BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

4060-y Per

The United Front of the Congress, PSP and Muslim League have won an overwhelming majority of the seats in the mid-term elections to the Kerala Legislative Assembly.

O F the 126 seats in the As-sembly the Congress has votes polled. Won 63 seats, the PSP 20, the The Communist Party and Muslim League 11, the RSP one supported Independents had the Karnatak Samiti one, and contested 114 seats, polled 2.4 a rebel Congressman one. The million votes and secured Communist Party and support-ed Independents have secur-in 1957.

triple alliance amount to 43,37,248. Votes polled by the Communist Party and Independents supported by it come to 35,50,136.

DISTRICT WISE BREAKUP

District wise the results show that in Palghat District the Communist Party and Inden-dents have won 10 out of the 14 seats; in Alleppy six out of 14; in Trivandrum two out of 14; in Kottayam two out of 14; in Ernakulam one out of 14; in Trichur one out of 14; in Trichur one out of 14; in Kohi-kode one out of 20; in Canna-nore two out of 12. nore two out of 12.

District wise the results in the last general elections were in Palahat the Comunist Party and supported Independents held 11 seats; in Alleppey 10 seats; in Trivandrum eight seats; in Quilon 10 seats; in Kottayam three seats; in Ernaeight kulam four seats; in Trichur eight seats; in Kozhikode three seats; in Cannanore eight seats.

But any comparison on the basis of seats won or lost would be misleading since, unlike 1957, there were straight fights in most of the constituencies. And the voting figures have shown that the splinter groups, parties and individuals made hardly any impact except in three constituencies.

The same remark applies when we consider the fact that while the Communist Party while the Communist Party gained three seats it has lost as many as 36 seats to the Alli-ance. In 1957 the Communist Party and Independents had se-cured 34 seats with an absolute majority.

As far as votes are concerned the first point of significance is the tremendously heavy poll. In 1957 the percentage of the In 1957 the percentage of the votes polled to the total elec-torate of 89 lakhs was roughly about 67; this time out of a larger electorate of 96 lakhs the percentage of votes polled is roughly about 25 roughly about 85.

roughly about 85. In 1957 the Congress had con-tested 124 seats, polled 2.2 mil-lion votes, and secured 37.45 per cent of the votes. The PSP had contested 63 seats, polled 0.6 million votes and secured 0.6 million votes and securea 11 per cent of the votes. The Muslim League had secured roughly 0.4 million votes and 5 per cent of the poll. This means that the parties of the Alliance in 1957 had together. polled some 3.2 million votes

KERALA

The results this time show that, approximately, the Alli-ance has polled 4.3 million votes and secured some 54 per cent of the total poll. The Communist Party and supported Independents have won some 3.5 million votes and secured some 43.3 per cent of the total poll.

Thus, the votes polled by the Thus, the votes polled by me CPI and supported Indepen-dents have risen by about one million votes and its percentage of the poll by about 2.5 per cent. While awaiting a fuller analysis it can be hazarded that this indicates not only the re-tention of our previous base but tention of our previous base but also the winning of some new sections.

This has been gained in the face of a most determined, united and tremendously high-pow-ered campaign of the Alliance, which had succeeded in whin ping up the worst religious and communal passions.

INCREASE

IN VOTES

The Party and supported Independents have secured a sub-stantial increase in votes over the 1957 figure in all constituencies, except three in central Travancore. The increase is quite marked in the case of Palghat district and appreciable in Kozhikode and Cannanore. In Trivandrum, Trichur and Ernakulam districts our voting strength has also shown considerable advance. There has also been an increase in Quilon, Al-leppey and Kottayam.

The Congress Parliamentary Board, to justify Central inter-vention had asserted in July last that even from the 35 per cent (their figures) of votes polled in 1957 by the Communists a big swing away had taken place. It had stated that the mass popularity of the E.M.S. Ministry had gone down sub-stantially. This assertion has now been belied by the voting

As a result of this remarkably keen contest—not at all reflect-ed in the distribution of seats keen contest. and evident polarisation 50 out of the 60 RSP, KSP, Lohia SoCOMMUNIST PARTY W/EEKIM

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MAY 9- 1960

THE MID-TERM ELECTIONS

cialists and Independent candidates have lost their deposits. The 13 candidates of the KSP, for example, could gather in all only a scanty 6,000 votes. The RSP's solitary victory came from Karunagapally in Quilon district. An Independent (re-bel Congressman) of the Nadar community woh the Parasala seat in Trivandrum district, while an Independent of the Karnatak Samiti secured the Manjeswar seat in Cannanore district.

A GREAT CAMPAIGN

Behind the increase in these votes lies a saga of activity at unceasing tempo for over eight weeks. After of ipo the Central intervention and the announcement of the date of the mid-term elec-tions some time later, the Communist Party and its friends and sympathisers to work. got

Everywhere, throughout Everywhere, throughout the length and breadth of this southernmost State of our country the air and at-mosphere itself slowly began to get surcharged. The Party to get surcharged. The Party from the village branch through the district confer-ences up to the State Party conference at Trichur began to draw up the election mani-festo and discuss the list of eardidates candidates.

It has to emphasised at this time that as important as the hectic election cam-paign was the attention given at all levels to the job of reat an levels to the job of re-viewing the performance of the Communist-led Ministry and to drafting the recom-mendations for the plan for Kerala's prosperity. Keen and long were the discussions. But what health and realism But what health and realism But what health and realism they revealed! Not petty per-sonal gain, not sectarian ad-vantage but the welfare of the entire people formed the hub and centre of these "talk of the people", as they came to be known. At these meetings dream and reality seem-ed to merge and become per-sonified in the very excite-ment of the gesticulating spe-akers and their pithy com-ments.

It was the same when it came to choosing the candi-dates — the impersonal con-cern that the best man be chosen so as to fight hard and, if possible, win.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1960

Then the election campaign proper got going. There were so many jobs to be done but equally so many to do them. Enormous was the number of volunteers, who worked night and day, without rest and quite often enough without food. The holy fire of service to the peo-ple's cause kept always the glow on their faces. It was inspiring and more to see glow on their faces. It was inspiring and more to see and move with such per-sons. It up by a great ideal. The pobrest of the poor had found in the Red Flag the riches of their own rower TOWAT.

Not enthusiasm alone how. ever, made so many lakhs of voters come to the booths and add to the great total. There was patient explanation, there were the numerous achievements of the E. M. achievements or the K. M. S. Ministry to point to, there were the issues of demo-cracy — its protection and its advance — to take up.

A myriad forms were fol-lowed. Huge demonstrations and meetings where not only lowed leaders but the Kerala's leaders but the national leaders of the Comnational leaders of the Com-munist Party spoke. Very often these meetings would continue till the early hours of the morning but the people listened and thought. Then there was the house-to-house canvassing, the going from door to door with our literature and our policy. So many stories could be written of the enormously varied questions and responses that were encountered. One must mention also in this connec-tion the posters and the flags and the slogans painted on the walls. the walls.

To act as a nucleus and command centre for all this multiple activity were the constituency ward and booth committees. On these com-mittees worked not only Communists but many a for-mer Congressman, PSPer and Leaguer — all those who had

been distillusioned with the policies and practices of their former parties.

25 nP.

 No account of the great election campaign would be in any way complete without a brief mention of the im-pact of the great solidarity campaign outside Kerala on the Malayali people. It was not only a question of a subs-tantial sum of money — but tantial sum of money — but much more of being bound up with the destiny of the entire country.

It made the members of the Party, our friends and the voters feel that by mustering in all their stremastering in all their stre-ngth they would give power to the elbow of Indian de-mocracy itself. It made for a great growth of con-sciousness of the issues at stake. Even more import-ant was the feeling of unity semerated the most of India generated—the rest of India seemed somehow to come close to Kerala.

And of course the tempo of our campaign was kept up all the more by the feverish act-ivity of our opponents. A lot needs to be written of the way in which they used all way in which they used all the resources of money, reli-gion, communalism, all the power and prestige of the all-India Congress High Com-ernment Seldom has Kerala seen such a galaxy of Minis-ters, Deputy Ministers and others come and stay for days together. And there was also together. And there was also the fact of the direct mana-gement of the campaign by the all-India leadership, who assumed complete control.

When the increase of one-million votes and of the per-centage of the total poll is mentioned, it is this great campaign that has always to campaign that has always to be kept in mind. It is a cam-paign whose results cannot be wiped out and on which the great edifice of the future will be built.

The Kerala State Executive Committee of the Communist Party is meeting in Ernakulam today to analyse the election results and the wide gap between the expected result and the actual outcome as far as the number of seats are concerned.

(February 4)





Soviet Union Protests

AGAINST U. S.-JAPAN MILITARY TREATY

contents of the so-called 'Treaty of Mutual Security' signed between Japan and the United States on January 19 gravely affect the situation in the Far-East and in the area of the Pacific Ocean, the Soviet Government has told Japan in a memorandum handed over by Foreign Minister Gromyko to the Japanese ambassador.

"U NDER this treaty" says that Japan forever renounces the Soviet Memorandum war and threats of using mili-"the stay of foreign troops and the presence of war base in Japanese territory are again sanctioned for a long period with the voluntary consent of the Japanese Government. Article six of this treaty grants the United States use by its ground, air and naval forces of facilities and areas in Japan'.

reas in Japan. "The treaty perpetuates the actual occupation of Japan, places her territory at the disposal of a foreign power, alienates from Japan the islands of Okinawa and Bonin and its provisions Bonin, and its provision inevitably lead to the mil mic and political tary, economic and polit subordination of Japan.

"Directly linked with this is the commitment undertaken by Japan in the treaty to augment her military potential. It is an open secret that the of her rearmament, which the treaty is to step up, lays specia n the equipment of the Japanese armed forces, as well as the foreign troops stationed in her territory, with rocketnuclear weapons. Thereby Japan openly takes to the road of extensive remilitariroad of extensive remultari-sation despite her Govern-ment's oft-repeated assuran-ces of peaceableness, contrary to her Constitution declaring



tary force. "The Japanese ment obviously thinks that this 'forever', mentioned in the Constitution adopted 13 years ago, has already ex-pired. Whereas in 1947 war was solemnly condemned in the fundamental law of the Japanese state, in 1960 the Tapanese foreign policy is tilting increasingly towards militarisation and direct participation in military al-liances spearheaded against

the maintenance of peace in the Far-East." The Memorandum recalls the Soviet Government's re-cent efforts at advancing the

cause of universal disarma-ment and says: "The Japanese Government is aware that the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution approving the idea of total and universal disarmament. The Japanese delegation, too, voted for this resolution.

"A specially established disarmament committee, com-posed of representatives of 10 states, will start considering states, will start considering these proposals shortly. And yet, the Japanese Govern-ment, without awaiting the start of the committee's work, let alone the results of its deliberations, has concluded a new military treaty whose aims are opposite to those of disarmament.

"The Soviet Government is always ready to give full backing to any step by Japan aimed at the provision of con ditions for her peaceful independent development. The Soviet Union is ready, as it always has been, to provide, together with other Powers, the necessary guarantee of Japan's neutrality.

The Government of the USSR, it will be recalled, has gone on record for the con-clusion of a treaty of peace and friendship between the and friendship between the USSR, the People's Republic

of China and Japan and agreed to the participation in it of the United States and other Powers of the Pacific area.....

Expressing its inability in the new situation to fulfil its promise made in the joint de-claration of October 19, 1956 to turn over to Japan the islands of Habomai and Shi-

ing a broad movement for

general disarmament" and the "success of the Summit

meetings"; they disapproved

"by all means any suggestions

for India joining any military pact or joint defence pact"

and called upon "men and

women of India to stand by the foreign policy of India based on the policy of Panch Sheel, particularly at this

time when it is under attack."

The Conference in a mes-sage to Prime Minister Nehru

extended its full support to

all his efforts "to promote and strengthen India's policy of peace, non-alignment and opposition to military allian-ces, which has won for our country the greatest respect

country the greatest respect all over the world and is in the best interests of our own

When it agreed to hand

- these islands over to Japan Japan. upon the conclusion of a "In view of this", says the peace treaty, the Soviet Government met the Japanese wishes half-way and took into account the national interests of the Japanese State and the peaceful intentions professed

the new military treaty sign-ed by the Government of Japan is directed against the Soviet Union, as also against the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Government

cannot allow itself to contri-bute to an extension of the

Twelve hundred delegates from every walk of life of West Bengal assembled at the West Bengal

Peace Conference, unanimously expressed their hope that the Prime Ministers of India and China "will

meet soon" and pledged "all their efforts to build up

meeting take place and bear success."

united movement in this country to help such a

W. Bengal Peace Conference

kotan; the Soviet Government territory used by foreign says: "When it agreed to hand aforesaid islands over to

Soviet Government "the is-lands of Habomai and Shikotan will be turned over to Japan (as envisaged in the above-mentioned joint decla by the Japanese Government at the time in the course of the Soviet-Japanese talks. "Considering, however, that the new military treaty etc." usse and Japan. "The Japanese Govern-

ment" says the Soviet Me-morandum in conclusion, bears a grave responsibility for all the arising out of the signing of a military treaty".

President of the West Bengal Peace Council was the Chair-

man of the presidium. The

joy Kumar Bannerjee, Mayor of Scicutta, Protap Chandra

Union and its initiative for total disarmament.

Mayetreyee Devi, who had

lcations of jingoism among

ment of the India-China bor-

der dispute and were against

India's joining any military pact or bloc.

jee. Speaking on the occasion Pandit Sunderlal, sharply re-

military alliances and attacked

He emphatically said that

there had been no aggres-sion on India by China and

those people who were rais-ing a smokescreen of Chi-

nese attack were trying to

ilitary alliances, and were

the traitors to the country.

He, however, expressed his

China has behaved in this dissatisfaction at the

matter but expressed his firm belief that the two Prime Ministers would meet soon

and the ice of discord would

FEBRUARY 7. 1960

soon melt.

get India into war blocs and

buked those who advoc

our foreign policy.

aking on the occasion

on national

Mukheriee

POLL FIGURES, 1960 and 1957

We give below the voting results of the mid-term Kerala elections. Given in brackets are the party-wise votes of the 1957 elections. TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT R.S.P.

(Communist 16,728; Congress 6,978; PSP 5,351; Independent 4,383) 1. TRIVANDRUM-1 65,541 53.322 11. VARKALA (Double-

4. KARUNAGPALLY

(Congress 13,709; Commun

11,369; RSP 12,309; PSP 13,-

5. PATHANAMTHITTA

Communist 29,001; Congress

6. PATHANAPURAM

(Communist 24,499; Congress 14,440; PSP 9,973; RSP 1,109)

7. KRISHNAPURAM

unist)

Electorate: Votes Polled:

Electorate:

Votes Polled:

Electorate: Votes Polled:

N. Rajagopalan Nair (Communist)

Electorate: Votes Polled:

R.S.P.

Independent

R.S.P.

20.722)

R.S.P.

Congress Abdul Razak

(Communist)

E. M. Thomas

Votes Polled: 27.328 PSP. Veli Krishnan Nair 20.385 (Communist) 5.038 R.S.P. 5,038 (1957 poll: PSP 15,466; Con-Congress (General) gress 5,945; Independent 13,418; RSP 3,031) (Communist) R.S.P.

2. TRIVANDRUMI-II 76,034 61,502 27,328 Electorate: Votes Polled: P.S.P. Anirudhan 25.917 (Communist) (PSP 21,816; Communist 17,082 Congress 3,358)

Electorate:

3. PARASSALA 54,381 52,975 Electorate: Votes Polled: 18,848 Indepesdent V. Thankian 18,096 15,424 (Communist) Congress 15,424 (Congress 16,742; Communist 5,816; PSP 8,338; Independent 4,466; Independent 5,831)

4. ATTINGAL 68,417 Electorate: Votes Polled: 59 042 28.050 Congress R. Prakasam 27,920 (Communist) 2,398 RSP (Communist 24,328; Congres

7.919: PSP 11,151) 5. NEDUMANGAD Electorate: Votes Polled: 62.937 54,195 N. N. Pandarthil

27,797 (Communist) P.S.P. 25.885 (Communist 20,553; Congress 3,700; PSP 7,888; Ind. 2,754) 6. ULLOOR

Electorate: Votes Polled: 65.745 56,323 30,269 P. Ali Kunju (Communist Supported Independent) 24,939 504 Independent unist 16.904. Congress 6,445; PSP 14,182; RSP 1,921 Independent 409)

7. NEYYATTINKARA 77,162 Electorate: Votes Polled: 65.115 31.707 PS.P. R. Janardhanan Nair 30,756 (Communist) 2.015 (Communist 18,812; Congress 3,499; PSP 16,558; RSP 8,490)

8. VILAPPIL P.S.P. K. Karunakaran Nair 62,933 Electorate: Votes Polled: (Communist) 53,799 R.S.P. 27,929 K. V. Surendranath 21,353) 24.732 (Communist) Independent

(PSP 18,221; Communist 14,278 Independent 5,771) 9. NEMOM

61,499 Electorate: Votes Polled: 52,373 28,574

22,258 (Communist 15,998; PSP 14,159

P.S.P. Karthikeyan Electorate: . 60 575 40,174 25,351 Votes Polled (Communist) (Communist 23,963; Congress 14,493; RSP 1,462; PSP 6,707) K. C. George > 22.258 (Communist)

FEBRUARY 7. 1960

P.S.F

P.S.P. M. Sadasivan (Communist) Independent Congress 11,933) 10. ARYANAD

- 2

xation

Japanese Christians and Buddhists held a demonstration on January 15 against the new Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." NEW AGE

PAGE TWO

security and progress." ne also ex-The conference also ex-tended its warm welcome to President Voroshilov on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta and through him

Chandra, General Secretary of the Indian Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, West Bengal branch and Sidhartha Sankar Ray MLA, ex-judicial T HEY resolved to "take all sion and assist in creating efforts to unite all men the climate for success in and women and all organisa-tions with a view to develop-Summit Conference in May." inister of West Bengal. The Conference held its Leaders of the Indian peace two day session on January 29 and 30. The inaugural sesmovement, Rev. Father Wil-liams, C. N. Malaviya, ex-Chief Minister of Bhopal, also sion on the 29th at the Uni-versity Institute Hall was explained the aims of the movement for total disarmament and Summit Conference. armed forces of the Soviet Union and its initiati From

joy

AJOY DASGUPTA

addressed by Pandit Sunderthe good fortune to play host to Kaviguru Rabindranath on many occasions, narrated how the poet came to write his booklet after seeing the pernicious inthe Japanese children. Romesh Chandra reporting

He looked forward hope-fully for such a day when bonfire would be made of all national flags as symbols of aggressive nationalism and internationalism, the true spirit of mankind, would hold its undisputed sway all over, the world.

Calcutta and through him its undisputed sway an over, also greeted "the great So-viet people and their Gov-ernment, who have won the hearts of all mankind by their devoted adherence to the cause of world peace." It expressed the hope that the friendship between India "and Soviet Union would "help forward the process of rela-vation of international ten-

lal, who expressed his firm belief that the India-China border disputes would soon be settled amicably. He charac-terised nationalism as an evil, a necessary evil at certain stage of development of hu-man society. He looked forward hope-

on the meeting of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council said that disarmament was, in the opi-nion of the Committee, today realisable goal. He told the house that the World Peace Council had decided to celebrate the birth centenary of Poet Rabindranath Tagore. Nirmal Bhattacharya told from his own experience that the intellectuals of the country wanted a peaceful settle-



pact or bloc. The open session of the Conference was held at the foot of the Ochterloney Mo-nument, and was presided over by Vivekananda Mukher-

64.285

58,476

21,238 21,030

15 737

72,960

65.821

36,660

28,194

72.576

67,483 35,136

30.601

62,469 56,286 28,247

27,583

751 343

520

voting results of the mid-		Ç
iven in brackets are the	Electorate: 63,087	
	Votes Polled: 54,516	18
57 elections.	P. Ravinoran	
R.S.P. 2,001	(Communist) 25,548	
(Communist 16,728; Congress	P.S.P. 23,689	
6,978; PSP 5,351; Independent	R.S.P. 4,260	
(1910, FSF 0,001, Interpresent	Independent 477	R
4,383)	(Communist 19,122; PSP 8,762	(
11. VARKALA (Double-	PSP 5 197. Independent 1.144: 1	P
	1001 0,101)	ā
Member)	1,163)	ì
Electorate: 1,22,971	1,1007	-
Votes Polled: 1,01,189	9. THRIKKADAVOOR	
Congress (General) 50,231	(Double-Member)	
T. A. Majeed	Electorate: 1,16,356	
(Communist) 49,862	Tatas Dollod: 1 04 248	
R.S.P. 475		C
Reserve .		ç
K. Balakrishnan		(
(Communist) 50,114		-(
P.S.P. 49,989		2
K.S.P. 641	A4004	
(Communist (Gen) 41,683;	Reserve Congress 46,244	
Congress 20,870; Independent	S J S S S S S S S S S S	-1
2,333; RSP 9,555		
Reserve: Communist 31,454;	(COmmunication)	ſ
PSP 9,855; Congress 15,464;	R.S.P. 16,000	Ì
RSP 14,578)	(General: Communist 28,602;	Â
ROF 14,0107	Congress 26,193; RSP 19,692	2
QUILON DISTRICT	Congress 22,596; RSP 24,556)	1
1. QUILON		
	10, PUNALUR	
Electorate: 68,015	Electorate: 56,840	
Votes Polled: 58,199 Congress 25,083	Votes Polled: 51,227	
Congress 20,000	A. Allound Links	
Dr. P. K. Sukumaran (Communist) 18,793	(Communist) 26,415	
(00000000000000000000000000000000000000	Congress 23,042	
R.S.P. 13,734		
Independent 271	(Communist 20,455; Congress	
(Congress 20,367; Communist	16,366; RSP 1,130)	
11,817; R.S.P. 12,571; Inde-	11. CHADAYAMANGALAM	
pendent 2,154)		
	Electorate: 59,412	
2. KOTTARAKKARA	Votes Polled: 52,768	
Electorate: 63,761	Veliyan Bhargavan	
Votes Polled: 58,198	(Communist) 25.412	
P.S.P. 27,909	P.S.P. 25,290	
E. Chandrasekharan	R.S.P. 1,405	
Nair (Communist) 25,741	(Communist 19.375 Congress	
R.S.P. 3,216	6,663; P.S.P. 9,143; R.S.P.	Ĵ
Independent 663	2.082)	
(Communist 23,298; Congress		
(Communist 23,200, Congress 14,307; RSP 7,101)	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT	
13,001, 1001 1,404/	1. ALLEPPEY	
3. RANNI		
••• ••••	Electorate: 69,286	
Electorate: 66,979	Votes Polled: 63,369	
Votes Polled: 59,628	Congress 33,443	
Congress 34,560	T. V. Thomas	

T. V. Thomas 29.650 munist) 24.426 (Communist 26,542; Congress 22,278; PSP 304) 353 (Congress 23,308; Independent 2. HARIPAD

61,107 Electorate: Votes Polled: 52.865 31,389 Congress V. Ramakrishna Fillai 21,080 (Com-Ind.) (Com-Ind.) 20,184; Congress 15,812; PSP 6,249)

3. ARANMULA

61,301 Electorate: Votes Polled: 52,531 31.899 Congress ' R. Gopalakrishna Pillai 20,295 (Communist) (Congress 18,895; Communist 18,630; PSP 2,237);

4. KALLOOPARA 55,022 Electorate: Votes Polled: 46.549 32,270 Congress M. N. Viswanathan Nair 14,015 (Com-Independent) (Congress 17,874; Communist 10,843; Independent 1,068; PSP 9,456)

5. THIRUVELLA 66 428 Electorate: Votes Polled: 36.09 Congress G. P. Thampi 20.026 (Communist) Communist 22,978; Congress 20.347: PSP 2.058)

6. MARARIKULAM Electorate: Votes Polled: 60.652 56,635 S. Kumaran (Communist) 31 826

NEW AGE

Congress 24,476 (Communist 28,153; Congress 18,350) 7. KARTHIGAPALLY 67,613 Electorate: Votes Polled: 59.787 R. Sugathan

30.832 (Communist) P.S.P. 28.430(Communist 20,978; Congress 14,887; PSP 8,520; RSP 3419)

8. AROOR Electorate: Votes Polled: 62,721 57.158 29.403 Congress C. G. Sadasivan 27.286 uniet) (Congress 23,956 Independent

22.296)9. CHENGANNOOR 59,031 Electorate: Votes Polled: 51,369 31,964 Congress

R. Rajasekharan Thampi 19.063 (Communist) (Communist) 19,003 (Communist 19,538; Congress 13,546; PSP 4,134)



K. R. Gowri

10. SHERTHAL	LAI
Electorate: Votes Polled:	62,192 58,798
K. R. Gowri (Communist) Congress (Communist 26,088;	29,883 28,377 Congress
22,756)	



K. O. Aishabai

11. KAYAMKULAM Electorate: Votes Polled: O. Aishabai 30.727 (Communist) 29.467 Congress Communist 27,067; PSP 10,-262; Congress 13,138)

12. THAKAZHI Electorate: Votes Polled: 61,327 54,482 33.079 Congress R. Gopalakrishna Pillai 20.961 (Com-Independent) (Congress 21,940; Communist 16,480; RSP 5,105)

13. MAVELIE	KARA
(Double-Men	iber)
Electorate:	1,19,167
Votes Polled:	1,04,939

÷ •			•
General			
N. Gopala	Kurup		
(Commun	ist)		54,340
			50.662
Congress			00,00-
Reserved	. <u></u>		•
P. K. Ku	ijachan		
(Commun	ist)	÷ .	54,042
Congress		· •	50,170
(General:	(lamm	totan	
(General:	Comm	unist	35,011
Congress	19,799;	PSP	11,870;
RSP 3.928		5 g 1	•
Reserve:	Comm	unist	44,630
Congress	91 001.	PSP	5 233
Congress	21,001,	. 507	T 601
Independe	ent 4,040	i; nor	1,001
5 C		-	1

KOTTAYAM DISTRICT

1. KOTTAYA	M
Electorate:	63,334
Votes Polled:	57,029
Congress	29,020
N. Raghava Kurup	
(Communist) ,	27,863
K. S. P.	146
(Communist 23,021;	Congress
20,750; Independent	1,886)
2. VAIKOM	1
Electorate:	68,069

Votes Polled: 63,785 P. S. Srinivasan 32.707 (Communist) 30.638 Congress (Congress 25,818; Communis 25.164

3. PUTHUPALLY Electorate: Votes Polled: 58 526 52,880 30,269 Congress M. Thomas 4 (Communist) 22 349 (Congress 20,396; Communist

19 000. Independent 1.192; PSF 1.406

4. POONJAR Electorate: Votes Polled: 61.451 Congress 35,722 M. Menon (Communist) 14,364 (Congress 21,279; Communist 9,045; PSP 4,449)

5. KADUTHUR	UTHY
Electorate: Votes Polled:	55,313 50,881 32,6 15
Congress Umadevi Antarjan (Communist)	17,316
(Congress 22,365; In 13,552)	dependent

6. MEENAC	HIL
Electorate:	53,187
Votes Polled:	46,662
(Congress	30,745
Jacob Cheriyan	
(Communist)	15,644
(Congress 20,126;	Indepen-
dent 13,462)	

7. CHANGANACHERRY Electorate: Votes Polled: 60.613 54,760 31,935 Congress M. Kalyankrishnan Nair (Communist) 22,542 (Communist 22,539; Congress 16.693)

8. VAZHOOR Electorate: Votes Polled: 53.522 48.341 27,566 Congress Purushottaman Pillai 20,504 (Communist) (Congress 20,102; Communist

20.022)

9. ETTUMAN	IOOR
Electorate:	58,767
Votes Polled:	53,716
Congress Sankunni Menon	30,925
(Communist)	22,367
K.S.P.	139
(Congress 21,423; (Communist
19930; Independent	246 RSP
73; Independent 23	3)

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PAGE THREE

THE VOROSHILOV VISIT CALGUTTA'S

(From Our Correspondent)

From the hours before dawn, Dum Dum airport was crowded as rarely before. The nip in the air seemed only to make the thousands who had gathered keep closer together and clap vigorously even be-fore the distinguished and dear Soviet guests had

When finally the plane touched down the excitenent just could not be contained and beginning with a deep rumble there was a thunderous crescendo Voroshilov, Kozlov and Furtseva waved to the crowd. The Governor, Chief Minister and the Mayor of Calcutta were present together with Jyoti Basu and other distinguished personalities.

A bunch of Soviet children stay was the civic reception presented bouquets to their at the Ranji Stadium. Not ders, receiving in return a varm embrace.

Then the great drive began. All along the eight miles of the route from the airport to Raj Bhavan there were the lakhs of tumultuous multitudes-an estimated one million had turned out. It was not just a crowd of curious spectators but a gathering of hundreds of thousands of the representatives of this great metropolis. The Soviet guests had been taken to Calcutta's great heart. In the afternoon the Soviet

leaders visited the National Library, where their own avid desire to know as much as possible and the enthusiasm of the crowd almost upset the schedule. In the evening the Children's Little Theatre drew from the distinguished guests. At the State banquet on

the night of February 1, Furtseva, in replying to Governor Padmaja Naidu's speech declared that none them could "forget this lay, the first day of our stay in Calcutta, where sincere feelings of friendship betweeen "the great peoples of the Soviet Union and India manifested themselves vividly."

She went on to say: "Calcuand its workers are and will undoubtedly play a pro-minent part in advancing the economy of your homeland, in improving the well-being of the Indian people. Allow me to wish the people of Calcutta every success on this difficult but glorious path. e highlight of the second

A fresh spick and span day of the Soviet leaders' bunch of Soviet children stay was the civic reception only was the Stadium overcrowded but many thousands could not get in. Everywhere one could hear the demand voiced that Maidan gathering would have been much more appropriate.

The Mayor of Calcutta, read out an address of welcome and presented souvenir gifts to the Soviet leaders.

Kozlov Speaks At **Civic Reception**

Then F. R. Kozlov addressed the gathering. He began with warm tributes to the

"It has given us a special pleasure to visit your famous city, the centre of West Bengal state, one of the largest industrial regions of the Re-public of India. Your wonderful city made a great contribution to the struggle for the independence of India, to the development of her economy and culture.

"Here in West Bengal, the Indian writer, publicist and public figure Rabindranath Tagore whose centenary will celebrated, lived and worked. We are pleased to state in the homeland of Tagore that this centenary will also be widely celebrated by the Soviet people, who know well the works of this great writer of your country.

"We respect and love Rabindranath Tagore because hé was a real harbinger of truth and just struggle for friendship between nation a defender of the oppressed peoples, and a sincere fri-end of the Soviet Union."

mention of Gurudev stirred the huge audience and brought a deafening ovation.

Kozlov then went on to tell of some of the delegation's dominant impressions: "From all we have seen and

learnt we would like even now to note the fact, about which we shall tell our Soviet people, that the Indian people and their Government have confidently taken the path of establishing their national economy, above all heavy in-dustry, and have achieved, it appears to us, no mean results in this respect....

"And now that we have visited your plants in Bom-bay, Bangalore, Calcutta and other cities, that we have seen the metal of Bhilai and the oil of Cambay, we felt for ourselves the heart beat of new India which stands at the threshhold of her indus-

trialisation. "Allow me, in this connection, to wish the Indian people every success in the strug-gle for transforming India into an advanced country with a highly developed in dustry. Only in this way the independence and freedom attained can be firmly consolidated.

"Your successes in the building of a new life are at the same time a result of the victory of the national liberation movements of the people of formerly dependent countries. But in order to consolidate the victory and to develop it further the peoples of these countries must have solida-

"They must be at one in their determination to build up a strong national econo-my and to strengthen their sovereignty. The weakening of this solidarity, even for a minute, is to the advantage of the imperialists alone. Speaking with emotion of of Indo-Soviet the upsurge of Indo-Soviet friendship they had witness-

ed. Kozlov declared: "What is the basis of this ereat friendship? Above all, it consists in the mutual striving to preserve and stren-then peace; for it is only in conditions of a lasting peace on earth that a fruitful struggle for improving the life of



S PEAKING at the Madras Governor's banquet on January 31 President Voroshilov elucidated the Soviet point of view on aid to less developed countries.

ROUSING WELCOME

He said: We are grateful to Your Excellencies for your high appraisal of the role of the Soviet Union in rendering assistance to the development of comomic the Republic of India.

The USSR builds its economic relations with other countries on the principle of equality and recogniti of mutual interests, and does not seek unilateral advantages for itself from this co-operation. Concluding agreements on economic and technical coope-ration, on the exchange of experience, on granting credits, the Soviet Government does not attach any conditions of a political or military nature, nor conditions regarding the ways of utilising this assistance and credits.

The Soviet Governm is thereby guided by the sole desire to render other countries and, pri-marily, those with less developed economics, assistance in developing ly.

round development of their culture is possible." Outlining Soviet achieve-ments he touched on the question of freedom and

ocialism: "Some of our enemies abroad keep alleging that under socialism there is no real freedom, that this social system does not create condi-tions for the development of talents. The Soviet sputniks

and luniks have convincingly given the lie to these asser-"Their proud flight in the infinite outer space demons-trates the might of the first socialist country in the world, her great achievements in the development of economy,

science and culture. "It must be clear to all that only a free people, who have unlimited scope for the development of their talents

and all opportunities for a genuinely democratic life, can accomplish such scien-tific feats."

ferences to the relaxation of "The sphere of Soviet-In-international tension, the dian economic relations is latest Soviet disarmament most extensive. A trade agreeproposals and a passinoate plea for negotiations as the plea for negotiations as the only method of solving international disputes:

"Our people and our Government are deeply convinced that all issues of international relations can and must be solved through negotiations. "We believe that the govern-ments and their leaders, if they really want to exclude vith its terrible losses

and devastations as a means of solving controversial issues and differences, must display wisdom and patience, and

in signation da

those branches which make the economies of these countries independent, ensure a harmoni-ous development of all branches of productio and contribute to the utilisation of material resources and manpower. Both

power. Both you and we know well that the countries which were compelled to develop in a lop-sided manner under pressure from without, becoming suppliers without, becoming suppliers of raw materials for other countries, were doomed to ackwardness in the deve lopment of their econo and lost their independence as a result of cruel exploit tation. Their natural re-sources and the results of hard work of the people were appropriated by forewere appropriated by foreigners at a time when the people lived in poverty. In rendering help to economically, underdeveloped countrie we are not afraid of competition from any. one. What is more, we sin cerely rejoice when we see that as a result of economic co-operation with one or another country our assistance is not needed any longer, since the country begins to produce this or that product independent-

the peoples and for an all- should not spare efforts to find mutually acceptable set-tlement of international pro-blems, big and small, by peaceful means."

MEETING WITH BUSINESSMEN

O N February 2, F. R. Koz-lov also had a meeting with the members of the India International Club. On hehalf of the members of the club, who include represen-tatives of business circles and

ment was signed between our countries in 1953 which mar-ked the beginning of stable trade contacts. The prospecting for oil, gas and other mineral resources was under-taken on the territory of India with the assistance of

"On the basis of genuine ly fraternal equality, the Soviet Government and our

FEBRUARY 7, 1960

Rashtrapati Rajendra Prasad and President Voroshilov at the Republic Day eve reception.

In Bangalore on their arrival on January 29 K. E. Voro-shilov, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, F. R. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Soviet, F. K. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and E. A. Furtseva, Deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a rousing welcome. The aerodrome was beautifully decorated with the flags of the Soviet Union and India. Thousands of inhabitants of the city lined the streets to greet the distinguished Soviet leaders lors

this.

O N their way from the aero-but one must also constantly strengthen them, rally and unite Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., where the forces of all the people for they were warmly received by the workers and employees of the plant. In the afternoon the Gover-Union is a state uniting fifteen the nlant.

nor of Mysore presented them with a portrait of Lenin painted by an Indian artist. The Soviet leaders heartily thank-ed the Governor for the preent.

Later K. E. Voroshilov, F. R. Kozlov and E. A. Furtseva visi-ted the Indian Science Institute, the oldest scientific institution in South India. The research workers of the Institute, who had assembled in the central yard cheered the Soviet leaders. The Director of the Institute, Dr S Bhagayantham, a well known mathematician, acquain-ted the guests with the activities of the scientific centre headed by him. He pointed out that the

Institute maintained wide contacts with scientific establish-ments of the Soviet Union, and regularly exchanged scientific papers and periodicals with

K. E. Voroshilov thanked the staff of the Institute for the hearty welcome. To commemo-rate their visit the Soviet leaders planted there a magnolia sapling. The tree planted by N. S. Khrushchov in 1955 is wing nearby

Emphasis On National Unity

Speaking at the banquet given in his honour by the Governor of Mysore K. E. Voroshilov expressed gratification over the fact that all nationalities in India have united their efforts to fulfil the tasks facing their country.

From our own experience we know that one has not only to gain freedom and independence,



Armed forces cut now underway in USSR finds young m n returning to civilian life. NEW AGE PAGE FOUR



Soivet specialists, which gave highly positive results, parti-cularly in Cambay, where India's own oil was obtained.

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On behalf of the Soviet guests

eoples as brothers.

The path of establishing an strengthen

ever-lasting friendship, both inside a country and especiilly between the peoples who live in different countries, is not an easy one. There are many obstacles and difficulties on this way. But the lea-ders of states must strive persistently to overcome these difficulties and always sincecerely try to strengther friendship between countries Who will benefit from this? All the peoples. History has left us, as it did previously, quite a few differences in social and olitical structure, ideology, re-



ASIA NEEDS NO " CIVILISERS "

of the Soviet leaders by the Mayor of Bombay on January 28 President Voroshilov said:

I wish to tell you, dear friends, that the peoples of the Soviet Union have always had deep faith in the creative power of the Indian people. They have warmly welcomed the establishment of the sovereign Republic of India and they are celebrating the first glorious decade of

her existence along with you. We understand full well that foreign domination wrought colossal damage to India and to many other countries of Asia and Africa. The colonialists retarded the have for centuries

-Says Voroshilov

S PEAKING at the civic development of enslaved coun-tries which had an ancient and rich culture.

culture, irrigational and other installations created many centuries ago and preserved this day bear proof that countries of the Orient, prior to their enslavement by colonialists, were in no way behind the European countries of that time and in many ways were ahead of them. Now, having cast off the

age-old woke of colonialism the peoples of India and other countries of Asia and Afric have embarked upon the realisation of social and economic transformations and have already shown to the whole morld what unlimited possibilities lie in their possession Now all but those who are blinded by hatred for the peoples of Asia can see that the Indians, the Chinese, the Indo-

nesians, the Burmese and other Asian nations are able to develop successfully their national economy, science, technology and culture without the so-cal led "civilizers" from abroad. We, the Soviet people, sincerely wish you great successes in consolidating the national in-dustry and agriculture, in rai-sing the living standards of the people, in developing Indian culture!

The Soviet people are building communist society in conditions of the broad development of democratic freedoms. They rule the state themselves, actively participate in the dis-cussion of the tasks of building a new life, in discussing and preparing major legislation.

All the peoples of our country are multi-national free, equal, and live as one brotherly family. Soviet power has forever rid workers and peasants of exploitation, poverty and starvation.

The rights of citizens to work. A little less than four years to rest, to receive free education and their right to social security are guaranteed in our coun-try by law. The Soviet man is low The Soviet man is free to be an atheist, or to profess any religion. The working people participate through trade unions in the management of industry regarding the successful operation of factories and plants as their vital concern.

true though that our people de-nounce the amoral anti-popular nounce the amoral aspects of Western bourgeois culture. We do not allow the dissemination of films and books, eulopizing murder and violence. The propaganda of violence. The prop war and other mi theories is banned in misanthropic

since then, but life has convin-cingly shown that what was said by Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchov is being realised. In the recent years the all-embracing Soviet-Indian try. But at the same time our people make profound study of the creations of human g of all times and peoples. of human genius Ver great importance is attached in the USSR to the study of Indian culture. Dear friends!

During our visit to India we noting a great conhave been

★ SEE PAGE 8

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SOVIET LEADERS AT BANGALORE

Like your country, our coununion republics. All the peoples of our country live as a friendly family and advance unitedly along the path of progress. It is also a fact that in tsarist Russia national enmity and hatred were deliberately fanned between the peoples. This hatred was used by the ruling circles to suppres all kinds of liberties.

Soviet power has indicated the proper path for doing away with these differences and conflicts between peoples the path of complete equa lity of all peoples irrespective of their nationality, race, colour of skin and other differences, the path of mutual respect and aid by one nation

for another. This noble principle guides the Soviet Union, our Government and our people to define their relations with all the peoples. We are ready to be friends with everyone who wants to be friendly with us. It is precisely in this spirit that the Soviet people are being educated. Our Soviet peoples regard Russians Indians, Chinese, Indonesians, Negroes, Arabs and all other

ligious convictions of peoples in different countries. But those who use these differences for fanning hatred between peoples are not friends but enemies of their own and other peoples.

The friendship between peo-ples constitutes the basis for a widescale development of friwidescale development of In-endly relations founded on mutual confidence. That is ex-actly what is necessary now for establishing ever-lasting peace on earth and we must work

CIVIC RECEPTION

THE Municipal Corporation of Bangalore gave a civic reception in honour of the Soviet leaders. The members of the Corporation and numerous representatives of the city public gathered in the spacious hall of the new building of the State Legislative Assembly, where the civic reception was held.

Mrs. Indiramma, Mayor of Bangalore, read the address of welcome. On behalf of the delegation E. A. Furtseva addressed the gathering. In the course of her address she said:

We have seen much of what characterizes new, independent India, her present, and of what points to the future of this country for the sake of which energetic and purposeful work s being done now throughou India. This city is connected with the development of nation al machine-tool and aircraft milding industries. Enterprises of such industries as are new for India like radio-engineering, electrical equipment, etc., are located here. It is also known in the Soviet

Union that Bangalore is a city of science, the pride of which as indeed of the whole of India is its scientific institute where great and intense research work conducted, and cadres of highly qualified specialists for various fields of science are trained...

We, friends of India, the entire Soviet people, infinitely rejoice over the fact that ever-greater number of industrial enterprises dams, scientific $cent \tau es$, schools and hospitals are

NEW AGE

springing up in your republic which shows the path taken by new India Dear friends! We are united

and brought together by our common, ardent striving for peace. Both the Indian and the Soviet peoples deeply hate war.... The Soviet Union stands for

the complete and unconditional banning of atomic and hydrogen weapons and is at any moment ready to sign an appro-priate agreement with the West-

The peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union accords with the interests of all countries. The aspirations of the peoples of the East, who have freed themselves from the shackles of colonial exploitation and are building a new life in conditions of independence, are close and un-derstandable to the Soviet Union.

A nucle less than tour years ago Nikita Sergeyevich Khrush-chov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, paid a visit to the city of Bangalore.

Recalling Khrushchov's Words

"It is our sincere desire", hesaid at that time in his speech Our Soviet socialist culture is at a public meeting here, "that not something isolated from the India become just as great and cultures of other peoples. It is strong a state economically as she is great today in her spirit, culture, and moral strength. We want her to have a highly-developed industry, an advanced agriculture and a high-living standard for the people. On our part, we are ready to co-operate with you in this good and re-markable cause." Not much time has elapsed

nomic cooperation has been rapidly developing. Trade is expanding between our countrices. Contacts in the cultural sphere are becoming ever tore fruitful. As truly and neighbours and real friends our countries have thrown wide open) the doors for

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ELECTIONS GURDWARA THE

🖈 by HARKISHAN SINGH SURIEET

In the recent Gurdwara elections, the Akali Party has pocketed 136 out of the 140 seats, the Sadh Sangat Board had to be content with only 4 seats while the Desh Bhagat Board could get no seat at all. while the Desn Bhagat Board could get no seat at all. The Akali Party has, thus, won a big success, while the opposition parties were badly defeated. This suc-cess of the Akali Party has not only come as a sur-prise to the opposition but is beyond what the Akalis themselves had expected.

cles only but will tell upon the politics of the entire Punjab. The Swatantra Party and the Praja Socialist Party are joicing over this success and have congratulated the Akali

Party for it. The Jan Sangh which had wanted an Akali victory and in many places had worked. in favour of the Akali Party, has now sounded the danger signal. It has given a call to the Hindu Communalists to enter the arena and take up the challenge. Hindus ge rally are feeling worried over this development.

Following the success, Mas-ter Tara Singh has issued/ins-tructions to his followers to remain alert. He has announced the start of the fight for a Punjabi Suba from January 24 With this announcement the communal colouring in the political atmosphere of Pun-jab is spreading. Hence, the results of the elections and results of the electrons and their impact on our politics are causing anxiety to the people of Punjab. In the course of the elec-

tions, it had become clear that they were not being fought for reforming the Gur-dwaras, but had taken the shape of an important political struggle in which all the parties were participating from a political angle.

from a political angle. When seen from the class viewpoint, it becomes clear that the Sikh Rajas jagirdars factory-owners and businessmen of Punjab have sided with the Akali Dal, as a class. Government officials also have generally sided with it.

It was not at all surprising, therefore, that the Swatantra Party was work-ing with its full strength. the success of the Akali party. It was clear that the aim of these sections was not religious reform but powa. litical success. And they have succeeded in these

elections. The Akali Party had also announced in its all-India. Conference held in Patiala that it agrees with the pro-gramme of the Swatantra Party.

a these facts, one can-From that not draw the conclusion that the mass of the Sikh voters ponsible for the success of the Akali Party have accepted its right-wing policy nor all Its slogans.

On what basis then did the general public vote, for the Akali Party so overwhelmingly? The voters were attracted by two slogans-"Panth in danger" and "Government in-terference." Thanks to the terference." Thanks to the persistent propaganda of the Akali Party, Sikhs generally have come to regard Master Tara Singh and his party as the representative of the Organisations formed just

PAGE SIX

T HE impact of these elec-tion is not confined only to the management of the Gurdwaras or to the Sikh cir-cles only but will tell upon time. As the elections were for offices in religious institu-tions, the idea which immediately arises in the people's mind is that the management of the Gurdwaras is the job of the Akali Party. And when it raised the slogan of "Panth in danger," people accepted it at face value.

In addition, the question of Government interference has great emotional signi-ficance for the Sikhs. After great sacrifices, untold suf-ferings, braving terror and violence, they had won their demand for the democratic organisation of Gurdwaras. They cannot tolerate at any cost that this democra organisation should go out of their hands.

During the 1954-55 SGPC masses, etc. elections when the general Fovernment was considering the replacement of the Shir mani Gurdwara Prbandhak Committee formed under the present Gurdwara Act, by ome kind of a trust. Master Tara Singh had used it very successfully. The success of the Akali Dal in those elections was the expression of the anger of the Sikhs against this undemocratic step of the Government.

By achieving victory in the Gurdwara elections, instead of reforming the Gurdwara organisation, Master Tara Singh had used it to come to an un-derstanding with the Con-gress. He had forwarded to Master Tara Singh the Government proposals for further amendments in the Gurdwara Act. But no party or group took up the question of Gurdwara reforms for a or Gurdwara reforms for a mass campaign. The result was: when differences arose in the Akali Dal and Master Tara Singh quarelled with the Congress, he again raised the slogan of Government interference in the Gurdwaras. The Akali Dal has been campaigning on this slogan for two years continuously and no or-ganisation countered it.

After Master Tara Singh was removed from the Presi-dentship of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Comnittee although the Committee and the Desh Bhagat Board took a number of commendable steps for reforming the Gurdwara organisation, yet they were not made a part of the people's con-sciousness. The Desh Bhagat Board also kept its activities limited to the SGPC circles, and did not conduct a mass campaign among the general public

As far as the Sadh Sangat seats. Board is concerned, it was firstly, formed on the eve of the elections: secondly, as/ Ministers were directly interested in it, Master Tara Singh and the Akali Dal could shout from housetops that its victory would mean Government prior to the elections could not gain the people's confi-

various factions continued their internal bickerings and could not take effective steps in time

Further, it was not at all cifficult to utilise the peo-ple's anger against the Government, even though the Akali members of Parliament and the Assembly were sitting on Congress benches!

had opposed the betterment levy struggle and had supnorted the Government's poicy of repression, still, when they started narrating stories of Government terror and repression on the people, the latter's sympathies were won. And then, thanks to the introduction of politics in the elections by Master Tara Singh, other political parties also entered the arena, to oppose him. Its effect on the people was-why are secular parties interfering in these elections? The Akali Party was able to use this feeling

These are some of the reasons for the Akali success. Other reasons include lack of energetic efforts to revise the electoral rolls, starting the election campaign late and not campaigning for one's electoral programme among

Weaknesses Of Democratic Movement

These elections have thrown light upon many weaknesses of the democratic movement. First, religious communalism is very deep-rooted in our. masses. They are not yet able to understand properly their class interests. Backing the Akali Party are mostly jagirdar elements and still masses do not realise the danger. They have, on the other hand, fallen victims to the propaganda about peril for the minority Sikh community. But it is necessary to un-derstand that whereas this

sentiment has already changed into anti-Hindu feelings in the cities, the situation is not the same in the villages. There it is confined only to the feeling that the Sikh minority needs protection. Secondly, apart from the Communist Party, all the

other forces opposing commu-nalism in the Punjab are very weak. The Congress itself is deeply under the influence of communalism. The result is that whenever there is an attack by communalism in the Punjab, the Congress becomes in the tutterly ineffective and only a few persons remain to fight against it.

This time, too, when the Akali Party entered the arena with communal slogans and with open support for the programme of the Swatantra Party, Sikh Congressmen ins tead of opposing it, came out in its support. So much so that even some of those who were candidates of the Sadh Sangat Board supported the Akali candidates in other

Thirdly, the political consciousness of our masses is not yet mature. Their thinking reaches only up to opposition to the Government and they do not see how their class enemy is behaving at a particular period.

Fourthly, .our struggle communalism has against

NEW AGE

remained weak and we have been neglecting it. We were unable to expose the aims of the Akali Party among ses.

Take the betterment levy agitation, for instance. The Akali leadership, in order to divert attention, was raising the slogan of "march to Delant and hi" during this move After its leaders opposed it. Despite the fact that they its withdrawal, they tried to defame the peasant volun-teers. That was the time when the people could have been shown the real face of the Akali Dal. But we continued to expose the Government and said nothing about the Akali Party.

Similarly when on many questions affecting the people the Akali leadership took a stand against them we did not focus people's attention on

these facts. After this victory, the Akali Party will act as it pleases. Consequently there will be a decrease in the importance of the Gurdwaras. Instead of coming the religious and cultural centres of the Sikns, they would become wrestling rings for various parties and centres of reactionary activi-

The Akali Dal, just as it had utilised the various elections, would use the present victory elso for arriving at an effec tive understanding with the Congress in the class inter-With ests of the jagirdars. this aim it would start some kind of an agitation for a Punjabi Suba.

That is why Master Tara Singh has given the call to keep alert. For this purpose he and his colleagues can very well try to whip up hatred against the Communist Party. For bargaining with the Con gress, they have been widely using the slogan "If the Con-gress does not come to an agreement with the Akali Dal, then the Sikhs would turn Communists "

But in these conditions, an agreement with the Congress is not foreseeable and on the advice of the forces which have supported him, Master Tara Singh would ask the workers of the Akali Dal to join the Swatantra Party. The starting of an agitation

for a Punjabi Suba, after giving it a communal colour ld introduce further bitterness in the communal at mosphere in the Punjab. Peo communal atple's minds would be diverted from their common struggles and problems. The common class organisations, people's unity and the democratic movement would receive a severe blow. As Sikh communalism would

when the gain in strength, Hindu communalism would also sharpen. The Jan Sangh was support-ing Master Tara Singh and the Akali Dal during the Gurdwara elections only from this viewpoint—that by thening Sikh comm strengthening Sikh communalism its own strength would auto matically grow. Hence it has now ordered Hindu commu-nalists to prepare for fighting against the Punjabi Suba.

Unless the secular and decratic elements gain control of the situation in time, the consequences of these Gurdwara elections for the Punjab politics could be very far-reaching. These elections have made

it clear that the rajas, jagirdars and Sikh capitalists of

the Punjab have sided with the Akali Party as a class. They have made the Gurd-wara elections, their tool for organising the reactionary rces. This is an extremely dangerous portent for the political future of the Punlab.

For, these are the forces which are against strengthen-ing the public sector in indus-India's retry, which oppose lations with the ions with the Socialist countries and which would like to see that the foreign capitalists enjoy full freedo to plunder our country so that the Indian vested interests in their company could continue their unlimited exploitation of our people. They want the jagirdars to retain their estates and even mention of any imposition of cellings is ruled

In such conditions it becomes the bounden duty of the upholders of democracy that they should organise the peo--particularly the forces of ple—particularly the forces of the toiling people—against these unholy forces. The destructive consequences of communalism must be made known to the people and greater attention must b given to the buliding of the common class organisations, which would make the masses realise the strength and the benefits of their unity agains

Although the Akali Party has won the elections, yet its position today is not what it was during the 1954-55 elections. This time it had to face a fight from the Op-position and whereas in the posi previous election only 17 per cent votes were cas against it. in the present against it, in the present elections 32 per cent votes were cast against it. Among those who voted for the Akali Party, many have not done so consciously and in favour of the programme of the Atali Party. the Akali Party.

Now when the elections are ver, and the Akali Party would come before the people with the slogans of the Swatantra Party, it should not be difficult for the people to un-derstand its reactionary character.

In the end it is necessary to say something about the slo-gan of Punjabi Suba. Master Singh has announced Tara that the elections have given a verdict in favour of the Punjabi Suba. And on this Punjabi Suba. And on this basis he plans to start an agitation. It is necessary thereore to express our opinion on his question

Our Party has always been ahead of others on the question of the formation of a state on a linguistis is and it has also been in favour of a Punjabi Suba But this state cannot be be formed on the foundations of communalism; it can only be won by the unity of the Sikhs and Hindus. The unity of the masses of the Punjab is required for its founadtion and any com-munal approach to it would further cleavage eause

among them. From the above considerations, it is clear that the present situation is very complicated and today's problems require serious thought. Only a correct policy can aver serious consequences for the emocratic movement in the Punjab. (Translated from Urdu Awami Daur)

FEBRUARY 7. 1960

Non-Aggression

We give below the full text of the Treaty of ARTICLE FOUR Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression between the The Contractin People's Republic of China and the Union of Burma clare that they which was made public on January 31. It was signed by Chou En-lai and Ne Win for the two countries respectively.

Burma And China Sign

THE Government of the ARTICLE ONE People's Republic of The Contracting Parties China and the Government recognize and respect the of the Union of Burma,

Desiring to maintain ever-lasting peace and cordial friendship between the Peo-ple's Republic of China and of the Union of Burma, and

Convinced that the strengthening of good neighbourly relations and friendly co-operation between the Peo-ple's Republic of China and Union of Burma is in with the vital accordance with the vit interests of both countries,

Have decided for this purpose to conclude the present Treaty in accordance with the Five Principles of peace-ful coexistence jointly initiatountries, and ed by the two agreed as follows:

HE following is the full text of the Agreement between the Government the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Union of Burma on the question of the boundary between the two countries which was made public on January 31 and signed by the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

Government of the The People's Republic of China and the Government of the

Union of Burma, Union of Burma, With E. view to promoting an overall settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary ques-tion and to consolidating and further developing friendly relations between China and

Have agreed to conclude the present Agreement under the guidance of the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence and have agreed as folows;

ARTICLE ONE

The Contracting Parties agree to set up immediately a joint committee composed of an equal number of delegates from each side and charge it, in accordance with the provisions of the present Agreement, to discuss and work out solutions on the concrete questions regarding the Sinormese boundary enumerated in Article Two of the present Agreement, conduct sur-veys of the boundary and set boundary markers, and draft a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty. The joint com-mittee shall hold regular meetings in the capitals of the two countries or at any other places in the two coun-

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boundary. The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams omposed of an equal numbe of persons from each side to conduct surveys along the above-mentioned watersheds so as to determine the specific alignment of this section of the boundary line and to set up boundary markers. (2) The Burmese Government has agreed to return to China the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang which beiongs to china. As to the state 1, 1959 respectively. The the contracting raties on the zoth day of January extent of this area to be re- area where the proposals of agree that the joint commit-, 1960, in the Chinese and Eng-turned to China, it is to be the two Governments coin- tee, after working out solu- lish languages, both texts be-discussed and determined by cide will definitely be turned tions for the existing issues ing equally authentic.

Treaty Of Friendship And Mutual

independence, sovereign rights and territorial integrity of

There shall be everlasting peace and cordial friendship between the Contracting Parties who undertake to settle all disputes between them by means of peaceful negotiation without resorting to force.

ARTICLE THREE

each other.

ARTICLE TWO

Each Contracting Party each contracting rest undertakes not to carry out acts of aggression against the other and not to take part in any military alliance directed against the other Contracting

The Contracting Parties declare that they will develop and strengthen the economic and cultural ties between the two states in a spirit of friendship and cooperation, in ac-cordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit and of mutual non-inter-ference in each other's internal affairs.

ARTICLE FIVE

Any difference or dispute arising out of the interpreta-tion or application of the pre-sent Treaty or one or more of its articles shall be settled by negotiations through the ordi-nary diplomatic channels.

ARTICLE SIX

the joint co

(1) The present Treaty is subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible. (2) The present Treaty will

come into force immediately on the exchange of the instru-ments of ratification and will

Premier Chou En-lai greets Premier Ne Win

of ten years. (3) Unless either of the Contracting Parties gives to the other notice in writing to terminate it at least one year before the expiration of this period, it will remain in force period, it will remain in force without any specified time limit, subject to the right of either of the Contracting Par-ties to terminate it by giving

remain in force for a period year's notice of its intention

o do so. In witness whereof the Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China and the Prime Minister of the Union of Burma have signed the present Treaty.

Done in duplicate in Peking on the 28th day of January 1960, in the Chinese and English languages, both



being equally authentic. the other in writing a TREATY ON SINO-BURMESE BOUNDARY

ARTICLE TWO

The Contracting Parties agree that the existing issues concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be settled in with the followaccordance will

(1) With the . exception of the area of Hpimaw, Gawlum and Kangfang, the entire unlelimited boundary from the high conical peak to the westhigh conical peak to the west ern extremity of the Sino-Burmese boundary shall be delimited along the traditional customary line, that is to say, from the high conical peak northward along the ween) and the Tulung (Ta-ron), rivers on the ween) and the Tulung (Ta-ron) rivers on the one hand and the Nmai Hka River on the other, up to the place where it crosses the Tulung (Taron) River between Ching-dam and Nibbumbarg and dam and Nhkumkang, and then along the watershed between the Tulung (Taron) and the Tsayul (Zayul) rivers on the one hand and all the upper tributaries of the Irrawaddy River, except for the Tulung (Taron) River, on the other, up to the western exremity of the Sino-Burmese

mittee in accord- over to China. Where the proposals of the two Governments differ as to the area under the jurisdiction of the Panhung tribe, the joint committee will send out a team composed of equal number of persons from each side to ascertain on the spot as to whether it is under the jurisdiction the Panhung tribe, so as to determine whether it is to be turned over to China. side to conduct on-the-spot survey of the specific align-ment of this section of the

be turned over to China. After the extent of the areas under the jurisdiction of the Fanhung and Panlao tribes to be turned over to China has been thus determined, the joint committee will send out joint survey teams composed of an equal number of persons from each side to conduct on-the-spot survey of the specific align-ment of this section of the boundary line and to set up oundary markers.

(4)Except for the adjustment provided for in Para-graph (3) of this Article, the section of the boundary from the juncion of the Nam Ting and the Nampa rivers to the number one marker on the number one mark southern delimited contion of the boundary shall be mited as defined in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Govern-ments on June 18, 1941.

The joint committee shall send out joint survey teams mber composed of an equa of persons from each side carry out delimitation and demarcation along this section of the boundary line and set up boundary markers.

ARTICLE THREE

The Contracting Parties

concerning the Sino-Burmese boundary as enumerated in Article Two of the present Agreement, shall be respon-sible for drafting a Sino-Burmese boundary treaty, which shall cover not only all the sections of the boundary as mentioned in Article Two of but the present Agreement, also the sections of the boundary which were already de-limited in the past and need no adjustment.

After being signed by the Governments of the two coun-tries and coming into effect, the new boundary treaty shall replace all old treatles and notes exchanged concern ing the boundary two countries. between the

The Chinese Government, in line with its policy of being consistently opposed to fore-ign prerogatives and respecting the sovereignty of other countries, renounces China's right of participation in min-ing enterprises at Lurang of Burma as provided in the notes exchanged between the Chinese and the British Governments on June 18, 1941.

ARTICLE FOUR

(1) The present Agreement s subject to ratification and the instruments of ratifica-ion will be exchanged in Rangoon as soon as possible.

(2) The present Agreement will come into force immediately on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall automatically cease tically cease to be in force when the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty to be signed by the two Governments comes into force. Done in duplicate in Peking

on the 28th day of January 1960, in the Chinese and Eng-

NEW AGE

ance with the proposals put forward and marked on maps by the Government of Bur-

ma and China on February 4, 1957 and July 26, 1957 res-

After determining the ex-ten of this area to be returned

to China, the joint committee

shall send out joint survey teams composed of an equal

number of persons from each

boundary line and to set up boundary markers.

(3) In order to abrogate the "perpetual lease" by Burma of the Meng-Mao triangular

area (Namwan assigned tra-

Namwan and the Shweli rivers, which belongs to China, the Chinese Govern-

ment has agreed to turn over this area to Burma to become part of the territory of the

In exchange, the Burmese Government has agreed to turn over to China to become

turn over to China to become part of Chinese territory the areas under the jurisdiction of the Panhung and Panlao tribes, which are west of the

boundary line from the junc-

tion of the Nam Ting and the

Nampa rivers to the number of the marker on the southern

delimited section of the boun-

dary as defined in the notes

exchanged between the Chi-nese and the British Govern-

As to the extent of these areas to be turned over to China, the Chinese and the

Burmese Governments put forward proposals marked on maps on July 26, 1957 and June 4, 1959 respectively. The

ments on June 18, 1941.

junction of the

ct) at the

Union of Burma.

Pondy Calls === FOR FULL INTEGRATION WITH INDIA

By V. SUBBIAH

The Communist Party and

other democratic organisa-tions in Pondicherry have been

representing to the Govern-

nent of India, ever since libe

ration, to reorganize and bring the judiciary under the

effective control and jurisdic-

tion of the Supreme Court of

several concrete sugges-tions were given as to how changes could be made, thro-

ugh transitional measures. The Government of India

failure to effect any change in the judiciary by stating that they could not alter the old imperialist set up as per

emphasised every time that the de jure transfer was short-

But, this never happened

and none can say, not even as to when this will take place. There are facts to show that this cannot be a

show that this cannot be a valid ground for delaying any change in judiciary. First, the judiciary in Pon-dicherry stands disaffiliated from the judicial authority of

of France since the day of liberation, November 1, 1954

Among the three appellate

courts in France, two have declared that they have no

jurisdiction over the courts of

Pondicherry though one ap-pellate court is still enter-taining appeals. The appoint-

ments and transfers of the

indges are made by the Ex-

Government of India.

ernal Affairs Ministry of the

Secondly, the Government

of France lost its legal or constitutional rights over former French India by the

very act of not including

Pondicherry in the referen-dum for a new Constitution. Logically, therefore the new

constitution of France or its

overnment cannot have any

jurisdiction over Pondicherry.

That is exactly the reason

why the people of Pondicher-

the French parliament and laws passed by it do not apply

here.

have no representation in

Taking these favourable

factors into account the Government of India can

bring the judiciary of Pon-

dicherry under the direct jurisdiction of the Supreme

Court of India, just as was done recently in the case of Kashmir State. It is worth

noting here that the Repre-

enative Assembly of Pondi-

tried to explain away

the de facto agreement

lv exp

The newly elected Representative Assembly of Pondicherry State which met in November 1959 unanimously adopted a resolution expressing the political aspirations of the people. The five years of the de facto regme have created enormous difficulties in the running of the administration, besides keeping the shackles of colonalism intact. This fact was brought out in the resolution in bold relief.

I also denounced the per-petuation of the erstwhile colonial structure of administration such as the Repre-sentative Assembly without any power to legislate, to shape the policy or to call to account the administration for any misdeed.

It demanded that the Representative Assembly be given the same powers as en-joyed by the State Assemblies under the Indian Constitution and that the status and authority of the Government Councillors be the same as any State Ministry. It called for representation for the people of Pondicherry in the Parliament of India.

Above all the State Assembly resolution proclaim-ed in unmistakable terms terms that the territories of Pondicherry State should im-mediately constitute a lega-lly integrated unit under ly integrated unit under the sovereignity of Indian Unior

The draft of the resolution By Illusions was thoroughly. discussed by different political parties in the Assembly—by the Con-gress, the People's Front and Independents before it was moved and adopted unaniamid thunderous applause.

The unanimous passing of this resolution represents a positive advance of the na-tional movement in Pondicherry for the overthrow of the shameful relics of the colonial set-up and for a complete reunion with India and its democratic movement. The views embodied in the

resolution also constituted the main plank of the election programme of the Peo-

ple's Front. The Communist Party and People's Front had campaigned for such a transbeing rigidly enforced by the Government of India. Likewise, there are nume-rous police laws and proceformation to be made by the Government of India without waiting for the Government dures which were specially designed by French imperiaof France. It has taken five years for the Congress to adopt this position and come to a com-mon understanding to open-*** ly and categorically declare its wish for a democratic government. This must be ****

lism for colonial countries pursued to its logical conand which are still being enclusion through the united efforts of all the democratic forces in Pondicherry. forced, causing hardship to the people and bitterness against the government. Efforts must also be made

to hasten the transitional changes in all aspects of the administration of the Government, obliterating the anti-democratic colonial laws and paving the way for a de mocratic Government on a par with Indian States.

Harm Done

It is very unfortunate that the Government of India has been labouring so long under the illusion that the Government of France would hon-ourably effect the de jure ransfer on Pondicherry within a short time after the de facto agreement. That the Government of France is not inclined to do this is evident from the fact that the draft of the **de jure** agreement which was signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two Govern-ments as long ago as in May 1956 remains a dead letter. It will be useful to deal here

with a few of the anomalies which exist today. It is dis-

KERALA IS GRATEFUL

JANUARY 29. T HE Secretariat of the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party of of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement:

lowing statement: Words cannot describe the pride, the joy and the gratitude that Communists in Kerala have felt at the

in Kerala have felt at the overwhelming response to their call for funds to fight the election battle. From every corner of the country—from distant vil-lages and crowded cities, from the workers, the peafrom the workers, the pea-sants and the intelligentsia, from men and women of good-will from all walks of life—there has come a never-ending stream of contributions so that we Communists in Kerala can have the resources to comthe combined opposition of the vested interests.

Donations have poured in -in naye paise and small coins-and every one of these, even the humblest of them, represents the mighty challenge of the man in defence of

PAGE EIGHT

democracy and the wellbeing of our people, Every day, it has been a moving experience to read Every day, it has been a moving experience to read the short letters accom-panying the donations-letters written in words coming from the hearts of thousands meadsiming or thousands, proclaiming a much their determination to fight reaction as thei bountiful affection and re gard for the Communis Party.

Though no doubt, terms of the actual cash our total of Rs. 4,11,856.53 our total of Rs. 4,11,8 will fall far behind th lakhs that have come to the Congress coffers, yet is terms of humanity and a terms or numanity and al powerful determination they represent an invincible force which the biggest moneybags in the country shall always for shall always fear.

We send our warm thanks and gratitude to each and everyone of these friends and pledge to them that we shall strive to be worthy of the trust and confidence that they have reposed in us.

NEW AGE

graceful that such an opprescherry on November 18, sive order as banning of public demonstrations issued by the Fascist Pierre Laval in 1935 1959 adopted a resolution nanimously urging the overnment of India to Government constitute ad hoc courts for suppressing the democradispose of the cases which movement in France in those days—invoked by the former French India Governappellate courts in by the France refused to enterment in September 1947 to tain The delay in taking this put down the national liberation movement here—is still

positive step leaves the judi-ciary here in a state of absolute autonomy, giving a free hand to magistrates with awfully bad records. It is time that the Governfully

ment of India took steps to appoint a Chief Justice as the administrative head of the judiciary, planned the reorganisation of the judicial system and brought it under the direct jurisdiction of the Su-preme Court of India.

The transitional changes to immediately undertaken by India the Government of must cover the old educational system of Pondicherry which is based on a colonial pattern and is conducted in a half-hearted way, producing a messy chaos. No consider-ations whatever need stand in the way of bringing about a thorough going change in this system to bring it fully in conformity with the system obtaining in the rest of India.

COMING REIGN OF PEACE & PROSPERITY

* FROM PAGE 5

cern for the strengthening of peace and security of the peo-ples as reflected in the speeches speeches of the esteemed President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad. We have once again become convinced that the entire Indian people realise well the necessity of maintaining and consolidating peace. cons

Of course, we cannot forget that the advocates of the "cold war" have not stopped their at-tempts to poison the international atmosphere and are exploiting every means to this end.

Fruitful Cooperation

Today as I speak to you, dear friends. I cannot but mention the fruitful economic co-opera-tion between our countries. The blast and open hearth furnaces of the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant cast a particularly bright light on our successes. The disry of oil deposits in Puniab and in your State, the construction of heavy machinery enterprises, the participation in the construction of other enterpri-ses of India's national economy -all these are wonderful mile stones in Soviet-Indian friend-

ship. Bomhay plays an outstanding role in the development of eco-nomic ties between our two countries. The Odessa-Bombay shipping line is an important waterway along which brisk exchanges of Soviet and Indian goods proceed. The Soviet Union mainly delivers to your country

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Likewise, action taken to extend all laws bearing on social relations such as the Land Reforms Acts, the Trade Union Acts. Marriage Relations and Property Acts for women, etc., which are in force in adjoining States or elsewhere in India.

In conformity with the powers vested in the External Affairs Ministry under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act these laws can be extended through notification in the same way as the Representation of Peo ple's Order, the Cooperative Society Act, the Indian Com-panies' Act, the Traffic Vehi-cles Act etc., have already been extended.

The People's Front in the State Assembly and Municipa-lities, the Communist Party, the trade unions, the kisan abha and the women's organizations have carried widespread campaign since the day of liberation for such nal changes as sugtransitio gested above.

The democratic movement led by the Communist Party will spare no pains to carry forward this campaign for immediate and total reunion with India and for a real democratic government.

VÓROSHILOV PREDICTS

heavy equipment for the industrial enterprises under con

struction. Soviet people know that a mominent part is also played by Bombay in the development of scientific, technical and cultural ties between our countries. A technological institute is being built in your city in co-operation with Soviet organisations.

It should be mentioned that cultural co-operation between our countries has witnessed a rather promising development and there is every possibility for further expanding our friendly co-operation in this field as well as in all other fields.

Dear friends! I must have tired you. But still I believe that you will permit me, a man who has lived on earth not a few years, to dream aloud. Nowadays it is easy to drea m ho cause the human mind has become so powerful that it turns the most daring dreams and fairy tales into reality. And the power of the human mind and labour is unlimited. Not only does it win victories but it also confidently paves the way into outer space, to other planets.

We, Soviet people, firmly believe that a time will come when there will be no war, no destruction, no starvation and no poverty on earth, when man will work only a few hours a day and will create an abundance of all the benefits he needs, when the citizens of all countries will live brothers. Man can attain all this. Our Soviet neonle persistently strive for it and work for its sake.

T AJIKISTAN, my native country, was a most backward outlying region of tsarist Russia with backward agriculture. The land belonged to big landlords The peaand the Church. sants tilled the soil with primitive wooden ploughs, harrows and hoes. The yield of staple crops was extremely low.

The whole of Central Asia could boast of just a few primitive cotton-processing mills incapable of handling all the cotton produced. Industry was lmost non-existent.

The Soviet power gave the peasants millions of acres of land for their free use for all All the land, water resources and irrigation constructions became the proper ty of the people.

The First Reform

In the first years of the Soviet power a land and water reform was implemen-ted in Central Asia. What is meant can be seen from the measures carried out in the Uzbek Republic (as an autorepublic Tajikista then was a part of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic). In December 1925 two de-

crees were issued—"On Na-tionalisation of Land and Water" and "On Land and Water Reform." These de-crees were aimed at the naionalisation of land and the elimination of any oppor-tunity of exploitation of peasant masses by big landlords, they also aimed at tive farms and state farms giving the land to the pea- equipped with modern masants who had very little or no land.

This was done by expro-priating the surplus land from big landowners. The reform also aimed at the imement of land cultivation. As a result of this reform surpluses of land were ex-propriated from 21,298 farms landlords. The plot of land in the possession of one peasant family was not to ex-ceed 18-25 acres. 270,000 hec-how the income is distribut. tares (1 hectare=2.5 acres approx.) of fertile land were distributed among 66 thousand peasant households with r no land

The Soviet state also adopted a number of measures help the poor peasants of ntral Asia.

Lenia Plan On Cooperatives

An agricultural cooperative was established to supply the peasants with seeds, fertilirs agricultural implements. livestock, grain and also cre-

In particular cotton-growing peasantry received cre-dits and marketing of their produce was arranged. State granaries and procurement centres purchased raw cotton.

Extracts from a paper submitted at the Symposium on Food Production in Underdeveloped Countries held in Parliament's Central Hall in New Delhi, December 1959 PAGE NINE NEW AGE

FEBRUARY 7, 1960

What Is A Kolkhoz? Visitors to the Soviet Pavilion at the World Agriculture Fair in Delhi very often ask the Soviet guides what a kolkhoz is how it was creat ed, how it is managed, what is the payment system and ed. You might wish to get some additional information on this question. The kolkhoz is an agricul-

tural artel, where work is farm members. It approves the rules, elects the collecdone collectively, and land and the main means of pro-duction (draught animals and meeting of the collective farmers. All work done on the collective farm board, chairman, the check-up committee, ado-pts production plans, hears the report of the collective farm board and of the checkfarm buildings, agricultural implements) are commonly owned. Individual land-holdtive farm is divided into several groups according to its difficulty, complexity and importance to the farm. A spe-cific quota of labour is fixed up committee. General meetings are held ings, that is plots of land with peasants' houses, kit-chen gardens, orchards and for every type of job. Daily labour in not so complex a job is taken for one work-day. All other types of work are rated higher or lower than this work-day. The remuneration of the usually three or four times a year. The board directs the activity of the collective farm, chen gardens, orchaids and vineyards on the plot, and a certain number of productive cattle are the personal pro-perty of the peasants. Each household has a landthat is manages the econ



A wheat field cultivated on formerly barren land in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic.

advanced money to the pea-sants and supplied them with

seeds.

Further development agriculture in the Central Asian republics, as elsewhere, was retarded, by the fact that peasant households were small, scattered and isolated. The Lenin cooperative plan provided for the drawing of peasants on the prin-ciples of voluntariness into socialist construction, by creating first simple, forms of cooperation (sales, credit, supply) and then cooperation in production, collective farming. collective farming. Triumph of the collective farm system has changed be-yond recognition Soviet re-publics of Central Asia. Small

cattered individual households gave way to thousands of pig multi-branched collecequipped with modern ma-chinery.

bolding for free use. In the Soviet republics of Central Asia where irrigation agricul-

occupied by dwellings. Every collective farmer is free to have in his personal possession a cow, two heads of young cattle, five sheep and unlimited number poultry, rabbits and up to twenty bee-hives. In agricultural relations

with developed animal husbandry and in live-stock breeding regions the number of cattle in the personal pos farm household is consider-ably greater. that

This does not mean personal land holdings play a leading role in supplying the collective farmers with the necessary produce and that they are the chief source of their income. From their own experience the collective farmers know that the basis of their well-being is the commonly run economy of the collective farm. The income of the collec-tive farm is distributed ac-

cording to the quantity and quality of the work done. The measure of labour is workday unit. The quota of work for this unit and rate of pay-ment are fixed by the general

by D. R. RASULOV

Chairman of the Legislative Commission of the Supreme

Soviet of the USSR.

cash is given to collective series and so on. farmer

For this reason every collective farmer strives to work better and enhance the income of his collective farm, thus increasing his labour remuneration and thereby his welfare.

The income in kind and cash is distributed in several terms. Part of it is paid monthly in the form of advance and the other part at the end of the year after the results of the economic activity of the farm have been summed up.

A new form of payment for work is increasingly applied on the collective farms-payment in money according to fixed piece rates for the work done The income of the collective farm remaining after this cash payment is distri-buted at the end of the year in proportion to the earnings of the members of the collective farm.

The management of the affairs of the collective farm is based on strictly democra-tic principles. The chief managing body is a general meeting of the collective

There are no uniform rules for agricultural artels in our country. The Soviet State gives collective farmers extensive rights to work out the rules in accordance with the natural conditions of a dis-trict, its local customs, etc.

Democratic Functioning

The general meeting of the collective farmers adopts the plan for agricultural produc-tion; works out the targets, draws up the plan for cattle breeding, for the production of animal husbandry produce and approves the schedule of incomes and disbursements.

It also approves the sum of money and agricultural pro-ducts to be paid to the farmers for their work-day units. The State does not interfere all this. The interests of the State are ensured by the fact that a plan of state deliveries is established for every collective farm in accord with its possibilities, natural conditions, traditions, etc.

The State guarantees the purchase of any quantity of agricultural pro agricultural produce over and above the plan. If a collective farm is unable to fulfil the plan of State deliveries it bears no material responsibility to the State.

The transition from the simpler forms of agriculural cooperation to the collective farm system would have been inconceivable in our country without socialist industry without tractor and auton bile industry, without the hundreds of large factories and works produ ing modern agricultural machinery and mineral fertilizers.

In our country there is now not a single collective farm which does not possess tractors, trucks, seed drills and other agricultural imple-ments. In Tajikistan, for mstance, there are twelve tractors for every thousand acres of land, while in Italy the number is 9.8 and in Iran and Pakistan only 0.2.

Cotton growing in pre-revo-* SEE PAGE 12

The remuneration of the collective farmers directly depends on the economic achie-vements of the collective farm as a whole: the higher ture prevails the size of this farm as a whole; the higher land-holding is from 0.4 to the income of the collective 0.6 acre excluding the land farm the more produce and

selects and distributes the personnel, looks after the personnel, looks after the qualifications and cultural level of the collective farm-ers, provides amenities for them, takes measures for im-proving living conditions, for building kindergartens, nur-

SAGA OF SOVIET AGRICULTURE



Virgin soil upturned-a typical scene in Kazakhstan today.

OF VIRGIN LANDS **OPENING**

WAST is the territory of the USSR, variegated its nature, and diverse its climate. Naturally, regions which have the most favourable farming conditions were the first to be cultivated.

So, on the one hand, areas of intensive farming were created and great national granaries established, and on the other, vast stretches of land with the severest clima-tic conditions, such as Siberia and Kazakhstan, remained sparsely populated, although they had vast expanses of arable land which remained untouched by man for cen-

was naturally unable at first to tackle the virgin soil prob-However, the virgin soil began to be ploughed up even in the earliest years of Soviet lem. It had too many other in the earliest years of Soviet power, though on a much more modest scale than later, of course. The Donets steppes, siderable stretches of uncultivated land in the Urals,

and some other regions were nut under the plough.

The Gigant State Farm, one of the biggest grain state farms in the country, was set up on the newly upturned lands of the droughty Salsk stanne Rostoy Region Russteppe, Rostov Region, Rus-sian Federation.

With the victory of the collective-farm system and consolidation of the entire economy of the Soviet Union, it became possible to launch broader offensive on the virgin soil.

In September 1953, the Ple-In September 1953, the Ple-nary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Commu-nist Party of the Soviet Union acting, on a profosal by N. S. Khrushchov, drew up a plan unpresubled in the urable land which remained by N. S. Killusholov, drew ap intoluched by man for cen- a plan, unparalleled in the bistory of agriculture, of The young Soviet republic bringing under cultivation was naturally unable at first enormous stretches of virgin land.

The plan met with the enthusiastic support of the entire nation. This was one most radical measures taken by the country to secure a steep upsurge of

to secure a steep upsage of agriculture. Trains loaded with tractors, lorries, fuel, pre-fabricated houses and food were sent to the virgin-soil regions throuthe winter of 1953-54.

Long rows of tarpaulin tents appeared in the open steppe, camp kitchens were set up, the first human voices were sounded. Hundreds of thousands of

young men and women arrived at the virgin lands from the most distant corners of the country. At their head stood experienced specialists and organisers. The State provided the

virgin-land workers with everything necessary. New settlements rapidly grew up settlements rapidly grew up in the steppe, work-shops were built, livestock farms, clubs, canteens, schools, and nurseries sprang up. In the spring of 1954 the first millions of hectares of

first millions of nectares of new land were ploughed up and a large part of it sown. In the autumn hundreds of thousands of tons of grain from the virgin-land harvest were delivered to the State orain elevators. grain elevators. In three short years 36

million hectares of virgin and long-fallow land were plough-ed up. By now a total of 40 million hectares have been put under the plough. During this brief period more than 500 State-farm settlements have

been established on the virgin lands and upwards of 2,000 kilometres of railway lines and some 1,500 kilometres of motor roads built. With the cultivation of the

virgin lands in the east of the country two grain Canadas have been created. Out of the 67 million hectares of wheat sown in the Soviet Union, 43.5 million belongs to the newly-cultivated virgin lands. newly-cultivated virgin lands. The new granary in the east now supplies about 60 per cent of the total market-sable grain. This means that the Soviet Union receives the bulk of its grain from its eastern regions, which for-merly dependend on outside grain. Kazakhstan with some 20 million hectares of newly cultivated land tops the list of virgin-land areas brought

of Altai. The famous Kullundins-kaya steppe, which lay un-used until recently, now supplies valuable brands of hard wheat used to produce pastries.

pastries. In Siberia, too, the area under all the most valuable crops has been substantially extended. Most of the Siberian regions now deliver to the state 70-80 and even more million poods of grain each (10-12 million tons), while before the Revolution the whole of Siberia produced only 15 million poods of grain (250,000 tons).

However, the virgin lands produces not only grain. The enormous leftovers of grain are used to build up livestock farming. Pedigree stock has been brought to the virgin-soil State and collective farms, the fodder crops, particularly maize, have been greatly ex-tended, and cattle yards, poultry farms, etc., are being built on a large scale.

The author of these lines has had numerous occasions in recent years to visit Kaza-khstan Altai and Siberia. Everywhere I saw rich farms with a high degree of mecha-nisation both of crop and

livestock farming. The virgin-soil State and collective farms have deve-loped into multibranched farms producing various crops including sugar beet vegeta-bles and fodder grass. The

new settlers live in good homes and are well off. The virgin-soil State and collective farms supply the country with ever growing amounts of milk, meat and wool. Kazakhstan, for instan ce, now produces twice as much livestock produce as it

THE Soviet pavilion at the World Agriculture Fair, currently being held in New Delhi, has been attracting vast crowds. It has been visited by K. E. Voroshilov, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, F. R. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, E. A. Purtseva, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet, as by President Rajendra Prasad and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

The pavilion displays the successes and achievements of Soviet agriculture. We present here a few articles on Soviet agriculture to give a glimpse of at the Soviet people have been doing and what they have achieved in the what the sphere of agriculture.

THE RECENT YEARS

S INCE the year 1953 and of both State Soviet agriculture has interests. been advancing in big strides. Co The Communist Party and the were tensive programme of organizational and political work in the countryside. The short-comings that had retarded the

productive forces were eliminated. The collective farms began to The collective farms began to 44,000 2000 teterinarians. The ap-draw up their plans independ- the 25000 veterinarians. The ap-ently and to successfully deve- proximately 410,000 persons lop the branches of agriculture who head the field-teams and lop the branches of agriculture that afforded the greatest economic advantage, with due consideration of local conditions

in 1958

Collective and State farms

reinforced with agricul-Government directed an ex- tural experts; mechanizers and competent managers. Today about 28,000 of the chairmen of the collective farm managing boards are people with a higher comings that had retarded the growth of the collective farms' productive forces areas aligned

and tools.

five-vear period.

farm income.

per cent).

duction.

22 times as much!

The collective farms employ nearly 70,000 agronomist 44,000 zootechnicians and more the livestock sections are the most intellectually advanced and efficient farmers, who have

164,5180 illion tons 139.4 A 2 N

The grand Seven-Year Plan target for grain production.

did before the virgin land was cially where this may prove to be profitable. Thus, in Omsk Region more

ploughed up. It may thus be seen that the virgin lands have ex-ceeded even the most opti-mistic expectations. They than 500,000 hectares of virgin land will be brought under the plough in the coming few years with the object of grow-ing more grain. About 12 mllare an inexhaustible source are an inexhaustible source years will the object of plot of a plot of the lion hectares of virgin land yirgin lands has not only are planned to be brought up been returned but a net profit of 18,000 million roubles was made by 1958. The new virgin-land farms to the the plot of the plot of the lion hectares of virgin land the next few years in Irksutsk Region. The new virgin-land farms the the plot of the plot of the plot of the lion hectares of virgin land the plot of the plot of

The new virgin-land farms will continue to increase their livestock too. In Kazakhstan, The main accent in the Seven-Year Plan is laid on raising yields of all the crops for instance. the number o sheep by the end of the seven-year plan period will reach at least 75 million as against 30 This does not mean, however, that no new land will be bromillion at present. ught under cultivation, espe-



Rajendra Prasad, Voroshilov and Furtseva at the Soviet Pavilion:



* SEE OVERLEAF



Lidia Badelko from Byelorussia-one of the young masters of the virgin lands.

of virgin-land areas brought under the plough. More than two million hectares have been added to the crop area





The farms have been addi-

tionally supplied with hundreds of thousands of tractors and harvester-combines and mil-lions of various other machines

During the five years from 1953 to 1958 Government investments in agricultural mechanization and construction exceeded 97,000 million rubles-nearly twice the amoun invested in the preceding 5

years. The enormous sum of 103,000 million rubles was spent for the same purposes by the collective farms themselves. This repreents an increase of 59,000 million rubles over the previous An adjustment of the State

purchasing-price system (the produce of the collective farms is realized under a planned system of State purchases at fixed prices, differentiated in accordance with soil and climate condition) resulted in a sharp increase of collective

All of these and other measures stimulated the expansion of agricultural production. In 1958 the gross grain harvest reached 8,508 million poods (equivalent to approximately 140 million metric tons)-a 69 per cent increase over the 1953 harvest. During the same period meat production went up by 2.100.000 tons (35 per cent), and milk-by 21,30,000 tons (58

The 1958 cash income of the collective farms topped the 1957 figure by 40,000 million rubles and reached 135,000 million. The indivisble fund of a col-lective farm is the mainspring

of its economic development. The fund is used for the further expansion of agricultural pro In 1932 the indivisible funds of the collective farms totalled 4,700 million rubles, averaging 22,000 rubles per farm. By 1957 the total mounted to

1957 the total mounted to 102,000 million rubles—almost In 1949 there were 250,000 collective farms in the Soviet Union, but quite a number of them were rather small. Experience showed that it was more expedient to farm on a bigger scale as this allows for the application of modern machinery and scientific farming

methods more efficiently. The enlargement of the collective farms by merger (there are now 70,000 collective farms) was not done mechanically. It was also a result of the natural development of social economy, which strives to keep pace with the march of life and meet the demands of modern times. The swift economic growth of



Young Armenian women volunteers on their way to the virgin lands

SCHOOL FOR MACHINE OPERATORS

T HE workers' settlement of Asanovo is situated 18 kilometres from the city of Petropavlovsk, the cen-tre of the North-Kazakhstan Region. There, amid that boundless steppe, it that boundless steppe, it can be seen from quite a distance. The road brings us to a large group of resi-dential and industrial two-storey and one-storey buil-dings in the outsking of the dings in the outskirts of the community.

They constitute the Asano-vo Agricultural Mechaniza-tion School, which was organized only recently, in Sep-tember 1958. Formerly this was the site of the Asanovo Machine and Tractor Station, but after the decision of the reorganisation of the MTS it ceased its existence. The col-lective farms bought all its agricultural machinery.

agricultural machinery. Ivan Bershaty the head of the school acquainted us with the teaching and industrial training base and the life of the future agricultural ma-chine operators. He took us to the machine

repair shop, which is a fine, spacious place. During the year some 400 tractors can undergo large-scale repairs long, grinding here. Before

and milling machines will be added to the equipment al-ready in the shop. The school will then be able to remain the and milling machines will

The school will then be able to repair the machines for several large collective farms which are situated not far from Asanovo, in addition to its own machines, of which the school has a large num-ber, as tractors of various makes, combines, hinged and trailer farm equipment. All of this is necessary if

All of this is necessary if the soil is to be cultivated properly and various kinds of

properly and the crops grown. The school has its own farm, 500 hectares (1 hec-tare=2.5 acres) of land on which it grows grain, vege-tables and potatoes. The till the

tables, and potatoes. The pupils themselves till the soil and harvest the crop as part of their industrial training. In the future the school hopes to be completely self-supporting, paying the tea-chers, giving the pupils sti-pends, free food and clothing and maintaining the dormi-tory, all with its own funds. There are two factors that

There are two factors that contribute to these success of the school: a good staff of teachers who are in charge of theoretical studies and excellent industrial training mas-ters, who impart to the future

machine operators their prac-

ical skills. Furthermore, the school administration selects the best people for study. Over half of the pupils are young peo-ple who were selected by the collective farms or the heads of state farms. Before these young men

Before these young men and women began studying at the school they had work-ed on agricultural machines as tractor drivers and with the trailers. They have a good knowledge of agriculture as a whole. Some of the pupils came to the school straight from the secondary schools. The Asanovo school, like

other agricultural mechaniza-tion schools of the USSR, is now working in accordance with a new prgramme. For-merly the course of instruc-tion was 6 months. Most of the schools graduated tractor operators with a limited range of knowledge. Now the school trains not

merely tractor drivers, but tractor drivers who are also machine operators with vari-ous skills. These machine operators can handle a tractor, a combine, and various other kinds of machines (as the cotton-picking machines.

* SEE OVERLEAF



The happy family of collective farmer Panchenko in their new home



CALL OF SIBERIA

soil are trying to make use

of new reserves to raise agai-

cultural production For centuries droughts were

the scoulge of Siberia's far-

mers out today its effect is

growing less all the time. The proper system of cultivating

accumulation of moisture in

the soil have made it possible

to obtain good crops even in

One of the measures for

retaining moisture in Siberia

is deep autumn ploughing, and it is no accident there-

fore that the machine opera-

tors in Siberia have concen-

trated their efforts on this

Approximately 50 per cent

pódzol soils, and the structure

of this soil can be improved

only by applying plenty of fer-tilizers, introducing perennial grasses, and so on. Much has

been done this year to raise

fertility of this less fertile

Along with improving crop

growing, more virgin land is being cultivated, neglected

being cultivated, neglected tracts are being stubbed and

cleared, marshes and estuaries

are being drained and natural

meadows nd pastures will be

Until recently animal hus-

bandry had been a backward branch of agriculture in Sibe-

ria. There were many reasons which hindered its develop-

ment, among them the diffi-

culty of ensuring fodder and

there were not enough build-

ings for housing the animals.

difficult task, namely, to establish a firm fodder base.

Maize vields good crops of

A big start has been made in

the construction of buildings to house animals, poultry yards, and common pastures

for fattening pigs. This per-

number of head of livestock,

improve their keep and orga-

nize mass fattening of pigs,

offering considerable opportu-

nities for raising water fowl,

and these possibilities are very widely utilized today.

Siberia has many lakes,

fow, and rabbits

mits each farm to increase the

mass for feeding the

Maize helped solve the most

feed for

winter, and

eria's land consists of poor,

drought-resistant

droughty years.

measure.

mproved.

other

green

land, introduction of

varieties

NOT all of Siberia is in the grip of the eternal ice of tundra and impassable the thickets of the taiga. It is rich in fertile land too.

1

Yet formerly Siberian land used in a very limited way, as peasants did not have the needed machinery for cultivating the immense tracts of land.

It was only after the victory of the collective-farm system and the appearance of plenty of farm machinery that the spacious land came to life. Through collective labour massive tracts of land were put to the plough, roads were laid out in the taiga, and villages were almost completely rebuilt.

Siberia began to furnish a lot of grain, meat and milk and agricultural raw material, and the people began to live well and enjoy culture.

Stupendous

Changes

Especially great changes took place in Siberia's agriculture in recent years. In Novosibirsk Region some million and a half hectares of virgin land was ploughed up, in Kurgan Region more than hectares, and in Omsk 500 000 Region more than 400,000 hectares.

In Siberia's other regions too it amounts to hundreds of thousands of hectares.

In subjugating virgin land many new, large highly-mechanized state farms have highlybeen established, producing grain, meat, milk and wool, Siberia began to supply two-Siberla began to supply two-to-three times as much farm produce as it did in 1953.

year the farmers of Omsk, Kurgan, Chelyabin and Tyumen regions and Altai Territory reaped bumharvests, furnishing State approximately as much grain as was delivered by such a leading y as the Ukraine, than 500 million granary as more noods, or 80 million tons. Nevertheless, despite these indisputable achievements the potential of further exion of Siberia's agriculthus far by ture has means been utilized fully. and the tillers of the Siberian

PAGE TWELVE

IRRIGATION IN CENTRAL ASIA

***FROM PAGE 9**

lutionary Russia was based on manual labour. In 1920 there were in Turkestan for every 100 hectaes of land only 21 primitive wooden ploughs, three ploughs with iron plouares, 6 wooden and 4 iron harrows

At the present time some 100,000 tractors (in 15 h. p. units) are operating on the collective farms and state farms in Central Asia. Uzbekistan, the main cotton producing region of the country, has its own factories and mills producing all e agricultural machinery including tractors which ensures all-round mechanisation of the growing, haresting and processing of cotton.

At present there are many collective and State farms harvesting bumper crops of 30-40 centners (one centner= 250 lbs.) of cotton per hecnickcotton grow ing cotton on an area of foursix and more hectares. Only 1-2 man-days are now needed Of Ferghanaharvesting one centner of

raw cotton. New kinds of cotton raised by Soviet selectionists played a significant part. As a result the Soviet Union ranks first in the world in regard not only to yield of cotton, but asc to its quality The Soviet also to its quality The Soviet scientists created new kinds of high staple cotton of the Egyptian type, which ripen in Central Asian conditions, give high yields and produce firstclass fibre.

GREAT RECENT YEARS -

the collective farms, attested to large State farms have sprung by statistics, cleared the way for up on the reclaimed land, each other important measure defurther stimulate agrisigned to cultural development. The chine-tractor stations, that had played such a big role in the life of the collective farms, lost their original importance under the new conditions.

With control divided between two administrative bodies-the MTS management on the one hand, and the artel management on the other-it was hard to make ontimum use of the agrimachinery. In cultural instances it even hampered field work and other jobs.

have grown stronger economically, they can afford to buy the machinery from the MTS choosing those particular ma-MTS. chines which they mostly need.

Hence the MTS have been reorganized into machin stations (MRS). Experience has provided sufficient evialreadv that this dence to show that this new step, like all of the other measures drafted by the Party and the Government and supported by the entire peasantry, was

fully worthwhile. The agrotechnology of field cultivation has improved, mean-ing higher crop yields, and the farmers are finding wider ap-plication for machinery in stock raising and other branches of husbandry where work used to be done by hand.

Agriculture in the USSR entered a new stage of development through the recalmation of virgin and fallow lands - a titanic job that none but a Socialist State could have done. In three years' time 36 mil-

lion hectares of virgin land was reclaimed in the esatern parts of the country-Kazakhstan and Siberia, and also in the Volga area and Northern Canicague Four hundred and twenty-five

NEW AGE

Agriculture is possible in Central Asia only if you have irrigation. During the first irrigation. During the first Soviet Five-Year Plans irrigawas completed. tion engineering was carried

out on a very wde scale. Dur-ing that period 428,000 hectares of land were irrigated. order to understand Tn nce of this figthe significan the colonial rule of tsarist Russia in the Central Asia only 8,700 hectares of land were irrigated, mostly in the estates of the tsar and the nobles. - 1939 was a milestone in the

field of irrigation engineering. 13,000 collective farmers of the Ferghana Valley began the building of the Liagan canal on the 12th of March that year. Within 17 days water was flowing in the 38kilometre-long canai. Thrs the age-old scarcity of water in large cotton-producing regions was liquidated.

Heroic Builders

The success gained by the builders of the Liagan Canal inspired the farmers of the Ferghana valley, who had been facing scarcity of water for centuries. Thus an idea of building the great Ferghana Canal emerged and on August 1, 1939 160,000 collective farmers of Uzbekistar and Tajikistan voluntarily came to the site of the future Canal. It was an inspiring, highly organised work perfor-

The reclamation of virgin

land paved the

million

rity for all who cultivate it with up on the reclaimed land, each farm having 25,000 to 30,000 hectares under grain crops.

TRAINING SCHOOL

way sharp increase of grain pro-duction. During the five-year **K FROM CENTRE PAGES** period from 1953 to 1958 the area sown to cereals (the principal farm crop) was ex-panded from 106.7 to 125.2

million hectares and the gross harvest rose from 81.2 to 139 tons-an increase of 69 per cent. The collective and State farms keep thriving from year to year, work and other jobs. and further prosperity lies in Now that the collective farms store for them under the current Seven Year Plan. During these seven years, covering 1959 to 1965, the volume of agricultural production in the USSR is to be increased 70 per cent, at an average rate of 8 per cent per

What this practically means is that the average annua mouth of agricultural output n the USSR, planned for the current seven-year period, will be approximately four times faster than it was in the United States during the past NPATS

pital investments of both the Government and collective farms will amount to 500,000 million rubles-almost twice the amount invested in the preceding seven years.

production will reach Grain to 11 billion poods (164 to 180 million tons) in 1965, as against 8.5 billion poods in 1958. Meat production will go up to 16 million tons-twice the 1958 figure.

Such quantity can be produced in so short a time only under a highly advanced agricultural system which blends individual and state interests in good harmony, and whereunder the land is a source of prospe

med by patriots. In exactly a month and a half the project

The example of the Ferghanites was followed by collec-tive farmers of all cottonproducing republics. During the pre-war year of 1940 about 150,000 hectares of land were irrigated.

During post-war y apart from building canals, great attention post-war years, new was paid to the reconstruction of the existing irrigation system. A series of modern water barrage and distributing systems was built and set into opera-tion. These systems secure sufficient quality of irrigation water and its rational disribution

At present such great irrigation works as the irrigation of Hungry Steppe which will he a new large cotton planting region and the construc-tion of Kara-Kum canal are being carried out. In the history of world hydrotechnology has been ab as yet nobody to make water flow through the dead sands of the desert This was accomplished for the first time in the Turkmen Republic.

This year water of the Amu-Darya has already come to the fields of collec-tive farmers of Maryisky oasis after crossing 400 kms of Kara-Kum desert sands.

As a result of all these measures the collective farms of the Republics of Central Asia have become large-scale highly mechanized and economically strong farms.

🛲 From Centre Pages

the aid of modern science and technology.

They can also repair these es, work on the turning lathe and several other

kinds. The student body of the school is like a large, multinational family. Among the students of the Asanovo there are Russians, Kazakhs, Ukrainians, Byelo russians, Letts, Uzbeks and Moldavians. Many of them came to Kazakhstan from their native regions to help conquer the virgin soil, and then, having found a new home here, decided to continue their studies

The youth have time not only to study well but also to enjoy themselves. The school has highly developed amateur art activities, its own chorus dance group, and dramatic circle. Many of the students to be talented actors, singers, dancers and

Last year 50 new agricul-tural mechanization schools were organized in Kazakhstan, needed here.

FEBRUARY 7. 1960

Wyoppid Factor for Soviet people display

A. FURTSEVA, speak-E. given by Dr. A. V. Baliga, Preident of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, said:

The colourful and unforgettably festive parade of the Indian nle held in Delhi to mark the glorious anniversary of the Republic has left an indelible impression on our minds.

is only nine days since we have been in your country, but genuine friendship manifests itself quickly, and from the very first hours of our stay here we became convinced that we have nany sincere and kind friend among the Indian people. Everywhere we went we were given a hearty and sincere we

Dear friends! There are many well-known representatives of Indian culture in this hall. That is why, it is particularly plea-sant for me to recall that friendly relations between the cultural workers of our countries have existed for a long time. In our country the corespondence between Mahatma Gandhi and Leo Tolstoy is well-known. The great Russian artist Vereshchagin in his passionate d scathing paintings supported the heroic struggle of the Indian people against the colonialists. We, the Soviet people. appreciate the famous "Letters on Russia" by Rabindranath Tagore, one of the greatest writers of our century

There is no need to enumerate many more examples showing deep the roots of the Tree lship between countries have penetrated into the earth. All of us present here aware how nicely and beau-ally this mighty tree has tifully spread its branches.

Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, and N. S. Khrushchov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, have made outstanding contributions and continue to do so towards the noble cause of strength friendship between our peoples

The significance of friendly relations between the USSR and India ages far beyond the boundaries of our countries, for there are unfortunately still many people in the world o express doubts as to ether it is possible at all for the peoples with different ways of living and the countries with different social sys-tems to live in peace and

The field of Soviet-Indian economic relations is now remarkably wide. The Soviet-Indian trade agreement, signed in 1953, marked the beginning ent. signed of the stable and mutually adigeous trade relations between our countries.

Our scientists who have visited India speak about the suc-cesses achieved by India's science, and particularly about the emergence of young specialists scientist We, Soviet people, under-

stand very well that the liquidation of the grim heritage left behind by the colonialists calls for big efforts, bold acpersistence and confidin victory on the part of the Indian people. This is the only way to reach the cherished goal, a life worthy of man; and we, Soviet people,

FEBRUARY 7. 1960

specialists to your country, the Soviet Union, as you all know well, does not pursue any selfish aims. The sole consideration that guides us is the ardent desire to help the Indian people quickly to develop the economy of their country. Like sincer friends we wish prosperity to being and happiness to the

people, who had

eved i

have proved musicians.

similar to the Asanovo school They, too, train skilled people who know and love machi-nery, and who are very much

Hitherto it was necessary to invite considerable number of agricultural machine operators from the central and other areas of the country to the virgin soil State farms and the collective farms in the eastern areas. Soon the local mechanization schools will be able to supply the entire virgin soil area with their own workers.

Indo-Soviet Friendship – Significant

wish you, citizens of the Republic of India, great succes-ses in this. The Soviet people understand

particularly well your hopes and your efforts aimed at the liquidation of aftermath of the colonial past. As is known our country was never a colony, but prior to the Great October Revolution its economy was dominated by foreign capitalists

According to the plans mapped out by our great teacher Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, the Soviet people have transformed during the life-time of our generation their coun-try from a backward and illiterate agrarian Russia into a mighty industrial power—the Soviet Union—a country with an advanced science and engineering, a country with hundred per cent literacy, but in doing so we had to overcome many difficulties on the way from backwardness to

progress and prosperity. From the very first days of Soviet power our state took path of creating its own intellientsia. Nowadays almost twice engaged in the national economy of the Soviet Union than in the USA. In the recent years thrice as many engineers have graduated in the USSR, compared with the United States. At present nearly four times as many specialists study in our educational establishments than the educational institution of Britain, France, West Germany and Italy taken together Particularly great successes in the development of thei achieved by the fraternal Central Asian Republics of the Soviet Union. For example, half a century ago within the territory of Turkmenistan there were 58 schools altoge-

as many qualifi

ther with an enrolment of 7,000, whereas at present there are 1,260 schools in the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic with an enrolment of 250,000 children. Besides, there are 23 special secondary schools and 4 higher educational establishments.

During the last 20 years the number of people with higher education in Turkmen SSR has increased from 3 to 13 per thoucand of inhabitants. and with secondary education from 46 to 256. Similar remarkable flourishing of culture has been achiall the Republics of the Soviet Union. Your ocuntry multi-national. That is why, it is you who can fully appred the wonderful fruits of Leninist national policy. of our

We are proud of our achieve ments because they were gained by hard work of our entire numerous difficulties. That is precisely why your hopes and aspirations are so close and un-derstandable to us. In granting credits to India, making deliveries of equipment. sending our

keen interest in the rich cultural

heritage of the Indian people. In our country we have publish- mention it here, in Bombay, ed such priceless creations as which is the biggest centre of Mahahharata and Ramayana selected works of Kalidas, works of Rabindranath Tagore, collections of Indian folk tales. fables and fairy tales. The Soviet Union occupies one of the leading places in the world in for mutual acquaintance and, translating and publishing an- consequently, for strengthening cient and modern Indian literature. Modern Indain writers are of our countries.

try are widely shown in the Soviet Union. It is pleasant to the Indian film industry. In its turn the Soviet films are shown on the screens of India. The expansion of exchange in this sphere is desirable, because the cinema is a mighty medium consequently, for strengthening friendship between the peoples

short stay in India we have become convinced of the peaceful aspirations of the Indian people. The Soviet Union highly appreciates the of the stand of your country on the problem of disarmament and the relaxation of international toneión

As you know not only pro claim the idea of disarmament in words, but also show in pracconsistently it out. The community of views on the main problems of our times strengthens still more the ever-lasting friendship between times strengthe our great peoples.

KOZLOV IN CAMBAY - FULL SUPPORT FOR India's Own Oil

On January 28 F. R. Kozlov, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, visited Cambay along with K. D. Malaviya, Minister for Mines and Oil, and V. V. Kuznetsov, First Deputy Foreign Minister. A huge crowd of people cheered them with slogan "Friendship with USSR forever!", "Long live Indo-Soviet friendship!"

Soviet experts. He said, are much interested in Indian people mastering the present-day technique." K. D. Malviya made a very warm and cordial made in these oil-fields is with the aid of the USSR and I am sure this aid will help to accom plish the goal set in the oil in-dustry by the Indian people."

At a meeting of Indian and Soviet oil workers later F. R. Kozlov said: The visit to Cambav which

has become recently well-known gives us great pleasure due to the fact that Cambay is a new nilestone in the development of the national oil industry of India

We are happy to note that fruitful Soviet-Indian economic conneration successfully deve-

• R. Kozlov visited three oil- loping in recent years found • wells and talked with the its vivid demonstration in the viet experts. He said, "We development of the Indian oil industry and that Cambay, as well as Bhilai and other new industrial projects of India, which are being nut un with the assistance o f the USSR, is an expression of inviolable friendship between our great countries and neonles

> The role and importance of oil in national economy are widely recognised. Fuel for plants and factories. fuel for numerous engines, lubricants, source of electric power-that is what oil means in modern life. One can say with confidence that nowadays the development of industry and national economy as a whole of any country is impossible without oil and its bye-products. Especially it is neces fo sary such a country as India.



Exchanging Gifts at Madras Women's Conference. Bangalore Reception ----- From P. 8

all-embracing exchange. The numerous and diversified ties. have helped the Soviet and the Indian peoples to know each other to develop still more mutual respect and confidence.

The Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant the colossus built up in fraternal co-operation of Indi-ans and Russians, has become a symbol of friendship worthy of our great peoples. It is gra-tifying to see how well the advanced experience of building large industrial enterprises has taken root in Indian soil. How wonderful are the fruits of the the Republic of India, and well- economic co-operation between countries It fully corres-

ponds to the spirit of our peaceloving policy. The Soviet Union has been

and is a true and unselfish friend of freedom-loving and neace-loving peoples of Asia and Africa The Soviet Union has supported and will continue to support their efforts aimed at their national deveopment. Let them stand firmly on their feet, let their economy gain in strength, let their culture and education develop, let their well-being improve. let their voice sound in the international arena, for it is the voice of peace and peaceful co-existIndustry Oil is especially important the countries which have

recently won the right to in dependence. When one travels over the roads of India and sees fields of wheat and maize, plantations of sugarcane, cotton and tobacco, bordered by beautiful mange trees, acacia and banana con pices one involuntarily starts imagine that in the near future many Indian-made agricultural machines will appear in these fields.

But to provide motive force for these machines one needs fuel. And oil is such a fuel. That is why discovering oil and putting it at the service of the Indian people constitute an honourable and noble task

Monopolies of imperialist countries did all in their power to prevent the deve-lopment of a national oil industry in the economically underdeveloped countries They were anxious to keep in advantageous markets for the sale of oil products and colossal connected with it.

After the attainment, of independence, heavy industry, including the national oil industry, began developing in India.

In her desire to establish her own national oil industry India found full understanding and support on the part of the Soviet Union and other friendly countries. The Soviet Union willingly cooperates with your country in the developmen her oil resour

It was with great satisfaction that we received the news that the joint work of Indian and Soviet oil-mer gave such remarkable results as the discovery of a new in-dustrial oil deposit in Cambay and that of natural gas in Jwalamukhi

It is gratifying to note that during the last year Soviet-Indian cooperation in this direction found further development. The Soviet-Indian agreement on the construction of an oil refinery and the granting to India of a long-term credit for these processes in particular bear ness to this.

Dear friends! We firmly helieve that not far off is the day when India will be able to completely meet her requirements in oil and oil products with he own resources and national oil industry. We have no doubt that you by your selfless la-bour here, in Cambay, will make a worthy contribution to this cause which is of great portance for the country.

PAGE THIRTEEN



The sixth congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) held in Brussels in December 1959 differed from previous congresses. A situation is fast developing when either the ICFTU changes its policies or its fate as an international trade union organisation is doomed.

I was after the Second world war that the trade mions of the whole world— from the socialist, the capi-trom the socialist, the capialist and the colonial countries—came together to form the World Federaion of Trade Unions (WFTU) under the triple slogan of peace, de-fence of workers' interests and freedom for the colonial world

But subsequently the U.S. and the British trade union caused a split, and centres formed the ICFTU under the banner of anti-communism and cold-war. It was on this basis that they tried to pit worker against worker, trade union against trade union and capitalist countries against the socialist countrie

So far the British and the United States trade unionists set the tone to the delibera-tions of the ICFTU and the voice of the trade unions of the colonial world was sought to be throttled.

But these are the years of the unprecendented growth of freedom move-ment in the erstwhile colonies and the emergence of free states. These are the years of breath-taking adregistered by the world and of trevances socialist mendous growth of the forpeace against a world war. That is why the WFTU is

growing from strength to strength uniting the workers of all the countries—the so-cialist, the capitalist, the colonial, the semi-colonial and those that have recently won their freedom. This voice of peace and

freedom is becomir lom is becoming irresisti-The Latin American, Asian and African and even some European trade union-ists echoed this voice in the

that unity between all trade unions is the only guarantee for tangible improvements in heir living conditions and The dominant U. S.-British leadership of this organisation, therefore, adopted a "new policy" at this Congress. The "new policy" is one of "a battle on two fronts"-against colonialism on the one hand and against all socialist and Communist forces on the

other The bankruptcy of this "new policy" is already be-coming more and more clear to the vast rank and file trade-unionists in Latin America, Asia and Africa and tries.

tile workers from all over

the country. Here on Jan-

bled delegates from woollen

textile workers' unions of

the Puniab but from Kan-

pur, Calcutta and distant

Out of a total estimated

27,000 woollen textile workers

in the country an approxi-mate 11,000 organised mem-

bership was represented at this conference, which dis-cussed the deplorable wages

and working conditions of woollen textile workers and also the strains and stresses

operating on the industry in

Between 1946 and 1958 the

woollen industry has expand-

general

Jamnagar in Saurashtra.

WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS UNITE T HE little town of Dha- ed considerably from 50,000 woollen spindles to 61,000; from 37,500 worsted spindles riwal in Gurdaspur district of the Punjab playto 1,17,400 and from 2,300 ed host to quite a significant conference of woollen tex-

power looms to 4,000. In 1957 we were producing 13.10 million lbs. of woollen yarn, 14.70 million lbs. of worsted varn uary 23 and 24 had assemand 18.40 million yards of woollen worsted fabrics. requirement of wooltops has, therefore, increased from 5.60 million lbs. in 1951-52 to 15.11 not only all the centres in million lbs. in 1957-58.

On the one hand, rapid mechanisation is taking place as in the Calcutta units of this industry and on the other there is a vast smallscale and handloom sector in the Pun-jab, the U. P. and centres like Bangalore.

Restriction on imported wool has afforded an opportu-nity to speculation in woolnity to speculation tops and black marketing.

The new excise policy of mpting four loom units ted in the owners units breaking up larger

100%

NEW AGE

TETS (IT 6A)

क्वराइन



happiness and peace to the whole world. The ICFTU has to either change its policy to one of cooperation with the WFTU

even in the capitalist West.

The workers are realising through their own experience

and united action with its national centres in all con-tinents as the only way to settle the most important isues confronting the international trade union movement or run the risk of breaking up entire continents and los ing many of its members even in advanced capitalist coun-

specially in the Punjab, in-to smaller four loom units to escape excise duty and avoid labour welfare legis-lation such a maidant

BY RAJ BAHADUR GOUR, M.P.

SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

avoid labour welfare legts-lation, such as povident fund, etc. This has also re-sulted in a serious fall in quality as supervising and technical staff could not be provided for every split unit. That is why the industry was unable to satisfy the quality requirements of the newly acquired Soviet market, for example, and was itself facing competition. from Hongkong and Japan in the home

market. The conference gave deep thought to this matter and demanded that: Excise duty exemption

LABOUR NOTES

should be done away with; splitting of units should be avoided and the split units should be amalgamated. Allocation of wooltops, quota should be strictly on

the basis of looms and capacity. The trade unions should be associated with the survey of capacity. Fresh installa-tions should not be allowed until availability of raw material is guaranteed for full capacity running of the present units.

Some sort of quality con-trol should be introduced.

Combing plants should be company plants should be installed, preferably in the public sector, for process-ing of indigenous wool and production of wooltops.

Woollen workers' repre-6 sentatives should be included in the Development Council of Woollen Industry.

Financial assist an c e should be provided to sheep breeding, specially the breeding of good foreign varieties

The conference demanded a The conference demanded a Central Wage Board for the industry to go through the wages and working conditions and the categorisation of jobs this industry and also an immediate 25 per cent rise in wages together with a dear-ness allowance linked with

the cost of living index. A compulsory annual bonus equivalent to a month's earnngs should be paid to every woollen worker apart from any profit sharing bonus that they might be entitled to.

seasonal workers must be paid a retention allowance the off-season period. Paid festival holidays and casual and sickness leave with pay should be guaranteed.

At present, specially in the Punjab where minimum wages are fixed for woollen workers, the employees are either retrenching the women workers or are employing them in seperate en-closures under contractors to escape the payment of the wages so fixed. The conference protested against this and demanded that en workers be protected fully.

It called upon all the woollen workers of India to ob-serve March 15 as Demands Day. It elected a national coordination committee of the woollen workers with Shanti Lal Vasa of Jamnagar as the

BANK EMPLOYEES IN ACTION

ED by the All-India Bank Employees' As-sociation (AIBEA), the great national organisation of India's bankmen, the bank employees are on the move. A great protest mobi-

lisation is taking place. On January 20 (in Hydera-bad on January 22) the bank employees all over observed Bonus Day by putting on badges and by demonstrating before the various banks. The AIBEA has demanded a

four months minimum of four months' bonus for 'A' class banks, months' bonus for B class banks and two months bonus for 'C' and 'D' class banks for 1959.

Apart from the continually rising profits and liquidity the annual closing in 1959 indicated brisk business for the banking industry in our country.

On January 29, the employees all over have again demonstrated—this time for a settlement of their char-ter of demands through a commission as promised by the Union Labour Minister. banks and the Union The banks and the Union Finance Minister are insisting on a tribunal, hoping to indrawn out litigation. The bankers insist on it for two conners insist on it for two reasons: they can go in appeal to Supreme Court and further drag on the case. Before a tribunal they need not produce all their documents whereas before a commission they cannot refuse to do so

Finance Ministry Speaks For Bankers

The most amazing, annoying and irritating factor is that of the Union Finance Ministry pleading for the bankers even against the Labour Minister. This particular Ministry is playing an increasingly malicious role against the general movement of employees and workers. It did so when it wrote to the Second Pay Commission disowning all obliga-tions to implement the recommendations of the Tripartite Labour Conferences. They are repealing the game now. The bankers feel that they

Labour Minister V. V. Giri in 1953 and they can as well defeat the Union Labour Minister now and bend the employees.

But they are miscalculating. The rising protest mobilisa-tion of bank employees is the rejoinder.

The movement continues. On February 13 great united rallies in all centres would be held. The bankers would be advised to accept the path of a peaceful and honourable settlement through the arbitration of a commis-

is no longer a land shrouded in the clouds nor are its people indifferent to the events shaping the future of mankind. After the overthrow of Rana rule in 1951, Nepal has been continuously making efforts to find for itself a better understanding of the world.

THE urge of the Nepalese through peaceful negotiations. people to assert themselves as a free and sovereign had been any Chinese incur-State can be felt if you talk to any Nepalese. That the representatives of the Nepalese ple behave in keeping with this urge of their people is understandable. In its foreunderstandable. In its fore- on the Nepalese border. He ign relations, Nepal like India strongly deprecated talk about wing a policy of neutrajoint defenc lity and extending friendship and peace in the world.

The homecoming brother, as he described himself, as he described himself, Nepal's first popularly elect-ed Prime Minister, 46-yearold B. P. Koirala was eventually satisfied when he concluded his 15-day State rala's answers however, do visit to India. He told news- not leave any doubt that men at Chandigarh on Nepal does not see any threat January 31. "We are fully to its borders from the north. satisfied. We are returning happy after talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, and after a pleasant visit to your country."

Answering further questions not only in the interests of Koirala ruled out any possibi-hty of conflict between India China. He expressed the that the border differhope en the two countries would be soon resolved

That in her dealings with the outside world Nepal is resisting being led in a wrong direction is very clear from these staten

Nepal but equally in accordance with her policy of neutrality and her adherence to the ideals of Panch Shila. This was made clear by the speeches of the Nepa-

MONGOLIA AT THE FAIR

As soon as you enter the Mongolian pavilion at the Fair you see a huge wood-cut figure in the com-pound dressed in traditional style, whch bears an announcement that the per capita quota of livestock in Mongolia is 26 head, i.e., one camel, 2.7 horses, 2.1 cows, 13.9 sheep, 6.3 goats per person. This is the highest in the world!

LITTLE further on one here, however, that the main map of the Mongolian Peo-ple's Republic. It depicts Mon-early as 1957, Mongolia pro-'s Republic. It depicts Mongolia as an agrarian and industrial country. On entering the main stall

can see on the opposite all with a semi-circumference ceiling a map with disposition of the main enterprises of the rural economy in the country. A striking fact disclosed is that the whole rural population of Mongolia. have joined agricultural cooperatives.

There are about 400 big cooperatives, each of them having free land allotment varying between 160,000 to 1,000,000 hectares and with an average animal popula-tion of 43,490. ing property.

Besides these cooperatives there are 25 highly mechaniarge-scale State farms 40 machine-and-cattle breeding stations. On the right-side wall of

the pavilion there is a dia-gram showing the increase of livestock, with photos of animals both of Mongolian strains and thorough-breeds. From this you gather the heartening news that Mongo-No hos liquidated such infectious animal diseases as an-thrax, cattle plague, foodand-mouth and others.

In the left wing of the stall, pictures and material exhibits acquaint you with the story of crop raising in the Mongolian People's Republic. Among cereals wheat, barley, millet are mainly raised in Mongo-lia. It should be mentioned

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shown. The pavilion, all in all, rme paymon, an in all, shows the remarkable pro-gress achieved by Mongolia in a neat, compact and aes-thetic manner.



Koirala denied that there sions into Nepal. In reply to another question, Nepal's Prime Minister stated that he did not apprehend any military action by the Chinese

During the days the Prime Minister of Nepal was in Minister of Nepai was in Delhi, some papers reported that much "importance" was being attached to his visit "at the present time when both the countries are faced with a common threat." Koi-And this is

duced 11 kg of butter and 121

litres of milk per head. There is a corner in this wing to depict forestry, wild game and plants in the country. Mongolia possesses 15 million sq. kms. of forest land and has plenty of species of wild game. One can see here samples of fodder grasses and various kinds of fur.

In a special show case there is exhibited the herb plant called hunchir in Mongolian, which is a good general tonic and an effective remedy against high blood-pressure. In another case is displayed saiga horns which are also valued highly for their heal-

Before you enter the wooden ger (replica of a Mongolian dwelling place) your attention is invited to a big panel with diagrams representing the measure of success attained by the Mongolian People's Republic in the mechanisation of

land tilling operations. From the exhibits in the ger it becomes clear that in the Mongolian People's Republic illiteracy among adults has been liquidated and one out of six persons is studying at one or other educational establishment. Handicrafts, pictures and other articles of fine art in Mongolia are also

Listening to him, whether at the Civic Reception at the Red Fort, at the Indian School of International Studies (Sapru House) or to his address at the convention of the Indo-Nepalese Friendship So-ciety, one felt that the Nepalese leader fully appreciated Indian friendship and wanted to strengthen our mutual ties nd wanted At the Civic Reception (January 27) Koirala said that the bonds between his country and India were so close that there was no further need nor scope to streng-then them. He felt that re-

peated reference to those ties was unnecessary. Once again he repeated this while speaking at the Indo-Nepalese Friendship Association (January 28) and asked for understanding and co-operation in dealing with the problems facing Nepal. He

complained that in both the countries, some people tried to spread misunderstanding. After Koirala's talks with

"These discussions have revealed afresh a similarity of approach to intertional problems by the two Governments and their desire to cooperate with each other in regard to them. The two Goyern-ments attach great importance to the furtherance of peace in the world and are determined to work to this end."

It also recognized that Nepal and India have a vital interest in each other's freedom, integrity, security agreed that and progr ess and the two Governments sh maintain close consultation

The communique also noint ed out that the Government the Prime Minister, and with of India have agreed to other members of the Cabi-net, the joint communique issued said: 18 crores.

The other important achivement of the Nepalese leader was the agreement with the Government of India to re-Government of India to re-place the existing trade treaty with a new treaty which would provide for the sepa-ration of Nepal's foreign exchange account and regulation by the Government cf Nepal of its foreign trade All in all, Nepal's

Minister's visit to India has strengthened Indo-Nepalese ties and the bonds of friendship between the two coun-

-O. P. Mehrotra

Republic Day Reception In Peking

The Indian Charge d'Affaires ad interim K. M. 'years, friendly relations have Kannampilly gave a National Day reception in Pek-ing on the evening of January 26 on the occasion of in the evening of January 26 on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

the basis of the Five Princi-ples of peaceful coexistence." K. M. Kannampilly and Vice-Premier Chen Yi spoke at the reception and both offered toasts to the friend-ship between the two countries.

The visiting Burmese Fore-ign Minister U Chan Tun Anng who was present pro-posed a toast to the progress and prosperity of India and its people.

Vice-Premier Chen Yi in his speech pointed out that al-though there were some is-sues between China and India inherited from history, "pro-vided that the Five Principles are adhered to, a reasonable solution can be achieved on any issue between the two countries through peaceful and friendly negotiations."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi stressed that "at the mo-ment when the imperialists and reactionaries are resorting to all methods to sabotage and sow discord in the relations between China and India, we should all the more attach importance to Sino-Indian frienc hip and continue to safeguard and develop the friendship between the two peoples

"This is in the interests not only of our two peoples, but also of Asian and world pea-ce," Vice-Premier Chen Yi said.

Among those present at the reception were also Kuo Mo-jo and Chen Shu-tung, Vice-Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and others. Also present were diploma

the envoys in Peking. The Indian Charge d'Affai-res ad interim K. M. Kannampilly spoke at the beginning of the reception. He spoke of India's achievements in agriculture, industry, and in the fields of education, social ser-vices and public health and workers' welfare. He said: "We do realise

NEW AGE

P REMIER Chou En-lai was present. He toasted "the further development of fri-endship between the great peoples of China and India on build a modern economy and build a modern economy and assure our people of necessary social benefits.

"With friendliness to all nations and prejudice aga-ints none, we have tried to approach every internanal problem in a constructive .and cooperative. spirit." 'Tre Indian Charge d'Affaires

ad interim also said: "We have admired the sense of devotion, the determination and the spirit of self-reliance with which the leaders and people of China have been concentrating all their energies to the great cause of naional reconstruction. We wish them great successes in the future." -Premier Chen Yi extended sincere congratulations to the Indian Government

nd people. He said, "In the past ten

coexistence. There is close friendship between the two peoples. A powerful proof of this is the fact that, at the World Agriculture Fair in Delhi more than one million Indian people have visited the Chinese Pavilion in the 45 days since its opening."

Vice-Premier Chen Yi said that the Government and people of China had all along taken an interest in the efforts made by the Republic of India in national construction in the past ten years.

"The Asian and African countries, after winning political independence, face the serious task of developing their national to put a speedy end to their state of poverty and backwardness resulting from protracted colonial rule. heartily wish India and all the other Asian and African countries which have gained independence success in their cause of national construc-tion."



PAGE PIETERS

College Union Elections In W. Bengal 💳

• FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

The recent elections to different college unions all over West Bengal have unmistakably demonstrated that the Students' Federation (SF) now enjoys the confidence of the mass of students

T HE elections for this term, which started in July year, assumed far greater importance than in any previous year.

The battle for control over the union was fought out in the background of the Central intervention in Kerala, the great food struggle in this State and, recently, the border dispute between India and China. The specific issues that held the attention of the students were those of students' unity and the scope and functions of the coliniona

This made a sharp polarisa-ion of forces inevitable. The students' organisations led and the PSP by the Congress and the PSP joined hands in a desperate bid to "wipe out" the SF. In some ases the RSP-controlled students' organisation > also lined up with this unholy combina-

Virnlent

Campaign

Unable to put across any constructive programme before the tudents these organisations Iaunched a virulent slande campaign against the SF on the India-China border issue. They even tried to scare away som students in certain colleges by telling them that the SF was a "Communist" organisation and they would lose their stipends and other facilities if they voted for SF candidates.

The SF has, however, now emerged as the biggest and most representative organisation of the students in West Bengal. And what is particularly significant, the student mity, whether in Cal-or in the districts, has cutta or given its verdict in no uncertain terms against the utterly reactionary policies pursue by the students' organisations led by the Congress and the PSF and also by the RSP

where it chose to become fellow-traveller. This development has natu rally thrown certain interested

circles into jitters. The Ananda Bazar Patrika, which has earned unenviable notoriety by putting out all sorts of cock-and-bull stories, published a brazenfacedly garbled account of the elec-It thereby sought to convince the public that the influence of the SF was "rapidly on the wane"! Some days later, the Yugantar too dished out the same blatant lies.

An analysis of the election results, however, would clearly show that the "objective" reports published in these so-called nationalist papers were designed to mislead the public and to influence the elections that are yet to be held. Take, for instance, Calcutta

itself, the political and intellectual nerve-centre of West Bengal

In the Arts and Science Section of Surendranath College, one of the biggest in the city, Nanda Bhattacharya, General Secretary of the BPSF, stood for election to the post of the President of the Unio on. Anup Dev one of the top leaders of the Congress-controlled Chhatra Parishad, who opposed him suf-fered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the SF candidate. The votes secured by Nanda Bhat-tacharya were 2,486 as against only 93 obtained by his rival The SF also captured 102 of the 104 seats on the Union Execu-

tive. The results in Bangabasi College, another big institu tion, were equally significant. The SF won 183 out of the 185 seats on the General Council of the Union and all the nosts of the office-bearers went to SF nominees without any contest.

In the Surendranath Commerce College, one of the biggest institutions of its kind in this State, the SF has secured

102 out of 104 seats. It has also won the elections by big mar-gins in the Scottish Church College as well as in the Central Calcutta College, which is a Government institution. In the latter college, the SF

has gained all the seats to which direct elections have been held. Similarly in Vidyasagar College, the SF got two out of the three seats for which direct elections were held.

Last year, the Union in the Ashutosh College of Commerce was not under the control of the SF, but it has succeeded in se-

The SF has made a big headway in the women's sections of lifferent colleges in the city. To cite one instance which serves as a pointer, the Union in Muralidhar Girls' College was under the influence of the RSPled organisation But this year the SF nominee was elected General Secretary by defeating her rival by a margin of over 500 votes and all other posts on the Executive were captured by the SF.

As regards the Medical Colleges in Calcutta, the victories scored by the SF are no less important. The position in Nilratan Sarkary Medical College last year was that the SF had eight out of 13 seats on the Executive of the Union but the President was a Chhatra Parishad **n**ominee

This time the SF has succeeded in securing 11 seats as well as the posts of the President, Vice-President, General Secretary. Assistant Secretary and all sectional secretaries.

they were not paid for over-

time work. Those workers

who were retrenched were not paid retrenchment relief.

They were also not paid Rail-

way fare according to the pro-

mise made at the time of their

To protest

FIVE

S.F. WINS MAJORITY In the Prince of Wales Medical College too, the SF has obtained majority in the Executive

of the Union and also the posts of the President, Vice-President and General Secretary, In the past four years or the SF had no organisation in the R. G. Kar Medical College. This year, however, it has gained a foothold and has succeeded

in winning the post of General Secretary. The elections in the districts also reveal the same pattern.

🕒 West Dinajpur District There are only two colleges curing the post of General Se-cretary this year. Inere are only two colleges in the district and the SF has won in both. In one of these inwon in both. In one of these in-stitutions the RSP-led Students Organisation had been in control of the college union for several years.

Malda District. SF and progressive forces odged, for the first other have dis time, the Congress and rabid elements from the mal union of the only college in this district.) Jalpaiguri District. The SF

has ousted the PSP-led organisation by a big majority. A Nadia District. The SF has

won the election in all the college unions in the district. It has won the most impressive victory in Krishnanagar College a Government institution, where it has defeated the nominees of the Congress-controlled organi sation

24-Parganas District. Last year the general secretary of the Union in Naihati College, the biggest college in the dist-rict was a top leader of the PSP-led Students' Organisation. The SF has won the elections in both day and night sections

of the college and the General Secretary of the Union is a SI

Hooghly District. The SF has dislodged the RSP from the union of Uttarpara College. These successes of the SP culminated, in a sense, in its

decisive victory in the elec-tions to the Calcutta University Students' Union.

The SF captured 115 out of the total seats of 150 by defeating the United Students' Organisation (USO), an alliance of the student wings of the Con-gress, PSP, FB and RSP. In as many as 91 seats, SF representatives were returned tested.

In the first place, the SF initiated and led a series of movements on issues vitally affecting masses of students. For instance, it organised action against increase in tul tion fees and for withdrawal of development fees.

ocratic issues On general dem too, the SF took the lead. It organised a magnificent general strike of students throughout the State against the Central intervention in Kerala; it brought out a huge process n support of the demand for a between the meeting between the Frine Ministers of India and China. Above all the heroic role of the SF in the food struggle and against the fascist terror let loose by the Government in membered with pride by the people of West Bengal.

Secondly, the SF has consistently championed the cause of students' unity and at every important stage, it has acted as the chief unifier of the different streams of the student movement.

Lastly, the SF has fought to develop college unions as the most effective organ of all the activities and movements of all students

Firing On Rihand Dam Workers REPORTED KILLED

some stones. The police then resorted to a fierce lathi-charge. Teargassing and firing began.

The workers ran hither and thither, climbing steep roads and embankments. They were hit by bullets and rolled down. A woman in her room was hit by a bullet which entered through the door of her

This teargasing and lathi charge spread and incidents occurred at roads, bye-lanes workers' quarters, et persons were seen lying motionless after bullet hits. Javanti Lal was belaboured by lathis and became unconcious. Scores of people were thus killed or in an unconstate thrown in the cions

On January 19 a huge pronen workers was

become a beseiged site with the PAC and Civil Police arriving by the battalion-load. But the workers are neither provoked nor panicked. The

FEBRUARY 7, 1980

10. KANJIRAPALLY Congress Syed Mohd. Rowther Electorate: Votes, Polled: 57.244 (Com.-Ind.) 50,017 Indep 28,310

Congress Mustafa Kamal (Congress 14,896; PSP 12,893; RSP 1,873) 21,422

FROM PAGE 3

11, PULIYANNOOR Electorate: 55,792 Votes Polled: 49,677 PRP 34,781 Ulahanna 14.509 (Communist) (PSP 18,695; Congress 17,915; ndent 1,056)

BRNAKULAM DISTRICT

1. PERUMBAVOOR 63.802 Electorate: Votes Polled: 58,262 31,718 Congress P. Govinda Pillai 25,198 (Communist) Independent munist 21,679; Congress 2.073; PSP 949)

Electorate: Votes Polled:

T. K. Ramakrishna

unist)

Electorate: Votes Polied:

Congress 17 508)

Communist 21,292; PSP 3,955;

3. THODUPUZHA

(Congress 22.149: Communist

4. RAMAMANGALAM

(Congress 20,086; Communist

13.588; independent 5,180)

5. ERNAKULAM

18.172; Independent 1.602; In-

6. NARAKKAL

Congress K.S.P.

Congress

Socialist

Iose Abraham

ommunist)

11.680; PSP 1,252)

Electorate:

Congress P. V. Abraham

ommunist)

Electorate:

Votes Polled:

(Congress 23,857; Co

ndent 583)

Electorate:

ongress Gangadharan

Electorate:

ongress . Sivan Pillai

7,090; PSP 5,520)

Electorate

Kerala Varma

19,948; PSP 1,993)

Electorate

(Com.-Ind.)

Congress

K.S.P.

Votes Polled:

Communist)

Votes Polled:

(Communist)

RAP

Votes Palled.

Congress 24,253; PSP

7. PARUE

Communist 19,997; Congress

8. FALLURUTHY

(Congress 23.666: Communist

9. KARIKODE

munist 22.321)

7. Viswanathan Menon

cialist

ngress

KSP

(Communist)

Votes Polled:

Congress K C. Abraham 2. KANAYANOOR Com.-Ind.) (Congress 16,820; Communis 68,417 61,763 14.993: PSP 2.019) 31,582

29,101

61,502

55.456

59.623

52,415

67.569

59 085

64.449

60 982

66.465

67,211

66.825

60,88

61 686

44,938

33.541

26,504

513

30,359

28.371

31,212

28.322

1.969

32.601

1.608

32,186

19,771

34.156

13.899

287

423

13. KOTHAKULANGARA Electorate: Votes Polled: Con P. Kurien (Communist) Independent (Congress 24,133; Commun 15,246; Independent 2,636)

12.084: PSP 776)

Congress

Smt. Ratnabal

(Com.-Ind.)

(Communist)

62,140 58,612

67.668

60.479

65.092

58,344 29,60

63.153

68.059

60.46

33.679

26.160

57,123 29,450

26.878

28,708

30,277

29.814

14. VADAKKEKARA Electorate: Votes Polled:

ongress K. A. Balan ninist Communist 23,385; Congress

17.844) TRICHUR DISTRICT

1. MANALUR Electorate: Votes Polled: Congress Joseph Mundassery independent

(Communist 23,350; Congress 21,355; PSP 2,486) 25.108 2. TRICHUR Electorate: Votes Polled:

Congress K. Balakrishna Menon (Com.-Ind.) (Com.-Ind. 23,531; Congres 21,045)

3. IRINJALAKUDA Electorate: Votes Polled. C. Achutha Menon

P.S.P. : Communist 24.140: Congress 21,480; Independent 678)

4. KUNNAMKULAM Electorate:

Votes Polled: Congress T. K. Krishnan unist)

S.P. ist 21,161; Congress 18,728: PSP 2,766)

5. CRANGANNORE Electorate: Votes Polled: Cmores

Gopalakrishna Menon aunist) (Communist 20,385; Congress 18.894: PEP 7.184)

Votes Polled: FEBRUARY 7. 1960



The workers of Rihand Dam were organised under an INTUC Union but about a year ago the leadership betrayed the workers and got money from Hindustan Con tion Co., the contractors for the building of the dam. m Hindustan Construc-

THE condition of the work- down in the talks. At 2 P.M. ers was already bad as the negotiating committee by were not paid for over- came back to report the results of their negotiations to the mass of the workers, who had gathered at Pipari Bazar. In this meeting there was some confusion and some of

the leaders were repudiated by the mass of the workers, who asked Javanti Lal to lead them

addressed the workers He and appealed to them to remain calm and united. It was 3.30 and the meeting was still going on when the authorities promulgated Sec. 144 from

4 p. m. The meeting dispersed and began to go to their quarters which are four

Exactly at four the police began arresting leading workers picking the roads. picking them up from As soon as the workers heard this they surarrested leaders were kept and demanded that either the leaders should be released or else all of them should be arrested.

There was then a lathacharge and the police fired, hitting a woman. This infuriated the workers and somebody from the crowd threw



********** PAGE SIXTEEN



against this,

mittee of 22 to negotiate. On January 17 a Socialist leader, a PSP leader and Jayanti Lal, member of District Council of the Communist Party visited the site of the Dam and talked to the work-

ers On January 18 the neotiating committee met the management but there was break-

truck like bags.

While the authorities put out that only one person has been killed and some half-a-dozen injured, relia-ble unofficial estimates are that five have died and some 100 are injured. Some 1265 persons are stated to have been arested.

COMPARATIVE POLL FIGURES

Congress 29,997	6. CHALAKE	UDY
Syed Mohd. Rowther		16 7)
(ComInd.) 13,621 Independent 996	Flectorate	1 92 777
		1 16 058
(Congress 14,669; Independent	General	1,10,800
12,084; PSP 776)	P.S.P.	00 010
		66,618
10. MATTANCHERRY	C. Janardhanan	40.000
	(Communist)	49,825
Electorate: 65,905 Votes Polled: 52,440	Reserve	
	Congress	66,454
Congress 32,997	Congress P. K. Chathan (Communist)	40 500
Smt. Ratnabai	(Communist)	49,768
(0000100.) 10,014	(General PSP 42,9	97; Con-
Independent (K.S.P.) 502		lependent
Congress 13,106; Communist	6,044; Reserve C	ommunist
13,046; PSP 3,007; RSP 512)	43,454; Congress 30,9	37)
11. ALWAYE	7. GURUVAY	TR.
Electorate: 72,321	Motos Dollade	60,132
Votes Polled: 64,023	votes Foneu.	53,463
Xongress 34,484 A. M. Abdul Khader 28,867 Communist) 28,867	Congress	26,083
I. M. Abdul Khader	K. Damodaran	0- 0
Communist) 28,867	(Communist)	25,075
Congress 23,707: Independent	etter workere	786
ComSupported) 21,142)	(ComInd. 16,722;	Congress
	14,087; PSP 16,259)	
12. MUVATTUPUZHA	8. OLLUR	1.11
Electorate: 60,592 Votes Polled: 55,017	Electorate:	62,867
Electorate: 60,592 Votes Polled: 55,017	Wotes Dollad.	57 700
00 F00	Congress	29.950
	V. V. Raghavan	29,000
ComInd.) 20,907 Congress 16 820: Communist	(Communist)	27.091
Congress 16,820; Communist	K.S.P.	21,091
4,993; PSP 2,019)	(Congress 15,994; Co	115
·····, ····	15,915; PSP 3,697)	minumist
13. KOTHAKULANGARA		
Electorate: 65,905 Votes Polled: 59,146 ongress 38,681 P. Kurlen	9. WADAKKANCH	ERRY
Heter Dolladi 50 140	(double-membe	•
Voices Fulleu: 09,140	Electorate.	1 10 502
ongress 38,681	Electorate: Votes Polled:	02 100
P. Kurien	General	55, 1 00
Communist) 19,782 adependent 115	P.S.P.	46,052
dependent . 115	P. Narayanan Nair	40,004
Congress 24,133; Communist	(Communist)	44.844
,246; Independent 2,636)	IndSoc.	1,595
	Independent	1,090
14. VADAKKEKARA	Independent	1,653
Electorate: 60,053	Independent Independent Reserved Congress	1,044
Votes Polled: 53.815	THESET ACIT	
ongress 27,209	C C. Avvennen	45,726
. A. Balan	C. C. Ayyappan	44 100
A. Balan Communist) 26,121	Communist	
communist 23,385; Congress	Congress	24,467; 4
,844)	PSP 27,357; Reserve nist 33,161; Congress	commu-
	mist 33,161; Congres	s 28,896;
	Independent 11.609)	

	independent 11,60	9)
	10. NATI	IKA
2,140 8,612 3 0,291	Electorate: Votes Polled: Congress T. K. Raman (Communist)	64,887 58,641 29,235 28,796
27,677 296	(Congress 23,594; 22,039)	Communist

PALGHAT DISTRICT

1. PATTAM	BI
Electorate:	59,558
Votes Polled:	46.371
E. M. S. Nambodirip	
(Communist)	26,478
Congress	19,156
(Communist 17,447;	Congress
9,793; Independer	t (ML)
5,482)	
2. KUZHALMA	NNAN
Electorate:	57,850
Votes Polled:	48,212
K. V. John	
(ComInd.)	28,817
Congress	17,785
Independent	348
(ComInd. 19,437; 14,689)	Congress
S. PARLI	
Electorate	63.956
Votes Polled: Dr. A. R. Menon	51.358
Dr. A. R. Menon	
(ComInd.)	83,543
P.S.P.	16,430
(Communist 21,627;	Congress
13,996)	
4 ELAPULL	Y
Electorate:	53,351
Votes Polled:	44,261
A. K. Raman Kutty	
(Communist)	24,976
Congress	18,269
(Communist 16,768; 11,560)	Congress

5. ALATHUR

Electorate:	63.459
Votes Polled:	54,121
R. Krishnan	
(Communist)	31,159
Congress	21.936
(Communist 19,203;	Congress
13,317; Independent	2,288)
6. PALGHA	т
Electorate:	64.539
Votes Polled	52 048

26.546

K. C. Gopalanunni 24.788 (Communist) 7. OTTAPPALAM Electorate 54.942 Votes Polled 53,657 P. V. Kunhunni Nair 34.741 (Communist) P.S.P. / 19,180

Congress

(Communist 16,157; Congress 15,248) 8. MANNARGHAT

Electorate: 60.804

Votes Polled: 46,273 Kongassery Krishnan 25,060 Communist) P.S.P. 18,999 Independent (Communist 13,375; Congress 9,665; Independent 5.356; Independent 1.866)

9. PERINTALMANNA Electorate: 54,540 Votes Polled: 46.450

E. P. Gopalan mist) 24 866 Muslim League 20,339 (Communist 13,248: Congress 7,861; Muslim League 9,398) 10. MANKADA

Electorate 61.640 Votes Polled: 45,743 Muslim League 24.343 K. P. Thangal (Com -Tnd) 20,037 Muslim League 11,854; Communist 6,849; Congress 8,338; Independent 869)

11. ANDATHODE

Electorate: 62.418 52,572 26,615 Votes Polled: Muslim League Koladi Govindan Kutty 22,621 2,267 (Communist) Jan Sangh nunist 14,221; Congress 12,495; Muslim League 8,450)

12. CHITTUR

(double-member)		
	1,14,082	
Votes Polled:	89,099	
General		
P. Balachandra Meno	m	
(Communist)	48,241	
P.S.P.	89,625	
Reserve		
Thandan -		
(Communist)	48;156	
Congress	40,028	
(General Communis	t 23,995;	
Congress 15,317; PS	P 10,722;	
Reserve Congress 22,0	62; Com-	
nunist 20,480; PSP	15,658)	
	•	

× 13. j	PONNANI	· · ·
(doubl	e-member)
Electorat	e: 1.	13,391
Votes Po	lled:	87,453
General		
Muslim Leag	ue	43,360
Unni: Krishn	a Warrier	
(Communist)	a de la contra	40,942
Reserve		
Congress		45,326
E. T. Kunjan	(Com.)	41,316
(General Cor	nmunist	18,793;
Congress 16,		
Muslim Leagu	1e 18,068; 1	Reserve
Communist		ongress
2,784; PSP 1	4,697)	
1. State 1.	5 1 5 5 1 J	. S.

Congress	30,638
Kallat Krishnan	1 1 1 1
(Communist)	24,732
Jan Sangh	1,224
(Congress 17,388; 16,079; PSP 10,157)	Communist
2. KOZHIKO	DE II
Electorate:	65.816
Votes Polled:	54,535
Congress	33,587
A. Appu	
(ComInd.)	20,613
(Congress 18,586; (
10,767; Independent	t 11,211)
3. KODUVA	ITA
Electorate:	63,643
Votes Polled:	54.559
Congress	37,483
M. V. Ali Koya	
(ComInd.)	16.214
(Congress 19,377;	Indepen-
dent 15,950)	
4. KONDOT	TI
Electorate:	58,309
Votes Polled:	46,038
Muslim League	33,167
Komukutty Moulvi	
(ComInd.)	11.860
(Muslim League 18,	981; Con-
gress 11,866; Commu	nis t 4,101)
5. BADAGA	RA
	· •

KOZHIKODE DISTRICT

1. KOZHIKODE I

65,349

57,116

Electorate:

Votes Polled:

62,059 Electorate: Votes Polled: 55,852 PSP 32.552 M. K. Kelu (Communist) 22.824 (Communist 17,123; Congress 10,623; PSP 15,448)

6. TANUR Electorate: 53.657 37,360 27,**89**3 Votes Polled: Muslim League N. Mohammed Koya (Communist) 8 445 (Muslim League 16,787; Congress 11,520)

7. QUILANDY Electorate: 70.751 Votes Polled: 82,390 40,361 P.S.P. K. Ramakrishnan (Com.-Ind.) 21,083 (PSP 19,668; Congress 16,622; Independent 9,935)

8. TIRUR

Electorate: 62,687 Votes Polled: 46,318 Muslim League 28.518 K. Bavakutty Hajee (Com.-Ind.) 16.603 (Muslim League 15,404; Congress 13.231: Communist

9. CHEVAYYUR Electorate: Votes Polled: 63,683 57,993 P. C. Raghavan Nair (Communist) Congress 29,063 28.357 (Congress 20,683; PSP 6,306; Communist 17,319)

10. BALUSSERY Electorate: Votes Polled: 62,495 56,372 PSP 32.428 M. Kelandankutty 22,983 (Com.-Ind.) 22.983 (PSP 15,789; Com.-Ind. 11,514;

Congress 11.536) 11. NADAPURAM

ANALASIAN CANALASIA	
Electorate:	68,428
Votes Polled:	64,037
Muslim League	34,695
C. H. Kanaran	
(Communist)	28,044
(Communist 18,533;	Congress
15,177; Muslim Leag	ue 13,526)
* SEE BA	CK PAGE



Soviet Leaders seen planting a sapling at Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi.

Voroshilov In Calcutta "I have said it before and

* FROM PAGE 4

specialists are helping the Indian people and their Government in realising the plans of developing home industry including me industry including the establishment of the iron and steel industry, heavy machine-building and other branches of Indian indus-

"Gentlemen, the task which unity.... "Gentlemen, the task which "Our visit to your great members of your club themselves, i.e. to have contribute to the further de-velopment of Soviet-Indian omic relations based on equality, merits every appro-val. May I wish you success in this noble cause.

Receives Iscus Delegation

V OROSHILOV on the same day received a delegation of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society at Raj Bhavan. Among those taking part in the meeting on the Soviet side were also N. N. Danilov, Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, and I.A. Benediktov Ambassador of the USSR in

-On behalf of the Bengal. branch of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society a speech of greetings was made by Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Chairman of the Legislative Council of West Bengal. He outlined the great progress of Indo-Soviet friendship and the tasks ahead of the ISCUS in W.

"You are doing, dear fri-ends, voluntarily and besides your basic occupation great and noble work promoting the development of friendly cul-tural contacts between our betwe tural contacts countries. It can be said that you march in the first ranks of the Indian citizens who strive as the Soviet people do for the strengthening of mu-tual friendship and fraternal

tural spheres, for the im-

provement of material well-being of the people. The So-viet people who lived thro-ugh all the horrors of the

last war know very well what peace means and value

sufficiently its great advan-

The Soviet Government

istence has pursued and will continue to pursue the peace-ful foreign policy proclaimed

by the great Lenin, based on

the principle of peaceful co-

more states and nations....

The development of friend-

ly relations between India and the Soviet Union on the basis of the principle of peaceful

serving and strengthening

"Dear friends. during out

stay in friendly India we have

stay in friendly india we have seen for ourselves, the great interest shown by the Indian

people in the life of the Soviet

carried out by your Society for acquainting the Indian people with the life in the Soviet Union and with the

Indian people, about their achievements in the sphere of

economy, culture, science, etc.

tioning is our country is striv-

ing to make its contribution

ganises and holds lectures, talks and exhibitions con-

cerning the most varied as-pects of the life in India, in a

word, utilises the most diverse forms of work for acquainting

the Soviet people with the life

"The closer our countries

lutions to problems of in-

know each other, the sooner and easier we shall be able to find mutually acceptable

NEW AGE

of the Indian people.

this important cause. It or-

"The Soviet-Indian Cultu-

lations Society func-

about their

importance of the work b

culture of our peoples.

universal peace.

tages.

ent of material well-

country is coming to an end. We have visited some of your industrial enterprises, state farms and rural communities, from the first days of its exscientific institutions, and have acquainted ourselves with historical monuments of existence which is gaining recognition from more and

with historical molunicity of your culture. The meetings with the es-teemed President of India Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our great and sincere friend the esteemed Prime Minister Jawarhar-lal Nehru and other states-men, workers in culture and science and ordinary people of India have made a great. impression on us.

co-existence serves the inter-ests of the peoples of both countries, the interest of pre-"Everywhere we were receiv-ed joyfully and as real bro-thers. We felt the manifestation of genuine friendship towards the Soviet people. may assure you that our people entertain equally good feelings for the Indian people and wish further strengthen-

ing of our friendship. "You know, dear friends, that the Soviet people are engaged in the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan for friendship and the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan for ahead of the ISCUS in W. the development of national Bengal. Voroshilov, in replying to this address said:

have set an exemplary re-cord of friendly collabora-

with our own workers, two

down their lives, together with two of our own work-

ers. New Age sends its heart

felt condolences to the be

reaved families of the four

dead, who with their lives

have further cemented the

solidarity between the two countries.

of them have now

with our people. Toi

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TRAGEDY AT CAMBAY

tion

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sad and tragic accident workers and technicians A sad and tragic accurded at Cambay on February 1. Four precious lives have been lost. Two Rumanian engineers—chief driller Alimberg Mihai and chief driller Hamburda driller chief Mihai-two of their Indian colleagues- Shivan Pillai and Bhaskaran-were the victims of this tragedy. The Rumanian Chief Drilling Engineer, Stiuca Valentin is reported to have sustained serious injuries At Cambay, just as at Jawalamukhi. Rumanian

PAGE EIGHTEEN

APPEAL FOR SOBER TALKS

T IRST Secretary of the decision about nuclear arma Central Committee of ment and a peace treaty to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and First Deputy Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Walter Ulbricht has addres-Chancellor Dr. Adenauer.

Two German States

In his letter, Ulbricht once more points to the danger of militarist developments in West Germany. He shows that the policy of the ruling militarist circles which failed in two World Wars could in the present period only lead to a still more terrible catastrophe than before. He asks the West German Chancellor on behalf of the German Nation:

that the risk of extermin-ating large sections of the West German population by a nuclear war carried thro-uph on Garman callow take ugh on German soil?" Ulbricht asks Adenauer

war but to annul the atomic whole matter and would bring armament of his NATO army about sober talks on peace or and to concede the right of war and re-unification

I want to repeat today that peace is the most important condition for the develop-GDR Deputy Premier In Delhi ment of all nations in the political, economic and cul-

HEINRICH BAU

terest to both countries, and the deeper and stronger will become our friendship."

Furtseva Meets Women

Furtseva, had a meeting with representatives of wo-men's organisations of West in the morning of Bengal people. It is necessary, in this connection, to stress the great February 2.

She shared her impressions of meetings with Indian wo-men. She then spoke about the enthusiasm with which the Soviet women take part in the social and cultural life of Soviet society. She cited a "The working people in the Soviet Union, likewise, want to know more about the life and creative activities of the number of instances pointing to the great role played by Soviet women in the sphere

of education, health services, and the arts in particular. Further and the arts in particular Further a compassion that the most important social task of the women of India and the Soviet Union was the struggle for preserving and strengthesing peace. "We are

strengthesing peace. happy that on all major international questions we have always been at one," she said. The morning of February 3 saw the end of the all-too

saw the end of the all-too brief stay of the Soviet lea-ders as they emplaned for Kathmandu. A wrench seemed to tear at the heart as the plane took off. Calcutta turned again to the normal business of living but somehow prouder and with a fresher 0011

ment and a peace treaty to the population. The peaceful solution of the German problem was the most important national task facing the German people. If the West German Govern-

sed a letter to West German ment did not stop nuclear Chancellor Dr. Adenauer. armament and armament in general very soon, the Gov-ernment of the German Democratic Republic would be forced to take necessary measures of defence and to ask her allies to put rocket

weapons at her disposal. The German Democratic Republic however, would continue to do the utmost to sup port relaxation of tension in tinue to do the "Are you really ready to ake the risk of extermin-ting large sections of the asks the big powers for a conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany to pave the way for reunification in peace and freedom.

Walter Ulbricht in concluto give up all the plans for a new conquest of the East and not to gamble with nuclear to give up all the plans for a new conquest of the East and his letter would make Dr. Adenauer reconsider the

> A delegation of the Gov-ernment of the German Democratic Republic led by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Trad Henirich Rau, has arrived in Madras on February 1, after a visit to China and . Among Members of he delegation are the Deputy Minister of External Affairs, Otto Winzer and Mr. P. Ver-

ner, M.P. The delegation after a short stay in Madras and Calcutta is expected to reach Delhi by February 6. During their five-day stay in New Delhi, the members of the Delegation will pay a visit to the World Agriculture Fair and have talks and contacts with members and officials of the Indian Government. *

A five-man delegation of A agricultural scientists from the German Democratic Republic arrived in New Delhi on January 28 to participate in the Seminars organised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Bharat Krishak Samaj and the Fer-tiliser Association of India at the World' Agriculture Fair Grou

rounds. The delegation is headed by Prof. Dr. Georg Mueller (S Scientist), Professor at the Karl-Marx-University in Liepzig.

Besides their participation the above-said seminars, the scientists will lecture at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Pusa, on various subjects.

Horst Fruck, Lecturer Dr. in Agricultural Economics who is a member of the delein Agricultural gation will also deliver a lecture on the 'Importance of Co-operative Farming for the Unlift of the Agriculture in the German Democratic Re-public' at the Pavilion Thea-tre of the G.D.R. at the Agriculture Fair.

riculture Fair. After their stay in New Delhi, the delegation will visit different cities, villages and institutions of the Punjab, on the invitation of the Chief Minister of Punjab. They will also visit the agri-cultural institute at Rudrapur in Uttar Pradesh.

FEBRUARY 7. 1960

Moscow papers published on February 2 the text

of a message by Nikita Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to Konrad Adenauer in reply to the West German Chancellor's message of January 8.

TEFE regard general dis- Council of Ministers emphaarmament as the pri- sizes that he was a private in-mary issue before mankind dividual as far as the reunifitoday, Khrushchov writes. Not only does the Soviet Union recognise the supre-Union recognise the supre-me importance of this issue, but is taking concrete steps towards settling it, Khrushchov declares in

this context that a nation contemplating an act of aggression would never start reducing its armed will agree that whenever Germany. an attack is being prepared Khrushchov emphasizes that no company is one too, the frontiers drawn as a re-

no company is one too, the inducts later and fixed many. Referring to the German in the allied agreements could uestion, Khrushchov points not be revised at the signing question, Khrushchov points out that compared with the task of general and complete disarriament in the solution of which literally all States on our planet are vitally interested the German question was a specific question affecting chiefly the German

The Soviet Union has given for the Germans' right to self-determination, Khrushchoy writes, pointing out that n present-day conditions a concrete expression of the re-cognition of the Germans' right to determine the path of their national development for themselves is the Soviet on of the reternment's propo h a peace treaty with Ger-

many. Proceeding from the princiof self-determination, Khrushchov writes, it is essential to sign a peace treaty with Germany, and since there is no single German Government, in order to do away with the vestiges of World War II it is necessary to sign a peace treaty with

the two German states. A peace treaty would mean for Germany the withdrawal of foreign troops, admission to the United Nations, united possibilities for peaceful economic development, restoration of the Germans' omplete sovereignty in their internal and foreign affairs and ensuring their right to decide independently matters of vital importance to the German people. Khrushchov also empha-

sizes that a peace treaty would provide the requi-sites for closer contact between both German States would thus increase the chances of restoring the country's unity. Speaking of the setting up

a united German State Rhrushchov points out that it would be natural for the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany to establish contact with the Government of the German ment of the German Demo-cratic Republic and to find, by agreement, a mutually ac-ceptable solution to the prob-lems affecting both German States.

"Since the Government of the FRG is not doing that, unwilling to meet the Government of the GDR or even recognise, it, I, for Khrushchov writes, "o one. "cannot very well see at the you are going to achieve reunification". The Chairman of the USSR

FEBRUARY 7. 1960









States was concerned just as Adenauer was when it came to the Berlin issue. He points out that reunification is not a matter for some outside States to settle, but the task

German before the two German States, before the German people as a whole, before the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic o

of a peace treaty with Ger

many. "It seems to me", Khrushchov's message says, "that the objections of the Federal Government to a peace treaty are largely prompted by the fear that this would destroy the basis for a revenge-seek

ing policy"

relations

rious

tism.

countries.

"He who rejects a peace treaty and raises the ques-tion of changing the front-iers counts on a chance to decide this question by force". Khrushchov declares that in no other way is it possible to explain the delay by the FRG Government in recognising the ex-isting frontiers, in signing a peace treaty, its stubborn refusal to establish normal with Socialist

Referting to Adenauer's recent statements in Italy when he again used the noto-"communist menace bogey, Khrushchov points out that the talk about West Germany's "special mission" in fighting communism cannot but bring back memories of the darkest sides of Germany's recent past.

The Chairman of the Coun-cil of Ministers of the USSR points out that in the conditions created in Western Germany, fascist, Hitlerite ele-ments have been spurred to activity and are making themselves increasingly felt. They are spreading the poi-son of hatred and anti-semi-Khrushchov stress that this could happen only in the conditions of encouragenient of fascist elements.

Khrushchov points out that the Soviet Union sees no other way of bringing about a radical improvement

of the situation in West Berlin in the present circes except by making it a free city. We can-not agree to the maintenance of the occupa-tion regime in West Berlin, to the abnormal situation to the abnormal situation obtaining there, Khrushchoy declares, emphasizing that to leave the Berlin question unsettled would would

mean putting off the

with an understanding, Khruwith an understanding, kind shchov says, it will have no option but to sign a peace treaty with the German De-mocratic Republic with all consequences, including those for West Berlin, this will en-tail. Such a treaty would set.

tle Germany's frontier ques peaceful settlement with tions with respect to the Po-Germany as well. lish People's Republic and the Unless the USSR meets Czechoslovak Republic.

EDUCATION IN EAST GERMANY How Nazi Inheritance Was Wiped Out

Deputy Trade Representative of East Germany in Delhi, Herbert Fischer recently gave a talk at their pavilion at the World Agriculture Fair on Rural Education in Democratic Germany. The talk throws light on many issues of current topical interest. Below we give a summary of the talk.

WHILE the importance of education for achieving industrial advance is wellknown, its importance for the development of agriculture has not been fully realised so far. Consequently, intelligent young people are inclined to leave the villages to study in the cities and to work in the industrial sphere.

industrial sphere. The necessity of providing sufficient food increases, how-ever, with the development of industries. Therefore, rural education has to be improv-ed. This problem has been successfully solved in the German Democratic Republic (GDR).

For tackling this problem a tremendous change in the inherited educational system was necessary. During the Nazi period schools had been Nazi period schools had been used to instil the ideas of national hatred and militanational natred and milita-rism into the young children. After the Second World War, schools became one of the means to build up a new democratic and peace-loving country. Old differences in educational standards had to be abolished in order to overcome the privileges previously enjoyed by the ruling classes who led Germany to the path of war and catastrophe. Many of the old teachers had either been killed in concenwar. Those remaining were mostly filled with old Nazi ideas

The biggest experiment in the history of education

was carried through by appealing to all democratically minded persons to volunteer as teachers, even when no special qualifications were there. Thousands of new teachers came forward and studied while they worked.

Today all of them have tions as teachers and many of them hold responsible posi-tions in schools and administration.

The new schools give equal opportunities to all children. Special importance is attached to the furtherance of the who previously were handi-capped, viz., the children of workers and peasants. This means that schools in rural areas have acquired now the same high standards as schools in cities.

The children of the peasants became interested in all the subjects taught in the schools of the GDR especially in natural sciences. In the beginning the hard life in the villages and the enticing portunities offered by enticing op-ed by new industries encouraged the tendency for young people to leave the villages.

In recent years an enormous development in agri-cultural production has taken place in the GDR. The method of joint farming connected with mecha-nization and specialisation requires new, highly trained personnel also agri-

Schools have answered the. need by introducing poly-technic education all over the country and by prolonging the period of compulsory the period of compulsory schooling from 8 to 10 years. In the course of these 10 years children are acquainted with various industries, including agriculture.

For instance, a boy leaving the 10 year school has learned to drive and also to repair a tractor. Teachers for rural schools are being trained in the villages themselves and take an active part in agricultural work. Children learn to respect and to love the work on the land and, thereprofession of an agricultur-ist.

three years' After two or apprenticeship in an agricultural cooperative society or a state farm they have the option of entering an agricul tural college for a period of three years. After this they work in the branch culture selected by them. If they do well they have the opportunity of continuing their studies at the universit continuing oppo ties.

Training is completely free from the very beginning up to the highest stage and all children of peasants are given stipends which make them absolutely independent of any other support.

Due to the great efforts of the Government of the GDR to provide the rural population with all possibilities of training, a new rural intelligentsia is growing up, helping to develop a new type of agriwith new methods and very high yields to the benefit of the whole country.



A striking and unique feature of the GDR pavilion is the mosaic mural executed by Doris Kahane, which has been widely admired by visitors to the Agriculture Fair.

AS OTHERS SEE THE OUTCOME votes for the CPI, says in the Editorial:

Some Press Comments

TIMES OF INDIA

KERALA.

T HE people of Kerala have L voted wisely in defeating the Communists.

Both Alliance and the Communists waged an intensive campaign revealing an inordinate capacity for sustained effort and efficient organisation.

The Harsh Fact

The harsh fact is that the Communists have not only polled more votes than they did three years ago but have increased their share of the

poll substantially. The record of Namboodir-ipad Ministry during its 28 months in office no doubt created widespread alarm both in Kerala and in the rest of the country, and it united the non-Communist forces in the State persuad-ing them to resort to direct action to oust the Government. But at the same time the Namboodiripad Ministry has apparently impressed a large minority of the elect-orate most favourably. There is no reason to fear that this section of the electorate will permanently be loyal to the Communist Party....

Though the triumph of the triple Alliance is a splendid is a splendid the task that achievement faces it now is infinitely more difficult....

The manifestos issued by The manifestos issued by the Congress and the Praja Socialist Party to the Kera-la electorate do not differ greatly in substance; nor does the Muslim League have any basic differences with other members of the with Alliance on socio-economic issues. Compromises will no doubt have to be made

THE FREE PRESS JOURNAL.

THE VERDICT AND OPPORTUNITY THE

T HE totality of the Com-munist collapse is proof that the high tide of emotion that swept them out of power six months ago was not a nine day's wonder. It stay-

d.... The Kerala electorate can look back with pride on their performance, for not only have they shown an inspiringly high degree of political consciousness. an inspiringly high degree of political consciousness but their world record in polling, and in the percent-age of women voters, was achieved in a day of ex-emplary discipline and smoothness. It is the elect-orate that has registered greatest triumph in this election.... election

Whose Victory ?

But this togetherness (of the Alliance) was practised in a portentous manner which calls for attention. The salient fact about this elec-tion is that political forces had little to do with it. The forces that were at play all over the State were distinctly communal. This is the worst aspect of the election.... It is not the political leaspect

aders, but the religious decided heads who the election in Kerala this time It may even be that their success will make other States give a similar boost to communal elements in future elections. This is a

disturbing thought which brings up in its wake the question: has the United Front really truimphed? The situation is fraught with fascinating possibilities. Even though a coalition mi-nistry of the Congress, the

PSP and the Muslim League may be tolerated for the pre-sent for the sake of "appear-ances", the prospect of an absolute majority in the legislature is likely to make the entertain Congress other ideas. . .

No Leader Of **Outstanding Merit**

But it (the Congress) still has no leader of outstanding merit or personal popularity. The best that can be said is that the party has been given its last chance to reha-bilitate itself and pull itself out of the rut it had fallen into.

Unless the Party leadership can rise to a higher plane of integrity and statesmanship the Congress will find itself perpetually dep-endent upon communal elements for its survival.

The aim of genuinely de-mocratic minds in the State State and elsewhere must be to build up a political force which can stand on its own against Party. • the Communist

THE HINDU,

COMMUNIST IN KERALA

W HATEVER else the elec-tions may indicate, they certainly testify to the coun-try's basic faith in democra-tic procedures...

LANDSLIDE

Kerala has set up in this election what is perhaps a world record in any free country for the percentage of voters exercising their franchise....

The Big Question

Now that the Democratic Alliance has won the election Alliance has won the election entirely on the slogan of de-feating the Communists, the natural question is whether the three parties will be able to keep together

The past history of Kerala politics shows that personal and communal factors exerand communal factors exer-cise a wholly exaggerated and unhealthy influence on the formation and fate of Minist-ries, resulting in instability and worse. If the new Alliance is to get out of this un-blest legacy, it must choose a leader who can command the confidence of all members and must give him undivided allegiance

It must be remembered that the Communist Minithat the communist mini-stry, during its brief tenure, did effect a considerable improvement in adminis-trative efficiency and tried to make the administration more responsive to

public needs than it had been in previous years. The new Ministry will have to maintain these standards and show that in every way the new Government is more efficient and publicspirited than a Communist regime can ever be.

Only by subordinating per-sonal ambitions to the larger interests, developing team spirit and learning to work together for a common pro-gramme can the members of the Democratic Alliance de-monstrate that the success they have achieved is not a Pyrrhic victory.

THE INDIAN EXPRESS ROUTING THE COMMUNISTS.

R ED misrule in Kerala, rife with inefficiency, despotism and corruption, despotism and corru contributed to the munist debacle. China's Com gression on our northern frontier also greatly embrras-sed India's Peking patriots who were wont to boast that Kerala was India's Yenan.

Kerala highlights a lesson which every democrat should take to heart. Never again should the Reds be allowed to exploit parliamentary means to gain their own ends. (Fellows the inevitable attack on V. K. Krishna Menon and the other "Lesson":)

Democratic India cannot afford to allow the Commu-nists the smallest foothold anywhere in the country, in-cluding the highest administrative echelons

The Hindustan Times whose Chief Editor in his signed column had two days earlier predicted 30 per cent of

THE KERALA VERDICT

The results of the midterm elections in Kerala have conformed more or less to expectations. Follows a significant piece of advice to the High Com-

mand: The final returns have it possible for the ess in co-operation nade Congress Muslim the with League with the Muslim League alone to form a stable Gov-ernment. This may not have ernment. This may not nave any effect on the under-standing which brought the United Front into being, but if it introduces a salutary element of realism in the attitude of the PSP and of attitude of the PSP and of its Leader, Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillal, the task of forming a stable coalition Government may become much easier than present indications suggest

The right inference to be drawn is that the democratic parties have been given a new parties have been given a new opportunity to correct the errors of the past and to prove that they can rise above self-seeking intrigue and give the State a clean, efficient and progressive ad-ministration.

ministration.... Indeed in one sense the Congress and the PSP have a harder task than when they were last in office.... Now each one of their actions will be closely com-pared with those of their predecessors. It has no need to be apolo-

getic about undoing some of the harm caused by the ideological adventures of the Com-munist Government in such spheres as education and labour-employer relations land through the systematic sub-dination of the administration to the party's authority.

8. MANJESHWAR

59.639

Electorate:

correctioneconoconteconoconteconoconteconoconteconocontecono Continued From Page 17

COMPARATIVE POLL FIGURES

12. KUNNAMANGALAM

65,291 Electorate: Votes Folled: 57 857 34,539 Congress K. Chathunni (Communist) 22.608 (Congress 13,598; Communist 11,804; Independent 8,580; Independent 1,902)

> 13. KUTTIPURAM Electorate: Votes Polled: 59 757

42,942 29,073 Muslim League R. Kunhikrishnan (Communist) 12,430 (Muslim League 15,495; Inde-12.430 pendent 10,424) 6,030; Congress

14. TIRURANGADI Electorate: Votes Polled: 69,118 55,167 Muslim League 3 Koya Kunhi Naha Hajee 34,749 18,049 (Communist) (Muslim League 17,622; Con-gress 16,670; Independent gress 8.305)

15. PERAMBRA ĝ 73,493 Electorate: 66,765 38,272 Votes Polled: P.S.F M Kumaran (Communist) 27.472 (Communist 17,838; Congress 15,827; Independent 1,386) 16. MALAPPURAM Electorate: 64.451 Electorate: 07,201 Votes Polled: 45,412 Muslim League 30,947 Sachu B. Ahmed Kutty (Communist) 12,118 (Muslim League 17,214; Com-munist 4,566; Congress 12,243)

17. WYNAAD (double-member) Electorate: Votes Polled: 1,53,408 1,20,242 General Congress 79, K. Padmaprabha Gounder 79,235 38,269 (Com.-Ind.) Reserved 77.380 Congress
 Communist
 40,117

 (General
 Congress
 \$1,993;

 Communist
 14,560;
 PSP
 21,292
 Reserved Congress 29,296; In-dependent 16,648; Indepen-dent 16,800) 18. MANJERI (double-member)

Electorate: Votes Polled: 1,30,043 1.01.381 General Congress 69.700 C. V. Chekutty Hajee (Com.-Ind.) 32,593 Reserve Muslim League 66.028 P. Achutanandan (Communist) 32,122 (General Congress 30,806; In-dependent 15,539; Indepen-dent 27,258; Reserve Muslim League 29,101; Communist 13,513; Congress 24,434) CANNANORE DISTRICT 1. CANNANORE I Electorate: Votes Polled: 63,917 57,542 Congress 33 323 Kannan 23,859 (Communist 17.464: Congress 17,413; Independent 9,082) 2. CANNANORE II . 69,503 Electorate: Votes Polled: 59,158 Congress

K. P. Gonalan (Communist) 27,563 (Communist 21,493; Congress 18,776; PSP 6,210) 3 TELLICHERRY Electorate: 65.546 Votes Polled: 57,191 Congress 28.380 V. R. Krishna Iyer (Com.-Ind.) 28,357 (Com.-Ind. 27,318; Congress 15,234) 4. IRIKKUR

68,284 62,783 Electorate: Votes Polled: 62,7 T. C. Narayanan Nambiar (Communist) 31.769 30,489 Congress (Communist 24,518; Congress 11,052; Independent 7,774)

5. MATTANNUR Electorate: 71.534 Votes Polled: N. E. Balram 62,874 (Communist) 31 119 PSP 31,034 (Communist 23,540; Congress 13,089; PSP 9,463) 6. MADAI 70,154 62,039 Electorate: Votes Polled: Congress K. P. R. Gopalan 30.829 (Communist) 30,568 (Communist 24,390; Congress 12,169; Muslim League 10,465) 7. KUTHUPARAMBA Electorate: Votes Polled: 75,584 61,825

Votes Foneu: P.S.P. 9,503 Lohia Socialist 9,158 (P.S.P., 21,540; Comr 31,252 14,858; Congress 14,660) 42.338 23,647 Communist

Votes Polled: 41.302 Independent (Karnatak Samiti) 22.883 M. Ramappa (Communist) 11 580 Independent (Umeshwar Rao elected un-contested—Independent) 9. HOSDURG Electorate: 61,891 Votes Polled: 51.731 27,862 P.S.P. Madhavan (Communist) 22,315 (P.S.P. 14,150; Communist 11,209; Congress 11,162) 10. KASERGODE 63,210 50,090 Electorate: Votes Polled: Congress 19,399 P. Ambu Nair (Communist) 13.663 Karnatak Samiti 15,747 (Congress 10.290; Communist 6,479; PSP 10,096)

11. NEELESWAR	AM	
(double-member	7)	
	36,726 18,915	
Congress	59,513	
A. V. Kunhambu (Communist) Reserve	59,230	
P.S.P. B. Gopalan	59,340	
(Communist)	59,234	
(General Communist	38.090;	
PSP 24,202; Congress	20.938	
	44,753;	

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