

COMMUNIST PARTY W/JEEK(BY

VOL. VIII, NO. 23

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1960



FBOM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works (CLW) is one of the key public sector projects and, despite many unpleasant features, a great source of pride for all who desire our country's speedy industrialisation. The private sector tycoons, with Birla and Tata panting in the lead, are now out to ditch Chitta-ranjan and grab control of locomotive manufacture.

VERYBODY in the least familiar with the world Generalized with the world trends in loco manufacture knows that the day of the steam loco is nearing its end. Everywhere its place is being taken by all-electric or diesel electric or diesel, hydraulic

locos. The CLW has all along been manufacturing steam locos and a gradual reduction in production is inevitable. But this need cause no worry. In the normal course of things CLW can be turned to the production of the other types of locos. But Birla and Tata bloc otherwise plan otherwise.

They have worked out a scheme where' the CLW would make only all-elec-tric locos and they them-selves would take up the manufacture of diesel elec-tric and diesel hydraulic locos. locos

They have not been con-tent with just planning. The National Engineering Cor-poration and the Textile Machinery Corporation poration and the Textule Machinery Corporation (both Birla companies) and Tata's Telco have, it is re-ported, already been selec-ted as approved manufac-turers of the two kinds of diesel locos.

Major Share Nor Birlas

double-Through some double-crossing the two Birla com-inanies got away with the major share of the orders. The entire broadgauge loco business has gone to them as well as a substantial portion of the metre-gauge business. Tatas could get hold of only the vehicular portion of the metre-gauge diese! locos, forming about one-third of the price of the entire engine. Through some

What is most alarming is the fact that there had been a concrete proposal that CLW should manufacture diesel electric locos. In 1957, the Government of India, when placing an order for 100 such incos with Messrs ALCO Pro-

ducts Inc., New York, had insisted that this firm colla-borate with the Indian Rallays in the manufacture of such engines.

The American firm had agreed and submitted detailed proposals for the manufacture of these locos in India. There was inter-vention by somebody some-where and this proposal was quietly dropped. ALCO

With some minor changes in the lay-out and with some addition to the machine shops CLW could play its due role in the changing world and continue its contribution to India's industrialisation.

25 nP.

But, under pressure or in order to return favours granted, the Government proposes to develop fresh capacity at two different places. Heavy foreign ex-

the locos. They will only do the work of assemblage— which CLW could comfortably have done from the start. Diesel engines are a very

as well as in our own country.

complicated piece of equip-ment and the locos under discussion require engines of 1,300 to 2,600 BHP. If the pre-1,300 to 2,600 BHP. If the pre-sent proposal materialises the Birlas, in order to manufac-ture such engines, will have to set up, a new factory and import machinery worth some Rs. 10 millions. And after this they will manufac-ture only 20 diesel engines! Birlas are hardly fools of this order.

Moreover, it is reported that the Government is seri-ously considering the cons-truction of a public sector plant for the manufacture of



POONA

A.I.C.C.

A PREVIEW

by E.M.S. Namboodiripad The Poona session of the All-India Congress Committee is meeting against the background of exremely important developments in the world

> of the Soviet leaders that any future incursion into Soviet air space will meet with re-prisals from the Soviet side not only against the owners of the attacking aircrafts, but also against the bases from which such attacks are launched, has made the peoand Governments of ples ples and Governments of countries allied to the United States in NATO, CENTO and other military pacts realise, that it is a dangerous game that they are engaged in. Forces in favour of dis-engagement from these military alliances are slowly but surely rising.

4060-1

One of the most hated re-gimes set up by the United States, that of Syngman Rhee in South Korea, has been liquidated by the wrath of the freedom-loving and demo-cratic people of that country. The urge for democratic rights found effective expression in another country mili-tarily allied to the United States, Turkey.

The democratic forces in Japan, too, have asserted themselves and put up a determined fight against the ratification of the U.S.-Japan military, alliance.

The conference of the Prime Ministers of the Com-monwealth held in London revealed the inner contradictions of the organisation, which has among its mem-bers a growing number of newly independent Asian-African nations, but also the African nations, but also the old colony-owning and white chauvinist Powers. The self-respecting peoples of Asia and Africa, who were stirred by the haughty attitude of the White settlers in South Africa and their friends in Africa and their friends in the Commonwealth, were dis-appointed to note that the representatives of India and ir black and coloured oples of Asia and Africa, did not take a firm stand on this issue.

Coming nearer home, the talks btween our Prime

* SEE BACK PAGE

PIRACY O PUBLIC SECTOR

will now collaborate with one of the Birla firms mentioned earlier.

With the trend of loco manufacture being what it is and with CLW making only the vehicular portion of all-electric locos (the electric equipment would be produced by the Heavy Electricals, Ltd., Bhopal), there is every like-lihood of this public sector project having to work at less than 50 per cent of its capa-city. city.

CLW Can Do It

It passes understanding why the CLW cannot also manufacture the vehicular portions of the diesel electric and hydraulic locos, which are not very different from those of the all-electric locos. The diesel engines and trans-missions could well be made elsewhere and delivered for assmbly and erection to CLW, just as is being proposed for the all-electric locos.

ehange would be required— an estimate puts it at well over Rs, ten million for the two Birla firms. And when this fresh capacity is deve-loped the Government would have to feed the companies with continuous orders, while CLW would work at 50 per cent capacity.

Nor is this all. The two Nor is this an. The two Birla firms have obviously no experience whatever in the matter of loco manufacture. They have accepted the order of 20 engines each of the two diesel powered loss diesel powered locos yer year. This is an obviously un-economical quantity and pro-ves that either the firms ves that either the firms know nothing or the business or that they are not serious.

It is more than likely that It is more than likely that what the Birlas plan is to mint money by assembling locos out of imported compo-nents—they have rich experi-ence in this field, at least. Leave aside the diesel engines and transmissions, the pre-sent Birla plan is to import even the vehicular mortion of even the vehicular portion of

marine diesel engines. With some extra expenditure this project could very well be ex-panded to include the manu-facture of all diesel engines required for industrial, marine and traction purposes. The electrical equipment for diesel, electric locos could be made at the Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal. We would then have an

integrated public sector programme, which would be in control of the com-manding heights and which would speed us to economic independence. All that is required is a modicum of regard for the public sector and a measure of resistance to Birlas' siren songs.

Hudraulie Transmission

In the case of hydraulic transmission equipment, its manufacture would be most appropriately placed in the

* SEE PAGE 13

TEXTILE WORKERS' DEMANDS

Implementation of wage board recommendations

Resolution on Implementation of the Recom mendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cotin Textile Industry, adopted by the meeting of repre-sentatives of all-India Cotton Textile Workers held in Bombay on May 16 and 17 last:

T considered the reports considered the reports considered the centres their determination to fight from cotton textile centres all over India on the situation regarding implementation of the recommenda-tions of the Central Wage Board for the cotton textile industry, records with deep resentment the fact that everywhere the millowners big and small, have refused to implement the recommendations of the Board regarding wage-rise and dearness allowance under various general and local pretexts such as the inability of the industry to pay, the effects of wagerise on price level and national economy, the need for rationalisation preceding rise in wage, the im-possibility and injustice in. increasing dearness allowance, etc.

Ste Gerig

Millowners' Attitude

the millowners, coming as it did in spite of the fact that three long years were spent in meeting all the objections of the millowners and ing them that productivity in the cotton textile industry in the cotton textile industry had increased considerably, that the wages of workers had always lagged behind prices, that the industry had all along made enormous pro-te continue to and would continue to fits and would continue to make that, the recommenda-tions were brought down to the lowest possible level, ren-dering them extremely un-satisfactory to the workers to make the same acceptable to the two employer representamake the same acceptesenta-the two employer representa-tives on the Board, that the Government of India even Government of them after the submission of the unanimous report, held con-sultations, with millowners from various parts of the country and modified the re-country determine in certain country and modified the re-commendations in certain respects in favour of the mill-owners, all this roused the ire of the cotton textile workall over India and once again taught the same lesson which they have learnt again and again during the past hundred years of this industhat workers will get nothing out of these 'our' millowners without a fight.

The conference also desires to record its strong resentment at the failure resentment at the familie of the Government in vari-ous States and at the Cen-tre to intervene quickly in favour of the workers to

for the full implementation of for the full implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board. The Conference is glad to note that the textile workers and unions in several places succeeded in having united demonstrations and strike decisions, in which the AITUC and HMS units have agreed on common action with the hope that others will also join in.

The rising militant movement of the two lakh workers of the textile mills in Bombay declared on May 1 the determination to demonstrate their unity and will to act on May 6. As a result of this the millowners withdrew from millowners withdrew from their previous position and agreed to pay a flat wage increase of Rs. eight per worker from June and the arrears of Rs. 32 in July.

The Ahmadabad millowners followed suit. The millowners of Madhya Pradesh also have heero

This refusal on the part of Victories Won

conference The gratulates the workers of Bombay, Ahmadabad and Madhya Pradesh on their victory in the first round, but at the same time warns them that they cannot rest on their laurels but must unite and organise still better to fight the conspiracy to force indiscrimina modernisation and ratio alisation, surreptitio sly and in complete violation of tripartite norms and of even the recommendations of the Wage Board with the connivance of the Govern-ment machinery and the complicity of INTUC leaders.

The victories won by the orkers in Bombay, Ahma bad and Madhya Pradesh have greatly enhanced the confidence of the cotton textile workers all over India. It is reported that the millis reported that the mili-owners who only recently defeated all attempts at negotiations by their re-calcitrant attitude, have started making fresh ap-

Workers are. rightly de-manding the outright pay-ment of flat wage-increase first as in Bombay and Ahma dabad before negotiations are resumed. In support of this demand the cotton textile workers of Madras are stagfavour of the workers to get the wage-increases im-plemented. This has en-couraged the employers to delay and obstruct the plementation of the 2 The conference explo-its gratification at the fac-that cotton textile workers all over India, true to their the conference demands

that the millowners all over India pay the increase in wages recommended by the Board at flat rate to workers in the pay packet of June and the arrears in July along with but arrears in our along with pay packet of June along with the workers of Bombay, Ahmadabad and Madhya Pradesh. The conference urges the Government to take amaditions and determined expeditious and determined measures in pursuance of this very, preliminary obligation on the part of Government. The resolution on dearness allowance adopted by the conference reads:

The terrific rise in price and cost of living has led to a severe-fall in the real wages a severe-fail in the real wages of the workers in all areas. In several areas the dearness allowance paid to the workers, even where it is sliding, is very low and does not fully compensate the workers compensate the workers against the fall in real wages despite rise in production.

Suspend. **Rationalisation Schemes**

The text of the confer-ence resolution on rationali-sation (reads:

sation reads: The conference notes with great concern the sweeping rationalisation and modern-isation measures being forced through or being sought to be forced though in absolute violation of the tripartite norms regarding rationalisa-tion and of the recommenda-tions of the Board on the tions of the Board on the same subject. The "no re-trenchment" clause of the tripartite decision is the first and universal casualty.

Employers have embolden-ed themselves to demand this ed themselves to demand this clause being altogether scrap-ped. A larger and larger per-centage of workers are being kept on the badli and tempokept on the bann and tempo-rary register and in spite of years of service they are not made permanent. In ration-alisation measures these alisation measures these workers are excluded from the protection of the "no retrenchment" clause. With all the talk about

modernisation and renewal of plant of the industry, workload is actually sought to be increased on old, dilapidated machinery, dilapidated machinery, without any improvement in the quality of mixings, making the workers work to the point of exhaustion. Rarely does the worker on rationalised jobs get his legitimate share. The con-ference notes with regret that the INTUC leaders everywhere are a party to this violation of the tri-partite norms.

partite norms. The conference, while gene-rally declaring its adherence to the Delhi Tripartite reso-lution on rationalisation, at the same time desires to make the cotton textile workers all over India to keep watch on the rationalisation moves of the employers and the activiclear that the Government and the employers by dis-owning in principle and in practice the actice the minimum wage

Government with regard to the same and prepare for a further round of struggles on

Coordinating Committee

Hence, the fight for increa

workers.

incre

anywhere

tinad.

in dearness allowance is an urgent question for all textile

The Wage Board has re-commended an increase in dearness allowance and link-

ing it to the cost of living. The employers resist the im-plementation of this recom-

mendation as they resisted

The conference demands

that dearness allowance be increased and linked to the

that this question of dear-ness allowance is not con-ditional upon rationalisa-

tion measures, as these two

allowance does not change

partite resolution have for-feited the moral right to demand of the workers that

they accept rationalisation.

The conference basing itself

on the Delhi Tripartite re-solution on rationalisation and the recommendations of

ject and experiences of the

ernment order suspension all rationalisation schem

(1) That the Central Gov-

ending appointment of tri-

achinery;

(2) That the Central Gov-ernment immediately create a "all-India tripartite ration-

a "an-indus unparties failed alisation body for the indus-try as a whole for considering and laying down policies and principles governing ration-

alisation from time to time

and sub-committees at re-

gional level working within the framework of such prin-ciples and dealing with indi-

vidual schemes of rationalisa

tion within their areas before they are implemented" (D. S. Joshi Committee Report,

The conference desires

to state explicitly and em-

phatically that all tripar-tite bodies must include among representatives of

labour on these bodies, deputies of all central trade union organisations and/or of sizable local organisa-

tions of cotton textile workers and that constitu-

tents of this conference shall not consider them-selves bound by any agree-

ments regarding ration-alisation by so-called tri-partite bodies to which they themselves are not parties. The conference calls upon

ties of the INTUC and the

the Wage Board on the

workers de

partite

Page 79).

according

the flat increase.

The conference elects a co-ordinating committee of S. M. Joshi, S. A. Dange (Bombay), S. S. Yusuf (Kanpur), Shishi Banerjee (Bengal), (Delhi), Krishnan (Madras), N. Mukherjee (Akola). Suryawanshi (South Maha-rashtra) and Y. V. Chavan (Bombay) to keep in touch with cotton textile workers' unions all over India, to take reports regarding rationalisation and dearness allowance and to convene an all-India meeting to consider measures to meet the indiscriminate rationalisation and modernincreased and innee to try cost of living so as to give full compensation for the rise in cost of living. It also wishes to emphasise isation drive of the mill-owners, and their refusal to implement the recommenda-tion of the Board regarding dearness allowance Committee thinks fit. The onference authorises the were never linked and can-not be linked now in view of the fact that dearness Mumbai Girani Kamgar Union to act as the coordinating office.

Take Over Closed Mills

The resolution on Closed Mills, adopted by the conference, reads:

The problem of closure of mills, despite the considera-tion it received at the Nainital Tripartite Conference and tal Tripartite Conference and the promises made by Gov-ernment continues to remain unresolved. The Government does not take over closed mills promptly nor is the Company Law amended to facilitate the taking over of such mills by Governmen

This conference calls upon the Government to implement the policy adopt-ed at the Nainital Conferen at the Namual Conter-ence on this question, and take over closed mills promptly without imposing hardships on the workers and also take severe action against employers found to be indulging in malprac-tices, which lead to such closures. The conferen leplores the decision of the deplotes the decision of the Government not to imple-ment the Joshi Committee's recommendation to form corporations to take over and run such closed mills.

The conference declares its solidarity with the workers of the closed mills in various places where they have launched struggles to secure the reopening of the closed mills

The resolution of the con-ference on Women Workers reads:

Textile mills in Bombay and in many other centres have in the past given employment workers. In the last few years. the number of employed women has gone down seri-ously, rendering thousands of them unemployed.

This conference is surprised to find that the Wage Board has given no consideration to this question though it was put before it and the offensive of the employers against

On May 8, the East Pakistan refugees in Tripura went on a mass hunger-strike. Leading them was Nripen Chakravarty, the Communist leader of the Opposition in the Tripura Regional Council. There were 13 women among the hunger-strikers.

THE All-Tripura Joint Re-fugees' Association had decided on this form of struggle to secure the imtation of their 26-point plementation of their Charter of Demands.

Among the demands were those for the adequate economic rehabilitation of the refugees by providing more land, more loans and more initial, inite totals data more employment oppor-tunities. A very strong pro-test had also been included against the Government decision to close down the Refugee Rehabilitation Denartment in July.

partment in July. In the afternoon of May 3 at Agartala, capital of Tri-pura, a huge mass meeting was held where complete sup-port was affirmed for the above - mentioned demands. partment. above - mentioned demands. At this meeting, the hunger-strikers were individually introduced, garlanded and applauded. Then a big pro-cession, headed by the hunger-strikers, went round the town. Wherever it went, the townspeople went out of their way to express their solidarity and sympathy. This was actually carrying to a level higher the struggle that had commenced on April 18 in the Madhuban Refugee Colony, where the refugees had gone on hunger-strike. Of the 18 hunger-strikes, four had to be removed to hospital by May 8 and most of the others had been reduced to a state of terrible weak-ness. But their spirit remained unvanquished and their determination grew stronger

when they were joined in their strike by the leading representatives of the rerepresentatives of the re-fugees from all over Tripura

Solidarity Actions 8 8 1

> The authorities had been sitting idle and callously watching the self-immolation of the refugees. But the mood of the people soon enough made them panicky. From the towns, villages and refugee colonies, in large groups men and women came to pay their respects to and demons-trate their solidarity with the hunger-strikers.

The first sign of Govern-ment activity was the heinous one of forcibly removing two of the hunger-strikers to hosital. The two men, emaciated and worn out, were most roughly handled and the waiting crowd expressed its disapproval in no uncertain

On May 14, a huge meeting, close to 10,000 strong in Agarclose to 10,000 strong in Again-tala was held in support of the refugees and their de-mands. At this meeting, the decision was taken to observe a hartal in Agartala on May 18 and throughout the Union Tarritory on the following of 18 and throughout the Union Territory on the following day. Notable feature of the meeting was the attendance not only of refugees from all over Tripura but also of the masses from the hill tribals, the least Hindus and Musthe local Hindus and Mus-lims, as well as the Hindus-tani inhabitants.

tani inhabitants. At the close of the meet-ing, a huge procession was taken out which wended its way from one end of the town to the other. In the meantime, the huge-strike movement

huger-strike movement had spread from the capi-

JUNE 5, 1960

JUNE 5, 1960.

* SEE PAGE 12

thus the

mediately enter into negotiations with the representative leaders of the refugees so as to arrive at a resonable ttlement

In the course of

their statement, they pointed

out how the four lakh re-fugees in Tripura had not

been properly rehabilitated and, therefore, there was no

question of closing down the Refugee Rehabilitation De-

The statement strongly urged the Government not to stand on false prestige and

Government was asked to im-

r-strikers.

the lives of rikers. The

endanger

hung

Strictly on schedule, the entire town of Agartala observed complete hartal on May 17 from six in the morning to four in the evening. This was to mark the thirtieth day of the the thirtieth day of the hunger-strike of the first batch of refugee satyaprahis. The success of the hartal was all the more re-markable in view of the frantic propaganda cam-paign against it waged by the local Congress organi-sation. All traffic, except for police lorries, was off the road and all educational institutions were closed. A big protest demonstration marched to the Refugee Rehabilitation Department's office.

First Martyr

> ON MAY 20, TRAGEDY STRUCK: AMONG THOSE WHO HAD GONE ON HUNGER - STRIKE WAS 45-YEAR OLD BISAMBAR DAS. HE HAD BEEN FOR-CIBLY REMOVED TO THE HOSPITAL ON MAY 18 BY THE POLICE. ON HIS RE-FUSAL TO MOVE HE HAD BEEN BADLY BEATEN UP. AS A RESULT OF WEAK-NESS AND THIS MONS

HE BREATHED HIS LAST IN THE EARLY HOURS OF MAY 20. A day earlier, a huge crowd defying both the police and a torrential downpour, had marched to the local jail. In the even-ing, Bhupesh Gupta ad-dressed a 10,000 strong meeting where he expressed the support of the entire Communist Party and the democratic movement

TROUS



throughout India for the before this appeal was to be just demands and noble made, the police struck and struggle of the refugees in a martyr fell. Tripura.

In, a statement issued from Calcutta on May 21, Bhupesh Gupta strongly condemned the barbarous way in which the armed police had handled the hunger-strikers. He fur-ther pointed out that the ther pointed out that the United Refugees Committee was about to appeal to the hunger-strikers to withdraw their strike. Just 24 hours,

Bhupesh Gupta appealed to the Union Home Minister to immediately institute a public enquiry into the manner in which the police had rear Das and his noved Bisam companions. He further said

"When Bisambar Das died, I was in Agartala. From all the evidence I am convinced that his death was due to the physical

violence used against him This is nothing short of urder and the guilty must murder and be punished." He was of opinion that a heavy share of the guilt was on the Police Co oner of Tripura and Agartala.

Not content with this, the police thought fit to indulge in a fresh bout of savagery. A peaceful demonstration A peaceful demonstration was ruthlessly lathi-charged was ruthessiy faint-charges in the evening of May 21. As a result Communist leader Mohan Chowdhury was seri-ously injured and fell un-conscious. The police arrested him in that condition and him in that contain and sent him to hospital full five hours later. The procession which was attacked had followed an earlier demonstration which had taken out the dead body of martyr Bisambar Das.

The movement has now gone forward to a mass defi-

* SEE PAGE 12

DA 60/13

PAGE THREE

Refugee Struggle In Tripura For More Land, Loans And Jobs

> GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRIZE BONDS Bonds sold up to 30th June, 1960 will participate in the first draw on 1st September, 1960. BUY NOW for maximum chances of winning a prize in all the 19 draws. Detailed particulars may be nearest office the

MANHANDLING



NEW AGE

from





THE inconclusive debate in the Security Council has not ended the sharp political battle that rages throughout the

world over the failure of the Summit Conference to convene. The adoption of the Four-Power resolution repre-sents an unsatisfactory half-way position which will not aid the struggle for the relaxation of world tension.

The Security Council debate revealed the moralpolitical isolation of the United States. To Gromyko's withering exposure U.S. delegate Lodge could only counterpoise illogical arguments and cheap stunts which deceived nobody. Except for their accomplices—the Bri-tish and French imperialists—and their stooges such as Chiang's "representative" nobody could defend the U.S. provocative actions.

Ceylon and Tunisia condemned the American violation of Soviet sovereignty and recognised its menace to peace. However, strong U.S. pressure and misworld taken ideas of how to help maintain peace prevented them from carrying forward this condemnation into the resolution sponsored by them together with two others.

The U.S. imperialists, their allies and their dependents could, however, draw no comfort from this seeming reprieve. The voice of justice and the warning of retribution soon enough resounded for all to hear.

Addressing the Communist shock workers of the Soviet Union, Premier Khrushchov and Marshal Malinovsky clearly told them that any further attempt to infringe on Soviet territory would be answered not by more warnings but a shattering rocket rebuff. The U.S. as well as the countries from where the aircraft took off would have to face the consequences of Soviet ICBMs hurtling to destroy their war potential.

Everybody knows that these are not empty threats. Nor are they bellicose gestures or Soviet "brinkmanship" as some in India have tried to make out. The provocative moves prior to the Summit, the worldwide "alert", the brazen statements of Eisenhower, Nixon and Herter clearly demonstrate that the gravest danger to peace emanates from American arrogance, from their powerdrunk belief that they can treat all other countries as chattel.

This arrogance has to be humbled. It has to be drummed home to the U.S. imperialists that the tremendous power of the Soviet Union is not to be trifled with. The American people have to be aroused to the danger to which their rapacious rulers are exposing the USA so that they may rise up to straitjacket or to replace these enemies of peace. This is the essential pre-condition for the triumph of peaceful coexistence.

In the same speech that delivered the salutary warning, Khrushchov again and again reiterated the unflinch-ing desire of the Soviet Government for negotiations, for pushing ahead with disarmament and nuclear-weapons ban talks, for another Summit Conference.

He declared that at the next Summit apart from the People's Republic such important Asian States as India and Indonesia must be represented. This is a merited tribute to the historic role that the new States of Asia are playing in the present-day world. This is a heartwarming recognition of the fact that the days are gone for ever when questions of international politics could be settled without consultation with and the consent of the free countries of Asia.

Equally was this a challenge to the Western Powers who can have no reason to oppose this suggestion except the fear that their manoeuvres and ruses will be still more clearly exposed if free Asia is also present at the conference table

It is however, unlikely that the U.S. imperialists and their allies will accept this proposal, except under the strongest possible popular pressure of the peace forces throughout the world. They will try all manner of tricks and do their best to exploit the border dispute between our country and China. They may even resort to at-tempts to split the neutralist and non-aligned Asian States from those under Communist leadership.

It is up to India. Indonesia and all other free Asian States to unequivocally warn the U.S. imperialists that neither their aggressive activities nor their splitting activities are going to be of any avail. The demands of neither peace are our joint paramount concern. For peace and for effective Asian participation at the next Summit Conference we must and shall close our ranks and join with peace forces the world over. Let the U.S. imperialists beware !

June 1, 1960.

PAGE FOUR

Surrender To **Vested** Interests

Pattom Govt. Suspends Education Act Section

BY an ordinance from bribe the managers and these the Governor, the Congress - PSP Coalition Government of Kerala has suspended Section 11 of the Kerala Education Act. The suspension is supposedly for one year but everyone this Government knows will not implement the section as long as it re-mains in office. And for very good reasons.

Section 11 of the Kerala Education Act deals with the mestion of appointment of teachers. This section pro-vides for the selection of teachers, both for Governof ment and private schools, by principle of communal re-servation in the selection.

Teachers and backward communities welcomed this provision-teachers because it put an end to abuses in the matter of appointment in private schools and backward communities because it assured them a percentage of teachers' posts.

Opponents Of Section 11

Just for these reasons. the provision was violently oppos-ed by the two institutions which run the largest number private schools in the ate_the Catholic Church Ste the Nair Service Society. and the hair service boltoy. They were also very much against many other provi-sions of the Bill—provisions sions of the Bill which was like direct payment of tea-chers' salaries by the State, etc., in fact every single pro-vision of the Bill which was in any way beneficial to the

Apart from other reasons, education for them had become a profitable business and it was against this that the Bill had been directed. Teachers wanting jobs had to

bribes used to run into four-figure sums. Teachers had to sign for their whole salaries but they never saw the whole amount, part of it always went into the pockets of the managers.

The moment the Act was implemented, all this would end. Hence the attack that was mounted on it by the Catholic Church and the Nair Service Society.

When the Bill went to the President for assent, he re-ferred it to the Supreme Court. After the Supreme Court observations, the Bill was amended by the Keral Assembly sent to the Presi the Fublic Service Commis-sion, giving due regard to the dent again and it received assent

> But the attack on it continued. One of the main targets of the "liberation struggle," led by the Catholic Church and the Nair Service Society was this Education Act of the Communist-led Government.

> > Since the formation of the new Government, the Catholic Church and the Nair Service Society leader Mannath Padmanabhan have both demanded the scrapping of Section 11. And the Congress-PSP Coalition which owes its existence to them cannot but obey these orders. So Section 11 goes.

But an outright scrapping of the Act will create o her problems for the Coalition Government.

It is known that there are a few Ministers inside the Cabinet who are for retention of Clause 11.

The powerful Ezhava organisation, SNDP, despite some of its leaders who are also leaders of the Congress like Deputy Chief Minister R. Sankar, sticks to its demand that Clause 11 should be imnlemented.

Hail The Everest Climbers ?

IT is great news that the Chinese expedition to Everest I overcoming incredible rigours and performing un-precedented feats of heroic endurance, reached the top of the world. For the first time Everest bowed its head to a of Asian mountaineers.

Till only a few years ago China hardly had any mouns equipment or teams worth the name. And now they have scaled the highest peak in the world. Nobody had managed to scale up the especially difficult northern slope of Everest and Western experts had said it could never be done. Many had perished in the attempt. And yet it is up this slope that the intrepid Chinese mountaineers climbed to their moment of glory and victory.

It is a feat that has captured the hearts and fired the imagination of all. From different corners of the world tributes have streamed in. In our country, too, all keen mountaineers, all newspapers and all friends of Asian soli-darity have expressed their admiration.

We hall the Chinese team that climbed Everest. We send our warmest congratulations to the Chinese people and Government.

NEW AGE

The Muslim League has also attacked those who oppose Section 11 because it ovides for communal re servation. League daily Ch drika has warned Chief Min-ister Pattom Thanu Pillai against following any policy which will antagonise the backward communities.

Above all, the teachers have been opposing any amend-ment to the Education Act.

In such a situation, any proposal to entirely scrap Clause 11 would have led to a crisis in the Cabinet and in the Coalition Hence the present formula of sus-pension for a year.

Namboodiripad's Comment

M. S. Nambodiripad, Acting General Secretary of the Communist Party and Leader of the Opposition in the Kerala Assembly, said about the Government decision:

"This decision is the result tremendous pressure put the Cabinet by the vested prests in the field of of interests in the field of education, headed by the Catholic Church and the Nair Service Society who are bent upon allowing the managers to do as they please in the matter of appointment of teachers.

"The argument that this is a temporary measure to facili-tate consultations among the interests concerned will deceive nobody. As a matter of fact the consultations have gone on ever since the Governor convened a conference of representatives of teachers and managers to discuss the question. Neither at that conference nor at the recent conference convened by the Ministry was a settlement conference convened arrived at because the ruling party egged on the managers to take an uncompromising stand and assured them that Section 11 would be made inonerative.

"I would, in this connec-ion, make it clear that the tin Communist Party stands for all reasonable adjustments with the managers without violating the basic principles of (a) applying reservation for backward communities in the matter of appointments of teachers; (b) providing adequate guarantees that the managers will not be allowed to indulge in irregular and corrupt practices in making appointments. This was the substance of the statement which I made after the Prime Minister's visit to Kerala in June last. This was what I repeated recently in my talks Pressmen.

"Unfortunately, however, the ruling party appears to be not interested in a peaceful solution of the problem to the satisfaction of all the interests in the field of edu-cation, to the detriment of teachers and backward com-

JUNE 5, 1960



Thirteen years have rolled by since we achieved independence. But, many British firms have managed to retain and, in most cases to expand their former empires of plunder and exploitation. A worthy members of this flock is the Jardine Henderson, Ltd., of Calcutta.

T is a leading British-con- < T is a leading Linear trolled Agency and Trading House and is the successor to ssor to Jardine Skinner and Co., which had been doing business in Calcutta for over a century. It was registered as a public limited company in 1946. The company mber of Managin Agencies and carries on extensive business as general traders (British-controlled): value and agents, shipping and insur- of share—Rs. ten; lowest price and agents, suppling and insta-ance agents, gunny exporters and dealers in fertilisers and

The authorised capital of the company is Rs. 35,000,000 of which subscribed and fully paid-up capital amounts to Rs. 25,000,000. The paid-up capital is made up of Rs. 20,000,000 in ordinary shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 5,000,000 in 50,000 preference shares of Rs. 100 each

When the company was re-gistered, all the shares were, it seems, issued to the then partners of the firm, three of whom were Britishers and one Indian. The 200,000 ordinary shares are said to have nary shares are said to have been issued to the Indian public at Rs. 220 per share— a profit of Rs. 120 on each share, a grand total of Rs. 24/000,000! All this is, of of course, normal Stock Exchange gains and nobody can be blamed.

What is more serious is the

allegation that the partners did

of them is said to have gone back home to Britaih with the

quiry to get at all the facts. .

The shares of the company

nd and.

Enquiry

Needed

But the "low" earnings of the company did not prevent its Directors from doubling the huge salaries and allowances they had been already getting.

The salary of Sir J. D. K. Brown, Chairman of the the Bengal Chamber of Com-Board of Directors, was re- merce, the premier organisation

not pay the income-tax due on their profits for four years. One TEACHERS, GRADUATES REJECT CONGRESS back home to Britain with the entire money without paying income-tax, which was assessed at Rs. 90,000. This surely calls out for the institution of an en-

West Bengal have won significant victories in the recent biennial elections to the State Legislative Council from the Teacher's and Graduates constituencies. -

continued to be in demand and, in 1947, the price of the ordi-nary share, issued at Rs. 220 rose to Rs. 290. Since then, however, the share prices have Devi, nominees of the All-Benbeen more or less on the de-cline, and only last year they touched as low as Rs. 51.25. gal Teacher's Association (AB-TA), were re-elected defeating their Congress and PSP rivals The mean average dividened paid in the past three years by big margins. Anila Devi secured 2,648 votes and Satya-priya Roy 2,385 as against 833 came to 31|3 per cent. This means that a person who had and 108 votes polled by the Congress and the PSP candi-dates. The PSP's nominee lost invested Rs. 220 in a share got a paltry return of a little over 1.5 per cent. his security deposit.

Satvapriva Roy is the General Secretary of the ABTA. Anila Devi is a member of the West Bengal State Council of

No other firm in Calcutta,

Indian or British, has shown

such a deplorable perfor The following instances will suffice to illustrate this point:

tion of India, Ltd. (British-controlled): value of an ordinary share—Rs. ten; price of the share (1959)-Rs. 15.87; average dividend in past three years (1957-59)-8-1|3 per cent.

of the share (1959)—Rs. 12.44; average dividend in past three. years-seven per cent.

 Dalmia Cement (Bharat)
L'td (Indian-owned): value of share-Rs. ten: lowest price of the share (1959)-Rs. 90|-; average dividend in past thr vears-11 1|3 per cent.

Employees' Emoluments

The poor yield of Jardine Hendersons' shares is sought be explained away as being due to very low profits. This speci-ous plea is also trotted out in order to deny adequate salaries to the employees of the company. The total emoluments of a Class III and a Class IV employee are Rs. 150 and Rs. 90 per month respectively.

53.400 to Rs. 120,000 per year with retrospective effect from April 1, 19571 Besides this fabulous salary, he draws allowances, gets commissions and enjoys a host of facilities.

To cite only one instance, he lives in a luxurious bunglow in the most aristrocratic area of Calcutta. It was acquired by the company at a cost of over six lakhs of rupees. It spends not less than Rs. 60,000 vear three years (1957-59)-8-1/3 not less than Rs. 60,000 a year on municipal taxes, electrical bill, salaries of servants, re-pars, replacement of highly ex-(British-controlled): value the bunglow been let out it would have easily fetched a monthly rent of Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2.500.

> But Sir John pays only Rs. 600 per month to the company as rent. The rest Rs. 52,800 the company obviously comes out of the pockets of shareholders to enable the gentleman to live like o lord.

The salary, commissions, allowances and the money value of the facilities enjoyed by him add up to Rs. 30,000 per month. It sounds incredible, but it is true.

Another Director of the same firm, J. V. Jardine Patterson, also had his salary increased from Rs. 44,400 to Rs. 84,000 per year.

The Big Shot

Sir John is a big shot in the business world. He is the Chairman of the Board of Directors of a number of jute companies. For two consecutive terms, he was the President of, the Bengal Chamber of Com-

cently increased from Rs. of British capital in Easte India. He was also the Presi-dent of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

> He is, in a sense, the con science-keeper of the British mercantile world; and it was for his "commendable services towards the U.K. community in Calcutta" that Knighthood was Calcutta" that Knighthood was conferred on him on January 1 this year.

It seems that he has quite a number of dependable friends inside the Government of India! Otherwise how could he become a member of the Export Promotion Advisory Council, Company Law Administration Committee Administration Committee and various other important bodies set up by the Government?

A sum of Rs. 30,000 per per month is not all that Jar-dine' Henderson has to spend for maintaining this great ger

J. D. K. Brown gave a party at the Bengal Club, Calcutta, to celebrate his elevation to Knighthood. Shortly afterwards, another lavish party was given at the Asoka Hotel, New Delhi. at the Asoka Hotel, New Denn. Many high-ups in the Govern-ment of India attended this party. The total expenses for these two parties, which were entirely the personal affair of Sir John, amounted to about Rs. 2 000 8 000

Who footed this bill? Was it paid by Sir John out of his own pocket or was it debited to the account of the company?

It is thus abundantly clear that the net profits have been deliberately kept down at a low level by ut rable portion of the total earnings of the company to swell the pockets of its top executives

Once Again **Refugees!**

S TREAMS of East Paki-Stan refugees, uprooted from their new homes in the Mikir Hills in Assam, have started pouring into Cal-cutta. Over 600 of them are already here and many more are on the way. Each family has a poignant tale to tell.

About 3.000 refugees had settled down in the Mikir Hills. The Assam Govern-ment suddenly launched a full_scale offensive. The refugees were evicted with the help of the police, and elephants were used to raze to the ground 500 hutments built by them with great difficulties.

With nothing to fall back m in Assam, these helpless people, once more turned into refugees under the benign dispensation of the Assam Government, are now trekking back to Calcutta With hunger, disease and dogging steps, some have died on the

Those who have come to Calcutta have been given a fitting reception by Dr. B. (Roy's Government.

When two batches arrive at Sealdah Station, one on May 27 and the other on May 28, they were driver out of the station by the out of the station of the police. Some were brutally beaten up. They then took shelter on the pavement in front of the Chief Minister's house. They were again for-cibly removed from there. finally took refuge i blic park facing Dr. Roy's house. It was raining but their only protecti against it was a few tattere nbrellas.

Next day, the police swooped down on them, rounded up most of them and packed them off to vagrants' homes. A vagrants' home is a veritable night mare to a refugee, the conditions in which he has to live there are hellish

1.

EMOCRATIC forces in

Satyapriya Roy and Anila

the Communist Party and one of the top leaders of the ABTA. Both were supported by the Communist Party.

Prof. Nirmal Bhattacharya, an Independent backed by the Communist Party, was r ed from the Calcutta Graduates constituency by defeating the Congress candidate by a mar-gine of 1,872 votes. Prof. Bhattacharya polled 3,611 while his rival secured votes 1.739.

The most significant victory, however, was scored in the Graduates constituency, which duates in all the districts outside Calcutta.

This seat had been held by the Congress since 1952. At the last election, Chitta Roy, Deputy

Minister, was returned from this constituency. But realising that the chances this time were none too bright, he chose a "cofe" seat

In a straight contest this year the Communist Party wrested the seat from the Congress for the first time in the past eight years. Prof. Nirmalya Bagchi (CPI) won by a margin of 128 He polled 3,969 votes as against 3,841 secured by the Congress candidate.

In a statement congratulat-ing the voters of these constincies, Juoti Basu, Secretary of the State Council of the Communist Party, pointed out that the election victories nstituted a clear verdict of

~

gal against the anti-people policies of the Congress. By voting for the progressive candidates at the call of the nmunist Party, they had held aloft the banner of the alorious democratic traditions of the State.

He appealed to these sections of citizens to come forward and render help to make the work-ers, peasants and politically backward people conscious of the anti-people policies of the , Congress. This would accelerate the progress of our country.

The educated sections, Jyoti Basu emphasised, could not afford to forget that their respon-sibility in the strugle to take sibility in the strug the country along th the educated and politically peace, democracy and Socialism conscious people of West Ben- was very great.

'PANCHISHEY BAISHAKH' has, for some time, grown to be an expression of such household currency in West Bengal that even children know exactly what it stands for. It is the day (according to the Bengali calendar)-they will hasten to inform you-when our great Rabindranath was born.

S enjoined by the poet words of a song, Let Panchishey Baisakhi call for the eternally new in us', people here in crowded cities and distant villages, in gloomy refugee colonies and in the sordid workers' bustees, congregate every year in their thousands, in hundreds of festivals. For them the day is one of joy and festivity, of songs and poems, of dances and plays and through all these a day of rekindling the flame which envelope their bleak lives. For them it is indeed a day of spiritual re-

Significant Penultimate

This year the unforgettable songs and poems are all there and if anything the celebrations are likely to continue very much beyond the Poet's Fortnight' the tradition for observing which has grown in recent years. But along with the tremendous growth in the scale of observing the day through festivals and songs a new seriousness is evident

everywhere. For with the celebrations this year we have now pass-ed into the hundreth year since Tagore first opened his eyes and the significance of this year lies in its penultimate character. For this is par excellence the year of preparations for the centenary, preparations of course really worthwhile and fruitful manner.

It is this urge and eager expectancy for the future that has lent a new serious ness to all celebrations this year whether they are orga-nised by the writers and recalling the days thirty editors of literary journals years ago when the poet was year whether they are orga-

be a student at that time and even as I revive in my memory the thrill of those of all shades of opinion or by the students, the youth, now. the teachers and the professors led by the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University and the Rector

whether they are held in different district towns or

at distant villages, in scores

of refugee colonies in the

outlying suburbs or are or-

ganised by the workers of

the Calcutta Tramways or

Howrah Burn in the heart for the city. Workers and intellectuals all feel equally the great responsibility which lies on their should-

Preparations

-Then And Now

Talking about centenary

West Bengal

Prepares For

hectic days of preparations I cannot but feel a two-fold contrast between then and FIRST, the scale and the range of preparations have grown immeasurably during these thirty years so that this of the Jadavpur University,

time we are going to do hon-

our to our national poet on a

TAGORE

still in our midst and the

country prepared to observe his 70th birthday. I used to

liable to suffer degradations not fit for human beings.'

But things are, thirty years after, quite different. And it is only natural that lence, the Goafter indepe vernment of the land now comes forward to centralise and guide the preparations that have spont started at all levels all over the country. Committees for centenary celebrations have been set up at the Centre as also in the States at the initiative of the Govern-

The West Bengal Government, too, has set up a centenary Committee which announced its programme only recently, on April 20. The latter includes detailed items under three broad headspermanent memorials, cere-monies and publications. Of these perhaps the most notable are publication of popular editions of the works of the poet at cheap rates, establishment of a Tagore museum at the poet's ancestral home at Jorasanko and a fortnight of festivals in May next year.

Such programmes are, of course, laudable and deserve cooperation from all quarters. Muzaffar Ahmad, on behalf of the West Bengal State Executive Committee of Communist Party of India, has issued a statement offering all coa statement onering an Co-operation, even to the extent of appealing to its ranks to help in raising funds for the Committee. This was done, it has to be remembered, well in advance of the official announcement of the program-

However, there are unfortunately, some serious limitations of these official endeavours. This can be well explained by the com-position of the Committee. Headed by the Chief Minis-

ter, the Committee includes seven Ministers, a retired civilian (the erstwhile Election Commissioner, Sukumar as General Secretary another retired Post Master-General to assist him, Presidents of all Chambers of Commerce, G. D. Birla and Biren Mukerjee. The Presi-dent of the West Bengal Congress is also there but not the leader of the Opposition.

In the unwieldy Committee which has now after repeated cooption about 150 m omher it, some distinguished writers or artists or intellectuals have of course, been thrown in. But the officialatmosphere husiness which dominates the scene is congenial to their hardly spirit of free and enthusiastic participation in the prepara-

Secondly, all real powers of this Committee are, in fact, wielded on its behalf by the Executive Committee which was never elected by it but nominated by Dr. Roy. This Executive Committee of 19 contains besides the Chief Minister, the Education Minister and the two officials referred to earlier, G. D. Birla," Biren Mukerjee, B. P. Singh Roy and Congress President Jadav Panja.

People's Preparation

Naturally, such a Committee cannot be expected to have its face exactly turned towards the people and it has to be goaded all the time to ething out of it. Further, its plans are to concentrate more or less the whole thing in Calcutta and leave the centenary celebrations in the mofussil areas to the whims of the District Magisfinite programme has yet trates, who, in their turn, are emerged, not even at the Cal- to head the District Commit-

Again, as I mentioned earlier, the writers, artists, musi cians, painters, who would naturally like to help on this of all occasions, feel frustrated and cold-shouldered. As a friend remarked the other day, 'official control and popular enthusiasm are hard

> * SEE PAGE 14 JUNE 5, 1960

OUT WITH KISHI

to by RAZA ALI

Rumblings in imperialism's principal bases are being heard with increasing intensity. With South Korea and Turkey already in turmoil, the Sixteenth Wave—as the Japanese people call their popular nationwide campaigns—which is now sweeping over Jupan, surpasses the preceeding fifteen ones in its amplitude and vigour.

cillors.

O the Kishi Government's policy of outright sell-out of Japan to U. S. imperialism, as crystallised in the U. S.-Japan Security Treaty, the Japanese people are giving a decisive rebuff.

On May 20 midnight, while the Japanese Diet (Parliament) was besieged by tens of thousands of indignant Japanese demonstrators, the Kishi clique rammed through the House of Representatives the draft treaty. The debate was limited and the treaty unilaterally put to vote with police assistance in defiance of the people's opposition.

For the job done, Kishi reeived bouquets from Washington the very same day. At the centennial celebrations of U. S.-Japan diplomatic relations-which, incidentally marks the arrival of an Amenearas the arrival of an American rican Naval Squadron in Japan's waters and which forced "open" Japan for trade with U. S., at the point of guns-U. S. acting Secretary of State Douglas Dillion declared: "....A great step in this direction was taken yesterday by the Lower House of the Japanese Diet. Its ap-proval of the treaty is a source of the greatest satis-faction to all friends of Japan in the United States."

Mishi's Fate Sealed

But in Japan itself, Kishi's fate is now sealed. Besides tens of thousands repeatedly besieging his residence, hundreds of thousands demonstrating almost daily on the streets, more than twelve millions have signed petitions against the signing of the treaty. Yet, Kishi chose to ignore the voice of the people, shut-ting himself up in his home behind iron gates and cordons of armed police and guards.

A partner of the wartime Premier Tojo and one of the chief war criminals in Japan'a aggression against China, Kishi has been leading Japan on the path of fascism, expansionism and aggression under U.S. patronage

and dictat. The ruling party in Japan, the Liberal Democratic Party, is a party of big industrialists, former landlords and top-ranking officials. Successor of the two biggest prewar conservative parties, the Belvukai and Minsell carried out Japan's militarist policy, this party expresses the interests of the Zaibatsu, the monopolies which rule Japan's economy and which should have been liquidated after the war under the Pot-

JUNE 5, 1960

USHA FANS

15-Years of Growth

T N the course of an article Sri Dhar of the Jay En-gineering Works Ltd., writes:

"The electric fan industry had its humble beginnings in our country in the late 'twenties, but amongst all the engineering industries it alone has the credit ' of taking the lead over the highly industrialised and developed coun-tries in perfecting the design and performance of electric cord time of 90 days.

charji, who redesigned the our monthly production was fan motor and changed the only 15,000. Today we are conventional type of blades producing more than 50,000 'twenties will in the early inspire all young Indian engineers to take upon themselves the development and perfection of new products.

ture USHA Fans about 15 years ago. This is not too long a period for the development of an industry specially in a country like ours where pro- tries. ductio required in mass manufac-

PAGE SIX

turing are still underdeveloped. But the progress has been "In 1950 the monthly output of fans was only 1,000 and within the course of nine years, we are now manufacturing over 50,000 fans per month. This has been made possible by following new techniques of production and introduction of new designs.

"We built our new fan fac-tory in 1957 which is the world's biggest single unit fan factory today. It was de-signed and planned on the most modern lines by our own engineers. The factory occu-ples more than 325,000 sq.ft. covered area and is further expanding. We com-pleted the erection of the entire factory building in a re-

"When the fan factory was "The name of N. C. Bhatta- shifted to the new building, fans per month and have a target of making one million fans per year within the next two years.

"The Jay Engineering the ability and capacity of the Works started to manufac- Indian workman and rate of output per man hour and quality of his job are much below the standards of his counterpart in western coun-We have proved that his is far from the truth.... fans have got great prospects "Usha Fans were first in- abroad." techniques and skill this is far from the truth....

troduced in the export market in the year 1950-37 fans to Malaya and 30 fans to Thailand were among the first shipments made by the mpany to the foreign markets. It must have been a very auspicious moment when these first two shipmentswhich marked the beginning of exports of an item, which is now among the leading engineering export 'items-were made.

"During the last ten years or so, Indian fans have been gaining in popularity in various fan markets of the world. Exports have been increasing year after year. India exported 37.893 fans during the year 1959.

"Important amongst the countries who import Indian fans are Singapore, Malaya, Ceylon, Burma, Thailand, Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran and Kuwait. Most of the countries of East and West Africa also import large quantities of ceiling and table fans from India.

"Usha fan which represents bulk of India's fan export, Even Viswabharati's plans has made itself extremely are as yet unknown. popular in all the export markets. Our export target for the current year is 80,000 fans. The growing popularity of Usha fans in the foreign markets shows that Indian



(ex-

sections of the community. tre headed by the Prime Min-SECONDLY, the role of the ister himself has decided to Government in such prepa-ration is now different. For set up national stages named after the poet in ten States. Through the agency of the Sahitya Akademy it has a those were the bad, old days of British domination and an alien Government naturally scheme for publishing seleckept aloof from all preparations of Tagore's work in tions to do honour to a poet seven volumes in 14 major who had dared to fling back, languages of India in disgust at the atrocities of cept Bengali), as also in Eng-lish. This is of great signi-ficance for, even though parthe British at Jalianwalla Bagh, the honour they had conferred on him-to stand, tially and through translashorn of all special distinc tion, people speaking other languages besides Bengali will now for the first time get tions, by the side of those of my countrymen who, for their so-called insignificance, are chance of reading Tagore fairly substantial measure.

Tributes to the poet by eminent personalities from home and abroad in more than one volume are also being planned by the Akademy. Unfortunately it seems no invitation for contribution to this volume has been extended to distinguished men of letters, arts or science in the Soviet Union, to say nothing of such people in People's China. Such pettiness, always unbecoming, is particularly insufferable on an occasion like this when we are seeking to honour the memory of our great citizenof the world and when Tagore's centenary is going to be celebrated throu-

ghout the Socialist world. Through the University Grants Commission, the official all-India Committee is trying to help the Universities in their preparations for the centenary. We have heard casually of arrangements for setting up Chairs, of organising regular lectures as also of scholarships for research in this connection. But no decutta or Jadavpur University. tees nominated by them.

State Govt's Plan .

All-India Radio is planning a comprehensive programme to mark the occasion throughout the centenary year.

Is Slogan Of Japan's Biggest Popular Upsurge

sdam Agreement. In the present Parliament this party holds 288 seats in the 467member House of Represen-tatives and 137 seats in the 250-member House of Coun-

In Japanese militarism, as represented by the Kishi clique, the U.S. has thus found a willing tool to drag Japan into the orbit of its global strategy, politically, economically and militarily.

The projected U.S. Japan "Security Treaty," not only confirms Japan's economic, political and military subjugation to U.S. imperialism but also threatens to turn the Japanese people, who were the first to experience the horrors atomic bombardment, into cannon-fodder in nuclear warfare.

To mention a few articles of the Treaty: Article Three of the treaty stipulates that "the parties, individually and cooperation with each . in other, by means of continu-ous and effective self-heip and mutual aid will maintain and develop, subject to their constitutional provisions, their capacities to resist armed attacks." It means, not only that Japan will expand its armed forces, but also that



nuclear armament is included in Japan's programme. For, had not Kishi more than once openly declared that Japan's possession of nuclear weapons "does not constitute violation of the Constitu-

As reported in the Press, in accordance with the requirethe ments of this Article, Kishi Government has drawn up a second six-year (1960-1965) arms expansion proprogramme including the 80called overall strategy



joint Japanese and U.S. operations.

The programme provides for "missile equipment as its basic policy," and calls for maximum efforts for nuclear armament. Expenditures on arms expansion are to be in-creased by 1965 to 290,000 million yen, i.e., twice the present amount. And the U.S. still wants the world to believe in its disarmament talk.

Treaty For Aggression

Nationwide Campaign Against Ratification Of Treaty With U.S.

> In the May Day demonstration this year, Tokyo citizens carried this effigy showing doom of Kishi and Eisenhower. - m



NEW AGE

Further, the Japanese forces armed, with nuclear weapons are not to be used only "to resist armed attack," but to serve as an accom-plice of the U. S. in launching an aggressive war in the Far East. Article Four of the treaty stipulates that the U.S. and Japan "will consult together from time to time regarding the implementation of this treaty, and, at the request of either party, whenever the security of Japan or international peace and security in the Far East is threa-

Article Five makes it more explicit: the U.S. and Japan will jointly "act" to Japan win jointly act to meet "an armed attack against either party in the territories under the admi-nistration of Japan." And Article Six, by stipulating that Japan shall continue to provide the U. S. with military bases, ties finally the fate of Japan with that of U. S. imperialism.

If there is still any doubt left about the aggressive nature of the treaty, it is removed when the areas covered by the treaty are consider-

The Japanese Foreign Minister, Fujiyama, has explained that the so-called "Far Eastern" area mentioned by the treaty, embraces "areas north of the Philippines, the Chinese coastal areas, the maritime territory (the Soviet surround-Union) and areas surround-ing Japan." And a U. P. L. report, dated February 9, has said that U.S. officials referred to the treaty areas as "the general area of Eastern Asia extending from the Siberian coast southward through Japan, Korea, China, the Philippines, Indonesia and the mainland nations of Southeast Asia, but not including Pakistan and India." With such an alliance, only Wall Street and its stooges can be jubilant. The Wall spelled rnal out, rather candidly, its estimation of the pact as early as January 19:

"The vast logistical faci-* SEE PAGE 11

PAGE SEVEN

BAL KRISHNA SHARMA "NAVEEN"

On April 29, in New Delhi, Bal Krishna Sharma 'Navin', poet and patriot, friend and benefactor of all who fought for the country's freedom, co-architect with R. D. Bharadwaj of the glorious Congress-Communist united front in Kanpur in the late 'thirties, and a peerless human being died in the Willingdon Hospital at the age of 60.

I t is not easy to write about Sharmaji. Write about which aspect of his life? About his substantial contribution to Hindi poetry? About the sacrifices he made during our struggle for independence? About the help and encouragement he gave to all revolutionaries? About the great friend and lover in him? About his great humanism?

It is even more difficult to do so for those of us who were privileged to know him somewhat intimately. I have a letter before me from a Communist leader of U.P. who says that he tried many times to write something about him. but he could not do it, because every time he tried to do it his heart became too full of memories.

And yet here was a man, a friend, a comrade, a leader about whom one could go on listening, go on writing.

In the many formal obituaries that have been written about him they say he was a Congressman, he was a Gandhiite. Undoubtedly he was both a Congressman and a Gandhilte. But with equa justification one can say that even though accepting the discipline of Gandhiji, he was not a Gandhiite: that even though he was a member of the Congress all his life, he was not a Congressman as generally the term is understood.

Champion Of Good Causes

Without wishing to raise any such controversy, spe-cially now that he is no more, I find it difficult to put him in such simple categories. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that he was a great lover, great lover of life and of our people and our countryand this love forced him to support all those persons who were sincere, it led him to support all those causes which were in the interests of the people and the coun-try and then all petty divisions seemed to disappear.

Two little incidents come before my eyes. I do not recall the month, but it was perhaps some time in 1939. The war had perhaps begun, warrants for our detention had not yet come. At that time, even though working in the Communist Party we were all members of the Congress. Our late dear comrade, R. D. Bharadwaj was the leader of the Party in the All-India Congress Committee.

Elections to the All-India Congress Committee about to take place. Just then for some urgent meeting, Comrade Bharadwaj had to go away to Bombay. He had hoped that he would be able to return in time to file his nomination and meet the necessary people for support. But he could not come, and

one evening we got an urgent telegram in Allahabad from Comrade P. C. Joshi, who was the General Secretary of the Party then, instructing us to get Comrade R. D. Bharadwaj elected to the AICC anyhow. We just did not know what to do. Our Party then was small and we were even smaller, still in the university. But the same night I left' for Lucknow and then from there for Kanpur to see Sharmaji.

I told him the story. Sharmaji had the same love and regard for RDB as we. Sharmaji and he had brought the two vital streams of our national movement, represented by the Congress and the Communist-led trade unions, together and formed such a

only U.P., but the whole

country and Kanpur had

become an ideal centre for

Even in those days there

was no dearth of anti-Com-

munist slander and, unless it

served somebody's immediate

interests, to cooperate with

them was viewed with suspi-

cion even at that time. But,

try, of the Congress and the

workers, with his usual cou-rageousness he had joined

ing that glorious united front. Hence it took him no time to

interests of the coun-

Communists in organis-

understand the significance of RDB's election to the AICC. Immediately he put on his clothes and took us to several Congress friends and tried his best to get a seat for RDB.

We were too late-all the seats had already been allotted. I remember very well how disappointed and crestfallen Sharmaji was when we returned home that evening However, he did not accept defeat. He wrote out a number of letters to Congress leaders in a number of neighbouring districts and asked me to run up there.

After that, I do not recollect distinctly, whether both of us or I alone went to Lucknow to see Rafi Bhai (the late Rafi Ahmad Kidwai). The friendship of Rafi Bhai and Sharmaji was well-known. They were kindred spirits. The whole country knows how unstintingly Rafi Bhai used to help all good causes. His bounty knew no limits and no boundaries.

Of Indian People

or three days' time we were

opposed to the AICC from Gonda with the help of the

Saran brothers, personal fri-

Where is one to get the

sympathetic understanding, that ever helpful attitude, that noble humanism now?

The other incident is slight-

ly personal. But before I nar-

rate that, it is necessary to

point out that despite his being a Congressman, despite

ends of Sharmaji and Rafi

un-

able to get RDB elected

We discussed the situation.

his being a Gandhilte, in the sense of discipline, or whether revolutionary days of 1942, he too was not in favour of launching the sort of strug-gle that Mahatmaji and some other leaders of the Congress wanted to and did lâunch.

He was conscious of the danger of fascism. He had great sympathy for the Land of the Workers and Pea-sants—the Soviet Union; and, as far as I understand, he too somewhere in his heart felt that the character of the war had undergone some sort of a change after Hitler's 'attack on the Soviet Union. He had given sion to his feelings in expres that fateful session of the AICC in Bombay in August, 1942 in a passionate and one of the most memorable speeches of that session.

Friend Of The Soviet Union

Sharmaji was as good an orator as he was a poet, and even at this distance of time, I can hear the ring of his noble words uttered at that time with grief and gnawing anxiety. Lest somebody should say I am not representing him fairly, I would like to quote, in my support, only a few lines from one of his poems, entitled, Praise be to

he had really begun to think differently after the decision of the Congress. From the articles it appeared very clearly that he was now attacking these very things which he had himself advocated so

eloquently and inimitably. More than just an ideological issue was involved. Therefore, despite all my deep regard and affection for him, I too wrote a hard-hitting re-ply in Lok Yudha, our Hindi weekly from Bombay at that time. The article is not before me at this time, but I remember that I had accused Sharmaji in it of "principledlessness" and of "showing weakness before attack." The language of the reply was bitter and I think I would not write that way if I were

to do it today. Sharmaji did not reply. Why? I do not know. After that for many days I was thinking and even worrying how I would face him when I met him again. But, after a rather long time, when I had occasion to go to see him. he got up from his seat and embraced me warmly and affectionately.

I thought that in his natural generosity he had forgotten about that article. But he had not. It was in his mind as much as it was in mine. After just a little while he mentioned it and, before I could express my sense of guilt at the irreverential tone of the write-up, he himself said, "You had done what was quite right....."

yance or irritation in his tone. only encouragement and ap-preciation. After that both he and I were unable to say any-thing for quite some time.

of such a heart now? Where

These 'incidents' throw light only on one aspect of his colourful and vibrant person-

Exquisite

write-up I do not wish to speak about his poetry, his exquisite lyrics of abiding charm. That will need another article.

two to show that he was very clear in his mind about the sort of social organisation he wanted for our country. He was for revolution, a revolution that would wash away all the lumber of the ages, that would usher in a new

In one of his poems he

Whose hands have in them the plough (and) the houses,

the wealth, Whose hands wield the sickle.

But, later, as a 'disciplined Therefore his call rang out:

May move about the

TURKISH MESS

E MBARRASSMENT and it even rancour almost hit you when you talk to anybody in the External Affairs Ministry about Nehru's Turkish tour and the mess into which it has dumped India's prestige. Two days after the grandiloquent communique one of the signatories is in jail for misrule and other malpractices.

Why did Nehru go to Ankara? The story being widely circulated is that Atal. India's Ambassador in Turkey, was insistent. Reports are rife that he sent as many as a dozen long telegrams insisting that the "riots" were a trivial affair and Menderes was the strong man whom the Prime Minister should meet. Characteristica this bright boy was wash Characteristically. his weary limbs by the sea shore when the military upturned the apple-cart very shortly after Nehru's

This is commentary enough on, the calibre of some of the people who are sent abroad as our country's representatives. Persons who have fortunate family connections, who have never had the bad luck to be in touch with the national or any other movement, who have a contempt for their country and a slavish adoration for the West—such is the type personified by some of India's amba

departure.

"NAVIN'S POETRY"

* FROM FACING PAGE

which has been likened to the fountain of life, says: Flow in, O my fountain of

Flood all the living and the

No one knows for how many

All the animate and inani-

The eyes of the earth are

The throat is dry, the tongue-

mouth are without sweetness

Remove the thirst (and)

Let life come flooding in,

Flow in, O my fountain of

There is not the slightest

tion to Gandhism and Gan-

Life is choked, heart (and)

mate are terribly thirsty,

These sand-particles of

ages have thirsted

eagerly looking

sorrow of life

world.

life!

soul are sorrowful

The poem which he wrote life! after the failure of that move-ment is still a classic in Hindi In the desert of this parched earth, literature:

Flow in, my fountain of life! The quiver has become empty, With your sweet stream of The banner of victory is nectar.

dead:

life.

This shaft has missed the

It was about this time that he realised the great import-ance and potency of the role the working class. Like Vidyarthiji he gave of his best then to the cause of the working class. The Mazdoor Sabha in Kanpur is equally a living monument to his memory as it is to that of Vidyarthiji or aradwai. The united front of the Congress and the Communists in Kanpur, too, was born out of this new under-

In this parched desert of the There are ever so many problems in today's India in the solution of which the Bharadwajs and Sharmajis of today could cooperate. But. doubt that despite his devoalas, when he dhiji personally, he was most, Sharmaij has left us. leeply influenced, like his The country has suffered an irreperable loss in his death, leader, our great martyr Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, though in our hearts, in the hearts of all fighters for by the October Revolution and the new society that India's progress, his memory was being built there. He will remain enshrined for was, like thousands of ever and will continue to our conscious countrymen, inspire for a long time to drawn towards the great ex- come.

standing.

JUNE 5. 1960

DELHI PWA'S TRIBUTES TO SUMITRANANDAN PANT

Saheb!

meeting of the Delhi Pant as a great humanist, Branch of the Progres- patriotic and progressive patriotic and progressive poet of India. They spoke A sive Writers' Association was held in New Delhi of the lyrical charm and on May 27, 1960, to pay homage to the celebrated beauty of his poetry and illustrated it by recitations Hindi poet Sumitranandan of many of his poems. Pant on the occasion of his The meeting ended by sixtieth birthday. passing a resolution

The meeting was presidhomage and greetings to Sumitranandan Pant. ed over by Narottam Nagar Papers on Poet Pant's poetry and personality were ed by Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi read by Sajjad Zaheer and and Bengali writers, among Kanti Charan Soneraksha. them Balwant Gargi, Nav-Hindi poet Navalpuri re tej (Punjabi), Narot

cited a poem which he had Nagar, Shivdan Singh specially written on Pantji Chauhan, Mohan Rakesh, for this occasion. Shivdan Singh Chauhan

Upendranath Ashk and Munshi spoke on the significance of Sumitranandan gali) and many others.

NEW AGE

The meeting was attend-

Upendranath Ashk, Naval-

puri, Munshi (Hindi), G. B. Taban, Sajjad Zaheer, Arif

Naqvi (Urdu), Nandi (Ben-

Stalin of Steel, Praise be to grand united front that it He, too, gave me a few letters had become the talk of not and armed with these I left. only U.P., but the whole for the districts. Within two all the Russian people:

Today thy sons are fighting The terrible war of worldliberation; Praise be to thy era this,

Stalin. Praise be to all thy people!

Thou hast shown the peoples The path of breaking their chains; Thou hast taught to all

The lesson of ceaseles

At the call of thy clarion Economic slavery has come

The 'glory' of the rule of exploitation Has tumbled down from its

(Published in Naya Sahitya, Vol. I. 1945).

The long poem from which the above extracts have been taken was written by Sharmaii in the Bareilly Central Jail on August 9, 1943-that is on the first anniversary of the 1942 struggle.

So he called the anti-fascist war of the Soviet Union the "war of world liberation". Elsewhere he has called the Red Army the "harbinger of a new message." And it was to this sentiment that he had given free and undaunted expression in the AICC session. of August, 1942.

soldier' of the Congress he fell in line with its decision and, as mentioned earlier, went to jail.

Some time during this period-I do not know what provoked him-he wrote one of two articles in his famous daily, Pratap, attacking us invocation to Revolution, very bitterly. I cannot say whether he did it out of his

Fearless Friend And Poet

There was no trace of anno-

📷 🌧 by RAMESH SINHA Where can one get a man

is another like him?

ality, a personality which had all the colours of the rainbow in its ambit: but. it seems to me, that they illustrate the most important trait or qua-

lity of his life.

Lyrics revolution

In the short space of this to an end:

> I shall quote only a piece or throne!

life for our country and our people.

laments

Whose hands have in them

They are hungry, they are

This world has become verv

Fashion out a new world In which with raised heads

numerous crownless of today! Another poem of his, an

* SEE FACING PAGE

JUNE 5, 1960

the Indian Ambassador.

that for Nehru to decline the Turkish invitation would be taken as partisanship on the U-2 spy flight, since the plane had taken off from a base in Turkey. Hence, to preserve no alignment in all its pristine glory Nehru had to go

> J. P.'S RECIPE

EEVANDANI Jaya Prakash is making one brilliant suggestion after another, all with altruistic intent, no doubt. Having blessed and been blessed by the R.S.S., he has now come out with another plan for

But no amount of prod-



ding from Atal would have made Nehru go against his own judgment. The pres-sure that clinched the visit came from Whitehall itself. Very reliable quarters state that Vijayalakshmi Pandit intervened energetically when she saw her brother in doubt. And to make her intervention weightier she called in the British Foreign Office experts on Turkey, who gave the same estimate of the situation as

The final argument of India's High Commissioner is reported to have been

-and spot his own record badly.

solving India's ills.

eriment in the Soviet Union after the failure of the Civil Disobedience and No Tax movements of 1930.

> bent target....

was needed

It is a big advance from his concept of partyless democracy, or rather its logical culmination. We are now to go forward, under J.P.'s inspiration, to an "election-less"--forgive the phrase-democracy.

He has been so perturbed by the caste-ridden pulls, the corrupt practices and the feverish atmos phere which accompany elections in India, that he feels we should abandon them for a ten-year period By an odd coincidence, this was also the suggestion of some Swatantraite Con-gress bigwigs in Uttar Pra-

Even this is not sufficient, since you would have some measure of democratic functioning still in existence, the Communist Party would remain the main party of the opposi-tion and Pandit Nehru would remain the Prime Minister.

Hence, J.P. goes a step further. All Assemblies and the Parliament are to be dissolved with immediate effect. Then the heads of all political parties (excluding the Reds who are hopelessly addicted to such authoritarian ideals as elections and elected legislatures) are to meet choose a body of persons to run the country from long the top military and civilian personnel Touching, faith in the bureaucracy, one would

But it is not a matter of naive belief. The crown and climax of the system is that the "elected" bureaucrats will then assemble to the Leader. The choos qualifications essential for this supreme Boss is that he should not belong to any political party nor have had any contaminating connections with the previous regime.

How can we blame J.P. if the qualifications seem to be tailormade for him? But we pity the poor man. This pretty scheme will have as many supporters as his previous brain-waves

MERCY FOR THE BIRLAS

HE New Asiatic Insurance and the Ruby General Insurance were two Birla-controlled companies against which complaints were made of serious irregularities.

Documentary evidence is reported to have been produced of tampering with account books. It was alleged that the two companies suffered losses to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs in order to declare dividends to the shareholders-of whom Birlas are by far the largest.

It was further alleged that between 1949 and 1956 close to Rs. 45 lakhs were

NEW AGE

withdrawn by bogus entries into the accounts salaries, expense accounts and the like. The fat was in the fire when the company's auditors made damaging remarks which tended to confirm these allegations. These auditors were, of course, dispensed with but their statement remained for all to see.

One of the discharged accountants brought this to the attention of the Prime Minister. After a good deal of dilly-dallying two auditors were appointed in October, 1958 to make a probe. In a year's time they submitted their re-port to the Finance and Law Ministries.

It is hardly a secret that the auditors' report contains serious charges against the two concerns. Among the graver ones are false returns, evasion of the provisions of the Insurance Act and untenable ex gratia payments to certain Birla concerns. The shares of the companies are stated to be held jointin the name of the Directors and the charitable trusts of the Birlas which is illegal. And many other irregularities noted.

While this is an eloquent testimony to the rotten ethics and utter corruption of the private sector, more alarming is the report that the Government intends imposing a very minor token penalty of one thousand rupees. Here we have a looming scandal

which might reach Mundhra size. The public would like to know if the reports are true and if so why the Birlas are being given kidglove treatment. It has nothing to do with contributions to Congress election funds, one hopes!

LAPSE OF MEMORY

FLHT has the good for-D tune to possess a resident editor who looks before and after and pines for what is not. His only fault seems to be a very short memory or, perhaps, crediting the reading public with one.

After the U-2 incidents. he wrote rather pensively in his column (May 24 is the date) that Pakistan had been well and truly damaged by being directly embroiled in the affair. What was worse was that it had made mincemeat of the grand strategy of some in India who had asked our country to join up with Pakistan in a joint defence pact. Shrewd criticism of Swatantra, one would have thought.

The amusing-or mischievons, as you like—part of the story is that this very same commentator had only some months ago come back from Pakistan an Ayub-Admirer and advocated precisely this very idea, perhaps a trifle more subtly than some. Of this. the column contains no mention.

Is it a lapse of memory or lack of morals? We leave it to the reader to judge.

-ONLOOKER

May 31.



Annual Subscription :-Rs. 10 Single Copy

0.50 nP.

Social, Political, Economic and-Cultural spheres, the triumph of the Chinese people in building a happy and prosperous life are vividly brought out in this profusely illustrated fortnightly magazine CHINA PICTORIAL published in Hindi & English

Available with

People's Publishing House (P) Ltd., New Delhi. National Book Agency, 12 Bankim Chatterjee St., Calcutta. PPH Bookstall, Bombay 4. New Century Book House (P) Ltd., Madras 2. Visalaandhra Publishing House, Vijayawada.

PAGE NINE

CEYLON : MAIN JOB News from brother parties * FROM PAGE 7 -ROUT THE U. N. P. "T HE main job in the around the MEP will realise Communist Estimate Of U. S. Economy

"Roaring Sixties."

The gross national product,

Signs of a slowdown have

next two months is

to do all we possible can to rout the UNP at the polls and to see that it is not allowed to raise its head again," said Pieter Keuneman, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Ceylon in an interview to the Press on the eve of the nomination day.

"The Communist Party," he said, "has had discussions with both the SLFP and the LSSP in order to avoid contests among ourselves and we have arrived at a very great measure of agreement.

"These no-contest agree. ments will inspire the anti-UNP forces to see that on July 20 the UNP meets with the same fate as it did in April 1956."

Continuing, he said: "We are sorry that the leadership of the MEP still persists in the sectarian line it has adopted since the last elections, thus disrupting the anti-UNP forces and objectively help-ing the UNP. Even if the leaders of the MEP cannot see the folly and objective treachery of this line, let us hope that the patriotic and progressive elements within and

this. "As far as the Communist Party is concerned," he said, "we have reduced to an absolute minimum the number of seats which we will contest. We have even given up certain seats to which we have the most legitimate claim in the interests of overall unity. We have been fighting for unity since 1950 and we do Boom", the gateway to the not wish to do anything that will disrupt it. Election of the Communist candidates will strengthen and give a it was variously estimated, would rise from \$480 billion progressive direction to a

anti-UNP Government." in 1959 to somewhere between In conclusion, he said, \$510 billion and \$526 billion in 1960. Forecasts of steel production ranged from 120 The no-contest agreements between the anti-UNP parties should not lull anyone into a to 135 million tons, compared false sense of complacency or to 93 million tons in 1959. make them think that the Passenger car sales would jump from six million in 1959 fight against the UNP will be a walk-over. The UNP is the Caretaker Government. It is 1960. And so on. strongly supported by the British and American imperialists, the Vatican, the soon to be greatly modified, however. In early February, foreign firms and the compradore capitalists and big a less cheerful note began to landlords. It is fighting for a less cheerin hole began to be sounded, and by the end of the month a decidedly its life and there is no dirty trick to which it will not remore pessimistic outlook presort. But if we can develop the unity that has been reached, we can hammer the last nail into the UNP's

ed in by a wave of pre-

dictions of a new upsurge The Federal Reserve in the economy. The steel strike had, so to speak, Board index of industrial production slipped from wiped the slate clean. Now 168 in January to 167 in Fewe were about to enter bruary. "the year of the New

2. Car sales in February failed to meet expecta-tions, leading to a ten per cent cut in production from the volume originally scheduled. Four-day weeks and shutdowns began to make. their appearance in some plants.

New orders for steel be-gan to level off sooner 3. than expected, in part because of the drop in auto production and in part be-cause inventory building was to seven million or more in being halted short of the prestrike levels. Steel output de-These optimistic views were clined somewhat in February.

> Stock prices have been 4. Stock prints in first of the year.

5. Housing construction is levelling off and only 1.2 begun to multiply. million housing starts are

THE year 1960 was usher- Chief among them are the forecast for 1960 as against

income. 6. fell 16 per cent in 1959, is continuing to decline.

These and other developments have led to a considerable scaling down of estimates. New orders for steel, it is now anticipated, will soon start to fall off and steel output, averaging nearly 95 per cent of capacity in the first quarter of 1960, will drop to 84 per cent in the second quarter. Estimates of 1960 auto sales have been cut to between six and six-and-ahalf million cars. And the view is now widely held that industrial production will reach its peak by midyear and then level off, with some foreseeing a downturn in 1961 and others as early as late 1960....

At the same time, not all signs point downward. The Department of Commerce estimates that spending for new plant and equipment will rise 14 per cent in 1960-a substantial increase over earlier estimates. Auto sales are still running more than ten per cent ahead of 1959. Mortgage money is becoming more plentiful, and this may serve to lessen the expected drop in housing construction. There has been some increase in imports recently.

We cannot at this point undertake to venture predictions as to the time or magnitude of a general economic downturn. It is clear, lowever, that for the present production is levelling off, and that the immediate future will see cutbacks in steel, auto and some other industries. The steel strike, by reducing production for part of 1959, served to shift that production into 1969 and thus to inflate the figures for the early part of the year. But the inflation has proved to be shortlived

A particular cause for concern in the present situation is the persistence of a high rate of unemployment throughout the boom. In 1959, according to the official figures unemployment averaged 5.5 per cent—nearly as high as in the depression years 1949 and 1954. Even if we allow for the effects of the steel strike the rate remains well over five per cent, whereas in 1958 it was only 4.3 per cent. By February 1960 the seasonally adjusted rate had fallen only to 4.8 per cent compared to three per cent in February 1957.

But these figures alone hardly begin to tell the story. The increased seriousness of unemployment is shown also in the rise in long-term joblessness. In January of this year, those out of work 15 longer totalled weeks or 910.000 in contrast to 500.000 in January, 1957. There has been no material decline in this number since the spring of 1959....

(From Political Affairs,

Japan's Struggle Against **U. S. Domination**

these days.

mililities-well-managed tary airfields, big supply dumps, easily procurable Japanese spare parts and supplies and some of the finest naval repair facilities in the world-make Japan an unusually well-equipped centre in Asia for serving military needs. U. S. aircraft carriers can be berthed at the Yokosuka naval base and American jet fighters can hurtle into the skies from the ruways of Tachi Kawa air base. Equalimportant, the bases help bind Japan, psychologically if not physically, to the Western alliance instead of to political neutrality."

Military Espionage

While going into ecstacles while going into ecstactes over the prospects of Japan serving the "military needs" of the Pentagon, the paper "forgot" to mention at that time one more fact. That of military applicance Since the military espionage. Since the talks between Kishi and Allen Dulles in the summer of 1958, the Japanese intelligence organisations had in fact been turned into the Far Eastern wing of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Apart from providing bases for U. S. U-2 aircrafts, the Kishi Government has compiled aerial maps covering Chinese and Soviet territories

Chinese and Soviet territories on the basis of the data pro-vided by the U. S. Army. Is it not clear, therefore, that this U. S. Japan alliance is primarily an aggressive al-liance directed against China, the Soviet Union and the Asian peoples? How can a country, sponsoring such al-liances, talk of promoting peace and security in the same breath?

The Japanese people have realised the dangers of this treaty to peace and secu-rity in Far East, and to themselves, first and fore-most. The mass movement against the ratification of the treaty has, reached a ous sweep.

The Presidium of the Japanese Communist Party issued a statement urghaa ing all the people of Japan to renew their efforts to fight till the Kishi Government Is overthrown, the Diet dissolved and the Japan-U.S. treaty smashed.

Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party has decided that its present policy line is to overthrow the Kishi Government, dissolve the Lower House and declare the Japan-U. S. treaty invalid.

in the Japanese . ruling Liberal Democratic Party have held meetings and discussed the question of bringing about the downfall of Kishi. The remaining two factions are the one led by Kishi himself and the other headed by his brother Eisaki Sato.

 The General Council of the 3.6 million strong trade union organisation of Japan, Sohyo, decided to call 30-minute strikes on May 26. They have also decided for a 10-hour strike by all Sohyo-affiliated private enterprise

JUNE 5, 1960

IRAQ: SUPPORT TO PREMIER QASSIM'S THREE PRINCIPLES

vailed.

(Editorial of Ittihad-al-Shaab, organ of the Communist Party of Iraq) P REMIER Qassim, in his Arab countries....

coffin.'

last speech, defined three principles on the basis of which the efforts of all sincere patriots can be pooled.

The Three

Principles

The three principles can be be summed up as follows: preserving and consolidating the Iraqi Republic; the consolidation of the unity of all Iraqi nationalities, minorities and creeds; and, last but not least, agitation for the benefit of Arab nationalism and enhancing its importance.

In the light of these printhe Prime Minister ciples, called on the people to unite their ranks in the face of the imperialists who are trying to sow dissension among them. Premier Qassim further confirmed that all the sons of the people are faithful and that the only criterion for faith-fulness is practical work for the realisation of these prin-

No one can doubt that disregard or violation of these noble principles on the part of certain quarters resulted in great dangers to our Republic and to the entire Arab nation; it also created a gap between the people and, consequently, caused antagonism among a number of fraternal attracted by the adventures

PAGE TEN

The task of preserving the-Iraqi Republic and consolidating its liberational-demodating its inberational-demo-cratic course, within the framework of genuine pan-Arab solidarity, devolved upon all faithful citizens. This was not only to the advantage of the Iraqi people, it was in the interests of the entire Arab peoples. The covetous ambitions of certain Arab rulers, however, did not allow them enough time to appreciate this fact; so, they embarked on a hostile campaign of intrigues since the very first new days of the Republic. Those Aram rulers coun-

ted on elements in. Iraq who covered up for the ex-nansionists, whitewashed pansionists. their designs and furthered their plans. The Iraqi Republic persisted, thanks to the unity and vigilance of the people and Govern-ment. Instead of beating a retreat following the debacle of their repeated conspiracies, the expansionists indulged in their mistaken attitude to the extent of gradually for once national and democratic stand

Eventually, they began to incorporate in their ranks stooges from amongst reaction and feudalists both in Iraq and other Arab countries. As for the elements who were

of the expansionist Arab iulers, very soon they found themselves face to face with the Iraqi people, the national Government and all democratic forces in the Arab homeland.

It was only natural that all this should result in gaps being made among the patriotic forces as a result of certain Right nationalist groups following at the heels of the leaders of UAR and the reastionaries both in Iraq and other Arab countries. The other Arab countries. result was that they earned the contempt of the people and were driven out of the arena of genuine patriotic and national cooperation.

Solidarity Disrupted

Another result, was that Arab so idarity was disrupted and the Arab unity of struggle against the imperialists considerably weakened. Not the slightest chance was left for good relations to be maintained between the Iraqi Republic and the United Arab Republic.

The responsibility for placed where it belongs, namely, at the doorstep of the plotters. And the only way to make up for the loss and the retreat from the right path, is to work so tion, this derives from the that the Iraqi Republic fact that Iraq is an integral preserved and consolidated, and hostile plans against it

NEW AGE

ceased forthwith... As for Iraqi unity, it again is essential owing to the fact that the interests of the many nationalities and minorities dictate that solidarity and

fraternity be established among them all, and that they all pool efforts for the well-being of the people. Un-less this fact is realised and duly appreciated, any amount of talk about achieving the national unity to preserve the gains and support the struggle of all Arab peoples will be in vain.

It is common knowledge that the imperialists always did their utmost to sow dissension among the different nationalities by means of playing on sensitive national sentiments and directing them in a way profitable to their (the imperialists') in-terests and plans.

If the imperialists were often rebuffed in their attempts to incite the Kurds against the Arabs and viceversa, recent incidents, particularly in post-revolution days, indicate that they are still pursuing their efforts in this respect. This demands utmost vigilance uniting the such consequences must be ranks and cementing Iraqi unity with which to fore the imperialist intrigues.... As for the third principle,

being of the entire Arab na-tion, this derives from the



Six of the eight factions



that of working for the well-

site rallies . on June 4, in a nationwide strike action. A Large sections of the

Press, organisations of persons from various walks of life, leading personalitiesall are demanding Kishi must go. All Japan is on the streets

The repercussions of this treaty are not confined to Japan alone. Huge mass ral-

workers and two hour work- lies in China are being held against the areaty and in solidarity with the Japanese peo-

> The Soviet Union, in a note to the Japanese Government has sounded a timely warn-

"Deliberately aggravating the situation,... the Go-vernment of Japan is entering into military collusion with a Power which has proclaimed spying,

subversive activity and violation of the sovereignty and inviolability of other nations' frontiers as its national policy. The Soviet Government cannot, natu-rally, overlook the fact that conclusion of a new military treaty between the United States and Japan is exactly designed to ensure conditions for aggressive actions to be undertaken from Japanese territory against the U.S.S.R. and its ollieg.

"The Japanese Government will inevitably bear the responsibility for the consequ ces which provocations aga-inst the USSR from the territory of Japan may entail."

Communist and Socialist groups in the Japanese Diet have issued statements sup-porting the Soviet Note.

The Kishi Government will ignore the demands of the Japanese people and for the peace-loving people of the world at its own peril.

days On June 19, thirty after the voting of the treaty in the Lower House, the treaty will automatically be consibe considered ratified by Parliament, according to the Japanese Constitution. And towards mid-June Eisenhower is scheduled to visit Japan.

Prevent the ratification is the immediate slogan of the Japanese people.

May 28, 1960.



Sky's the limit 'Now 50,000 usha fans made every month !



This is the finest example of determination combined with latest techniques and know-how. We have still higher plans to make more fans and create new standards in quality and design.

Ours is the bigges single unit fan factory to the world. USHA tans are exported to almost all the countries in the world fans are used. where



PAGE ELEVEN

The most popular fan on sale today

NEW AGE

JAY ENGINEERING WORKS LTD. CALCUTTA

Made in the biggest fan factory in the world

G

TEXTILE WORKERS' STRIKE IN WEST BENGAL, TAMILNAD

DEMAND: IMPLEMENTATION OF WAGE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

May 30, 1960 wrote itself into the history of West Bengal's working class movement. On that day each and every one of the 45,000 • textile workers in West Bengal went on strike demanding the implementation of the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board.

In the history of over a century of the textile industry in this State there has never been such a strike, so united and so widespread. When on May 30, 90,000 firm hands brought to a stop five lakh spindles and 10,000 looms in 26 mills they not only answered the boss class slogan, "West Bengal's textile workers get more than enough wages" but surenough the previous record passed strike in 1936.

Admitting that Monday's strike was a success, the spokesman has millowners' declared that the Textile Millowners' Committee will

Tripura **Refugees'** Struggle

* FROM PAGE 3

ance of the law. On May 23, at the call of the United Reat use can of the onited re-refugees Association and the Ganamukti Parishad (People's Freedom Council—an united front organisation) at Khoai, an eight thousand_ strong demonstration of all nationalities and tribes disobeyed police restrictions and broke the law.

The Government had issued an order that no meeting was to be held in Khoai without the permission of the police for a period of three m onths. It was this order that the decided to disobey, people despite the presence of a large number of armed police.

Nor is Khoai likely to remain an isolated instance, retrograde recommendations The refugees in Tripura find of the Second Pay Commisthat their cup of sorrow has brimmed over. Together the democratic forces in the State, who are angered by the demonish behaviour of the police and the authori-

All India must equally express solidarity so that the authorities see sense and justice is secured.

(May 28)

PAGE TWELVE

soon see the Chief Minister and the Labour Minister and make arrangements for tripartite discussions on the recommendations of the Wage Board.

Greeting the textile workers, the BPTUC and the West Bengal Textile Workers' Federation in a joint statement have appealed to them to continue their mass movement till their demands are won. In a separate statement the INTUC has congratulated the workers and warned the millowners and Government that the workers would have to wage a continuous struggle if their demands were not conceded. The HMS and UTUC had also supported this strike.

At one o'clock in the morn-ing of May 30, the workers in 26 mills situated on both canks of the Ganges stopped the spindles and looms, addpeculiar silence to the ing a quiet of the new mo Then suddenly the air was rent with slogans as the workers started streaming out of the gates-the strike was on. The Kesoram Cotton Mills, the biggest in West Bengal,

presented a typical picture. Exactly at the appointed moment the work stopped and some thousands of workers came surging out of the mill gates. And the whole of Garden Reach seemed suddenly to leap to life even at that unearthly hour as the partite

ALCUTTA witnessed the

tion of Central Govern-

biggest ever demonstra-

ment employees on May 25, when over 30,000 railway, postal and defence workers

and employees of other Cen-

tral Government offices in and

around Calcutta came out on

the streets to express their

deep resentment against the

retrograde recommendations

As the offices closed at 5 p.m.,

processions from different

directions, each over two-miles

long converged on the Maidan

where a huge meeting was held.

For over two hours all vehicu-

lar traffic remained suspended

on all roads leading to the

Maidan, and thousands of peo-

ple lining the routes thunder-

ously applauded the procession-

sion.

ists.

roar, of the thousandsthroated voice proclaimed: "Long Live the Workers' Unity."

In different areas, such as Matiabruz, Serampore, etc., the strikers took out huge processions and held mass meetings to demonstrate their determination to win their just demands. The General Secretary of the West Bengal Textile Workers' Federation Rishi Bannerice and other leaders went round different localities and congratulated the workers.

Despite the fact that the powerloom workers were outside the scope of the recom-mendations of the Wage Board they fully joined the strike on May 30.

This strike of the textile workers is of great signi-ficance in the history of the working class movement of India as the first step in the continuous mass struggle to win their demand. There is no doubt that the workers in this State were greatly encouraged by greatly encouragen by the important gains secured in the same struggle by the workers of Bombay, Ahma-dabad, Madras and Madhya Pradesh.

In the opposite direction the millowners have had to climb down. They have had to retreat from their ada-mant stand that they would not even participate in a trimeeting. This is

BIGGEST EVER DEMONSTRATION OF

CENTRAL GOVT. EMPLOYEES

ganised by the Coordination Committee of the Unions and

Associations of Central Gov-

ernment Employees, West Bengal, to observe the "All-

India Demands Day" called

by the Confederation of Cen-

tral Governemnt Employees,

the All-India Railwaymen's

Federation, the All-India De-

fence Employees' Federation

and the National Federation

of Posts and Telegraph Em-

Ranen Sen, MLA. (BPTUC),

and the representatives of the

UTUC and HMS addressed the

employees and assured them of

the support of these organisa-

The resolution unanimously

adopted expressed full confid-

ence in the Joint Action Com-

mittee of the All-India Federa-

NEW AGE

tions to their just demands.

ployees.

5 - F

already a partial recognition of the impact of the strike.

In the joint statement mentioned earlier, Indrajit Gupta, M.P., (BPTUC), and Rishi Bannerji (West Bengal Textile Workers' Federation) state that they hope that the mill authorities, seeing the deep discontent of the work-ers caused by failure to accept the recommendations of the Textile Wage Board, will not delay in implementing these recommendations. They also hope that the West Bengal Government will adopt such measures as will make the millowners see sense and pre-vent further industrial unrest.

Finally, they appeal to the workers to consolidate their unity and keep up their movement till their demands are conceded.

N TamInad, the one-day strike of textile workers took place on May 24 in response to the joint call of the Tamilnad Trade Union Congress and the Tamilnad unit of the HMS.

X

Soon after the publication of the Textile Wage Board recommendations, on the initiative of the AITUC, the Tamilnad representatives of the AITUC, INTUC, HMS and independent unions met to chalk out measures to get the recommendations impl ted. They decided to launch joint action for the purpose.

The Madras Labour Minister called a Tripartite Conference on April 14. At the conference, the labour representatives unanimously insis-ted on the immediate payt of Rs. eight increase in the basic wage with effect from January as a sincere gesture from the employers and they were ready for negotiations on the question of dearness allowance and other mendations. The employers remained adamant and insisted on rationalisation

first. Thus the tripartite talks failed Again the representatives

The demonstration was or- tions of Central Government

Employees

of the AITUC, INTUC, HMS

It urged upon the Prime Mi-

nister to intervene and use "his

good offices for the satisfactory

settlement of the dispute bet-

ween the Union Government

and its employees which has

and indépendent unions met and decided to organise a joint action. But in this meeting, the INTUC representatives backed out the plea that they wanted to negotiate with the employers individually. Then the Tamilnad units of the AITUC and HMS gave a joint call for a oneday protest strike on May 24. The textile workers of Tamilnad responded splendidly.

The second second second second second second

In Coimbatore, out of 79 mills, the strike was complete in 68, and partial in the other ten. Out of 55,000 workers 51,000 went on strike.

In Salem, one mill was on • holiday, in the other mill, the was cent per cent strike successful.

In Madurai, the Harvey. Mill had a 50 per cent strike and the Meenakshi Mills 40 per cent. The Pandian Mill had a holiday, in the other small mills—75 per cent of the workers went on strike.

In the Palni Vijaykumar Mills, the strike was cent per cent successful.

In Madras, in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills the strike was complete.

In. Tiruchi District, 50 per. cent of the workers were on strike.

In all, out of about 120,000 textile workers in Tamilnad, one lakh went on strike in spite of INTUC disruption and ts anti-strike propaganda. It worthy of mention that in certain centres, INTUC workers joined the strike despite their leaders' advice.

Following the one day strike action, the textile workers of Tamilnad are now preparing for a long and ough struggle.

Textile Workers Demands

* FROM PAGE 2

women workers continues unchanged.

This conference urges upon the Government to take effective measures to stop this growing unemployment of women worke's and the severe hardships they suffer by reserving some percentage of the textile jobs for their exclusive employment.

The conference resolution on Cotton Textile Engineering Workers reads:

This conference is aware of the grievances of the workers in the engineering section of the cotton textile industry and strongly protests against the of the Wage Board attitude which altogether ignored their demands although the demands were represented to them.

The conference is of the opinion that a special con-ference should be convened to consider the grievances and to decide upon the steps for their redressal.

JUNE 5, 1960

Another Instance Of U.S. "Generosity"

U.S. "generosity" in agreeing to give 17 million tons of food-grains to India under the recently-concluded grains deal has been followed by another "gesture" of willingness to accept payment in rupees for freight charges of that part of the cargo which is to be carried in U.S. vessels under the deal.

There is, however, ano-ther side to the story also which the newspapers have not considered fit to splash so prominently. From next month the freight on cargo from India to the United States is to be raised generally. According to one report (The Times of India, May 27), the freight on cotton will go up from 20 dollars to 33.75 dollars per ton, on cotton waste from 19 to 35.25 dollars per ton and on black pepper by 20 to 70 dollars per ton. The result will be "a further fall" in India's exports to the U.S., says the report.

The increased freight will fatten the coffers of the U.S. shipping magnates, whose vessels carry the bulk of this trade. Obviously, the upswing in profits as a result of this rise will more than make up the "loss" (in dollars) sustained through accepting payment in rupees for carrying a commodity (wheat) for which the United States for which the United States, in any cases had little use. Thus, what is lost on the roundabouts is gained on the swings, with S. K. Patil's gratitude thrown into the bargain.

The provision about earmarking 50 per cent of the

public sector specially as the Plan of the Birlas and Tatas. Indian Railways hold a patent CLW is to be reduced to a for what is known as the very minor position as the "Suri Hydraulic Transmission." This device was invented by the brilliant Indian lies are to be appeased by big engineer, Suri, who works in orders for key loco compo-the Indian Railways and of nents which the Indian whom the whole nation is tycoons would assemble while

THE LOCO DEAL

Paul

If this is done—as interest and conscience alike dictate, then there is all the more reason why the Birlas should not be allowed a finger in the

proud.

* FROM FRONT PAGE

If they are allowed to go ahead with the manufac-ture of the vehicular porwould this tions, what would be that they would buy from one public sector project (engine and transmission manufacturers) and sell back a completed loco to another public sector project (Indian Railto the loot and infamy they could just merrily go al assembling the imported components of the vehicular portion of the locos, and fleece the Indian Railways.

This, then, is the Master June 1, 1960 JUNE 5, 1960

It is a Master Plan, no doubt. The chances of its success are quite bright if Birlas' backers and debtors in strategic positions in the Government are allowed to go ahead with its implementation. But their whole game can be foiled by public vigilance. In Parliament and outside the battle must be middle-man profits, To add fought to develop diesel loco manufacture in India as an integrated public sector pro-ject. This is what our efforts at industrialisation demand. This what our nation needs and will have.

assumed national magnitude." But it called upon the employees to be prepared for all The resolution further poin ted out that the employees "are anxious for a negotiated

settlement of their just and leat avert a strike in the essential and public utility services." If the Government refused to agree to a negotiated settlement

and forced the employees to adopt the path of direct action, the entire responsibility for such a development would rest with the Government.



cargo for U.S. vessels has had repercussions in the U.K. as well. There, the Labour Opposition has been in a furore over its likely adverse effects on the prospects of British shipping. The U.K. might lodge "protest", just as Thailand has done on another score (its rice exports, it says, will suffer if the U.S. gives the promised grain to India). Thus, in "helping" India the United States is made to appear as injuring the interests of two of its staunchest allies. What a commentary on the "Free World's" "unity of purpose" where even an agreement to give food to the needy cannot be concluded without treading on the toes of

Another country of the "Free World", Adenauer's Germany, granted a credit of 30 million dollars to India this week. It formed part of a 100 million dollar credit promised by Bonn a World Bank's "aid 'India" Conference, held two years ago. Another 40 million dollars had been given in the previous year

others!

the

The strangest part of the West German credit is that it is being given almost one year late. The reason was that the earlier credit could not be utilised in time due to certain "procedural difficulties". The credit was to be reimbursed to the West German exporters for goods imported by this country. but this could be done only if the exports in questio were insured with a particular West German insurance company. The rates of this company being very high, it was difficult even

manufacturers of outdated locos. The foreign monopotalking loud about manufac-ture. And for hydraulic in which an Indian engineer has put our country in the front ranks—they would rob Peter not to pay but to rob



crease imports from India

has resulted in an increas-

ing adverse balance of trade, with the figure for

the first eleven months of

1959 alone standing at Rs.

No two-way trade but

credit, and that too to be kept in abeyance because

of "procedural matters", such is Adenauer's way of

helping an underdeveloped

Stanvac And

Our Oil

T HE failure of the Stan-dard Vacuum Oil Com-pany to locate oil in the West Bengal basin is re-

ported to have induced the

Government to ask it to

give up its wild goose chase, if the two wells to

be drilled now also prove

barren. It is not known

however, if the project will

be later taken up in the

The strange phenomeno

of oil not being spotted in any of the wells drilled by

Stanvac, when all the wells

drilled so far in Cambay

1111-

IL.

public sector.

91.78 crores.

country.

INSIDE OUR NEWS &

The petroleum industry was also the main factor behind the huge outflow of Rs. 24.4 crores of foreign capital from India in 1958. According to the Reserve Bank, its share in the total drain was as high as Rs. 21.8 crores. All of this amount was repatriated to reduce head-office indebtedness. Compared with Rs. 5.7 crores, retained during the year for reinvest-ment, this was surely a huge sum. Still the Government does not deem it fit to do anything about it lest prospective investors be scared.

The Government has also not shown much firmness in making the private sector refineries accept the Soviet crude oil for processing. The existing agreements, no doubt, stand in its way, but similar agreements have not hindered Fidel Castro's Government in Cuba from asking three oil firms—two American and one British—to compulsorily buy Soviet oil. Surely, if tiny Cuba could do it, India can do it as well.

-ESSEN May 31.

Worker Beaten To Death MANAGEMENT-HMS PROVOCATION

From HANUMANTHA RAO

WORKER of the Praga A Tools Corporation, A. Das, was beaten to death on June 1 by goondas hand in glove with some leaders of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha union and the management of the Corporation.

The management of the Praga Tools without confining itself to managerial activities started putting their finger in the affairs of the workers' union and playing two rival unions against each other.

The management declared a lock-out on May 3 and withdrew it on the 13th after realising its mistake. Negotiations were conducted with the majority union and an agreement was reached.

While the union sincerely implemented all its commitments the management wanted to back out. It was on the look-out for some excuse and in order to provide it, the management started encouraging the rival union.

Both of them brought on to the scene goondas who assaulted workers belonging to the majority union on the 30th. The company's cars were said to have been kept at the service of the goondas and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha union, according to leaders of the majority union.

But the goondas overstepped their limits with the result that a worker has died. There is a tense situation prevailing. The management s being universally condemned for its role in the whole sordid affair.

Mighty Panorama of an Eventful Life

Here is the memorable life story in pictures of the greatest revolutionary leader in history In these 104 photos, printed in a beautiful album you pass through the mighty panorama of the eventful life of the genius. LENIN who founded the first socialist state in the annals of mankind.

> Price Rs. 6/-Postage Extra

NEW AGE

Available with

People's Publishing Rouse (P) Ltd., New Delhi. National Book Agency, 12 Bankim Chatterjee St., Calcutta. PPH Bookstall, Bombay 4. New Century Book House (P) Ltd., Madras 2. Visalaandhra Publishing House, Vijayawada.



PAGE THIRTEEN

Atenta

WHO RUNS THE PENTAGON-T O accept Khrush-chov's pre-Summit demands would have meant humiliation for

Eisenhower—so rùns a current Fleet Street argument.

If it were true, Khrushchov was too late. For Eisenhower had already been humiliated beyond repair by the spy-plane

The political leader of the greatest capitalist nation had been shown to the have no control at all over his generals.

The question arises: who does control them? For-they do not live in a world of their own.

The Pentagon, America's military headquarters, has 100 firms as its chief sup-pliers—100 of the biggest firms in the United States. And at their head stand the giant trusts—Rock-efeller, Morgan, Mellon, Du Pont and others.

BETIRED GENEBALS

Journalist Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson, in their book, U. S. A. Second Class Power?, wrote:

"The boards of directors "The boards of unrectors and executive staff of almost every airplane com-pany, every electronics company and every oil company feature one or two retired admirals and comprese." enerals."

These men "are on a first-name basis with the top brass of the Pentagon. sually the new top bra under the retired serves brass and owe their promotion to them.

In 1953, one Edwin V. Huggins worked in the Pentagon as Assistant Secretary to the Air Force Department. He noticed that retired officers had a habit of coming back to see their old comrades "too often." And their new visiting cards bore the names of big firms in American war

industry. Later on, Mr. Huggins, demobilised, saw the point and got a job with West-Electric. But he had not forgotten. When, in 1959, the Defence Department started to inves-tigate the "grace and tigate the "grace and favour" business at the Pentagon, Mr. Huggins gave evidence.

The investigation showed that 88 out of the 100 Penthat 85 out of the 100 Feb-tagon warrant firms em-ployed 721 ex-officers of the rank of colonel and above to badger their former comrades-in-arms for contracts and changes of policy.

General Dynamics, makers of the B-58 bomber and the Atlas long-range roc-ket, have found jobs for an ex-Secretary of the Army and six former Deputy Secretaries of Defence and the Army. And behind General amics are the Rocke Dynamics are the I fellers and Morgans.

When told of the results of the investigation; the present Secretary of De-fence, Gates, did not turn a hair.

After all did not he step Arter all did not he step into the shoes of McElroy —a former director of the Chrysler Corporation? And was not Gates himself a partner in Drexels, the big herbars, and director of ankers, and director other companies?

Gates declared: "These

Arab

people and the entire

vileges and wealth.

nation, and not for one group or class which, by means of exploiting the national sen-timents of the broad masses

of Arab toilers, only aim at

The Arab masses, no matter

In order to realise this objec-

dal-reactionary regimes....

Those are the three prin-

ciples which Premier Qassin developed in his last speech

They are, as can be seen at a

first glance, solid founda-tions on which the efforts of

anding the area of its pri-

retired officers who are not employed in private enter employed in private enter-prises are making a signi-ficant and perhaps irre-placable contribution to national defence."

Defence expert Hanso Baldwin has noted that "the aircraft and missile industry is a multi-million dollar business." So why not employ the sales techniques of private enterprise?

A few weeks ago every newspaper in Britain received a Press handout telling us that the Minute man rocket was "considerably less expensive than its predecessors Atlas and Titan."

It came not from the American military authorities but from Boeing, the makers, who have recently got the Minuteman con-tract against keen compe-

CENTENARY TAGORE

* FROM PAGE 6

to combine in this country, at least for the present.'

Our people, therefore, have to come forward to fill ple, therefore, up the lacuna in the official ent its efforts and supplement its work by their own efforts and that they are indeed doing splendidly at all levels and sectors, the youth, the teachers as also "the train and Howrah Burn efforts and supplem

As an earnest of their seri-As an earnest of their series ousness they have everywhere set up broad committees to carry forward the work of preparations. Locally, too, in preparations. Locally, too, in Calcutta large 'area commit-tees are being set up which include eminent men of the

locality as also representa-tives of cultural and mass or-ganisations, clubs, etc. While special mention. It h ach constituent organisation is free to do something on its is free to do something on ... own, it combines with others in the locality for implement-ing a general programme. In Bhowanipur, Ballygunge and Paikpara this spade work is nearing completion. A comnearing completion. A com-plex pattern is gradually emerging out of these efforts. As for the programmes, some are really interesting For instance, the United Tainteresting. gore Centenary Committee, set up by the students, youth, teachers and professors head-ed by the Vice-Chancellor of

tition from others-inclu-ding the makers of the Atlas rocket.

Of course competition is

keen, for the sums of money at stake are immense—the

An idea of their immen-sity can be gained by com-paring the American arms

budget of £14,640 million with that of the Soviet Union—around £9,000 mil-

lion (dropping next year to \$7,000 million - half the

The Atlas rockets are

supposed to cost about £12 million each — the Titan

profits incalculable.

£7,000 million — American figure).

rocket even more.

Calcutta University, the means to concentrate on educational and constructive ctivities not only propagated but put into practice by gore. In June this year, they have decided to hold a camp at a distressed village in Amta where about 200 students and youth from Calcutta will start constructing a four-mile road, set up tube wells

and establish a dispensary for the villages. This will, of course, be enlivened by Tagore songs and

other cultural programmes and the local Kisan Samiti is planning to cooperate with the students and the youth from the city in road-building and such other activities and all this in Tagore's name.

The Indian People's Theatre Association is planning, over and above its programme in Calcutta, to send quite a few cultural squads of five or six members each to the districts where they will not only give performances but also try to train up local talents.

Professors are preparing to hold a well-organised seminar on Tagore's ideas on education and our present educational crisis. Publishers and editors of all journals are planning from now on to bring out publications and planning from now on to also expected in high random bring out publications and bers so that it will indeed be special numbers to mark the a true national and inter-national homage to Tagore. occasion.

O by BOB LEESON

how much the total project will cost. The Ameri-can Army Department said £1,600 million. The Defence Department said about £4 000 million

The Lockheed Coporation, makers of the "U-2" plane, are quite unperturbed nossibility of its being grounded. They have a con-tract for £50 million to reconnaissar build sotellite (Lockheed and Douglas, by the way, both belong to the same group of Los Angeles finance companies.)

Putting private pressure on the Pentagon is one way of working. But sometimes it is not enough.

Lastly, the programme of

special mention. It has a pro-gramme of publication of two

volumes—one a selection of Tagore's writings on interna-

pendence and humanism and the other an anthology of poems, stories, articles, musl-

cal notations, paintings and

science from all over the world contributed specially

for this occasion as a token

The Peace Council has also decided to celebrate the cen-tenary by holding a mela

some time next winter in Cal-

cutta. Mela, it has to be re-

membered, is the traidtional form of honouring a poet as

witnessed, for instance, in

the case of the famous mela

year for the last 750 years. It

was also the special favourite

At the Rabindra Satabar-

siki Santi Utsav will con-

gregate not only the people

and artists of Calcutta and

those from all over Bengal but eminent intellectuals

and cultural troupes are ex-

pected to join from other States of India also. Last

but not the least, a strong

ing of some of the most

eminent cultural figures of the age will be sent here by

the World Peace Council to

pay homage to the great poet and humanist on its behalf.

A broad all-India Commit-

tee is being set up to realise this grand plan. Already such

distinguished personages as Jamini Roy, Alauddin Khan,

IIday Shankar, Satvaiit Rov.

etc., are on the Committee.

Names from other States are

also expected in large num-

Siddhanta

JUNE 5, 1960

Nirmal Kumar

cultural delegation consist

Tagore his

of their love for the poet.

national 'inde-

distinguished

literature and

tional amity.

sketches by men of arts,

The latest anti-missile Last October, while the missile Nike Zeus (made by Douglas Aircraft) is so costly that no one is sure * SEE FACING PAGE

🖌 FRON OUR CORRESPONDENT -**Profiteering At Expanse Of Landless**

I N regard to a portion of vernment in respect the Bhakhra Command land is can be gauged the Bhakhra Command land, which the Rajasthan Government had so far reserved for forests and other purposes, the State Governreverment has suddenly sed its attitude and decided to auction the same.

It may be noted that the part of the command that was thus reserved forms the Bhakhra best part of the area from point of view of soil and other conditions. And this decision for auction has been taken in disregard of demand of the ndless tenants of that area. All this is, naturally, causing resentment amongs the landless tenants and the kisans there.

How absurd and retrograde the decision of the State Go-

Central Govt. Employees Observe Demands Day JAIPUR DEMANDS CLASS "B" STATUS

the country.

JAIPUR witnessed one of the most impressive and enthusiastic demonstrations of the employees of the Central Government when on May 25, they observed their Demands Day onse to the call of in response to the call of the Joint Council of Action.

The day had been properly repared for. A week ago, elegates from all the various prepared

claring Jaipur as a Class "B" Even according to the esti-mate of the Jaipur City Municipality, the Collector and also the calculations made

by the Labour Department of

MULTI-MILLION-DOLLAR BUSINESS

FROM FACING PAGE

American people enjoyed the mild Camp David veather, advertisements appeared in the American Press advising Eisenhower against any agreement with the Soviet Union. They were financed by Allen Gradley Co., suppliers of one-third of the electronic equipment ed by the Pentagon.

COLD WAR WARRIOR

At the same time rocketking Nelson D. Rockefeller in his other role as Governor of New York was earning the title of "cold war warrior," suggested for him by the New York Post, by calling for renewed H-tests.

Later a committee set up by Rockefeller proposed that every householder in New York State should be

TITNE 5. 1960

at Kenduli in honour of Jay-dev which is held year after thana of Howrah Distric

Iraq and the entire Arab homeland can build.

No patriot, really faithful to his people and nation, can fail to see the gravity of dangers consequent on viola-ting the said principles, which led to the split in the national ranks in Iraq and to es trangement among the Arab countries.

Again, no patriot faithful to his people and nation can deny the fact that it is high time to start putting these noble principles into effect.

If the realisation of these objectives rests with all the patriotic forces and groups which must take up the three principles put forth by Premier Qassim, it goes without saying that Premier Qassim, himself the inspirer of those principles, can, thanks to the reputation and prestige he enjoys among all patriotic njoys among all patriotic lements, play a decisive role There is good in this respect that reason for us to hope he will do so.

Support To Iraq Premier

* FROM PAGE 10

part of the Arab homeland to which it is ied by bonds of nationality and a common fate. In order to enable Iraq to play its role in the service. of the Arab nation, efforts must first be exerted on the part of all sincere patriots to idate the Tradi Repub lic and achieve real Iraqi unity in the way indicated

The Arab masses, no matter where they live, always agi-tate for liberty, democracy and better living. Further-more, they are imbued with noble national sentiments to unite themselves and live peacefully and in cooperation. In its efforts aimed at the well-being of the Arab nation, however, Iraq is only, when all is said, one tive, the Arab masses have only to unite their struggle and stand in solidarity to party. The Arab rulers, particularly those of the UAR score victory over the impe-perialists in all Arab coun-tries, crush the dangers of Zionism and get rid of feumust, therefore, realise that the way of conspiring against Iraq or any other Arab country, far from serving and uniting the Arab nation, will only alienate them and undermine their unity of struggle

The unity of the Arab nation is, primarily, the unity of struggle for freedom, democracy and progress-for the masses of any one Arab all sincere patriots born in

PAGE FOURTEEN

even at present more than 1,500 applicants whose malshumari has been certified by the revenue authorities. This means that they have been virtually admitted as landless tenants entitled to allotment of land in this command area. These poor landless tenants are being denied their rightful claim of allotment. sides there are thousands of applications of landless peo-ple pending with the revenueces of the adjoining

sils. If all these people are given this land they would become sturdy peasants pro-ducing much-needed food for

But these poor people who have a just claim are being denied their rights. Instead, the State Government is out to mint money.

vernment in respect of this land is can be gauged from the following facts. There are were the following facts. There are Bhakra Command Area Armed Constabulary is patro

It has decided to auction this land and give it to the highest bidder. The poor landless and land-hungry tenants will thus have the big can bid chance whereas the landowners who can bid the highest would manage to secure still more land.

Against this policy, the District Kisan Sabha has been District Kisan Sabha has been organising an agitation dur-ing the last many months. A deputation had also met the Revenue Minister last month. But all these efforts were unable to make the Government see reason. Finally, the Kisan Sabha gave a call for a maat demonstration mmoth

Hanumangarh on May 25, the date fixed for the auction, to protest against this policy of the Government. More than 10,000 kisans came to demos strate and the small town of Hanumangarh was white-pugreed kisan was full of who raised the slogan that the uction must be stopped and the land allotted to the land-1655

The authorities came down on the demonstration with a heavy hand. The peaceful demonstration was lathicharged and tear-gass workers of the Kisan active workers of Sabha have been orrested. A strong posse of the Rajasthan

lling the area to terrorise the kisans. But it seems the kisans

have succeeded in the first round. Despite the most frantic efforts of the local authorities, not one came to bid at the auction at the appointed place.

The authorities for the moment are nonpuls ever, it is clear that the Gowhich is out to vernment out of the 'create resources' auction of this land will not easily give up its utterly re-trograde stand unless a very strong movement forces hand.

Government employees of Jaipur-the question of de-

offices and their unions met and discussed the programme. They also discussed a ques-tion which affects the Central the population of this city is much more than five lakhs. Yet, despite all this evidence and despite the fact that the general dearness here spe cially in terms of house-rent, cially in terms of nouse-rent, etc., is as high and is in some respects even higher than big cities like Delhi, the Central Ministry of Finance is not declaring this city as a Class

"B" City, and is taking the pare for a struggle if neces-sland that the employees sary were made by the lea-chould await the 1961 Census ders of the various and

This question was natu-rally one of the most dis-oussed questions in the May 25 convention and it was unanimously decided that in case the demand for the declaration of this city as Class "B" is not conceded June 22 a strike notice uld be served for an inby June definite strike and in case no action was taken till no action was taken till July 22 then the date for the strike should be fixed for August 11.

Present at these discussions were delegates from the office of the Civil Audit and Ac-counts, of the various sections of Post and Telegraphs, of the Railways and of the Civil Aviation Department.

All this preparation and the fact that in addition to the common all-India de-mands, the employees of the city had a specific demand of their own for which, too, they were organising direct action —all this added to the enthusiasm and the success of the Demands Day on the 15th.

On that day, employees from the various offices mar-ched in a procession joining the other processions on the way till it swelled to more than 300 as it reached the main streets of the city. The slogans of the procession were militant—they condemned the Pay Commission for having given such a reac-tionary report and they con-demned the Union Finance Minister Morarii Desai Who has had the effrontery to re-fuse to talk to the representatives of the employees. The procession ended i meeting in the eve ended in a public inde the presidentship of Ram Gopal, a leader of the Post and Telegraph employees

Speeches denouncing Central Pay Commission, the attitude of the Government in implementing only those aspects of the report that that were against the employees, the arrogance of Finance Minister Morarji Desai, and calling on the workers to pre

Speaker after speaker em phasised that the employees on their part were prepared for a settlement and fo gotiations, and that they hoped that the talks between the Association and the Prime would lead to some The emphasis was solution. however, on being prepared and the exhortation was that in case all this did not yield results, the employees should be prepared for a strike.

The local demand for upgrading the city to Class city was also explained by all the speakers and the convener of the Local Joint Council of Action formed for fighting for the demand appealed for a token fund of 25 naye paise per employee in support of this demand and as a token of being prepared. for a local strike in case this demand is not conceded

Besides the leaders of the various unions, President of the Working Journalists' Union Praveen Chandra Chabda and H. K. Vyas



PAGE FIFTEEN

made to build a radiation shelter.

Early in this Summit month of May, 23 New Yorkers were given five days in Rockfeller's jails for refusing to take in a full-scale air-raid alert

In February this year a most unholy row developed among the Pentagon men because of charges that the Soviet Union would soon an immense superio rity in production of roc-kets over America. Some said three to one.

The source of this information suddenly releas into the pre-Summit air was said to be Allen Dulles' Central Intelligence

Agency.

10.21

In fact, the story was cold mutton reheated. It was first put out in early 1959 by McElroy, the then Defence Chief and ex Chrysler man.

Dissetisfied with the rocket allocations in the budget and fearing that a successful Summit might lead to cuts, the Generals brought out the old story.

SELLING WAR

Within days of the Summit break-down, General T. D. White, Air Force chief was calling for an extra two squardons of Atlas roc-kets. As he' did so, shares in electronics, mis rocket fuels were dancing n the Wall Street, some leaping nearly three dollars.

In this "multi-million dollar business" they sell war and rumours of war as a fishmonger sells fish. The title "warmongers;" award-ed them by Socialists is more true today than ever Minister and the Prime Minister of China on how best to settle the border disputes between the two countries did not end in a countries and not end in a settlement. Nevertheless, those reactionary elements who had hoped and prayed for such a total failure of the talks as will lead to an immediate worsening of the relations between the two countries were disappoint-ed that the talks are still to continue.

A deal has been struck between our Government and the Government of the United the Government of the United States on the supply of food-grains for our use during the period of the Third Five-Year Plan. This is expected in the ruling circles of our country to be of assistance to us not only in the matter of overcoming the food deficits fooing us during the Third facing us during the Third Five-Year Plan; but also in stabilising the price situation in the whole economy. There are, however, doubts

There are, however, doubts expressed by some well-informed people as to whether even these supplies will im-prove the food situation in the country; they are appre-hensive that the Govern-ment's present policy of giving full freedom to the foodgrain dealers would drive even this augmented supply this augmented supply into the hands of profiteers who will see to it that prices are kept at a high level.

Patriotic sections of the people are also afraid that the money to be paid out by the Government of India for the foodgrain that is supplied will be used by the United States to in-creasingly make incursions into the political sovereign-ty of our own nation.

A great debate is taking ace in our country on the place in our country on the results of the Second Five-Year Plan and the size and pattern of the Third Plan that is now under prepara-tion. Vital questions of policy are being raised in this debate which has divided our poli-tical circles into two major camps—the camp of what is known as the Swatantra ideology and the camp of people who want to adhere to, and even go forward from nlace in to, and even go forward from the declared policies of the Government on industrialisation, strengthening of the public sector, land reforms, democratisation and decen-tralisation of administration, development of cooperatives, etc. etc.

Swatantraites In Congress

All these developments in the world and in our country the world and in our country will, no doubt, engage the attention of the AICC. But will it be possible for that organisation to arrive at a unified understanding on the significance of these developments and on the programme of action based on it? It is clear that it will not be possible for it to do so. For, the leaders of the Congress are themselves divided into cham-pions and opponents of the pions and opponents of the Swatantra ideology.

It is no secret that an influential section inside the Congress High Com-mand and inside the Cen-tral Cabinet are in active sympathy with the Swatan-traites on the major ques-tion of international and national politics and that they are increasingly asser-

ting themselves within the counsels of the Congress. This development has reached such dangerous propor-tions that the Prime Minister had to refer to it at a meet-ing of the Congress Parlia-mentary Party held on the eve of his departure for the Commonwealth Conference. He is reported to have told his colleagues of the Con-gress Parliamentary Party that "there was evidently lot of political confusion and of political confusion and some of its members did not even subscribe to its basic policies and programmes." (Times of India, April 28, 1060)

Nehru Will Nield

The report goes on: "The Prime Minister said that cer-Prime Minister said that cer-tain utterances of the Con-gress members on the floor of the House clearly revealed that there was not even a semblance of unity. Mr. Nehru, who is reported to have spoken more in sorrow than in anger, was pained to note the existence of groups in the narty which constant. in the party which constant-ly ran down the public sector There were certain members who publicly expressed them-selves more bitterly against the Government's foreign and

strengthening the private sector. It is clear that "those who had no faith in the Con-gress policies" are determin-ed not to leave the party as is demanded by the Prime Minister, but remain at their posts and bide their time. These differences on poli-cles, however, will not form the main part of the agenda of the AICC session when it meets in Poona. Differences

meets in Poona. Differences between individuals, groups and factions inside the Conand factions inside the Con-gress have assumed far more serious proportions than these political differences. Accord-ing to Ajit Prasad Jain, who writes on the problems of **Congress organisation**:

"Congressmen are jockeying constantly for power and office and create groups to office and create groups to retain their position. Others who are out of office, gather groups to get into power, or to push those in power out. No rules of decency or mora-lity are observed in the game. No limits placed on the amounts or the nature of ac-No the cusations and counter-accusations. The work both of the Government and organisation suffers in efficiency and repuchecking tation Without these unhealthy trends, the future of the Congress is future of the Congress is dark." (AICC Economic Review, March 15, 1960). While this has been the

P. Jain calls "some valuable studies on problems concerning the reorganisation of the Congress" have been cently made. Jain goes on: have been re-

"Sri Hanumanthayya and the Committee of the Con-gress Party in Parliament have brought out two reports. Sri Humayun Kabir has also circulated a note. The five-man committee, known as reorganisation committee, set up by the Working Committee up by the Working Committee has commented on the first two reports. The last meeting of the Working Committee announced that a special session of the AICC would be convened in June to consider problems of reorganisation." (AICC Economic, Review, March 15, 1960).

Popularity Un Nane

Why has this problem of reorganisation of the Con-gress' come to the fore-front? Jain says: "The popular appeal of the Con-gress is on the wane. If any proof was needed, the want of initiative and enthnisam at the Benerawant of initiative and enthusiasm at the Banga-lore session is there." Stat-ing that Nehru alone has any mass appeal among Congress leaders, Jain adds: "Nehru's disappear-

However, A. P. Jain and Prof. Humayun Kabir do not agree on the remedy. Prof. Kabir is of opinion that the Congress Constitution should Congress Constitution should be so revised that the leader of the Congress Parliament-ary Party (Prime Minister) automatically becomes the President of the Congress, so will the Chief Ministers of States become the Presidents of the State Congress of the State Congress Committees. Fifteen out of 35 members of the AICC will be leaders of the Congress Le-gislative Parties in the States. Of the rest, two will be the Executive Chairman and the General Secretary, both nominated by or with the approval of the Prime Minisboth the ter. The remaining 17 mem-bers alone will be elected by the State Congress Committees.

Library of Congress

mittees. The composition of the PCCs shows that while the leader of the State Congress Legislature Party will remain the President and two other members will be nominated members will be nominated by him or with his approval, eleven more will be elected by the Congress M.P.s and M.L.A.s of that State from among themselves. Only ten will be elected by the District Con-gress Committees. Both the All-India and State Congress Committees will thus be dominated by

State Congress Committees will thus be dominated by what is called the "govern-mental" rather than the

what is called the "govern-mental" rather than the organisational wing. A. P. Jain disagrees with this point of view. He says: "The mass character of the Congress Government, in my opinion, continues not only from the immediate but also from the immediate but any keeping in view the long-range interests, Many things inevitably follow from this conclusion, namely that the Congress organisation as an Congress organisation as an entry must continue, the Congress President must be a person other than the Prime Minister and the State Con-gress chief other than the Chief Minister."

As between these two points As between these two points of view, the Congress High Command is reported to have rejected the viewpoint put forward by Hanumanthayya and Prof. Humayun Kabir.

No Unified Lead Likely

According to the Times of According to the **Times or** India report quoted earlier, the High Command feels that, "In the present context, a vital organisational wing is necessary for many tasks which Governments by themselves cannot effectively tackle. The Committee considers that the various suggestions made by different organisa-tional bodies have strengthened the constructive side of Congress activities, for lay ing stress on the implementation of development plans, simple living, a code of con-duct for party men and a tribunal to enquire into serious complaints are worthy of

immediate consideration.". It is obvious that, whatever decisions are arrived at by the AICC on these questions of organisation the AICC will or organisation the AICC will not be able to give a unified lead to the Government and the people unless the ques-tions of policy referred to by the Prime Minister in his address to the Congress Par-ligneditary Party are so tack liamentary Party are so tack-led that those who agree with the Swatantraites are made to leave the Congress as de-manded by the Prime Minister.

The Debate On Congress Organisation

economic policies than even the Opposition. The Prime Minister is understood to have reiterated his view that those who had no faith in the Congress policies should leave the party."

There is, however, no ground for expecting that the Prime Minister will put up a determined fight against those who resist his Government's foreign and economic policies. As is usual with him on all occasions when such clear political differences mani-fest themselves within the Congress, he may verbally thunder against the detrac-tors of his policy, but will, tors of his policy, but will, in the end, yield to them in action.

We need not go far into We need not go far into the past. It is enough just to recall how strongly he spoke in favour of State trad-ing in foodgrains, how he even got resolutions adopted in its favour both in the National Development Coun-cil as well as in the Congress organisation, but how in the end the whole scheme of State trading in foodgrains was torpedoed by his own colleagues of the Central and State Governments.

Again, the firm stand that he initially took in favour of a step by step strengthen-ing of the public sector did not stand in the way of the Government's practice of

position quite for time, it appears to have become worse during the last few months. A Times of India report, dated May 27, 1960, says: "Group rival-ries and personal jealousies in the ruling party have assumed serious proporin the raing party nave assumed serious propor-tions since the Bangalore session, according to re-ports reaching here (New Delhi) from Andhra, Kerala, Bibas UP, Oriesa, the Bihar, U.P., Orissa, the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan" i.e., in eight out of fifteen States.

Organisational Proposals

The proposals that are likely to come up before the Poona session relate to me-thods of dealing with this situation. One of these, it appears, will be a demand made by some members of the AICC for the appoint-ment of a tribunal to enquire ment of a tribunal to enquire into the complaints of corruption against persons in high authority.

There is, however, one set of proposals which goes into the fundamentals of the organisational set-up of the Congress. As a matter of fact, the question of what the hape of the Congress should be under present-day condi-tions has been under discus-sion for some time; what

NEW AGE

ance from the scene will leave a vacuum which it is difficult to visualise. Thus Nehru is both the strength and weakness of the Con-gress. He holds the Con-gress together as no other person can; his disappear-ance will remove the compens and leave it disjointed and broken." leave a vacuum which it is hroken "

Prof. Humayun Kabir agrees with A. P. Jain in this assess-ment of the unique role play-Lient of the unique role play-ed by Prime Minister Nehru in the Congress organisation. "His pre-eminence in life," Prof. Kabir says, "has largely concealed the possibility of conflict between the party organisation and the Govern-ment. It is, however, difficult to believe that the present happy situation can always continue....It is possible to visualise a future where visualize a future where stresses and strains may develop between a President of the Congress and a Prime Minister of a more or less equal status and ability. A decision about what should be the future pattern of our political life should, there-fore, be taken in the present happy circumstances when the Prime Minister is in a position to define the scope and functions of Parliament and the party organisation and the type of relation between the two." (Hindu, May 28, 1960).

(May 31, 1960)