[] MAR 2 - 1959 SERA-Per 4060-Y 1.1 SHYLOCKS IN SESSION SEE PAGE 4

The World Bank which is holding a joint session in New Delhi along with the International Monetary Fund and International Finance Corporation is being represented as a great philanthropic organisation out to help weak and under-developed countries. India is supposed to have been specially favoured by the Bank. India has topped the list of borrowers during the year ending June 30, 1958, receiving seven loans aggregating 165.5 million dollars. Last month again India was accommodated by the Bank to enable her to tide over the foreign exchange crisis.

HEIS pretence of acting as spatials pretence of acting as the fairy godmother to India, however, ill-suits this agency of American finance-capital. That its loans are intended to expand the mar-ket for the USA and stabilise American control over other people's economies is quite evident from the experience of the Bank's horevers. of the Bank's borrowers.

The Annual Report of the Bank reveals that an overwhelmingly large amount of World Bank loans to member countries have been utilised in the U.S. for the import of in the U.S. for the import of goods and machinery. The re-port states that out of the total loans of 2,377 million dollars granted by the Bank so far, 1,342 million dollars (or 56.5 per cant of the total) were spent for imports from the U.S. US.

It is obvious that the methods of finance capital have not changed very much since Lenin exposed them in his classical work on Imperialism -

India's own experience with the World Bank is not very different. The report of the World Bank Mission which visited India in June last is minous document and is fully indicative of Ame-



Dealings With It Will Imperil Independence Of Our Economy

rican intentions towards India.

The Mission came to India and agreed to "help" her only after India had so drastically cut down her public sector dealing with strategic indus-tries. Barring the steel works, and two other projects no and two other projects no other strategic projects would be completed by the end of the Second Plan. Those which are likely to be started now and completed during the course of the Third Plan will be mostly financed by Soviet

credits. For the rest, the very asis of machine-making in dustry is being scuttled.

dustry is being scuttled. Only after this sober "reap-praisal" by the Government of India did the Bank agree to extend its "help." At the same time, under the guise of suggestions and recommenda-tions, the Mission lays down stringent terms which India will have to accept partially or wholly. or wholly.

The World Bank Mission arrogates to itself the right to criticise India and her Government on matters of inter-nal policies. It goes out of its to criticise the location WAT of the proposed oil refineries in Assam and Bihar and has the effrontery to say the following :

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

"There is little doubt that the choice of location has been partly influenced by political considerations (what right has the World (what right has the world Bank to criticise our politi-cal or economic considera-tions?). Moreover, the Gov-ernment's insistence that

the refineries must be in the public sector and its reluctance to grant new explora tory concessions to the oil companies have inhibited the participation of private foreign capital in the development of India's oil re-sources, etc."

O by B. T. RANADIVE

25 nP.

The World Bank wants India to hand over the new refineries to private foreign capital, i.e. American mono-polists, that is all.

points; that is all. Before agreeing to grant the recent 300 million dollar cre-dits to India the Bank propos-ed in its report a number of recommendations and sugges-

In the first place it declares: In the first place it declares: "It is clear, therefore, that India has already heavily mortgaged her future foreign exchange even before account is taken. of the additional loans that may be sought for the completion of the Second Five-Year Plan, etc." "The creditor has not a very flat-tering opinion about the debtor-hence stringent terms are laid down. therefore, that debtor-hence are laid down.

are laid down. What have we to sacrifice to get these loans? The reap-praisal which has done away with the best part of our heavy industrial programme is the price that we have to pay to coax these loans out of America. It is faisely re-presented that these loans do not carry any strings. On the contrary, they lay down stringent terms which had to be accepted before loans were agreed to. agreed to.

The Report of the World Bank Mission (June 1958) makes the terms clear. The Report concludes : "It is recommended that

"It is recommended that subject to achieving appro-priate understanding with the Indian Government on its economic and financial policies, the Bank should be prepared to continue its participation in financing India's development pro-gramme—provided, however, that a programme can be worked out giving reason-able assurance that the

-CAS

PAKISTAN: IT HAS AT LAST HAPPENED

THE latest developments in Pakistan—the abrogation of the Constitution, the dis-solution of the Provincial and Central legislatures, the pro-mulgation of martial law all over the country, the dissolu-tion of all political parties, the tion of all political parties, the gagging of the entire Press, and the taking over of all po-wers by the armed forces head-ed by C-in-C Ayab Khan and Iskander Mirza-are tragio not only for Pakistan itself, but help an and for Pakistan itself,

not only for Pakistan itself, but bode no good for India and the whole region as such. The arguments that have been advanced to justify the measures are not only hypo-critical—for those very people who now complain of political instability, moral degenera-tion and rampant corruption, internal strife as well as Pak-istan becoming an instrument of spreading international tensions have themselves been responsible in no less measure than others for bringing about this state of affairs.

this state of affairs. Worse still; these arguments constitute a demagogle cover to finish off the last remain-ing chances of democracy

ever getting a fair trial in Pakistan. This is the final answer to the much-debated question whether general elec-tions will ever be allowed in Pakistan. The enswer is in the negative: No elections are now to be held. Ever since the question of

Ever since the question of Ever since the question of holding the first general elec-tions was posed as an urgent and practical one and it be-came clear that however sharply the people and parties of Pakistan might be divided on anything else this was the one demand on which they were united and one, the question before those who really control the destinies of Pakistan has been : how to get out of this predicament, how to avoid the holding of elections. elections.

For, elections however rig-For, elections however rig-ged and manipulated they might be were sure in Pakis-tan's conditions to bring up the suppressed urges of the millions who have never in history wielded the weapon of data formables. The elections adult franchise. The elections could have really paved the way for the people coming

into their own, and could have become the beginning if the end of feudal and imperialist domination.

perialist domination. With the present consum-mation it seems that the line of provocation and intensifi-cation of political instability was deliberately adopted and planfully pursued.

In East Pakistan the Ataur Bahman Ministry was first cunningly manceuvred out of office and kept out for months, without any justification; then the KSP was encouraged in its disruptionist game to the that the Deputy extent extent that the Deputy Speaker was murdered while presiding over the Assembly session. Thus an impression was sought to be created that parliamentary Government. could not be carried on in East Debictor Pakistan

In the Western wing Suhra In the Western wing Suhra-wardy, the tried agent, was utilised as the tool of prevo-cation to oppose both the popular demands: for a re-orientation in foreign policy and the break-up of one unit. Finally, the tussie of East and West and of the Awami

League and the KSP was in-tensified to upset the central set-up.

Now that the long-feared military distatorship of Iskan-der Mirza and Ayub Khan has der Mirza and Ayub Khan has come about we can rest as-sured that while Muslim League demagogy will come to a stop, even more strongly will the Pakhtuns', Balaohis' and Sindhis' demand for the break-up of one unit be sup-pressed. So will be the Nation-al Awami Party's campaign for break-up of the jagirdars' landed estates and the abolition of landlordism. While the official and non

official sabre-rattling against India may for the time being become less, there can be no doubt that the military set-up will be working more com-pletely at American bldding, for since the U.S.-Pakistan for since the U.S.-Pakistan Military Pact Pakistan's army has come under the absolute control 2 of the Americans. Pakistan's foreign policy un-der this dispensation will be a reliable tool of American manoeuvring in this region.

Another Kerala Bill Being Held Up? LANDLORDS' OPINION PREVAILS WITH

CENTRE AGAINST PEOPLE'S DESIRES

From K. UNNIKRISHNA WARIER

TRIVANDRUM, October 4 Great anxiety is being felt here about the reported mates Of move of the Union Government to deny Presidential assent to the Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Bill passed unanimously by the Kerala Assembly in July last. If Press reports and speculations on this score are to be believed, this is go-ing to be another instance of deliberate discrimination against Kerala and sabotage of the progressive agrarian legislations of the Kerala Government.

State

What are the facts?

The Jennikaram Payment

(Abolition) Bill seeks to abo-

enjoying fixity of tenure, has to

ienmikaram rights and thus

T is significant that the truth. Neither is it true, as is Government is reported to have to the Bill are all based on the representations made to them by the Kerala Landowners' Asthe organisation of powerful feudal interests in the State. Press reports from New Delhi have, of course, carefully mentioning this fact.

Also these reports try to make out that the Kerala Government had not accepted and incorporated in the Bill certain suggestions of the Central sover ernment to protect the interests tions of the Central Govof religious institutions affected by it. Their aim is clear: place the responsibility for denial of Presidential assent on the State

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TIMES

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gramme of the Kerala Government and satisfies a century-old demand of the people of Tranvancore.

Compensation The rates of compensation fixed in the Bill are on a slid-ing scale so that the small jen-mis will get compensation at a higher rate and the big jennis at a lower rate. Thus, where the aggregate of the jennibe be a presumed in these reports, that karam due to a jenmi is Rs. 500 runnent is reported to have the Kerala Government while and below, the compensation and below, the compensation due to him will be 12 times the jenmikaram, from Rs. 500 to bringing in such a legislation was indifferent to the welfare of religious institutions in the Rs. 1,000 it will be hine times, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 3,000 seven times, from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 7,000—five times and above Rs. 7000-four times. It will be paid either in cash or bonds bearing four per cent interest per annum redeemable at the lish the periodical levy called jenmikaram which the tenant, expiry of six years from the date of issue. An amount equal date of issue. An amount equal to eight and one-third times the jenmikaram payable by the tenants will be recovered by the Government from them in 16 half-yearly instalments with interest at five per cent to make the commention. Gove enjoying fixity of tenure, has to pay the *jenmi* (landlord)_under the Travancore Jenmi and Ku-diyan Act₅ of 1895. It provides for a lump sum compensation to the jenmis in lieu of their he responsibility for genial or jeminaram rights and thus materes at inveger cent to make Presidential assent on the State confer on the tenants full pro-fovernment. Government will have to bear an But this is not the entire in the agrarian legislation pro-But this pro-But this is not the entire in the agrarian legislation pro-But this pro-But

pensation and collection char- stitutions not intended for the

also. While giving its concur-rence, it was the Union Govalso. While giving its concur-rence, it was the Union Gov-ernment which had suggested that for this purpose their feu-the adoption of a slab system idal rights should be maintained of compensation and it was intact. accepted by the Kerala Gov-ernment. It is reliably learnt that there was no suggestion from the Union Government about the rights of temples or other religious institutions institutions religious

But after the Bill had been introduced in the Legislature, the Kerala Landowners' Asso-ciation submitted a memorandum to the Government of dum to the Government of India stating that if this Bill was passed, it would affect ad-versely the income of many Hindu religious institutions in Kerala and, therefore, the Bill should not be made applicable to the temples and other religious institutions. This view of the 'Landowners' Association was reported to have found favour with the Union Home Ministry.

Facts About Temples

When the Home Ministry prought this to the notice of he Kerala Government the State Government examined the problem in detail and is reported to have informed Centre that the Bill would not eopardise the existence of temples or other religious insti-tutions. Sufficient data were also said to have been sent to. the Home Ministry to substantiate this view.

It is known to everyone in Kerala, and it is also borne out by facts, that today the temples are not maintained solely on income from jenmika They have other sources of income such as rent from landed properties, customary contribu-tions and offerings from devotees, etc., which help to mainain them properly.

Another fact to be remembered here is that after the passing of the Trayancore Jenmikudiyan (Amendment) Act of 1932 which made radi-Act of 1952 which made rank cal changes in the landlord-tenant relationship and cut down the income of jennis, temples had been able to function normally all these years with their incomes reduced.

There are plenty of facts to prove that in the case of the large majority of temples which receive jenmikaram pay-ments today, their income from these payments is not so big as to suggest that their mainte-nance is dependent on this alone. Out of nearly eight hundred temples which have jenmikaram rights, only a negligible minority—three or four—receive Rs. 7000 or above annually as jenmikaram payments. The large majority—about six hundred and fifty-receive only Rs. 500 or less. And for this last category, the Kerala Government has shown maximum consideration by giving them the highest rate of compensation— 12 times the jenmikaram.

Another important fact to be noted is that the majority of religious institutions which retive Rs. 3000 or above as jen-ikaram payment are in reality karam payment are in reality uthoms which are private in-

The State Government had The Kerala Government is forwarded the Bill to the Union not at all of the view that the Home Ministry for its concur-existence or normal mainte-rence before it was introduced nance of temples should be feo-in the Legislature and the Cen-pardised in any way. But it is in the Legislature and the Cen- pardised in any way. But it is tral Government had okayed it, one thing to say that, their also. While giving its concur- maintenance should not be jeo-

It is reported that the Home Ministry, in relation to this Kerala Bill, is taking the view that the net income derived by the religious institutions under ienmikaram should be guarantood for all time when legislaused for all time when legisla-tion to abolish jenmikaram. is passed. This is a rather strange stand and no responsible Gov-ernment can accept it because it means that until and unless the revenue resources of the State are in such a satisfactory position as to give this guarantee; no progressive land reform e can be attempted.

Not only that, this attitude of the Central Government is something new and apparently intended only for the present Kerala Government alone. For this is not the first time that such a legislation has been adopted—in fact such legislations making drastic inroads in-to the income of temples have been passed under Congress Ministries in this State itself.

When the Madras Government, in 1951, amended the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929 and reduced the fair rent for agricultural wet lands from two-thirds of the net produce to one-half, no special protec-tion or guarantee of net income was given to the temples which were affected by that. Not even any compensation was paid to them to make good their loss.

Similarly the Kanom Tenan-cy Act of Cochin which was passed in 1955 under a Congress Government had made cuts in the income of temples and there was no talk of any "guarantees" then either.

Again, when the Edavakas or Principalities were abolished in Travancore-Cochin under a Congress administration there were temples attached to these Edavakas which heavily suffered from that measure.

In all these cases, the Central Government does not ap-pear to have shown any concern or anxiety about the "net. income" of temples and other religious institutions which suffered by those legislations.

And this has happened in other States, too. The Kerala Governor is reported to have the same anxiety about tem-ples as the Union Home Ministry in the case of this Jenmi-karam Bill. But when the same Ramakrishna Rao was Chief Minister of Hyderabad the land reform legislation which was adopted in that State fixing fair rent, etc., did not exempt any temples from the purview of that legislation

Why This **Concern** Now?

Then why this sudden concern now about the income of temples affected by the Jenni-+ ON PAGE 15

OCTOBER 12, 1958

Working class meetings and Commission-who believe in demonstrations have taken toning down agrarian reforms place in practically all the in- "to increase food production" dustrial centres against rising —have given their moral supprices, increas prices, increasing unemploy-ment in small scale industries and for extension of the State Insurance Scheme to the fales of the workers.

Punjar —

Unprecedented mass demonstrations of all sections of the peasantry against the betterment levy have been held in those areas where they have been worst hit by this new burden such as in Juliun-dur and Ludhiana. Tenants and agricultural labourers are expressing their indignation against the recent concessions given by the Government to the landlords.

Government emloyees and teachers, too, are demanding increase in their salaries.

This increasing activity of the toiling masses- is having its impact on the camp of re action and is leading to significant developments and realignments

It was not long ago that the State Congress Chief Giani Gurumukh Singh Musaffar and Chief Minister Partap Singh Kairon pledged to cooperate with each other and work together. But a serious rift today threatens the Congress once again.

Conflict On Policy Also

This time the conflict is not only confined to struggle for supremacy in the Pradesh Congress, it is also over policy

matters. The anti-Kairon group is more vocal over the issue of agrarian reforms than it has ever been before. Even Kaifon's staunch supporters are finding the ground slipping from under their feet. For instance, Ch. Chand Ram. MLC. who only a few months ago paid tributes to Kairon in an article in the Tribune, has today come out against the agrarian policy of the Chief Minister. After criticising this policy in the Punjab Legisla-tive Council, he has now set up a committee of Congress Harijan members of the Punjab Legislature and the Lok Sabba to make representa-tions to the Planning Com-mission and the Congress High Command.

waras.

The Congress Harijans, who are organised in the Depressed Classes League, have passed a resolution that the amend-ments to the Security of Land regime Tenure (Amendment) Bill were accepted by the Govern-HINDU ment to appease the former Akalis and Unionists.

Meanwhile the anti-Kairon group, led by Sri Probodh Chander and Maulvi Abdul Ghani, are collecting signa-tures on a memorandum to be submitted to the Congress High Command.

The Kisan Vibhag of the ter Tara Singh's new move. A Punjab Congress dominated by pro-Kairon elements, is finding itself in a tight posi-tion and it is reported that some of its workers are so thoroughly demoralised that they are seriously thinking of joining the Kisan Sabha. Talk in Chandigarh is that

a section of the Congress High Command and some members of the Planning

OCTOBER 12, 1958

ing unity. R.S.S. Chief Golwalkar is

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CHANDIGARH, October 10 Punjab is witnessing a wide-spread wave of mass struggles. Not since the second General Elections have the toiling masses in the Punjab moved in unison on such a scale as they have done in the recent past.

> port to Kairon. This explain the Press Conference whic which Kairon called just after the adjournment of the Monsoon Session of the Punjab Legisla tive Council, where for the first time he boldly pleaded his weak case, though for days together he had chosen to re main quiet over this contro-

versy. One of the biggest obstacles in the rapid development of the democratic movement in this State has been the communal reaction. The history of the past few years has shown that whenever the democratic forces move forward, both Hindu and Sikh commu-nalists threaten the unity of happening in the Punjab again but this time, commu-nal forces are finding it a difficult job to hoodwink the

TARA SINGH'S BATTLE-CBY

After the flasco of his "Jap Tap Samgam," Master Tara Singh has now launched a new campaign to polson the communal atmosphere of the Punjab. A Punjabi Suba Con-ference is to be held on Oct-Ober 12 at Amritsar preparation, District Akali Dal Conferences are being held. Master Tara Singh has de-clared that in the Amritsar Conference, a line of action will be chalked out for the establishment of the "Punjabi establishment of the "Funjaon Suba". But reports from the various Districts must have made even him aware that the peasantry is indifferent. to-wards the 'battle-cry'. That is why he has now shifted the emphasis from Punjabl Suba to the protection of Guruda-

Prabhat daily has been muh. lishing the Sikh leader's sign-ed articles in which he has sought to make out a case that the Congress Government is interfering in the management of the Guru-dwaras and is refusing to protect the sanctity of these

gious places. Again by whipping up backward instincts, he is seeking to misdirect the discontent of the masses against the reactionary policy of the Kairon to communa paratist channels

COMMUNALISTS

The counter-parts Akalis among the Hindus are also not sitting quiet. Hindu Raksha, Samiti leaders have threatened to launch a coun-ter-movement to oppose Masspecial convention of Hindi Raksha Samiti has been called on November 2 at Ambala. This has been preceded by a one-week training camp of the Punjab Jan Sangh where it was decided to set up separate organisations of work-ers and peasants a move cal-culated to disrupt their grow-

SERIOUS RIFT AGAIN IN THE CONGRESS Big Wave Of Mass Struggles

city to say that 'the Communist-dominated Ministry in Kerala is like a foreign colony in India.'

It is not an accident that both the Hindu and Sikh communalists are practically quiet over the issue of agrarian reforms except paying occasion. al lip sympathy to the cause of the tenants But one difference with the situation in the past is that

this time some breaches have taken place in the camp of communal reaction. A section of the Akalis pro-

pose to organise a new orga-nisation—the Sadh Sangat— which will function as a paral-lel organisation to the Akali

touring this State these days and in his speeches the Com-munists are a special target of attack. Everywhere he goes out of his way to attack the Communist-led Ministry in Kerala and he has the audasuits of the recent bye-elec-tion to the SGPC, from the Nakodar constituency, where the Sadh Sangat candidate defeated the candiate spon-sored by Master Tara Singh.

Split Im The Camp

Similarly a new storm is brewing in the Hindi Raksha Samiti. The Haryana wing of the Samiti, led by Prof. Sher Singh and Pt. Sri Ram Sharma, has come out openly in support of the Regional For-mula. It was the Haryana re-gion of the Punjab which was the storm centre of the Hindi Raksha Samiti during its agitation last year.

Communalists of the Pun-jabl region are extremely up-set over these declarations of Prof. Sher Singh. They have emanded that these state-ments should be withdrawn, or a vote of no-confidence would be moved against them.

- FROM OUR CORBESPONDENT

Even in the Punjabi region, all Hindu communalists are not united. A rift has taken ce between the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mah asabha.

The Communist Party and other democratic forces in the Punjab are engaged in a fight against the reactionary poli-cies of Kairon on the one hand and the communal forces on the other because both serve the same vested interact The the same vested interests. The Kairon regime in power pro-tects and defends the vested interests and the Hindu and Sikh communalists serve them by splitting the democratic

ASPILIC-33

who is really hurt?

winging down, the child loses her grip. as she hits the ground a sharp pain po-ssesses her. But there's pain of a different kind for her parents as they see her fall. Parenthood involves a lot of emotions One of them is sympathy—a response to your children's joys and pains. Another, is the larger concern for their welfare today and in the years to come.

As a far-seeing parent you want to provide for their future. Life Insurance takes over your worries. It guarantees your plans for your children - whether you live or not Save as much as you can. Even five or ten

rupees saved each month in Life Insurance can bring a new security to you and to





NEW AGE

PAGE THREE

 $T \stackrel{\text{HE last few months a}}{\text{terrific Press campaign}}$

has been on about the foreign exchange crisis. A psy-chological atmosphere was sought to be created that there was no other way out under-developed for country like ours except foreign aid from advanced, industrialised countries like the United States, the United Kingdom and the like. Minister Morarji Finance Desai duly-did his "yatra to the West.

Now all those whose aid the Indian Government sought have come as honoured guests to our country. They are being given not only a right royal reception by the Government, but also a mighty build-up by the Press as if they were the saviours of our economy and the real friends of the Indian neople

WHO ARE THEY ?

The occasion is a joint, an-nual conference of the U. S.-dominated World Bank, Inter-national Monetary Fund and the International Finance Corporation. The Times of India has hailed the Vigyan Bhawan Show as "the most distinguished gathering Asia has ever known.

The foreign delegations are headed by the Finance Minis-ters of 68 countries and in-clude the chiefs of their national banks besides their top financial experts. The delegates include 95 Governors, 132 Alternate Governors, 166 ad-Alternate Governors, 100 au visers and 13 observers from such international organisa-tions as the Colombo Plan, the G.A.T.T., the European Recovery Community, F. A. O., I.I.O. and O.E.E.C. Besides, there are 600 officials of the there are 600 officials of the World Bank, the IMF and the

Pertinax, the columnist of the Madras Mail (October 6) states that the delegates and observers "include heads of institutions abroad me as potential inves-they will deal directly , private with Indian private industrial entrepreneurs and explore possibilities of investment. They are businessmen and want to invest for profit (which means high interest rates), but in the process of industrial expansion efforts, there are inevitable hurdles to be crossed through tactful negotiations. There is not the smallest doubt that Indian entrepreneurs will take full advantage of the presence of these giant foreign investors and expectations of big finan-cial 'deals' in the private sector are quite high.

> We fought for and won e to develop our indepe economy along independent lines. In the middle of the Second Plan, the Congres Government has taken up Government has taken up the beggars' bowl and ex-pects the country to bless its own deals and those of the Indian Seths with the foreign Shylocks. The people cannot but curse and fight these deals for they lock the path of economic independence and deepen our dependence on the foreign capitalists.

Our readers are aware that the foreign capitalist Govern-ments and the representatives of the very international financial organisations who are now meeting in New Delhi have been opposed to our Second Five-Year Plan on the ground that it is "over-ambitious", disruptive of "democracy" and would gra-dually "kill" private enter-prise. Now they have come as our esteemed and welcome guests with the avowed object of helping us to fulfil the Plan!

Mr. Waugh, President of the U. S. Export-Import Bank, de-clared that India's economic progress "is something to" be ud of and gives grounds for optimism regarding the future."

Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of the U.S. Treasury, stated on arrival at Palam that the progress which India has made up-to-date "lends confidence that much more

will be done in the future." Dr. Erhard, West German Minister for Economic Affairs, has stated that India had made "surprisingly rapid pro-gress" during the last ten

Mr. Dillon, U. S. Unuer-Seic Affairs. cretary for Economic Affairs, has stated that India had a "well-thought and technically well-prepared plan."

THE SECRET

The extreme Right-wing Madras Mail (October 6), writes: "It is futile to ignote the political undertone of the whole approach. The Plan symbolises the nation's efforts to secure a higher standard of How is it that these gentlemen who have been opposing the Plan ever since it was formulated have come to formulated have come to praise and support it when on all accounts the Plan itself is in crisis? The secret is being discussed and unravelled in

discussed and unaversed in the first session of the Nation-al Council of our Party. Through successful re-appraisals by the Union Government the Indian Plan has been duly pruned in the public sector which was anathema to the impewhich rialist capitalists and heavy industry and especially industry and especially, machine-building industries have been knocked out of it. This naturally pleased these foreigners. More, conces-sions have been given to foreign capital which they have all the while been demanding but which were not being conceded so far. not being conceded so far. In these ways the hitherto unacceptable Indian Plan has been made acceptable to them. Thus, while our country is worried over of the Plan, and the crisis people have suffered its failures, the foreigners glo suffered its rify what to them is its ess. Their coming to India symbolises their en-try in a big way inside our nomy.

THEIR AIM-POLITICAL

Let there be no doubt that the policy of the Indian Government has changed for the rse and the Plan pruned to suit the foreign capitalist de-mands. Simultaneously the imperialists' need to get into India has grown after the beating they have received in major Asian-African countries, and, above all, after the rise in strength and the progress of People's China. A Special Correspondent, writing in Birla's Hindustan

that such foreign aid is nego-

motes of the week

Times, on October 6, on "World tiated from project to project, earnestness" in the scheme Bank's Role in India's Deve-lopment" states: "This tole-rance has come about for two only those projects of which He warned them that they they entropy and release ally were "in for trouble" if they they approve and reject all were "in for trouble" if they those which don't suit them, did not realise the use for in-for example, those which belt for example, those which help to build up and strengthen our economic independence.

Bank's Role in India's Deve-lopment' states: "This tole-rance has come about for two reasons. First, the Indian eco-

nomic plan has assumed in the eyes of the West a sym-

bolic importance in relation to planning in all free coun-

tries of the world and it is

recognised that should India's efforts in this direction fail, it might reflect adversely on

the whole net-work of relat-ions between the capital ex-

porting and under-developed countries in the non-Com-

munist world. "Secondly it was feared that

a conspicuous difference bet-ween the rate of growth in China and India may symbo-

lise in the minds of under-developed countries the supe-

riority of an authoritarian system for mobilising resour-ces even if it be at a great

cost in terms of human suffer

"If India can be helped to attain approximately the same or a better rate of growth through the help of friendly countries, that in itself would be both a relief and an in-

The extreme Right-wing

living which alone can safe-guard democracy from the revolutionary force of Com-

Let us get the picture clear

as to what we have already got as "aid" and what more we

are going to get and on what terms. India needs about 1,000

foreign exchange gap of the

Through an earlier confer-ence, 350 million dollars by the end of March 1959 have

turn. Indian has given several

The first looks like a con-

cession to us but is really a

cession to us but is really a concession to them. We can pay back part of the dollar loans in rupees, but they in turn, will have the right to

invest these rupees-for-dollars in India. We have so far

branches becoming "India Limiteds". We will now have a mushroom growth of "India

Limiteds" owned by U.S.,

U. K., German and Japanese

Secondly, the Government

despite its own Industrial Policy Resolution is waiving

the right to have 51 per cent

Indian shares in the foreign concerns operating on our soil. Thirdly, the Indian Govern-

will not pay "double taxation

as all foreign firms do, but

they will be taxed the same as the Indian concerns.

lion dollars are concerned, the

current New Delhi Conference

will discuss it. Press reports show that it will be agreed to in general terms but details

NEW AGE

he left for later negotia-

So far as the other 650 mil-

ent has conceded that they

known British monopoli

tions concluded. In re-

already been promised

THE ISSUES AND

THE FUTURE

dollars to meet the

mism

million

nego

concessions.

monopolists.

Thus, they will be in a position to further "prune" and "reshape" the trunca-ted Five-Year Plan. And by the time the Plan period is over, it will emerge as some-thing quite different from what was originally projec-ted and floated.

The world experts will continue their discussion on how to start and control the Indian public sector and muscle their way into the private sector. It is not accidental that during the conference. panel discussion would be held on "Private Enterprise and onomic Growth."

Their line has been very clearly enunciated by the Belgian Finance Minister Mr. Jean Van Houtte, Chairman of the International Finance Conference, in his opening speech: "The flow of foreign private capital to under-dereloped countries was dependent on the effort of develop-ment to be made in such a way that the private enterprise would be encouraged and that there would be no obsta cle to prevent repatriation of either capital or profit."

He demanded that planning from above must not involve "any intrusion by the State" in all sectors of economic activity."

UNDER THE REAPPRAISED PLAN

The Planning' Commission has compiled statistics regarding employment and they reveal the following:

So far, only two million jobs out of the target of 6.5 million are estimated to have been created. As a result of the recent pruning of the Plan, the number of jobs to be created during the Plan period will be 6.5 million as against eight million under the original Plan.

At the end of the Second Plan period, the number of unemployed people in the country will be nearly 7.2 million as against 5.3 mil-lion at the beginning of the Plan. Thus, we will have more unemployed at the end the Plan period than at its beginning!

The Union Minister, Sri K. C. Reddy, announced in the Third Conference of States Housing Ministers that under the new dispensation, "the chances are that the overall provision of Rs. 120 crores under housing in the Second Plan will be reduced to Rs. 84 crores." The Conference disapproved of the proposed re-duction and observed that at the present rate, even with a provision of Rs. 120 crores. ouse shortages in 1961 would be twice as much as in 1951!

Let us have a look at the Congress brand of democracy, popular participation in our industrial sector. Former Union Labour Minister Khandubhai Desai charged the tions, Past experience shows Government and the emplo ers with "apathy and lack of October 7, 1958

OCTOBER 12, 1958

A National Movement

TUST before the food drawn by the various Opposition narties. II.P. wit nessed another huge mas nobilisation—the Anti-Re pression Day, observed on September 25, at the call of Communist Party. was a thundering suc observed almost as widely and intensively as the great General Strike of Septem-ber 12.

The result was that hundreds of big and small towns organised demons-trations and meetings. There were, of course, bai orders galore. But what happened to these puny obstructions placed before the marching people is pe haps best exemplified the small town of Cha mlified by dausi in Moradabad Dis trict where, incidentally the Communist Party is not very strong. There people came out on th streets in utter defiance (came out on th Sectio 144 and parade all over the town and the

Just before the move Just before the move-ment was withdrawn, the satyagraha of the Party was going on in thirty-nine Districts out of fifty-one.

On Anti-Repression Da though as has be stated earlier the call for it was given only by the Com munist Party, the unit, forged between the Com-munist. Prata Societies Socialist ranks during the last four weeks of struggle continued and the Day wa organised by them jointly in scores of places. This has been one of the happiest features of this struggl -unity in action of thes parties despite the not-so warm welcome given to i by top leaders of the PSI Socialist Party. Th leaderships of these partie have, however, been far to paralysed to be able to in ne effectively and so the natural instincts and desires of the ranks have

The Governmer.t ha

by the carnivorous Reds!

The number of satyagra

when the movement wa

fled bans their numbe

would have easily gone up

It has been truly a na

tional movement of the people of Uttar Pradesh.

his in jail was over

prevailed.

Unity And Solidar:ty

cially his friend, Sri Triloki. The sweep and the wide nopular unity of the masses that developed gave the lie to the accusations that the movement Singh Besides the Speaker. Sri B. G. Kher, some other emissaries of the Chief Minister are also had been launched with political or other ulterior motives and succeeded in focusing at-tention on an all-India level on reported to have carried or olonged secret talks with Sri iloki Singh in one of the local the acuteness of the food crisis hospitals where he was b in U.P. and the utter fail brought from jail every day for the State Government to tackle it in a popular and democratic Then near about the last day

figures would be understood when it is remembered that even in the great Civi Dischedience Movement of 1930-31. U.P. had sent onl between 9,000 and 9,500 volunteers to jail. And if they had, during this can paign, jailed all those who offered satyagraha and de

ed in Parliament.

OCTOBER 12, 1958

to 15 or 20 thous

the people on their own inherent strength, make the In-dian economy as industrialised as that of Japan." The above constitutes a repudiation of the spirit and the letter of our Second Five-Year Plan. It is worth asking, on the floor of the Indian Parliament, how does India's Prime Minister propose to deal with this disloyalty to the Indian Plan by the President

of his own Party? In any case, the country has to be rapidly awakened to the new danger to India's economy and im-mediate future, which the demand of the imperialist Governments and foreign mono-polists betoken, and the sur-render from the side of the

ruling party brands them

-P. C. JOSHI

with shame and dishonour.

reads in part:

town observed comple hartal.

tion at the fact that about 9,000 political workers went to jail within the short period of a month — something un recedented in the political history of our State. It con-gratulates these brave men and women who have faced arrests, lathi-charges, perty attachments, etc., in just and noble cause.

The Secretariat also records its sense of gratification at the unity and solidarity displayed by all Opposition parties during he course of this movement which was highlighted in the united boycott of the Legisla-ture and the Statewide hartal on September 12 at the call of the Communist, Praja Socialist, Socialist and Independent Peorle's Progressive Parties.

been disappointed in this also, because, at every step, its spokesmen have tried t frighten these parties by telling them that their ranks would be swallowed

of the Assembly Session. which

heing called off, though the Government figures are less by a couple of hundreds. The significance of these

In fact it was due to these elf was cut short by the comthat the U.P. Government was plete absence of any Oppos led to ask the Government of to question the doings of the India for more foodgrains and over 400 cheap grain shops Government, Sri Kher made, what is believed to be, an inspiwere opened. The wages of men and women working on test red appeal to the Chief Minister to release the leader of the Opworks were raised. position to end the deadlock. The Government of India The Chief Minister duly reshad to announce its new policy

of cooperation of all political ponded to this appeal and proparties in dealing with the food mised that the Speaker's words would be given the most res-pectful consideration. They problem, in pursuance of a joint all-parties food com-mittee presided over by the Prime Minister has been formpectful were. Within 48 hours or so, Sri Triloki Singh was out of jail along with Dr. Faridi, Leader of the PSP Group in the Legis-Covernment of India and Council Prof. Mukut

the

creased association of labour with industrial management.

The World Bank report on

the Indian Plan had caused wide resentment in Indian

ed the need to concentrate

upon agriculture and warned

with rapid industrial plans.

The columnists of the bour-geois Press have been hard put to it to re-establish the

credit and bona fides of the World Bank .

Bank have won support from influential elements in the

quarters to whom they were addressed. Morarji's American

speeches were very sympathe-tic to their demands. In the

latest issue of the AI.C.C.

Economic Review, the Con-gress President himself has

written an article which str-

ongly recommends acceptance of the World Bank ideas. They

are hardly concealed under

The Congress President has emphasised the need for "re-

casting some of our ideas" on

planning and adopting what he calls an "agro-industrial

He frankly admits that the

not make for a balanced ap-proach." He is critical of the

excessive emphasis on rapid

His own new line is "the dis-

tance between the town and the village will have to be re-duced to the minimum, social-

way if the village community

is to discharge its role. Simul-

taneously with the emphasis

ties in the rural areas will

"The test before setting up

large-scale industries must be: have we used up all the

power available in the vil-

lages usefully, at any rate, in relation to the industries, requiring the use of agricul-

"It will be some time before

tural raw materials?

scale industries must

have to be given priority.

agricultural production.

opportuni-

omically and in every

ond Five-Year Plan "did

Gandhian jargon.

industrialisation.

expansion of work

approach"

But the ideas of the World

patriotic circles. It had stress

against being over-s

(Times of India, October 4)

DHEBAR SINGS

NEW TIME

Communist Party Explains Decision To Withdraw U. P. Food Struggle

Announcing the Communist Party's decision to call off the food struggle in Uttar Pradesh, the Secretariat of the State Committee of the Party has usued a statement which

satyagraha, hunger-strikes, gheraos, hartals, etc., by the Opposition parties became ine-vitable because of the adamant the State Government which refused to recognise the gravity of the food crisis in the State, turned down even the most moderate and reasonable popular demands and rejected the proposal to deal with the food problem on the basis of cooperation and understanding between the Government and all Opposition parties. Re sibility for the situation developed thus rests on the shoulders of the State Govern

The peaceful protest actions that have taken place almost spontaneously in all Districts of the State at the call of th Communist Party and other Opposition parties during the last one month have had the thy and moral support of tens of millions of people in the State who are the victims of the anti-popular food poli-cies of the Government.

The Secretariat records its sense of pride and satisfac

THE launching of peaceful taken certain measures to bring protests in the form of out the hidden stocks of foodgrains. They have stopped the export of foodgrains fro tain Districts of U.P. The Cen tral Government has also sancand unresponsive attitude of tioned Rs. 71/2 crores to be spent on immediate measures for lieving unemployment and economic distress in the Eastern Districts of U.P., which suffe from chronic for and are the worst hit area in this crisis.

Radical Change Necessary

The Secretariat is of the opinion that while these measures may give some relief to the people for the tim being, the problem of food cannot be solved without changing radically the pre-sent policies of the Central and State Governments in regard to production, distribu tion and prices of foodgrains. The food policies have to be decisively reorientated favour of the mass of the mle

The Con munist Party being motivated not by petty party considerations, but by a sense of responsibility towards the suffering people, has, therefore

not only tried to forge unity of the Opposition parties at every stage of the movement, but also tently endeavoured to resolve the deadlock. When Sri Sampurnanand announced in the Statae Assembly that th truce offer made by him had not been withdrawn, we met him in search of an area of agreement. The same thing was done when the Governor, Sri V. V. Giri made his appeal

We maintained then and we maintain now that the food problem cannot be dealt with and the present deadlock can-not be resolved unless all the parties sit together. However, the Govern ent decided to release only the P.S.P. Executive members. Other Opposition parties were denied this facility without any justification what-soever. Notwithstanding this regrettable fact we welcomed the opening offered by the re-lease of the P.S.P. Executive and continued our efforts to reolve the deadlock

We have studied and given the fullest consideration to the resolution of the P.S.P. Execuive calling off their movement.

We feel that, in view of the fact that the food agitation launched by different Opposition parties developed into a common movement, it would have been more helpful if the decision had been taken simultaneously in consultation with all the other Opposition parTaking into consideration the overall situation, the achievements of the mone. nent and prospects of ending the stalemate, the Secretaria is convinced that further continuance of the moveme will not serve any purpose. It, therefore, decides to withdraw the present came satyagraha and directs all Communist Party units and nembers to abide strictly by this derisi

While calling off the movement the Secretariat ho the State Government will also respond to the situation and take immediate steps to:

B Release the leaders and workers of all Opposition parties-the Socialist, Praja Socialist, Bolshevik, Jan Sangh and the Communist Party-as well as all Independents arrest-ed in connection with the food agitation and remit the fines. G Form an All-Parties Food

Committee on the model of the Centre, and also take steps to constitute similar food com-mittees at the district and tehsil levels; Pursue and strengthen the

anti-hoarding measures

Suspend realisation of land revenue, taccavi, etc., and exempt students from payment of fees in Varanasi and Gorakhpur Divisions and in other scarcity areas; and

with (Extend relief and development works in

PSP's UNILATERAL DECISION G From RAMESH SINHA

LUCKNOW (Delayed)

C HAGRAINED by the immediate and friendly response of the State's Com munist Party to the Governor's appeal for settlement (which the Chief Minister had privately claimed was made at his instance), Sri Sampurnanand once again raised his familiar bogy of "Communist danger."

Simultaneously with this, he got his agents to contact Praja Socialist leaders in jail and sp

NEW AGE

Bihari Lal, Chairman of the State PSP, was also released. They met the Chief Minister were at once staying the and persuaded into staying the movement. They asked for the release of the remaining members of the State PSP Executive to decide finally to call off the movement.

PSP were released. Sri Triloki Singh did not have a comfortable time in the Exe cutive. He was vehemently attacked for playing the Chief Minister's anti-Communist game.

Nineteen more leaders of the

Sri Genda Singh, mass leader of Deoria, is reported to have spearheaded this atto have spearneaded this at-tack: "How can we leave the Communists in jail and come out? What has been the difference between them and us in this movement?" — he is re-ported to have asked in the Executive, Many others in the Executive were also not prepared to act as pawns in the game of the Chief Minister. The Executive said when it decided to withdraw the struggle that it was doing so on the basis of the appeals made: by the Governor, the Speaker and the Chief Minister. It has further suggested that to create a better at-mosphere, etc., all the prisoners should be released. It has also suggested the acceptance of the demands which were put forward by almost all partiessuch as the appointn nt of an All-Parties Food Committee, stoppage of collections, remission of fees of students return of fines imposed on the satya-

grahis. 'It is not yet known what guarantees, if any, were received from the Chief Minister.

The unilateral decision of the PSP, without as much a information to other prior parties, has not been liked by anyone. The common people's reaction in the hotels and restaurants, immediately after the decision was known was that Sri Triloki Singh has succeeded in hitching the PSP wagon to the Chief Minister's anti-Communes. Which has become rather un-

The more vocal of them said. "The PSP leaders and the Gov-ernment have joined hands ernment against the Communists and others. They have let us down." When the leaders of the PSP

were released, the Communist Harty, willing to support any move in the dead ve in the direction lock, had them and expressed- the hope that they would try to maintain the unity that had been created among all the democratic parties of the Opposition in the course of the struggle for peo-ple's food. It also tried to keep in touch with them. There were small meetings betw veen the re-both the presentatives of parties.

But even the Communist Party has been surprised by their sudden decision taken consultations to without any terminate the struggle which though begun separately by different parties, had become a struggle of all.

common str The PSP The PSP decision certainly made the task of other parties difficult to get proper and necesthe Governsary terms from ment

PAGE FIVE



The President of Kerala Karshaka Sangham, P. R. Madhavan Pillai, MLA, in a letter to Prime Minister Nehru on Sentember 12, writes:

O UR State was visited by leaders of national importance during the last fortnight. The entire peasantry in the rural areas was looking forward to the visits of Messrs/Krishna Menon and Dhebar with great expectation as we were anticipating them to do something to lissuade some of their followers from continuing consistent and organised offensives again poorer sections of the rural nulation

I may be permitted to convey to you the genuine reactions created by their public utterances and activities. Both of them did not care to contact the real agricultural labourers or the landless tenants or the petty owner cultivators all of whom together comprise 55 per cent of the entire population in Kerala and to ascertain their views on the situation in this,

Far From The Truth

The poor peasants rallied in thousands to hear both the leaders, hoping to hear something heartening from them. They heard the big national leaders telling them that there is a feeling of insecurity in the State and that, too, due to the policies of the Kerala Govern-

What is the truth? Is there a who number about 50 lakhs did quite secure and the story of a feeling of insecurity is already a thing of the past for them.

cent of whom own and possess below 5 acres, are feeling more secure now, as they need not fear the expropriatory tactics polists and moneyenders, with the impendi legislation fixing ceiling on landholdings.

There may be a feeling of rustration among the rent receivers, landlords and moneylenders who form only two or three per cent of the population. But the feeling of insecurity which may be pre-vailing among them due to the loss of the privileges they were enjoying to exploit the toiling millions of the countryside is not of a general character and if the Congress President shares their view, and publicises the throug ut the country from every plaftrom, the 80-lakhstrong peasantry in Kerala may feel that he is speaking not for the nation but for the small chunk of landlords and moneylenders. If their feel-ings are to be the basis of a Concernment's policy the Government's policy the views and interests of the majority will have to suffer and as such it will surely be the suppression of majority interests in favour of minoity interests—something not all commendable in the ent democratic set-up.

ion of zamindaris and order were also ely which engendered "insecurity among "e affected by such

AGESIS

The steps taken by the Tra-vancore Maharaja for throwing open the temples to all the Harijans was something which also was then interpreted as a measure which screated a sense measure which created a sens

of insecurity among the caste Hindus. Abolition of slavery during the British regime and the steps taken to ban Sati were also steps, capable of creating a sense of insecurity in the slave-

owners and Hindu reactionaries. Do we dare subscribe to the view that these steps created sense of insecurity among a section of the people and hence were undesirable?

So also with regard to the police policy. Before the Tem-ple Entry Proclamation of 1113 M.E. by the Maharaja of Travancore, the police force was employed to prevent the entry of Harijans into the temples. The police were employed to suppress the historic Vaikom Satyagraha conducted with the blessing of Gandhiji. The sing labour contract soci

WRITES TO NEURU

KISAN SABHA PRESIDENT

the organised efforts of land-lords with the help of thoulords with the help of thou-sands of Christophers, and of Youth Congress people in some cases, to evict the poor tenants from their own hold-ings and homesteads. They have completely disappointed us by their absolute silence on the point and by their public utterances denouncing public utterances denouncing only the measures taken by the Kerala Government to prevent eviction and to re-educate the police to safe-guard the interests of workers and neasants.

A handful of big contractors were actually controlling the execution and construction of levelopment works, under the Second Five-Year Plan under the various heads of Irrigation and Hydroelectric Projects, unications, Forests, Education, Housing, Water Supply, etc., and the actual workers doing manual labour under the schemes were being paid only nominal wages, 50 per cent less than the scheduled rates.

Some efforts are being made to meet this situation by organi-Temple Entry Porclamation which have begun to runches brought about a dramatic throughout the State though in change in police policy. There-a limited sense. This is a first step to bring higher emoluments to the workers and gains

Language Committee Recommends

CHANGE-OVER TO MALAYALAM AS OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

vern-

age Committee's report

which has now been pub-

ment is that Malavalam.

the mother-tongue of the people of Kerala should be

made the official language

to see that the change-over

does not lead to any ineffi-ciency in the administra-

"Democracy becomes a hoax when the administration is carried on in a language which is not understood by the

najority of people," says the

Committee in its report writ-ten in Malayalam, this being

the first time that a Commit-

tee of the Government is sub-

mitting its report in the re-

gional language. The Committee has also re-

futed the opinion that Mala-

yalam is not sufficiently deve-loped to become the State lan-guage. It points out that for

English and Sanskrit to de-note varied ideas. Thus, on the

its approach to the problem

The main recommenda-tion of the Committee is that Malayalam should be-

come the State language in

made in stages and through

a phased programme. At the first stage, the Com-

mittee recommends that the correspondence of seventeen

denartments which have day-

to-day contact with the people should be immediately chan-ged over to Malayalam, these

departments being: Local Self-

Government, Revenue, Ayur-veda, Industries, Cooperation,

Harijan Welfare, Registration

Labour, Police, Forests, Agri-

culture, Fisheries, Veterinary, Education, Transport, Village Courts and N.E.S.

that in these departments.

that in these departments, those officers and offices who do not use typewriters for their correspondence could be asked to adopt Malayalam immediately for their, work. Not only letters and announ-cements for the public but

also correspondence to higher

The Committee suggests

the course of seven The change-over is

mittee recommer

does

whole, the Committee

Programme

Phased

tion.

lished by the State Gov

HE key-note of the officers should be in Malaya-Kerala Official Langu-

The Committee has prepared a glossary of about ten thousand words which can be printed expeditiously and supplied to the concerned de-partments so as to facilitate the suggested change.

at all levels of administra-Glossary tion as early as possible and effectively, taking care Prepared

An interesting observation made by the Committee about the need for a glossary is that "the very idea of preparing a glossary springs out of the necessity to think in English and then translate it into Malayalam. It is clear that in the case of many people who carry on administration, this is bound to happen. Even though this is natural in a stage of transition, it should not be believed that this will be the case always."

The Committee discourages the idea that the switch-over to the regional language as official language can be achieved by translating English sentences word by word. As Malayalam is more and more used for administrative purposes, there will be more harmony between the subjects and the language and a better and more effective style of official language will develop. Then the need for a glosary will be reversed. It will then be a glossary giving the Eng-lish equivalents of Malayalam words

On a suggestion from the Central Government, the Committee while preparing the glossary has also prepared a version of the same with the Malavalam words written in Devnagari script Words from other languages which by common use have

become popular with the masses have been used as such in the glossary. Along with introducing the partments, the Committee also recommends that clerks should be enjoined to gain proficiency in the use of the regional language within one year. Candidates for appoint-ment and probationers should pass an examination in essay translation and precis-writ-ing in Malayalam. Those who are in service at present should undergo a test in translation and correspondence in Malayalam. The Com-mittee has also given sugges-tions about translating the various Codes. Manuals and Statutes

The second stage of the change-over suggested by the Committee relates to the technical sections such as the Public Works. Electricity, Pub-lic Health, etc. In their case the Committee does not recommend an immediate change-over. On the other hand a one year is recomnended for these departments to prepare in Malavalam some of the Codes and Manuals

* See facing page

OCTOBER 12 1958

The Madhya Pradesh Government in an Extraordinary Gazette of July 1, 1958, published the long-awaited "Ma-dhya Pradesh Revenue Code Bill 1958 —an integrated revenue law for the New Madhya Pradesh. Hopes had been created that because the Planning Commission and the Congress leadership had been placing such stress on land reforms, the New Bill would really meet at least the main demands of the peasantry. In fact, some of the State Con-gress leaders even claimed that it was more revolutionary the Kerala Agrarian Relations Bill.

B UT all these hopes have **D** been belied and the tall claims of the State Congress leaders disproved by the Bill.

Present Land Relations

Before examining the provi-sions of the Bill, a few salient aspects of the present land re-lations in Madhya Pradesh should be taken into consideration.

The new Madhya Pradesh is a State which has a vast area of cultivable land and with its sparse population has more cultivable land per capita than many other States. The density of its population is only 150 per square mile in comparison to 1,000 in Kerala or 800 in West Bengal. Yet in this very State PERPETUATES the concentration of land in a few hands is much more than many States.

According to the figures of INJUSTICES the Land Records Department of the State, 19 per cent of the rural families having land have less than one acre. 17 per cent have between one and 2½ acres and 18 per cent have between 21/2 and five acres. Thus those who own up to 5 acres are 54 per cent which is much greater than Andhra (18 per cent), Bombay (ten per cent), Madras (20 per cent), and Rajasthan (11 per cent). Madhya Pradesh ids second in the whole of India in the matter of small un-economic holdings, next only to economic holdings, near the Kerala whose comparative

Igure is 57 per cent. If the total number of hold-ings up to ten acres are taken, the figure will be 72 pawaidars before the advent of per cent while the total acre-responsible Government in all acres they own will be only its five constituent parts-Ma-dhwa Pradesh (old), Madhya those who own above 50 acres comprise less than two per cent but occupy 20 per cent of the area.

Huge Number **Of Landless**

Another bitter truth about Madhya Pradesh is that it has a greater percentage of landless labourers than many other States in Andia. Though integrated figures of Madhya Pra-desh are not available, yet tak ing a glance at the figures of its constituent parts one can get an idea of the serious situa-

According to the figures given by the Agricultural Labour En-quiry Committee of the Gov-ernment of India; in the old Madhya Pradesh 14.9 per scent of the rural families were la ourers with small holdings, and 25.2 per cent comple-tely landless, totalling 40 per cent of all the rural families. The comparative figures for

Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pra desh and Bhopal regions are 7.5 desn and Bnopai regions are 7.5 per cent, 4.3 per cent, 8.4 per cent with small holdings and 12.4 per cent, 16 per cent and 37.4 per cent without any land, trailing 10.0 methods are 7.5 blumi Sudhar Samiti appoint-ed by the then Government, had to admit in its report: "When the zamindars and jagirdars reng 19.9 per cent, 30 per cent and 46 per cent respectively.

As the Berar region of the Madhya Pradesh, which has a much larger percentage

OCTOBER 12, 1958

M. P. Land Bill Belies

dhya Pradesh (old), Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and the Sironj Part of Rajasthan. The land reforms carried out by the then Congress

Government of these parts no doubt abolished the feudal intermediaries, deprived them of their political powers and established a uniform pattern of land relations on the ryotwari system but it did break the concentra land in a few hands.

Admission In Official Report

Not only that. Thanks to the loopholes in and weaknessess of Congress agrarian legislations and the domination of feudal elements in the Revenue Administration and in the Congress Party itself, in the course of the abolition of the intermedia. ries, a vast number of sub-tenants and tenants were evicted from their lands before and after the passage of those laws.

Even the Madhya Bharat ed by the then Government, had alised that the system of interansed that the system of inter-mediaries is going to be abolish-ed, they did many things by misusing their powers. For exmaple they got entered fallow land as land under their



Harijans into temples. Can we say that this change of policy served only to create a feeling of insecurity among a section of people?

The police were frequently used to help the landlords to effect eviction of tenants and sharecroppers from their hold-ings and homesteads during the last decade also. Now with the all evictions by landlords, if the police are used to prevent evic-tions by landlords, can we say this change of police policy has created a sense of insecurity? In the context of the non-availability of police to help carry on evictions, if the landlords organise a force running to thou-sands of armed goondas to carry on the offensive of eviction by use of force and if the poor tenants are faced with a situation where they have to defend their holdings and homesteads at any cost, what will the remedy be? If the high officials of the police department be-cause they belong to big landlord families are not always very prompt in taking steps to help tenants to withstand the eviction offensive, what will the

remedy be? We, the peasants and agricultural labourers in Kerala,

fiom entering the temples. They were used to remove any ob-struction offered to the entry of by some selfish contractors and into Malayalam from both engineers, who are striving their utmost to sabotage it. We are witnessing a peculiar circumstance | in this State not adopt a rigid outlook in

where big landlords moneylenders, profiteers and the reac-tionary section of the Cátholic community have come together to raise the slogan of insecurity hings and homesteads during the last decade also. Now with the passing of a legislation banning resistance to the implementation of minimum wages rules for agricultural labourers and other labour Acts, and to all the progressive .steps taken by the Government, with the active cooperation of the Santi Sena and Christophers, organised by Father Vadakkan, the notorious anti-Communist leader in Kerala and the American-sponso red organisation under the lead-ership of Mr. Simpson known as Zero Seven in South Travan core which is supplying arms to volunteer organisations in Kerala.

We in Kerala were ardently expecting Sri Dhebar to de-nounce the participation of Congressmen in activities promoting the cause of anti-social elements who are out to thwart the feeling of security now enjoved by the vast masses of neasantry and other toiling miltwo big leaders who visited the State during the last fort-night some remedies to most lions in Kerala, but I was

NEW AGE



of agricultural labour, is not part of the new State the proportion of agricultural labour in the new Madhya Pradesh must be less than before. But still it must be higher than that of Assam (10.7 per cent), Bombay (20.4 per cent), Punjab (10.1 per cent), U.P. Increases (14.3 per cent), Rajasthan (9.3 per cent), and West Ben-gal (23.8 per cent).

The origin of this huge concentration of land on the one hand and vast numbers of land-less labourers and small land-holders on the other, can be found in the land system which existed in the constituent parts of the present State and the pro-landlord agrarian policies of the Congress Government.

EXISTING

In the present area of Ma-dhya Pradesh, there were about 80 princely States with about 1.25 lakh jagirdars and two

personal cultivation in the re-cords or they got resignations from certain tenants forcibly and got their holdings recorded divided into two categories of personal cultivation in the re-cords or they got resignations from certain tenants forcibly and got their holdings recorded as land under their personal cultivation. They leased lands to their relatives or to the peasants by toking accent by taking nazranas. They also leased the common lands like grazing grounds, hills, khalvans and cremation grounds, due to which the rural people had to suffer badly. Besides some zamindars and jagirdars forcibl ejected the tenants and leased their lands to others and got them recorded as sub-tenants."

Concentration

Consequently, the concentra tion of land in the hands of a small upper strata of landowners instead of becoming less, has increased. Most of th old feudals, now turned into pucca krishaks and bhumiswaturned into mies with their vast fields, are still carrying on the business of renting the greater part of their holdings either on cash rent or sharecropping.

In February-April 1958, in reply to a question in the As-sembly, the Revenue Minister revealed that there were 580.644 sub-tenants in Madhya Pradesh, excluding those whose names were not entered in the land records. It may also land records. It may also be noted here that this figure 1.25 lakh jagirdars and two does not include the huge num-lakh zamindars, malguzar and ber of sharecroppers-the sys-

Bhumiswamies and Bhumidharies. The first category includes the Bhumiswami under the Madhya Pradesh Revenue Code of 1954 and Pucca Krishak, Mafidar, Inamdar and Conces-sional Land-Holder under the Madhya Bharat Revenue and Tenancy Act.

Tenancy Act. The second category com-prises of Bhumidharis under the Madhya Pradesh Code of 1954, tenants of the Bhopal State, Pachpan-Paintalis (55 x 45) and grove-hold-ers classes under the Vin-dhya Pradesh Land Revenue. and Tenancy Act of 1953, and Khatedar tenants of the Rajasthan Tenancy Act. All these sections are already enjoying the rights of land ownership or enjoying permanent tenancy in the pre-

status of landowners. The subtenants now called tenants in the Bill will be of two cate-"Ordinary and Occu- new Bill, pancy".

According to Section 179 of Government the Bill an ordinary tenant can be evicted by his tenure-"the term of his lease has expired and the land is needed by the tenure-holder bona

texts given in Section 179 and 191. It may be noted here that the same Congress Party in its famous Faizpur Session of 1937. in its agrarian resolution demanded that "arrears of reshould be realised like civil debts and not by evictions." Under this Bills the ordi-

KISAN PAGE

nary tenants are not given the right of becoming Bhumiswamies. Occupancy tenants have been given this right, but the amount of compensa-tion to be paid is fixed so high-40 times and 20 times the land revenue—that few would be able to acquire it. -that fero

The definition of tenants in the Bill does not include sharecroppers and as already stated, besides the two recognised categories of tenants all classes of tenants are to be considered as trespassers.

The vast number of sharecroppers should have been considered as tenants paying rent No new category of sub-tenants has been raised to the given protection from eviction and reduction in rent li categories, but they are to be treated as trespassers in this

It may be argued that the wants to abolish landlord system the absentee by this method, but it will not pay rent for a period of two months from the date on which it becomes due" or landless and poor tenents andless and poor tenants with landless and poor uneconomic holdings. Under Section 220 of the

neconomic holanus. Under Section 220 of the Bill, many of the powers of administration and revenue collection are given to the Patel, nominated by the Government. Experience shows that one individual with so many powers, many a time, takes the place of the old zamindar. That is why the Kisan Sabha and many Left parties had been de-manding the abolition of this system and giving all powers of village administration inistration ining revenue collections to the village Panchayats.

Thus there is nothing new in this new Madhya Prad venue Code Bill 1958. All the reactionary features of the present enactments will be retainned. Therefore it needs so amendments. today for its. What is needed today Pradesh more for Madhya than any other cultural year the rent of such State is complete stoppage of land for that year." Besides evictions, fixity of tenure, and default in paying rent, both these categories of tenants can less and poor peasants by fixing be evicted by the tenure-hold-ers under so many other pre-big landholders.

tem widely prevalent in almost all the regions of Madhya The new Bill has to be view-

Congress Claims

ed against the background of these existing land relations. What does the new Bill

offer to the peasants? It neither gives land to the landecause there is no provision for ceiling on holdings, nor does it give security from eviction for the vast number of sub-tenants. It will keep intact the existing unjust re-,

fide for his personal cultivation." This means that there is neither fixity of tenure nor protection from eviction for the ordinary tenants. The other category

HAR NABAIN UPADHYAY

JOINT SECRETARY, M.P. KISAN SABHA

pancy tenants is also subject to eviction under Section 101 tion under Section 191, "if basic he has failed to pay on or before the due date in any agridefault in paying rent, both these categories of tenants can

> tus with the medium of instruction in higher educa-tion and that Hindi should be made compu lsory.

A conference of scientists and scholars from all States under the auspices of the under the auspices of the Central Government to consider the question of common terms for scientific-technicaladministrative-legal purposes is another suggestion

Also it is suggested that text-books in English together with translations or their speext-books in English with translations or their spe-cial editions in the regional language may be published by the Government and sold at a reasonable price.

Sri Komattil Achutha Mer on was the Chairman of the Cor the Committee and Dr. K. Bhaskaran Nair, Sri K. Damo-The Committee suggests daran, Sri P. T. Bhaskara that the regional language Panikker and Sri L. C. Issac must be given an equal sta-were its members.

PAGE SEVEN

lations

KEBALA OFFICIAL LANGUAGE=

* From Facing Page

which are essential for their day-to-day functioning

As regards the language of the courts, the Committee notes the difficulty involved in the adoption of the regional language. Even though the depositions of witnesses are re-corded in Malayalam even today, the judgements are mostly written in English. And the Committee has reended the present setup to continue at least "till such time as the differences and controversies about the common language to be used all over India are resolved and agreed proposals are framed."

At the same time the Committee has suggested that the High Court should give more encouragement to the use of encouragement to the use of Malayalam in the case of in-

terim orders: etc., which will not be the subject of appeals to the High Court.

Commenting on the hardships caused to clients by giving judgements in En the Committee has r the Committee has recom-mended that if the parties want judgements to be translated and given in Malavalam lated and given in Malayalam also, arrangements for this must be made in all courts. For this, expert translators should be appointed in all courts.

Another recommendation of the Committee is that English should continue to be the language of legislations till a common legal terminology for the whole of India is ready. However, all new legislations may be prepared in Malaya-lam also along with English. The Committee suggests

1.5



A mass rally in Tientsin to support Chou En-lai's statement on the Taiwan situation. The Red Flag Division of students is seen carrying arms.

Ground-Swell Of Opposition To Dulles' China Policy

IF Secretary of State Dulles has been forced to manoeuvre in relation to America's policy of provo-cative brinkmanship and threatened nuclear warfare against the People's Demo-cratic Republic of China, an important factor is the alarm of growing sections of the American people. Even within the ranks of the ruling class spok sition has never been opposition has never to so loud. All this, added to the already known oppo-sition of the majority of mankind has forced Dulles to engage in an unparallel-ed example of double-talk.

PRESSURE OF VOTERS

While unfortunately the voice of the official Labour Movement has not been heard, there is no doubt that among the reported four-fifths of the letters received by the State De-partment in opposition to the Eisenhower-Dulles war policy, workers constitute an important part.

When politicians speak out as sharply as is taking place today in the United States, it reflects the pressure of voters, whose opi-nion Vice-President Nixon contemptuously scorns.

Democratic Senator Ralph Yarborough from Texas said Eisenhower was Actus Said Eisenhower was "getting bayonet happy" and was "unsound, militar-ily, diplomatically and politically."

Senator W. Morse from Oregon said, "It is time we disentangled ourselves from Chiang or his claims to the mainland, and the offshore islands," while Senate Foreign Relations Committee irman Thos. Green said Eisenhower's speech "indi-cates a falling to appreciate the realities in the Far

Other Democratic lead-ers, speaking out, included Senators Kennedy, Mansfield, Mahoney and Humphrey.

Of significance was the Of significance was the opposition of Republican Senator Cooper — former Ambassador to India—say-ing that Eisenhower had "virtually committed" the U.S. to help Chiang defend the offshore islands and that he did "not believe_ this was in the national interests" of the U.S. interests" of the U.S.

The influential Republicsu newspaper Philadel-phia Inquirer asked Eisen-hower if Quemoy and Matsu are "to drag this country into a terrible major war?" while the Chicago Tribune adds "we have hardly ever been closer to war than today."

James Reston in the New York Times said Dulles told Americans "it was their job, with or without alliès, to hold Quemoy and added, "Here then is a Dulles Doctrine" to add to the already long list of Truman and Eisenhower Doctrines, and that the American people were in a tense state.

The Washington Post and Star added that this "is not the time for black-"Is not the time for black-mail or the policy of brink-manship." Other newspap-ers critical of the Adminis-tration policy included the New York Post, the Min-neapolis Star, the Detroit Free Press, the New York Daily Mirror and the World-Telegram.

CHURCH LEADERS CALL

Leaders of the National Council of Christian Churthes called on Eisenhower to revise American policy which has resulted in the current Far East crisis. The only Negro daily news-paper, the Chicago Defend-.

by JOHN WILLIAMSON

er, spoke out sharply assaulting the Administra er. tion policy. It asked, "How long shall we be silent.... How long are we going to continue these acts of inernment recklessly takes us from one precipice to an-other? It is about time the American people demand an end to irresponsibility and propose some common alternatives."

COMMUNIST PARTY'S CAMPAIGN

The Communist Party is distributing leaflets and holding meetings in oppoand sition to the warlike policies and actions of the discre-dited Administration. In a telegram to Eisenhower, Eugene Dennis, National Secretary of the Party, expressed solidarity with "millions of Americans calling for non-interference in China's internal affairs," and demanded withdrawal of U.S. naval and military forces from Taiwan and China's territorial waters, and the restoration of the People's Republic of China o its rightful place in the U.N.

In the absence of any protesting voice of trade union leadership, it is a relief to find the National President and Secretary o the one-quarter million strong Amalgamated Meat Cutters' Union welcom Khrushchov's recent pro-Khrushchov's recent pro-posal for a Summit Confer-ence. They write : "The hullabaloo over Khrush-chov's call for a Summit Conference of key world leaders leaves us somewhat bewildered." Above everybewindered." Above every-thing else the world needs the "opportunity and time for the meeting of minds and the honest exchange of ideas of these of different of ideas of those of differing views and positions."

TAIWAN : THE ISSUES

No Amount Of Disguises Can Hide Naked U.S. Aggression

In the entire post-war period the world has by: never been nearer to war than it is today. Forced to beat a retreat in West Asia the American imperialists scampered off to East Asia to jerk to life another monstrous marionette—Chiang Kai-shek. It is now China they are after and beyond that their dream of a world nearer their hearts' desire. Dulles vanishes to his island retreat and the world watches SECOND, if there is a ceasewith anger and anguish Quemoy and Matsu.

Trick

Another manoeuvre is the "cease-fire" trick. Protesting

an internal conflict.

with the internal affair be-

clique." (September 28)

shek regime will simply collapse if the Seventh Fleet were withdrawn." If the Americans have the T has now been disclosed that the Chinese People's Republic commenced bombardment of the two temerity to try to browbeat Mao Tse-tung and his 650 millions, they might try just off-shore islands on August 15 only after Chiang Kaishek had moved heavy reonce to summon up enough courage to put Chiang back where he belongs—alone in his coffin. inforcements there, plan-ning no doubt a fresh madman's venture against the "Cease-Fire"

mainland. Within a matter of days the Seventh Fleet was heavily re-inforced and moved in as a vast armada of imperialist provocation. Its Commander Berkley gleefully announced : Berkley gleefully announced : "The Seventh Fleet was being maintained at peak perform-ance and was ready if neces-sary to fight a major war." On September 24, "Side-winder" guided missiles were hurled at Chekkang Province

On September 24, "Side-winder" guided missiles were hurled at Chekiang Province and F-86 jet fighters appeared over the Chinese sky-neither of which had adorned Chiang's arsenal before. As a mat-ter of fact this is the first time in the entire annals of war that such guided missiles have been used.

The People's Daily of Peking sombrely warned : "U.S. im-perialism has now confronted mankind with the danger of guided missile and nuclear warfare." (September 29)

It would be a calamitous mistake to imagine there fore, that the war danger has passed, that the Americans are now going to pursue a "soft" policy.

Their Disguises

Faced with enormous pro-tests from all countries in the world, including their own, world, including their own, the Dulles-type "statesmen" have had to hurriedly reach for a disguise, or rather seve-ral disguises.

The most patently transparent is to paint themselves as helpless victims of Chiang's cold determination! Walter Lippmann wrote that "Chiang bent upon using the affair to entrap the U.S. in a fullscale war against the Chinese mainland." Senator Morse said : "The United States is being dragged into a war by the backdoor by a dictator, a Chinese warlord who was driven off the mainland of China

The intention is to present The intention is to present Dulles and his clan in the role of reluctant camp-fol-lowers to divert the attack of the people from the deci-sive target. True, Chiang is an active agent in this whole sordid affair but as the Observer despatch from Washington on September 26 put it, the "Chiang Kai-



have had to attack the main-

fire the Americans will calmly and start dishing out the old nonsense about neutralisation. They will have moved from Taiwan to within a few miles of the Chinese Peoples Renublic.

THIRDLY, they will have established the principle that any action taken by any State ns car to regain its possessions can be dubbed a danger to world peace and be damned. We who peace and be damned. We who have Goa on our conscience know what this means, to say nothing of the more recent American antics in Lebanon. To surrender to this would be to repeat Munich.

The Main Issue

their peaceability and forget-ting what they had said a minute ago, they now claim that Chiang can be chained if

In the same editorial, the People's Daily pinpointed the issue as: "The war danger does not arise from the civil strife between the Chinese people and the Chiang Kai-shek clique. It arises from the U.S. seizure of China's Taiwan and Benchu islands, the U.S. only there is a cease-fire by the Chinese People's forces. Outwardly this might apnear to be a very reasona oroposal — our Morarjibhai has, of course, lapped it up and sections of our Press have also been trapped, voluntarily of otherwise. But in essence this proposal amounts to direct interference in what is As the People's Daily put As the People's Daily put it: "The essence of the U.S. position is to mix up the international dispute between China and the U.S.

ff-shore islands. From this it naturally follows that it is not a cease-fire that is the main issue, but the withdrawal of American interventionist of American Intervention forces from Chinese terri-tory, the vacation of aggression, to use a phrase fam to us Indians. It is on this issue that the Chinese People's Republic is willing conduct negotiations with





Artillery units on the Fukien Front.

References and the second second



It is precisely this failure to cease intervening that has brought the Americans to the very brink of direct military conflict with the People's Re-public of China, And Khrushchoy stated on October 4: "If the USA should step over this brink, the USSR will not stand aside. But we have not interfered in and do not intend to interfere in the civil war which the Chinese people are waging against the Chiang

war which the Chine

Kai-shek clique."

Tindoubtedly

Tail-End Of

Civil War

unwittingly Mr. Gaitskell, leader of the British Labour Party, has put succinctly the task before the peace forces of the world: "We have to prevent what is really the tail-end of a civil war from being the beginning of a third world war."

Stripped of this second dis-guise the American imperial-ists come perilously close to resembling some of their more salacious strip-tease artistes before the moment of nudity perore the moment of nudity when they bring forward their conspicuously thread-bare ex-cuse of Taiwan being an inter-national issue. It is sad, if not so surprising, that a corres-pondent of one of the Indian dailies bag feller for the dailies has fallen for the "independent" Taiwan bait. He was writing, of course,

It is well, therefore, to remind ourselves that there is such a thing as history. It is a fact to be found in the most a fact to be found in the most academic of text-books that Taiwan was under Chinese jurisdiction from before 1600. If that seems too nebulous, it has been chronicled that in 1683, the Manchu dynasty established its suzerainty over the island which was only



Naval units of the Fukien Front. A torpedo boat being examined before launching another attack on the enemy.

Lest this be thought of as e odd "Asiatic" arrangement, we can jump straight to recent history and read up the Cairo Declaration of December 1943: "All the territories Japan has stolen from China, such as Man-churia, Formosa and the Pescadores shall be restored to the Republic of China."

Potsdam reaffirmed on July 26, 1945: "The terms of the Cairo' declaration shall be carried out." And duly on October 25, 1945, Taiwan came back again to China.

On December 23, 1949, the U.S. Information Service's U.S. Information Service's secret document, declassified during the MacArthur hear-ings in 1951, had categorically stated: "Formosa politically, economically and geographically is part of China son, then Secretary of State, followed up for good measure in January 1950 with: "The In January 1950 with : "The Chinese have administered Formosa for four years. Nei-ther the U.S. nor any other ally ever questioned the auth-ority of that occupation."

The change came with the American-directed aggression in Korea when on June 27, 1950, Truman put the famous mantle of "neutrality" around Formosa by ordering the American fleet into the Taiwan Straits. Since then many fluctuations have come and gone in American policy but the central drive to keep Taiwan as a hotbed of war has Taiwan as a hotbed of war has remained. Since that fateful July day the Americans have announced their intention to prevent the total liberation of China, to retain what Mac-Arthur called "an unsinkable aircraft carrier."

arcrait carrier. One may or may not like the. People's Republic of China, one may even want that Chiang should somehow scramble back to Peking, but one must concede that this is a question for the Chinese the Indian people to prevent people to settle. To use the the outbreak of war in the words of Marc Frankenstein, Far East. the famous French jurist, The Council adopted a a question for the Chinese the famous French jurist, "Formosa, being juridically a Chinese territory, which rests within China's national competence, no foreign State has the right to interfere in matters concerning this territory."

Thus, in refusing to be intimidated by the Ameri-can gesticulations the Chinese Government is actually taking up the gauntlet for the whole of Asia, Africa, od the world that wants

neace and the right of each State to manage its own affairs. This is also the bedrock principle of PANCH SHILA which not only gives the vision of a warless a world but equally a world in which the peoples pursue their causes free from ex-

ternal interference. In hailing the resoluteness

In hailing the resoluteness and patience of the Chinese, therefore, we only proclaim our own resolve to be free, our collidarity with patriots of all colours and in all lands.

(October 6)



HE American aggression provoked great indignation among the Indian people. The All-India Peace Council called upon all its members and sympathisers to organise meetings and de-monstrations throughout the country to oppose this U.S. intervention in Chinese affairs and express their solidarity with the Chinese people in their efforts to liberate Taiwan and the offshore islands.

The Peace Council also con-tacted other peace forces in India to develop joint action to save peace in the Far East. The second half of Septem-bar has seen relias and deber has seen rallies and de-monstrations in many places in India where condemnation of U.S. aggression has come from all sections of people.

BENGAL

The Bengal Peace Council met on September 14 at Habra under: the chairmanship of Sri Vivekananda Mukherjee, Editor, Jugantar, to discuss the international situation. Sri Rômesh Chandra, General Secretary of the All-India Peace Council, addressing the meeting emphasised the ne-cessity for united action of

The Council adopted a resolution condemning the American intervention in China and expressing the solidarity of the Indian people with the Chinese people in all their efforts to free their territory from American occupation. The Council session ended The Council session ended

with a mass meeting attended by 5,000 people, when Sri Vivekananda Mukherjee spoke at length exposing the U.S.

stand on the Taiwan issue in the Taiwan area has The meeting unanimously condemned U.S. policy in the Chinese waters.

DELHI

On September 29, 1958, the people of Delhi expressed their solidarity with the Chinese people by staging a demonstration in front of the Embassy of the United States of America of America.

In spite of incessant rains a large number of people gathered at the Ram Lila grounds and marched in a procession through Connaught. Place and Barakhamba Road to reach the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators carried banners and posters demanding immediate withdrawal of American forces from the Taiwan Area and recognition China by the United Nations.

At the U.S. Embassy, lea-At the U.S. Embassy, lea-der of the demonstration Pandit Sundarlal handed over to an official of the Embassy a memorandum on behalf of the citizens of Dable The management Delhi. The memorandum asked, the Government of the USA to withdraw "all their forces from Formosa and the adjoining areas unconditionally and as early as possible." The demonstration was or-

ganised by the Delhi State Peace Council.

NAGPUR

A statement signed by 50 leading citizens of Nagpur, drew the attention of the people to the situation of extreme tension created by the heavy concentration of U.S. military, naval and air forces in the Chinese territory of Taiwan. The statement supported the demand (Continued on page 12)

BOMBAY GOVT. vs. BOMBAY LABOUR

Does the writ of the Union Labour Ministry run in Bombay? Do the Codes agreed upon unanimously in Tripartite Conferences hold good for Bombay's Labour Ministry as well?

N ORMALLY such questions for 85 days but the State Induswould be considered hypothetical. But the fact is that for Bombay's Labour Minister. Shantilal Shah, no such thin is binding. All that is binding on him is his own traditional antilabour policy and approach.

MORILISATIONS

Recently Bombay's working class had to mobilise again and again protesting against the anti-labour policy of the Bombay Government, a policy patently contradictory even to what was being laid down from time to time by the Central Government and the Tripartite

First it was when the Opposition in the Bombay sembly moved a no-confidence motion against the Labour

Again it was on July 25 when Bombay's workers went on a complete one-day protest strike condemning Bombay Government's labour policy.

But Shantilal Shah does not move from his universally hated positions nor does Chief Minister Chavan have the necessary rage to get rid of him

Bombay is India's financial capital. Bombay has the larges single concentration of labour in the country, And it is Bombay's Labour Minister who is the most fossilised and the most

Bombay has no tripartite machinery created at the State level either for study of cases of non-implementation or for translating into practice agreements the Tripartite Conferences. Bombay's State Labour Advisory Committee has not met the last two years.

Bombay's Labour Minister is the Chairman of the Employees' State Insurance Regional Committee. And this Committee has not met even once during the last two years. Nor was it considered necessary by him to form a local Committee under the scheme for Bombay city where there are 41/2 lakh employees insured under it.

The country has evolved an industrial relations machinery which provides for adjudication where collective bargaining fails to bring about the desired tackle chronic disputes and also to go to the rescue of the workers in unequal battles.

🕆 HIS PHILOSOPHY-

But quite a different philosophy guides Shantilal Shah. He believes in blatant undisguised service of the employing classes. How many times has he declared that, once workers go on strike, whether legal or ille gal, justified or unjustified, the machinery of the State Labour nt shall not be made available to the workers.

Newspapers Ltd. were on strike PAGE TEN

trial Relations machinery would not move. He advances flimsy and

quite unsustainable reasons for rejecting any demand to be referred to the court. The classical example was the Labour Department's refusa to refer the bonus issue of Firestone Rubber employ The Bombay High Court held that the reasons were untenable. But the stubborn Labour Ministry has preferred to go to the Supreme Court to involve the workers in endless litigation

the Code imposed the responsibility on the employers not to go for too much litigation. But Shantilal Shah is above all Codes.

conciliation machinery does not operate properly. In many cases the preliminary investigation itself takes months. And in most cases after months of such "investigation," the As-Comn sistant Labour arbitrarily declares that he cannot entertain the demand for And it is the policy that will conciliation.

About 200 delegates came to

enting unions in coal, ir

mining centres of the country

ore, mica, manganese and gold

The IMWF could be justly

proud of a full and active life

of three years of untiring mobi-

well-knit composite

of mine

policy of negotiations, settle-ments, arbitrations and strike

struggles, where inevitable. From the magnificent mobilisa-

tion around the Coal Tribunal

to the glorious 90 days' West Bokaro strike, the Federation

Bokaro strike, the Federation has left no avenue untapped to

defend the interests of the

Nevertheless the mine work-

From Barbil in Orissa came

delegates narrating harrow-ing tales of closures and lay-off

in manganese and iron ore

of bureaucratic obscuran-

tism and despotism in the pub-

lic sector mines where the wor-

even non-implementation of

gements riding rough-

kers were facing problem

ers face serious problems.

rict of Bihar.

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lisation

workers

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Mine Workers In

Conference

T HE Second Conference of shod and not countenancing the Indian Mine Workers' any trade union activity and Federation (IMWF) was held in early September at Bur-kunda in the Hazaribagh Dist-press the workers,

About 200 delegates came to ries of hazardous work, the Conference from the various callous lack of safety precau-

workers

Then came the tales Nationalisation

A

LABOUR NOTES

considering the issue of com-plete nationalisation of the air

a meeting of private operators

meeting, the summary budget proposals for 1958-59 along with

the actuals of 1956-57 and re-

laid before Parliament by the Deputy Minister for Civil Avia-

The figures revealed that the

loss had increased from the re-

vised estimates of Rs. 160 lakhs

figure of Rs. 226.13 lakhs in 1958-59

But in reply to a Short No-

tice question in the Rajya Sabha, he said that the actual

loss in 1957-58 (figures/since

compiled) was only Rs. 103.24 lakhs and the "tentative revised

Nevertheless it is every-

body's knowledge that the Indian Airlines Corporation is unable to do profitable business because the most

remunerative non-scheduled

flights are managed by pri-vate operators. And the freight charged by IAC is

more than that charged by private companies, thus

private channels.

liverting the goods traffic to

A company taken over by the

Government with all its liabi-

lities reappeared for non-sche-

of loss for 1958-59

vised estimates of 1957-58 v

tion.Sri Ahmed Mohiuddin

in 1957-58 to the

estimate'

was Rs. 105 lakhs

and manag

transport industry earnestly and

ents is proposed

BY RAJ BAHADUR GOUR. M.P. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress

There are cases when employers are alleged to have actually consulted the Labour Department officials for victimisation. Last year, Leader of the Opposition in the Bomsay Assembly S. M. Joshi to be held in October. read out a letter of an Imperial Chemical Co. Offcer who had narrated his discussion with the Labour Department about removing the President the Vice-President and the General Secretary of the union from service.

In the case of the Times of The Nainital agreement on India bonus dispute of 1955 the workers were agreeable to ar-bitration by Sri K. C. Sen. But the department deliberately referred the matter to adjudication within two hours of a request in that regard having been received from the employers.

> Such is the Bombay Government's Labour Policy. Such is the Labour administration in India's premier State. But the workers are rising against it. have to change

There were the sordid sto-

as in Amlabad, Newton Chikli,

The private owners were out

only for their pound of flesh. Working conditions of workers,

their amenities, their safety and the guarded utilisation of the

no concern to them. They were

fleecing the consumers and

the Government to raise

mining legislation, and national

M.P., has been re-elected Pre-sident of the Federation and

Comrade Kalyan Roy as Gene-

Air Transport

Comrade T. B. Vittal Rao.

few years alone.

lisation of mining.

ral Secretary.

Burra Dhemo and Chinakuri.

oidonta

tions and disastrou

The benefit of the conciliation in Delhi on September 9, 1958. bungling as regards the stand-machinery is invariably denied Sri S. K. Patil is reported to ards of equipment for which to victimised officials of a union. There are the factory ought to have been ing and is said to have remark-designed properly. ed that the Government was

MINIMUM WAGES FOR M. PRADESH Within a fortnight of this WORKERS

O VER two lakh workers em-Diversional ployed in the bidi industry and about 9,000 road transport workers of Madhya Prade would be benefited by the minimum wages announced by the Government of that State.

For the bidi industry, the State is divided into three categories of towns. To the first ategory belong such big cities as Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore, Ratlam, Sagar and Ujjain. Here the minimum wages proposed would be Rs. 1.62 per 1,000 bidis for bidimakers, Rs. 65 monthly for bundle wrappers Rs. 75 for checkers and Rs. 50

To the second category belong such towns as Bhilai, Bilaspur, Rajanandgaon. Chindwara Khandwa, Itarsi, etc., where the rates would be Rs. 1.56 per 1.000 bidis for bidi workers and Rs. 60 and 70 and 45 per month respectively for bundlers, checkers and bhattiwalas.

To the third category belong less populated townships where the rates respectively would be Rs. 1.50 for bidi workers and Rs. 55, 65 and 45 for bundlers, checkers and bhattiwalas.

duled operations and is making tons of money. um rates of wages proposed for the transport workers are Rs. 85 for drivers, Rs. 75 for conductors, Rs. 60 for clea-ners, Rs. 85 for mechanics and Rs. 64 for unskilled employees

Sri Ahmed Mohiuddin re-vealed the decision of the Gov-ernment to appoint an enquiry committee to go into the cost structure of IAC.

Nevertheless the complete nationalisation of air transport is the most obvious and the country's resources were all of only rational remedy.

Retrenchment prices thrice during the last In Govt. The Federation discussed all these problems and demanded a wage board, amendments to Concern

F IFTYONE radio-wirers were suddenly discharged by the Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore (owned by the Gov-ernment of India) even without notice.

The union took up the matter. The management has agreed to take back 35 of them from September 17 and the rest too would be provided with jobs as soon as possible.

Minister It is necessary to enquire as to why Bharat Electronics were DEPUTATION of Aero threatening retrenchment due A Employees' Union of West to loss in business. It is report-Bengal met the Union Transport ed that the present impasse has and Communications Minister been reached due to serious

-Deputation To

A SAGA OF THE BARREN LAND

PARATI PARIKATHA by Phaniswarnath Renu. Published by Rajkamal Prakashan. Pages 528: Price : Rs. 7.50.

A T the foothills of the this room, spending three hund-red rupees every month on Bihar, in the grimly romantic Kosi belt, lies the small village of Paranpur. The poisonous Kosi passed through it during her relentless westward flight, creating a vast tract of barren land

Phanishwarnath Renu's Parati Parikatha (Saga of The Barren Land) is the story of this village and the barren land, which returns to life again after the Kosi Project is undertaken. This patriotic content of the novel, its romantic "regionalism" and the lyrical style make it a ng work of Hindi fictio It even shows promise of greatness at places, greatness which fails to materialise because of certain serious flaws. About this later.

The flashes of greatness come where the genius of the "region is successfully caught and the fragrance of the soil is reproduced. There is lyrical poetry and tender-grim romance in the genius of Mithila, Bihar's northeastern tip lying between the ravaged by a unique crisscross of rivers and rivulets.

This is enshrined in its rich treasures of folk-lore and songs which Renu has drawn upo with artistry in Parati Parikatha. There are also brilliant flashes of reportage (e.g. the descriptions of the survey operations in Purnea) and through these and the story runs the sublime patriotic vision of devastated land flowering into a garden again after ages of furore. neglect. The novel end high lyrical pitch with the ful filment of this vision, which very pleasant impres leaves a sion on the reader.

THE WEAKNESS

What mars the effect, how ever, is the fact that popular efforts have not figured anywhere in this vision. It is a superman-the novel's hero Jittan - who has delivered all the goods while the people including all the political workers of the village, have played the role of an ignor ant obstructive mob. picture is a patent departure from the reality. In India today, to solely credit on ; indi ual with the vision of transforming fallows into ga den lands is an absurdity which even the most patrioti cally motivated writer cannot do without disfiguring his

While a great writer pictures people with a depth of human ensitiveness. Parikatha only caricatures them in a cynical anner. Cultivation of a cheap nd spurious "psycho-analytic ouch" as revealed in investing characters with Hamletian and other morbid traits is also a value which our great writers have steered clear of. But we find Parikatha's hero Jittan spending nights atop his man-sion's tower, carying on platonically (?) with his heroine Tajmani, playing Mechano

OCTOBER 12, 1958

Made by the Soviet Artificial Limb Research Institute, the artificial hand is operated through a bracelet strapped to the wrist which picks up the minute electric currents which pass through the nerve system of the arm

This

ware merely by a visitor thinking the action in his own head It is the forerunner of a range of artificial limbs which promise near-miracles

for the disabled.

para in CONNUNIST' PARTT WEERLT Editorial Board AJOY GHOSH BHIIPESH GUPTA P. C. JOSHI (Editor) Printed by D. P. Sinha at the NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS, 5, Jhandewallan Estate, M. M. Road, New Delhi, and published by him from 7[4, Asaf Ali Road, Dehla, 'Phone : 25794 Telegraphic Address: MARXBADI

SUBSCRIPTION RATE SUBSCRIPTION RATE INLAND: Yearly Rs. 12-0-0; Half-yearly Rs. 6-0-0 and Quarterly Rs. 3-0-0. FOREIGN: Yearly Rs. 16-0-0; Half-yearly Rs. 8-0-0. All cheques and drafts to be made payable to T. MADHAVAN and not to NEW AGE.





"karan" (wine offering to Kali) and wearing a biazing red pull-over (colour of the family's cult to Tara) when he goes out on his tractor to plough the

barren tract. There is no high artistry in such a creation. Nor does such a hero click with the readers. Thus even though the writer pours out all his (almost paternal) love on his hero and tries with the utmost diligence to draw him in the image of a superman, Jittan fails to gain the reader's heart. He is not even fascinating, as his father

There is an essential value in the outlook also. The writer has to choose between the two angles from which the reality of life in a Bihar village or for nea has even today landlords-

Shivendra Misra is.

42 shillings.

information,

statutorily 'peasants'-who own thousands of acres and lead "mansion lives," all of them striving hard to introduce tractor cultivation to keep their lands to themselves) can be depicted — the common folk's angle and the other—the angle of the mansions wheih were the pivot of village life during the heydays of zamindari power.

Parikatha has been marred by the dominance of the mansion outlook. The noveliof the st's sympathies have been lanished and almost erhaustted over the mansion characters.

The best drawn characters are that of Jittan's father who practised the Tara Cult, and carved out the estate by force, fraud and forgery from the rapacious White Indigo-planters; of Jittan's English step-mother who got enthralled by are just a little less contemptuthe mysteries of Hinduism and of his own mother who initiated his sweetheart into the family cult of Tara Worship, Jittan's that matter any village in the Nepali servant Dilbahadur, munist leader of the village) as landlord-ridden regions (Pur- Bhojpuri Durwan Pakharan a pale counterpart of a living Singh, cook Gobindo, sweet- and universally esteemed Com-



heart Tajmani and even his dog have been drawn with affec-tionate care. But when it comes to the

other characters of the novel who fall outside the mansion circle, we find the milk of human sympathy dried up so much in the writer that alm all of them become caricatures instead of characters-the biggest tragedy of Renu's novel. Lutto, low-caste son of the landlords' menial servant, is the target of the writer's most cantankerous caricaturisation.

Others, for instance the vilously drawn. Maqbool repre-sents no reality as Renu him-self knows, since he has also drawn Guruji (another Com-

munist leader of the adjoining District.

The basic realities of village life are missed in Parati Pari-'katha owing to a shallow sociological insight.

What a powerful and true-to-life portrayal can be given by a writer who is not wanting in sociological penetrativeness can be seen in Nagarjun who pioneered what is termed "regionalism" in Hindi fiction. Renu catches only the outer glamour and the lyrical region (and in this he remains unsurpassed). The spiritual depths of the people's life elude his grasp. This is because human sensitiveness gets warped when he deals with the people. Such a flaw can prevent the most gifted writer from attaining greatness.

G. K. S.

-CONTEMPORARY CHINA-

THE LONG MARCH by Simone de Beauvoir, translated by Austryn Wainharse. Andre Deutsch And Weidenfeld & Nicolson. 1958. pp. 512

ing on contemporary by a renowned French Left intellectual, well known in international literary circles whose latest novel The Mandarins' created quite a

She has eminently been sucreality' that is China by placing the whole situation in a total country, which provide fairly but are no more than mere travalogues. Drawing largely on published materials and having an im-press of her literary style, the

T HE present book is a dis-tinguished piece of writ-ing on contemporary China is an enowned French Left salt of Left intellectual scepticism.

It is a studious work, to which only the versatile mind of Simone de Beauvoir could do proper justice after a six-week stay in China. Obviously, writing of this book must the st have cessful in discovering the 'living involved extensive backgrou reading because it indicates full the whole situation in a total grasp of the various facets of perspective — as contrasted to Chinese life—culture, history, numerous other writings on that p social life, economy, religious and philospohical systems.

Some previous knowledge of Chinese history and civilisation is very necessary for a proper undertsanding of her chapter on culture,

shows Beauvoir at her best.

While there are many striking similarities in develop-ments in India and China, whether one thinks of the arts, drama, literature, philosophy or feudalism, one is also not left in doubt about the superiority of response to challenges in China; China makes one powerfully aware that the reality is the future; here and now, one literally sees what is going to be and the present, as a situat transitory, provisory, already superseded.

The keen eye of Simone has fully grasped, among others, l distinguishing features Chinese situation which everal disting are enumerated below:

Because of their present limited resources, the Chinese do not hesitate use of their past heritage and techniques.

SCIENCE

Fifth, disease and lack of sanitation which are the usual concomitants of poverty all over the world do not prevail in China where cleanliness is the general rule.

Chinese policy is 'smul-taneously patient and preventive' and extremely receptive to public opinion.

0 The restructuring of the family is being accor shed through the emancipation of women. While mildly critcial of the

idealised picturisation of the 'positive hero' in contemporary Chinese literature, she readily admits that in a new and transitional society, entirely orien-ted toward the future, 'it will be a while before really satisfactory works would be coming out'. Further, 'culture is today, the instrument to a progress of which, it will tomorrow

Those who talk about totalitarian methods of Commu nism have been effectively answered in this book. Simone refutes this calumy and emphasises that "techniques have reached that midwhich output depends in the strictest, fashion upon the worker's free initiative."

Cassandras who have smugly been predicting the return of old conditions to China in the same way as night follows day are in for disappointment. The present revolutionary change in that country is a consciou and regulated attempt and besides it is far-reaching, pro-found and unprecedented to a. degree so as to transform the whole social system. This has never happened before in China's long history. In spite of seemingly insurmo culties, we heartily agree with Simone that "in this morning's early light the prospect ahead is already visible, and it is limitless

/Kamal

PAGE ELEVEN

Steel Hand Obeys Your Thought A STEEL hand can be when the operator (who is hot or cold, hard or soft is made to crack a nut or any visitor who cares to try) the object it is grasping. lift a delicate piece of glass- thinks of the action he Also in course of design

Relayed to the hand these electrical impulses are obey-ed by the shaped metal. Al-ready work has advanced to the point where the stool fingers will move gently or forcibly at the operator's mill move gently or mill.

This is a very big step, but, of course, only the first

The next step is to make the hand "feel" for itself-that is, tell the operator how

NEW AGE

place amputated limbs, these artificial ones will be used for handling at a distance dangerously radioactive ma torials or as delicate tools attached to the outside of underwater craft and space nehicles.

> (Soviet Weekly, London, ⁴ October 2, 1958)



EDUCATION IN MIDST OF STRUGGLE -CALCUTTA'S EXAMPLE

SEPTEMBER this year swept through Calcutta in a storm of struggle section of the pe was engaged in combat and right in the thick of it all were the members and units of the Communist Party. Combating spontaneity,

however, is one of the long term tasks of the Party and consequently right through this amazing month the classes organis-ed by the Calcutta District nittee went on—a dif ferent but an equally essential struggle. The students came as no-

minees from the different Branches of the Party in Branches of the Farty in the city. They were exempt-ed from—indeed mandated against—participating in nent for the move month in which they joined this cadre-training course.

A regular register was maintained and no student could be absent without an urgent cause. A busine like atmosphere prevailed. with black-boards and note

These 40 or more students attended classes four even attended classes four even-ings a week for four weeks. The courses were : Marxist Philosophy, Political Econo-my, Politics and the His-tory of the Indian National Movement. Lectures were given for about 11 hours to be followed by half an hour for questio the hour being from 6-45 p.m. 8-45 p.m. Following the entire course of lectures there is to be a general review.

At the outset of lecture an each subject a synop of the four lectures is pro-vided to the students, who also receive a fairly tailed summary of the lectures at the end of the course. Following the criticism and suggestions of the students the summaries are suitably amended. The students comin

this cadre-training course are expected to have already a certain of Marxist reading and to be able to go back after the course and assist Party education in the branches from which they come. Af ter a month of lectures, one batch of students is rep ed by another till a good section of the entire membership is covered.

In addition the Calcutta District Committee has ar-ranged for lectures at the Branch level for those who need rather more elemen-tary education, on What is Communism, What is the Communist Party, What is the Programme of the Communist Party, etc. This way it is hoped to be able to meet the minimum and initial requirements of the Marxist-Leninist training of Party members

In the work of drawing up the syllabuses and lec-ture notes, collective functioning is very much in

PAGE TWELVE

and Marxist intelle combined with some of the leading comrades of the District Committee to make this venture a success Usually two teachers pe subject are prepared and the plan is to train up more from among the student themselves Naturally since the pre sent cycle of studies is only

evidence. Eminent Party

beginning the experience gained has yet to be evaluated. There is no doubt however, that the chance of success are great and the venture should prove worthy of emulation by the Party in other parts of the country.

-M. S. October 6

*

"People's Varsity" In

Indonesia 👘

A T Djakarta, on Sep-tember 25, the inau-guration of People's University took place. The main speakers at the inauguration meeting were Pro fessor Prijono, Minister of Culture and Education, and Comrade Aidit , General Secretary of the Indonesian

cretary of the analysis ommunist Party. The People's University a school specially opened to workers and pe with the aim of training patriotic intellectuals.

In his congratulatory sor Prijor message, Professor Prijono the Minister of Culture and Education, said that the People's University should said that the cast out the old concept o "science for science" and it should serve the people under the slogan "science for the people, motherlan and mankind."

Aidit in his speech, point ing out that the establish-ment of the People's Uni-versity was to satisfy the urgent need of the Indoesian revolution, held the view that this university should include Indonesian history, Indonesian social economy and the Indone-sian revolution, in its currioulum

The People's University is to undertake part of the tasks to implement the ideals of the August Revolution of 1945, on the scien-tific and ideological fronts. In the initial stages, will arrange periodical speeches and lectures, show scientific films and hold exhibitions on science and culture.

This university is under the management of a Foundation, the chairman of which is Siswojo of the Indonesian Communist Party.

BRIDGE ON THE RIVER KWAI

Brilliant Technique In The Service Of A Reactionary Ideology

M UCH has been written In fact, they locate the Comboosting the film Bridge on the River Kwai. Newspapers have been telling the fact that the film won seven Academy Awards, that the photography is brilliant, the acting is superb, the drama poignant and so on and so forth in the approved style of cinema advertisement.

And there is no doubt that the film has been a great attraction so far as the public are concerned. I went to see the last show at 9-45 p.m. and the house was packed, not a single seat was left vacant except perhaps in the highest cla

Bridge on the River Kwai is no doubt brilliantly photogra-phed and some of the acting is also good. At the same time, the lesson of the film, its the lesson of the film, its moral content, is retrograde and backward.

What is the theme of the film? A British battalion taken prisoner by the Japa-nese, commanded by an old Army Major who spent some 28 years in the Indian Army, builds a bridge across the river Kwai for the Japanese to have a railway lin connecting Bangkok and Rangoon—a railway line that will enable them effectively to consolidate their conquest of Southeast Asia.

The Japanese Commander first tries · to bludgeon · the British soldiers into building the bridge—by force, by tor-ture, by threats. Not only does he fail in this but it becomes apparent as the film develops, that he started building the bridge in the wrong place and

At this stage he realised off-shore islands, with the mainland, ther by these means. The Fase releases from custody and the releases from the start off and the releases from the start off and the releases from the start off and the releases from the start of the start of the start of the start off and the start off a from custody and torture the British officers, and the Bri-tish officers headed by the Army Major then build this bridge in the right place—a good bridge, a beautiful brid-ge, a solid indestructible bridge. Why do they build it? Be-

why do they Major explains, there must be work for the battalion, because without work the battalion will become a rabble and not remain disned soldiers. So, they work cipli and they work to build a bridge that will help in ensuring that the Japanese re-main masters of Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile a Commando group of the British makes its way up to the River Kwai in order to blow up this very bridge. They successfully

make their plans and put ex-plosive under the bridge. At the last moment the Army Major just before the first Japanese train is due to pass over the bridge and just before the bridge is going to he blown up notices that there us wires and calls are suspicious w the Japanese Co the Japanese Commander and dential speech at a meeting they both together try to find held under the auspices of the

NEW AGE

mando group but ultimately the bridge is blown up, despite the Army Major's attempt to save it. Briefly this is the story. So, in the result the man

who builds the bridge for the Jananese becomes the hero and his attitude and his and his attitude and his actions are applauled. He is painted in the most sympa-thetic colours, a hero who has not bowed down to Japanese terror and torture, a man of principle and hon . What is pushed into background is that all his honour and principle will only result in building a bridge which will be an important weapon, to be used by the Japanese militarists to tighten the chains

of slavery round the peo-ples of Southeast Asia. Not that all others are silent. A British Army Doctor objects, saying: But will it not be collaboration with the

enemy? The Major replies: You are a good doctor but you have to learn a lot about the Army. Yes—a lot, the first being: forget love for country! Even in his attitude to his

own men which again is praised to the skies, this Army Major is painted as an auto-crat, the ruler. He is the com-mander. He commands and others follow. It is not for them to ask why they are

following. They must do as they are told. Officers are only to administer and to lead. They are not to do manual labour-only men do manual abour, the inferior ordinary common soldiers does the hard manual labour involved in building the bridge. All the beautiful photogra-

phy and good acting in this film cannot hide the fact that the film is anti-democratic anti-national and anti-patrio tic. It is not a matter for surprise that such a film should come from Hollywood because these ideas are dear to Hollywood magnates but certainly it surprises one that such a film should be praised by democratic and decent people

What all of us honour above all is love of one's country. How can we honour and laud betraval of one's country and the execution of the work which will go only to benefit the enemy of our country?

Bridge on the River Kwa mut be seen for what it is-River Kwai a reactionary film, a weapon in the ideological battle that the reactionaries have forged using all the brilliant technique that is at their command in the struggle to confuse the minds of the people and imthem with wrong pregnate them backward ideas.

-MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAN

INDIA'S^a SOLIDARITY WITH CHINA

*** From Centre Pages**

Addressingt the First Tri-vandrum District Peace Conference on September 20 at the Town Hall, Sri V. R. Krishna Iver. the Home Minister of Kerala declared that "cold war is preventing the social economical and political cooperation among nations and it is the task of all the neace forces who believe in the Panch Shila and international cooperation to end the cold war as quickly as possible."

Resolutions condoling the sad demise of Prof. Joliot Curie and demanding withdrawal of Anglo-America troops from the Middle East, Far East and the Taiwar Straits were adopted by the

HANDS OFF CHINA

"We demand that the 7th Fleet of the U.S. Navy should leave Chinese waters imme-diately," declared Smt. Rameshwari Nehru, in her presiout where these wires lead. Indian Committee for Afro-

Asian Solidarity on September 16, 1958, at the Constitution Club, New Delhi, to protest against the U.S. interference in East Asia

"The off-shore islands belong to China," she said and added that they would have logically gone to the right-ful Government of China, but American intervention prevented this and created a critical situation in the area. The Chinese Government has shown remarkable patience, and even now desires a peacefully-nego-tiated settlement of the disputes, but the U.S. Government nuts all sorts of hurdles in the way and fuses to recognise a big fac of history—the existence of China," she said.

Dr. Gyanchand, speaking next criticised the U.S. action in East Asia and said that President Eisenhower's state ment asking China to desi from using force "is fantastic." "Our support will always be on the side of Asian Solidarity."

he declared. Prof. Hiren Mukerjee welcomed the stand taken by the Government of India on the question of the off-shore islands and asked the USA to withdraw immediately her 7th Fleet from the Chinese waters. Sri Govinda Reddy. M.P. (Congress), attackd the policy of the USA in Asia and warned her of its consequences

REAL FACE OF THE WORLD BANK

dangers to be guarded against in the present stage of India's development is the pursuit of welfare at the, balance of payments deficit during the next three months will be financed expense of efficiency. A without adding unduly to tendency in this direction India's future debt service has been reflected in the emphasis initially placed on obligations." What this has meant can be welfare in the community "As part of any realistic

From the Front Page

seen from the following.

yet been placed and which

are not covered by specific

The idea of giving up impor-tant projects under the plea. of lack of foreign exchange

is again repeated : "Nevertheless, the point

that has now been reached

when the country should concentrate on consolidat-

ing the investment already

progress before embark

ing on large new under-takings... careful estimates are required of the cost of

trial products like steel, etc.

before India becc

home market."

import.

Plan also:

elv re.

credits, should be clo

Now come the terms :

amenities usually negotiated me for dealing with with new Government facthe balance of payments crisis, it is necessary that all imports of capital goods and tories, the recent talks of introducing a system of unemployment insurance defence equipment for which firm orders have not for industrial workers. in some of the measures taken for cottage industries and in various other directions... examined even though this means temporarily halting some of the less urgent

of a particular group (?) may work to the disadvantof a particular group (?) may work to the disadvant-age indirectly of the com-munity as a whole. In par-ticular, if diustrial costs are overloaded with social overheads, India will find it increasingly difficult to compete abroad and the resulting loss of exports

either. Designed ostensibly to bring about some sort of monetary discipline in the Not satisfied with the dicabout the Second Plan. Bank seeks to give dicta-

earmarked for the comple-tion of projects carried over from the Second Plan and no commitments should be cies which could make such a exchange expenditure until there is reasonable assur-

discipline possible. Primarily, the deficits arose volving substantial foreign out of imbalance in trade be ange expenditure until tween the U.S. and non-dollar countries. Obviously, the best that the country will way to rectify them, too, would the able to afford them." have been that of influencing This is how the creditors U.S. trade and financial policies in the direction of more dintate their terms. Be satisfied with the relics of the trade with non-dollar coun-second Plan in your Third tries. This the IMF did not do Plan. Have no independent with the result that the "tem-Plan. Have no independent with the result that the "tem-project without consulting porary difficulties" which it us-such is their demand. They must have a veto on was set up to meet have, in the words of The Hindu become for all practical purposes

Agricultural development is quasi-permanent." Now that the capacity of Now that the capacity of given a higher priority and India is asked to continue to the Fund to set right the chronic disequilibria in the trade of its member countries be exporter of primary proand traditional manufactures like cloth. She is summarily told not to think has been nearly exhausted its functionaries, at the instan-ce of the United States, have of exporting advanced indussuggested augmenting of its suggested augmenting of its resources. This again, as The Hindu has stated "is a mea-sure of its frustration in the attempt to fulfil its purpose." "It will be many years les a major exporter of steel and engineering goods. Imports have got to be paid for in the meantime, and every the Bank authorities, have proposed increasing of its capital stock as well as opportunity must be exploitborrowing capacity. These two to expand overseas sales raw materials and tradition-al manufactures, even conferences. No doubt, the though this involves diver- genesis of the proposale in the sion of supplies from the USA—and the sure support that the other members whose voting preferences are deter-mined by the cue received from Washington, will give to it have assured the adverter The hope that the Second Plan would change the semicolonial pattern of exportirom wasnington; will give to it, have ensured its adoption. In plain, words, however, it simply means providing of additional resources to the trade is not to be realised. Having scuttled the strategic part of our industrial programme, this must natu-rally follow. The World Bank two agencies to enable them to serve their patrons in the does not want us to be an exporter of industrial goods.

TISA better. In the context of the existing recessionary condi-tions in that country and ons on ecotheir repercuss nomies of other European nations, transfer of capital resources to under-develop-ed countries, at a remuner-

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But this is not all. For

the loans it has given, the World Bank presumes to tell us how to treat our workers

and demands that further

"Not least amongst the

ssions to them be

development programmes, in the lavish (?) social

"Nor is it always realised that policies designed dir-ectly to protect the interests

may lead to slowing down of investment and to industrial unemployment.

No social legislation for the worker, no protection to cot-tage industries-these are useless overheads which obstruct the profit-making capacity of foreign capital and the loans given by foreign monopolies.

Already under the reappraisal, expenditure on social amenities has been drastically reduced. Education, health, housing, welfare of backward classes, social and labour welfare, etc., all come under the axe and the total curtailment is of the order of Rs. 135 crores (Centre Rs. 98 crores, States Rs. 37 crores). The result of this cut will be the denial of even the meagre benefits to the masses that have been promised the Plan.

The Bank also opposes another objective of the Plan-reduction of economic inequalities. "Again, the Government's

policy of progressively re-ducing inequalities of in-

come and wealth, if carried beyond a certain point, may be difficult to reconcile with the aim of rapid economic development. This policy which operates mainly through high marginal rates of direct taxation and through limitations on salaries of public employees is liable to encourage wide-spread evasion among the very rich, penalising the honest and efficient businessman or civil servant, discouraging private foreign investment and inhibiting the growth of a progressive middle-class."

In short, the proposal is to give up all talk of reduction of economic inequality so that the foreign private capitalist is ensured mounting and unrestricted

pile of profits. And finally, the demand that the public sector should cease further expansion in industry. "The State has played a

vital role in stimulating the must be resisted. process of economic deve- (October 7, 1958)

..... CONTINUED FROM BACK PAGE

lopment, but now that this process is well under way, the Government would be well advised to avoid assuming new responsibility, espe-cially so far as investment in industry and mining is (Emphasis concerned.

mine) The Government may invest in overheads like transport and power which help industry to secure profits, but not in industry. The field of industry should be more and more reserved for the private sector. This is the real face of the World Bank and the sooner our people see it the better. The people must demand of the Government that it publicly reject the "recommendations" of the World Bank and stop taking further loans from it. Sri Morarji Desai shound not have been sent to the USA to finalise the loan negotia-tions in the context of these conditions Now at least the Government must be compelled to retrace its steps. Any further dealings with the World Bank on these terms will only imperil the indepen-dence of our economy and this must be resided must be resisted.

are required of the cost of each major project before IN THE SERVICE OF U.S. IMPERIALISM a balanced investment pro-gramme can be worked out." has not been much different ative rate of interest, can pect of social and economic "intrusion" in all sectors of Not satisfied with the dia

enjoin upon its principal members to follow trade poli-

ative rate of interest, can pect of social and economic be of immense benefit to the policies pursued by the Govinterests owning them. Thus, shorn of altruistic trappings, the proposals mooted at the Delhi meetings are only a newer ver-sion of the U.S. financiers' endeavours to solve their own economic dilemma at the expense of the peoples of the under-developed countries.

In what way does the Bank interfere in the internal affairs of other countries?

First, on the testimony of its own principal function-aries, its bias being in favour of private enterprise, it look skance at any development of State enterprises. No doubt in the case of India it has granted credits worth nearly 230.82 million dollars to date to projects in the public sector. Still it has succeeded in handing over only a little less ______191.27 million dollars___to interests in private sector.

Moreover, while in the case of the public sector projects no loan has been given to any industrial enterprise, in the case of the private sector both TISCO and the Indian Iron and Steel Co. (Managing Agents: Martin Burn Ltd.) have received sizeable amounts. Tatas alone have through TISCO and Trombay -have received as much as 130.25 million dollars which is more than 50 per cent of the total received by all projects

in the public sector. Apart from the Bank there is also the International Fin-ance Corporation which, by ance Corporation which, by its very constitution, is debarred from "investing in undertakings which are Govern. ment-owned and operated or in the management of which the Government cipates to any significant extent." Moreover, its loans being of a rather unconven-tional type, the IFC insists on "some right to participate in the profits and growth of the iness" launched on their basis.

The World Bank's patronage of the private enterprise is not limited only to operations in the field of credit. Occasionally, its leading functionaries

policies pursued by the Gov-ernments of the recipient countries. In relation to our country particularly, with the nationally-accepted objective of building a Socialist society providing a constant provocation, they have been espe-

cially active. No doubt, the less developed countries need capital to build industries. But the best way for getting it would have been a transaction on Government to Government basis. The World Bank, however, suggests otherwise. According to its Chairman, "the creation of diversified industries in underdeveloped countries" requires in increasing "prod available capital' which can only come from private sour-ces. With such notions about ces. With such notions about the utility and capacity of private capital he is understandably "disturbed by the tendency of looking too exclu-sively towards officially organised financial assistance."

To create the necessary climate for what he calls the "true renaissance of the flow of private capital" it is necessary that the impediments in its way are speedily removed. According to him these consist in the undue intrusion of the State in all intrusion of the state state sectors of economic activ-ity," besides, no doubt, in the "obstacles... likely to the capital or its income to the country of origin." Hence, have no Plan worth grated planning will neces-sarily amount to State October 7, 1958

economy. Secondly, have no rules to regulate the opeforeign cap rations of foreign either, which, sho given full freedom to reap the maximum benefits out of its investments.

Thus, in the ultimate analy Bretton Woods bodies can visualise a solution of the capitalist world's maladies is that of increasing the flow of American and other Western private capital into the underdeveloped countries in Asia and Africa

It is in this context alone that the proposal to augment the resources of the two bodies has to be viewed Also it is to facilitate this very deve-lopment that the creation of a plethora of affiliate bodies is

eing envisaged. The issues posed at the meetings being crucial, one would expect the Govern-ment of India to put up a stiff resistance to the USA's machinations. On the contrary, its position has been extraordinary equivocal and ambiguous.

The Indian people, in com mon with their brethren in other less privileged countries, are, however, not so oblivious of the designs of foreign capitalists. Increasingly they realising that the best way to reconstruct their economy is by relying on their own. efforts, combined wherever possible, with fraternal assist-ance which friendly quarters can render to them.



WEST BENGAL

REFUGEES READY FOR DIRECT ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT'S BETRAYAL

• From JNAN BIKASH MOITBA

CA LCUTTA. October 6

Over two-and-a-half lakh East Pakistan refugees living in West Bengal camps will begin direct action from Novem-ber 14 to resist the Government's attempts to send them forcibly outside the State

Twenty thousand volunteers are to be enrolled and Rs. 5.000 to be raised as preparation for this struggle decided on by a Special Convention of the United Central Refugee Council (UCRC), held recently at Jadavpur, a suburb of Cal-

Sri Hemanta Basu, MLA, presided over the Convention and Comrade Jyoti Basu, Leader of the Opposition, inaugurated it.

The refugee action is against the decision of the high-level conference of the Ministers of the Union and the West Bengal Governments in Calcutta on July 3 and 4, to close all camps in West Bengal and to send over 75 per cent of their inmates' outsid the State by July 31, 1959. This means that out of the 45,000 families now living in

camps, 10000 will be "reset-tled" in West Bengal and the rest outside the State. If any family is unwilling to leave the State it will be given a grant equal to six months' dole-Rs. 108 in the case of an adult and Rs. 72 for a minorand the Government's responsibilities will end there.

Only three months before this, following a Statewide direct action of camp refugees, Dr. B. C. Roy had given the categorical assurance that no refugee would be forced to go outside West Bengal.

Ever since 1947, the Government has had no plan at all for the resettlement of the

camp refugees. What Was done, from time to time. to send batches of them side the State. It was at the Second Conference of State Rehabilitation Ministers held at Darjeeling in October last year, that the decision was suddenly taken to disband all camps in West Bengal by the end of the Second Plan period. The high-level Ministerial Conference went a step fur

ther The Jadavpur Convention has characterised this decision as "shirking the responsibili-ty of rehabilitation, which will adversely affect national development" development.

The refugees can be reha-

settled as per the Madras Agreement in lieu of which they were to be given an amount. This was resisted and even INTUC unions in

many places refused to ac-cept the Madras Agreement.

bilitated in West Bengal if its untapped resources are fully harnessed, emphasizes the Convention demanding imple-mentation of the alternative schemes suggested by the UCRC and other refugee organisations, immediate relief and setting up of industries for refugees living in colonies, continued help to refugees living outside the camps and colonies, regularisation of all the squatters' colonies includ-ing all the plots held by the squatters and adequate assistance from the Centre for implementing these schemes.

The Convention has also demanded that a special ses-sion of the State Asembly should be convened to discu the decision of the high-level Ministerial Conference.

The Convention has also de cided to convene a conference of the representatives of all political parties and mass organisations, legal experts and prominent prominent persons for the purpose of setting up a broadbased Refugee Aid Cor

rubber estates wthout consulting the Maman Tharakan Committee

There is a clear political motive behind this decision of the employers to give such a low bonus in Kerala when these same employers gave nine per cent annual bonus in their estate in the Kanyakumari District of Madras State-to prove that under the Communist Miniunder the Communist Mini-stry workers will only get less than under the Congress Ministry. Actually this campaign was vigorously tried in the Devicolam byelection in order to deflect the workers from voting for the Communist candidate.

has led the employers to deny the workers their holiday with wages for May Day this year. After the advent of the Ministry year, the Government declared May Day as holiday. Last year the employers agreed to give holiday with wages but this year they refused.

Behind Cry Of Insecurity

It is against such a background and the growing unity of workers for struggir to get their grievances redressed that the cry of workers' indiscipline and insecurity in plantations raised by the United Planters' Association of South India (UPASI) must b. seen. The UPASI is reaping huge profits for years but the ers are condemned to an exis-tence of inhuman conditions and exploitation. When they and exploitation. When they organise and fight for their rights, the UPASI raises the cry of insecurity, especially when there are politicians in-terested in taking up that slo-gan for discrediting the Communist Ministry. B workers in the plantati But the the people of Kerala, have seen through this game

The Kerala Government has taken steps to call a high-level conference of both parties to bring about an amicable set this year, the employers took thement and avert the strike the unilateral decision to pay if possible. A tripartite meet-only four per cent for tea ing will be held on October 10 tlement and avert the strike estates and 61/4 per cent for to discuss this iss

EVENTS IN BURMA

R ECENTLY, events in-Burma struck the newspaper headlines and a sec-

tion of the Indian Press rushed to devote entire columns proclaiming gleefully, that the "bloodless coup" was staged "to save the country from the Reds".

However, a consideration of he circumstances of the the circum change-over in Burma, of the nts since then, and above all, the unambiguous declarations of U Nu and of General Ne Wien would show that the undisguised give of our Red-baiters was, to say the least, rather premature. It may be recalled that in

the month of June, the ruling KERALA BILL

Nvein group.

* FROM PAGE 2

karam Payment (Abolition) Bill?

To put it mildly, this is again another instance of the ethics of "double-standards". It will only mean that the Keral ment is being discrim nated against by the Central Government in order to pre-Government in order to pre-vent the masses from rallying more and more behind the Kerala Government because of its progressive policies and legislations. The Central Government is afraid that the prestige and popularity of the Communist Ministry in Kerala will grow by these legislation It was not only to the Cen-

dividually and through

Select Committee consisting of

ns from the Bill. The

representatives of all partie

cessary to exempt religious

not demand their exe

Orposition parties not only did

but they even demanded that the legislation should be made

applicable to the whole of the State and not to the Travan-core area alone. The Bill was

passed unanimously by the House and it has received the

support of all people. Now should the Central Governmen

stand in the way of such a po pular legislation because th

Kerala Landowners' Associa

tion is dissatisfied with it?

The Bill can become lav only after it has received Pre

idential assent. The Governo

has sent it to the President o

August 22 last with his re

marks, it is learnt. In these cit

Bill might be returned for re

consideration by the Assembly needs to be viewed seriously. If it happens it will be a blow to

people of Kerala who for

the progressive aspirations

many decades had looked for ward to the day when jenni

Any action of the Centra

Government to deny Presiden-tial assent to this Bill will only

have the effect of an open d

fence of the vested interests who want to sabotage progres

raising the false plea of prote

res by

karam will be abolished.

sive land reform me

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ting religious inst

ces, the report that the

424.14

ut in a broadcast, explaining tral Government that the L the change-over that "in view trai Government that the Land-owners' Association had sub-mitted its memorandum. It had approached the State Govern-ment also and the State Govthe condition the country and a series of events, we were forced- to come to the conclusion that he general elections in Novernment had examined its demands. The landlords had inember could be neither free the nor fair." organisations represented their grievances and objections be-fore the Select Committee, too, And in order to hold the which considered the Bill. The

General Ne Wien the invitation. An important fact to be noted is that the (clean) AFPFL, of which U Nu is the President, had decided not to join the new Cabinet of Ge-neral Ne Wien. Ne Wien's interim Government is not include in it any representatives of the major party orga-nisations of the country apart from suitable representative from the States and the Special Chin division. Such a caretaker Government until the general elections. Genera Wien has emphasized would not be working for the advantage of or in collaboration with any particular party. On the other hand, Burma's permanent representative in the U. N. had to say: "I got specific instructions that there is no change in the Govern-

nent's foreign policy.'

If the allegations of U Nu "going Red" are true and if the change-over is to be explained as primarily, to "save the country from the reds" then this cautious tone of Ge neral Ne Wien-who is in the words of Washington Post, an "undoubted patrict"—and his acceptance of such measures as referred to above, are inleed hard to account for.

It now remains to be seen whether the mode-rates and the centre parties in Burma would put up a joint fight with the Left at the general elections or end up in the arms of the extreme Rightists.

Giant Plantation Strike In Offing In Kerala • From Our Correspondent the issues are settled. After

TRIVANDRUM, October 5

A giant united strike involving nearly two lakh workers A giant united strike indolong hearly two, and workers is fast taking shape in the tea, rubber and coffee plantations of Kerala. Unions belonging to the All-India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) which have a powerful hold over plantation workers of Kerala have already served strike notices on the estates in the Travancore-Cochin and Malabar areas and preparations are afoot to start the general strike from October 13.

NIONS of the Indian Na- tion in 1955. Soon after, the gress (INTUC) also have served strike notices in many places and already united actions are being planned. Meanwhile, 36,000 workers

the Devicolam-Mu area belonging to the Kannan Devan Company, Malayalam Plantations and Wilkies group, all important European concerns, have already struck under joint AITUC-INTUC leadership.

Main Demands

Some of the main demands of the workers are for pay-ment of arrears of bonus for last year, extension of the Kottayam Agreement to Mala-bar area without adversely affecting the conditions of workers there and holiday with wages for May Day, etc., and a number of other issues like work-load, provident; fund, gratuity, etc., which have been agitating the workers for a long time and for which redress is sought by

"A number of demands for which workers in this industry have been agitating since 1954 are still remaining unsettled." says the strike notice issu by the unions. "Four tripartite conferences failed to thrash out a solution. The Industrial Relations Committee which has been in existence from 1953 has also not been able to eliver the goods. "Twenty-three issues based

on the demands of the workers were referred to adjudica-

PAGE FOURTEEN

tional Trade Union Con- references were withdrawn and the issues were placed before the existing Plantation Labour Committee in 1955. This Committee has been in existence for two-and-a-half years and had several sittings.

"The hope that the Com-mittee would decide the is-sues within a short period was belied. On the other hand, there is a strong feeling among the workers that this Committee is being utilised by the employers to delay the redressal of their grievances and in effect to deny them ultimately."

Employers' Refusal

The 23 issues referred to the Plantation Labour Committee in 1956 included those for revision of wage structure, whether workmen would be given gratuity and if so at what rate, equal wages for-equal work, etc. It was sug-gested that the Committee take decisions on these pressing demands of the workers within three months. The first meeting of the Committee was held on May 7, 1956. since then many sittings have taken place in which the em-ployers had refused to come to any satisfactory decisions.

The employers refuse to im-plement even the settlements on certain issues arrived at in the course of the last two-and-a-half years, on the plea that it is a package deal and therefore they will not implement any decision unless all

workers had been agitating since 1952 for redressal o their grievances. Adjudica tion was tried but as it did not Succeed the Government of Madras appointed a special Industrial Tribunal for the

plantations in 1954. This spe

cial Tribunal gave its award in November 1956.

In Malabar, the Plantation

the

States' Reorganisation, work of the Committee

extended to Malabar also.

Award And After

According to this award, the entire wage structure was revised to the advantage of the workers, along with certain other amenities. The Tribunal also ordered that these new wage rates should be im-plemented with retrospective effect from 1952.

The employers refused to implement this award, instead they went to the Supreme Court and got a stay in the name of industrial truce. The Madras Government then came forward with certain proposals and tried to make the workers and employers enter into an agreement these proposals were far less satisfactory than the award of the Tribunal AITUC unions refused to accept them

After the Communist Ministry assumed office in Kerala the Madras Government held a conference at Madras t which the AITUC was not in to vited. At this conference the **INTUC** together with the emoloyers signed an agreement based on the Madras Government's proposal. The agree ment was made binding till March 1961.

The AITUC fought against this betrayal and continued the agitation. The employers tried to force individual workers to sign statements that all their claims in the original dispute had been

The Kerala Government referred the question of wages to a Committee headed by Sri Maman Tharakan That Co mittee is still working. The question of finding a formula for bonus was also referred to

this Committe Meanwhile, in January this year, at a conference attended by the employers and representatives of the AITUC and INTUC under the auspi-ces of the State Labour Minister, an interim agreement was arrived at to unify the wage arrived at to unify the wage structure for the whole of the State. This unified scale was to remove some of the anomalies. As per this agree-ment, known as the Kottayam Agreement, the plece-rate system obtaining in Travan-core-Cochin area was to be ex-tended to Malabar.

Employers are now trying to introduce only this piecerate part of the agreement to Malabar knowing it will ad-versely affect the wages of many workers there. The unions insist that the whole Kottavam Agreement he tended to Malabar taking care to see that it does not affect adversely the present condi-tions. But the employers stub-bornly refused to accept this

In Rubber Plantations

As for rubber plantations. the employers have not imple-mented anything of the Kot-tayam Agreement because it will be to the advantage of

other issue on which employers have refused to behave The bonus for 1955-56 was settled at a tripartite conference convened by the State Labour Minister in 1957. But when the question of bonus for 1957 came up at the beginning of

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The same political motive Communist, Congress, PSP and the Muslim League, and the Assembly did not think it ne-

the workers. The question of bonus is an-



party, had split into the U Nu-Thakin Tin group and the U Ba Swe-U Kyaw Nyein group. This split led ultimately to the defeat of the latter group at the voting of the Chamber of Deputies on June 9, and the formation of a new Cabinet headed by U Nu and exclusive of the U Ba Swe-U Kyaw

Subsequently, the League itself was officially split into the (clean) AFPFL (the U Nu-Thakin Tin group) and the (Stable) AFPFL (the U Ba Swe-II Kyaw Nyein group). bitterly antagonistic to each

Although U Nu survived the June crisis, the very fact that he did so only by the narrow margin of eight votes showed that the U Ba Swe group—the extreme Rightists—had not yet been thoroughly defeated. (See for details, the article on Burma in our issue of Jun 22, 1958).

These reactionaries from the Right, though ousted from the Government yet sufficiently strong, could not obviously remain content, with the situation. Their activities grew, and went to the extent of "threatening civil war" when the nation wanted "internal peace after ten long years of pro-tracted civil strife", and when the date of the gene ral elections, originally fixed for November, was fast ap-proaching.

As U Nu himself has pointed existing

elections within six months U Nu said he had extended



A RECORD OF PLUNDER & BLOODSHED

British, French, American or any other, is as exploitative and as ferocious as the other in its nature.

Cited below are a few facts of recent history, from the record of U.S. aggression and plunder in Latin America, mentioned in an article in a recent issue of the Chilean fortnightly. Orientacion.

Since 1900, the H. S. imrialists have tarnished eir hands with the blood of the Latin American neople in 15 major armed inerventio

Pretexts were plenty and handy. too.

n the pretext of protect--On the pretext of protect-ing the water system in the U.S. naval base in Cuba, U.S. marines landed in that country.

-U. S. imperialists have taken part in every reaction-ary coup de tat and military rebellion in Latin America. military -They have controlled and

dominated over almost all the resources and the natural import and export trade, controlled and directed the military set-up and supported the archial clique in the Latin American countries. These

I MPERIALISM, whether are, in fact, the major factors in an armed intervention that account. for the back- against Nicaragua, wardness of these countries. —1912 the U. S. engaged in A mere glance at a date- military intervention in Cuba

wise record of U. S. incursions on the Latin American countries would show the worth of the "huminatarian ninatarían aims" of the U. S: "mission" in the world

-In 1900 the U.S. imposed the Hal-Correa and Hay-Calvo treaties on Nicaragua and Costa Rica, opening up a

route to the Pacific. —From 1902 to 1934, the U. S. imposed the Platt endment on Cuba

-In 1903 Panama broke away from Colombia and proclaimed its "independence under the direct support and intervention of the U.S.

-In 1903, the U.S. imposed on Panama the Bunau-Varilla treaty, perpetuating its soveover the canal zone reignty

-1908 to 1909 the U. S. Ge-neral Charles E. Maggon carried out military intervention in Cuba -1907 the U.S. intervened.

in the fiscal system in the Dominican Republic and set

on the pretext of protecting the lives and interests of North Americans,

North Americans, — From 1915 to 1934, Haita was under armed attack and invasion by U. S. and was occupied for 19 years.

-In 1916 Maxico was in-vaded by the "punitive ex-pedition" of U.S. General Pershing against the revolutionary Mexicans

---From 1916 to 1924 the U.S. carried out armed intervention in the Dominican Republic and established a "Dominican Government" composed of-U. S. officers!

-From 1926 to 1933 the U.S. carried out armed intervention in Nicaragua for the third time. In 1934 the U. Si assassinated Sandino, leader of the armed struggle against U. S. aggresson.

-In 1954 came Gautemals and three years later Cuba.

Such, in short, is the record of U.S. behaviour towards its ip a tax office in that coun-try. —In 1909 the U. S. engaged perialist Power.

FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY ON **REFERENDUM RESULT**

Central Committee of the French Communist Party, in a declaration on the adop-tion of de Gaulle's authoritarian constitution says that it seriously curtails the reresentative institutions and grave danger heavily over public liberties in France.

The republicans aspired for a political change. But, says the Declaration, the propaganda in favour of personal power could distort this legitimate aspiration b the forces of the Left remained divided

The plebiscite form of the national consultation favour-ed the equivocal. The French were asked to propeople nselves on a and not a programme, says the Declaration, and votes could be amassed in co fusion, votes which had d /erent even opposite signifi-

These circumstances. as well as the acts of the Gov-ernment, will not but give rise to flagrant contradictions. There cannot be, for instance, a solution to the Algerian problem a solution which would at the same time satisfy both partisans of "the integration and of par, and partisans of nego tiations and of peace.

The social forces which, on May 13, brought de Gaulle per cannot. because of to

T HE Polit Bureau of the their class interests, adopt a policy which will accord with the interests of the nation. The standard of life of the morkers cannot be raised by continuing the colonialist war and by allownig capital to amass profits.

> The Declaration continues: Popular masses, learning through their own experience, and through the French unist Party's explana tions, as in the case of the Munich capitulation exactly 20 years ago, will discover, shortly, the true character of this policy and will know how to find means for realisaspirations along ing their democratic paths.

> The Communist Party which fought against the adoption of the constitution and which will continue its action for the vigilant defence of the liberties, will be there to help them and the tenacity and the denotion of the militants, their efforts are bound to bear fruit.

The 4,600,000 French who have voted NO constitute a areat force and the promise for the indispensable unification of the republican forces. The Polit Bureau of the French Communist Party salutes warmly the citizens who have courageously resisted the plebiscite ganda and so many official pressures.

The French Communist

6.

Party has full confidence in the judgment and the action of the working class and democratic forces. Only unity, without any exception, of their forces will permit a solution of the problems that preoccupy all the French

The establishment of new relations between France, Algeria and other overseas countries, through negotia tions, based on free consent and equality of rights?

The ensuring of peace through easing of internapeace tional tension and cessation of the armament race:

Raising of the living standards of the people, providing the necessary means for the nation, for the develo of education and scientific and technical researches for opening the path of the future to the youth.

The Declaration concludes: It is hence the task of the Communists, who have shown themselves to be the essential force of the republican opposition and of all other democrats, to work with passion for the unification without exception of all popular forces, for imposing peace in Algeria. for defending the interests of the wor-kers from towns and from villages, for defending the threatened liberties, for the inauguration of a democratic and French policy.

Long live the Republic! Long live France!

REGD. NO. D597

WORLD BANK AND IMF THE

----O by Essen

For the first time in their existence of well over a decade the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (popularly known as the World Bank) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are holding their annual meetings in India. The International Finance Corporation (IFC), which is comparatively of a recent origin, is also having its annual session at the same time.

annual session at the same time. N ORMALLY, such a grant assembly of international organisations with over four hundred representatives from about sixty-seven countries participating, should provide an exhilarating experience to the people in the host coun-try. With India's traditions of hospitality such exhilaration should have been doubly marked. In the case of these meet-ings, however, the experience has been significantly other-wise. Not only has any trace

ings, however, the experience has been significantly other-wise. Not only has any trace where Not only has any trace of popular enthusiasm been conspicuously absent, even the Press in the Capital, gene-rally unreflective of people's sentiments, has not been able to put up a facade of univer-sal air of expectancy in res-pect of their deliberations.

This does not, however, mean that the Indian people have not been, or should not be interested in these discus-sions. The interest has been there and it has been remarkably enlightened too as is evident from the warning editorialised by the Hindusthan Standard apropos, the existence of deep strands of cepticism and unease in the country's feeling about these odies and their value or alues in relation to our cco-

why this scepticism if our country has been, as the World Bank's Report makes out, the most beholden to the Bank as far as supply of credit is concern-ed? In the context of our

The two could therefore, be complementary in case the political and economic sove-reignty of the weaker coun-tries could be interfered with. Bretton Woods where some of the keenest brains of the of the keenest brains of the capitalist economic world gathered, was, therefore, the venue of a high-level consul-tation to devise a respectable mechanism to enable the U.S. financiers to translate their designs into practice. Through the World Bank they planned to channel the investment of U.S. capital at a relatively U.S. capital at a relatively high rate of return, while through the Fund the unrealistic value of the member countries' currencies were sought to be bolstered up.

Thus, in the garb of spe-oialised agencies of the United Nations, the two organisations were set up.

than 1,500 million dollars is used for their development. Industry's share at 439 million dollars is about half of electric power, while agriculture and forestry at 237 million dollars is even less than half of the allotment for transportation.

In the past, imperialism had been universally iden-tified with a system of ex-ploitation which aimed at maintaining its colonial possessions at the level of hewers of wood and dramos hewers of wood and drawers of water. Later, however some people had fondly be-gun to hope that the eld leopard had changed its spots and become a real spots and become a real Santa Claus in respect of economic development of its erstwhile possessions. The adherence of the World Bank to the older practice

Besides raising the capital in the United States, the Bank In the United States, the Bank very often insists on the pur-chase of equipment, etc., for which the credits are advan-ced in the U. S. or other west-ern markets. This results in good amount of loss to the good amount of 1055 to the recipient country which has perforce to pay higher prices for goods which it could have bought at a lower rate in other markets.

In India, we know how the first World Bank loan for first World Bank loan for railway purchases was used en buying engines from the Baldwin Lima Hamilton Corporation at prices twices as high as these of similar Japanese, German or British locomotives. The second loan was also uneconomically ntillised since the prices of tractors for the clearance of tractors for the clearance of kans, for which the loan was

SERVICE THE

held at Bretton Woods in 1944. At that time the war being near its end, the victor capi-talist Powers excluding the United States faced the spe-United States faced the spe-ctre of chaotic financial con-ditions which had disrupted their economies in the thir-ties. The increased ecnomic power of the U.S. capitalists, gathered through exorbitant profits from supplies of arms and munitions to both groups of belligerents at the begin-ning and to the Allies later. ning and to the Allies later, was at the same time seeking suitable outlets to make itself felt.

essentially to subserve the interests of U. S. monopoly capitalists. And looking at their performance in subsequent years it cannot be said that they have not more than fulfilled the role

more than fulfilled the role which their founders had assigned to them. Taking the Bank first, we find that in the course of a span of thirteen years it made some 200 loans totalling over 2,700 million dollars to finan-ce more than 600 projects in 46 countries or territories. The distribution regionwise is as follows: In million

	In million dollars	1
Europe	1198	;
Asia	• 948	Ì
Africa	479	
Australia	Aemisphere 798	
As can be	seen from the	ð

above figures, the lion's share of the loans granted so far. has gone to European countries. Asia's share, though se-cond in quantum, is glaringly short when viewed in terms of her larger population and state of underdevelopment, while Africa, a continent which needs the greatest amount of fraternal assistance to tap its hidden economic resources has been treated in a very niggardly manner.

It is not, however, in the region-wise distribution of the loans alone that the intenposed. The purposes for which they are given bear as much eloquent a testimony to the designs of the creditor interests.

Thus, while in the fitness of things, it is industry, which being the most under-deve-loped, at least in the less-in-dustrialised (countries, should have received the first priority, in the case of the World Bank loans it is the generation of electricity and development of transport which get the largest allocations, so much so that out of the total credit of 3,700 million dollars more Thus, while in the fitness of

NEW AGE

developing of backward of developing backward areas as raw material pro-ducers, both agricultural and industrial, and laying rails to carry them econo-mically to the sea ports, should help them to shed off their illusions about impe-

U.S. IMPERIALISM

made, had been highly inflated.

The overwhelming support given by the World Bank to American industry in the matter of expenditure of its loan-ed amounts can be seen from the table below :

WORLD BANK LOAN EXPENDITURES—FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 39, 1956

Disbursements by borro for imports from :		millica	Percentage dollars)
NORTH AMERICA United States Canada	1,199 116.5		59.7 5.8 -
EUROPE U.L. West Germany France Belgium Switzerland Sweden Other Kuropean count All other countries	226.9 138.0 57.2 70.1 41.9 81.3 rles 48.9 83.8		11.3 +6.9 2.8 3.5 2.1 1.1 2.4 4.4

rialism's capacity to behave

rialism's capacity to behave otherwise. What is, however, the modus operandi of the World Bank in respect of its service of the American capitalists? Out of its capital stock of 9.4 million dollars the USA holds 3.175 million dollars, which comes to about 33.76 per cent of the total. Out of the total votes of 110,804 also it holds 32,000 or about 28.88 per cent. The U.K. about 28.88 per cent. The U.K., which is next in terms of both the stock and votes, has a voting power of 13,250, i.e. 11,96 per cent. Next comes France with a voting strength France with a voting strength of 4.96 per cent. Together with certain other countries bound to the USA through diverse economic obligations, these three exercise a decisive voice in the Bank's management. Moreover, the Bank's subs-cribed capital being insuffi-cient to finance its lending operations, it borrows subs-tantial amounts from the

tantial amounts from the open market. In July this year the borrowings stood at 1,700 million dollars. According to the Bank' own book about half of these came from investors in the United States itself.

Thus with the USA gamering 59.7 per cent of the total orders placed under the Bank ing loans and European countries another 33.9 per cent, all that other countries could have was other countries could have was only 4.4 per cent. A cruder example of supporting market prospects of western capitalist interests in the name of in-ternational endeavour to help develop less industrialised countries can hardly be found. The private character of

ountries can hardly be found. The privat: character of the capital loaned apart, the Bank has been particularly realons of the interests of private enterprise in the debtor countries also. In the case of nations, still com-mitted to a capitalistic sys-tem of economy this blas does not mean much-bat in respect of countries like does not mean much—but in respect of countries like ours, which are at least pro-grammatically committed to the building of a Socialist pattern of society, it is tan-tamount to open interferen-ce in internal affairs. But more about it latter. The performance of the In-ternational Monetary Fund



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