

#### FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Foreign exchange, it is said, is our biggest problem. But when the very Ministers who talk loudest about this problem are found guilty of frittering away foreign exchange, what is to be done with them? Worse, when they permit foreign exchange to be used up by firms with which their sons or relatives are connected, what will you do to them. And when graft and even forgery are suspected in connection with such a deal, isn't it time for taking some action?

FIGURE 15 one such case of grant of licences to a firm with which is associated Sri Morarji Desal's son—a person rather well-known in Bombay for his activities as the Finance Minister's son.

Only a very small part of the story is being narrated here—the rest at its proper time.

Eight licences to the value of Rs. 48 lakhs are said to have been issued to the Bombay firm of Fedco Private Ltd. to import dyes and chemicals—used presumably for bleaching cloth in textile mills—during the licensing period of July-August-September, 1958.

The details of some of these licences to the Fedco are available from the Weekly Bulletins published by the Director of Statistics under the authority of the Chief Controller of Imports and Ex-

Place all the facts before parliament

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1958

ports, New Delhi. The Weekly Bulletin (Volume XIII No. 21, dated August 23, 1958) gives the following information :

Ad hoc licence No. 2609 to the value of Rs. eight lakhs to Fedco (P) Ltd. Bombay. Item : Vat Dyes.

Ad hoc licence No. 812610 for Rs. seven lakhs to the same company. Item : Pigment dyestuff.

Two other licences to the same company for Rs. five

lakhs each for items: Finishing agent and solubilised Vat Dyes.

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There is no known provision for the issuing of ad hoc licences of more than Rs. two lakhs. Yet, the licences granted to this firm are for bigger amounts.

Government policy is said to be to grant licences to all firms throughout the country to import these chemicals for the textile industry. Yet thirteen licences have been given to just one firm depriving many others in the field of this facility.

25 DP.

How come this favoured treatment? My enquiries reveal that the reason can perhaps be found in the fact that Fedco Private Ltd., an Indo-German concern, is reported to have as one of its directors, Finance Minister Morarji Desai's son.

The authority to issue the licences is the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Ex-

ports, Bombay, subject to prior confirmation from New Delhi.

In every case where the amount involved is more than Rs. two lakhs, permission is to be accorded by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

The story about the licences to Fedco is that a highly-connected representative of the firm approached the Bombay office with orders said to have been issued from New Delhi for issue of the licences. Interested persons in the Bombay office did everything to give the licences expeditiously -cutting out all the red tape and delay which ordinary mortals have to face.

They went still further to oblige Fedco Private Ltd. A. weekly return showing licences for value of Rs. 75,000 and above has to be submitted to New Delhi every week. But the licences to this firm were excluded from this return and were mentioned in an ordinary statement sent separately.

#### Trouble Begins

Trouble began when the Commerce Ministry officials saw the 'statement. The Chief Controller of Imports' and Exports, New Delhi, wasasked for explanation. This officer has, it seems, denied issuing any such orders togrant these licences.

The orders presented to the Bombay office were reportedto have contained the signature of Mr. M. L. Gupta, Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports New Delhi. He is also said to have denied: sending the letter.

Was the signature then forged? Or is somebody playing a double game? That is a mystery to be unravelled by the Special Police Establishment which is reported to be-

## OPERATION MIDLINK Another U.S. Fleet-This Time In Indian Ocean

T India's doorsteps, right in the North Arabian Sea, three U.S. and five British warships are currently carrying on a naval war manoeuvres. Participating in exercises, supposed to be sponsored by the Baghdad Pact, are also nine Pakistani warships and one Turkish. Even the censored and terrorised Pakistani Press refers to some undefined "special significance" attaching to these three-week-long manoeuvres which started on the 2nd.

It was only a month-anda-half ago that the U.S. Press had featured stories of advanced U.S. plans of establishing a Fifth Fleet in the Indian Ocean. The Chicago SUN-TIMES on September 23 reported that the projected Fleet would be an operational force consisting of one or two aircraft carriers, two cruisers and from six to tem destroyers and would be permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean.

From all reports it became clear even then that the USA was planning for the Indian Ocean something on the model of its Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean Sea and the Seventh Fleet in the Far East —an on-the-spot battering ram for U.S. aggression and active military intervention on the lines of the landing in the Lebanon and covering the attack on mainland China.

Apart from performing similar functions in the Indian Ocean region, the projected Fifth Fleet would serve as a link between the Sixth and the Seventh Fleets, girdling the whole of Asia.

Significantly, the current naval exercises in the North Arabian Sea are named MIDLINK.

Further light on the role planned for the Fifth Fleet is thrown by a statement made by a high-ranking Iranian official to Commander of the U.S. Sixth Fleet Admiral Brown. "The revolt in Iraq," this official is reported by the SUN-TIMES to have told the Admiral, "might have been cut short if the United States had been in a position to send Marines ashore from a nearby fleet at the very outset of the hostilities."

Naval exercise MIDLINK is obviously part of these preparations to set up the Fifth Fleet. Immediately before the second coup in Pakistan which raised Ayub Khan to presidentship, the U.S. Defence Secretary Neil McElroy paid a four-day visit to Pakistan. The entire range of Pakistan's role in the implementation of U.S. strategic and military plans in this region was reassessed in the discussions.

New plans which had been under preparations since the Iraqi Revolt were finally approved and the go-ahead signal was given for their being set into motion at an accelerated pace.

An idea of these plans and Pakistan's role in it was given recently in London by one of Pakistan's brasshats, Lt.-Gen. Habibullah Khan, at a meeting of the Pakistan Society held under the presidentship of Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, who was C-in-C in undivided, pre-independence India and had later taken up residence in Pakistan as a "carpet manufacturer."

The Pakstani General said that while "world Powers" like the U.S. would be concentrating on nuclear deterrents and the like, countries like Pakistan "which have plenty of firstrate man-power", financed by the USA will provide the conventional forces. The cost of training and maintaining one division of U.S. conventional army he said would thus be utilised for training and maintaining ten Pakistani divisions which would be "doing the job equally well." The Indian Press which,

The Indian Press which, despite full exposure of the plan by the Chinese and Soviet Press, has blacked out the entire story of the preparations for the stationing of the Fifth Fleet in the Indian Ocean and has soft-pedalled the new look in military preparations across the border would better take note now.

\* SEE PAGE FOUR

## THE BIG CHINESE

### IMPACT

Congress rulers beseeched the statesmen, financiers and experts of the capitalist world to come to our aid They came rushing to hold the Bank-Fund Conference They used enthusiastic words to stir our national pride, but then they also made demands which did not make them popular among our people, except among the top ruling cirexcept

Their proclaimed object was to help save India from going the Chinese way. The Indian bourgeois Press had been systematically keeping out all news about China's reconstruction from its readers. But how long can one keep off the rays of the rising sun? This week, the Press has

been full of anxiety and concern over the imperialist in-trigues, the coup in Pakistan which menaces India more than before and also of the Chinese economic achieve-ments. The reactionaries who had planned to lead us up the garden path towards the West easy time before

#### Enthusiastic Reports

Even the Right-wing Indian newspapers have enthusiastic-ally reported and highly evaluated China's big leap for-ward. A recent Hindustan Times special article on the setting up of small and local steel workshops all over China, stated : "This scheme may indeed enable China to overtake Britain. It will, moreover, immeasurably accelerate Per king's plans for building

China into the greatest pro-ducing State in the world with unprecedented impact on the West. The Hindusthan Standard

an editorial wrote: these local small unit industrial enterprises are an integral part of a plan that aims at the early surpassing of Bri-tain by China in the output of steel, which, by the way, we don't hear anybody call over-ambitious." We are printing on another page a special article on China's steel pro-Austion

### Forthright

#### Comments

China's achievements in food production have evoked still more forthright comments: The Bombay Chronicle stating that China has outstripped the USA in wheat production has said: "This speaks well for the country that was pestered with fa-mines throughout her history. .The study of China's methods and techniques would be interesting and instructive." The Indian Express has

written : "With a new awareness of the need for intensify\_ ing food production, India might profitably study the methods employed by Red China to grow more food." The enthusiasm to learn

from China is not confined to the Press. The Union Minister Agriculture and Coopera-

PAGE TWO

After spending two weeks in China with an official the expert com as "the first step." Its ed delegation, he was inter-viewed by Sudhakar Bhatt of the Times of India (Nov-Linlithgow Commission under-lined the vital role which the ember 3) in Hongkong and play in effecting the improve-ments in agricultural processhe stated that he "hopes to try with advantage in India some of the Chinese agricul-tural production methods, es and output. .... But gov-ernmental action has been which have resulted in a 'leap forward' in crop yields questions as the land system, the distribution of ownership,

in that country. the distribution of ownersh "China was placing great rural education, the reorgan reliance on the farmers' own sation of village life and t ingenuity and flair for inno-like." sation of village life and the like." vation and experimentation. The experts were totally in the background. This had yielded tions of the British experts made about 30 years ago and good results.

Back to the recommenda-

**NEHRU'S** 

DICTUM

I N his speech at Bhopal on

November 1, Pandit Nehru said : "In China, tremendous

progress has been made in

the agricultural and industrial

had to pay a heavy price for

camp', where everyone had to work with clock-like precision. Individual freedom had van-

ished in the process and this was not good. He, therefore, did not want to copy what was happening in China, but they

display the same energy and enthusiasm in their develop-ment work as the Chinese

ould really try to imbibe and

Pandit Nehru is India's

Minister for External Affairs

and suppose China's Foreign

Minister reconstructed Pan

dit Nehru's own statement

putting India in place of China and coldly stating how the Indian set-up looks

from the Marxist stand

point, what the condition of

the Congress compromise with the feudal interests

and pampering of the mono-poly capitalist interests, would not Pandit Nehru

start protesting rather vehe

Has not history proved again and again that the dic-tator's danda cannot make

the people perform economic, social and cultural miracles as

the Chinese are doing? But no

one can stop Pandit Nehru

from repeating ad infinitum

the age-old bourgeois criticism of the Socialist order.

lopment work"?

Not In Our

common people is under

been turned into an

it.

had done."

The entire country had

But the people there

'armv

not forward to implementing land reforms, strengthening and enlarging village demo-"We were certainly impressed by the way in which China is engaged in increasing pro-duction and that country's cracy, and unleashing peasant initiative from below—such is the line of Indian reaction on average agricultural yield compares quite favourably with that of Japan. It is certhe agricultural front. tainly much higher than in India

### **Under-Rated**

In The Past

"People had been underrating China's agriculture in the past..... Wherever you go, you find Chinese farmers carrying on experiments without depending upon experts. Their farms—in fact, the whole country—is green and neat, and even artistic. They have certainly leaped forward to a quite considerable ex-tent."

How stupendous must be China's achievements to win such a tribute from a die-hard - critic!

#### INDIAN AGRICULTURE

ON March 1, 1958, the Government of India set up an experts' committee to study agricultural situation in the the various regions and re-commend the measures for accelerating agricultural progress.

On October 30, Sri A. P. Jaln reported to the Governors' Conference the "disquieting findings" of this committee, which revealed "an amazing neglect of agriculture and agricultural departments in the States at a time when the Grow More Food drive had

been given top priority." The committee reported the picture as "bleak enough" to justify drastic measures but its actual recommendations boiled down to nothing more than administrative changes, making agriculture a "major" ent of the State Govdepartm ernments, improving the sta-tus and salaries of officials concerned, giving them better training and thus improving their "low morale."

Line Of Indian Reaction

> Tradition What Dr. Deshmukh has learned in China, his experts have yet to learn, that it is not the bureaucracy but the ember 3, Pandit Nehru said that "labour was the main factor in the development and peasantry that matters for boosting food production. The re

Speaking at Indore on Nov-

# tion, Dr. Deshmukh, is known tough as should be evident not matter whether a nation for his anti-Communist, from the Hindustan Times' had the capitalistic or social-Rightist views After spending two weeks

We see in our own country that under capitalism labour is sullen because it is exploitstates : "Thirty years ago, the ed. Every delegation sent to China by Pandit Nehru's own administrative machine has to Government has come back to report that China's labour works enthusiastically to build up China into a great Social-ist Power, where it is itself the directed mainly to such basic miling class and has all the freedom and opportunities.

notes of the week

In these very speeches, Pandit Nehru also gave the slogan · "hanish all "ism'!" This amounts to banishing all serious thought. Such gross pragmatism is in the British tradition, not Indian, where we are proud of our Vedas, and the scientific and trium-phant Veda or 'ism' of the resent century is Marxism. It is the light that shines behind China's glory. In Kerala it has led the Communist Govern-

NEW YORK TIMES end." ON SHEIKH ABDULLA

The practice to which it leads. Let us take a few examples from the "free world," where "democracy" prevails and "individual liberty" exists, vis.a-vis, the political prob-lems facing our country. How the Anglo-Americans are trying to panic us through their puppet in Pakistan is now common knowledge.

Kashmir has been made a problem for India not by the USSR or People's China, but by the same Anglo-Americans and their allies, who seek to "aid" us and claim to be "spiritually" aligned with us.

The New York Times (October 26), in its editorial "Kashmir's Lion on Trial" writes : "In the long and sometimes tortuous political career of the 'Lion of Kashmir,' Sheikh Ab-dulla, nothing has done him more credit than the charge upon which, at long last, he has been now brought to trial.

allegiance to India and proposed free election in Kash-mir. He was promptly arrested and silenced.

from this manoeuvre. World already knows that what the Lion of Kashmir' proposed was free vote. If this is a crime, then India's claim to Kashmir is obviously an arbi-trary seizure of power and

LONDON TIMES

war with the Nagas-Re-bellion in Jungle Hills," the London Times (October 28), published the following from

"In Naga Hills, the 6.000 sq.

low. In the orchards, orange trees are drying up for want of care and the ground is littered with decayed food. most of the regions, where 350,000 inhabitants whose villages have been regrouped, degrouped and re-grouped again, are destitute, living on rations which Indian troops give them every third or fifth day.

"In 1947, when India gained her independence, the leaders of the tribes collectively called the Nagas who live in those jungles demanded its separation and independe for themselves. They said that they differed from India racially, culturally and linguistically and never formed a part of India. They too, like Indians, won their freedom from the British and could choose the way they wanted to live. Indian Government ment to actually give land to however, ignored this demand.

"The cruel war began which

#### DRIVE AGAINST KERALA

Working Conversion Working Committee reso-lution against the Kerala Government. The Congress leaders also banked upon the INTUC leaders to blow up the strike of over two lakh plantation workers and with it the Kerala Government. The game of the INTUC chiefs, game of the INTUC chiefs, Vasavda and Ramanujam, was successfully foiled by the natience and reasonab of the Kerala Government and the dogged determination and the broad unity of the Kerala plantation workers. After the miserable failure, the INTUC leaders lost all mental balance.

In an editorial in their jour nal, the Indian Worker (October 27), they have advanced the demand : "Dismiss the

### Estimate

Kerala came up again in the secret conference of the State Governors. The Special Representative of the Statesman (November 1) reports that the Congress. pointed Governor of Kerala, Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, "is believed to have differed from the generally accepted view about Kerala. Re is understood to have said that in spite of a feeling of insecurity in parts of the State, and the little labour trouble, which was common of all States, the situation generally was quite normal. He did not think it was as bad as it had been made out by some people.'

The Congress leaders for their narrow party ends can organise a lying campaign against Kerala, but they cancampaigr not shut out truth for long from reaching the rest of

(November 4, 1958)

#### NOVEMBER 9, 1958

WEST BENGAL

After almost a decade of uninterrupted rule, Pradesh Congress President Atulya Ghosh resigned his post on Friday, October 31. The following day, all other office-bearers except one Vice-President, Smt. Labanyaprova Dutt, also resigned. Smt. Dutt is out of Calcutta at present. The resignation include those of: General Secretary Bejoy Singh Nahar and Treasurer Ajoy Mukherjee who is also Irrigation Minister of the State.

resignation of Sri Atulya Ghosh is that a recent AICC circular has deprecated the holding of Parliament memand highest posts in archin Pradesh Congress Committees by the same person. But this circular has been in existence

THE reason given for the for a long time and it is being resignation of Sri Atulya freely talked about that Sri hosh is that a recent AICC Atulya Ghosh has not resigned because he has sudden respect for this circular. The reason has to found elsewhere.

# Resistance To The Last To Closure Of Camps

A mammoth rally held on November 2 at the completely contrary to it. Of also expressed this view. A mammoth rally held on November 2 at the course, the Government is say-Calcutta Maidan was the occasion for refugees to de-clare that if the Government persisted in its plan to refugees will receive a lump forcibly send the camp refugees out of West Bengal, they would resist it to the last.

The previous day, the Cen-tral-Rehabilitation Minis-ter, Sri Mehr Chand Khanna, ter Sti Mehr Chand K and Law Minister Asoke Sen, long with P. C. Sen, Presiding Minister of the West Bengal Cabinet in Dr. B. C. Roy's absence, had declared that "the camps will be closed by July 1959 and the Government is determined to do it and will not under any circumstances change its decision." They were holding a meeting of the Camp Superintendents and other officials of the Refugee abilitation Department.

#### R. C. Roy's Arguments

Dr. B. C. Roy, Chief Minister of West Bengal, before leaving for his tour abroad, issued a lengthy statement to the Press in which he tried to find arguments to reject the concrete schemes, put forward by the United Central Refugee Coun-cil, for rehabilitation of the refugees within West Bengal

Dr. Roy in his statement raised the question of paucity of land and tried to divide the refugees from others by counernosing the refugees ade to their needs. He also said that irrigation and other schemes to reclaim fallow and sub-marginal lands would take a long time and would prove costly.

He pleaded that due to the economic slump and the fore-ign exchange crisis, it would not be possible to start many instries in West Bengal and held out Dandakaranya as the panaces of all evils, where the refugees would get their kingdom on earth.

In the meantime, many stories of a new Bengalee State are being sedulously propagated—Minister Asoke Sen is going round the camps convince the refugees of the advantages of going to Dandakaranya.

Leaders of the United Central Refugee Council in a Press Conference blew up all these proviments. They emphatically stated that the refugees did down camps by July 1959 went

**NOVEMBER 9. 1958** 

Kerala Government and ban the Communist Party." Governor's

"His 'crime' is well-known to all his friends and accusers alike. He 'deviated' from his

"India will gain no stature

Does it make any sense fails of its own injustice." hen Pandit Nehru expects the Indian people to "display the same energy and enthu-siasm," without the same policies and methods "in deve-

## **ON THE NAGAS**

**TINDER** the caption "India's its Special Correspondent:

g food production. factor in the development and miles beautiful jungle country istance is going to be prosperity of a country. It did on Burma and India border,

From AJOY DAS GUPTA

## Behind Atulya Ghosh's Resignation

### GROUP RIVALBIES IN STATE CONGRESS

are against the present lead ership met him and Nehru had on that occasion spoken out openly against a person holding a high post in the When Pandit Nehru visited Congress organisation conti-

Calcutta a few months ago, nuously for a long time. Every-the group of Congressmen who are against the present lead-ership met him and Nehru leading office-bearers of the Pradesh Congress Committee

> The present resignation by the other office-bearers is be

cause they are nominated by the President and after his resignation, their position has hecome untenable

The question of questions in Bengal at the moment West is : who will suceed Sri Atulya Ghosh. to the presidential gaddi? Moves and counter-moves are fast being made and will continue till the election of the new office-bearers after Dr. B. C. Roy's return from his tour abroad.

It is learnt that the group at present in power wants a former Speaker of the State Sri Sankardas Bannerjee; as the President, while the opposition group wants Sri Sankar Prosad Mitra, former Judicial Minister. who was made a High Court Judge after his defeat in the last election. The name of Sri Bejoy Singh Nahar, the resigning General Secretary, is also being mentioned.

Whoever be the President, it is generally believed that all the old office-bearers will stage a come-back, except per-haps for one or two, because the Ghosh-Nahar group control an absolute majority in the Executive as well as in the PCC as they are now. But furious back-stage activities are going on and some shifts and re-shifts in positions might take place before election day.

# REFUGEES WARN GOVT.

for the setting up of join boards comprising of repre boards comprising of refugees, local kisans, the people, MLAS, M.P.S. government officials, etc., at all levels. Discussion and decision by such bodies would certainly do away with any clash of interests that was likely to arise.

They pointed out that the West Bengal Government had not been able to get much land by acquisition under the Estate Act and no land had been distributed to land had been distributed to local landless or poor pea-sants. In this background Dr. Roy's sudden concern for them was nothing but an attempt, too crude of. course, to whip up the senti-ments of the local people.

They also pointed out that according to the Government's own admission, rehabilitation in Dandakaranya would cost more than Rs. 10,000 per family whereas under the Kale-ghai scheme in West Bengal the cost would be only Rs. 2,300 per family. They said, according to their scheme, overall costing would not be more than Rs. 5,000 per family

in West Bengal.

Assurance

Broken

As for the slump or paucity of foreign exchange, they said that Dandakaranya surely did not lie outside India and it ces and machinery could not be had from outside to industrialise West Bengal, that nosition would hold good for Dandakaranya, too. They said they had no objection if Dan-dakaranya was developed but that should be done as a separate scheme by the Central Government and not in the name of refugee rehabilitation and at the expense of West Bengal's development.

They referred to the a ance given by Dr. B. C. Roy in April last that nobody would be sent outside West Bengal against his will and said that the decision to close

sum dole for six months and they may choose between the two. Evidently this is no choice at all. No refugee is ready to volunteer to go to Dandakaranva.

The mammoth rally at the foot of the Monument and the foot marches by thousands of refugees from Ranaghat, Hooghly, Bangaon, Canning, Balaghar, Zirat, etc., testified to this determination.

The meeting, presided over by Sri Jibanial Chatterjee, Vice-President of the UCRC, adopted a resolution which adopted a resolution

AS WAS EXPECTED

## Anti-Profiteering Ordinance Legalises Profiteering

A LL our apprehensions have proved true. The West Bengal Government, after issuing its Anti-Pro-fiteering Ordinance, has acted in such a way that the people have not gained any-thing, rather they have been put to greater difficulties. Big traders on the other hand, are making the best of the situation.

#### **Higher** Prices Fixed .

The Government has till now fixed prices of only wheat and wheat products and baby foods: Wheat products have vanished from the market and strange to say, the prices for baby foods have been fixed at more than the market price. The West Bengal Govnent is indeed considerate to the blg traders.

Take for instance Borlicks. A one-pound bottle was selling at Rs. five on the Ordinance and at Rs. 4/8 just a few months at RS. ±/o just a tew months cane and thereafter the situal applied. It is report ago. The Government has tion can be considered. now fixed the price at Rs. 5.32 nP. In the case of As for other items, prices of ment responsible Dumex, the price fixed is Rs. spices are to be fixed soon. situation

NEW AGE

4.31 nP while it was selling at Rs. 3.75 nP. to Rs. four at the most. The wholesale prices are likewise fixed higher than those that were prevailing.

Another aspect of the situa-tion is that the big stockists are refusing to sell to the small retailers.

After the promulgation of the Ordinance, Food Minister P. C. Sen has held confabula-tions with the officers of the Food, Supply and Police partments. He has also had many conferences with the representatives of wholesale traders. But despite a request from the Leader of the Oppo-sition, the Minister has not cared to consult him or convene a meeting of the Food Advisory Committee.

The Government has de-clared that the prices of rice and paddy as well as sugar would not be fixed soon-the argument being that prices are likely to go down with the harvesting of paddy and the crushing season for sugar-cane and thereafter the situa-

Here too prices to be fixed by the Government, it is learnt, will be much higher than the prices obtaining a few months ago and even higher than those which were forced up after the Ordinance had been promulgated. The rise in prices during the last few months has been from 20 to 100 per cent.

#### Two Crores Left Out

#### And on top of it all, only the Calcutta industrial area with a population of 75 lakhs has been brought within the purview of the Act, while two crores out-side it have been left out. There the prices are being forced up higher and higher.

This state of affairs, it is learnt, has caused differences inside the Cabinet and also between Ministers and Departmental Secretaries. At the same time it is understood that the Central Government has also expressed its dissatis faction over the manner in which the Ordinance is being applied. It is reported to have held the West Bengal Governfor the

PAGE THREE

Giving a warning to the West Bengal and Central West Bengal and Central Governments, Comrade Jyoti Basu said in the meeting that the people would resist such an attempt. He stated that it was possible to re-habilitate the refugees in Host Bengal angeided mener West Bengal provided proper steps were taken and that would not only help the refugees but would also help to rehabilitate the economy of West Bengal by utilising the talents of the industrious people from East Bengal.

Sri Subodh Banneriee, MLA. Sri Surhid Mullick Chowdhury, MLA, Sri Ramakrishna Majumdar and Sri Amit Sinha also spoke.

## U. P. CONGRESS CRISIS has seized the Congress organ- originally brought him here HAS ONLY WORSENED

HIFROM RAMESH SINHA

Those who had naively expected, or fondly hoped that the hatchet had been buried with the withdrawal of opposition to the official Ministerial resolution by C. B. Gupta in the recent UPPCC meeting, have once again been given a rude shock. Chief Minister Sampurnanand was obviously one of those who were seen smacking their lips with glee over their pyrrhic victory.

ARDLY had the 'leaders' from Delhi turned their backs when another 'crisis' descended over the crisis-ridden Congress Ministry and Congress organisation i State Labour Minister, Jugal belonging to the Gupta. faction, sent in his resignation to the Chief Minister. This time there was no ambiguity about it. And the resignation has been accepted by the Governor.

Two Ministers of State, Mangla Prasad and Muzaffar Husain, are also reported to have done the same, though as yet they have not made any announcement as Sri Jugal Kishore has done. These two also bel to the Gupta group. It is widely repor that six other members of the Ministerial set-up are also going to submit their resig-

'They will all come out and intensify the dog-fight against the official-cum-Ministerial group 'on all fronts'. Soon, there will be Corporation and District Board elections and they will measure their strength against the Ministerial group both from within and without the Congress. They will prepare to launch further and more deadly attacks against the Ministry which is the real issue behind this squabbling.

It is now known that the

\* FROM FRONT PAGE

G. Varadkar, who was to have proceeded on leave from Feb-

answers from the Govern-

the extent of Rs. two lakhs

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so many licences issued to only

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And what were the considera-

that since the licences were

New Delhi? Even if this note

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r over Rs. two lakhs, it would better to get approval from

Controller to have got

this violation of policy?

THE LICENCE RACKET

Sri C. B. Gupta to withdraw his important amendment his important amendment at the most crucial moment were : first, that his negotiations with Sri Charan Singh (who is a strong critic of Sampurnanand and his clique) to make him the Chief Minister of the State place of Sampurnanand had failed on the question of distribution of seats in the new Ministry which was to be formed by him; and, secondly, Home Minister Pant had made it known that in case a vote of noconfidence was passed ag-ainst the present office-bearers of the U.P. Congress, he would get an AD HOC Committee nominated to run the affairs of the Congress in the State!

Earlier it had been expected by many that with the suped end of the crisis the estion of resignation of the Ministers would not arise and the Chief Minister would give up his untenable stand-that Minister could take an independent stand on organ-isational matters if it was at variance with the Chief Minister's own stand.

It was also given out by the supporters of the Ministerial clique that some of the dis-senting Ministers had gone to the Chief Minister and apologised to him.

But all such hopes have two reasons that prompted proved elusive. Sampurnanand

and his group, too, are un-relenting. They think it is a good opportunity to get rid of Gupta's men in the Ministry. More than that, with nine seats in the Ministerial setvacant in their hands to langled in front of aspirants, they have a big weapon to wean away dissidents. waverers and get new storm-troopers for their war of attrition!

The Congress and its Ministry are far from finished yetobody should rush to that n—but they are sinking. The note of optimism has gone. They are now openly discussing the "malaise" that Ministerial group which had

Already about 85 volunteers

is Kishengarh, a sub-division in the district. A peasant, Bhorilal, was in cultivating

possession of government land for the last so many years. He

was paying rent at double the

Rent Control (Agricultural Act. Suddenly the local reve

nue authorities decided to

evict him. He was declared a

trespasser. Even the stay order of the Additional Com-

missioner was evaded and with

the help of the police he was forcibly thrown out and his standing crop, too, was at-tached. The kisan resisted the

eviction and so, a case for assault has now been launch-ed against him. Against this eviction which

kisans tilling government land, the local unit of the Communist Party protested

graha and since October 16 satyagraha is going on. The district authorities are resorting to the most

illegal and reprehensible methods of repression to

methods of repression to terrorise the kisans. Satya-

grahis were beaten up in

police custody. Anybody going to Kishengarh is ar-rested. Comrade Ramanand

Agarwal, Secretary of the Alwar District Committee of

the Party and a member of the Rajasthan State Com-

mittee who was collecting

donations in the market

along with the veteran kisan leader, Bakshi Vazirchand,

was arrested on a charge of

dacoity. Comrade Haroomal, member

of the District Committee and Vice-President of the Rajas-

than Kisan Sabha, Comrade

Hariram and Gianchand, members of the District Com-

mittee of the Party who were released on bail have now

fresh warrants pending

gainst them. The satyagrahis are given

the most scandalous treatment

inside jail The food that is

given is rotten, blankets are old and even torn. They are

hlankets are

and gave notice

a way will affect all the

of a satya-

revenue rates as per the

(Agricultural)

The scene of the satyagraha

have been arrested.

Jugal Kishore who has re-signed and Sri Vichitra arain Sharma, Minister for Local Self-Government who is still in the Governn have come out openly in the Press with their prognosis. Sri Sharma woefully de-clares, "We have lost sight of the real principles which moved the Congress." He says, "I may even add that certain amount of personal considerations generally

determine our moves—per-sonal considerations not of a very laudable nature." (Pioneer, October 25) Sri Jugal Kishore has, of course, used stronger langu-

age. It is being said that Sri Algu Rai Shastri, after his election to the State's Parliamentary Board, has deserted Sri Gupta and again gone over to the

from Delhi. One need not be Two of the Ministers, Sri too assertive about such state. Ingal Kishore who has rements. The main thing to note is that, whatever be the turns and twists in the situation, or in the fortunes of individual in the Congress, such horsetrading and double-crossin

training and double-crossing are on the increase. With a few cautious 'ffs', the local **Pioneer**; writing about the "U.P. Crisis," says, "... a bigger and a more acrimonious crisis is in the

acrimonious crisis is in the offing both for the Chief Minister and the Congress Government in Uttar Pradesh Without being a prophet of gloom it is difficult to resist that foreboding in the present. faction-ridden politics of the Congress Party in the State." (October 25)

In this crisis there will be repeated crossings and re-crossings of sides by the politicians of easy virtue which alone the present Congress is capable of breeding.

## Rajasthan : Brutal Repression On Anti-Eviction Satyagraha

**T**OR the last twenty-four in every way harassed. The satyagraha is continudays, the Communist ing and the people in Alwar are coming out in protest against this brutal repression. Party in Alwar District in Rajasthan is carrying on a satyagraha against eviction.

Communist MLA Lachuram sought to raise this matter through an adjournment mo-tion in the State Assembly.

### DELHI REFUGEES' VICTORY

#### FROM VISHWAMITRA UPADHYAY

tees in Delhi have mon an important concession as a result of their prolonged struggle culminating nger-strike of two of their leaders, Hira Lal and Smt. Thakuri.

ter, Sri M. C. Khanna, and the Pradesh Congress President. Sri S. C. Gupta, have promised to get the refugee Harijan allottees in Delhi a loan of Rs. 5,000 each from the Home Ministry so that they can pay the instalments for the quarters allotted to them. The loan will be recoverable in easy instal-ments spread over 30 years.

Hira Lal and Smt. Thakuri were compelled to go on hunger-strike on October 18, outside the residence of Sri Naskar, Deputy Rehabi tion Minister, when *a*11 efforts of the refugee Hariian allottees to make the Rehabilitation Ministry concede their demand to them to pay the price of the quarters in 30 instalments tead of eight had proved futile. In fact in Delhi today this is a major demand of all the refugee allottees, Harijan and non-Harijan, and many struggles have been conducted by them on

The Government has refused to budge and now thousands of notices have been issued asking them to make the first payment in November 1958. The first nstalment has been fixed at

Rs. 950 per quarter. This naturally caused a great stir among the refugees in general and the Harijan refugees in particu-

A largely attended public meeting was held in Alwar on the 4th, Comrades Kripadaval and H. K. Vyas condemned the whole policy of eviction and such brutal repression and called on all democratic mind-

small wage and having to

hunger-strike, deputations

Forced by the attitude of

an on October 21 This

ed people to raise their voice of protest.

**R** EFUGEE Harijan allot- lar, because the latter are among the poorest section of the refugees. They are mostly sweepers receiving a feed several mouths. Before launching the The Rehabilitation Minis-

of Refugee Harijan Associa-tions had met the Ministry officials several times, but to no purpose. the Government the various Refugee Harijan Associations of Delhi formed an Action Committe and decid-ed to launch a peaceful struggle in support of their

legitimate demand. Hira Lal went on hunger-strike October 18, and Smt. kuri, a 50-vear-old Harijan hunger-strike evoked great sympathy not only from the Harijans but from all refugees. The hunger-strike was backed by deputations and demonstrations On October 26, the Rehabilitation Minister, Sri M. C. Khanna and the Pradesh Congress President, Sri S. C. Gunta, met the hunger strikers and the Action Con mittee and assured them that they would ask the Home Ministry to give a loan of Rs. 5,000 to every Harijan

this issue. allottee to enable them to pay their instalments. As stated earlier the loan when received would be recoverable in easy instalments spread over 30 years. After the termination of

procession was taken out in the Lodi Road-Karbala-Khar Market area and it termina-ted in a public meeting.

NOVEMBER 9, 1958

INSIDE OUR NEWS & ECONOMY

THE delay in the announcement of the Government's Import Policy for the neriod October 1958 to March 1959 was, it was said, necessitated by the uncertainty in respect of the availability of foreign exchange resources parleys in respect of which had only begun in Washington and London at the beginning of September when the announcement was really due.

Now that the "uncertainty" has relatively ended-with the Fund-Bank confabulations providing the necessary "morale booster" --the policy, too, has been put forth, it is claimed to cash on the foreign "generosity" to help maintain the country's industrial tempo.

Facts Belie Assertions

What are the facts, however? Has the foreign exchange position really improved sufficiently enough-even in the form of external aid of the type that the Western countries have been proffering—to warrant a relaxation in the import curbs? Also, will the country be really advancing towards building its industries through resort to such relaxations?

In the sphere of foreign exchange—the sterling as-sets, in the books of the Bank of England, were put at Rs. 181 crores on October 24 compared to Rs. 288 crores in January this year And as far as the recently obtained assistance of nearly 350 million dollars is concerned—most of it having been earmarked to meet commitments its role in providing any justification for relaxation could only be inconsequentigl

Moreover, with export earnings showing a tenden to decline still further -the monthly average for 1958 being about Rs. five crores, lower than in the previous year-any end of the "austerity" for whatever it was worth, could be

hardly conceivable. Government has, The however, willed otherwise! According to its spokesman the conditions obtaining at ed otherwise ent and the necessitie present and the necessities of maintaining the tempo of the country's industrial activity warranted certain relaxations in the import of essential commodities. This is, however, not a new ess, suddenly dawnawaren ing on the executives of the Ministry. Even as early as September-when the Imnort and Export Advisory Councils met in the Capital —the Minitser in charge, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri, had hinted at "promoting" new industries, especially in items "which are being imported at great cost in

foreign exchange present-

In a bid to reassure his critics he had hastened to **NOVEMBER 9, 1958** 

PAGE FOUR

dealing with the matter al-ready. said to have been issued by Meanwhile, Deputy Chief the New Delhi Office?

Controller Gupta has, it seems, Why were the licences not been transferred to some cancelled immediately the other work while the Joint facts were known? Is the Gov-Controller in Bombay, Mr. S. ernment trying to get out of doing this by accepting the plea that the goods have al-ready been shipped and the letters of credit given to the ruary next, preparatory to retirement, is said to have firm?

been allowed to go on leave from November itself. Is there any attempt to ere are a few questions hush up the matter be-which need immediate cause of the personalities There are a few questions involved? Or will Government place all facts about these licences before Parliament when it reconvenes this Government policy was to issue ad hoc licences to all firms throughout India to

month? Members of Parliament will certainly handle this scandal as firmly and fiercely as they handled the Mundhra affair.

But there is something which Sri Morarji Desai can do. In Ahmedabad this week he said: "There are people who And what were the consideral inestatic interact populations?
Was there a note put up the world. I am prepared for self-effacement if my sacrifice by some officials in the self-effacement if my sacrifice Bombay office to the Joint is to help establish democratic Chief Controller suggesting values.<sup>9</sup> All that one would ask him to do just now is to make the very small sacrifice of using his position and influence as a senior member of the Union Cabinet to cancel n more proper for the, these licences to Fedco with which his son is associated.

NEW AGE

against



specify "baby foods" and edicines" as two lines in which such promotion might be effected. His cri teria in this respect had included the qualifications of "catering to the essential requirements of the people" and for having "a large employment potential employment potential-with substantial progress indigenous manufac

ture."

nents

Obviously, with such amorphous "pre-conditions" determining the policies of Sri Shastri and his Ministry any group of private entrepreneurs. determined to circumvent the existing restrictions, might contrive to create a make-believe of fulfilling them to the required extent and thus secure licences to set up industries, completely unrelated to the Plan require-

And this is actually what has happened. For, among industries, for which quotas for the import of raw materials have been increased, figure such "im-portant" items as artificial silk yarn and thread, spare parts for refrigerators a well as various types of scraps and alloys. Among them also is "baby foods" —an item paraded as the port curbs. No doubt these foods constitute foods constitute an impor-tant item-at least for a certain class of people hiit a larger quota for them is hardly likely to improve their availability in the market. As the Free Press Journal has said, their increased desnite import "scarcity and profiteering are still likely to continue. Resort to strict measures against hoarders and profiteers, rather than a relaxation in imports, would have thus been more pro-ductive of results at least in the case of this item.

#### Behind The

Ballyhoo

The ballyhoo about baby foods, raised at the time of the last Import Advisory Council meeting also, with even the Minitser complaining about its nonavailability for the use of his grand-children, has had another and a more sinis-ter result—and that is the granting of licences to three foreign firms, includ-ing the Glaxo and Horlicks, to manufacture them in the country in collaboration with private enterprise.

The policy in respect of lifting the import curbs has been combined in some cases with measures through promote exports import facilities. Applied to textiles under the current policy it will link their exports with facilities for import of raw materials and equipment. The expor-ters with better perform-ances would be allowed to utilise a certain percentage of their export earnings to import dyes and chemicals. Installation of new looms will also be facilitated by

## **NEW IMPORT POLICY** -RETREAT BEFORE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

linking it with an under-taking to earmark their entire produce for exports.

#### Textile Ills & Govt. Remedy

The problems of the textile industry cannot, however, be solved solely on the basis of export promotion portant for strengthening -though these too are ime competitor position of e Indian product in the external market, as well as earning foreign exchange. Their lasting solution can only be attained thro the expansion of the internal market by reduction of prices-which the Government has failed to do.

In the absence of the above and combined with a series of concessions granted to the industry as a result of the Textile Committee's recommendations this concession can only augment the profits of the textile magnates. As for the

increased production of cloth the Government is reported to have already reconciled itself to a lower per capita vardage of 17.5 end of the Se t the Plan compared with the Plan target of 18.5 yards.

An argument in support of relaxation of import curbs, often voiced by re-presentatives of trade and industry and tacitly acceptthe Government. ed by concerns the deleterious effect that their continuation might have on the problem of employment. This time, however, even the Government man has admitted that "no unemployment has been caused due only to restricted import policy.'

Unemployment is no doubt a serious and worsening problem, but it cannot be effectively solved merely by starting a few industri in non-priority sectors. Basically its solution has to be sought in terms of reorientating the pattern of our economic development for a greater and optimum utilisation of our manpower resources, in big and small national as well as cooperative and locally important industries. Coming from the leaders of trade and industry however, busy day in and day out in throwing out the workers in their employment, this feigned concern for the livelihood' of the working people provides yet anothe example of their hypocrisy nar excellence

#### Further Refreat

Thus, with foreign resources remaining as much a problem as ever, and export earnings maintaining a steady deterioration, the latest relaxations in imports can only be interpreted as a further retreat of the Government in face of the growing demands of the private enterprise.

### ANOTHER LANDMARK IN INDO-SOVIET ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HE agreement relating to the operational details of the Indo-Soviet Shipping Service, signed in New Delhi on October 30, marks another landmark in the fruitful economic collaboration between India and the USSR.

Initialled in pursuance of an earlier agreement, con-cluded in 1956, it deals with details like scope of service, number of vessels, availability and readiness of cargo, exchange of statistics, transhipment of cargo on through bills of lading and freight rates dunnage, etc.

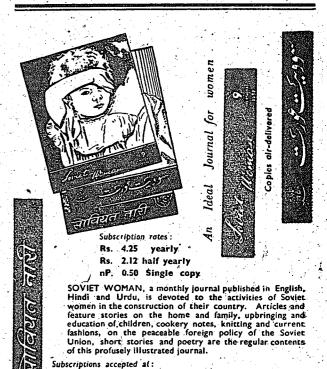
According to the **Bindu** the agreement stipulates that the service between the two countries will ope. rate on the liner basis bet-ween the ports in India and Black Sea ports of the Soviet Union by 12 vessels (six Indian and six Soviet). The size of the Dead Weight Tonnage of the vessels will not be limited and each party shall be at liberty to assign vessels at its discretion within the stipulated number.

Regarding the allotment cargo the principle of parity shall be followed. The Soviet Shipping Com-pany SOVFRACHT will be will be entitled to go in for foreign tonnage for shipping of cargoes from Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon with the proviso that it will first enable the Indian lines to offer space on competitive basis. Similarly the Indian shipowners will have the liberty to reserve up to 25 per cent of the space for carriage of cargo from intermediary ports to India with the of the SOVFRACHT. Further the SOVFRACHT will

so arrange that the average cost of dunnage from the Black Sea end does not exceed 500 pounds per, sailing.

Thus, for the first time our national shipping, so far meted only a discriminatory treatment by the western Shipping Compa-nies has been accorded a reciprocal and mutually beneficial status by a fore ign shipping company in all respects.

-ESSEN November 3, 1958



\*P.P.H. Private Ltd., M. M. Road, New Delhi. \*P.P.H. Bookstall, Bombay—4. \*National Book Agency Private Ltd., Calcutta—12. \*New Century Book House, Madras—2. \*Visalaandhra Publishing House, Vijayawada. \*Prabhat Book House, Ernakulam. \*People's Book House, Fatna—1.

YIO MEZDUNARODNAYA KNIGA, Moscow 200, U.S.S.R

## KISAN PAGE== PUNJAB STRUGGLE AGAINST BETTERMENT LEVY

All through the summer, Punjab has been seeing for land which in the case of All through the summer, runjab has been seeing rallies and demonstrations against the iniquitous levy and assessment of betterment charges amounting to Rs. 83 crores either in lump sum or in 20 six-monthly instalments to recover the capital cost of the Bhakra-Nangal multi-purpose project. The last week of Sep-tembor saw their culmination when huge demonstra-tions took place all over the State in which at least 50,000' peasants participated.

the option to pay the

instalments.

yearly instalments, not ex-

ceeding 20 as decided by the

Government, or to offer land

in full or part payment. Inte-

rest will be charged at 4½ per cent in case of payment in

Istalments. Land may be surrendered subject to the condition that it lies in a compact bloc of five acres at least and the holding is not re-duced below 20 acres. Only

duced below 20 acres. Only big landholders will be able to exercise this option and they will try to utilise this concession to dispose of the surplus areas under tenants or on which landless tillers are to be settled under the

Tenancy Act. The tenants who exercise

the right to purchase their tenancy lands will have to

bear the burdens of this tax

addition to compensation

S ERIOUS defects in con-struction of a cold storage and also mismana-

gement and irresponsibility

on the part of the authori-

ed in total damage to about

80 per cent of the 19,000 maunds of potato-seeds (costing Rs. three lakhs),

These seeds have deve-loped long sprouts ranging from six inches to three

feet making them totally useless as seeds. A major portion of these potatoes cannot be used as food

ettner. Thus, not only the peasant shareholders have suffered a serious loss, it has also given a serious blow to the cooperative either. Thus, not only the

movement. The construction and management of this cold storage owned by the Burd-wan District Cooperative Agricultural Production and

Marketing Society need a probe. This is the only co-

operative cold storage in West Bengal with a capa-

Burdwan District.

ties concerned have result

T HE demonstration at Jul-lunder was the grandest mobilisation and the entire city population turned out to mAS ess it. The comr nent was that such a demon tration had not been seen in the post-independence period in this city. It reminded the lder generation of the mammoth peasant demonstration of 1938, held to demand an irrigation canal on Bist-Doab at a time when the water level had fallen very low and irri-gation wells were beginning

to dry up. During the budget session of the Assembly in March, an Anti-Betterment Tax Conven-tion had been held in Chandigarh at the initiative of the Punjab Kisan Sabha. It was attended by all sections of the Opposition, including ex- Min-isters Sri Ram Sharma and Jagat Narain, and an Action Committee had been set up.

Though Congress leaders and workers kept aloof, ordinary Congress followers in the villages joined the unit-ed protest movement of the peasantry. The peasants have united as never before, have united as never as never barrespective of political dif-ferences, to demand abro-gation of this unbearable Thousands of volunteers have pledged to offer sacrifice in the move-ment in the district of Jul-

lunder alone. Burdened as the peasantry already is with land revenue, increased local rates, sur-charge, abiana and water advantage rate and sundry other taxes, it is determined to resist this additional burden. The organised kisan move-

ment has welcomed the Bha-kra-Nangal Project and has been consistently demanding its speedy execution to provide irrigation to the barren tracts and electricity for industrial and agricultural developm and agricultural development. And while opposing better-ment charges, it has been sug-gesting alternate methods and sources to meet the capital cost of the project.

#### How The Levy Is Assessed

The total estimated cost of Bhakra-Nangal Hydro-Electric Project has been raised from time to time and the latest estimate puts it at Rs. latest estimate puis it at its 177 crores. The project will benefit Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi. The Punjabi peasants are being asked to bear the huge burden of Rs. 82 crores to most a chore of the central to meet a share of the capital

Over and above betterment charges, acreage rates will be assessed for survey, rectangu-lation, construction and mainenance of water sources, cul verts and roads.

The betterment rate will vary from Rs. 15 to Rs. 216.39 per acre of cultivable com-manded area, depending on the nature of land and class

the Punjab Act has been fixed at three-fourths the market value. Due to this high rate of compensation, tenants have not exercised the legal right to purchase land: The addi-tional burden of betterment tax will therefore serve as a further deterrent, practically barring them from acquiring ownership rights.

#### MASTER HARI SINGH Government's Contention

of irrigation—perennial, res-tricted perennial and non-pe-rennial. Besides assessing the Stating its case in support of this betterment levy, the State Government argues that charge on areas to be newly irrigated, it will be assessed t is financing the capital cost of the Bhakra-Nangal project for extension and improve-ment in irrigation on old through loans from the Cen-tral Government which has agreed to advance them on the condition that it resorts to this tax. It is considered possible to canals. The assessee will be given tax either in a lump sum or half-

make the project productive by 1969-70 through realisation of betterment charges. It is further argued by the

Government that due to canal irrigation, the value of land will increase and, therefore, it is entitled to realise a por-tion of this unearned increment in land value to recover the capital cost. In other States, too, it is stated similar betterment charge laws had

been passed. The Punjab kisan rebuts all these arguments of the State Government and suggests po-sitive measures to meet the capital cost of the project. The capital cost includes

Rs. 70 crores due to the electricity part of it. Electricity is to be utilised for development of industry, electri-fication of urban areas be-

RS. 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> LAKHS GO INTO

COLD STORAGE

city of 20,000 ma

sides villages and energising tube-wells for irrigation. The Government is totally unjustfied in charging capital cost for electricity to land, espe-cially to land held by the mass to land. espeof peasants who cannot avail of electricity power for irriga-tion purposes due to their small holdings and meagre means.

Increment in the value of land consequent on irriga-tion does take place no doubt But peasant owners do not trade in land. The produce of land will increase and the Government will automatically, under existing laws, get increased taxes through abia-na, water advantage rates, local rate and surcharge.

The landlords and capitalist farmers will secure larger surpluses. The Government should, therefore, levy higher rates of agricultural income-tax on the big holders. Crores of rupees can be realised each year when the pro-ject is in full operation.

Comparison with other States is not at all helpful The Punjab peasants are al-ready burdened with various taxes which fall on their land. These taxes have been increased since Independence. Abia-na was increased 50 per cent in 1949. Local rate has been in 1949. Local rate has been increased up to 50 per cent of the land revenue. Surcharge on land revenue is levied at 25 per cent for those who pay between Rs. ten and Rs. 30 per annum and at 40 per cent above this level.

The irrigation charges are particularly high in this State as compared with other States. The Finance Commission, while reviewing the State

finances in its Report brought out the fact that in 1955-56, after deduction of interest charges, net receipts from irrigation in the Punjab were Rs 63 lakh and in U.P. Re 47 Rs. 63 lakh and in U.P. Rs. 47 lakhs, while there was deficit in all other States.

in all other States. Similarly in the case of elec-tricity undertakings in the four-year period ending March 1956, net receipts after deduction of interest and other charges, were Rs. 32,800,000 (inclusive of PEPSU) while other States were deficit.

Accounts of receipts from Bhakra-Nangal irrigation and electricity supply are kent separately. Gross receipts from irrigation in the year 1958-59 will be Rs. 52,387,00 and those from electricity Rs. 18,162,000. This is the income while the project is yet in partial operation.

The argument that cost of construction has risen five to six times does not hold water because taxes on the peasantry have risen to the same extent. Moreover, they are hit by the higher prices of arti-cles they have to purchase.

#### Unsound Policy

It is a very unsound econo-It is a very unsound econo-mic policy, moreover, to try to recover the capital cost of a huge project like Bhakra-Nangal which will benefit the coming generations for centuries from the present generation alone. The cost should be spread over a number of gene-rations through long-term loans and their renewal.

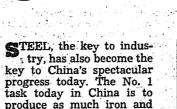
Bhakra-Nangal will indirecthy benefit the entire country. It has been estimated that as a result of Bhakra irrigation, 1.13 million tons will be added to India's food production every year. This will suffice to meet 40 per cent of the annual national food deficit. Is it, therefore, too much to expect the Central Government to advance long-term loans to this State at low rates of in-

terest? The capital cost should be covered through taking in-come of landlords, capitalist farmers and industrialists, through effecting substantial savings in non-Plan expendiand postponement of ture, non-productive schemes. Utmost economies should be effected in expenditure on establishment and construction

costs. The Foodgrains Enquiry Committee in its report after reviewing utilisation of irrigation potential created by river-valley and tube-well pro-jects had come to the conclusion that peasants were not utilising irrigation facili-ties due to high water-rates. In the interest of increasing food production, it had recomnal rates. In ed concess totally new areas, it recommended free supply of irrigation water for a number of years. Such a policy will pay adequate dividends in the long run.

The Government of Punjab, far from following this wholesome advice, is bur-dening the peasants with cionable betterment tax burdens in addition to abiana and water advantage at the highest rates in the entire country. Can this serve as incentive to increa-sed agricultural production? The peasants for their part have decided to broaden and intensify their struggle. Action Committees are being formed everywhere.

#### NOVEMBER 9. 1958



produce as much iron and steel as possible to meet the fast increasing need of the country.

Twice this year the country's target for steel output has been changed upward, of course. Last year China pro-duced 5.35 million tons. The plan for this year was 6.2 million. But by May the target was raised to 8.5 million nd now it has just been raised again, to 10.7 million; a 100 per cent increase over last vear.

With this output China will move ahead of Belgium and Italy and take at least seventh place in world steel produc-tion. In 1952, the year just before her First Five-Year Plan. China was only the 18th.

This increase, in geometrical progression, will place China ahead of Britain in steel production very soon. Only last December the Communist Party of China called on China's workers to overtake and surpass Britain in the output of major industrial products in 15 years. It will certainly not take anything like that time judging by the present rate of advance.

#### **High-Speed** Development

At the root, this amazing speed stems not only from the high political understanding of the people but also in the policy wisely thought- out to suit China's particular condi-tions

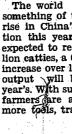
There were two alternatives and each had its advocates. Some people argued that be-cause of China's backwardness the tempo of Socialist cons-truction should be slow and steady. High speed created "tension," they said.

But others took precisely the reverse view. Just because of her backwardness; China needed a high tempo; in fact to end the real tension. No tension could be greater than that which China endured in the long years before the liberation, when poverty and backwardness prevailed des-pite the back-breaking efforts of the people. the people.

So China has adopted the second alternative and is building her Socialist State at speed. People throughout the country are exerting their utmost efforts, reaching out to the sky and, in so doing, not only are they progressi fast, but are doing the job well and at the least cost.

It is not just a matter of giant industrial projects, though this year alone nearly 1,000 of these are being built—machine works, power plants, oil refineries, coal-mines, chemical fertiliser plants and cement plants, more than the total

**NOVEMBER 9, 1958** 



sion of a construction committee composed mostly of government engineers and ads of departments. After construction serious kept by peasant sharehold-ers in the Cooperative Cold defects were found includ-storage situated at Memai, ing sweating. Some noning sweating. Some the managing committee de-manded a thorough enqui-ry. Corruption and wastage

were also suspected. But no steps were taken contractors were and the paid the full amou Last year, after minor repairs, only 9,000 maunds of potatoes were kept in the storage. Profuse sweat ing was reported by the local manager, but nothing was done. Of course, be-cause of the small quantity the seeds were not dama-ged, though the sprouting tendency was again seen. This year 19,000 maunds of seeds were kept in the storage—1,000 maunds less than its capacity. About

NEW AGE

three months ago, the ma-nager of the cold storage reported about the tendency of sprouting, but no step was taken by the officials of the managing commit-tee; not even a meeting of the committee was called. This incident has created panic among the peasant shareholders. The feeling

and corruption

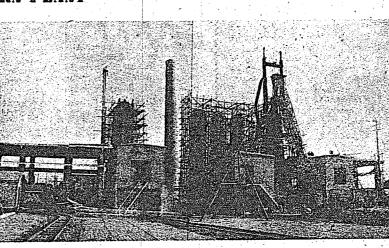
Immediately, proper com-pensation must be paid to the peasants, a high-level iry conducted into the construction and manage-ment of the storage, and the necessary repairs effected. As engineers and officials of the West Gengal Government were concerned with the storage from the very beginning, it would be better if the enquiry is made by Central Government experts. Only such steps can regain the con-fidence of the peasants and save the cooperative from a serious blow.

## it was constructed at a huge cost of about Rs. 6½ lakhs (much more than expended by private con-cerns) under the supervi-

is being created that big cooperatives under the present administration mean onsibility, wastage







*medium* works

Under Construction

VILLAGE I.VDUSTRY

In Hsinyang, Honan Province

First Five-Year Plan period. Even more significant is the unleashing of initiative and energy which is resulting in a countless number of medium and small projects undertaken by the local autho-rities. And a huge amount of iron and steel is involved in all this effort.

The world already knows something of the phenomenal rise in China's grain produc-tion this year. The total is expected to reach 600-700 biln catties, a 60 to 90 per cent increase over last year. Cotton output will be double last year's. With such harvests, the farmers are able to buy far more tools, transport vehicles

and other means of production than ever before as they are preparing for still richer crops next year; quite apart from consumer goods.

In many localities village industries are springing up to meet the needs, supplement-ing the efforts of the bigger urban plants. All this again large quantities involves steel.

#### **Medium And Small Plants**

The clue to the rapid grow-th in the steel industry, too, is the great stress now being laid on erecting medium and

NEW AGE

small iron and steel enter-prises, in addition to the giant integrated works in a selected number of places for which the Central Government is directly responsible. These medium and small plants are built by the local authorities with no frills, but with great speed and economy in the use of funds. They go into produc-tion quickly and meet ur-gent needs. They are going up by the thousands.

Among the medium works are plants like the Chungking Iron and Steel Works in Sz chuan Province, the Tsinan Iron and Steel Works in Shantung Province. the Maanshan Iron. and Steel Works in Anhwei Province. The first is an old plant, that is being expanded. The others are new.

Among the smaller plants the Ocheng Iron and el Plant in Hupeh Province, the Lienyuan Iron and Steel Plant in Hunan Province and the Chekiang Iron and Steel Works in Chekiang Province.

Various types of medium and small blast furnaces and medium and small Bessemer converters are going up. In fact, taking only those already in construction—the figure is 13,000 blast furnaces with a total capacity of over 20 million tons of pig iron, and over 200 medium and small Bessemer converters, ranging from .5 to 12 tons, with a total capacity of ten million tons of

As for the three great, modern integrated iron and steel works—at Anshan, Wu-han and Paotow—these are being expanded or built up. The expansion of the Anshan Iron and Steel Works, China's largest, has already been completed. The first 1,386-cubic-metre blast furnace of the Wuhan Iron and Steel Works went into operation in September of this year. The first 1.513-cubic-metre blast furnace of the Paotow Iron and Steel Works in Inner Mongolia is scheduled to go into oneration next year. These are industrial giants that will in turn help to spawn a host of other plants over wide areas in their neighbourhood

#### Resources And Funds 🌽

There is no end to the natural resources in China needed to extend industry.

A Her iron ore reserves alone are estimated at 100,000 million tons; coal reserves stand at 1,5 million million million tons. And iron and coal are available in nearly every pro-vince. Manganese, refractory and flux materials are also in rich supply.

Non-ferrous and rare metals needed for making high-quality alloy steel are also abundant. For instance, China has rich deposits of such important metals as molybdenum and tungsten: in fact, the tungsten deposits are the largest in the world.

As for water power resources, China ranks among the richest countries in the world. Its estimated potential of 540 million kw is larger than the combined resources of the United States, Britain, France, Japan, Italy and Canada.

The funds needed to finance this great industrial growth come by pruning administra-tive and other expenses down to the minimum. The agricultural and handicraft cooperaaccumulatin are also their own funds.

A great spurt to accumu-

\* SEE PAGE 10

PAGE SEVEN

## KERALA: AGE-OLD DEMANDS OF THE PEASANTRY ARE BEING SATISFIED

# Distribution Of Govt. Waste Lands Begins

#### ★ FROM K. UNNIKBISHNA WABIEB

NOVEMBER 1 is Kerala's national day-the day which two years ago saw the fulfilment of the cherished dream of a united homeland of the Malayalees.

show that land ought

given to those who did not have it by taking if from those

who possessed too much of it. At Irinjalakuda, where Hari-

ted land, the meeting was pre-sided over by the President of

the Mandal Congress Commit-

tee. There was also praise for the

Revenue and Village Officers who had worked with enthu-siasm to make this programme

There are people belonging to

They include poor people right from the Namboodiris of high

'lowest' caste. The overwhelm-

ing majority of the assignees are Harijans. There are many Christians and Muslims also

Pro-Government circles are

happy at this achievement of the Kerala Government which has fulfilled one of its impor-

tant promises in the course of 19 months whereas it is point-

trations had ignored this for

ten years. More land is to be distributed in the following weeks in all taluks by com-

Iminio

ed out the Congress

a success

among them.

Minister Chathan distribu-

G REAT popular enthusiasm the Kerala Government. **G** and rejoicing marked this give land to the landless and year's celebrations of Kerala the poor was in keeping with year's celebrations of internal the proof waiting of the an-Day, the main highlight of the great traditions of the an-which was the distribution of cient culture of Bharat, He guowhich was the distribution of Government land to the land- ted Kautilya and Kalidas

less and poor people. The Chief Minister and other Ministers personally distribut-ed formal deeds assigning land to hundreds of people chosen by all-party land distribution nittees in different parts of the state.

Land was distributed to 101 persons at Mangattuparamba near Cannanore, a place with which is associated the memory of many a kisan struggle of the

Distributing the deeds, the declared that Chief Minister all communities among those who received land yesterday Kerala could be made self-sufficient in the matter of food, but for that it was not enough just to abolish landlordism. It sary that the caste down to Harijans of the is equally necessary that the small landholders must coope-rate, they must come into co-operatives to increase production to the maximum

nillage In Katakampalli Trivandrum, Revenue Minister Smt. Gouri Thomas distributed land to 131 persons. Speaking on the occasaid that the Government was distributing lands in its possession cause it felt it its duty as "the biggest landlord in the State" to take the initiative in a

matter like this. In similar other functions in other places, Education Minisother places, Education Minis-ter Mundassery distributed lands to a hundred persons, Food Minister George to 202 and Public Works Minister Majid to 250 persons.

These lands include both cultivable waste lands, and also house-sites. The Revenue Minister declared that more tha 1,200 persons are being given lands in the Trivandrum and Cannanore Districts alone on omber 1

#### All-Party Functions

One of the most significant features of these functions was that it brought together leaders f different parties on the same

Advisory committees consisting of representatives of all a had received applications in each taluk from the landless and poor people and elected deserving cases.

e Revenue Minister declared that the Government would leave this responsibility of selection completely to these committees and did not want to interfere in their work.

Congre Prominent Pillai, speaking on the occa-sion, said that this land disable to see in the course of years of public activihie 33 ty. He also declared that there vas no party consideration in this land distribution.

clared that the programme

acres of cultivated land and tion of these schemes. The help to enhance the State's food Communist Party and mass orproduction to an estimated ex-ganisations like the Kisan tent of 5.000 tons per year. Sangh lead this voluntary content of 5.000 tons per year.

TRIVANDRUM Oct. 29

The Kerala Government

tribution of Governm

owned lands to the landles

and the poor in the State.

The programme was inau-gurated on the day by the Chief Minister at Mangat-

tuparamba in Cannanore District, the scene of many

kisan struggles and the stronghold of the Kisan

Sabha in Malabar and by

other Ministers in othe parts of the State.

a schem

that

It was in September 1957

by the State Government to distribute Government lands in the State to the

landless and the poor. All

receive applications fo

land and decide upon them.

are about seven lakh acres

It is estimated that there

party committees we formed in all taluks

e<sup>ī</sup> was mooted

were

mittees. On the same day were also naugurated more than 13 irri-gation and flood control sche-mes all over the State Discourted more than 13 irri-mes all over the State Discourted more than 13 irri-mes all over the State Discourted more than 13 irri-mes all over the State Discourted more than 13 irri-mes all over the State Discourted more than 13 irri-mes all over the State Discourted more than 13 irri-Discourted more than 14 irri-Discourted more than 15 irri-Disc the food shortage in the State. These schemes costing more have been enthused to come than Rs. 57 lakhs will, it is forward to make shramdan for estimated, benefit about 14,000 successful and ranid come

The Minister was received in One such mass mobilisation the traditional manner with augurated three more irrigation was at Kayamkulam where flowers, fruits and lighted the Backwaters Reclamation lamps. He inaugurated the Land to the landless! Water the Backwaters Reclamation Works was inaugurated by Finance Minister C. Achuta Menon. It turned out to be the first basketful of mud. As the biggest popular demon-stration in that place in re-cent times and thousands of people from far away places came in boats and on foot. Henny, Henny

The Finance Minister also in-

## ...... Who will Get The Land? And How Much?......

Government lands in Kerala. According to the scheme for distribution, at least 25 per cent of the land began on November 1, the anniversary of the birth of the Kerala State, the disavailable in each village will be reserved for future Government or public purcovernment or public pur-poses; 25 per cent will be reserved for assignment to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, including converts Tribes, including converts to Christianity from those astes and tribes. The lands thus to be

given to the landless and the poor are to be assigned on registry for the purposes of cultivation, house-sites and beneficial enjoyment of adjoining registere oldings. The assignee or a member of his family or his successor-in-interest should or cultivation should commence effectively with-in a period of one year from

the date of receipt of the deed.

Government has that the extent of land that shall he assigned in favour of a single family for culti-vation, shall not ordinarily exceed one acre of wet lan or three acres of dry land in the plains and two acres of wet land or five acres of dry land in the hilly tracts. The extent of land that shall be registered in fav-our of a family as housesite shall not exceed five cents in urban areas and ten cents in rural areas.

The extent of land that may be granted who same is indispensably required for the beneficial enjoyment of adjoining re-gistered holdings shall not rdinarily exceed, in each case, twenty-five cents.

An order of preference has been laid down for as-signing the land to the deserving applicants.

According to this, the first preference is for persons already in occupation of Government lands provided the total extent the land held by them is less than the maximum prescribed, or the annual family income from sources other than the Government ands held by them is below Rs. 1,500.

The second preference goes to persons who do not hold any land either in proprietary right or with security of tenure, and have no other source of income, i.e., landless and ndigent persons.

The third preference is for persons whose annual family income does not exceed Rs. 1,500 and the total extent of the lands ield by them either in proprietary right or with rity of tenure, is less than the maximum extent men-

The land granted on registry shall be heritable, but it shall not be alienated for a period of ten years from the date of the registry. It shall be subjected to the basic land-tax and other general taxes payable by law or custom.

The assignee will have to land value at the rate of Rs. ten per acre of dry land and Rs. fifty per acre of wet land. He will also have to pay the value of certain trees, plants, etc., standing on the land. But if the value of the trees, etc. does not exceed Rs. ten per acre, no amount will be collected.

This distribution of Government lands to the landless and the poor marks the fulfilment of one of the main pledges in the programme of the Com Party and has been widely acclaimed by progressive sections of the public.

A CONGRESS GOVT. ITSELF IN 1955 HAD WITHDRAWN BEFERENCE OF THIS DISPUTE TO ADJUDICATION Why The Kerala Govt. Supports Plantation Workers' Stand

Why not accept adjudication in the plantation labour dispute in Kerala? The Communist-led Government is unjustified in not referring the dispute to adjudication when the planters and the INTUC union in the High Ranges have asked for it, it is acting in partisan interest - so run the charges that are being levelled in the columns of the daily Press and statements of certain political leaders.

HE Press reported that the T. The Press reported that the Vasavda addressing a Press was understood to have com- Conference on the same day nunicated to the Kerala Government its anxiety about the "to intervene and prevail upon law and order situation in the the Kerala State Government to Munnar plantation area suggesting reference of the plantation labour dispute to adjudication.

Union Home Minister Pant is also reported to have suggested to the Kerala Chief Minister that adjudication was the obvi ous course to adopt for the settlement of the dispute.

Typical of editorial comment on the subject was that of the and former Speaker of the Hindu on October 24: "What-Assembly, K. P. Neelakanta ever may be the truth as regards the question whether the INTUC-led union or the Comtribution was the greatest ser-vice to the people he had been a majority among the workers on the High Range plantations, as both of them had made identical demands for bonus, holidays with pay, provident fund in this land distribution. Vishnu Bharatiyan, old Gan-ters and the INTUC union had dhiite and leader of the Kisan come to an agreement to refer Sabha, who presided over the demands for adjudication, the meeting where the Chief nothing would have been lost if tributed land, de- the Government had agreed to

INTUC General Secretary urged the Government of India refer the dispute in the (plan-tation) industry to adjudication and bring about an end to the violence lawlessness and industrial unrest in the High

#### Planters Roha

Ranges.'

Union Home Minister, Pant INTUC bosses Ramanujam and Vasavda and the Rightwing nationalist Press all only repeating what the British planters were de-British planters were de-manding: Refer the dispute to adjudication!

But the Kerala Government stood with the workers and refused to refer the dispute adjudication. And why? For this certain facts about the agreement—call it betrayal —between the planters and the INTUC union in the High Ranges have first to be known.

The INTUC union's strike in

Munnar was to commence on October 4 and the general strike in all the Kerala Plantations on October 13, later post-poned to the 25th. The AITUC union pleaded with the INTUC union to postpone its strike so as to launch

it along with the general strike. The INTUC union refused and began its action on October 4. The AITUC union to maintain the unity of the workers joined it.

But behind the back of the workers, INTUC leader Ramanujam signed on the dotted line along with the planters asking for adjudication on the dispute Workers refused to accept this betrayal and the strike conti-

The Kerala unit of the INTUC itself was in the Joint Council of Action and was preparing for general strike.

The reason for this is that the INTUC union in Munnar is affiliated to the Tamilnad INTUC and its line is set by INTUC chief Ramanujam—a line which even the Kerala INTUC leaders were not prepared to acept.

The action in Munnar was being fought for the same debeing fought for the same de-mands for which the general strike was to be launched. To agree to refer the demands in Munnar to adjudication was to refer the entire dis-gress, led by the Praja Socialists pute in the plantation indus-try to adjudicationn. This

would have been a heavy sored a Statewide strike in the plantations...." plantations of the INTUC's

plantation workers. This was the line of the British planters and Sri Ramanujam. But the workers were not willing to toe this line were the four central trade union organisations, including the Kerala INTUC, prepared to give up the general strike by leaving the dispute to adjudica

The Kerala Government correctly said that the demand for adjudication did not have the support of any of the trade union organisations, though the planters tried to parade the though agreement of October 4 as ac-ceptance by the INTUC of the demand for adjudication. They were left without even this figleaf when the Kerala INTUC joined the general strike on October 25.

A revolting attempt at distortion was made by the Hin-dustan Times in its South India Review on October 27. After writing that "the IN-

THIC union agreed and called off the strike (on October 4), but the AITUC refused," when it came to the general strike of the United Trade Union Con-

participation in the strike. And naturally-because if that is mentioned the bottom is knocked out of their case that the INTUC was in favour of adjudication. There are enough and solid

reasons why the workers and their trade unions oppose adju

#### 5-Year-Old Dispute

The dispute in the Kerala plantations is more than five years old. Except the issue of bonus for 1957, all the demands have been remaining unsettled since 1954. Four tripartite conferences failed to bring about a solution. The Industrial Relations Committee which has been in existence since 1953 also

could not do anything. Twenty-three issues based on the demands of the workers were actually referred to adju-dication in 1954. But the man-agements created such difficulties that the tribunal could not It came to the general strike of October 25, all that the Special make any progress for a whole Correspondent had to say was: year. All parties and trade "Meanwhile, representatives of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and State including the INTUC protested against these tactics of the managements and a oneday protest strike was also ortion was withdrawn by the ons were prepared for an hon-then Congress Labour Mini- ourable settlement. ster of the State, Sri Panam pilly Govinda Menon himself. And today they shame-lessly charge the Kerala Government with all sorts of rimes for not referring the dispute to adjudication. They want the Communist Govern-ment to do what they them-Even after the strike be-gan the Labour Minister had put forward reasonable propoelves while in the Congress sals which would not have pre-Government thought it wise judiced the case of either the not to do. employers or the workers but could have become the basis for

After the withdrawal of reference to adjudication, the issues were placed before the Plantation Labour Committee in 1955. But nothing has happened in the two-and-a-half years that have passed then except creating 'in workers the feeling that the employers are utilising the Committee to delay redressing

their grievances. Many sittings of this Committee have taken place but the employers have refused to come to any satisfactory decisions. Even when settlement on certain issues was reached, the employers refused to implement them on the ground that his it was a package deal and hence wou they would not implement any decision unless all the issues were settled. The efforts of the present La-

the employers. They would not

#### reside in the land if it is granted as house-site, or should personally cultivate the same if it is granted for cultivation. Such residence

#### AJOY GHOSH Reviews H. D. Malaviya's

T HE advent of a Commu-nist-led Ministry in Kerala some 18 months ago was, perhaps, the most important independence political his-tory. It was tory. It was no sudden "miracle" but the registration of an entire trend of development, portent of our future-the tangible manifestation of the approach of its arrival.

It was no wonder then that the reactionary forces within the State and outside have com-bined all their power to hurl curses and attacks on the new Ministry, Some have even gone so far as to echo the arch-im perialist Churchill's tirad against Bolshevism-"it should e strangled at birth."

This was, after all, a natural reaction. What has been re grettable, however, is the fact that up-to-date no student of India's political history has made a comprehensive assessment of the forces that earned the Communist Party its great victory at the polls, nor narrated at length what the Ministry fore, that the author took up has achieved in the difficult conditions in which it has had to work. Such a study would democrats, Comr non-Communists alike.

H. D. Malaviya's Sri

that Sri Malaviya was till some months ago the editor of the AICC ECONOMIC RE-VIEW, and is the author of that authoritative handbo LAND REFORMS IN INDIA. as well as the mor study on panchayats. It was to him that Pandit Nehru referred when he spoke in Parliament about "one of my ablest younger colleagues." It is with a trained analytical and patriotic mind, there



the study. He studied Kerala as a Congressman who takes seri-ously the declarations and proof the greatest value to all fessed aims of the Congress. nists and And an extremely rewarding study it has proved to be.

- is The book under review KERALA, A REPORT TO packed with facts and quota-THE NATION (published by tions put together with the People's Publishing House, particular pungency one has New Delhi, Price Rs. 2.25) come to associate with the attempts to cary out the task. author. Anybody who wishes to It hardly needs reminding

who had patiently waited for

over five years. They were exasperated and had lost all

hope of the employers agree-

The Acting General Manager

would not press for adjudica-

All this, remember, was in writing. Yet, later he refused

his British superintendents would resign if there was a

to negotiate

settlement

-because. he said.

went

ing to a settlement.

an interim settlement. of the Kannan Devan agreed to this proposal and then

back on it. This employer, a second time, agreed to negotiations in a let-ter to the Collector of Kottathe yam. He even wrote that he preferred a negotiated settle-ment to adjudication and hop-ed that the Tamilnad INTUC

The reference to adjudica- budge an inch though the uni- to look across the border to the State of Madras. There the problem had been

It is easy to imagine the hanging fire since 1952. The state of mind of the workers Madras Government, also referred the dispute to adjudication and when that failed, ap-pointed a Special Industrial Tribunal for the plantations in 1954. This tribunal gave its award in November 1956.

The employers refused to iment the award, instead they went to the Supreme Court and got a stay in the name of industrial truce.

With what justification can anybody ask the workers or the Kerala Government to accept adjudication when the employers have behaved in this manner all along?

And all these people who shout so much about adjudication should remember it was not T. V. Thomas but Sri Gulzarilal Nanda who said not so long ago that the adjudication machinery should be scrapped for good. Union Home Minister Pant would do better to ask the British planters to behave instead of pressing the Kerala Government to accept their demand!

Which worker would ac- be more truthful if it told our people the facts about the planters' behaviour in the last cept adjudication in a situa-tion like this, entirely the bour Minister, T. V. Thomas, creation of the employers? few years instead of wasting the because of this same attitude not to strengthen their opposition Kerala Government and slandfew years instead of 'wasting

ance of Kerala would find it invaluable.

BOOK REVIEW

There is about the book a otable and most seruplo lance. In the chapters with the educational policy of the Government, or with its ur policy, there neat and yet compendious sum mary of an enormous amount of detail. The same remarks apply to the chapter levoted to irrigation and power development problems and schemes

Together with this we have vigorous and harsh writing when the author deals with the disgraceful role that the Opposition parties in Kerala especially the Congress have chosen for themselves. One would advise our fertile political commentators, in parti-cular, to read "Insecurity, the Whole Story" and "Civil War or Coexistence" These convey well the wrath aro used by the Kerala Opposition parties in the mind of an honest

It is a tribute to the sense of historical perspective that Sri Malaviya possesses that we find him drawing some general conclusions from all these events for the future of India's democratic development

#### Grim Warning

"Ways of India's Domestic Reaction" is a grim warning against any kind of complacent notion that the way ahea be just one of smooth and unresisted advance with everybody obeying the copy-book TILLOS

While all the chapters have their particular merits, there is a touch of genuine virtuosity in "Communist" Ministry's Land Policy". In some 16 pages we a brilliant outline not only of the enacted and projec-ted land legislation but also of

It would be wrong to agine that KERALA PORT TO THE NATION is just a paean of praise. We have criticism too, especially of the failure as yet to tackle adequately the problem of administration and implementation. We Communist wholeheartedly welcome such criticism and will give it out most serious attenti

The author concludes his book with a moving appeal to fellow Congressmen, posing before them the most soul-searching questions. He delineates there his conception of India's way to Socialism.

Many will agree with him that: "Anti-Communism cannot be India's way." Advocating the "unity of all progressive forces pledged to uplift our millions" he stresses. "these forces will assert themselves. They cannot be stopped. And they will ultimately umph.

For building that unity which alone can ensure that triumph a better understanding of Kerala is essential. And this task Sri Malaviya's book makes a powerful contribution The Right-wing Press would It needs not only to be read but to he taken to all our friends, our sceptics—and also to our foes. It is a book which the democratic movement must take up as a part of a campaign-the for unity and rapid campaign

PUNJAB GETS READY PARTY FOR NEWS MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS \*

A T an emergent meeting on October 22, the Se-cretariat of the Punjab State Committee of the Communist Party decided to contest the forthcoming elections to the Municipa committees scheduled for January next.

listrict units of the Party are being instructed to set up broad citizens' fronts on a minimum progressive civic programme to contest these programme ons. An election manifes-

to is being issued soor Among other things which came up for discussion in the Secretariat were the physical assault on Dr. Gopi Chand Bhargava at a public meeting in Rewari and the goonda at ck. with the connivance of the police, on a peaceful kisa demonstration in Jandiala Gurn in Amritsar (reported in

New Age last week). It is the task of all democratic forces irrespective of party differences, said the Secretariat Secretariat, to unite to counter such tendencies in the political life of the State. The Government was asked to take severe action against the sinister forces of evil after thorough judicial investigations.

The Secretariat also passed criticising the oliution authorities of Hissar for the lathi-charge on a peaceful de monstration of Fatahabad citizens who had gone to pre-sent their demands to the Commissioner and the arres of Ch. Balu Ram, former MLA, and others. The resolution demanded action against the guilty officials and withdrawal uilty officials and withdrawal people and was addressed by f cases against the leaders. five members of the Party's The Secretariat considered Central Political Bureau. of cases against the leaders. relief of Rs two crores to

ge and demanded that it hould be raised to at least Rs. five crores. Also demanded were the setting up of all-part-Also ies committees at various The Secretariat also expres-levels for correct assessment sed concern over threats and and equitable distribution of relief and the association at the village level of panchayats itable distribution of and mass organisations of peasants and agricultural workers with this work. Recurrent floods and con-

sequent havoc. the Committee

blishment of unity of the

progressive forces of Ceylon "to defeat the Right-wing

counter-offensive and see that the advance started in

1956 is carried forward." He was addressing a mass meeting in Colombo on Octo-

The mass rally, the first of

its kind called by the Ceylon-ese Communist Party since the promulgation of the state of emergency last May, was

attended by several thousand

COMMUNIST DENIED BURIAL IN

ber 18.

BROTHER PARTIES

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**CEYLON: TWO-FRONT** 

STRUGGLE

P ETER Keuneman, Gene- that while the Ceylonese

**P** ral Secretary of the Com-munist Party of Ceylon, has called for immediate re-esta-called for immediate re-esta-

the flood-affected people as thought, had made it most too inadequate and based on urgent that the Government underestimation of the dama-undertake expeditious measures to complete anti-flood works with the assistance of an all-party advisory commit-

tee. The Secretariat also exprescounterthreats of revival of communal morchas by Akali leader Master Tara Singh and the Hindi Simiti leaders and appealed to these leaders to desist from the suicidal path of communal disruption in this border State

ing and carrying on a vigor-ous campaign both outside and within the People's Unit-

ed Front, the progressive forces were still disunited.

He said that the United

National Party which was routed in 1956 and beaten

back when it tried to march

## cause of its Government's vacillations and retreats. He pointed out that the masses, who defeated the United National Party in 1956 and voted for a radical turn in Ceylon's affairs, are now faced with the need to conduct a two-front struggle against the real dan-ger of the Right wing coming to power again, and at the same time, against the vaci-llations and retreats of the People's United Front Government which are helping to strengthen the Right wing in BRITAIN

CALL FOR UNITY

TO DEFEAT TORIES

THE British Communist Party in an open letter to all members of the Labour, trade union and cooperative ments has outlined the which the Tories can be defeated in the next elections.

The letter called for the use of Labour's power to compel the Government to stop the United States war plans in the Far East, stop nuclear tests, go to a summit meeting, agree to the banning of all nuclear weapons, close all U. S. bases in Britain and reach a settle-ment in Cyprus and in the

## CHINA'S TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION

into People's Comm trend sweeping through China's countryside. Th for industry and other purposes. Small enterprises are being put up to go into ope-

Technicians are needed of course in their hundreds of thousands. Many are being drawn from existing iron and steel enterprises which are training grounds as well as

Everywhere the people are

rounds of various small plants to help solve technical proing as technical advisers to

China today is in the midst of a technological revolution and this applies to iron and steel too. Textbook norms and

The three other points put forward by the letter for a real anti-Tory policy based on Socialist principles are; allnal Party in 1956 and voted out support for wage increase a radical turn in Ceylon's for the workers, extended airs, are now faced with the nationalisation of the key sectors of industry and a drastic cut in arms expenditure. The money saved, should be used to build more houses, schools and hospitals, give higher pensions and improve all social services. The letter denounced the

Labour Party policies endor-sed at Scarborough as an encouragement to the Tories and employers to make further attacks on the work-ing class. It called on every member and every worke to develop the struggle in factories and localities now against the Tories and employers.

"In the course of that struggle we can rally the people both to defeat the Tories in the coming election and to fight for a more militant Labour policy." "It will be success-ful if the all Left forces unite in the struggle," the letter stressed

"A great step towards this aim would be taken if the bans and proscrptions which the Right-wing leaders have imcommunism divides the Lab-our movement and plays the game of the Tories. History has shown that there can be no effective Left fight except in association with the Com-munists," the letter concluded.

#### **\* FROM PAGE 7**

of furnace required to produce one ton of iron in 24 hours) is already down to as low as .395 in a few plants.

The Taiyuan Iron and Steel Works and the Chungking Iron and Steel Works have successfully employed a new steel tapping method in which three troughs are used instead of one and this has increased steel output by 50 per cent. Shanghai's No. 3 Steel

Plant uses three rows of tuyere instead of two in side blowing. As a result, the time for blowing steel in a converter has been shortened by 13 per cent; the rate of loss in blowing has dropped by 27 per cent; output has gone up by 14 per cent; and the quality of the steel is just as good as that pro-duced in an open hearth furnace. Experiments in applying the

latest techniques in alloy steel making, using both electric furnace and converter, have proved successful and now China will be able to produc its own alloy steel in quantity. The latest technique of continuous rolling has been adonted to simplify the heating process and this has raised process and this has raised output by over five per cent. Another new technique introcasting, duced is continuous which simplifies the bloom process.

As a result of these and other innovations, investment in this field can be greatly rein this field can be greatly re-duced. China produced 4,000 types of steel products in 1957. Thanks to her growing mas-tery of all technical processes, she expects to produce far more within three years.

NOVEMBER 9 1958

## IN BUCHAREST World Agricultural

Conference

THE Second World Con-ference of Agricultural sections of the people of the and Forestry Workers was dence held in Bucharest, Rumania

from October 16 to 19. Among members elected to General of the World Fedethe Presidium were Djugito (Indonesia), Prasada Rao Egurazdov (India), (IISSR). Ho Ying-Tsing (China), Abdul Karim (Morocco), Boeambo (Black Africa), Carrone (France) and Silva (Bra-

**Delegates** From 32 Countries

Delegates from 32 countries from all continents were present at the Conference. India, which had the biggest dele-gation was represented by N. gation was rèpresented by N. Prasada Rao, P. R. Madhavan Pillai MLA (Kerala), Shankar Dayal Tewari (U.P.), K. Mo-han Rao (Andhra), and Ramakrishna Pati (Orissa). General

The Resi Italian Senator and Secretary-General of the Trade Union International of Agricultural and Forestry Workers, submitted a report dealing with the conditions of and of peasants, agriculture and of peasant agricultural, forestry plantation workers in the socialist countries and in the capitalist and under-developed countries.

He explained how the Euro-pean Common Market, infla-tion, lust for maximum profits, c) Higher scales of wages for armaments race, mechanisa-tion, foreign monopolies' grip over agriculture in the back-ward countries, and existence ers: d) Provision of ful employ of feudalism were exploiting

truction

Resolution

the peasants and agricultural and plantation workers in the capitalist and backward coune) Medical: education other social benefits; tries and how struggles were being waged against these various methods of exploitaf) Reduction in hours of work:

· He also described the common struggle being waged by the peasants and agricultural

e staat in the state of the sta

CONNUNIET PARTY WELLL

Editorial Board

AJOY GHOSH

BHUPESH GUPTA

P. C. JOSHI (Editor)

Delhi.

'Phone: 25794

Telegraphic Address : MARXBADI

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i) Extension of democratic rights.

For peasants-

and

a) Land reforms which include redistribution of land, protection to tenants, reduction of rent burdens: b) Tax and debt relief.

c) Promotion of all types of cooperatives: d) Recognition of peasants

unions; and e) Elimination of unequal ex.

rinted by D. P. Sinha at th NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS Jhandewallan Estate, M. M. Road, New Delhi, and publishe by him from 7|4, Asaf Ali Roa

> Other Resolutions

NOVEMBER 9, 1958

Sri Prasada Rao moved a number of resolutions dealing with the problems of colonial people's struggle for independence, of peace, of the situa-tion in the Taiwan Straits, on the release of leaders of pea-

COMRADE Joseph, Secre-tary of a local Party Branch in Ernakulam, died CEMETERY in the General Hospital on He was refused burial in The Bishop of Ernakulam the Church Cemetery by

the Bishop of Ernakulam For over a decade Joseph had served the local Chris tian neasants and agricultural labourers more since-rely, more devotedly than most of the officials of the Church.

In the coconut groves of this sea coast, he carried the true message of Christ to the poor cottages, to the emaciated hungry peasants —but not in the way of the Church. He was a Co ist and toiled along imbued with the spirit of self-deny ing sacrifice.

The rigours of a hard life, spent under a blazing tropical sun, exposed him to that foul disease—cancer. ilessly it bored through his glands and bones, tear-ing him to shreds. Sufferdeath heroically.

PAGE TEN

 FROM IAIPAL SINGH ph's aged mother sobbed first, then shrieked loudly: refused him a burial in the Church Cemetery. "He can-Joseph had told me not be buried in the Church bury me in my own piece of land—beneath that co-

Cemetery. He was a Com-munist," the Bishop opined conut tree. I don't want to cynically, criminally, Joseph's young sister had

placed a wooden cross in the clasp of her brother's dead arms. A frocked Father angrily snatched it away and flung it aside cursing, "Don't defile the sacred Cross."

"Shame, shame. shame!" cried the peasants, young girls, mothers and Joseph's rades-in-arms who ha gathered to have a last glimpse of their dear com-rade. If the Bishops and Fathers were thinking of intimidating the Christians from joining the Commun-ist movement, this was their answer. Joseph's body lay in the in the firing lines under the victorious waves of fluttering Red Flag." That was the requiem for Com-

ing cruelly, indescribably, Joseph's body lay in the he faced the onslaught of sun for hours. The Bishop's heart did not melt. Jose-

NEW AGE

rest in death along with

the enemies of my people.'" Young girls sobbed un-

In the twilight of th

evening, beneath the leng-thening shadows of the

was lowered and laid in

in his own piece of land, beneath his own cononut

from behind the palm-

"He died like a man right

coconut tree, Joseph's l

perpetual peace and res

A melancholy r

fringed hills.

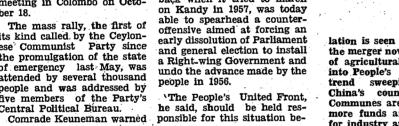
rade Joseph

Mothers cried

ashamedly.

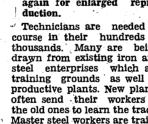
loudly.

trees.



lation is seen as a result of nace utilisation (the volume the merger now taking place of agricultural cooperatives Communes are able to pool more funds and manpower

ration quickly and as soon as they bring in profits, they are expanded again and again for enlarged repro-duction.



productive plants. New plants often send their workers to the old ones to learn the trade. Master steel workers are train-

ing more apprentices. But the process of training does not rest there. learning, by experience and from books, refusing to be in-timidated by technical "mysteries". Smelting classes have peen opened to train still more

people in iron and steel out-put. Mobile technical teams are organised to make the to help solve technical pro-blems. The old plants are serv-

the new ones. The corps of iron and steel technicians is growing rapidly.

standards are being broken. The coefficient of blast fur-

colonies for national indepen-

Louis Saillant, Secretary\_ ration of Trade Unions, ad-dressing the Conference, urged the national units to pay more attention to the organisation and struggles of the forestry workers and also advised the Conference to set up a Secretariat which is really inter-

For three days the dele-gates discussed the report and gave experiences of the strug-gles in their own countries.

labourers for land reforms. for tax and debt redemp-tion, for democratic reforms as well as for a real programme of national rec

The General resolution moved by Moroccan delegate Abdul Karem, contained the following demands:

For agricultural, forestry

a) Equal pay for equal work; b) No discrimination in wage scales on grounds of race, nationality and colour;

hnical and skilled work-

ment and unemployment insurance; and

g) Proper housing conditions: h) Collective agreement through workers' unions,

change and bringing the prices of farm produce comparable to prices of industrial goods.



Algerian people's fight against French colonialism: Picture shows guerrillas who fight n coordination with Algerian National Liberation Armymen.

# Sri Prasada Rao submit-ted a report stressing the necessity of united struggles of peasants and agricutural labourers for land without a struggles Algerian Revolution

**by CHERIF GUELLAL** REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA OF THE ALGERIAN FRONT OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

I T was on November 1 four years ago that a handful of determined militants took the historic decision of mobilising the Algerian people on the path of a war of liberation. After four years of struggle, four years of sufferings and losses, of hardship and and September 19, 1958, hope, September 19, 1958, marked the rebirth of the Algerian State.

#### Growth Of Popular Army

During these four years of struggle, Algeria has seen the growth of a powerful and well-structured Popular Army numbering 200,000 soldiers.

It has further seen the efficient organisation of the new Algerian State being installed throughout the territory. In the same way today, in the international arena, the voice of Algeria is listened to and espected, whether in the U.N. in International Conferences. Whether in Asia or in Africa, the Algerian Revolution has become the symbol the vast movements of emancipation in today's world.

The proclamation of the

sants and agricultural work-ers<sup>p</sup> movement in Mexico and of the recognition of the Sugar and Agricultural Work-ers' Union of Jamaica by the Government.

Diugito of Indonesia moved a resolution on the problems of plantation workers.

All the resolutions were discussed and with minor amendments were adopted.

Dingito and Ilio Bosi were President and Se-NEW AGE

Rabat and Tunis, marked a historic stage in the Algerian people's struggle for liberation.

The Algerian people did not wait for independence to be bestowed on them. They have dence to be taken it, they have proch it. After this a new phase of the struggle begins. Soon together with the Arab States the People's Republic of China Soon of Vietnam, of Korea, of Mongolia and Indonesia, more Governments will extend their recognition to the Provis Government of the Algerian Republic.

The official recognition the Algerian Government wil be the concrete expression of the support given to our strug-gle by two-thirds of humanity.

Sooner or later the Great Powers will be compelled to bow to the new balance of forces; soon Algeria will join the concert of free nations in world organisations.

Already each and every member of the Government is bringing its contribution to the building up of the struc-tures of liberated Algeria. Tomorrow French colonialism

Provisional Government of the Algerian Republic, made simultaneously in all the pro-vinces of Algeria, and in Cairo, negotiate directly or indirectly ing pressure of all democratic forces will be compelled to negotiate directly or indirectly with the Algerian Government.

> The Algerian Government. conscious of its responsibili-ties, has offered to negotiate with France the political and military cease-fire. nditions for a

#### No Sign Of Weakness

The offer of Prime Minister Abbas is not made from any position of weakness, it is an expression of the desire for peace of the Algerian people.

The Algerian people have shown that they prefer self-extermination to accepting French domination, whatever form it may take. By coming to an agreement with the Government of Algeria, France would only recreate the values of her great past and emerge greater from this test.

An independent and friendly Algeria will be an asset to France, not the liability she is today.

cretary-General, and Prasada Rao (India), Egurazdov (USSR), Carrone (France), Bill Marcus (Cameroon) and Tsiang Chung (China) elected Vice-Presidents. Ten other members from nine countries from Africa, Europe, Latin America and Africa were elected to the Administrative Committe

The Rumanian Agricultural Workers' Union acted as the host for the Conference and made excellent arrangements for the stay of the delegates.

The newly-elected Administrative Committee met, in Sinala and took some impor-tant decisions. It was decided to hold a World Forestry Workers' Conference next year in Poland. An Organising Committee with Poland. Germany, Finland, Africa and France as members was ap-pointed. Three regional commissions for better coordination of work among planta-tion workers were set up, the Southeast Asian Commission consisting of Indonesia. China. India and Ceylon as members.

PAGE ELEVEN

## **Fretting And Fuming**

## To Hide A Betrayal

INTUC chief, is wild at plantation workers' the strike in Kerala. He has been waiting for Centre's interference and demanding "serious rethinking" in Delhi.

The INTUC organ, The Indian Worker, has editorially called for dismissal of the Kerala Government and ban-ning of the Communist Party.

Why this rage? Because the plantation workers and the Kerala Government refused to oblige the foreign planters as Sri Ramanujam and Sri S. R. Vasavada wanted them to do. These all-India bosses of the IN-TUC are in a rage because of the flasce of their own nolicies.

The dispute in Kerala's plantations had been lingering on for well over five years.

All the earlier Governments had failed to bring sense to the planters, specially the British.

The Kerala INTUC itself was disgusted with the arro-gance of the planters.

The plantation labour want-The plantation labour want-ed a settlement of this long-standing dispute. And the Communist, Government of Kerala was doing its best to bring about a reasonable settlement.

The Kerala INTUC itself is in the Joint Action Committee comprising of all the central organisations along with the ATTUC, HMS and the UTUC called the general strike of plantation workers on Octoher 25

But according to some queer logic, best known to Sri Ramanujam, the INTUC union in Devicolam area is affiliated to the Tamilnad INTUC and in pursuance of the advice Sri Ramanujam it refused to the united action. They tried to appear heroic and called on the workers to go on strike on October 4. Having failed to persuade the INTUC in the High Ranges to fall in line with the rest of the workers all over Kerala, the AITUC joined their action on

#### Abject Surrender

But, the INTUC union had something else up its sleeves. They quietly signed an ag-reement with the British planters seeking adjudica-tion—even when the Kerala INTUC was preparing for united action. And the planters signed it to disrupt the Labour Minister's efforts for

This was an abject surrender-a disgraceful betrayal.

an over-all long-term settle-

When the plantation workers all over Kerala were planning joint action for settlement, the workers in the High Ranges were to get a separate adjudication-on the same demands for which the general strike was being called.

Workers saw through this game. They decided to fight

PAGE TWELVE

SRI G. Ramanujam, the back the betrayal and continued the strike in the High Ranges. The AITUC in its communique dated October 24 warned the planters that if they did not concede the de-mands, plantation labour all over the country would act to

> The Statewide plantation workers' united action did take place on October 25. Sri Ramanujam was put to shame.

express solidarity with their

Kerala brothers

Sri Ramanujam's fretting and fuming is to hide the out-rage he has committed on the plantation labour in Kerala.

The INTUC bosses thought that the unfortunate firing in Munnar (High Ranges) was the right opportunity to step up their campaign against the AITUC and the Kerala nment. Here again they were disappointed.

the area and quite unlike the Ministers of Congress Govern-ments in other States wrote to the unlike the difference of the states wrote The Law Minister visited to the union fully sympathis with the cause of the workers.

#### Unknown In

#### **Congress States**

The AITUC in a public statement demanded judicial enquiry and compe tion. And the Kerala Government not only declared compensation to the families and ordered a judicial probe into the firing but did much more—quite unknown in the history of Congress rule anywhere.

A senior official, the second member of the Revenue Board, has been appointed to enquire into the complaints against the police either by the e ployers or by the union. em the complaints prove to be correct he is to make further enquiries and fix the res-ponsibility of excesses on individual officers of the police. And above all the Revenue Board member is to suggest measures to be ted in order to meet similar situations in the future.

This is how the Communist Government went about and should put the Bihar t to shame for the way it behaved in Jamshed our

Such is the Government that the INTUC bosses want to be "dismissed."

As for the united action of the heroic plantation workers of Kerala, fully responded to by a sympathetic State Govment, a tripartite Committee has already met. A three-man committee consisting of the State Labour Minister, the representative of the planters and the Convener of the Joint Action Committee has been formed to study ten planta-tions in order to arrive at some conclusions concerni the bonus formula for 1957.

The tripartite committee will meet again on November seek a settlement. The general strike which had had 6 to discuss the issues and pended till November 3 has been further postponed to the

and dollars. The errors are regretted. NEW AGE

# LABOUR NOTES

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

### - COMRADE HABINATH KALINDI-Another Martyr Of The Jamshedpur Struggle

**COMRADE** Harinath Ka-lindi passed away in the Tata Main Hospital on under charges of conspira-V lindi passed away in the Tata Main Hospital on October 29-one more martyr in the struggle of the Jamshedpur workers against the Bihar Govern nent and the Tatas in Jamshedpur. Sixty-year-old Kalindi

was a worker in the TISCO for 30 years. His skull was fractured during the police action on May 20. His condition was bad. Nevertheless the police took him

AT DIVERSION

SRI RAMANUJAM and the

**S** top bosses of the INTUC were so much obsessed by the Kerala plantation workers' struggle and the debacle they

heavily on them that they sought to and almost suc-ceeded in derailing the entire

proceedings of the Standing Labour Committee meeting in

Bombay. For Sri Ramanujam, leader

of the INTUC delegation, no item on the agenda was of any importance. He opened a

allowed full scope to Sri Ramanujam to nearly sabot-

age the agenda of the meet-

ing. But Comrade P. Rama-

murti, Vice-President of the AITUC, in his speech literally smashed Sri Rama-

nujam's case. He produced a mass of facts and evidence

concerning the plantation

efforts made by the State Labour Department in the

past and the adamance of the arrogant British plan-ters which had defeated these efforts.

In spite of this deliberate

attempt at diversion by the INTUC, the AITUC delegation

led by Comrade Ranen Sen

secured a few victories at this

The Government had pro-

CRRECTION

In the report on the closure of Kulti Blast Furnace pub-lished in NEW AGE of Octo-

ber 19. 1958, it is wrongly

tion of pig iron at Kulti was

eighteen thousand tons. This

was the monthly output of

In another place, it was stated that the World Bank

has advanced five crores of

rupees to Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. The amount according to the IISCO ac-

counts for the year ended March 31, 1958, is five thou-

stated that the daily

Kulti

vorkers' case, the series of

Union Labour Minister

any importance. He or tirade against Kerala.

the

suffered was weighing so

cy, looting, etc. When his condition became very grave, he was shifted to the Sakchi Hos-pital in the last week of October. From there he was shifted to the Tata Main Hospital on October 27. Here he died two days later. The Government refused to give even the dead body to the relatives. The doctor is reported to

posed that superannuation be fixed for industrial workers also. It had also wanted to amend the Provident Fund Act to exempt from its operation all concerns that reope after a closure. Both these suggestion, were against workers' interests. The Government withdraw both of

#### Engineering Workers To Get **More Emoluments** BOUT one lakh engineer-

four factories will be benefited by the award of the West Bengal Engineering Tribunal The significant features of the award are: graded scales of pay and dearness allowance linked to the cost of living index. According to this award the

minimum income of an un-skilled workman in an engi-neering factory shall be Rs. 71 (basic wage Rs. 35 and D.A. (basic wage Rs. 35 and D.A. Rs. 36). This compares well with the jute and coal workers who get Rs. 67.17 nP. and Rs. 69.6 nP. respectively. The scales fixed are follows: Unskilled-Rs. 85 1.25/2-37.50; Semi-skilled-Rs. 40-1.25-65; Skilled Rs. 75-2-115; Highly Skilled-Rs. 110-3-155.

Employees : Non - matric-60—90; Matrics—Rs. 65—135; Graduates—Rs. 75—165; Peons and Bearers-Rs. 30-50; Durwans-Rs. 35-55: Drivers-Rs. 60-90; Lorry Drivers-Rs. 65-95; Supervisory Staff-Rs. 70-160.

Dearness Allowance : Up to a wage of Rs. 50-Rs. 36; beten Rs 50 and Rs, 100-Rs 47; between Rs. 100 and Rs. 150-Rs. 53; between Rs. 150 and Rs. 200-Rs. 59; between Rs. 200 and Rs. 250-Rs. 65.

The dearness allowance is computed to 364 points of the cost of living index and with a rise or fall in the index by five points the dearness al-lowance will also rise or fall by one rupee

Comrade Rohin Mukherii MLA, former Secretary the Engineering and Me Workers' Federation, in his statement on the award, points out that the neutralisation secured by the grant of dearness allowance

have, certified that the death was due to internal haemorrhage from a previous injury. Comrade Kalindi leaves behind him his wife and

two children. His death is a sad commentary on the ways of the

Bihar administration and the savage attitude of the Tatas We dip the Red Banner in memory of this martyr in the cause of the working

only to the extent of 65 per

cent while Bombay enjoys a 95 per cent neutralisation of the price-ri The fixing of grades has been done on the existing pay. But this deprives many workmen from securing categorisation in acco proper with the actual duties they perform

Comrade Mukherii has. therefore, urged the constitu-tion of a wage board to do away with such anomalies

#### Jamshedpur Leaders

#### **Ill-treated In Jails**

HE Government of Bihar seems to be oblivious of the fact that India has a democratic system and it has certain obligations even towards ordinary convicts, leave alone prisoners and under-trials connected with political, labour or such other disputes All the undertrials of the Jamshedpur cases have been given Class III and subjected to humiliation. Comrade Barin Dev is a patient of high blood essure. His vision is getting urred due to this. Nevertheless, he is refused bail or even a transfer to Bankipore Jail for treatment in the Patna Medical College Hospital.

Dr. O. Misra, Vice-President the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union, in a statement says that Comrade Barin Dev's dition' is seriou

He was transferred to the Tata Main Hospital on the suggestion of the surgeon. en here he was kept in a room along with a T.B. patient. Dey had to protest. He was then shifted to general ward with an armed guard. This was done on October 10, 1958. On October 11, the police officer told him to remain handcuffed. Again Comrade Barin Dey had to protest. So he'is not handcuffed, but is heavily guarded and visitors are not allowed.

Dr. Misra had strongly probr. Misra have see the treatment tested against this treatment meted out to a trade unionist. meted out to a trade unionist. Comrade Jagannath Sarkar, Vice-President of the Bihar State Trade Union Congress has issued a statement con-demning the Bihar adminishas iss tration for this behaviour.

who inspired and guided the murder of democracy in Pa-kistan! It is interesting to note how they defend their black deed in Pakistan and explain

it to their own people. The Times (London) in its editorial, welcomes the military coup as a "drastic and courageous answer to the question pos ed by the deepening political chaos in Pakistan." The Manchester Guardian

states that it will be wrong to think that "democracy has been destroyed" in Pakistan for what existed was only "a parody of

The New York Times editorially comments: "As a matter of principle, we deplore the suspension of constitutional Government and substitution for it of a rule by martial law There have been assurances that Pakistan's foreign policies and commitments are not altered. This is all to the good .... For the present, we must be patient and again assure the troubled Pakistanis of our continued interest and goodwill.'

The general line in the po-pular Western Press is that democracy is not suited to the soil and temper and tradition of the Asian peoples and what they need is a strong man and his efficient rule.

Nehru's First Reaction

When the first coup took place in Pakistan, Pandit Nehru misunderstood and underplayed its true significance. He consi-dered it primarily the internal affair of Pakistan. His understanding was that India pursued the path set by Mahatma Gandhi and we are thus able to defend democracy and march on-ward while the course of Pakistan was set on the basis of separatism by Muslim League and it has logically led to the

end of democracy. Official Right-wing papers like Hindustan Times expected the strong man rule to lead to a stable Government and improvement of relations India! The tendency was to accept at its face value Mirza's demagogic statement about im-USSR, China, Arab countries and India.

#### Alibi To Imperialism

Last month at his Press Conference, Pandit Nehru, answering a pointed ques-tion, went so far as to say that "He did not think the U.S. military aid to Pakistan had contributed to its (Pakistan's) olifical and eco omic difficul

"Question: Will you consider making representations to the USA and the U.K. not to give further military aid to Pakis "Mr. Nehru: No, we will not

perialism in Pakistan. Nemesis came soon enough. Ayub followed Mirza and since he relied entirely on the army, he spoke plainly and bluntly. The canal waters and Kashmir are two outstanding problems between India and Pakistan and he spoke aggressively and

latantly on both. In his Press Conference on October 31 he demanded that India continue to supply the canal waters for ten to 15 years existence, the general belief and also pay the heavy cost of here was that the Government new constructions or else "We in Karachi would concentrate will have no recourse but to for some time on the task of

**NOVEMBER 9, 1958** 

val. of the U.S. Government.' The Correspondent analyses the Government of India's latest line in the following words:

Karachi

"During the few months preceding the overthrow of the Government, political opinion the in Pakistan was becoming insingly critical of the American alliance and proportionately friendly to the Arab world and even to the Soviet Union. This tendency was unpopular in Washington which viewed it with unusual alarm owing to the flare-up in the Formosa Straits. "It was, therefore, felt in

Washington that the political manoeuvre in Pakistan is directly leading to the ill feeling against the USA and Pakistan's other Western allies and it should be quickly ended and the Government replaced by a more dependable regime. "The feeling here is that even

"The reening nero a single of the USA had no direct responsibility it has indirect of gation to curb the Pakistan resident's new aggressive pos-This was a clean alibi to im-ture in view of the fact that Pakistan continues to receive military equipment and guid-ance from the USA.

take any measure open to us." said, "We must have a satis-factory solution. It affects our security and our whole exist-ence. Should we be forced to adopt extreme measures. the sibility will be that of

Asked if he meant war, Gen. Ayub said, "Yes, certainly." When the imperialist pup-pet bared his teeth, then alone Pandit Nehru expressed, before the Governors' ence, his "concern" threats of war made against India. Sense dawned only when our own national secu-rity was flagrantly threaten-

On November 2, the Political Correspondent of the Statesman wrote: "India's grave assessment of the new aggressive line struck in Pakistan with regard to relations with this country is likely to be made known to through diplomatic channels." He went on to state that "the good offices of frie ly Powers are being sought. Pandit Nehru met U.S. Ambassador Bunker, "Significance attaches to the meeting because there is an impression in a section of opinion here that the first military coup in Pakistan was brought about with the knowledge, if not tacit appro-

internal consolidation, instead this has not happened seemed to show that there may be more in the total picture than meets the eve.

#### Plea Of The Right

India has received a big shake-up from the Pakistan de-velopment not only because we are tied up with Pakistan in so many ways, but because our security stands more own menaced than ever before.

A big propaganda drive through been put India to paint the end mu as a benefactor, who will help us to build up our economy. The Pakistan events have dis-closed that the imperialists remain imperialists, out to retain Pakistan as their faithful base to be used against all the neighbouring countries, including India The pro-Western publicists have a hard time with their job in our country. It is, however, very instructive to fol-low their line after the Pakistan events.

The Hindustan Times in its editorial (November 1) states: "Half the trouble with the Pakistani leaders is that, Chiang Kai-shek at the other

tan is said to be integrated with On Kashmir, General Ayub of launching itself on any ad- the Pakistan Army down to the destroy Indian democracy if it ventures outside. The fact that level of junior staff officers. With all the money the USA is sinking in India to sustain democracy, Washington should be even more worried than New Delhi about the effects or Tn. dian economy of sustained mi-litary threats from Karachi. Nevertheless. India will not take risks with her security only because she gets an occasionally comforting assurance from the USA.

> "Indo-American relations; which have never been so good as over the past one year, will explode again if American leadership continues to turn blind eve to Gen. Avub Khan's deliberate, or tactless talk of war. Pleasure over the emerg-ence of a pro-West regime cannot absolve Washington of its to Indian larger responsibility

#### Reaction's Line

The line of pro-imperialist reactionaries in India is the following:

With Americans rulers they plead that India is more important than Pakistan.

Among the Indian people, they create the illusion that the United States will keep



#### Where It Went Wrong

"India's previous assessment of Pakistan's immediate attitude to external affairs has certainly proved incorrect. Soon after the new regime came into

end of Asia, they seem to believe that they have only to start a war and the Western allies will come and finish it for them: not even the fact that India is in a very different sort of relationship with the West ern Powers than China appears to make any difference to this easoning.

"In fairness to Pakistani leaders, however, it has to be said that they have not been without some encouragement from their Western partners in main-taining this attitude. While it is not possible to guess what exactly the U.S. Defence Secre-tary, Mr. McElroy, meant when he said in Karachi a couple of days after Gen. Avub Khan's belligerent statement in Dace that he would discuss the que ent in Dace tion of further aid to Pakistan the people could not be blamed if they draw their own conclu-

"Because of the concentration of power at a single point in Pakistan, the risks of its misapplication have increased and b has the respo Vestern ally." onsibility of its

#### Washington's Responsibility

The well-informed columnist ember 4, states: "The Ameri- the negative features of the can military mission in Pakis- situation and the existence of a (November 5, 1958)

NEW AGE

its agents in Pakistan under lonch

They are servile before the imperialists and only blindfold our people before the new danc

It is the same line that once led to taking the Kashmir issue to the U.N. with the hope that if the major Western were made to choose betwee India and Pakistan, they would have to choose India We have suffered the consequ that bankrupt policy. Now it is more necessary than ever be-fore to combat this servile outlook.

What Next ?

The tragic and rapid changes in Pakistan have had a big impact on Indian public opini Immediately a general debate began whether the same can also happen in our own country.

The issue assumed such im-portance that Pandit Nehru in all his recent public speeches has been campaigning that it cannot happen here. Pandit cannot happen here. Pandit Nehru is only partly right. He has been stressing only the positive features of the Indian situation, in our national tradiof the imperialist Statesman tion and democratic constitu-Prem Bhatia, writing on Nov- tion, but completely ignoring

powerful reaction which would could.

= Continued From Back Page

The negative features of the Indian situation arise directly from the reactionary policies of the Congress Government itself, which have spread wide discontent, bitterness and frustration among the common people. It was also reflected in the ents of the backward sections among the people who were taken in by the demagogic proclamations of Pakistan's militarists about liquidating the blackmarket, punishing guilty officers and banishing the selfish politicians from the affairs of the State.

Only the feeble-minded and the passively cowardly will say that it will happen in India as well. The job of every Indian patriot and democrat is to work to see that it may never happen here.

Only the blind and the dogmatist will say that it cannot happen here. It can happen here, if the people don't act in time in defence of Indian democracy and tional sovereignty.

THE DANGER comes from the Congress Government's continuing concessions to the feudal interests, the latest he AICC decision against land ceilings.

THE DANGER comes from continuing Congress concessions to big capitalists, which are vrit large all over our economy.

THE DANGER comes from the new Congress moves to open the doors of our country to the invasion of foreign capi

THE DANGER comes from the hardly concealed anti-de-mocratic authoritarianism of the Right-wing Congress leaders.

THE DANGER comes from the growing anti-Communism of India's rulers, which is the banner of reactionaries the world over.

The Indian reactionaries have a long way to go before they can sell India to the American imperialists and install a similar regime in our country as in Pakistan This cannot and will not happen if all of us do our duty by our country and our neo

#### Lessons For Us

The lessons to India from Pakistan are:

LET us remain ever vigilant against imperialist intrigues and on guard over our national sovereignty and security.

LET us smash the political influence of the "friends of the West," the pro-imperialist re-actionaries in our own public life.

LET us go all out to change the reactionary policy of our own Government which breeds such frustration among people that some of them hail military rule as the way out for a better life.

Above all. let us have undy-Pandit ing faith in the common ing faith in the common people and patriots of Pakistan against whose impending victory the military coups were actually directed. They will triumph of day and that day is not very far off.

PAGE THIRTEEN

## SHAMEFUL ECHOING OF WEST GERMAN EXPANSIONIST CLAIMS ON POLAND

## POISONED FRUIT OF ERHARD'S TRIP

Marxism. He waddled into India lately together with the other big chiefs of the banking baronage.

Chewing on his cigar-holder he spat out quite a few rotund phrases about "leaving things to private enterprise. The ion of China wrote consternation on his face but he rapidly recovered his us f intense anti-Soviet and anti-Democratic German Republic hatred

Nothing unnatural about all this. Nothing odd even if he had gone on to talk in the Ges-tano Wehrmacht accents of a tapo "drive to the East," of "recovering the territories beyond the se", i.e. intruding roughly into Socialist Poland.

What is disgusting, however, is the way—we don't know exactly how or why in which his views found so nediate and ready a reflection in a paper like the HINDUSTAN STANDARD.

On Monday (October 13), this paper published an "Indo-German Cooperation Supplement" together with a map showing the territorial division of Germany between the Democratic and Federal Republics.

This correct and true map must have incensed somebody somewhere. For in the Cal-cutta Hindusthan Standard of toher 15 and the Delhi ed tion of October 16, a "corrected" map was shown in which "vast area" of Germany be Oder-Neisse was presented as being under "Pol and Russian administration." Calcutta edition. of course, did one better with a provo-cative article by some B. C. Nag. entitled "Germany Beyon -Neisse."

#### Postwar Agreements

Anapoda with some dim knowledge of post-war settlements knows that these facto "mast areas" were de jure handed over to Potsdam the Poland by Agreement. On the basis of this Agreement and in accordance with the technical agreement made with the Al-lied Control Council is Parts November 1945, the remaining German pop was transferred from these territories. All this has been confirmed time and again by various statesmen, including valiant an anti-Communis as Harry S. Truman he was President of the Unit od States.

And the fact of this change in boundaries has been recog-nised by such important and atlases as the Oxford Economic Atlas of the World; Hammonds Atlas and the Nouveau Larousse Universal.

Hinducthan Standard tried to cover up its tracks by claiming that the Oder-Neisse line is "an issue whose legal and moral mulications still await settle-

PAGE FOURTEEN

T UBBY Mr. Erhard is the ment." Unwittingly or other-latest in the long line of wise, this was an echo of the miliar on words which are familiar on world have time without numthe tips of all the worst neoand revanchist Generals Nazi who are keen on igniting another world conflagration.

> The Polish Government and and people, the Government

world have time without num-ber exposed the warlike inten-tions of those who wish to present the Oder-Neisse line as a temporary settlement.

We have the friendliest of rewith the Polish Republati

"national-socialist

The new Chief Editor now

ever before. He praised the "Fuehrer-Principle"

promised that their "commen"

meet with the grateful app

the Minister for Economy

val of all economic circles

and its economy are more

ECONOMIC ADVISER

Soon afterwards. Erhard was

appointed head of the nazi Institute for Research into Economic Cycles and Director

of the Institute of Research

into Industrial Development.

Buerckel, the nazl 'Gauleiter

During the Hitlerite war

Erhard eagerly propagated the rapacious aims of German im-

perialism. After Hitler's

ression against France, B

work of "war contributions." In order to still further in-

memies have to contribute

natural riches of mineral re-

sources enable them to render

About the plans of the Ger-

His brother-in-law, Dr.

Guth, a former army officer, was working hand in hand

While Erhard

with Erhard.

far greater contributions."

"the

raw materials," since

m, Holland and Norway, he

mediately engaged in the

ed" As to himself, he

was ap-

ations" and

uld definitel

merits in

economic journalism

ed all new "regu

of the 'Reich'

concern

lic, whose sovereignty over its as they do ours. We have the most keen interest in preventing war taking place anywhere -only some months ago Pan-dit Nehru commended the Raacki Plan of an Atom-Freene in Central Europe.

It is shameful and worse that an Indian newspaper should be so dazzled by Erexuberance as to hard's come out against all this. We see in this action of the Hindusthan Standard, howmore dangerous ever, a still

rtent It is the first of the dragon's seeds to sprout-sown by the imperialist financiers and industrialists who found too warm a welcome in certain Indian quarters. This must at once be condemned so that other papers are made a shade more discreet and patriotic. The first poisoned fruit-small and vulgar-has rinened.

The smirk on Erhard's face will soon enough freeze into the familiar colonial countenance unless our action and vigilance send him scurrying.

### A164 12-11 Erhard-Opportunist Dr. Par Excellence

UDWIG ERHARD is from alien Judaism," and that they were replaced by the former staff member Dr. Erhard who, on account of his the prototype of a sci-

entist and politician without any basic conception or conviction. As a journalist and politician, he is able to write pointed Chief Editor. and speak for or against democracy, 'Fuehrer-Principle' and national socialism. As a national economist, he may stand for or oppose planned economy or free market enterprise, always in conformity with the situ-ation that exists at the time.

"His opportunism is particuswore that "the positive atti-tude towards the new State larly disagreeable and objectionable, since it is combined with a malevolent and mean than but lip-service." aggressiveness against decent opponents... The first Fede ral Economy Minister's abilise and insult others ties to abu are far better developed that his knowledge of national economy.

"The fundament of reconstruction in (West) Germany, the economic policy of the Federal Republic, is uncondiman who, in the time of his berg, appointed him as his activity as a Minister of Economy for Bavaria, was nicknamed "the Desorganiser" by hand man.

This comment is from West Germany itself about the present Minister of Economy of the Federal Republic.

This impressive portrait of an out-and-out demagogue who always sails with the wind is, by no means, fabri-cated. In the time of the Weimar Republic, praised "liberalism" and "free market enterprise" with great

#### VOLTE FACE

man imperialists to conquer the whole world, Erhard an-nounced "that the German In 1933, however, he all of realised that he sudder had backed the wrong horse and started condemning the State shall have the monopoly of trade in raw materials like wool, cotton, copper, tin, caoutchouc, rubber, etc." "immoral and detrimental excesses of free competition and free market enterprise." The nazis fully appreciated this unconditional and vo-Guth, a former army official luntary switching of gears of this economic theorist.

was supplying the theoretical In a statement of the "Reichsschrifttumskammer" (Re-ich Chamber of Literature), it analyses analyses for the rapacious plans of the nazis, his brotherwas announced that "the reprofessors Dr. Alfred gruppe Industrie" (Depart-ment for Industry of the Isaak and Sven Helonder had to be removed from the edi- ment for Industry of the tor's office of the paper, 'Reich'), in a leading position Market and Finished Goods, participated in fulfilling in the course of purification these plans.

#### NEW AGE

After the defeat of Hitler tically opposed any restricfascism, Erhard hastened to change sides and again hoisted the flag of "free market enterprise." He be-came a member of the FDP (Party of Free Democrats). ical fortune-hunter, macimpad his

however, he membership in the FDP before the first elections to the Federal Diet and joined the (Christian Social CSU which had better Union) chances.

Soon, he became one of the leading lights of this party and he managed to attract many electors to the CSU through his demagogic spee-ches on "free market enter-

Despite the unprincipled agogy with which he today praises "free market" enterprise, to condemn it tomorrow and to exalt it again one day later, Erhard has re-mained consistent in one mained consistent in one point : he has always supported his masters, the West-Germonopolists, in their armament drive.

#### BOOM FOR TRUSTS

The armament trusts that mitted immense crimes during the two World Wars, saw another boom through Erhard's economic policy. To an extent, they are nowadays even stronger and mightier than ever before. Not considering the price increases, investments in armament increase the war profits of the greedy German monopolists, Erhard demanded that "the dustry today are double those of 1938, at the time of Hitler's most intensive armament drive and are far higher than those of any other capitalist country. Erhard provides the armament trusts with the necessary means for thes investments by "skimming of ing off the purchasing power through raised prices," according to the motto "save for armaments."

In order to guarantee the profits of the armament trusts, Erhard for many years opposed any increase in wages in his speeches and state-ments. "Be modest" is his slogan for the workers. His own bulk, however, does not tell of any modesty, nor does West German rice level which, as a result of his ecoin-law, for many years head-manager of the nazi "Reichsnomic policy, is constantly rising. Erhard demands full freedom of decision for West German armament production During the Paris talks in the spring of 1955, he energy

duction of heavy weapons. In Erhard, the trusts of the Ruhr District have found a reliable spokesman. Erhard holds basic dis cussions with his bosses in the Wirtschaftspolitische Gesells chaft 1947" (Ecc

cal Society of 1947). This so-ciety which also has President Heuss and Minister Seebohm among its members, is the lea ding joint organisation of German and American financ and armament capital after 1945, Besides Pferdmenges, the loeckner Concern and the detal Society, particularly Metal Society, particularly Standard Oil, the Rockefeller Concern and the Ford Concern are represented there, as well as the British Dunlop Concern. The academic signboard of this society disguises aims of the aggressive of the West German Soldiers Tinions

Moreover, Erhard holds a key position in the Productiv-Council of the Federal German Industry (BDI) which mainly after the increase of labour ntensity in the armament industry.

In his canacity of a German Governor of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (World Bank) in Washington Erhard holds an important key position in re-lations with American finance capital.

#### POPULAR DITTY

Apart from all these pr fitable jobs, Erhard is a shareholder of Messrs. Grundig-Fuerth, the "largest Radio and Televisi Plant all over Europe, which works on a 40 net cent participation of British capital. The working women are exploited in this Erhard plant to such an extent, that the ditty "Bei Grun-dig ist's schundig" (In the Grundig plant pay is scant) has become very popular in Bavaria.

Since Erhard knew so well not only to fill his own pockets, but also those of all other monopolists, the patron of the West German les, Dr. Adenauer, honour poli ed him with the "Grosskreuz Bundesverdienstordens Medal in honour of merito-rious work for the Federal Republic).

NOVEMBER 9, 1958

Following is the text of the introductory note of the People's Daily Editorial Department preceding the collec-tion of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's writings on Imperialists and All Reactionaries Are Papaer Tigers. H OW to assess the forces of very useful to the people's fight ion by

revolution and the forces of reaction in their true light is still a major problem in China, and in the world as well. Many people invariably fail to figure this out. Imperialism and its running dogs in all countries are like the sun setting in the western sky; whereas Socialism and the national revolutionary movements which it supports are like the sun rising in the

eastern sky. This is characteristic of our times. The days when the im-perialists could ride roughshod are gone for ever and they are on their last legs. It is the rectionaries that should fear the revolutionary forces, and not vice versa. At present, there are quite a few people who still fail to see this, who still cherish superstitions and illusions, who still stand in awe of the impe-rialists in general and the U.S. imperialists in particular. On

state of passivity. All progressives an Marxists and revolution and all must do some persuading among them so that the broad masses can have revolutionary confid-ence and determination, have revolutionary far-sightedness and firmness. This is an indispensable spiritual conditi speeding up the triumphant advance the revolutionary

Comrade Mao Tse-tung often tells us that in considering a problem, one must grasp essentials and must not be its fused by the superficial pheno-

During the last three decades and more, at every crucial moment in the class struggle in our country, Comrade Mao s always made a penetrating analysis of the st the struggle on the basis of the of Maryism-Leninism. and has shown that all reac-tionaries are doomed to perish and that the revolution narv is bound to triumph. He uses "paper tiger" to illustrate imperialism and all reactionary forces which appear to be powerful but are actually weak; he uses the old saying "a single spark can start a prairie fire" ces growing up day by day in the course of revolution and, on the basis of this estimation. works out his strategic plans. Comrade Mao Tse-tung's idea that the forces of revolution are invincible and that the reactionary forces, temporarily powerful, are bound to come to temporarily grief, has armed the Chines unists, educated and inspired the Chinese people and led us to our great victories. This wise conclusion of Comrade Mao Tse-tung that "imperialism and all reaction are paper tigers" has already chinese revolution and

and the entire world. The Editorial Department of the magazine Shijie Zhishi (World Culture) recently col-lected and published the articles, speeches and interviews arade Mao Tse-tung to ate on the theme that "impo are paper tigers." This is of great political significance. It is

it will be further borne out by

the cause of revolution in China

the successful development of.

NOVEMBER 9, 1958

ture, and that their momentary rampancy is only an indication DISARMAMENT

DEBATE A LMOST three weeks of A debate on disarmament in the Political Committee of this issue, they still remain in

preceding the Geneva Conference on the termination of nuclear weapon tests, has resulted in the adoption of a Western-backed resolution. Although the U.S. voting machine did its work,

ragraphing.

stention from voting for the ITS -inspired resolution of as many as 23 countries, including India and most of the Afro-Asian countries, the opp Soviet Union and other Socialist countries apart, can not be lost sight of.

monstrated that in the prob-lem of ending all nuclear weapon tests that holds central place among all the other imperialist Powers, abov the USA, persist not only in turning down all Soviet tempts at resolving it, tempts at resolving it, but also in frustrating all attempts of the other peace-loving countries, including our own country, at finding

contributing to a balanced and effectively controlled worldwide system of disarmament." All that it asks of the Geneva Conference is "to make every effort to reach early agreement on the suspension of nuclear weapons tests under effective international control." (Emphasis added)

In the course of the debate, the U.S. stand was for suspending testing of nuclear weapons at the most for one-year pe-riods and to condition the continuation of suspension or reumption of tests to factors such as satisfactory progress towards the creation of an effective system of control and towards a general scheme of all-round disarmament.

This only meant that the U.S.



the imperialists esne cially the U.S. imperialis nublish here the material it has collected, adding some import-ant related material and making some stylistic changes and

The whole article remains divided into three parts. The first part deals with the noint that imperialism and all reactionaries representing the moribund forces have no fu-

#### People's Daily's Introduction To Maa's Writings On Imperialism

of the last kicks of their death imperialist forces. struggle.

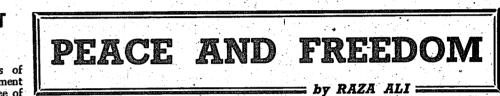
The second part points that imperialism and all reactionaries being outwardly strong and internally dried up, there is every reason for the revolutionaries to despise them, but they demand our attention in the course of every concrete

The third part describes the essential features of the current international situation in which the east wind prevails over the west wind and the forces of other, has not yet been solved, Socialism have outstripped the because U.S. imperialism espe-

Although most of these artiout cles, speeches and interviews l re- were published before, and only a small part has not been pub-lished previously, although they range over a period of 20 years and are published in the form of a col ection, they still read like a fresh and integrated political essay. That is because the fundamental contradiction be-tween imperialism and its run-ning dogs on the one hand, and peoples of all lands on the the

cially is baring its teeth and threatening world peace with an atomic war, because the minds of the oppressed and menaced people are absorbed by this tense situation and they urgently demand the solution of this contradiction.

That is why readers are naed in Comrade Mao Tse-tung's discus ion on this question of whether they are paper tigers or not, which is the primary and major issue in the manifold problems relating to the solution of this contra



the U.N. General Assembly

the st

This debate has amply demeasures, the a11

ossessed by the nations are clearly sufficient to establish reliable control over any agree ment to end nuclear tests. And the Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its willingness to conclude such an agreement on the basis of the results of the Geneva Conference

More. There are enough facts and much more that the intention of the U.S. of conditioning the suspension for one year is based not so much for positive negotiations, as for preparing fresh tests. One has only to recall that after March 31, when the Soviet Union unilaterally decided to suspend the nuclear tests, the Gover

For, the Geneva experts' con- the starting of negotiations for ference has already proved that devising an effective control scientific and technical means system on the lines suggested system on the lines suggested by the Geneva Experts Conference

In the course of the debate, India played a leading part in attempting to find a compromise solution acceptable to the nuclear Powers. The leader of n delegation, Sri V. K. the Indi Krishna Menon, nailed the theory of nuclear weapons "deterrents" for maintaining peace. He also opposed the idea of "suspension" of tests and asked for its "discontinuance."

The proposal of the Indian delegation which backing of almost all Afro-Asian countries and a num-ber of other countries, was to call on the three nuclear diccontinue toote

.such a joint statement with the Soviet Union.

The imperialist Powers turned down India's co turned down India's compro-mise formula. And by doing so, they have shown once ain their intransidence to come to an agreement on ban ning nuclear weapons on which they have based their entire foreign policy and military strategy, fat profits

What is wanted is not a temporary "suspension" that could itself be "suspended" at any time, but genuine concrete step towards complete cessation of banning of nuclear weapons.

This is what is demanded from the present Genev ference. Its task is to ent Geneva Conagreement on complete and un

## **GUILTY: USA-FOR SCUTTLING** INDIA'S EFFORTS

ments of the USA and Britain, instead of following suit, stepped up their num-ber of nuclear bomb explosions The U.S. alone detonated over 50 atomic and hydrogen bombs and American testing grounds at times were shaken by nuclear explosions twice or even thrice a day.

This only meant that the U.S. to profit from the Sovanted viet decision of unilateral suspension of nuclear weapons tests, to outstrip the Soviet Union in nuclear power and then dictate terms from a "position of strength." Such a situation was not only dangerous for the security of the Soviet Union and other Socialist States, but also to the national independence movements of the Afro-Asian countries. The effective contribution made by the Soviet Union in halting in perialist aggressors in these intries needs no renetition.

The Soviet Union was, theremand for unconditional and im-mediate cessation of tests and But the U.S. refused to issue

NEW AGR

on controls.

that the Soviet Union thwarted the imperialist Powers that re-jected India's proposals as "it jected India's proposals as "it is the same as what Russia wants."

It was the Soviet delegate who thanked the Indian delegation for its efforts. It was the US delegate who accused sentatives of "mis-India's repre stating" the situation. The fact is that when the

Indian delegation tried to find a unanimous solution, the So viet delegation had pointed out that the adoption of such a unanimous decision in the face of different intentions of participants in the Geneva talks might be used only as a cover by those Powers who have no tention at all to end tests. suggestion Hence the Soviet was that this General Assembly resolution urging test discontifore, obviously right in oppos-ing this U.S. stand with the de-until an agreement was reached

till an agreement was reached conditional ending of atomic and nuclear weapons tests with It is sheer slander to affirm proper international control on basis of principles worked out by the Geneva India's attempts at a compro- out by the Geneva Experts' mise formula. It was, in fact, Conference. And for achieving the task, the Soviet delegation to the Conference has pledged to make every effort.

At one stage, during the disament debate in the Political Committee, India's sentative. Sri Arthur Lall, while referring evidently to the plethora of proposals that car had very aptly remarked that in the view of the Indian dele gation, the question of test was not one where the Assem of tests bly should express itself in "this gentle, pious way."

Precisely for the same rea son; now, when the British delegations are trying their best to prevent this Con ning to a speedy or irreversible decision on cessation of nuclear tests, it is all the more necessary that we pass from giving "gentle, pious" suggestions to strong cond tion of any attempt at sidetrack-ing the Conference from its tasks mentioned above.

PAGE FIFTEEN





deling

One military coup followed by another, in quick succession, has rocked Pakistan. How did the situation worsen so far and what else is in store? This is the question that is anxiously and excitedly being discussed in the Press and Foreign Offices of the major countries of the world and chons all in India above all in India.

I NDIA and Pakistan were born together in the form of modern parliamentary demo-cracies. Not a vestige of democracy remains in Pakistan; elec-ted Cabinets have been-dismissed, the legislatures, municipa-lities, district boards—all populities, district boards—all popu-lar bodies—dissolved and even the constitution abrogated. President Mirza who used the army to liquidate all democracy in his to liquidate an denotatory in the country has himself been exiled to England by the army chief General Ayub who alone is now

ne sole satrap of Pakistan. Mirza and Ayub justified their rape of democracy by demago-gically denouncing the corruption and selfishness of the politicians of Pakistan who have so far ruled over it. If they sin-cerely believed in all that they said, respected the oath of their own high offices, and the con-stitution of their country, they stitution of their country, they could have waited for the elec-tions that were due and let the people of Pakistan give their just verdict against the corrupt and the selfish and "clean up the mess" that undoubtedly existed.

But Mirza and Ayub themselves, as much as any of the other politicians of Pakistan, were leading parties to the reactionary policies which had brought Pakistan to the sad plight in which it fell. It was to carry on the same pro imperialist and anti-people policies that they staged their coups and made scape-goats of their politician colleagues.

#### **Mortal Fear Of Elections**

ų

The leaders of Pakistan's po-tical parties had so far staged <sup>j</sup>itical against constitutional coups against each other with the help of the each other with the help of the same President Mirza from above, avoiding elections from below, year after year. In fact no general elections have been held so far in Pakistan. They were tried in East Pakistan and led to the big knock-out of the once all-powerful Muslim Lea-

gue. They dare not repeat them in Western Pakistan.

· ·

Party splits, palace coups, formation and re-formation of parties all took place above

military Anglo-U.S. alliances with the Anglo-U.S. imperialists has never been very popular with the people of Pakistan but it was sold as the only way out to settle the guarrel with India. imperialists As years went by this policy only brought greater ignominy and misery but no success against India.

Western military alliances became unpopular and neutralism The demand for purpopular.

=bv: P. C. JOSHI

while below discontent grew and with it the demand for geand with it the demand for ge-neral elections throughout Pa-kistan. Ultimately the ruling political parties, to save their own skins, had to commit themselves to holding and demand-ing the general elections. It was obvious to everybody that pro-imperialist feudal reaction imperialist would get seriously weakened as and when the elections were held.

It was at this stage, to

suing, like India, an independsung, like mula, an independent ent foreign policy was gather-ing strength. As the resurg-ence of Arab nationalism grew, the people of Pakistan found it impossible to swallow their na-tional pride. The revolution in impossible to swallow into his tional pride. The revolution in Iraq was hailed in Pakistan and its appeal was so great that even the pro-imperialist militarists who staged the counterrevolutionary coup named it revolution and paraded its paral-lelism with Baghdad!

serves have fourned a new tow, earnings are dwindling at an alarming rate, imports have mounted considerably and ce-real production during the last year has recorded a net decline of about six per cent."

Finance Minister Amjad Ali disclosed the above and that the disclosed the above and that the industrial production languish-ed for want of raw materials and hardly 35 per cent of in-stalled capacity of industrial units in the Karachi areas was units in the Karachi neas was being utilised. The trade in-dex which stood at 100 in April 1949 had dropped to 63 this June, while with the continued uptrend in money supplies and almost unchanged supply posi-tion in balance between the monetary demand and supply avai-labilities grow large.

Former Prime Minister and Finance Minister Ch. Mohammad Ali called the story of Pa-kistan's economy a "rake's progress"

Mr. Amjad Ali also revealed that during the last five years economic aid of \$800 million had been received but investment in production enterprises was only of the order of \$186 million, the remaining amount having been spent on food imports and raw materials for certain industries



The discredited leaders of the avoid the verdict of the com-Muslim League sought to reha-bilitate themselves by adopting mon people of Pakistan in the general elections that were due this winter, that the the banner of solidarity Arab nationalism. imperialist masters of Pakis-tan decided that the old politan decided that the old poli-ticians of Pakistan could no more serve their purpose and with them had to go all forms of democracy, the very con-stitution of the country and that naked military dictator-ship had to be installed.

Arab hatonalish. The Awami League grew in popularity on the basis of anti-feudalism and anti-imperialism. Suhrawardy betrayed its policy by pursuing a pro-Western po-licy. Despite this betrayal, the Awami League continued to be associated in the minds of the masses with anti-imperialism

and neutralism. Subrawardy's antics split the Awami League and the Nation-al Awami Party stood for un-compromising anti-imperialism and anti-landlordism and rallied all the veteran anti-impe-rialists of Western Pakistan.

It was clear enough that the policy of subservience to the West was doomed in the coming elections.

#### Fate Of **Pak Economy**

Pakistan was not only militarily aligned with the imperialist West but the recipient of very generous "economic aid" from the USA. The feudal-bureaucratic ruling class keeping intact the old feudal order and pursuing policies that necessari-ly follow from accepting U.S. aid had brought Pakistan "on aid had brought Pakistan "on the brink of economic disaster,"

and technical assistance. (Times of India, October 10). The Finance Minister

pointed a Foreign Aid Review Committée and the *Dawn* on August 19 reported its findings. Despite the euphemistic language used the conclusions were revealing.

#### Nature Of U.S. Aid

with

The report stated that the utility of American aid was greatly reduced by the condi-tions laid down for purchase and transport of materials. Fifty per cent of shipments had to be given to American ves-sels. Similarly, it was stipulated that purchases should be made only in the American marshould be ket though American prices are

very high. With regard to the large number of American experts employed in United States aid-ed projects, it was found that each American expert cost Pa-kistan, \$25,000 in American currency and Rs. 24,000 every year. It works out to an average year. It works out to an average cost of Rs. 12,000 per month. Despite this high level of emo-luments these experts were not always suited to their jobs, ac-cording to the Committee. Project aid had been the slowest in utilisation. Equip-ment and supplies actually residend an to large 1957

recieved up to June 1957

19 is cart

rent of the programmed volume because of the time-consuming and needless procedural restrictions. Generally, the restrictions. Generally, the funds invested had not yield-ed commensurate benefits. Such was the estimate of the Committee which went on to state: "Foreign aid should not continue beyond the period necessary.

When all the above was be-ing admitted and discussed ining admitted and discussed in-side the ruling circle itself, it can easily be imagined. what the common people of Pakistan must be thinking of United States aid and what it had meant in terms of their worsening life, growing unemployment, hunger and want.

#### In A Changed World Set-Up

It is not only that the foreign and economic policies of their puppets had become unpopular among the people of Pakistan and that saving Pakistan as a Western base implied the in-Western base implied the in-stallation of military dictator-ship, but the need was under-lined by the developments in the entire Afro-Asian world. The Anglo-American aggressive policies had faced flasco after flasco in the Arab countries. The Baghdad Pact had collapsed, and Pakistan was left as the only major country on the basis of which even its pretense could

be kept up. Imperialist aggression had been shifted from the Middle to the Far East, where it had met with a resounding rebuff from People's China. Even Dulles had to formally recognise that Chiang could not be the instrument for re-entering the

Instrument for re-entering the Chinese mainland. Pakistan was the only big country in the entire Afro-Asian world left in the hands Astant World tell in the hand to be saved at all costs to serve as a base against the USSR and People's China. Hence, the military coup in Pakistan and around.

and around. Moreover, the statesmen of the West have now come to re-alise that Indian foreign policy played a big role in neutralist countries and also exerted a powerful influence over the people of those countries whom the imperialists had inveigled into the above Baghdad Pact and SEATO. They. therefore, and SEATO. They, therefore, changed their old attitude. They therefore, pretended to respect India's neutral policy, but coupled it with a big drive to soften it through economic aid.

#### Western Press

At a stage when they were negotiating this complicated manoeuvre against India, the second largest Power in Asia, they could not afford to let Pa-kistan, India's direct neighbour, slip out of their grip. Hence a military dictatorship and no de-mocracy in Pakistan. Pakistan remains the biggest available military and political pressure point in the hands of the impe-

point in the hands of the impe-rialists against India. The Western imperialists claim to be champions of de-mocracy against Communist totalitarianism and it is they

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- Facts about the stupendous progress of China's plan
- What are the People's Communes ? How were they formed ? What role do they play in China's march to Communism?

**NEXT WEEK** New Age gives special material to answer these questions.

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# The dominant foreign policy of pro-Western alignment and

**Unpopular** 

Line