land.

Industrial products are the most important export item in Czechoslovakia's foreign trade. The share of engineering products in the total Czecho export is now about 44 per cent against six per cent prewar times, Czechoslovak foreign trade had in 1959 a turn-over 2.5 times larger (24.4 milliard Kcs.) than in 1948.

Czechoslovakia has trade relations, based on treaties and agreements, with practically all countries of the world and contributes up to the extent of her possibilities ion of ecoto the industivalisa nomically less developed countries. Of the 300 com-plete industrial plants which Czechoslovakia has exported during the past fifteen years, many are operating in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In Czechoslovakia, there are universities and 571 university students per 100,000 inha-bitants. In this respect, Czechos-lovakia has overtaken the most advanced West European coun-

In the sphere of culture, the In the sphere of culture, the past fifteen years represent a period of unprecedented deve-lopment, too. Culture was made accessible to the widest masses of the population. In 1959, pro-fessional theatres gave almost 28,000 performances attended by 12.8 million spectators. The 3.530 State cinemas gave

The 3,530 State cinemas gave 1.1 million performances for more than 174 million spectators (the population of Czechoslo-vakia is approximately 13.5 million). During the same year 85 full-length and more than 800 short films and news-reels were produced.

State orchestras gave 2,900 concerts which had an attendance of two million listeners

O N May 9, the people of Czechoslovakia cele-brate the 15th anniversary of their liberation from Nazi oppression which coin-cides with the 15th anniversary, of the end of World War II.

The celebrations this year will not be confined to the big parades to be held on May 9 but are scheduled to continue until June. The climax will be the Second National Spartakiade, a unique gymnastic festival, in which more than 700,000 people—out of a population of 13.5 million—will take part.

In fact, all of 1960 will be a festive time for Czecho-slovakia. It will be the last year of the Second Five-Year Plan, the targets of which, however, are expected to be reached before the liberation anniversary day.

Industrial production has increased roughly fourfold in comparison with the already high level of 1937 and living as well as cultural standards have risen

During 1959, 4,800 titles were published in a total of 51 million copies, that is almost four books for every inhabitant. There is a library in almost there is a horary in annosi every village. Nearly every family possesses a wireless set and the number of television sets in relation to the number of inhabitants is bigger than in France and Sweden.

omic-political de-The econ The economic-political de-velopment of the last fifteen years has been accompanied by a swift rise in the stand-ard of living. In 1959, workard of living. In 1939, work-ers and employees were able to buy on an average fifty per cent more than in 1937. The caloric value of consumed foodstuffs per person and day exceeds the medically recom-mended rate mended rate.

In the consumption of meat and eggs per capita, Czechoslo-vakia has reached the standard of Sweden and the German Federal Republic, in the consump-tion of milk and sugar Czechos-lovakia is ahead of Belgium, France, the German Federal

correspondingly. Now a advance has begun in agriculture. too.

Spectacular has been the growth of relations bet-ween Czechoslovakia and India which are based on traditional friendship arising from common and from common ideals common experience.

They have found expres sion, in the conclusion of an agreement on economic collaboration and in the granting of a Czechoslovak credit to India of Rs. 23 crores, in cultural ex-changes, granting of scholarships, etc.

In the 15th year of the existence of liberated Czechoslovakia preparatory work will begin for the Foundry Forge at Ranchi blab Acceltant which-together with the heavy machine - building plant to be constructed by the Soviet Union—will be the largest in Asia.

On this great day for the Czechoslovak people, NEW AGE sends them its warm greetings

In the consumption of footwear per capita, Czechoslovakia takes the first place in the world, in the consumption of textile fibres, she has overtaken Belgium and Sweden

None of the capitalist cour tries equals Czechoslovakia in the scope of free education and free health service, security during, illness and in old age, family allowances, low rens, length of holidays, recreation, etc. The expenditure f ture, social welfare and in 1959 was eleven times.higher than in 1937.

With 14.9 hospital beds for 1 000 inhabitants and one doctor for every 616 inhabitants, Czechoslovakia is ahead Western countries, including the USA. Infantile mortality has dropped .from 117 in a thousand in 1937 to the present 25.8 in a thousand. The average 25.8 in a thousand. The average length of life has increased for men from 51.9 to 67 years and for women from 55.2 to 72 years; compared with the period of 1929-1932.

The rising standard of living of the Czechoslovak people is evident in the index of the development of consumption and in retail turnover which increased in ten years from 52,000 million crowns to 93,7000 million crowns with six price-reductions. Picture below is one of the halls of the department store in the mining town of Kladno.



PAGE FIFTEEN

KERALA NEWS-LEI

Hunger-Strike

Against Discrimination

K OTHAKULANGARA VASU PILLAI, the commutation of whose death sentence by the Communist Ministry in Kerala created an uproar in certain Congress circles, is on hunger-strike in the Trivandrum Central prison.

Vandrum Central prison. He began his hunger-strike on April 27 in protest against the denial of his right to get and read the newspapers of his choice. The Congress-PSP Coalition Government had earlier ordered that prisoners in the State were not to be supplied with the dailies and weekly journals of the Comweekly journals of the Com-munist Party.

In a letter to the Kerala Chief Minister and Home Minister, copies of which Unier Minister and Home Minister, copies of which have been sent to Prime Minister Nehru and Union Home Minister Pant, Leader of the Opposition in the Kerala Assembly E. M. S. Namboodiripad has charged that the denial of Communist journals to the pri-soners is political discrimi-nation against the Communist Party.

Referring to a reported statement of Kerala Home Minister P. T. Chacko that the State Government had issued instructions that no porno-graphic or like literature is to be given to prisoners Nam-

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SOARING

boodiripad has written: even the worst anti-Communists will not include Communist journals among pornographic literature

As to the gandist ch political propagandist character of the journals, another point raised by the Kerala Home Minister, Namboodiripad has written: the Communist journals do the Communist Journals do not do any more political pro-paganda than dailies like the Kerala Janata, Dinamani, Malayala Manorama, Mathrubhoomi, etc.

So what is being preventso what is being prevent-ed is not dissemination of all political views among the prisoners but only of the Communist Party's views.

Namboodiripad has also pointed out that the State Government was going back on the statement it issued when it assumed office that it would not use the State machinery against the Com-munist Party. A statement of the Secreta-riat of the Kerala State Coun-cil of the Communist Party,

calling on all those who stand for full civil liberties to raise their voice of protest, has pointed out that even under British rule newspapers cri-tical of the regime had been given to prisoners.

Meanwhile, reports trickling out of the jail, show that on the sixth day of his hungerthe sixth day of his hunger-strike, on May 2, Vasu Pillai was segregated from other prisoners and placed in soli-tary confinement and even his relatives are not being allowed to see him.

A few other prisoners who

CURVE

this

it is merely a matter of

4. Completely interchangeable parts, made of quality ma-

5. Totally enclosed motors 6. Generally conforming to British and other standard

specifications

6 simple reasons

terials

had gone on a sympathetic hunger-strike are reported to have been beaten by some jail officials after Vasu Pillai was moved from their midst.

K. P. C. C. Presidential Election

A RANK outsider has been elected President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee. When I say rank outsider, I mean a person who was not even thought of in connection with the bitterly ontested Presidential election.

For weeks, speculation had been going on as to how the various groups would ultima-tely align themselves. But at no stage had the name of the old Congressman from the Malabar area, C. K. Govindan Nair, been mentioned.

On the eve of the election on May 2, it was being said that the main contest would that the main contest would be between Panampilly Go-vinda Menon, former Congress Chief Minister, and G. Chan-drasekhara Pillai. Pillai had claimed he had the support of Mannath Padmanabhanwhat a fall for the premier national organisation when national organisation when an aspirant to its president-ship has to claim the support of a rank communalist and non-Congressman like Mannam-while Panampilly claimed he had the support of all the other groups.

It was no secret that the battle in the Kerala Con-gress was between the group led by R. Sankar, present Deputy Chief Minister and retiring KPCC President, and P. T. Chacko, who has and P. T. Chacko, who has the blessings of the Catho-lic Church, Mannath Pad-manabhan and also Pattom Thanu Pillai whose fear at the moment is most of R. Sankar.

The repercussions of such a contest would have been fardent Sanjeeva Reddy made a dash to Trivandrum to get the KPCC President unanimously elected.

But when the KPCC meeting began, nine in ames were proposed for presidentship-those of A. A. Kochunny, Panampilly Govinda Menon, Dr. E. K. Madhavan, C. M. Stephen, K. P. M. Methar, G. Chandrasekhara Pillal, K. K. Challener Pillel, C. K. Go. Chellappan Pillai, C. K. Go-vindan Nair and P. S. George. Four of them—Panampilly, Stephen, Methar and Chel-lappan Pillai—withdrew. In the first round, Dr. Madhavan who got six votes, and in the second round, Chandra-sekhara Pillai who got eight votes were eliminated.

In the third, round, C. K. Govindan Nair had 79 votes, A. A. Kochunny 61 and P. S. George eight. Thus C. K. Go-vindan Nair was elected President.

What surprised everybody was that Kochunny who was known only as the Secretary of a trade union in Cochin and was considered one of the new Congressmen had received so many votes. The sur-



Maurice Thorez Is 60

The sixtieth birthday of Maurice Thorez, great son of the French working class and General Secretary of the Communist Party of France, on April 27 was celebrated in Paris with a huge mass rally. Among the messages Comrade Thorez received from all over the world on the occasion were those from the Central Committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party.

prise lasted only till it was known that he had the back-ing of the Youth Congress and it is well-known that P. T. Chacko & Co., are behind the Youth Congress.

Sanjeeva Reddy had done Sanjeeva Reddy hid done his level best to avoid this contest. And when he could not eliminate it, he is re-ported to have told some Press Correspondents that the Kerala Congress was running a mad race. At the meeting itself, he suggested that considering the special situation in Kerala it would be better if the Presi-dent of the KPCC was elected

would be better if the Fresh-dent of the KPCC was elected unanimously. Panampilly Govinda Menon agreed with this and imme-diately the Trichur DCC President Kurur Nilakantan Namboodiripad suggested that the President should be an efficient person and Pan-amplily alone could be the right choice. A KPCC mem-ber O. V. Lukose at this stage shouted out, if efficiency was the criterion, Adviser P. S. Rao would be a better choice. P. S. George, an aspirant to Presidentship, demanded that everyone should have the right to contest the elec-

So has ended the KPCC Presidential election, paving the way for still more bitter factional struggles inside the Kerala Congress and the Coalition Cabinet.

Scant Respect For

Conventions

W HEN the present Speaker W of the Kerala Assembly, Seethi Saheb, was elected, Leader of the Opposition E. M. S. Namboodiripad con-gratulated him and reminded him that he belonged to a party whose leaders had said during the election campaign that they would build E: M. S.'s tomb in his consti-tuency of Pattambi. Namboo-diripad hoped that the Lea-gue leader would rise above such partisanship now that he had been elected Speaker.

Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pilali, Congress leader Thanu Finan, congress neader R. Sankar and League leader Mohammed Koya had all attacked E. M. S. Namboodi-ripad then for what he had said.

But the last few months have proved the fears ex-pressed by Namboodiripad.

The Speaker has not yet resigned from the Secreta-ryship of the Muslim League.

He has been addressing public meeting making openly partisan speeches on behalf of the Coalition Cabinet.

This is a violation of all the This is a violation of all the conventions associated with the office of the Speaker. that he will not continue as the spokesman of any party. Things have reached such a pass that the Leader of the Opposition has been forced to write to the Speaker himself pointing this out.

Let us see what the Con-gress-PSP-League leaders have to say now, Very likely they will justify the Speaker's actions—aren't they defending democracy in Kerala and how can they do it if they criticise the Muslim League which is already sore at being exclud-ed from the Cabinet!

May 4.

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