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EMS Namboodiripad

X-Rays Congress

Election Manifesto

THE election manifesto which has just been brougth out by the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee places before the people a programme of restoring that very hated Congress regime against which the people of Kerala have successively recorded their verdict in unmistakable terms. The Congress does not obviously relish the idea of sharing power with its PSP and Muslim League

The manifesto opens with the claim that "the Congress stood by the people of India and has led them from slaand has led them from sia-very to freedom and is now endeavouring to take them from poverty to prosperity in a programme of planned de-velopment. It is engaged in working for a peaceful revo-lution and for the establishment of a classless egalta-rian society in India. A Socia-list pattern of society is the declared goal of the Indian National Congress."

This claim, if we were to This claim, if we were to believe the pronouncements of the recently held Jublies Session of the PSP, is hotly disputed by the PSP. For, at that session, the PSP made the categorical declaration that there were a wide suit. the categorical declaration that there was a wide gulf which separated the Congress and the PSP in matters both of policy and of its implementation. The PSP cannot accept the position that the Indian National Congress is the party that is taking the nation towards Gnot goal of a Socialist society.

The Congress election manifesto also asserts that the Congress is the one party in which the people of Ke-rala should repose their con-fidence now. To quote the exact words of the manifesto, "It is the biggest among par-ties in India, carrying on administration at the Centre and in all States. The recent developments in India and outside demand more than ever before that the people should register their confi-dence in the Congress Party. (Mark the words—Congress Party and not the united front of the Congress, PSP and Muslim League—EMSN). "The Kerala Congress hopes that the people of the State would realise their responsibilities and give their support in ample measure to the Congress in the election." (Here again, mark the word Congress and not Congress-PSP-Muslim League united front

While the manifesto thus openly calls for support to the Congress Party, there is not a single reference in the whole text of the manithe whole text of the manifesto to the alliance of the Congress, PSP and League; not even once have people been asked to give their votes to the PSP and the Muslim League. There is only one reference to unity and that is a reference to "unity of the people" and

★ SEE PAGE 4 ************

EISENHOWER'S VISIT

MILLIONS of people in India welcomed the visit of President Eisenhower. Surging crowds thronged the squares of Delhi to see him.

There was curiosity to see and hear the head of see and hear the head of a State so famous for its riches and its industrial strength. But more than this was the desire of the people to hear America speak for peace, friendliness, an end to cold war and armaments. The people are eager to see the great Summit meet and rid manking of the menace of mankind of the menace of mankind of the menace of war and liberate the powers of man and machine for human prosperity and end of poverty. Hence the great turn-out.

The speeches and state-ments of President Eisenhower during his visit maintained that overall tone of peace and friendliness. Speaking to the members of Parliament, he

"Governments are burdened with sterile expendi-ture... preoccupied with attainment of a defensive military posture that grows less meaningful against to-day's weapon carriers."

Referring to the hunger for peace, he continued:

"Doubts as to the true purpose of these weapons intensifies tension, People are robbed of opportunity for their own peaceful development. The hunger for a peace of justice and goodwill inevitably becomes

What should be the remedy? The President says:

"Controlled universal disarmament is the impera-tive of our time.

"In the name of humanity, can we not join in a five-year or fifty-year plan against mistrust and misgiving and fixation on the wrongs of the past?

Can we not apply ourselves for the removal or reduc-tion of the cause of ten-sion that exists in the world ?"

These certainly were good sentiments, the very basis for peaceful coexistence.

But this atmosphere of peace and friendliness did not remain uniform or cloudless throughout. Dulles and brinkmanship failed and yet it could be seen that the system that creates brinkman-ship and war has not lost its grip on the President.

Otherwise, he would not have made that unhappy reference to the war in Korea which ended in a disaster for Dulles' policy

Editional

and defeat of the warmongers.

The President could have avoided limiting his references to prosperity to the world' meaning thereby the capitalist world of the West. There was no need to advise us against "regimentation" while carrying out our economic development. And when he spoke of supporting peace only if it were based on freedom, did he suggest the old approach that peaceful coexistence with the Socialist world is incompatible with freedom?

Or did he suggest as Prime Minister Nehru said on the Ramilia Grounds that many rying out our economic Ramlila Grounds that many a nation today in Africa want freedom from slavery before they can speak of anything else? The old and the new approach, the and the new approach, the old one of cold war and colonialism and the new one of necessity for peace, universal disarmament and prosperity and freedom for the downtrodden were structure. the downtrodden struggling against

other in the President's mind and his system.

Contrary to the expec-tations of the reactiona-ries in India, Prime Min-ister Nehru refused to lower himself from his moral height of independence, non-alignment and unqualified peace approach. There was no pact of aid "against China" or Communism nor a begging bowl to save India's Plan of development.

The discomfiture of reaction had to be retrieved by Hagerty, the President's Press Attache who announced that the two leaders discussed these things and Prime Minister Nehru flatly repudiated it saying flatly repudlated it saying that he could not be "so crude". It only shows that Right-wing reaction had failed to achieve what it wanted, though the visit has not been altogether a less to them. loss to them.

For, on one crucial point, President Eisenhower was "crude enough" in contrast to the Prime Minister, when he said:

"The best means for a nation to maintain its independence are private investment from outside

And still more crudely further on:

"One thing I assure you, from now on I shall be quick to speak out on every possible occasion that India is becoming one of the greatest in-vestment opportunities in the strengthening of freedom, in the prospe-rity of the world." So, at last, in reply to India's civic address deli-

India's civic address delivered in the hoary ancient capital of Delhi, the head of the great American Republic spoke with the voice of Big Business, with wishes to colonise our country once again, this time not with sterling and brasshats but dollars and brasshats but dollars and arms aid. What a sordid finale to the grand theme of peace, freedom and friendliness?

Vice-President Radhakrishnan, shnan, the philosopher, welcomed the President as a messenger of peace but did not fail to tell him: bond of shared ideals is stronger than military pacts, Mr. President."

The President of the USA came to India and spoke well of peace and Prime Minister Nehru was perhaps happy.

On his way back how-ver, he forgot Dr. Radhakrishnan's advice. The news-item says that he addressed the Parliament addressed the Parliament of Iran and emphasised the CENTO Pact, the military pact which succeeded the Baghdad Pact and pours arms aid into the Middle East and Pakistan. Not a happy end to a hopeful beginning. Still hope of the Summit persists and it will succeed. succeed.

MAGNIFICENT STRIKE ACTION JUTE:

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15, 1959.

THEN you sail down the river Ganga, on a sixty-mile stretch on the flanks of Calcutta, between Hazinagar and Bansberia in the north and Birlapur and Uluberia in the south you will see the busy jetties of nearly 100 jute mills. You will also see behind the bush gardens and pictures-que bungalows of the bosses, the tall chimneys belching out thick black smoke. You will hear the smoke. You will hear the constant hum of the ma-chines. But on Monday, December 4, it was all diffe-There was nobody in the jettles, nobody inside the mills. The two lakh jute mill workers, all of them, had joined in the ne-day token strike.

Not a single machine

worked, not a thing moved, in most of the mills there was nobody even to sound the sirens calling the workers to work. Thus was added a new glorious page to the history of the trade union movement of our

The unity and enthu-The unity and enthusiasm displayed by the workers, could not but overwhelm everybody who moved in the area that day. All the trade union centres and the unions affiliated to them gave the call for the strike, though separately.

There was no unity at the top, but the workers forged unity from below. During the day, processions of workers carrying flags, festoons and banners of different unions, affiliated to different T.U. centres Workers pinned badges of different unions side by side on their shirts. One of them said when asked, this shows our unity, which is our strength and which has made possible the success of the strike.

The united strike is all the more remarkable if we keep in mind the anti-Communist tirade now be-ing indulged in by the Con-gress, PSP, Forward Bloc and others.

All the central trade union organisations have congratulated the workers on their magnificent, peaceful strike.

Indrajit Gupta, General Secretary, Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union and the BPTUC, in his statement while warmly congratulat-

nisers of all jute respective of political affiliations, who have worked shoulder to shoulder, hoped that "the jute mill employers, whose adamant at-titude provoked this strike, will read the writing on the

wall and mend their ways."
He also hoped that "the
Labour Ministry of the
Government of India will lose no time in setting up the wage board for the jute industry so that the workers may get their long-overdue interim relief within two months at the latest."

Finally he appealed to the workers "to maintain and develop their unity at all costs, and not to permit it to be weakened or disrupted under any pretext. political or otherwise."

Conservative Opinion

and the preoccupation which reads:
"Explanation 1—For the reof the Press with it effec-

tively shielded some very moments embarrassing. which the Government had to pass through in Parlia- marriage in the form of cash, day? ment last week.

The Dowry Prohibition Bill,

introduced with the blessings organisations in the country and supported by progres-sive-minded opinion through-out, was turned into an ineffective instrument by the surrender of the Government to the conservative opinion in the House whose opposition to the measure was "covered over by all the high-sounding phrases of ancient customs, cultural heritage and so."

Thus in spite of the v

liant fight put up by the Parliament under the guid-ance and leadership of two of their women members. enu Chakravarty and Parvathi Krishnan, the Bill as it emerged from the Lok Sabha left the position almost as it was, "perpetuating one of the most abominable social evils in this country." When the Bill was ultimately passed, Communist M.P.s walked out of the House in protest.
The main points were the

question of making the giving or accepting of dowry a cog-nisable offence and the very definition of dowry itself. Our definition of dowry read, "dowry means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given by the parents or guardians of the bride or grown or any other person on their behalf either to the bride or groom or to his parents, guardians or to any other person on their behalf either at the marriage or bemarriage of the said parties.

Definition And Explanation

The Government, while ostensibly declaring its readi-ness to accept our amendments, brought forward a proeven he had to admit that. "I must concede that the prices of rice in the South this year viso to the definition which almost nullified the effect of the definition. The Government's amendment to the denition read:

Refuting the suggestion that the situation is better this year, Z. A. Ahmad pointed "Dowry" means any provaluable security out, "This sort of complacency we have come across again and again whenever we have discussed the food attraction."

Admission given or agreed to be given (a) by one party to the marriage to the other party to the marriage; or (b) by the parents of either

discussed the food situation. ...My contention is, things are bad and although here and there prices might have rty to a marriage or by party to a marriage or by any other person, to either party to the marriage to any other person on behalf of either party; either at or before or after the marriage as consideration for the betrothal or marriage of the said parties, but does not include dower or mahr in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) ap-

Then taking away by the left hand what was given by the right hand, the Govern-ment introduced an "Explanation" to the clause at the

THE Eisenhower visit behest of the conservatives,

moval of doubts, it is hereby declared that any presents made at the time of a marriage to either party to the ornaments, clothes or other "In the State of Bombay, articles which by custom or usage are made at the time Rs. 28 per maund and the of a marriage by any person price of rice is Rs. 36 per to either party to the marmand..." Desai exposed the riage shall not be deemed to trick of the index of wholebe dowry within the meaning of this section unless they are us this morning that the in-made as consideration for the dex number of prices, com-

it to suit its demands.

In the Rajya Sabha, the debate on the food situa-

tion was a revealing one. Member after member got up to pillory the Government for

and gave some sort of sta-tistics to prove his point. But

have been higher than what

fallen a little the basic fac-

tors operating in the whole situation have not been tac-

Khandubhai Desai was

bitter: "What is the use of

quoting these figures to us, when the food situation re-

two ago? It is very diffi-

cult to speak with restraint on the situation as it is be-

Congressmen

Bitter

they were last year."

By this one definition, the Government nullified the whole effect of the legislation, laboriously discussed in about 101 (base 1952-100). It is a very misleading figure. The overall index may be there, but that means that the overall wholesale price of whole effect of the legislation, laboriously discussed in the overall wholesale price of Parliament, and canvassed the country includes 50 or 70 for decades by all women's organisations. Anybody who wants to give or demand dowry can now do it in the name of "custom or usage." prices ment Congress hypocrisy could go all index." to any length-simultane-

ing handled . . . If this pri-mary need of the people is tinkered with as it is being done, there is no good future for our whole plan-

What is the 'situation to-"In the State of Bombay.

sale prices: "It was stated to us this morning that the inbetrothal or marriage of the pared to a year or two ago, is said parties."

pared to a year or two ago, is about 101 (base 1952-100). It per cent higher prices in the deficit areas ... and in the surplus areas the prices must

Dr. Kunzru gave out some ously pleasing progressive figures of the low yield in our opinion by bringing forward country. "The total quantity the Bill, and acquiescing to of foodgrains (production this

SPOTLIGHT ON FOOD

SITUATION

more than the quantity pro-duced in the previous year.

duced in the previous year. But the average per acre is

not such as to give us any

satisfaction ... We find that there were about 180 million

a little over three acres pro

duce one ton....Now take the pulses. The total yield of pul-

ses is only a little over 12 million tons and the area under these pulses is about 59 million acres. That is, about five

Food and Agriculture Min-

ister S. K. Patil confirmed these figures when he bewail-ed: "73.5 million tons of food

covered over an area which is

as large as nearly 300 million.

acres out of which 280 million

reals and some of it may be

double crop, triple crop,.... For 280 million acres to have

produced 73.5 million tons is

something less than one-quarter of a ton which is the

lowest production anywhere in the world."

Dr. Ahmad mainly concen-

acres are actually under ce-

acres produce one ton."

its failure to solve this, the acres under kharif crops and

most elementary need of the the total quantity of cereals people. Both Congress and produced from these acres is

Opposition members as went as the Minister gave some very unpleasant facts about our produce one ton. Then take rabi crop. The total rabi cereils amount to about 12-13 tons, and the total

puty Minister for Food A. M.

Thomas tried to be reassuring

Thomas tried to be reassuring

Thomas tried to be reassuring

mended by the National Deve-foodgrain dealers; lopment Council in November 1957. Due to lack of time, he had not taken up the question of production and its

Dealing with the question of distribution and prices, Dr. Ahmad pointed that "if you really want to control prices and if you really want to en-sure proper distribution of foodgrains throughout the country, you have to work on the principle ... that the wholesale trade has to be controlled by the State in order to ensure proper distribution throughout the country and to fix prices at a level which is just and fair both to the producer and to the consu-

"If you analyse the whole scheme of State trading as it has so far been implemented you will see that the great bulk of procurement was made through wholesalers licensed by the Government and the total amount of foodgrains have been even below the purchased by Government is prices mentioned in this over-very small. The wholesaler very small. The wholesaler holds you to ransom; he dictates the price. In West Bengal and Bihar, you had to give

week in parliament

THIRDLY, restrict the operation of the bigger traders by fixing maximum that any individual individual trader

FOURTHLY, the wholesale and urban retail prices of all foodgrains, including the coarser grains and pulses, controlled taneously.

FIFTHLY, a gramme of State warehouses construction has to be taken in hand immediately.

SIXTHLY, a proper machinery for price stabilisation; "that means appointment of price fixation boards which will take into account all developments and bear in mind all factors, namely, the cost of cultivation, cost of living of the peasant, the procurement requirements of the Governments, review the prices from time to time and create a system of flexible prices whereby the peasant and consumer are both fairly treated."

"These boards should be constituted in such a manner that they enjoy the confidence of all political groups and parties and popular orga-

How corrupt the Government machinery for procurement was, was illustrated by Abhimanyu Rath from Orissa. "Now-a-days in our side, even where the Government is procuring, blackmarketing is going on. For example, in Baspointed for procurement. That man is doing this sort of thing. I can give his name if you want. That officer collects one rupee per bag to procure the paddy from the procurement agent ... "

The Minister for Food & Agri-culture (S. K. Patil): Why did not the hon. Member bring it to the notice of the State authorities when he

SRI RATH: I have brought these things to the notice of the State authorities and I do not know what the State officer and the State Ministers are doing. They turn a deaf ear to these things. I brought a CID officer. He was sitting by my side . . He charged eight annas per bag simply to weigh. In one day he collected Rs. 87 from only one procurement agent ... But nothing is being done. trading and procurement are

failing S. K. Patil's reply to the debate was not particularly en-lightening except that he re-iterated his decision to build up a buffer stock of five million tons within the next two years by loans from abroad.

But the debate failed in one of food production, except by Dr. Kunzru. Even he laid th emphasis on adequate irrigation, an adequate supply of food seeds and a liberal supply of chemical and nonchemical manures. Minister S. K. Patil also agreed with important things. The ques-

tion of giving the peasant the incentive to work harder was almost forgotten. -K.P.S. METON

conservatism by amending year) may be appreciably from inside. In Punjab, you it to suit its demands. more than the quantity prowere compelled to buy the foodgrains through syndicates of wholesalers at prices fixed by them Thus the entire

> big trading interests He then turned to the bungling in fixing up prices. "The unimaginative manner in which prices were fixed by Government really enabled the big landed interests and big trading interests to make it impossible for the Government to get enough quantities of foodgrains at that price. Take for example, wheat.

market was controlled by the

The peak price of wheat in 1957-58 in U.P. was Rs. 27.59 per maund. The price fixed by the Government for pro-curement this year varied from Rs. 13 to Rs. 17. In Punjab, it was up to Rs. 27.59 and control prices fixed by the Government varied from Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 ... Naturally in these circumstances, those agriculturists who have got urpluses would not part with their surpluses ... The absolutely unimaginative and bureaucratic manner in which prices of foodgrains are sought to be controlled and fixed is seen from the figures that I have given just now."

Concluding Dr. Ahmed put forward a programme making State Trading effec-

FIRST, the Government should enter the market as the biggest trader, displacing monopolistic trading interests and mopping up a big part of the marketable surplus directtrated on the failure of the ly from the producers; Government to implement the SECONDLY, restrict severe-

policy of State trading recom- ly bank advances for private

Eisenhower's Last Speech In Delhi

SHADES OF COLD WAR

by ZIAUL HAQ

It was a stunned gathering-estimated at five lakhs-that heard President Eisenhower deliver his final public oration in Delhi Sunday last. For most of the people who could understand what he was driving at, it was a most disagreeable surprise, in marked contrast with his earlier pronouncements since he had set foot on the Indian soil.

WHEN he had alighted from to annihilation and race suicide —there may be no generations evening he had spoken of an to follow us." India "determined to live in peace" and devoting its entire efforts to raising its people's standards of living "to give them a better chance for a

"My friends," he had said, "these efforts are going to succeed if the world can have peace. All of us know it: The peace, or the other alternative is too horrible even to men-"deepest purpose" of his visit the USA's and its leaders' desire to stand with India in "our common quest for peace.'

In his address to Parliament the next day, despite the effort to justify U.S. armed intervention in Korea, he had been equally fervent in pleading the

cause of peace. Time and again Governments have abused the fields of earth by staining them with blood and scarring them with the weapons of war. They have used a scientific mastery over

ful phenomenon in the world today is that people have ex-perienced a great awakening. They see the evils of the past crimes against the moral law, injuring the offender as well as the victim.

He had proceeded forcefully one blunt question"— "to you, and to all-everyoneeverywhere—who like myself share responsibility assigned to us by our people." The question he nut was: "Must we continue to live with prejudices, practices and policies that will condemn our children and our children's othidren to live helplessly in the pattern of the past—awaiting possibly a time of war-borne obliteration?"

His reply to the question, his "fervent prayer", he declared, was that it should not be so, asserting emphatically, "Indethere can be no satesmansh in any person of responsibility who does not concur in this worldwide prayer."

"Our hope is that we are moving into a better era," he said and proceeded to declare:

Pledge For Peace

"For my part, I shall do all I can, as one human working with other humans, to push toward peace; toward freedom; toward dignity and a worthy future for every man and woman and child in the world.

"If we—and especially all those occupying positions of responsibility—give all that is within us to this cause, the perations that follows us will shirk the task or pursue the

not move forward instantly in-to an era of plenty and peace?" And the "obvious answer" he

problem of fear among the na-

with sterile expenditures, preoccupied with the attainment ped in the same vicious cir-

He had concluded by stating, "Not one wrong of years ago ceptance of the USA's that still rankles, not one pro- order, that the people of

Later in the same address, he

had asked:
"What blocks us that we do

had given was,
"We have not yet solved the

that grows less meaningful against today's weapon carriers. "Much of the world is trap-

Crusade

For us and for all others, he said, "it is imperative that world peace should be assured, that there should be no more wars, great or small."

deavour to end the cold war

and to achieve world coopera-

Eisenhower, responding to these sentiments, had said in his reply speech at the banquet: "I assure you, that with what-ever talents the good Lord may have endowed me, the efforts that I shall make for the peace

of the world shall never In course of the same reply he also extended recognition to "the remarkable unity of purpose" with which "the people of India work together to build the sort of country envisaged by her Constitution."

It was this Eisenhower, head

of one of the world's two big-gest Powers which had so far followed a different policy, now coming to India apparently in pursuit of "the quest of peace"—so dear to India's heart—extending recognition, however indirect—to other peoples' right to shape their destinies as they choose, not claiming, despite the constant emphasis on platiudinous points of contact, superiority for or demanding acceptance of the USA's social order, that the people of Delhi

rea and so on. The "unfree" leaders of other great and powerful nations "in an enworld comprises according to them not the as yet colonially oppressed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, but n-Socialist countries Cuba and Iraq—and for that matter India and Indonesia also—according to them are not as yet fully "free." These

countries would be regarded as fully "free" and democracy and individual freedom would and individual freedom would be considered secure in these areas only when reactionary military dictatorships are in-

stalled there:

It was this "freedom" that Eisenhower extolled in his reply speech at the civic recepthat he extended to India: he took it for granted that India was already there.

Gandhiji's Name Misused

gusting ruse resorted to was the way Gandhiji's name was press-ed into service for blatant cold war propaganda. Gandhiji's pronouncements made in the context of India's struggle to free herself from the British colonial yoke were quoted to prove the correctness of what America "believes" and "teachwith other (the unfree-Editor)

After disclosing "one reason why he had come to India-"to tell you America wants to joir with all free men in advancing this cause"—he pleaded for more trust and for support from India. The bait: ten years hence, "you will be turning out textiles and metals and manufactured goods to help meet the multiplied demands of a world ever-growing in its economic appetite.....As you prosper the whole free world will prosper. Americans, Asians, Africans, Europeans will buy goods from India..."

As for the immediate future, any hope that might have been nursed of massing Governmental aid from the USA and other developed countries to India for rapid industrial advance was clearly dashed. President Eisenhower said: "Of course, I don't think India can achieve its full protential without acquisition of more capital than you now possess. The best means for a nation, determined to maintain its independence, are private in-vestment from outside, gov-ernmental loans, and, where necessary, grants from other free and friendly nations."

He announced that now on-

used a scientific mastery over nature to win dominance over others—even made commerce others—even made commerce an instrument of exploitation.

blem that confronts us today, not one transitory profit that might be taken from another's eakness should distract from the pursuit of a goal that

dwarfs every problem and wrong of the past. "We have the strength and the means and the knowledge. May God inspire us to strive for dom that are now our first

"In this great crusade, from the history of your own nation, I know India will ever be a

At the banquet he gave the same evening for President Eisenhower, Rashtrapati Raiendra Prasad had nut across India's deep yearning for peace in the most unmistakable terms

India's Rashtrapati praising President Eisenhou tinguished and devoted service to the cause of peace"! spelcomed the fact that the

Speech

"We believe in the message

of peace and freedom, in the right of every man and woman In international affairs we have endeavoured to follow these principles... We believe that the interest of mankind lies in not resorting to war and bloodshed to settle differences. Indeed today, when distance tween country and country has almost been eliminated, security could only lie in a warless world."

the Ramlila Maidan. The full blast of the cold war was turn-

who had gathered expecting to hear a reiteration of the message of peace. The one for whom the alternative to peace and missile bases all over the was too horrible even to men-tion, who saw "no statesmanship in any person of responsibility who does not concur in this worldwide prayer (for peace)", swept aside all his earlier Delhi pronouncements and chose to read out the following from a

"We of these two peaceful nations (USA and India) be-

lieve there are greater things even than peace."

The "critical word and the key idea" of all these "greater things even than peace," he declared, was "Freedom"—"Freedom" as conceived by the rulers. dom" as conceived by the rulers of the USA and as used by them in their propaganda mill all in their propaganda these cold war years.

Profaned and distorted beyond recognition by the USA's cold war enthusiasts. this sacred concept-"Freedom"—as everyone knows, is enjoyed, according to them only by capitalist countries, their colonies and the feudal fascist dictatorships. Included in the "free world" are countries like Spain, Portugal, Pakistan, most Latin Ameri-

anywhere.

Sunday evening, however, it was a different Eisenhower who spoke at the civic reception at the USA wants to see establishcular brand of "Freedom" that the USA wants to see established all over the world, Eisenhower went on to justify America's aggressive military blood. and missile bases all over the world, he went to the extent of openly denouncing those who opposed these measures.

His exact words: "America's right to maintain a respectable duty to join in company with like-thinking peoples for mutual self-defence—would, I am sure, be recognised and upheld by the most saintly men.

This along with what follows on the U.S. approach to East-West negotiations fully carries the stamp of the "positions of strengh" philosophy, of continuing the vicious circle of the arms race. Says Mr. Eisenhower, after expounding how even Gandhiji said that the American brand of freedom has to be "won everywhere":
"But—and immediately, in-

stantly—we must search out with all free nations more effecstrengthen the cause of peace And this as the Press admits and friendship in freedom; and can countries, South Vietnam, and friendship in freedom; and Thailand, Formosa, South Ko-so doing, make our negotiations

and those coming from outside accorded a tremendous welcome and big ovations during his stay here, the biggest he ever got anywhere.

Sunday evening, however, it Sunday evening, however, it was a different Eisenhower who was the extended flow of surplus U.S. foodgrain The whole address completely

ignored India's non-alignment policy, took India for granted as part of the "free world", i.e. of the Western bloc, openly chided its leaders for taking a critical view of military alliances, and proclaimed U.S. determination to stick to these and continue its policies of strengthening war preparedness on its own part and that of its allies. It contemptuously brushed aside India's chosen path of advance through the development of the public sector.

Despite the Governm India's repeated policy declara-tions and the Prime Minister's repeated statements giving the public and private sectors in the Indian economy their due places, the U.S. President,

ignoring all this, rubbed home the supremacy of the private sector, thus obviously seeking to strengthen the hands of Right reaction in this country. Adding insult to injury Eisen-

hower's reply to Delhi's civic address indulged in gross abuse of Gandhiji's name to justify tive and practical ways to military alliances and war nacts

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NEW AGE

PAGE THREE

not unity of political par-

This unity it is said, "emerges out of the ordeal of blood and tears. The Congress Party has committed itself to honour this unity and shall do its

best to preserve it."

The question naturally arises: Why this scrupulcus avoidance of even a single reference to the united front of political parties? Again, why is it that not even in one place has the Congress asked for votes to the PSP and Mushim League candidates?

Pawns In Congress Game

These omission should be read in the context of the Nehru that there is no question of a Congress-Muslim League Coalition Government emerging after the elections. The conclusion would then become irresistible that what the Congress is trying to do with the support of the PSP and the Muslim League is that very thing which it had tried to do in 1957 on its own -restoration of one-party rule of the Congress. The PSP and the Muslim League are just pawns in the election game played by the Congress now, just as the PSP, the Muslim League, RSP and KSP were pawns in the "direct action" game of the Congress

a few months ago.

It is yet too early to say
how the PSP and Muslim League leaders will react to such on the part of the Congress to bring its own one-party rule back in Kerala. It is quite possible that, blinded as they are by their anti-Communist prejudices, they will themselves be used as pawns in the Congress game. How else could the PSP formulate an all-India policy which rules out any idea of a coalition Government with the Congress and yet make Kerala policy? How else could leaders of the Muslim League admit that the Communist-led Government of Kerala had been fair and just to the Muslims as ligious minority, and yet join the Congress and PSP in removing that Government

Sorious Implications |

But whatever the leaders of the PSP and the Muslim League might do, there is no doubt that large sections of followers of the PSP and the Muslim League would realise the serious implications of the ance between their and "the biggest of the poli-tical parties in India", which

that party alone. They will certainly refuse to be used as politics played by the Con-

It is funny to note that the

People's Verdicts

Congress calls for support of the Kerala voters not only on the basis of what the Congress has done for India as a whole. It also makes tall claims of what it has done for Kerala. It is the Congress, it seems, that "laid the foundation for land reforms" in Kerala! aIt is the Congress, it seems, that brought about such reforms in the educational system of the State that those reforms were called the "Magna Carta" of teachers"! Substantial progress, it seems, has been had given the people of Kerala an administration of "a reasontrialisation, improvement in the living standards of the common people, etc., etc.! And to cap it all, "a reasonably high standard of purity and integrity in the ration was maintained" and "a tempo of all-round development was visible throughout the State"!

tall claims. They said so in 1952 (both in the then Malabar

part and the then Travancore-Cochin part of Kerala). They

election to the State Legisla-ture in the Travancore-Cochin

(in the newly formed State of

It would be presumptuous for

the Congress to dismiss these successive verdicts of the people

as of no significance. Particu-

larly so when it does not dare

even now approach the electorate on its own, without support

from the PSP and the Muslim

League. It would be interesting to see how the Congress will

answer the question: If all this

is true, why should you be afraid of seeking support of the

you claim you have done fo them?

Kerala).

reasonably high standard of urity and integrity" as is festo: they themselves that the people of Kerala hold them in such contempt that hetter in 1960 than in 1952.

What Do PSP & League Say?

However, the answer the Congress would give to this question is not what is important What is important is whether the PSP and Muslim League allies of the Congress would accept these tall claims of the Congress. Do they maintain with the Congress that the latter an administration of "a reason-ably high standard of purity and integrity"? Do they — parti-cularly the PSP, which claims to have pioneered the land re-form legislation in the then Travancore-Cochin State with the Congress that it is the latter that "laid the foundation for land reforms"? Do they ac-The only snag is that the peo- cept the claim that the Congress

PSP, LEAGUE DISHED

VOTES FOR ITSELF

ple of Kerala do not accept these has always been doing justice to least the serious restriction re-

the poor and downtrodden peo-ple of Kerala? Does the Muslim

League, for example, agree that

and minorities including Mus-

In other words, do the PSP

Congress when they opposed the Congress in 1952, 1954 and 1957

elections? It would be very in

teresting indeed to see how the present allies of the Congress

would square their past claims of the Congress with their own

Equally interesting would be

to see how the school managers would react to the pronounce-

ments of the Congress election manifesto on issues that they

had raised and caused the "mass

Cochin part of Kerala). They the Congress has always been did so in 1954 (both through the just to backward communities,

Cochin lims?

part and through the District In other words, do the PSI Board elections in the then Ma-

labar part). They did so in 1957 ledge the mistakes they obvi-(in the newly formed State of ously committed according to the

CONGRESS ASKS FOR

dismissed by the President. All Education Act is still on the Statute Book and the executive

orders are in force.

The time has arrived for the leaders of the "mass upsurge" to tell the people as to what they propose to do with the Education Act. One may expect the s PSP and Muslim League to tell the people that they would do what the school managers demand.

Here, however, is the Congress which does not speak of cancellation or amendment of the Education Act; even with regard to the most controver-sial provision in that Act, that is Section 11, the manifesto says, "Faced with opposition to the provision from certain quarters, the Communist Mi-nistry offered to hold discusview to consider the provision. The Congress Party is of the view that such discussions should be held at a proper time." In other words, what munist-led Ministry had proposed to do in June last.
The Nair Service Society had

demanded cancellation of

elves do not believe that munist-led Government was ing a discreet silence. It knows very well that while an open re-jection of this demand will lead to discontent in the ranks of the "forward" communities, its acceptance will lead to loss of mil-

> the basis of the mass upsurge have thus been virtualy aban-

Leaders of the Congress do, ot course, sympathise with the school managers and would, therefore, like to have their de-

mands accepted.

They would also like to make ncessions to the Nair Service Society, both with regard to as with regard to reservation for have already made categorical ctatements to the effect that the tive powers to make amendments to the Agrarian Relations Bill in accordance with the deids put forward by the land-

Silence On Vital Issues

We also know very well that if the Congress, PSP and Mus-lim League happen to secure a mid-term elections, they would use the majority thus secured in order to bring about changes asked for by the school managers and the Nair Service Sogers and the Nair Service Society. It is, however, impossible for any of them to say so in their election manifest

In other words, the Congress election manifesto says nothing specific and concrete on vital issues that are before the peoquestion regarding the composiion of the Governmentther it will be a coalition Gova one-party Government of the it asks for votes for itself and not for the united front, while on issues raked up by the leaders of the mass upsurge it cannot afford to make any clear and categorical state-

Against an alliance which is politically so weak, there is the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats which is taking shape and getting strong-er. The list of candidates announced by the Communist Party as candidates of the alliance of Communists, and non-party democrats and the various lists of members of the election committees working for candi-dates of this alliance contain large numbers of people who were either candidates or active workers on the side of the Con-gress or the PSP-Muslim Lea-

Discreet Silence

Pattambi.

December 16, 1959

On these questions, too, the time has come for the Congress-PSP and Muslim League to tell the people that they propose to out the demand of the Nair Service Society. Here, however, the Congress claims that most of the provisions of the Agrarian Bill are what it had itself stood for, and therefore, does not propose its abandonment. On the question of re-

garding reservation of posts to

Agrarian Relations Bill, These

two demands plus the demand of the school managers with re-gard to the Education Act had

formed the platform of action of

part of the mass upsurge.

backward communities. It had

called for cancellation of

Ens Nambumisch

crats will grow more and during the next six weeks.

gue alliance during the last

General Election, And I have

vities of the alliance of Com-

munists and non-party demo-

NOTE THIS CHANGE

The office of the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party is shifting from Trivandrum to Ernakulam and from December 21 all communications to the State Council, members of its Secretariat and E. M. S. Namboodiripad should be addressed to: Kerala State Council Election Office, Communist Party of

people on the strength of what And Education We, however, know the

past pronouncements

The school managers declared war not only on the Education Act but also on the various executive orders issued by the Communist-led Governme Kerala betwen April 1957 and May 1959. They had made the demand for the cancellation of these executive orders and suspension, if not cancellation, of the Education Act as a condition precedent to discussing the that they had placed before the Government.

This uncompromising stand of the school managers was

NEXT WEEK

NEW AGE will publish the list of Communist and supported Independent candidates and the Election Manifesto of the Communist Party.

PAY COMMISSION

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Second Pay Commission that was appointed on August 21, 1957, to decide the destinies of two million Central Government employees, was presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court and had among its members two ICS officers, two Congressmen who are former members of Parliament, one former member of the Union Public Service Commission and one Professor of Economics and none who had anything to do with any trade union. The Commission took 734 days, went through 5,000 memoranda, met more than 150 individuals and 207 associations and has produced a 600-page Report only to justify the status quo.

T is this Report that is considered deplorable by all the Central Government em-ployees who are said to benefit from its recommendations

The Post and Telegraph Employees' Federation is observing a protest day.

• The leaders of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation (AIRF) have called on railwaymen to prepare for "a long struggle to change the structure of the Second Pay Commission's unjust report. The ARE Executive is meet-ing to discuss the situation arising out of the Report.

tant Station Masters are ggitated over the rejection of

Universal anger thus preails over the Report among ts "beneficiaries".

The most outrageous part of the Report is the one completely upsetting the 15th Indian Labour Confer-

Gain Taken Away

The Indian working class had, after long and persistent struggle, won the principle of wage increase during the Plan period, reflecting the develop ing economy in a rising-stan-dard, and had secured the norms that wage-fixing authorities

this, the Pay Commission proceeded to upset this very

It turned down the age-old Avkroid formula of calorific requirements and worked out a new formula of lower calo-

It has advanced fantastic arguments about the availability of milk and egg mentioned in the sample balanced diet of Dr. Aykrold.

After all, Justice Jeejeebhoy has worked out the need-based minimum wage both on the basis of a vegetarian and a non-vegetarian diet in the Brooke Bond Award.

Having turned down the 15th Indian Labour Conference recommendation, the Pay Commission justifies even the present pay structure as ciently attractive."

Instead of raising the wage to improve the food standards of employees, the Commission has lowered the

BY RAJ BAHADUR GOUR, M.P. SECRETARY, ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

ting Rs. 90 in June 1959 at 431 as cost of living index with August 1939 as the base year. (It had awarded a basic pay of Rs. 30 and a D.A. of Rs. 25 with the cost of living index at 285 and Rs. five increase for every 20-point increase in the index).

Reversal Of Formula

However, the Second Pay Commission thought it best The entire trade union movement has to mobilise to blow up this pseudo-science to reverse even the First Pay of the Commission and restore the achievements of the 15th Commission formula in this 3.86 and not Rs. five would be enough for cent per cent neutralisation. (Even a Rs. 3.86 The Pay Commission then suggests the consolidation of rise for every 20-point rise in

country drawing below Rs. 200 was Rs. 1,234 in 1957 giving an average monthly emolument of about Rs. 103

Such is the Pay Commission recommendation about basic wage for Class IV employees.

LABOUR NOTES

rential for the clerks, the Pay Commission has clearly rejected the Rajadhyaksha Award in the Post and Telegraph that a middle class employee should get 80 per cent more than the unskilled.

Justice Jeeleebhov also argues in his Brooke Bond Award that with the lowest wage raised to the need-based level the differential should

facilities now being enjoyed. Holidays have been reduced from 23 to 16. Casual leave has been reduced by seven days. And as per Govern-ment decision, instead of Saturdays being half working days as at present or alternate Saturdays full holiday as recommended by the Commission, the employees will get only one Saturday off in the month.

This means instead of 26 Saturdays off in the year it would be 12 Saturdays off— extra work for full 14 days. Thus the employees will have to work 28 days more in the year. The Pay Commission proposals and the Governm ent decision thereon mean thirteen months

Hard Struggles Ahead

To Get These

Injustices Removed

the dearness allowance exclusive of the interim relief of Rs. five with the pay and proposes a basic pay of Rs. 70 at the 1949 cost of living index at 100 and proposes a dearness allowance of Rs. ten over it

standards and justified the

present wage structure. Such is the outrage com-

mitted on wage standards.

Indian Labour Conference.

Even if the First Pay Commission recommendations were to be implemented, the lowest

the ATTUC Building

biggest collection to Madras State

Fund collections have reached the figure of Rs.

57,446. The credit for

with Rs. 18,363 and Bom-

bay has collected Rs. 13,750.

But the most inspiring

collection is from Kerala

with a sum of Rs. 7,030

The comrades in Kerala

have done this when they are in the thick of

a struggle to defend the

gains secured under the Communist Ministry and

are preparing for the

Assam, Orissa and Ra-

jasthan have not vet

ensuing elections.

the cost of living index would have brought the emoluments to Rs. 82.02 in June 1959).

the Cement Wage Board is reported to have given to the lowest paid cement worker—Rs. 101 in Gujarat

AITUC BUILDING

FUND

Rs 929.

Compare this with what

Even the average annual in-

West Bengal has remitted only Rs. 1,797. Andhra has sent only

Bihar and Madhya

U.P. has collected Rs.

Pradesh have sent the amounts collected from

only two unions each.

50 from a single union.

unions have contributed Rs. 918.

The picture is simple: many unions have yet to

move, some States have yet to begin.

The AITUC centre is

taking steps to purchase a building. Let the col-lections continue to flow

But the Second Pay Commission has slashed the need for the minimum wage and the coefficient has been brought down to 53.

But when it comes to the top officials of Class I and above, it dares not touch them. The rates between the lowest and the highest salaries in our country will remain at 1:24 when that in Japan is 1:4, in the U.S. 1:5 and in the U.K. 1:15 accord-************

ing to the Conself.

While thus maintaining the wide vertical disparities, the Pay Commission retains even the horizontal disparities among the personnel of the same categories thus denying equal pay for equal work.

Even the Rs. 80 emoluments will, according to the Pay Commission, become effective only from November 1, 1959, and not from August when the Report was submitted to the Government.

More, arrears will be added on to the Provident Fund accumulations and will not be paid in cash to the employees.

Month's Extra Work

As against this "rise" in the emoluments, the com-mission not only rejects the ease for reduction of working hours but stoops to at-tack the leave and holiday

Such is the net gain to the Government.

Provident Fund has been made compulsory and the contribution is raised to 8-1|3

Here again, whatever may be the superannuation gain to the employee, he has to pay up in hard cash just now and the Government gains big amounts for its developmental expenditure in the mental expenditure in the ission it- shape of Provident Fund ac-

> Dearness allowance is not linked to the rise in the cost of living and the employees have been thrown to the mercies of cruel prices. It is now left to the Government to consider the means to compensate the rise if prices remain high for

House-Rent Allowance

There is a slight gain in the house-rent allow-ance. Here again those em-ployees who are provided with accommodation (and 90 per cent of ordinance factories workers are pro-vided with housing) will have to pay increased rent because the standard rent has been raised from four to six per cent of the capital cost. Then in certain

* SEE PAGE 12

PAGE FIVE

PAGE FOUR

DECEMBER 20, 1959

DECEMBER 20, 1959

NEW AGE

UNITED NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN

DEFENCE OF PEACE POLICY

The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All-India peace movement has a bigger Peace Council held at Ahmedabad recently gave a role to play than ever bestirring call for a united nationwide campaign in defence of India's peace policy of non-alignment based on the Panchsheel, "which has won the greatest support in all parts of the world and is in the interest of our own security and progress." A programme was worked out for the holding of conventions all over the country to mobilise public support for the Panch-

P RESIDED over by Pandit Sunderlal the session was attended by delegates from all over the country. Messages wishing the session success were received from the national Peace Committees of Britain, China, Indonesia, Italy, Poland and the Soviet Union and from world famous peace leaders like Professor J. D. Bernal, Mr. D. N. Pritt, the Honorable Ivor Montagu and Mr. Lucio Luzzatto, the Itali-

Inspiring Message

Professor Bernal, in his capacity as Chairman of the Presidential Committee of the World Peace Council, sent a message which inspired every-one present. After paying a warm tribute to the great debt the whole world owed to the Indian Government and Prime Minister Nehru for their efforts for peace. Professor Bernal wrote of the contribution made by the All-India Peace Council to the world neace movement

"The work of the All-India Peace Council," said Professor Bernal, "and your struggle for the principles of the world peace move-ment, for Panchsheel and for recognition of the es-sential link between national independence and peace, have strengthened the posial affairs and greatly helped to develop and broaden the whole world movement of the peoples for peace."

Praising the initiative taken by India "in founding and developing the Afro-Asian solidarity movement, which has become so powerful a force for peace", Prof. Bernal

"The world peace movement owes a great debt to the In-dian peace movement for its ever-present help in reconciling the views of people and movements of different re-gions and in bringing to closer understanding people of widely different origins, out-looks and beliefs."

Reports From States

These words from the head of the world movement filled all the workers of the All-India Peace Council with a sense of the great responsibi-lity which rested on their shoulders to make the Indian movement strong enough to carry out the work expected

Reports from the States indicated the difficulties which had arisen in the

role to play than ever be-fore."

The inaugural session was held on November 27 at the large Premabai Hall in the centre of the city. Packed to Retreat capacity, the hall was decorated with the portraits of Ma-hatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Professor Joliot-Curie, the late founder-President of

ROMESH CHANDRA

the World Peace Council, and with a number of banners in Hindi and Gujarati calling for "United support to India's Peace Policy", for "A Summit Conference", for "General Conference", for "General and complete disramament", for "National Independence for "National Indep and an end to color for "Afro-Asian Solidarity". for "Freedom for Goa, Daman and Diu", supporting the liberation movements of Africa.

up at the appointed hour to shout slogans outside the hall and to throw crackers!

of the Indian National Chur-

ch, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress S. S. Mirajkar and Smt. Bertha

Braganza, niece of the late Dr. T. B. Cunha, founder of the Goan National Movement,

who was awarded posthu-

mously the World Peace Council's Gold Medal for out-

standing work for peace

The inaugural session

adopted unanimously a message of greetings to the

Prime Minister, fully endor-

sing his policy of non-align-ment and Panchsheel, and

also a message to the World Peace Council on the occa-sion of its Tenth Anniver-

The second day of the ses-

sion was remarkable for a largely attended "Workers' Convention for Peace" presi-ded over by S. S. Mirajkar and

addressed, apart from peace leaders, by the President of

the Punjab and Himachal

Trade Union Congress, Bawa Kartar Singh, and several local trade unionists includ-ing textile workers' leader

Razzaq. A resolution was adopted fully supporting the resolutions of the peace move-

ment and appealing to work-ers to throw their entire weight into the struggle for

famous leader of the Goan

A session devoted to Goa's

freedom was addressed among others by leaders of the Goan

freedom movement—including those just released after spending four to five years in Salazar's jails. The resolu-

tion adopted by the Council

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* SEE PAGE 11

Greetings

To Nehru

Demonstrators

The meeting continued inside, undisturbed, and the de-monstrators left after half an hour, never to come again to attempt to disturb the sessions of the Council or even its two public meetings held at the end of the meetings! This little performance was naturally given wide publicity by the anti-peace policy newspapers, which blacked out or played down the ses-sion and its important deci-

The inaugural session was opened with the election as President of Pandit Sunderlal, who was garlanded by over thirty organisations of all sections of the people of Ahmedabad and Gujarat a convincing demonstration of the wide support enjoyed by

All-India Peace Council's Appeal

hoping that the India-

work of the development of

the movement, with the worsening of India-China

relations. The dangerous

activities conducted by cer-tain political parties and by the Press against the peace

policy, against a peaceful solution of the dispute with China and for the creation

of war hysteria, were a seri-ous threat which had to be met by the peace move-ment. Ceaseless efforts were

being made by forces al-ways opposed to the Panch-sheel and to the Peace

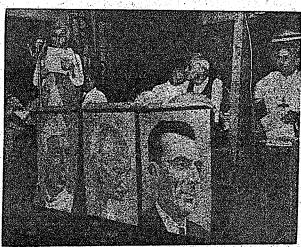
movement, to disrupt the unity already achieved in the All-India Peace Council

It was in this situation that the Ahmedabad session met. want Oza, well-known Guiarati writer and leader of the Gujarat Peace Council, in his concluding vote of thanks:

"The Tenth Anniversary Session of the All-India Peace Council held in Gujarat will go down in our history as a landmark of decisive signifi-cance when we took decisions cance when we took decisions which consolidated and strenthened our unity and which enabled us to go forward among all sections of our people at a moment when the

"Recognition of the Free Al-

cialist Party and the Revolutionary Communist Party had jointly called for a demonstration against the Peace Council outside the Premabai Hall. They made vigorous efforts to secure the support of Congressmen and independent citizens. Not one Congressman or independent agreed to sign their call for the anti-peace demonstration. Frustrated, they sought to rally their to thirty persons, including all the "leaders" of all the parties concerned,



A view of the dais of the Peace Council session

Declaring repeatedly that he and every member of the Peace Council would gladly sacrifice his life in the front ranks of India's patriots in defence of India, if there is an attack from any quarter, Pandit Sundarlal declared, amidst cheers: "There cannot be and there will not be ever war between India and China."

The hall rang with cheers when Panditji called for unity in support of Prime Minister Nehru's peace policy and his persistent determination to solve the present dispute by peaceful means. while being always ready to defend the integrity of our motherland. Other speakers included Father J. S. Williams, Archpriest and Bishop Designate

A similar convention was held the next day of "Youth for Peace", which was presided over by Diwakar Kakodkar, General Secretary of the Goan People's Party and a femous leader of the Goan femous leader of the Goan People's Party and a femous leader of the Goan People of the Goan People of the Goan People of The Reception Committee gerian Government."

Chairman, the famous artist
The Jan Sangh, Praja SoRavi Shankar Ravál, gave a moving speech of welcome, followed by a report of the work of the Reception Committee by its General Secretary, Sri Narendra Hyderabadi

The Presidential Address by Pandit Sunderlal was one of his most effective speeches, particularly for its exposure of the real aims of the reactionary parties and forces which seek to utilise India-China differences to change our foreign policy, "They seek to take us into the lap of the United States of America," he declared, "and it is this which is the real danger to India

> EDITOR : P. C. Joshi Printed by D. P. Sinha at th NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS Phone : 25794 Telegraphic Address:

O NLY the Congress can ensure a stable rule. So the League should agree to the Congress and PSP was the slogan of the Congress three years ago. It was to explain this slogan that the congress three years and explain this slogan that the congress and PSP forming the Ministry.

E.M.S. NAWBOODIRIPAD

(This is the first of a series of articles which

E. M. S. Namboodiripad is writing in the Mala-

yalam Communist Press. It is translated from the original Malayalam.)

tives is accepted, one or two of the three parties will have to keep out of office. The Nehru Pant and other all-India Congress leaders came to Kerala then. And today? Leave alone the

question of a stable rule, is the Congress in a position to establish any type of rule? There is no Congressman bold There is no Congressman bold enough to place his hand on his heart and answer this iestion in the affirmative.

No Majority For Congress

In the last General Elections, the Congress contest-ed 125 seats and won 43. Today the Congress is putting up its own candidates only in 81 seats. If the Congress is to establish its own Government, it must win 65 seats. (This can be reduced to 64 if there is a guarantee that the Anglo-Indian who will be nominated will sit in the Congress benches). It is doubtful whether any Con-gressman will claim that the Congress can win 64 seats contesting 81.

Congress leaders themselves only claim that the three parties, the Congress, the PSP and the League, which will fight the elections together will get a majority. Even if this claim is conceded for the sake of argument, one question still remains: what after their election victory?

It is clear that of these three parties, it is the Con-gress which will win the largest number of seats. What would be natural in such a situation would be a coalition Ministry of the three parties under the leadership of the

But anyone who knows the situation well knows also that this is something impossible because all top leaders of the Congress have made it clear that they are not for a Ministry in coalition with the League. Though the votes and seats in the Legislature secured with the support of the League are not "impure", the Congress considers that in the matter of forming a Ministry,

Alternatives Before Them

For the formation of any Government in such a situa-

The PSP and the League should agree to the formation of a Ministry of the Congress alone:

Or the Congress and League should agree to the formation of a Ministry of the PSP alone;

Or the Congress and the PSP should agree to the formation of a Ministry entirely of the League;

Or the Congress should agree to the PSP and the Congress M. P. from Mysore, League together forming the Ministry; Congress M. P. from Mysore, suggests as a solution to all these problems the abolition

DECEMBER 20, 1959

accept such an alternative? This means that in three Will the leaders of the Congress, the biggest party of the alliance, agree to the Con-gress being deprived of even ordinary positions in the Ministry, leave alone its leader-

according to him, is to consti-tute the present Kerala, My-sore and Madras States into one State.

In the opinion of the Editor of the Mathrubhoomi: "They (the Communists) say they will ensure a stable rule. But the biggest danger to us is in their rule becoming stable. There is no danger to the country if the rule of the others is stable or unstable."

years, the slogan of "Vote Congress for a stable Government" has been deeply buried. The voters have also begun to The voters have also begun to realise that for the formation of a Government in the State, they should give their votes

to the alliance of Communists impression that it is better of Kerala State. The way out, and non-party democrats.

Creating Confusion

If in line with the saying. after me the deluge, the Congress takes up the attitude that there need not be any Government once the Congress loses the majority, the people will not be ready to acquiesce in such an at-

Some Problems Before Kerala Voters

the people about the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats, to create the to follow in the series).

not to have any Government rather than give a majority to this alliance and allow it to gress-PSP leaders are saying: the Communists are not loval to this country; their loyalty is to China and Russia," "the Communists do not believe in democracy, they are for a dictatorship," "religion is not safe in the hands of the Communists," "the Communists will abolish all private property including those of small

(E. M. S. Namboodiripad Hence, in order to create concludes the first article say-confusion in the minds of ing he would deal with all these charges in the articles

NO GOVT. OF ANY TYPE POSSIBLE

If Congress-PSP-League Alliance Wins

Is it possible for the PSP to voluntarily keep out of office, when that party firmly believes that whoever might winor lose the elections, the person who should be sworn in as Chief Minister and should rule the State is Pattom Thanu Pillai?

question is: are they ready to

Will the League accept the position of being kept out of the Ministry because it is "untouchable"?

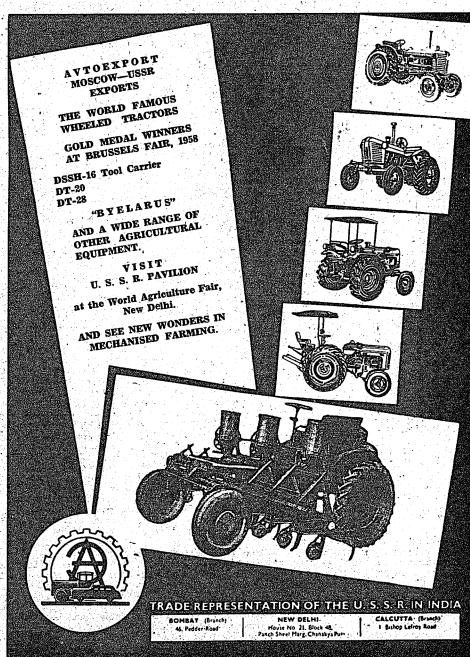
To these questions which are being asked by the people, none of the all-India leaders who viisted Kerala recently. neither Dhebar nor Sucheta Kripalani nor Asoka Mehta tried to provide any answers. Dhebar evaded Press Correspondents who raised some of these questions, joking: "You must have questions in reserve for future Press Conferences."

Voters Demand Answer

But the voters of Kerala are not likely to brush aside these questions as matter for joking. They will naturally want to know whether as a result of exercising their franchise Kerala will have a Government. They know that if the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats wins a majority, there will certainly be a Government and that Government will implement lear-cut program

On the other hand, what nappens if the Congress-PSP-League alliance wins a majority? To this unanswerable question, many people have tried to provide many wonderful answers.

For instance, B. Shiva Rao,



NEW AGE

NEW AGE

DECEMBER 20 1959

COMMUNISTS OF CAPITALIST EUROPE MEET

From November 21 to 24 an international meeting was held in Rome, on the initiative of the Gramsci Institute, to study problems of the development of capitalism in Europe.

During the following days, the representatives of

the Communist Parties of capitalist Europe, who had attended this meeting, had a general exchange of views over the problems of unity of the working class and of the widest sections of the people in the struggle for peace, for the defence and renewal of democracy and for the social and economic needs of the

the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, an appeal has been addressed to all workers and democrats in the capitalist countries of Europe. The appeal reads:

TEXT OF APPEAL

It would thus be possible to devote to the needs of

life, to the development of

150,000 million dollars in our

countries alone—which are swallowed by war budgets,

without any benefit for

The favourable reception

given to the Soviet proposals,

armament and of peaceful competition is imposing itself even in some ruling circles.

At this historical moment, the

working class and the peoples of our countries have a great

In our countries, capitalism has deep roots. From our

continent yery often aggres-

enslaying peoples of other continents. Today still, the

selves with the aggressive po-

licy of the Atlantic Pact. The

economic groups which profit

directly from the results of

the cold war, and the politi-cal forces whose power is based on its continuation are

hostile to a relaxation of ten-

today militarism and imperialism have re-established their power. Their aggressive

strength is all the more dan-

gerous since their forces have

weapons. The German advo-

gression against the German

Democratic Republic and put forward territorial claims

against several countries in

been entrusted with aton

sions have started aim

responsibility.

Competition

DECISIVE hour has struck for the future of our peoples and for all man-

War can be eliminated forever and all energies and resources used to serve human progress. We can wage a successful struggle against human misery and humilia-tion in every form. We can achieve a new and powerful advance of productive forces, making use of the scientific and technological achieve-ments which, as the Soviet Union has shown are opening the way to the conquest of outer space by man.

The hour has come when the emancipation can be achieved of the peoples who are still exploited and oppressed. The possibility of progress and happiness is today real for all.

This is the glowing prospect which today calls all men and omen and particularly young

Turn Towards Relaxation

A turn towards a relaxatien of tension has taken place whose development can end the cold war, and stablish new international relations, based on mutual fidence, on equal rights and on coexistence and seaceful competition of all countries. The policy of the USSR and of all the countries in the Socialist camp. supported by their acknow ledged superiority in many fields, which is devoted exclusively to serve the cause of peace, has played an essential role in bringing shout this new and honeful phase in international re-

These favourable results prove the truth of the words of the Peace Manifesto, by cates of a policy of revenge are cherishing plans of agwhich two years ago, sixty-four Communist and Workers' Parties called for a firm and confident struggle for

The peoples can now set themselves the attainable aim of banishing war forever. The ssibility has found expression in the proposals for gene-ral and comprehensive disarmament put forward by the Soviet Government to the United Nations: The peace of the world would be assured the destruction of all cks of atomic and conver tional weapons, and by the elimination of armies and general staffs in all countries.

ed of the possibility of do-

Moreover, imperialist and pared to resign themselves to the loss of the colonies from which they have drawn such high profits. This is the reason for the repression in the Congo and other parts of Africa, for the acts against the newly independent peoples in Asia and Africa, and above all waged for years in Algeria.

An end must be put to this war, through negotiations on the basis of the effective re-cognition of the right of the Algerian people to decide their own destiny. Only by recog-nising the independence of colonial peoples can new and heneficial relations be established between them and the peoples of the former ruling

culture, welfare and the health of mankind, the fabulous sum of more than Act Together

TO YOU ALL, MEN AND WOMEN OF CAPITALIST COUNTRIES OF EUROPE, WE

LET US act together for the speediest meeting of the Summit Conference and for its

LET US unite our efforts for a solution of the German problem by the signing of a peace treaty with the two not only by the workers but also by the Governments, proves that the idea of dis-German States, for the recognition of the German Demo-cratic Republic and for the settlement of the problem of

LET US demand together the abolition of foreign military bases and of rocket bases, and the establishment of areas of disengagement in Central Europe, as well as in Northern and Southern Eu-

LET US demand, wherever continents. Today still, the ruling classes, supported by the most reactionary circles of the United States, are trying to turn this part of Europe into a stronghold of reaction, by associating themselves with the aggressive noit, the recognition of the Chinese People's Republic, and its rightful place in inter-national organisations:

Above all, LET US make our voice heard, let us unite our efforts to those of the peoples throughout the world, to achieve general and comprehensive disarmament. First of all let us obtain the ban o atomic weapons, the end of Our peoples know how much the wars imposed by German imperialism have cost in the past. In Western German tests which poison the at-

Let us work for the unity of all supporters of peace and all peace organisations in a great campaign for dis-armament. Let us support with all our strength the initiatives of the World Peace Movement. Political views and religious beliefs should not prevent men from rallying together in order that once and for all war shall be made impossi-

The steps taken along the road towards relaxation of threat to peace in Europe. German militarism has adtension are evidence that our past struggles have not been in vain. It is not possible to wait. The struggle must be intensified. Let us draw from the successes already achieved new confidence in our transition. vanced with the connivance of ruling circles in the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, etc. This is a crime against the security of our countries and of the whole of Europe. It is a common task of all our peoples to see to it that German imperialism is deprivstrength in order to insure a lasting peace among nations and friendship among all peo-

WORKERS, TRIES OF EUROPE!

The favourable changes which have taken place in the international situation open new opportunities for the fight for liberty, to defend democracy, to re-establish it where necessary and to give it new vitality. These changes deal a blow to anti-Commu-

European Monopolies

Capitalist monopolies and their agents have made use of the cold war and, in certain countries, of chauvinism and of the spirit of colonialism, to attack your rights and liber-ties. Fascist dictatorships exist in Spain and Portugal. In Greece a reactionary gime persecutes democrats. In Adenauer's Germany, the German Communist Party and other progressive and peace organisations are banned.

In France, the regime of personal power established last year has annulled in practice representative institutions and destroyed parliamentary democracy.

Everywhere, the big financial and monopoly interests, whose power is consistently g, aim at control ling closely and for their exclusive profit the political

DEMOCRATS militants in the liberation the monopolies from making survivals of feudal relations in OF THE CAPITALIST COUN- movements in the colonies the workers pay for the conmust be ended. Let us work for the repeal of the ban on the valiant German Communist Party in Western Germany. Every political free-dom and right of the workers must be defended to the utmost, and at the same time an intensified campaign must be conducted for the extension of democracy to make it stronger against all its ene-

This is why the Commu-nists demand the fullest de-mocratic development in every aspect of public life.

The level of democratic development is different in each of our countries. But many demands are common to all our peoples: the ex-tension of the rights of elected local, regional and national assemblies at the expense of the executive and central administras; the fight against unjust electoral laws and dis criminations; measures to make elected assemblies a opinion in each country: opposition to the increasi use of systems of class col-laboration for the regulation of relations between employers and workers and against the attempts at making trade union organisubservient to the ment; the struggle to take

sequences of new techniques. These are democratic measures. They do not abolish the exploitation of man by man. But they would limit the power of the monopolies; they would increase the authority and the political weight of the working class in the life of the country; they would help to isolate the most reactionary social groups and facilitate the creation of an alliance of all progressive forces and strata which are victims of the monopolies.

We call for a united struggle to establish, in accordance with the specific conditions in each country, democratic Governments which, with the support of the working people, will be able to carry out a programme of democratic advance.

Living Conditions

The struggle for peace and democratic advance is closely linked to the daily struggle in defence of the imme-diate interests of the working class and of the pea-sants, intellectuals, techni-cians, craftsmen, small tra-ders, small industrialists, and others suffering from the policy of the monopo-

the countryside bar millions of peasants from owning the land they till. Everywhere the growing penetration of financial capital ruins increas ing numbers of small and middle landowners and drives millions of agricultural work-ers off the land. Thus despite the boom conditions over proving itself unable to ensure bread and work for millions of human beings, even in the countries which were

Concentration

This situation tends to grow worse as a result of the in-creasing rapid concentration of financial capital on an international scale. The European Common Market and only instruments of the monopolies for plundering the na-tional economy of each coun-try; they also lead to economic and commercial war between our countries, which aggravates social and economic conditions.

Only by valiant struggle and ceaseless resistance has the working class been able to limit the harmful effects of such a policy. Unity and action have often succeed-ed in compelling the employers to retreat, and in

obtaining wage increases problems of political developand imposing social mea-sures which check the unlimited exploitation cha-

Common Demands

Faced by such associations of the monopolies, the working class of our countries must rally its forces and act for common demands:

- economic divisions brought about both by the Common Market and by the Free Trade Area. Trade barriers between capitalist and Socialist countries must be eliminated and effective economic cooperation among all countries establish
- O United effort is needed in every country and internationally to struggle against unemployment, for full em-ployment, for wage increases, for the improvement of the social security services and for equality of rights for wo-men and young workers.
- In the spirit of glorious traditions of past gles, we are confident that the vorkers and their organisaions will unite in a great international campaign to win the forty-hour week without

WORKERS. DEMOCRATS OF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES OF EUROPE!

Experience shows that the division of the working class and democratic forces has always benefited reaction. On the other hand, the peoples when united have gained victories and reaction has been more than ever necessary.

Unity of the working class democratic struggle is needed to prevent the economic problems in each country being solved at the expense of the working people and for the

ment in our countries shall find a democratic and not a reactionary solution.

Unity is urgently needed to make our Government serve the cause of peace and the re-laxation of international tension. This appeal for unity is addressed to all progressive and freedom-loving people, to all workers, whatever their political views. This appeal is addressed to Christian work-ers who look forward to happier conditions for mankind, and to their organisations as

Appeal To Socialists

This appeal for unity we address particularly to Socialist and Social Democra-tic Parties, to the members of these parties, to members of trade unions and coopetimes we have waged common and successful struggles. The policy of division, harmful to the interests of the workers, has not brought any advantage to those par-ties. In some countries, they have lost important positions to the conservative and by placing confidence in capitalism that these parties will regain these lost positions. This is not the time to give way to reac-tionary forces; it is the time for labour and democratic unity.

Of course, there are still many prejudices and diffe-rences which have been strengthened by the cold war. But this should not hinder united action for the objectives which the labour and democratic forces must set themselves; the establishment of peace, the improvement of living conditions for the worksolved at the expense of the ing people, the defence and working people and for the profit of the trusts. Unity is and united progress towards

Meetings and conversation are desirable with a view to finding ways to overcome divisions and promote in our countries political development in the interest of social progress, democracy and peace. We shall take part in every conversation and expresentatives of democratic and working class organisations in a spirit of confidence and mutual respect.

The cause of unity is the concern of the mass of the peoples everywhere. They must take it into their own hands everywhere, in the fac-tories, in the towns and vil-

A perspective of democratic development opens the way to the advance to Socialism. We live at a time when Socialism has demonstrated its superiority in all fields of economic political and social life. We live at a time when, with the development of coexist-ence and of peaceful competition, more and more millions of men of differing social background can be won more easily for the great ideals of

Decisive Time

Communists are fully confident that in the conditions thus created the majority of the people in each of our countries will find the ways and means to unite in order to bring about a Soorder to bring about a So-cialist transformation of society—a transformation whose fulfilment requires the exercise of political po-wer by the working class and by other strata of working people.

Once more, at a decisive time for the cause of the whole of mankind, our parties place themselves at the service of their peoples and of their countries. Our parties

* SEE PAGE 12

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Appeal To All Workers And Democrats: LET US UNITE

life of our countries. The so-called super-national "European" agencies are new instruments in the of the peoples and to res-trict the liberties already won through age-old strug-gles. The imperative need is, therefore, a new advance

Develop A Campaign

The cause of the Spanish and Portuguese peoples, and of the Greek people, is the common cause of all free peoples. Let us help them in their struggles to establish regimes of political freedom and tolerance. Let us develop a great campaign for the lib ration of Manolis Glezos and his comrades, for the libera-tion of Simon Sanchez Montero and for an amnesty in Spain, and to put an end to the illegal detention of Alvaro Cunhal and to free from jail the other Portuguese political prisoners.

The persecutions against many democrats in capitalist

away from the monopolies direct control over the modern means for influencing public opinion and enig them to be used by democratic parties and or-ganisations.

The struggle for democracy demands today a fight to limit the power of the mono-polies, and restrict their do-mination over economic life and political institutions.

Measures for this aim inmonopolised sectors of industry, and democratisation of the agencies running the public sectors of economy; deve-lopment of the initiative and influence of the workers in every aspect of economic life; democratic control of investments in industry and agriculture: implementation agrarian reforms and the de-fence of small peasant proprietors, as well as the de-fence of other small and middle producers against the stranglehold of the monopolies.

These changes correspond to the interests of the whole nation, of the entire popula-tion, the working class, the many democrats in capitalist peasants and the urban mid-countries and against the dle class. They would hinder

While living conditions differ from country to country, everywhere the monopolies have striven to throw on the working people the burden of their ruinous policy. Contrary to all illusions about a "changed" capitalism, a handful of privileged people have accu-mulated enormous wealth, whilst the exploitation of all workers has been intensified sections of the population, in Measures for this aim in-clude: nationalisation of some from improving, have, in some

Feudal Survivals

In none of our countries is full employment assured. In many, total and partial unemployment remains at a high economically underdeveloped areas where the poverty of the workers is particularly acute. Millions of workers and peasants are compelled to leave their homeland in order to work in other countries, often under very bad conditions

In Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and in other countries,

- 1959 **BONUS YEAR**

Purchase a with-profits policy now

Second Valuation Soon

The second valuation of the Life Insurance Corporation will be made as at 31st December 1959. All eligible with-profits policies in force on the valuation date will be entitled to participate in profits disclosed as a result of that valuation. The first valuation of the Cornoration made as at 31st December 1957 disclosed a surplus large enough to support bonuses at the following rates on with-profits policies issued by the Corporation:-

Endowment Assurances: Rs. 14 per thousand sum assured per annum

Whole Life Assurances: Rs. 171/2 per thousand sum assured per annum

Important: Policies which are converted into reduced paid-up policies or lapsed before 31st December 1959 will not

Preserve your policy, keep it up-to-date by regular payment) of premiums and make sure that your policy qualifies for bonus to be declared as a result of the second valuation.

Remember 1959 is the Bonus Year



LIFE INSURANCE



-the day you insure you are secure

a new possibility to once again preach world peace in general."

Even Mr. Meany, the re-nowned "labour" leader from the USA, who was visit-

ing Germany in one of his

frequent missions to heat up the cold war, could not res-

According to Die Welt,

another West German pa-per, he pronounced Nehru's remarks on German reuni-

fication to be "absolute non-

sense." Magnanimously he

went on to be sarcastic: "One had to be lenient to

Nehru now because he was

probably very busy at pre-sent as his best friends had abandoned him."

These and more scurrilous

train himself.

P OOR fellow, he had underestimated the Indian relates to affairs outside India and which does not offer him international affairs. Not only did he get it hot, but the Nehru gave brought a howl from the would-be res-torers of Hitlerite frontiers for the West German monopolists and arms kings.

What Nehru Said

Nehru said: "....Now, entirely between ourselves, I have been greatly intrigued about the question of Ger-man unity. So much is talked about and so far as I have been able to understand no-body wants it. I just cannot make out this. Nobody-Ame rica, England, France, Western Germany, Eastern Germany, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland-nobody wants it. I cannot understand all that. What am I to say about this? When I say nobody tant future. I am talking about the immediate present

QUESTION: Do you think it is a serious or unfortunate development that no one

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU: "No. I suppose it is a recogni-tion of certain basic facts of today, in that sense I meant In theory, of course, people want it Ideally, they may want it. But the recognition of-certain facts and a fear of certain consequences makes not want it. When I say 'Not want it', it obviously means everybody wants a solution on his own lines, hundred per cent. Realising that it won't come on one's own therefore, we do not that solution.' It comes

West German Reaction

As a specimen of the howl in the West German mono-poly Press against this frank and hard-hitting statement, Der Tag had the following editorial comment on Decem

"Nehru's utterances reveal a considerable degree of ignorance and indifference on questions of world political level. This is astonishing for a man who heads one of the reatest peoples.

"Nehru was described to us very often by Western politias a moral authority of this characterisation. berly viewed, Nehru is an Indian nationalist and the right of self-determination for him ends at the Kashmir border.. Perhaps the chaos in his own country depresses Nehru so much that he finds, bother-

in the way today on every side preventing this developimperative to remove these fears and tensions and thus to prepare the ground for

Preparina The Ground

ing fears and tensions This needs a recognition of the fact of the existence of another German State organised on Socialist lines, the acceptance of disengagement in Central Europe and the reversal of policies of atomic armament of West Germany alone can prepare that ground. It is Adenauer's persistent refu-sal to accept this that prevents any advance towards the goal of German unifica-tion which the entire German people desire and the people of every country whole-heartedly support.

right when he talked of re-

East Germany's Deputy Prime Minister Walter Ulbri-cht, in a statement comment-ing on Bonn's reaction to Prime Minister Nehru's re-

lified attacks against the Indian Prime Minister, who is accused of a considerable degree of ignorance, Indian nationalism (Der Tag of December 8, a daily, of the so-called Ministry for All-German Questions) etc. These unqua-lified attacks obviously have their source in circles of the Bonn Government.

We regard Prime Minister Nehru's statement as a com-pletely factual and well thought-out point of view—the importance of which is not lessened by the fact that it was occasioned by a Western journalist's question.

This was confirmed once more by the report of a big West German newspaper, ac-cording to which a senior official spokesman of the Indian Government, after that Press Conference emphasised that Nehru with this declaration had only pointed out two facts which are quite obvious:

First, it is a fact that there are some Governments which do not want German reunification, and secondly, desire for reunification on the part of the Government of the Federal Republic cannot be taken seriously as long as they insist on uniting the two parts of Germany on their own terms, since these conditions are not acceptable to other interested Powers.

And along with this, Dr. militarism will be banned Adenauer's Press launched once and for all has to be violent and extremely unqua- found by negotiations bet-

fuses to negotiate or to come understanding not comply with the desire of the people of West Germany, and that the West German citizens must be granted the freedom to decide for themparliamentary and democratic order and to work for a peace-

Why Present Deadlock?

Test not least the peaceloving people of the German Democratic Republic will never agree to unification with the Hiller Generals who rule the roost in Bonn, and the thousands of blood-stained judges of Hitler, who con-trol the West German juridical machinery. Actually, the reunification of Germany has man militarism has staged a come-back in West Germany and began carrying through armament without

Obviously the German nation can only reunite when there is no more fear of being plunged into an atomic war by the German militarists Government of the German Democratic Republic has We understand the Indian proposed an agreement to the

Nehru's Remarks Upset Hitler's Heirs

While They Are Welcomed In East Germany

attacks on the Prime Minister were never featured by the highly patriotic Indian Press to the extent of Nehru's statement "tactless." Obviously, the big monopoly houses controlling our Pres have far more care for their tacts than for the Prime Minister and the country's fore-

A Hamburg publisher went to the extent of addressing a telegram to Prime Minister Nehru, asking him to support "self-determination" for what they consider to be "captive" Germans in the Eastern part of that country. He even told Nehru that "the statesmen of the whole world would be. ill-advised should they agree to a peace of this kind"—
meaning a peace which recognises the status quo in Germany and Central Europe.

Nehru⁹a Reiteration

Prime Minister Nehru in his reply to the telegram once again reiterated the position he had taken at his Press Conference. He said:

tion, says: We regard Prime Minister

Nehru's statement as a com-pletely factual and well thou-ght out point of view."

Importance Of Disarmament

He says:

Prime Minister Nehru in his reply (at the Press Conference) stressed the eminent imprtance of the disarmament problem. But at the same time he gave unmistakably his opinion on the present stage of development of the German problem....

These explanations of the Indian Prime Minister have provoked great consternation in circles of the Bonn militarists. The West German Aminstructed to express the disapproval of the Bonn Government to the Indian Govern-ment and to hand over an aide memoire on this question. The Indian Ambassador in Bonn was requested by the Bonn Ministry of External Affairs to ask his Government

marks on the German ques- Prime Minister so: that he West German Government to sees at present no real possi-bility of reunification and that he is convinced that the Governments of the great Powers under the present conditions do not take it into account while the Bonn Government does not abandon its wholly unrealistic conception of a conquest of the German nocratic Republic.

> It is correct to say that the terms for German retyfive monopolist groups ruling West Germany absolutely unacceptable. On the other hand, however, it is known to Prime Minister Nehru that the Governmen of the German Democratic Republic in this question does not stick to an attitude of "all or none".

Position

The German Democratic Republic is a State of workers and peasants but has not demanded that West Germany should be a Socialist State, or that the social order of the GDR should be imposthe desire of German people ing the purpose and meaning to reunite and that ultimately of Nehru's statement. ed upon West Germany. She

renounce the application of force in the relations of both the German States. This offer, too, was refused by the Bonn

Prime Minister Nehru who himself condemns the use of force in the lives of the peoples, will certainly understand that we want by our proposal to prevent military provocations and a fratricidal war in Germany which might throw the world into the abyss of a new world war.

Reason For "Excitement"

One must really ask what causes the Bonn Government to react in such a nervous and irrational way to the Indian

Prime Minister's statement. The reason for the "excitement" was that the West German Government realised from Mr. Nehru's statement that he neither thinks today of accepting Bonn's claims to exclusively represent Germany, nor of accepting them in the future. That is quite

The Indian Prime Minister adheres to the position of

> * SEE FACING PAGE DECEMBER 20, 1959

Bihar To Launch PARTY NEWS

India-China Campaign

Unanimously giving its support to the Meerut Resolution of the National Council of the Communist Party of India on the Sino-Indian border dispute, the Bihar State Council of the Party decided to carry Statewide campaign in support of Prime Minister Nehru's efforts to solve the dispute peacefully, and to defeat the war-psychosis being created by the Jan Sangh, the PSP and other parties of Right reaction.

D URING its five-day ses-I sion at Hajipur from De-cember 1 to 5, the Council adopted a Political-Organisational Resolution on the situthe last State Conference of the Party at Girldin, a resolution on the propos lation on ceilings on landholdings in Bihar and a review report on the recent satyagraha struggle against prices and increased taxation in the State.

Among the important decisions of the Council was the one to restart the weekly Janashakti. The Council called upon Party members to raise a fund of Rs. 10,000 dur-ing the next two months and instructed the State Executive to take immediate steps

Addressing the Council on the first day of the meeting Dr. Z. A. Ahmad, a member of the Secretariat of the Party,

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

★ FROM PAGE 10

neutrality in the most impor-tant problems of international politics. It is for that simple reason that he can't accept Government. Any other attitude would mean partiality for West German militarism and against the interest of the German nations.

The national question of the German people consists of the very fact that there is an unbridgeable gulf between the ruling militarist forces in West Germany and the peace-ful interests of the German nation. The Bonn Government blames us for supporting the neutrality of Gernot only the people in the German Democratic Republic but also the majority of the definitely prefer a peace-loy ratic and neutral Germany to atomic arr and a new war of revenge which the Bonn regime drives

I am sure the majority of the German people agree with me in saying: "The reunificame in saying. The returnica-tion of Germany is only pos-sible by international relaxa-tion of tension, by disarma-ment, and by understanding States. He who refuses this does not want reunification. Nobody can seriously deny this. We would welcome it if the Indian Government and Afro-Asian nations would come out in favour of a peace

DECEMBER 20, 1959

reported on the decision the Party's National Council held at Meerut recently.

Supporting the proposals made by the Party's National Council as just and correct, the Bihar State Council felt that enough was not being done to implement the Meerut Resolution and to popularise these proposals. It instructed the State Executive to launch a broad intensive campaign - throughout the State on the basis of the Meerut resolution.

The Political-Organisational Resolution of the Council considered that in Bihar "since the Giridih Conference, popular discontent, popular m vement and the Communist Party had been steadily grow-ing. But the Sino-Indian dispute had created a state of crisis in which the Communist Party found itself the target of political attacks from all sides. Right reaction, on the other hand, evinced a new spirit and a new enthusiasm." It was this, the Resolution pointed out, which constituted the "most dangerous" aspect of the situation.

In Bihar, the Resolution explained, "the Swatantra Party was developing into the big-gest, the broadest and the most resourceful organisation of reaction, which had been joined by the Janata Party. Efforts were being made to draw in the Jana Congress and the Jharkhand Party. Inside the Congress most of the landlord elements sympathised with the Swatantra

Reaction's Leader

After pointing out the utterly reactionary character of most of the leaders of the PSP and the S. P., the resolution went on to say that "the most promi-nent and influential ideo-logical leader of Right reaction in Bihar is Jaya Prakash Narain. To expose his reactionary role is an important part of the fight against Right reaction."

Recalling the decisions of the Special Amritsar Consimultaneously against Right reaction as well as the reactionary policies of the Gov-ernment, the State Council resolution pointed out that "in practice, proper attention was not given to the fight against Right reaction."

The State Council gave the following slogans as the basis of its work in the immediate future: work to defeat Right reaction, support the Prime treaty with Germany at the Minister's foreign policy, im-coming Summit Conference." plement the progressive poli-the creation of any form of

of Nehru and remove its couragement to cooperative ensistencies, and defend farming on a voluntary basis. parliamentary democracy.

The Council decided to launch immediate Statewide campaigns for the above and for peaceful solution of the Sino-Indian border dispute, for impartial and peaceful elections in Kerala, for progressively amending and prompt enactment of the Bihar Land Ceiling Bill and its impementation, distribu-late the draft to the District tion of land above ceiling Committees in the Chhota-among landless labourers and nagpur area and Santhal Par-

The Council passed a enarate resolution on the Land Ceiling Bill, support-ing the principle of ceiling, criticising its reactionary features and suggesting concrete amendments. The Council also discussed

draft resolution on the question of regional autonomy for the tribal peoples of Bihar. It was decided to circupoor peasants, and for en- gana and to finalise the draft time.

meeting was held to explain the decisions of the Council. It was addressed by Yogindra Sharma. Chandrashekhar Singh, Karyanand Sharma and Kishori Prasanna Sinha The Jan Sangh had announced its intention to oppose the meeting. The Sub-Divi-sional Officer instead of protecting the meeting from miscreants imposed place. The meeting. after had to be shifted to monstartion proved to be a flasco as they could not mobilise more than a dozen or two who dispersed after some

PEACE COUNCIL'S APPEAL

chsheel...."

cable settlement."

pledges full support to the Goan movement, and urges early Government action to help bring about the liberation of Gos. Daman and Diu

Other resolutions adopted by the Council, which drew special attention and interest were those on the Summit Conference, on Disarmament on Africa, Algeria, the release of Jomo Kenyatta, on Cooperation of Peace Forces and on the Space Rockets.

India-China Relations

The key question was. of course, that of India-China relations. The Executive Committee held two frank and full discussions on the subject at the end of which the common points were agreed upon and a draft prepared by the President, assisted by others. This draft was again amended by the Executive Commit-tee before being brought for adoption by a full session of the members of the Council and a large number of other participants in the Confer-

was one of the most remar-kable. The understanding among all sections that the resolution must be one which unites not only those already inside the Peace Council but those who desire to cooperate with it, dominated the discussion. It was also clear to all that the resolution was not that of a political party or any other such body—but that of a Peace Council, and, therefore, the emphasis must be on negotiations, on a peaceful settlement, on halting war hysteria.

At the same time, it was an Indian Peace Council and, therefore, the resolution re-flected Indian sentiment and gave its full support to India's peace policy, warned against the danger to that policy and expressed its desire for the unity of all in support of "all steps by Prime Minister Nehru to safeguard the freedom, the honour and the integrity of pute through peaceful nego-

war psychosis in the country Presidential Committee and to preserve and streng-then India's policy of non-alignment based on the Panlead the entire organisation. Well-known leaders of the Council as well as Presidents have been elected to this Prehope that a meeting bet-ween the Prime Ministers sidential Committee Pandit Sunderlal as its Chair-

take place in the immediate With the election of a new future", and welcoming Prime Minister Nehru's Nehru's Presidential Committee ister Chou En-lai. pointed General Committee and the out how the exchange of the latest letters between the two Prime Ministers award of prizes to workers of the movement, the session came to an end—and was fol-"has created a more helpful lowed by two very successful atmosphere in which the and largely attended public two Prime Ministers may meetings in different parts of atmosphere in which the two Prime Ministers may meet and arrive at an ami-

Delegates left Ahmedabad The Council has made full of enthusiasm and pre-nanges in its Constitution to pared for the intensive work changes in its Constitution to enable the formation of a decided upon by the session.

Well done, builder now you need a cup of tea! am lea THE BEST PICK-UP M YOUR WORK

\$**\$**

PAGE ELEVEN

CONFUSION AND DIVISION

The confusion and division which reign supreme in the British Labour Party after the General Election defeat were very much in evidence at Blackpool on November 28 and 29 legates reacted against it. when its Fiftyeighth Annual Conference met.

constituency parties, trade unions and other affiliated bodies had gathered for this Conference which had been postponed from early October beause of the General Elections.

The Conference was meeting in the shadow not just of last October's election defeat. in a row, a fact itself, as stated by Mr. Hugh Gaitskell in his report to the Conference, without parallel.

Unusual descention

An unusual feature of the

Conference was that, apart from the usual report of the

Executive Committee which had

been prepared for the Confer-ence originally planned for October 5, a report endorsed by

this Conference, there were no

solutions before the Conference.

There were three major speeches to this Conference

Elections, and the reply to the

close of the Conference.

Feature.

O VER 1,200 delegates from extreme Right, but this was majority of this rank and file which wanted to fight back was left without a clear pro gramme or a firm leadership.

In his major speech to open he discussion, Gaitskell failed to make any analysis of the shortcoming of the party. On the contrary, he boasted about nding" election cam-

legates reacted against it.

"I cannot remember any conference during the past 15 years when the leadership received such a pounding," said Michael Foot of the weekly Tribune Amidst the storms of applause, he said that "many Tories could agree" with what Gaitskell had said. "And they used the same words," Foot added.

He admitted that "modern Many delegates pointed to some of the basic weaknesses capitalism has not succeeded. It has failed." But he stressed at

who praised Gaitskell as "2 re-markable leader." Outside the Conference, the Tory Press such as the Sunday Times and Daily Telegraph chimed in to pay tri-butes to Gaitskell.

For Peace And Socialiam:

It called on them to "chalnationalisation

needed in the common strug-

********** PAY **COMMISSION** REPORT

★ FROM PAGE 5

places, Class IV staff have been provided with free ac-commodation. This facility will now be denied to new

regards trade union

the present position is that conceded and the Labou nstrations, etc.—the despicable provision of 4A in the

The Pay Commission Report is disappointing and in its theoretical approach to wages is very retrograde in character. The trade union movement will have to wage hard struggles to get

All the Central Government mployees and their organisations are discussing the Renort carefully.

can convene a conference of the representatives of the Central Government em-ployees and the central trade union organisations and discuss ways and means to improve on the recommenda-tions, remove the anomalies and reach an honourable set-

As Gaitskell tries to push the trade unions and defend the trade unions and the right to strike, fight for all-round im-

party to extreme right and rank and file resists it

stand on nationalisation had lost the party votes. He proposed that the party constitution on this policy of nationalisation be tribution and exchange."

paigns of the party leadership on the basis of the "excellent" political programme.

Gaitskell was attempting to ment in living standards."

push the party towards the Gaitskell's speech attempting

from the platform: Chairman Barbara Castle's address at the opening of the Conference, Hugh Gaitskell's opening of the

ain dehate on the General All three speeches had one All three specifies had the thing in common, and this was stated particularly in the case of Gaitskell and Bevan's reply, they all spoke for themselves and not for the Executive Comtee. cribed as a "significant change
The Right wing headed by in capitalism" and "improve-

He alleged that the 'party's

revised by deleting the paragraph on "common ownership of the means of production, disattributed the cause of the party's defeat to what he des-

European Communists' Appeal

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* FROM CENTRE PAGES

draw their strength from their faithfulness to the prinof Marxism-Leninism. which have proved themselves the most effective doctrine for the liberation of mankind, the doctrine which enables man to fulfil his capacity to know the world and to transform it.

International Solidarity

This strength comes also from the indestructible solidarity among all the Commu-nist Parties in the world, above all with the great Communist Party of the Soviet Union Defending the national interests of our countries, developing policies in accordance with the conditions of linked by the bonds of prole tarian internationalism, as it was fully reaffirmed in the Republic of San Marine, Declaration approved on the occasion of the Fortieth An-Party of Labour.

cialist October Revolution.

Our Parties draw their strength from the confidence and the support which they devote themseves to obtain from their people, by understanding and defending ever more closely their interests and aspirations.

TRIES OF EUROPE. LISTEN TO THE APPEAL OF THE COMMUNISTS:

en peace, for the progress and the strengthening of democracy, for the living stand-ards and conditions of the future: LET US UNITE!

Signing the above appeal in are: The Communist Parties

niversary of the glorious So-

WORKERS, DEMOCRATS OF THE CAPITALIST COUN-

In the struggle to strengthworkers and for a happy

Rome on November 25, 1959, are: The Communist Parties of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the Republic of San Marine, Santa Sweden and the Swies

Konni Zilliacus said that he did not agree that the party fought the election on a good policy. He ridiculed Gaitskell for his allegation that "capitalism has significantly changed." He pointed out that capitalism in Britain still meant unemploy ment and huge armaments.

Referring to the party's for-eign policy, he said that the party leadership still got their party leadership still got their minds cluttered up with the de-lusions of the cold war in maintaining huge armament expe diture, supporting the NATO alliance and pursuing a policy of military madness and political suicide.

Calling for a more realistic appraisal of party policy, he urged that Britain should repudiate the H-bomb unilate clear the U.S. bases out of the country and promote coope tion with the Soviet Union.

Labour M.P. David Griffiths defended the proposal for nathe party leadership attemp rid the constitution of all its "Socialist content," the Labour Party and movement would have to get rid of such leadership.

Disservice To Movement

The delegates listened attentively to the speech made by Frank Cousins, General Secretary of the Transport and Gene-ral Workers' Union. Cousins and many other trade union del gates reacted strongly Gaitskell's attempt to drop the principle of nationalisation from the party constitution. Cousins said, "while you can have nationalisation withou you cannot have Socialism without nationalisation. Those who make any other approach do a disservice to the labour move-

Throughout the Conference only a few people spoke in open support of Gaitskell's open stand. Among them were Lord

ces with Gaitskell were not fundamental. He compromised with the Right wing by declaring that he agreed with Gait-skell. He failed to put forward any new policy points for the

In a speech winding up the

election because nationalisation

The Daily Worker commented, "the Left sentiments were recognised by Bevan in his closing speech. Yet in fact he was calling for unity behind a Right-wing policy and committed himself to nothing which conflicted with that

policy."
Thus, the Conference concluded without any conclusion

Communist Manifesto

The British Communist Party, in a manifesto issued just after Blackpool Conference, denounced the policy of Gaitskell and called on the Labour movement to "go all out for big nake Britain a So cialist country." The Communist Party mani-

festo said. "To make Britain a Socialist country the working class, together with all progressive people, must take political power out of the hands of the rich, and rule. This is the chal-lenge that Gaitskell and other Labour leaders refuse to face.' It pointed out "that Labour leaders like Gaitskell have lined up with the capitalists to maintain the cold war, rearma-ment and the H-bomb, and to tax the people to pay for this.

"Now Gaitskell would like to throw out the Socialist aim of amon ownership set up in Labour Party constituwants the Labour Party to run capitalism", said

It called on all, men and women of the Labour move-ment to work "to end the cold war, make Britain independent in foreign affairs by withdrawing from NATO, compel the Government to testing and making nuc-

discussions, deputy leader of the party Aneurin Bevan said that he did not agree with the view that the party lost the It urged them to "go forward together in the struggle against the employers, the landlords and the Tories, for the common was unpopular. He added that such thinking was "defeatism." peace and for Social

basis of the great monopolies," to fight for higher wages, shorprovement in social services by cutting the arms budget.

The manifesto urged unity

with the African peoples to win independence, for those still under colonial rule.

manifesto concluded by saying that "these aims can be won if all working people unite to win them. Unity of all trade unionists, cooperators, Labour Party members and Communists ple All the bans that preven Communist trade unionist playing their full part in the

entrants.
Some small mercles, of

course have been shown: the vast number of temporary employees get certain benefits and the promise of conti-

rights, the only advance that the Commission has made on an employee cannot be penalised for joining an unrecognised association, the princi-ple of arbitration has been Ministry is to be associated with the arbitration machinery. But the ban on de-

this injustice removed.

the Government

DECEMBER 20, 1959



come back to Delhi from a tour of some Gujarat towns and Jhansi with a cheque for Rs. 4,430 presented to him for the Kerala Election Fund at the public meeting in

His impression is that in nany places the Party has not yet moved in an organised fashion to make collections fashion to make collections for the Election Fund. Nothem and getting the money,

In Ahmedabad, Gopalan said, when he reached there, the District leaders of the Party said they would be able llect Rs. 2,000. But at a meeting of Party members and sympathisers which he addressed, the Malayalees pro-mised to collect Rs. 10,000 (they have already sent Rs.

Similarly, in Surat. Party leaders promised Rs. 500 but a meeting of Party members and sympathisers raised it to Rs. 2.000

When Gopalan reached Surat, a group of 50 Malayalee bidi workers, mainly Muslims, invited him for food and promised they would themselves collect Rs. 500. His meetings in U.P. and

Rajasthan for the fund col-lections were cancelled, said Gonalan and added: But money can be collected even without public meetings. without public meetings.
There is only very little time left now, and if the Party moves into the collection campaign in right earnest, a siz able amount can be collect-

Malayalees in Delhi have already collected Rs. 1,950 and

GOPALAN has just 1,000) and the others Rs. sent the amount to Kerala and collections are continu-

Comrades working at the Party Centre, through contributions from their wages,

have sent Rs. 726.69. Party leaders and comrades have collected another Rs. 101075 which has been forlections are also going on.

A friend recently walked into the Party's Central Office and gave Rs. 700 to the Elec-tion Fund. He has promised.

We have received no reports States.

It is just over six weeks now to polling day. Collect every pie you, can get and send it on to Kerala and send us reperts of the campaign.

EISENHOWER DELHI

★ FROM PAGE 3

J.V. STALIN

20th Birtle Anniversary

When the Soviet Union was born fortytwo years ago.

into its orbit from the Land of Socialism.

strength of the Socialist system and we remember that it was Stalin who, after Lenin's death, stood at the head of

Soviet Union which inspired and led the Soviet people into

ing class. In the preparation for the social revolution in Russia and in the defence of the infant Socialist State from

the interventionists, in transforming backward Russia into the great Power that she is today and in defending the USSR and defeating the Hitlerite hordes during its Great

DSSR and deleating the interest of the national independence struggle of all colonially oppressed peoples—Stalin played a part which will live through the ages.

Communists the world over will remember him for ever

Against those who maintained that the victory of the

eminent theoretician of Marxism-Leninism. His

a glorious fight to safeguard the purity of Marxism-Lenin-ism and that is why his name has become inseparable from

challenged the possibility of the triumph of Socialism in a single country, against the Right opportunists, Bukharin, Rykov, Tomsky and others, Stalin defended the Leninist line of building Socialism in the USSR. His "Fundamentals of Leninism", "On the Problems of Leninism", "On the So-

of Leninism", "On the Problems of Leninism", "Once More on cial Democratic Deviation in Our Party", "Once More on the Social Democratic Deviation in Our Party", "On the Industrialisation of the Country and the Right Deviation in the Communist Party (1928)", "On the Right Deviation in the Bolshevik Party (1929)", etc., all works written in the Bolshevik Party (1929)", etc., all works written in

the Bolshevik Party (1923), etc., an worst of this struggle against opportunism and earlier times like "Marxism and the National Question" which

defended the Bolshevik national programme will always remain among the great works of Marxism-Leninism,

But for this great struggle in defence of Leninism fought by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with Stalin at its head, the Socialist industrialisation of the So-

Against those was impossible without the trium; Socialist revolution was impossible without the trium; the revolution in the West, against the Trotskyites

challenged the possibility of the triumph of So

Stalin's was a life dedicated to the cause of the work-

building this mighty bastion of peace and Socialism

nmittee of the Communist Party of th

was the most important, the key D ECEMBER 21 is the eightieth birth anniversary of speech of the whole visit.

J. V. Stalin and once again we pay homage to the memory of this great leader of the international revolutionary workers' mayement Prime Minister Nehru, except for a forced smile once, had sat throughout the whole speech absolutely glum. He never cheered while Eisenhower was there were those who thought they could strangle it at its very birth and did their all in the years following to crush speaking and the crowd, cheered only feebly and only when Gandhiji's name was the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Today, humanity is grateful that the balance of forces has so changed that they have to talk the language of peace and the real possibility of eliminating the scourge of war forever has emermentioned or something seem-ingly good was said about India.

all mankind. The most powerful factor which has And when he rose to speak it brought about this change is the might of the Soviet Union and the Socialist world which has become unchalwas clear that, though in a most dignified and courteous way, and even while praising the Equally unchallengeable is the superiority of the So-USA for its achievements and cialist system. One does not have to talk any more of the great achievements in industry and agriculture in the So-Eisenhower for whatever posigreat achievements in industry and agriculture in the Soviet Union, of the tremendous advance in the living and cultural standards of its people to show that the Socialist system is superior. One has only to point out to the first tive role he has been playing for of those who drafted the U.S. President's speech of the wrong notions about India and its polispace rocket which was sent up by the Soviet Union, of the Lunik that landed on the Moon which was guided by Soviet hands, of the interplanetary station which was put cies that were implicit in that Today when we pay homage to the memory of J. V. alin we think of this might of the Soviet Union and the

He explained what India understood by freedom—freedom for all subjugated peoples from colonial bondage. He explained the real teachings and the real greatness of Mahatma Gandhi. He spoke of the supreme importance of peace and how through our entire thousands of years of historical experience as well

as the experience of the years of our independence struggle and after, this had become mbich in India's freedom struggle was not regarded by struggle was not regarded by many as "realpolitik" had be-come the only "realpolitik" of world affairs today, and Eisenhower of all people

should know this. Nehru said.

He deprecated bitterness, hatred and animosity and said that doing anything today in such a way that it exacerbates animosity would be a sin against humanity. He explained the special reason for the excep-tionally warm welcome that his guest had received at this particular moment. It was because Eisenhower had raised the ban-ner of peace that he had received this hearty welcome in this country, Nehru said.

He spoke of India's ambitio nent plans and said the to meet disappointment. Fo aid was important and "India was grateful for aid received from you and other for But the unassailable (pakki bat) was that no counadvance except

He said it was good for India

viet Union could not have been achieved, the Soviet Union would not be what it is today.

Stalin was not just the leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the Soviet State. He was a great internationalist, a proletarian internationalist, who cannot the love and respect of Communists and others great internationalist, a proletarian internationalist, who earned the love and respect of Communists and others everywhere by his dedicated service to the world Commu-

When certain mistakes of Stalin were criticised at the When certain mistakes of Stain were critical at 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union—itself an index of the maturity and confidence of the Communist movement—there were those who hoped to see the Communist movement breaking up and they themselves started a crusade against what they called "Stalinism". When they call for a campaign against "Stalinism", what they really want is a campaign against the revolutionary workers' movement, their outbursts against "Stalinism" are actually outbursts against the basic tenets of Marxism-

That itself is the biggest tribute to J. V. Stalin—his name has become so inseparably bound up with the revo-lutionary workers' movement and with Marxism-Leninism And after the criticism, instead of the Communis

movement breaking up, purged of certain mistaken notions and wrong practices, the Communist movement goes forward stronger than before, strengthening still further what ward stronger than before, strengthening stall further was built under Stalin's leadership. And we remember all this today when we pay our homage to this great leader.

to come in contact with the USA. It was a welcome contact and we want to maintain it.

The Press had noted the speech (Hindustan Times approvingly headlined its Political Correspondent's dispatch: same Press, so deeply involved with foreign and Indian private found Nehru's best to hush it up or distort it and explain it away.

The Prime Minister told Pressmen at the airport when he had gone to see off the U.S. President that the talks between the two statesmen had been entirely between the two of them and no third person had been present. He contradicted the statement attributed to U.S. Presss Secretary Hagerty that it was he (Nehru) who had raised the Kashmir question in the dis-cussions. He also denied the report that he had asked for U.S. economic aid, saying that

There is nothing very "joint" about the so-called joint compositions of the two countries and so far as India is concerned there is no departure from declared positions. Nor was any departure expected.

The American effort to drag India into its military alliances via the Avub-proffered joined tinued in course of this visit and been given added impetus.

That the American Blimps who would keep the hard core of USA's global policies as before are still very powerful was revealed in President Eisenhower's Delhi visit, too India assured the U.S. Pre-

sident of her support in all efforts for peace. The people of India demonstrated during the last few days in Delhi that, they stand for the national policies of firmly upholding the cause of world coexistence of various systems, of independent economic deveopment with the public sector as its decisive base and Socialism as our goal. And they shall not be deflected from that

PAGE TWELVE

Marxism-Leninism.

NO LIBERATION FROM "DOWRY" EVIL

The system of dowry as it prevails over the greater part of India, bringing in its trail the sufferings and humilations of extortion and heartrending sales on the marriage market, is one of the clearest remnants of feudal oppression still prevailing in our The recent discussion in Parliament on the Dowry Prohibition Bill, threw up in sharp relief, how strong the hold of feudal ideas and customs is. even among those who are champions of land reforms, industrial advance and social justice in other fields, not to speak of the avowedly orthodox.

shifted to the evils that might ensue as a result of legisla-

With some force they argued that dowry would now go into the "black-market" or in other words

it would be given surrepti-tiously and "go under-ground". There is no deny-ing the fact that when such

a material thing as incom

tax is evaded, social laws

will be prone to even greater evasion, but that

can never be accepted as an

argument for not passing

vere the Anti-Untouchabi

lity Act, or the other social

Still others argued that un-

less we bring about a change

in the economic status of WO

livelihood, freely move abou

and get the opportunity of

making their own choice in marriage, prohibiting dowry would only mean that girls

could not be married. Such

proach, is in fact a way of

accepting without challenge marriage as a marketable

marriage as a marketable commodity and not as a social

arrangement based on worth.

were made that dowry was given in order to provide for

fact that in a very large num-

further arguments

daughter's well-being. e speakers ignore the

although it

well-being.

laws promulgated?

THOSE who voiced opposition to the Bill were mainly from the Congress benches and many of them had also vociferously opposed ost all the social reform heritance known as the Hindu Code when they came up in This, however, does not mean that there was no opposition from among members of other parties. But surprisingly enough the Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha memcompletely ignored the at all in sharp contrast to the ged fight they had put up to defeat the Hindu Bills. Possibly they had enongh faith in the Govern ent's ability to sufficiently water down the Bill to make

What however was unexpected was the passive role taken by leading women M.P.s of the ruling party who are associated with women's cities like Dr. Sus Renuka Ray, Dr. Atchaman

Subhadra Joshi made forceful and appealing speech nd Uma Nehru also spoke of custom. It was left, however to the two women members of the Communist Party to fight the manoeuvres made by several members and supported by Government to render the

It would have been a more successful fight if all the women members of Parliament irrespective o the Bill was not watered

Arguments

and ingenuous. The question the orthodox. Other more

Some raised doubts by questioning the efficacy of checking social evils by legislation and pointed to the way the Child Marriage Restraint Act, known as the Sarda Act, or the Widow Remarriage Act etc had remained only on paper. They very ponumearly, although with much validity, put forward the plea of not legislation, but a consc way to solve the problem.

When, however, they were swered that though an enlightened public conscience was no doubt essential for eradicating social evils, legislation was a necessary help to rousing and strengthening that consciousness and that the two things should not be the two things should not be and joyous ceremony like i.e. a counterposed, the argument marriage one would have to riage.

permit bona fide gifts and this in turn could and would very easily be used by unupulous people as a cover for taking dowry. Hence the formulation of the Bill was a difficult matter.

Government's Capitulation

In the original Bill as it was introduced, all valuables given by one party to the other party in the marriage or any-one on their behalf which was given in consideration of marbut excluding ornariage but excluding orna-ments and clothes not exceed-ing Rs. 2,000 given as gifts defined as dowry and would be penalised.

This was widely discussed by women's organisations and it was felt that this in fact would mean legalising dowry to the extent of Rs, 2,000. In a country like India, Rs. 2,000 was far be-

GOVT. CHANGES PROVISIONS

TO NULLEY VERY

OBJECTIVE OF HOWRY BILL

the average lower mi

nd the capacity of even

women welcomed the decision of the Select Committee to define dowry as

class person to bear and

any valuables given directly

or indirectly in considera

tion of marriage by one party to the other.

The words "in consideration" was difficult of proving

since the plea would be no

doubt that affection and not

a contract for marriage was the reason for the exchange

of valuables. But this provi-

tage that gifts as long as they

were not in consideration of

marriage, could be given, at the same time the absence of

a specified amount eliminated

the chance of legalising dowry

up to that amount. Under the complex circumstances

Another flaw pointed out in the Select Committee's definition was that it had the weakable dowry which was given in the form of gold ornam and other valuables extracted from the father and given to the daughter-a common form of dowry in many parts of

though it had earlier explained that the definition did not in any way bar the giving of bona fide gifts, however started to capitu late to the opponents of the Bill and under the plea of accepting the argument the cases of dowry demand ed in the form of specifie amounts of gold orna from the father but given to the daughter, intro a substitute ame the definition of dowry as passed by the Select Com-mittee. This new amend-ment completely nullified

even the limited good the Bill would have had in pro-

hibiting dowry.
This explanation says: "For

the removal of doubts, it is

hereby declared that presents

.... in the form of cash, or-

naments and clothes and

other articles made at time of marriage by any person to

either party to marriage shall

not be deemed to be dowry ...

sideration of marriage

This explanation gives a

blank cheque and almost openly declares to the askers and givers of dowry: "Call

anything presents, sanctify it

and affection and you can legalise dowry not to the ceil-

ing of Rs 2000 as the Bill

amount of dowry and none can touch you!" Prosecution

and conviction under such a

can hardly ever arise.

The Government has in no

nought every recommendation

of a Select Committee as it

did in the case of this Bill

In this respect, the behaviour of the Government has been

unprecedented. The Denuty

Minister for Law early in the debate succumbed to the at-

tacks made and put forward

ist that evolved by the

this new definition of down

as being prompted out of loand affection and you c

finition of dowry was passed, nullifying the very objective of the Bill. The Communist members walked out in protest.

Earlier the Select Commit and fine was changed. It is now left to the discretion of the court to inflict imprisonment or fine or both.

cognisable or not.

Even the Government distrusts the police as evidenced by the Law Minister's refusal inder the plea that this may lead to harassment of innocent people and corruption. Yet unless such laws are

implemented by the police. who else, except in the rare where well-organised organisations exist, will take it upon themselves to complain? The giver or the taker—neither will complain. It will be rare when a third party will undergo the expenses and devote so much time and trouble to go through the processes of the law. Even an amendment seeking to give the Magistrate powers to take cognisance on their receiving a complaint of fact or a written report of such facts by a police officer not below the rank of a D.S.P. or on information received from any person other than a police officer was rejected by the Government.

It is clear, therefore, that chance of being implemented. The Government has to think ance of contravention of social laws since each time social laws are passed they are left to die an early death due to the refusal to make them

The only clause in the Bill which may still be of any benefit is the fourth clause which makes the demanding of dowry also an The bumiliation which induced the tragic suicide of Snehalata, the ignominy of threatening to take away the bridegroom from the wedding ceremony unless the demands of dowry are fulfilled—these may to a certain extent be

For the rest, the struggle to he waged afresh in the Raiva It will be the task of all

women's organisations and progressive people irrespec-tive of beliefs and ideologies

tee's recommendation that those found guilty would be

Another matter which raised quite a degree of controversy was the question of whether to make the offence

prohibit dowry still for the most part remains a battle to Sabha as well as outsid battle to uproot the deep-seated evils of this feudal custom and practice which dies so hard

to unite together to fight this rerocious feudal custom which, as is proved by this first experience within Parliament, finds powerful sup-port and to root out which a concerted and powerful effort will have to be made. Only ble suffering, humiliation and extortion which the custom of dowry brings and which blights the life of so many

Delhi: Mohalla, Bastee And INDIA-CHINA CAMPAIGN

Mill Gate Meetings

Mass Rally In Industrial Area

more than two hours listened to these comrades. Numerous

were the questions that were

asked and satisfactorily ans-

After this preparatory cam

paign in the areas, the Party

organised a mass rally on De-cember 6 in the industrial

fore the meeting, comrades in the area organised prabhat

pheris which were largely attended. Never before in this

area have so many people

nist demonstrators

meeting place and tried to create disturbance by shout-

ing filthy slogans. These demonstrators (who also in-

cluded some local Congress

workers) did not even spare

the Prime Minster against

whom slogans were shout

When their slogan-shouting

failed to disrupt the meeting, and people kept sitting and listening patiently to the speeches of Communist leac-

ed to stone-throwing. Even

then people did not move and the meeting continued for two hours. Y. D. Sharma,

two hours. Y. D. Sharma, B. D. Joshi and Prem Sagar

Gupta spoke at the meeting.

They warned the demonstra-tors that "Communists wil

not be cowed down by fascist

tactics of breaking up meet-

Y. D. Sharma said: "These

truth could never be supress-

ed by stones, he added.
The meeting adopted two

resolutions. By one resolu-tion, the meeting pledged its

support to the policy of nego-tiations to settle the India-

China border dispute. By an-

other resolution, the meeting

oliganism in

are afraid of the truth people are afraid of the truth and that is why they are re-sorting to such tactics." But

area of Najafgarh Road.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI. December 14.

During the last three weeks the Communist Party in Delhi has been conducting a campaign to ex-plain to the people the resolution of the National Council of the Party (Meerut Session) on India-China horder disputes.

HE campaign which began Town Hall where B. T. Ranadive and Y. D. Sharma spoke on the Meerut resolution (of with General Body meetings of Party members in all the National Council). It was a crowded hall which for districts is now being carried on through mohalla, bastee and mill-gate meetings. A successful rally has also

industrial areas of Delhi (i.e., the Najafgarh Road industrial area): A deter-mined effort by the Jan Sangh and some local PSP and Congress workers as well as stooges of the millowners to create disturances and to break up the ganised working class of the

A planned attempt It is to be noted that Delhi is one of those places where high-powered propamade by the Jan Sangh and agents of millowners, joined in by the local PSP and Conganda is being conducted by reactionaries of various hues who are taking full adgress workers, to break up the meeting. They also took out a prabhat pheri of a persons and they am vantage of the tragic deterioration of India-China relations to assail India's policy in their street-corner me ings that they would not let-the Communists hold the public meeting. This created ment, to attack Prime Min-ister Nehru and Defence Mincertain amount of tension ister Krishna Menon and to malian the Communist Party. Every conceivable forum is being used by the reactiona-The meeting on December 6, however, was largely attended. Before the meeting started about 100 antiries of the Jan Sangh, PSI and the Swatantra Party for their nefarious ends. Delhi's powerful Press (English, Hindi composed of workers of various parties and agents and Urdu) is leading this reof millowners came to

Congressmen's

Unfortunately, the Congress far from defending the policy of the Prime Minister is succumbing to the reactionary propaganda and some of them are not even hesitating to join up with the Jan Sangh. In view of the terrific anti-Communist campaign of re-actionary parties and the Press the Provincial Commit ee realised the need for systematic explanatory cussion meetings in areas, a campaign to explain the patcy of the Party on the India-China border dis-putes. District, Committees and Party Branches were ask ed to hold mohalla, bustee and mill-gate meetings to explain in detail the policy of the Party on the issue.

A number of such meet-ings have already taken place in various areas of Delbi In such meetings by a Party spokesman, people ask questions and interesting discussion follows. Comrades have reported that these meetings are proving very useful in clari-fying issues.

political life." One such meeting to which a large number of sympathi-sers were invited was held on

DECEMBER 20, 1959

ing the "stone-throwing politics of Jan Sangh leaders. The Jan Sangh and PSP, aided and abetted by the powerful reactionary Press as well as by sections of Con-gressmen, have been carryng on a campaign on the ing to create a war psych and an anti-Communist mosphere. But so far they have not succeeded in getting

or desired.

The Jan Sangh is a powerful party in Delhi. But its meetings are generally poorly attended. For example, in Kingsway Camp (one of its strongholds) its

in thousands posters conthe kind of mass response for

meeting!" At another place in Motinagar, another Jan Saugh stronghold, not more than a hundred persons came to its meeting. The Jan Sangh demonstration before Parliament for which perore Parliament for which they had made extensive preparations was joined in only by about 250 persons. Even the Press which is so sympathetic to them could not stretch the figure to more than 500. Similarly, the PSP meetings address ed by their top leaders Asoka Mehta and others

address such a small

are attended by a few hundred people only.

No wonder these parties and their friends in the Contheir line that they expected ! gress are angry that the Communists have succeeded in holding a big meeting.

It is regrettable that some of the local Congress leaders

meeting was attended by about 150 persons. One of the Jan Sangh M.P.s who like Pradesh Congress General Secretary Brij Mohan and some members of the Con-gress Party in the Municipal spoke there told the Jan Sangh workers: "You expect Corporation have been toeing joined hands with the Jan Sangh in working up antiunist hysteria

They do not seem to be interested in defending Prime Minister's policy of poration, the Congress Party supported the Jan Sangh re-solution (embodying the Jan Sangh line) on the India-China border dispute and was not prepared to support the ing support to the Prime Minister's policy of peaceful nego-

Congress leaders do not seem to realise that this way they are not helping their party but they are strengthening the reactionary Jan Sangh which constitutes the main allenge to the political position of the Congress in Delhi

CONGRESS LEADERS ATTACK FOREIGN POLICY

Communist Campaign In Defence Gathers Strength

FROM AJOY DAS GUPTA CALCUTTA, December 14.

As the Communist campaign for India-China friendship and peaceful settlement of the border dispute through negotiations is gaining in strength and he people are seeing more and more through the hate-China and anti-Communist tirade, the pre-planned goonda attacks on the Communist meetings, in presence of the police force, are continuing.

their climax when a procession on its way to a Congress meeting on December 13 broke and burnt down the Martyrs' Column in Subodh Mullick Square, erected by the people of Calcutta in memory of the 80 men and women who fell to the bullets and lathis of the Congress Government during this year's food mov ment. The vileness of this lesecration has shocked the Calcutta people

It is interesting to note Square is just in front of the residence of Dr. B. C. Roy where armed police vans are present all 24 hours every day and yet this van-dalism took place.

Asoka Mehta's

The Congress and PSP also made frantic efforts to turn the tide in their favour. In a PSP meeting on De-

cember 12, attended by about 2,500 people, the party's Na-tional Chairman Asoka Mehta attacked Prime Nehru and Defence Minister Krishna Menon for weak-kneed policy in face of "Chinese aggression" and for what he called the Prime Minister's surrender of our rights to Chou En-lai, and called upon the people, including the 50 lakh retired and demobilised soldiers to be ready for nee such meeting to which pollucal life.

The campaign of the Party war. He characterised the loudspeakers in Communist were invited was held on sember 29 in Delhi's big clai Committee has published tween democracy and "Com- be withdrawn in face of the claim to the control of the claim to t

THESE activities reached munist imperialism" and called on the people to fight the

Communists.
Dr. Profulla Ghosh, presiding over the meeting, der ed the removal of V. K. Kri-shna Mehon from the Defence Minister's post and accused Nehru of shielding his friend. A Congress meeting the next

day was bigger then the PSP's, nearly 10,000 people attending many of whom came in lorries from adjoining areas. Atulya Ghosh called on the people to defend country against Chinese aggression and to be ready for war against China. He spoke as if he was conveying this as if he was conveying the call to the people from the Prime Minister, while in fact Nehru was saying just the opposite on the Ramilia. Grounds in Delhi

He expressed dissatisfaction with Nehru's weak policy towards China, but that no criticism of the Prime Minister should made in such a way as would impair national unity. He, however, advister. But, as he explained the main purpose of the meeting was to expose the anti-national role of the Communists and fight them

Even as Atulya Ghosh was saying this, the Communist Party's campaign was going on throughout the State. The ban imposed on the use of loudspeakers in Communist

strong protest inside and out

side the Assembly.

Speaking at the B. K. Paul
Park in north Calcutta, after
the ban was lifted, Jyoti Basu said that anti-Communist hysteria was being worked up as a cover to destroy demo-

Big meetings have been held during this week at Berham-pur (Murshidabad) addressed, by Mohd. Elias, M.P., at Burdwan, addressed by Jyoti Basu, at Asansol addressed by Marxist Forward Bloc leader Amar se MLA, and Bejoy Paul and Manoranjan Hazra, MLA

Big meeting were also held in the predominantly working class areas of Khargapur, th railway town, which was at at Kanchrapara another rail way town, addressed by Ni-ranjan Sen, MLA, at Panihati, Burnpur, Kulti and others. At almost all the places,

attempts to break up the But they failed everywhere due to the resistance of the people. The police stood as spectators while they carried on these attacks. But at Uluberia when were repulsed and in Burdwan Benoy Chowdhury, MLA, was arrested after the meeting addressed by Jyoti Basu.

The Party is preparing for a mammoth rally to be held on December 19 on the Calcutta Maidan to discuss the present political situation including India-China relations. Brisk preparations have begun. It the Party first decided to hold the meeting a week earlier, but permission was refused. the police though it was gress on the same date.

PAGE FIFTEEN

NEW AGE

They Advanced

against the Bill were varied course, brought forward by subtle arguments were also

bu RENU CHAKRAVARTY

ber of cases the cash and this was the best definition even sometimes the jewellery that could be evolved.

Which is given is taken possession of by the latter possession of the could be evolved.

However, the attack made bridegroom's family never to he seen again by the daughter. Nor could they answer why provisions for the daughter's future had to be limited the time of marriage and ness,

to enforce without a strong social feeling roused against Moreover, in an auspicious

ever small value were barred and, therefore, marriages would be shorn of all joyous-This interpretation, freely given as they should not be interpreted as having

However, the attack made by the critics and opponents was that under this definition even bona fide gifts of howcolour and affection. There is no doubt that legis-lation to prohibit such a so-cial evil as dowry which is given and demanded in so bar gifts which were bona many subtle ways is difficult to enforce without a street however. been given "in consideration

i.e. as a contract for mar-

Select Committee. Law Minister A. K. Sen came on the scene later on and said he would not press the amendment but would stick to the original clause as it came from the Select Committee. But he again ven+ back on the last day went back on the last day and his attitude changed when he pressed the amendment—'I leave it to the judgment of the House."
Under the discipline of the Congress whip the disas-

AGRIGULTURE FAIR INAUGURATED

The inauguration of the World Agriculture Fair by the President of India on December 11 was a resplendent affair with the U.S. President and the Indian Prime Minister present on the occasion.

T seemed a confluence of a number of leading world Powers on India's soil. President Elsenhower greeted the occasion personally on behalf of the United States, and, although it made some feel uncomfortable, the function started with read-ing of messages from Heads of States and Governments of other foreign participating countries — Soviet Union, China, the German Democratic Republic, Bur-ma, Ceylon and Iraq.

Immediately following the inauguration of the Fair, President Eisenhower Fair, President Eisenhower cut the tape at the U.S. exhibition—called the Amriki Mela—to declare it open. He took President Prasad, Prime Minister Nehru and other Indian leaders round the pavilion.

The Soviet. Pavilion standing next door too was declared open immediately afterwards by Ambassador Benediktov. The function was followed by a very successful performance at the pavilion's open air theatre of the Bashkirian Dance Ensemble, who are here specially for the Fair.

India Today Pavilion.

Among the most impressive of all exhibits in the Agriculture Fair is the India Today Pavilion which had a Press showing on December 15. Here is a miniature replica of India itself. play by means of 350 life-like protegraph-Pavilion tries to dislike protographs, models and manufactured articles the advance India has achieved to-date. The emphasis is on small-scale industry, at the same time it touches on all aspects of economic and cultural life. Agriculture, community development and cooperation find a special place.

The great cultural revival, following independence, in music, drama, dance, literature and art is displayed with the help of photographs and coloured transparencies.

The previous evening the The previous evening the Chinese Pavilion too had held its preview. The large number of Indian guests and foreign diplomats inwited on the occasion were deeply impressed by the artistically arranged Chi-nese Pavilion and its con-tents.

Chinese Pavilion

Entering the Chinese Pavilion one first comes to the Prelude Hall. It displays legends and photographs show-ing the determination of the Chinese people to bring about in the shortest possible time in the sphere of agricultural

BALLE PRETER

production mechanisation, ex-tensive irrigation and water conservancy, large-scale ap-plication of chemicals as well as electrification.

To the left of the Prelude Hall is the Agricultural Section in three departments—General, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry and Agricultural Construction.

The General Department gives a brief idea of how China's 550 million peasants have, since the founding of the People's Republic of China, carried out land reform and organised agricultural coope-ratives and People's Com-

Charts and figures here charts and figures here indicate the continuous rise of the Chinese people's standard of living: with 1952 as 100, the income of the peasants increased to 127.9 in 1957 and 142.9 in

This improvement in the This improvement in the living standards of the peasant is inseparable from a series of economic measures adopted by the Communist Party and the State for trans-forming relations of agricul-tural production and developing it. State expenditure on agriculture in 1958 increased 19-fold over that of 1950. In addition the State supplied in large quantities chemical insecticides, agricultural machinery and farm implements.

Modern State farms crop cultivation and for ani-mal husbandry, research institutes of agricultural science, experimental centres and technical schools have been established to train technical personnel and to create fa-vourable conditions for the modernization of agriculture.

In the Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, the visitor finds details of the increases gained during the past ten years in the output of agricultural crops and liveof agricultural crops and rive-stock, such as grains, oil-bearing crops, cotton, tea, silk, fruits, vegetables, live-stock and a number of prosed products.

Agricultural Production

China's principal method of increasing agricultural production is to raise the yield per unit area. Visitors to the Pavilion get acquaint. ed with some examples and experience of high-yield production in agriculture; for instance, the experience of the production of 7,500 kilograms early rice crop kilograms leaves are cropand 987 kilograms ginned cotton per hactare (one hectare equals 2.5 acres) on an average.

The visitor coming to the Department of Agricultural Construction is struck by the emphasis on building water conservancy projects, deep ploughing and soil ameliora-tion. He gets to know about the harnessing of the Huai River, Yellow River, Haiho River, and other big rivers, about the reclamation of low-lying land, the conservation of water and soil, the channelling of water uphili for irrigation and the deve-lopment of rural hydro-power stations. Irrigated lands have been expanded by 55 million

Outside the Exhibition Hall are displayed various and unusual types of agricultural machines, trucks, irrigation and drainage equipment, improved farm implements—altogether forty in number. Of especial interest to Indian peasants, many of these implements could be usefully adopted in our country. They indicate that China's agriculture is in the process of semi-Outside the Exhibition Hall ture is in the process of semimechanisation, proceeding to-wards full mechanisation and water the Chinese peasants' inven-tiveness and ingenuity are finding full play to achieve practical results in this tran-

To the right of the Prelude Hall is the section on forestry where one gets a general idea of how the Chinese people have achieved striking suchave achieved striking successes in afforestation. These are some of the figures the visitor will find here: in 1950-58, afforestation was completed over a total area of 33 million hectares.

The State has built over 900 lumber-yards in the vast forest areas and the People's Communes over 800 timber mills. Following the policy of "forestry as the main line along with diverse undertakings," these yards and mills have produced for the Chipse nation enormous quantinese nation enormous quanti-ties of timber and subsidiary products from the forests.

Visitors to this department also see how the forest re-sources are used in an integrated manner under the guidance of the policy which en-joins work "mainly by me-dium and small sized plants and with both modern and indigenous methods." It displays different kinds of timber and products chemically processed from timber.

With China's big leap forward in agriculture and the development of People's Communes, industries belonging to County Governments and People's Communes have been growing extensively.

People's Communes

In the section on the Industry of People's Communes, figures displayed from the statistical report made at the end of June 1959, show that 700,000 industrial units have been established by them, averaging about 30 units per Commune. The total value of the output of these industrial units constitutes dustrial units constitutes approximately ten per cent of the total value of China's national industrial output.

Metallurgy, mechanical engineering, coal-mining, electric generation, synthetic oil, chemicals, building materials, grain processing, textiles, foodstuffs, consumer goods, etc., are all included in the-industry of People's Communes.

The great development of these industries has given tre-mendous support to agricultural production and has created such conditions as are necessary for accelerating the growth of the rural economy and raising the living stan-dards of the people. Accord-ing to a survey made in the first half of 1959, of 7,000 typi-cal Commune-run industrial units, 33 per cent of the total value produced by the industrial units is for agriculture, 46 per cent for Commune-members, 17 per cent for industry and capital construction and four per cent for ex-

Visitors to this section also find here products of nine industrial branches and products from industrial units of seven counties together with photographs of plant build-ings. Through them the visi-tor gets a clear picture of the big leap forward in rural industry.

Further right of this section, there is the Aquatic section. Like all the other branches of China's national economy, aquatics have also-developed considerably in the past ten years. Output of aquatic products totalled 4.06-million tons in 1958—an increase of 30.3 per cent over 1957 and eight-fold over 1949.

In addition to all these exhibits there are arrangements for showing films covering such topics as the leap for-ward of China's industry and agriculture, technical mea-sures for increasing production and scenic spots of China. The programme also-includes coloured cartoons.

The pavilion shows in a striking way how the Chinese people are now, with full confidence, exerting their utmost-efforts to transform their motherland into a country with modern industry, modern and confidence of the confidence ern agriculture, science and culture. modern

A.JOY GHOSH'S 00'T.02 3008

Comrade Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of In-dia, was admitted into Dr. Sen's Nursing Home in New Delhi on December 7, as he was suffer-ing from acute spasm in the heart region.

Dr. Dhanda, heart specialist, who is treating him is of opinion that it is a case of thickening of a blood vessel of the heart resulting in recurrent spasms. He has advised treatment and rest for a few weeks. There is, however, at present no cause for an-

SECRETARIAT, National Council of the Communist Party.

ON the occasion of the inauguration of the World Agriculture Fair in Delhi, I am happy to con-vey the warmest greetings and wishes of prosperity to and wishes of prosperity to the great people of India on behalf of their loyal friend, the Soviet people, as well as on behalf of the Soviet Government and on my own behalf.

The organisation of the World Fair in Delhi is a significant event for the people of India, and not only India. This event testifies to the ardent striving of the Indian people for the development of international cooperation, for the achievement of fur-ther rapprochement and mutual understanding

among States.
The World Agriculture
Fair in Delhi will give the rair in peini will give the Indian peasants an oppor-tunity to get more closely acquainted with the achieacquainted with the achievements in agricultural production both at home and abroad. We know by our own experience that such fairs may become a very useful school of progressive experience and promote the advance of agriculture in the country agriculture in the country.

Agriculture is one of the oldest and noblest spheres of people's work. The peoples of the Soviet Union wish that crops may grow in the fields of the whole world and orchards bloom, that tillers' work may bring them happiness, that their peaceful labour may not be marred by the threat of a

Fruitful cooperation tween the Soviet Union and India, in the field of economy in particular, is developing year after year, and we in the Soviet Union express profound satisfacexpress profound satisfac-tion over it. I hope the Soviet pavilion at the Fair in Delhi will not only be a symbol of good cooperation. of our countries but also enable the toilers of the Indian village to get acquainted with some achievements of the Soviet Union in increasing agricultural production and in the development of agricul-tural science and techni-

From the bottom of my From the bottom of my heart I wish the friendly people of India every suc-cess in their noble work in the name of peace and pro-