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25 nP.

Diehard Reaction Steps Out On To Political Stage

* BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

JAMA'AT-E-ISLAMI is the amazingly tenacious propaganda organisation of Muslim communalism whose activities have remained shrouded in mystery. It has, however, now come out into the open, and in a real big way, too. From November 11 to 14, it met in conference, in the vast Parade Ground in Delhi between the Red Fort and the Jama Masjid, a grand place and with a grand pandal atop. It was the first time that the Jama'at was holding a session on such a big scale.

Simultaneously, a Students' Conference was held with about 150 student delegates from Aligarh, Agra, Meerut and Lucknow but mainly from Aligarh.

It was decided to give the call to organise the students on an all-India scale.

A session of "Islamic Youth" organisation was also held where reports from Bhopal, Aligarh, Lucknow, Hyderabad, Rampur and Agra were given.

Muslim Communalists In Conclave

The main thing in the Conference was the address of the President, and the chief of the organisation, the Amir-e-Jama'at, named M. Abul Lais Nadwl. It was a clever. htt. imentioned clever but unequivocal attack on the neutral foreign

attack on the neutral foreign
policy of the Indian Government, and the Indian stand
at the current U.N. Session
also came under fire.
Said the Amir, "World peace
can no more be secured by
such neutrality than by the
policies of either of the present world blocs... There is
every danger that with the
passage of time, this policy
may be interpreted as a kind
of alignment. This was
demonstrated to some extent
at the recent session of the
U.N. General Assembly."

The Amir's address was also

The Amir's address was also an attack on planning with the argument that it leads to "totalitarianism" and to Socia-

Attack On Secularism

The secula, character of the Indian State was also attacked with the argument that in the name of secularism, the Government was making the people irreligious.

The specific problems of the Muslims were highlighted, for Muslims were highlighted, for example, education, the question of Personal Law, etc. The appeal was primarily religious and in the name of Islam. The Amir proclaimed, "We want through education and reform

not only for the Muslims but for everybody in India, Mus-lims and non-Muslims alike.

All the political parties of All the political parties of the country were criticised because they are of the Western type. There was, however, one exception. In a hardly veiled reference to the Swatantra Party, it was stated that recently a cer-tain party had come to existence which also did not approve of all that is going on in the country, above all separating religion from politics. Rajaji's call for the "restoration of dharma" and his Swatantra Party were welcomed in clear enough words.
No resolutions were passed.

No resolutions were passed. This is not their method. The Amir and his chosen lieutenants alone speak and not any delegates. The delegates can only send questions which the Amir answers if he cares to or asks one of his lieutenants to do so. During the session, one of the Amir's spokesmen answering a questional part of the Amir's spokesmen answering a questional part of the session. session, one of the Amir's spokesmen answering a ques-tion, melodramatically, stated, salman aur Socialismi Mussalman aur Communismi Mussalman aur Congress!", as if the two were contradictory

Jama'at's History

JAMA'AT-E-ISLAMI was started in 1941 by Abul Ala

was scarced in 1941 by Abul Ala Maududi, now in Pakistan and Head of the Jama'at there. There is a report by Justice Munir of Pakistan in which Maududi's views and activities have been exposed. Justice through education and reform to make the Muslims of India Munir of Pakistan in which Muslims of India Munir of Pakistan in which Maududi's views and activities have been exposed. Justice Munir asked him about his attitude to non-Muslims in Ilahiya was advanced, the Ringdom fo God, which was replied: no citizenship rights!

Justice Munir then asked him what would he expect the Government of India to do with Indian Muslims. Unabawith Indian Muslims. Unabashed, he replied that they should not be given any citizenship rights either. It may sound a medieval concept in the year 1960 but fanatics, drugged with such a slogan can only usher in a regime of communel programs and lead communal pogroms and lead to a head-on clash between Pakistan and India.

The Jama'at was reorganised after partition. In April 1948, in a conference at Allahabad, a separate organisation for India was set up. It first set up headquarters at Malihabad, Lucknow. In 1949, they were shifted to Rampur.

Revival In A Big Way

The first conference of the Jama'at was held at Rampur in 1951, the second at Hyderabad in 1952 and then it drew bad in 1952 and then it drew in its horns and silently but persistently went in for orga-nisational consolidation. It now feels itself strong enough now rees itself strong enough to boldly hold its third con-ference in Delhi, in the holy shadow of the Jama Masjid and very near the ramparts of the Red Fort.

the Red Fort.

It now claims a membership of 840. It is not a mass but a cadre organisation, that is exclusively of propagandists and organisers, with an organised mass support below. It claims 150 local units and 18 regional committees.

The Jama'at Headquar-ters have now been shifted to Delhi where it has acquired a building of its own in the heart of the Muslim area

* SEE PAGE 13-

PRAJA SOCIALISTS AND PAKISTAN

JAN311964 HY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Waters' Treaty is before our Parliament. The Jan Sangh's line is straight enough, that it is a sell out. One would have ex pected that on this issu at least the PSP would not gang up with the Jan Sangh but it is not so.

The PSP leaders have become so far committed with those of Jan Sangh and other pro-American reactionaries that they too are out to attack the Government on the issue with the specious argument that the Government has not respected the rights of Par-liament when concluding this treaty.

Asoka Mehta and his comrades on the floor of Parliament object to India giving more water to Pakistan. They, however, do not object to the U.S.-dominated World Bank getting the better of both India and Pakistan as the main financier of the Indus Valley Project and acquire the role of the mediator in case of any future dispute. any future dispute.

They gang up with communal and other reaction-ary M.P.s to attack Indian generosity. They do not ex-pose Indian weakness in letting in the main financial agency of world mono-poly capital into the water affairs of the two neighbour The political countries. lesson is obvious.

why This SILENCE?

The PSP and its anti-Communist allies in Parlia ment have filed scores of questions and motions based on distortions, exaggerations and even plain fables about the situation and events on India's borand events on India's bor-ders with China. They all, however, are completely silent about a very impor-tant event of the week.

On November 9, ended the two-week-long mari-time "exercise" by the aggressive CENTO military bloc, on the Arabian Sea, off Karachi. Thirtysix ships took part in the "ex-ercise" including the 45-thousand ton U.S. aircraft-carrier, Essex and the Bri-tish carrier, Albion, and scores of cruisers, destro-yers and submarines of the U.S. and U.K. Naval Com-mand, including some from Pakistan and Iran. It was the biggest ever naval exer-cises held in the area.

Following the revolution in Iraq, CENTO Headquarters had been shifted from Bagdad to Ankara. It is noteworthy that the Turkish Navy did not join these manoeuvres. On November 12, President Ayub and the Shah of Iran met in "a closed door meeting" to

discuss whether to s CENTO Headquarters to shift Karachi or Iran.

U.S. Rear-Admiral F. L. Ashworth declared at Karachi after these naval exercises were over that the U.S. would supply aircraft carriers to CENTO member countries and that the proposed CENTO Joint Com-mand structure should be mand structure should be given "an appropriate amount of strength". Thus it is that the more countries of the area desert CENTO, the more military teeth the U.S. seeks to add to it and all this just next door.

SINISTER SIGNIFICANCE

The PSP, the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party loudly proclaim themselves as the champions of Indian curity and defence. All their spokesmen have kept their mouth shut about the CENTO manoeuvres headed by the U.S. in the Arabian Sea where neither the British nor the Americans have any right nor claim to be. They have also remained completely silent about the real danger to Indian security and sovereignty which CENTO Headquarters in Karachi would imply.

The sinister significance of their earlier fervent pleas of defence pact with Pakistan gets duly underlined by their present silence over aggressive CENTO moves.

Soon after the U.S. Presidential elections, there was a clever campaign in the monopoly - controlled Indian Press that the Ken-nedy administration would not be pro-Pakistan as before but more pro-India. before but more pro-India. For example, "New regime may be pro-India; Pak Fear" was the headline in the Times of India, over a PTI message from Karachi dated November 10.

WHERE THEY STAND

On November 12, Pakistan Finance Minister Shoaib returned to Karachi after meeting "influential lead-ers" of the victorious Demoers" of the victorious Demo-cratic Party who assured him that there would not be any stepping down of U.S. aid to Pakistan, on the contrary it would be step-ped up. He stated that he had been assured that the defence support programme to Pakistan this year would be increased 'to 90 million dollars.

More and more U.S. arms More and more U.S. arms to Pakistan, Pakistan as a bigger than ever strategic base of CENTO—all this causes no worry to the Asoka Mehtas, Kripalanis and Masanis. We now know with whom and for what they usually stand.

U. S. ELECTIONS AND INDIA

IT was very natural that it has done on President the U.S. elections should Eisenhower." get a big coverage in the Indian Press. Ours is a great country championing the cause of peace. The U.S. is one of the two top Powers the Indian Press, including the of the world, whose policies above columnist of Commerce determine the issue of peace that aid to India and other or war and the tragedy of underdeveloped countries de-the whole postwar period pends upon how the disarmahas been that U.S. has been systematically and planfully stalling all efforts that will ensure world peace.

When the results announced Kennedy as the Presidentelect, Pandit Nehru stated in Governors' Conference that American policies which had "got into a rut during the past few years might now take a new turn"; Kennedy had promised "a new outlook."

False Propaganda Line

The Prime Minister, however, was cautious enough to emphasise in the Congress Parliamentary Group meeting that after "a careful analysis" of the points of view of the two candidates, one found that there was "little difference between their basic points."

The monopoly - controlled Press, however, does not take its cue from the Prime Minister's words. How divorced it has become from Indian national standpoint revealed from its servile attitude and false propa-

The Special Correspondent of the Hindustan Times, (November 10) reported that financial circles here were lubilant" over Kennedy's election and felt confident that the foreign exchange requirements of the Third Plan "will be fully taken care of."

The Eastern Economist's (November 11) editorial on "America's New President" characterises him as the "present leader of the Free World." The significance of this remark stands highlighted when it is recalled that similar papers on the American side have recently begun calling India as "a part of the free world" which must be "aided" and "rescued" from what they call the menace of Communism, i.e., the path of indepen-

The Tata weekly, the Commerce (November 12) editohailed Kennedy as one is "remembered with gratitude in this country" for suggesting a Marshall Plan for Asia and Africa. In the same under the popular column "Market Gossip", it is "The share markets have practically ignored the victory of Senator John F. Kennedy in the U.S. presidential elections." They, however, "await" developments.

When it comes to doing their business. nedy, instead of frowning, as to tell the Congress M.P.s. in way, thereby departing from New Delhi that for some November 15

PAGE TWO

Present-day life and devepermit all light and common he had no such intention.
sense being shut out. There is a widespread recognition in gotiations go ahead.

The American situation is in a sort of flux, after the presidential elections. Official poli- would be useful to India as cies and moves have to be thought out anew.

India warmly supports the Soviet disarmament pro-posals. India unanimously halls the terms on which USSR gives us aid. Let us strengthen our cooperation with the USSR and likeminded nations and that is the most effective way to move America in the right direction, in the coming

No Room For Illusions

The war-plotters in the USA seek to weaken India's foreign policy. The big monopolists there seek to control India's economy and grab Indian resources, the way they "aid" our country. There is no room for illusions but urgent need to intensify Indian resistance.

It is not easy for Kennedy to sit tight and pursue old poli-cies. India cannot remain blind to past experience nor drift when the whole world is astir. Let India move together with our friends of the Socialist camp and the colleagues of-the Afro-Asian nations and call upon the USA, under Kennedy, for new and serious negotiations for disarmament and aid to underdeveloped countries, with the will to give peace to the world, forge mutually-beneficial economic relations, with every nation free to build a future according to its own will and genius. Such is the path forward, in terms India's best traditions and true national interests.

INDIA-CHINA -BURMA

F ROM the moment U Nu's visit to New Delhi was announced and the Parliamentary session became due, Indian reaction stepped up its aıl anti-China campaign, along the line.

Their first tactic was to file a series of parliamentary questions and motions to newspaper headlines and confuse the people. They went so far that the Prime Minister himself had to intervene with the statement that the PSP and Ganatantra Parishad M.P.s were going too far, trying to blow "petty incidents" on the border into big and seri-

ous affairs.

and of peaceful coexistence
Their second tactic was to and further that they have day-to-day business, and of peaceful coexistence findian capitalists do not believe in the propaganda line of their own organs! Their second tactic was to been advising others to adopt impotent bankruptcy is charater in the themse that very much interestically expressed in the smaller Burma's Premier was smaller Burma's Premier was great pity and the swing and of peaceful coexistence of the Bandung family of the ruling party leads not only to its own all-round only to its own all-r following words of the Tata trying to sermonise to and therefore, be a great pity and columnist: "It is to be devout- intervene in the affair of the a matter of shame if India and emergence of new African ly hoped that Providence will big brother India's dispute that Providence will big brother India's dispute the land of the land bestow good luck on Mr. Ken- with China. Pandit Nehru had their differences in a peaceful it is widely known in

lopments in the world do not arrival at Calcutta airport that

U Nu In India

Nu had the rich and recent experience of settling Burma's own boundary dispute with China. He rightly thought it well. Burma is the near neighbour of both. Nu's friendship with India is old and proven. He came here to meet Nehru and share the experience and he did it. Despite all the nagging, he stood his ground.

The Special Correspondent f the Hindustan Times (November 12) reported that on arrival at New Delhi Rail-way Station, Nu said: "Mr. Chou was keen to settle the

dispute with India amicably. He also "gave ample indication that he had some concrete proposals on the India-Tibet border question to discuss with Mr. Nehru."

He repudiated the idea that Burma's problem with China was "a minor one as compared with India's troubles with China.

Next day, his talks with the Indian Prime Minister were in his own words on "certain aspects of the recently signed Sino-Burma border treaty in which India may be inter-

ested." The Indian Press campaign has been so loud and blatant that Pandit Nehru took the ance the Burmese border settlement with China has for India.

The Burmese Lesson

On the eve of Nu's departure for India, the influential Burmese daily of Rangoon, New Light of Burma (November 7) wrote editorially:

"The signing of the Sinoled to believe that if the Sino-Indian border talks were held in an atmosphere of mutual goodwill and confidence, they would succeed in leading to a peaceful settlement of this

"Let it never be forgotten that India, China and Burma together were the first group of nations who formulated the lofty principles of Panchsheel

their meeting that Nu was not the noble principles which trying to act the mediator and they had themselves formu-Nu himself announced on lated for the rest of the world to follow."

NOTESOFITHE

These wise and realistic statements need no comment and deserve serious conisdera-

Line Of Indian Reaction

It is true that India-China relations are not worsening but they are not improving either. The continuing stalemate is utilised by the columnists of the Right-wing Press and reactionary politicians to keep up with their foul propaforward move that may lead to settlement.

The Times of India seized upon Chou En-lai's television interview with the BBC to an editorial entitled "New Phase" which stated that it "completely eliminates any possibility of a peaceful and constructive solution of the problem." Its operative line was: "New Delhi seeks channels other than those of futile discussion." Al lthis despite the Indian Prime Minister's plain words that Chou En-lai had said nothing new and only reiterated the Chinese stand-

point Nehru, the Correspondents and Columnists of the Hindus-Times ran a campaign that the Indian Prime Minister is "not likely" to go to trouble of asserting that no Peking, despite all Nu's pleas, trouble of asserting that no special significance attached unless the Chinese "vacate to his talks with Nu. It will, however, he a gain all round if fact that Chou En-lai came to however, be a gain all round if fact that Chou En-lai came to New Delhi, without making cally grasp whatever significancy conditions. This, despite border the fact that Pandit Nehru's visit to Peking is due not only in common courtesy but al because it is the only way to pursue the path of negotiations and settlement, after the officials' report is available. Not to meet nor talk to the Chinese, but court the Americans instead, may suit the Birlas of India, but it is not in Indian tradition, it is a gross violation of our national

foreign policy.
The publication of the Burmese border agreement has fourth White Paper was sought demonstrated that China is to be exploited by Ganatantra genuinely interested in peace-leader P. K. Deo to press that ful settlement through nego- no useful purpose would be tiations rather than in the served by pursuing the Rancontinuance of conflict and goon talks. Pandit Nehru had violence between the two to intervene, stating that "we countries. The Chinese have cannot function in this way, thus proved their bona fides that is, upset the broad poliand all the mistrust and suspicies that are being followed cion against them have been because some local patrols mis-dispelled. We are, therefore, behave." Undeterred, the PSP

Call For Bandung

On November 12, at Dum-Dum Airport, on his way to Tokyo, Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio said that it would be "wise and desirable"

time now, other Afro-Asian Governments, besides Indonesia, have also been pressing for another Bandung but the India-China dispute constitutes a hindrance. The very memory of the first Bandung and its success, through the joint efforts of India and China, should act as the spur to resolve our present unfortunate dispute. The very principles solemnly d and accepted by us both supply the basis for reaching a settlement.

The first Bandung made the Geneva Conference a success and encouraged the African liberation struggle to go forward with giant strides. The Second Bandung can usher in a successful Summit, speed-up ganda, only to prevent any the final and total liquidation of colonialism and ensure a proper and much-desired reconstitution of the U.N. The wision of the glorious prospect ahead should inspire us all to seek a quick and peaceful settlement of our dispute with China.

INSIDE THE RULING PARTY

HE scandals and mess inside the Congress constitute the national news of the week. They have gone so far During Nu's talks with as to threaten the unity of the country and this was the central theme of the Rashtrapati's address to the Rajyapals, assembled at Rashtrapati Bhawan, for their annual conference. They are the sublect of unbelievable stories in the Press and the juicy ones in any political discussion. They are the main worry of all serious politicians, the Prime Minister downwards.

Pandit Nehru was not being really wise when he stated before the Congress M.P.s that it was not the fight for principles but fight of personalities for power that was raging inside the Congress. To describe an obvious phenomenon is not the same thing as making a political analysis. The true position is that the Congress leadership as a whole and at all levels has compromised the declared Congress principles so long and systematically that in the ensuing discontent, every Congress leader seeks to turn it against his rival in an unscrupulous way.

The Governors bemoan that the Chief Ministers do not restheir rights when they both belong to the Congress and yet not one makes an issue

In U.P., the High Command itself dare not assert any principle and the ministeria-list and dissident factions are allowed to infect and demorallise the civil service with their

The struggle for principles alone can ensure healthy and normal development of Indian democracy. The unscrupulous group politics inside the ruling party leads not

-P. C. JOSHI

SOVIET OIL HELPS GOI WIN RATE WAR

THE Soviet diesel, imported by the State-taken the action because "the now even Saudi Arabia's Director of Petroleum, Tariki, whose (IOC) had to lie in tanks for some time because the foreign oil companies, chagrined at its imports, had unfortunately, certain State transport undertakings, which should have seen through the game of these companies, fell victims to their snare and accepted

Now, however, the picture has changed. The BEST, which runs a fleet of one thousand buses in Bombay and its suburbs, has contracted to buy one lakh gallons of highspeed diesel per month from the IOC to begin with, which it would subsequently increase to four lakh gallons. The "rate war", too, has been halted, but not before the companies have been forced to cut their price by about 20 to 25 per cent.

Meanwhile, the IOC, whose most serious handicap is the lack of sufficient storage capacity, has decided to create new assured the consumers that it worth. can now guarantee to them uninterrputed supply of products. The IOC has also decided to import Soviet furnace oil for use by merchant marine and naval vessels.

The State company has thus turned the corner and all because the Oil Ministry, correctly assessing the potentialities of imported Soviet oil as a means of curbing the rapacity of oil companies, refused to be browheaten by the latter's age capacity in time the companies could at no time have been able to baulk its

Toughness Pays

It is not in India alone, however, that a tough govern-mental attitude has paid.

At Beirut, where the West Asian oil producer countries held a conference, their warning to the companies to "cooperate or else" has resulted in demolishing what the Statesman has termed "the old aloof and superior attitude of the companies towards the Governments." In future, "oil price reductions decided upon by the companies would not affect the amount of royalties to be paid to the exporting countries", it adds.

ment has published a new man, November 14) Petroleum Bill turning over the entire oil industry of the however, in the socialist world Caltex companies to State more—from India as they sell in complete disregard of its companies or contractors to her. Last week two of them, experience, has again chosen nominated by the Government. Czechoslovakia and Rumania, to give the contract to Demag The preamble to the Bill says. concluded trade protocols with for a vital expansion project.

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lopment.

In Ceylon, the Government has decided to set leashed a "rate war". Un- up its own establishment to products. In doing so it has dependence on profiteering companies.

to the country and its deve- Government had so far to fawn upon officials of Aramco, the American oil company, has acquired guts to say that he "cannot accept anything they (companies) say without investigation".

The fraternal Soviet assistbeen actuated by the motive ance in prospecting and refin-of freeing the country from ing has also made some countries like ours conscious of the vast reservoirs of oil lying Thus, from countries in under their earth. It is now for their quotations in perfer-ence to the IOC's. West Asia to Indonesia, the them to keep the pressure up, availability of the Soviet oil and secure for themselves not has proved to be a catalyser, only self-sufficiency in oil, which has spurred them on to but also independence from greater and bolder efforts to what has come to be known as

West Germany Gains At Our Expense

WHILE the Socialist Soviet Union has thus been help-ing India and other developing countries to discover their hidden wealth, Adenauer's West Germany-the "showcity, has decided to create new piece" of capitalistic "free capacity of about 80,000 tons enterprise" in the West—has by the end of the next year. Its been hindering India from getting her exports' even

In fact, according to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Lal Bahadur Shastri, if the present declining trend of Indian exports to West Germany continued, the adverse balance in her trade with that country will reach enormous proportions of Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores during the Third Plan period.

The Economic Weekly (November 12) also said that "the trade deficit with West Gerpressure tactics. Had it also many was responsible to a built the much-needed stor-large extent for our foreign exchange difficulties."

Both Shastri and the Econo-

mic Weekly have pointed to efforts to market the Soviet West Germany's unwillingness to import Indian goods as the main reason for the fall in trade. This has been so in spite of India having a number of commodities in her exports list, which West Germany could take with profit. The West German policy, however, has been to impose new duties on tea, coffee and now on engineering goods like sewing machines, for whose removal the Indian delegation has been instructed to press at the session of GATT.

West Germany has been a gainer in international trade because it has consistently re-fused to play the game according to its rules. The losers have been the underdeveloped countries whose imports, even according to the GATT Secretariat have shown a "persistent tendency... to continue far in excess of their own ex-1 In Indonesia, the Govern- port earnings." (The States-

The protocol with Czechosla-akia—which will remain in force for three years—will give a boost to exports like cotton textiles, and fabrics, jute manufactures, vegetable oils, spices, tea, coffee, tobacco hides and skins, shellac, manganese and ferromanganese, engineering goods, etc. India's imports from Czechoslovakia will include iron and steel,

tractors, etc. The agreement with Rumania provides for import of oil and power equipment, electric and diesel motors, machinetools, chemicals, etc., in ex-change for iron ore, cotton

machinery and machine-tools,

Bitter Experience

The trade practices West Germany are thus in marked contrast with those of the Socialist world. India's experience of them has also been old and bitter enough governmental circles. And yet, it is with West Germany that two very important deals have been concluded

The expansion programme of the State-owned Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravathi has been entrusted to three West German firms, Demag, Ofu and AEG. Demag has also submitted to the Madras Government a project report on the proposed will use Neyveli lignite and Salem iron ore. Demag is a part of the com-

bine which has set up the Rourkela project. The prob-lems of faulty construction, etc.—which have yet not allowed the Steel Works to ber 12), however, tells a diffeattain its full capacity of production—should have been enough to point to the Gov-There are other countries, ernment the pitfalls likely to to Tatas' development fund. be met in any further colla- The balance of Rs. 2.63 per ton Republic dominated so far which have consistently stri-by the Shell. Stanvac and ven to take as much—and even

INSIDE OUR NEWS & ECONOMY NOTES

Cooperativisation -An Important Aspect

AST week was celebrated the countryside. Cooperatives, week", during which the country's plans for cooperativisation were assessed and plans formulated for future action. Accrding to an official hand-

out, the total outlay contem-

plated in the programme of cooperative development durthe Third Plan will be about Rs. 80 crores. Other targets are: about 30,500 new service cooperatives to be 53,700 existing societies which are to be revitalised; the new and the reorganised societies will cover all villages and 73 per cent of the agricultural population; membership of the village cooperatives is expected lion at the end of the Second the end of the Third Plan: the short and medium-term credit to be made available to members during 1965-66 would be over Rs. 500 crores as against the anticipated figure of Rs 190 crores in 1960-61.

While these targets are imposing, it is to be hoped that the fruit of cooperativisation will, during the next five years increasingly accrue to the artisan and not be the preserve only of the well-to-do in

Cooperatives, however, are not confined to villages. In towns also artisans and small craftsmen can, and do, join together to produce items of these cooperatives—especially

of shoe-makers—have doing good business with Centrosovus, the organisation of Soviet cooperatives. Recently the President of

the AICU, Abdul Qaiyum Ansari, visited the USSR to hold talks with the Chairman of the Board of Centrosoyus. The communique issued at the end of the talks envisages "strengtheninging of the trade cooperation between the Soviet and Indian cooperatives" since such cooperation would "greatly contribute to the strengthening of the cooperative movement, (and) to the realisation of the noble aim of increasing the role of cooperation in the protection of social and economic rights working masses."

The AICU and the Centrosoyus have correctly emphasised this all-important aspect of cooperation. One hopes that the authorities will keep it in tiller of the soil and the petty mind while implementing the Third Plan programme of co-

Reserve Bank's Surrender

THE Reserve Bank has to prices this action of the announced this week a certain relaxation in its credit control. It has suspended with Immediate effect the practice of impounding deposits of commercial banks over and above a prescribed level, and to make available to the banks half of the impounded deposits

lying with it. It was in March this year that the Reserve Bank resorted to this general credit curb measure to reduce the "excess liquidity" with the banks, curbs

Bank was welcomed by the people. The speculators and the bankers, however, felt plaued. They mounted a propaganda barrage to make the Reserve Bank "see reason".

The Reserve Bank has obviously succumbed to this pressure,

The Reserve Bank's is thus a retrograde step which needs to be retraced immediately. Else, whatever little its credit have been able to which fed speculation. Since achieve in arresting speculasuch speculation gave a spurt tion will also be undone.

GIFT TO THE TATAS

THE Government has increased the retention price of steel payable to the Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Companies by Rs. 4.85 per ton. steel plant in the State which They have justified this in crease on the plea that the costs of production have gone up. The increase, it is said, is also necessary to augment the two companies' development

> The Times of India (Novemonly a sum of Rs. 2.22 per ton out of Rs. 4.85 will be credited

A glimpse into these pro-fits—in respect of the other company, the Indian Iron—
is also provided this week in November 15.

newspaper. According to the audited accounts of the company for the year ended March 31, 1960 the net profit, after providing for depreciation, taxation and transfer to reserve was Rs.20,423,465. The figure for the previous year was Rs. 11,749,469.
The steel companies have

been getting loans from the World Bank, which, to date, has given no loan to any rent story. According to it public sector steel plant. Now the Government, too, has chosen to increase the retention price. But to what end? To increase production, or to

-ESSEN

ALL FOR GOA!

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NOVEMBER 25 IS GOA Day. It is a day that should sting us with shame that a part of the nation's territory

is yet held captive. It is a day which calls upon us to rise above all international controversies and get together to do all that we can to aid the speedy liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu. To let the situation drift is to fail in our first duty to our nation.

The time was never more opportune to smash the colonial chains over a part of our motherland.

Portuguese colonialism stands severely isolated in the comity of nations. The Western camp headed by the USA could not succeed before the united opposition of the 49 nations of the Afro-Asian group to get Portugal replace Italy for a two-year term on the Securortugal replace Italy for a two-year term on the Security Council during the current U.N. Session. The Washington Post's Correspondent, Murray Marder "The reasons were Portugal's refusal to give up Goa on India's West Coast to India and probably more important the resentment at Portugal's administration of her huge African colonies of Angola and Mozambique which are two thorns in the side of the African independence forces. Afro-Asian opposition is enough to snuff Portugal's hopes for the Security Council because twothird vote of approval is required in the Assembly."

Portugal has not only been isolated but duly cornered inside the U.N. which has now formally recognised the struggle of the peoples of what are yet Portugese territories in Africa and India. Krishna Menon successfully moved in the U.N. Trusteeship Council that Portugal regularly report on the state of affairs in these territories in terms of the realisation of self-determination. Thus for the first time the U.N. body has rejected Portugal's claim that it has no colonies but only overseas provinces-

The tide has turned not only inside the United Nations. The Western Press reports that Angola and Mozambique are aflame with revolt. Thousands are being sent to jails. The Portuguese can use the African troops no more against their own countrymen. Tiny Portugal has not enough white troops to hold in subjection its vast colonial empire.

African fighters for freedom, fighting the same Portuguese colonialists are inevitably looking towards Goa for common action to end colonial enslavement, here and now.

The liberation movement in Goa is older than the African. After the last round of unsuccessful but heroic struggle, the various Goan political groups have banded themselves together into a broad united front and are preparing to go into action again. The imporand are preparing to go into action again. The impor-tance of the Goa struggle, in the context of the world-wide struggle against colonialism, is so great that the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee is organising a special convention in Bombay to express the active and living solidarity of all Afro-Asian countries with the Goan

There is justified discontent among the Goan patriots at the passivity of the Government of India. The thesis that Goa will become automatically free with the liberation of Africa is cowardly. It is expecting others to do the fighting for us. The argument that the Government knows best when to act is to call upon the people to shut up over the issue that concerns them most and where the Government should heed their voice with all respect.

The freedom loving world looks to Goa and Goa looks to New Delhi. We join our voice with the rest of our countrymen in appealing to the Government of India that it must act soon and determinedly.

We, once again, solemnly assure our brothers and ers in Goa that we will do all we can to strengthen threats and harassment to the kharif crop was expected and activise Indian support for Goad liberation.

Goa is a black spot over India's fair face. India's honour demands that it be wiped out. Then alone the whole territory of our motherland would be free.



Winter Session Starts Tamely

T HE first two days of the Winter Session of the Lok Sabha have been rather uneventful. The Fourth White Paper on the India-China problem listing charges and counter-charges of minor incursions and other encroachments have failed to provide sufficiently exciting fare.

Happenings in U.P. and the Punjab were sought to be raised through adjournment motions on the opening day. Socialist members Jagdish Awasthi and Braj Raj Singh sought to discuss "the breakdown of the constitution in Uttar Pradesh" and the judgnent of the Supreme Court in the Karnal murder case.

Another motion relating to floods by Independent member S. M. Banerji sought to discuss how the ministerial un-certainty had enhanced peole's sufferings in the recent U.P. floods.

Awasthi pointed out that no proper Government was State Legislature had been abruptly adjourned. The situation created by the floods, therefore, should be discussed by the Lok Sabha, he said. The Prime Minister was heard to mumble something in anger, saying perhaps that there was no question of there being no Government in U.P. The House felt more amused by the turn and the whole thing

was "laughed" out. On Punjab, Congress member Ram Krishna Gupta pointed out that the Home Minister had at one stage promised that the situation arising from the High Court's strictures against the State Government could be discussed after the Supreme Court had given its judgment. Now that the Supreme Court had upheld the strictures, dis-cussion should be allowed. The Home Minister, however, was very firm. He said he had only promised to look into the matter. Having done so he said he was convinced that the matter could not and should not be discussed at any

Famlonee's Suicide

A question asked on Tuesday by S. M. Banerji related to the suicide of Rajeshwar Chatterji, junior godown-keeper in the Department of Food, Calcutta. Rajeshwar Chatterji, it will be recalled, had taken his life on September 19 after he had been suspended following the Central Government emplovees' strike.

Deputy Food Minister A. M. Thomas replying tried to make out that the suicide had nothing to do with the emplothem on his behalf.

Indrajit Gupta as well as in the first week of November. was increased!

NEW AGE

nantly enumerated the showing mixed trends.
Indignities and threats to The Prime Minister's reply to indignities and threats to which the late Chatterji had been subjected. They demanded that continuing victimisation and harassment of employees for participating in the strike should be stopped forthwith.

These members had sought on the opening day itself to raise the question of continuing victimisation of Central Government employees. But, the Speaker did not find it possible to allow the adjournment motion, though it is hoped the matter will be discussed soon in some form by the Lok Sabha.

Cloth And Fand Prices

Cloth and food prices also figured during the question hour Commerce and Industry Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri claimed that the position in regard to prices of cloth had ased, though not so much in the case of medium and coarse cloth. With the coming in of the new cotton crop by the end of November, prices were expected to go down further, the Minister said.

He sidestepped the suggestion made by Braj Raj Singh that it was time that Government took some measures to compel millowners to reduce the prices substantially. On Communist member K. T. K. Tangamani asking what steps had been taken to make the South Indian millowners reduce the prices of coarse yarn besides that of coarse cloth, the Minister admitted that some mills-three or four according to him-had refused to accept the price formula proposed and agreed to by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation. This refusal was still being dealt with by the Federation and Government would consider taking steps only after the Federation's efforts were exhausted.

The Speaker promised to give the House an opportunity The Speaker disallowed both to discuss the question of cloth prices "if nothing happened by the end of the month."

Food Minister S. K. Patil to said that the downward the idea of Government stepping in and said there were "other methods" to terests. Indrajit Gupta drew attention to the usual practice of Government intervention coming at a stage when it benefited the middle men and served to ruin the cultivators.

Floods and drought and swarms of locusts had hit announced that among other Deputy Minister Krishnappa from 61/4 per cent to 81/3 per considerations shown to the announced. The all-India cent, Deputy Minister Abid Ali family after Chatterji's sul- index number of wholesale said that the matter was being cide, the Prime Minister had price of rice was said to have studied by a technical comordered Rs. 2,500 to be given to come down to 106.8 from 115 in mittee, but he did not know if m on his behalf.

August. Wheat had came down some establishments would not Messrs S. M. Banerji and from 97.5 in February to 90.2 close down if the contribution

Renu Chakravartty indig- But, coarse grains were still

the question about the delay in granting the request of Dadra and Nagar Havell for integration caused much dis-satisfaction and resentment. He told Hiren Mukerjee that it was obvious that these areas would be integrated into India. The question was when that should be done, and he, the Prime Minister, and his Government thought that it was now, because it would adver-sely affect those enclaves.

Asked about the deportation of Mohan Ranade an Indian political prisoner from Goa to Portugal, Deputy Minister Lakshmi Menon said Government had no information, and was trying to get it now.

A. M. Tariq of Kashmir sought permission to raise a question regarding the American magazine Time's scurrilous write-up against the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. The Speaker said he was studying the matter and would inform the House soon whether he could allow the matter to be raised.

One significant legislation that came up on the first day was a Bill to amend the Em-ployees' Provident Fund Act, making its application compulsory to establishments employing 20 or more people (in

Exemption Opposed

Trade union leaders T. B Vittal Rao and S. M. Banerji welcomed the amendment They expressed their opposition to the exemption sought to be given from this amendrun by registered cooperative societies. They urged that a cooperative society making reasonable proffit should not be exempted.

S. M. Banerji drew Government's attention towards the huge amount of arrears of vident fund which had not been recovered despite the employers having been prosecut-Referring in this context

to Kanpur employers, he pointed out that "the whole was still a trend and the are capable of paying and who cultivators' interests were not yet affected. He resisted the idea of Communication of the millowners who are making fabulous profits is from non-payment. capital of the millowners who fortunate that they do not pay were "other methods" to income-tax, sales-tax, gift-protect the cultivators' in- tax, wealth tax, electricity. charges, water charges, provi-dent fund contribution and employees' State Insurance Contribution." He demanded to know from Government: "What machinery are you going to evolve to see that the employers do not fall in arrears and pay their con-tribution regularly."

To the demand that the employers' share should be raised

NOVEMBER 20, 1960

SCRAP-BOOK

band itself as a party and its leaders and cadres to form themselves into a non-party dal which would go about the country trying to

ASOKA'S ADVICE -

GREAT fuss was made A GREAT fuss was made of the meeting between the Prime Minister and the PSP leaders just after the latter's confabulations in the capital about two weeks ago. It was put out that the PSP leaders were only anxious to consult with and ous to consult with and advise Pandit Nehru about grave national issues.

Somebody pretty close to Asoka Mehta snorted rather rudely when told about this. He told me that Asoka was actually far more anxious to put the Prime Minister right about U Nu. It seems the PSP Chief trotted out the thesis that U Nu had always been susceptible to that his split with his colleagues about a year ago was caused by his desire to surrender to the Burmese

And, Asoka talked on, if U Nu was so soft to the weak Burmese Reds how weak Burmese Reds how could he have the guts to withstand the powerful Chou En-lai? On seeing that the Prime Minister was not swallowing this bait, he mouthed an even more atrocious slander. He claimed that he had been informed that U Nu had more or less been bought over by by the Chinese. They had given him more territory than he had bargained for but extorted a promise that he would soften up Nehru.

The line that, Asoka said, U Nu was to peddle was that if the Chinese were to be given the Aksai Chin be given the Aksai Chin Plateau in Ladakh on lease for 99 years they would agree to adjustments on all other sectors of the frontier. The Chinese cunning, according to the PSP theoretician, lay in their hope that Nehru would give on lease what they would then convert into owner-ship some years later.

Asoka's friend claims that this argument quite bowled over Nehru and he decided at once to cold-shoulder at once to cold-shoulder U Nu. We can only wait and see how our distinguished Burmese guest is treated and then draw our conclu-

J. P.'S **PRANKS**

DESPITE all his loud-mouthed denials, rum-ours are just too thick and fast that Jaya Prakash is planning a return to active politics in a big way.

After Kripalani's departure from the titular position he occupied in the PSP, the orphaned leadership are looking around for somebody with a name to adorn the dais. Some of the leaders had the added incentive of getting somebody who would keep Asoka Mehta from getting too big for this boots. for this boots.

J. P. is not at all unwilling to fall in with these ex-pressed and unexpressed desires. But he wants to make his somersult some-what more profitable and somewhat less scandalous. So he is busy advecting a So he is busy advocating rather "novel approach."

He wants the PSP to d

MORARII IN

consolidate all the anti-Communist and anti-"tota-litarian" forces that exist, according to him, in all He would on behalf of this dal contact the Swa-tantra Party leaders for a joint front in the next elections. Naturally enough he does not expect that the Swatantra sages would oblige by dissolving their party. But he does expect them to be gracious enough to consent to a joint alliance with a common symbol, common platform and common list of candidates. elections. Naturally en

Then this alliance be tween a party and a dal could be presided over by the votary of the partyless democracy. In this way he hopes to win what be calls the unattached vote for both the Swatantra and the ex-PSP. In return be attaex-PSP. In return he atta-ches both to himself.

will have much chance of success and J.P. may have to return to politics in a much cruder manner

PSP'S

CHICANERY

M HE PSP's National

I Executive passed a very solemn resolution

very solemn resolution warning the nation against recrudescence of communalism. And the party's organ, Janata, has followed the denunciation with a storching bit under the heading, "Raising the League ghost".

gue ghost".

It has demanded that the Muslim League leader Md. Ismail and his counterparts in all other groups, without discrimination, should be placed under Public See.

discrimination, should be placed under Public Security Acts in the care of specialists. The Constitution should be, if necessary, suitably amended to incorporate the constitution of the

porate provisions for these worthies. Who wants to put up with their endless bickerings and eventual Balkanisation of the land?

Lovely eloquence indeed!
And a pretty piece of chica
nery, too. For, I am sure
Janata will never be prepared to advise PSP Chief
Minister Pattom Thanu
Pillai to take a practical

beginning in Kerala, against his cherished allies of the

Muslim League.
The PSP leaders will

never like to blow away with their own breath the

house of cards that they

have built at such heavy cost to their prestige.

THE SAME

TRIBE

THE Jan Sanghis, too,

1 are worrled, not, of course, on the recrudescence

THE LEAD THERE was poor Sadoba

Patil pouring out tons and tons of the most sugary praise for the great generosity of the United States in giving us PL 480 and him a big boost. What had Morarji to show in comparison? He had not been able to draw a single fresh dollar from out of Uncle Sam's pockets. Imagine then Patil's chagrin at the recorded televigrin at the recorded televi-sion interview given by Morarji Desai on November

plied: "I believe not in striving for any particular position but in doing the work given me by by Government and my people."
Now if the people called him to take over from Nehru how could be refuse?
You can bet your last naya Palsa that Patil is going to get out to the TW both the Swatantra and the ex-PSP. In return he attaches both to himself.

It is unlikely, however that this lunatic scheme will have much chance of success and J.P. may have success and J.P. may have

-ONLOOKER

SPOTLIGHT

growth of Muslim commu-

It is not surprising that Guruji Gotwalkar fumed and frothed at the ugly phenomenon during his Punjab tour. He even de-

nounced the ruling party for "not hesitating to enter into an alliance with the

Muslim League in Kerala."
Nor is it surprising that the RSS-cum-Jan Sangh tabloid, Organiser, commenting

on the Maharashtra Muslim

Talimi Conference has writ-

Talimi Conference has written:

"After the Congress-PSPMuslim League alliance in
Kerala last year, and last
month's Muslim League
conference in Madras, this
is the third major organised manifestation of Muslim
communalism."

What is surprising, nay

astounding, is to see this same tabloid lauding that

same tabloid lauding that alliance. In a double-column box, it gleefully announced: "The Congress-PSP-Muslim League alliance has won 28 of the 40 seats in the Trivandrum Corporation elections!"

But is it really so surprising or astounding? Not in the least if you note that the Hindu communalist Jan Sangh's quarrel with the Muslim communalist League can only be factional.

gue can only be factional. It is like the mongrel which thinks it has the monopoly of the street barking at his Roth remain

counterpart. Both remain of the same ilk, however.

HONOURED BY

LITTLE ROCK

THE news-report that and a State with serious un-Morarji Desai on November
10. Again the Finance Minister had been asked by a
prominent American interviewer if he was to be
Nehru's successor. And the
Gujarati had demurely replied. "I believe not to people of Kerala.

58 crores by State contribu-tion. Not included in this is Rs. ten crores which the Central Government would be spending through the State Government for Central schemes relating to the Rubber Board, Tea Board, Coffee

an allotment of Rs. 307 crores. And there was enough justification for such a demand

KERALA: 40% CUT IN PLAN DEMAND

-RAW DEAL FROM CENTRE

the Planning Commission, after discussions with representatives of the Kerala Government, has allot- foreign-exchange earner with ted only Rs. 180 crores for her export commodities of the State's Third Plan has rubber, tea, lemongrass oil, come as a major disappoint- etc. ment to all sections of the

This Rs. 180 crores would be

The State's demand was for fair deal.

FIRST, Kerala is an economically very backward area

most gratifying progress,

most gratifying progress, as he reports.

While passing through Honolulu he established his claims of kinship by speak, ing to Pressmen of a common faith in "democratic ideals" with which go anti-democratic idols. A. B. Vajpayee, M.P., is a rash person, indeed, as he does not let himself be deterred by the fact that too many

by the fact that too many of these idols have of late fallen from their foreign-

companied Mr. Kennedy "during the last lap of his campaign." It is not revealed in the published re-

port whether he accom-panied Mr. Nixon also dur-ing any lap of the latter's campaign. Nor is it stated

in what capacity he received a seat on the Kennedy

bandwagon.

Mr. Vajpayee also visited
Little Rock where the
racialists rule the roost.
Throwing all "maryada" to
the winds he very ingratiatingly told the latter: "Comminist India had heen roll."

munist India had been rely-

ing heavily on the issue of racial strife in America to tar the U.S."

How naughty of the Com-

munists indeed! It is they who are responsible for the abhorrence at U.S. racial

who are responsible for the abhorrence at U.S. racial practices, the Jaff Sangh is completely innocent of any such feeling; a perfect good boy for you! That is the frank meaning of what Vaipyee told the racialists. He was duly rewarded, too. Mayor Wedner C. Knoop of Little Rock held a reception for him and presented him with the City's "key"!

Kerala were negligible. FOURTH, Kerala has a right composed of Rs, 112 crores by to demand more even accord-Central contribution and Rs. ing to population proportion.

THIRD, the First and Second Plan allotments to

employment and food prob-

SECOND, Kerala is a

When the Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister and Industries Minister took the State's demand to Delhi for discussion with the Planning Commission and the Central Government, the people expected that at least in the Third Plan Kerala would get a

Even a child in Kerala knows the basis on which the State has made its demand. Various groups of the State Planning Board had discussed and prepared the draft which had been unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assemb-

The Communist Party had organised a Plan Week from November 1 to 6 when every part of Kerala had seen demonstrations and railies and telegrams had been sent demanding that the Centre concede Kerala's demand for a Rs. 307-crore allotment.

And now they hear that they are to get only Rs. 180 crores. Not very much of a better deal than what the State got in the Second Plan. In the Rs. 6,000crore Second Plan, the State's allotment was Rs. 87 crores, in the Rs. 10,000-crore Third Plan, it is to be Rs. 180 crores.

This would mean that the allocations for industries dur-ing the entire Third Plan period would be Rs. 13-crores— an annual Rs. 2½ crores. What can an industrially backward State do with such a meagre

People Feel Differently

Still, Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai said in a Press Conference in Delhi that he had no reason to be dissatisfied: One can understand this because the pre-sent Kerala Ministry is very much obliged to the Centre for dismissing the Commu-nist-led Ministry and putting them in the seats of office and hence they are not in a position to insist that the Centre give what is due to Kerala.

This has pro once again that it is not the interests of the State that matter to these people but their own positions. Pattom Thanu Pillai has perhaps no reason to be dissatisfled but the Kerala people have no reason not to be dis-satisfied—and that is to put it rather mildly.

-GARUDA

NEW AGE

course, on the recrudescence of communalism as such (how can they?) but at the Dollar Land is making

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PAGE FIVE

PAGE FOUR

GENERAL INSURANCE ventional lines and, till, now, to those sectors where banks demand insurance cover. Big industrialists are the

THE insurance industry is divided into two broad divisions—Life which covers the risk of human lives and, hence, has a much wider base, and the not-so-widely known General which covers the risks of goods and machinery and limited risks of human beings.

Life insurance has been kept in the public eye by its nationalisation in 1956, the subsequent Mundhra affair and periodic references in Parlia-

In a growing economy where taking industrialisation is place, the General insurance industry has a growing role to play, covering as it does risks of fire, goods in transit (marine), protection of machinery and plants against hazards, including burglary, etc. (misellaneous).

Present Position

How is this industry faring at present, how is it being run, how best can it be deve-

Ioped?
The General insurance business was introduced in India by foreign, mainly British, insurers and they held exclusive sway over it for a long time. No official information is available for the period before 1928, and in that year out of a total net premium income of Rs. 250 lakhs, the Indian companies (31 in number, including Triton owned by Martin Co.) had only Rs. 41 lakhs and the non-Indian (140 companies) had Rs. 209 lakhs.

By the end of 1958, up to which official information is available, the overall position of the General insurindustry is: 91 Indian and 93 non-Indian companies are transacting general insurance business in India: total assets of all the 184 stood at Rs. companies stood at RS. 629,951,000, the share of Indian companies being Rs. 517,900,000 and the Indian assets of non-Indian companies Rs. 112,051,000; the and paid-up capital of Indian companies stood at Rs. 247,229,000 and Rs. 99,884,000 respectively and free capital and reserves at Rs. 264,103,000; total profits of the Indian companies for 1958 were Rs. 207

Premium income inside India was Rs. 293,637,000 gross (Rs. 201,548,000 net) of which Indian companies earned Rs. 200,325,000 gross (Rs. 129,-623,000 net) and non-Indian Rs. 96,312,000 gross (71,925,000 net). The Indian companies' gross premium outside India was Rs. 66,469,000.

Increased

1951, there was a fall after of premium income in terms separate. But this cannot exthat, but by 1954; the business of money amount and in that plain the closure of many

steadily advanced since then. prosperity.

Gross premium income of both Indian and non-Indian companies in India has in-creased from 1951 to 1958 by 24.23 per cent (1951: Rs. 238,-780,000; 1954: Rs. 213,541,000; and 1958: Rs. 296,637,000) of which the share of Indian companies rose by 48.31 per cent (1951: Rs. 134,925,000; 1954: 124,590,000 and 1958: Rs. 200,325,000). Net premium in the same period similarly increased by 35.88 per cent (1951: Rs. 149,050,000; 1954: Rs. 136,054,000 and 1958: Rs. 201,548,000) of which the share of Indian companies rose by 71.07 per cent (1951: Rs. 77,-480,000; 1954: Rs. 71,184,000 and 1958: Rs. 129,623,000).

Rate Of Growth

These figures though not in every case spectacular are not inconsiderable either. But the rate of growth can be properly gauged only when this growth is compared with the rate of industrial development.

In determining the index of

picked up again and has the business shows signs of purely General insurance There is no doubt that the

including non-Indian ones.

The root lies elsewhere-

the malpractices plaguing the

industry and its monopoly

growth. The earlier-mention-

general insurance business is

carried on or controlled.....

The consensus of opinion

among insurers is that the

present-day condition of the

unhealthy competition and

continue to plague the trade.

Insurers in this country, it is

said, have yet to develop the fraternal spirit. Instead, sus-

picion and mutual distrust

mark their relations. There is

a virtual scramble for business

resulting in indiscriminate

underwriting which leads to

top-heavy acquisition costs,

growing overhead expenses

and increasing loss ratio,

especially in the marine and

The management of the New

Asiatic also gave as reason for

their closing down the un-healthy practice and unfair

competition which have ren-

dered General insurance busi-

But, in the case of the New

Asiatic, there is no justifica-

tion for this pose of injured

innocence. Deputy Finance

Minister Tarakeshwari Sinha

priation of funds by showing

false payments of claims and

commission", "large suppres-sion of loss by making false

entries in the books", "falsifi-

cation of returns and of ac-

count books", "advance of

loans to various parties and

utilisation of life funds by the

general departments of the

company in contravention of

certain provisions of the In-

There can be no stronger

indictment of a business con-

try is now busy locating the

responsibility for these un-

These vices are not by any

chance confined to the New Asiatic, rather the entire

trade has been engulfed by

them. Ask any manager of

nies and he will tell you the

way they have to secure

business, often even those

under the control of the

directors of the company.

be given, loopholes kept to

take refund of the premium

paid, make false claims, etc.

How have extra commissions

and illegal rebates become so

universal? As already men-

Extra commissions have

General insurance compa

cern than this and the Minis-

lawful and unethical acts.

ness unremunerative.

Asiatic included

surance Act."

Universal

Malpractices

accident departments."

New Asiatic's

Case

cally

Commerce article wrote:

there is something basi-

wrong with the way

industry has a bright future. The Third Plan envisages further growth and development of industry, communications are increasing, an organised produce market is taking shape and banks have entered the grains and other agricultural products market. It has its bad side, but it will also lead to expansion of the scope of General insurance business—as is shown by the fact that such vast fields as crop and cattle inurance, small shops and godowns not hypothecated to the banks, various types of personal risks, , have not been touched by business at all.

Yet we find the industry overtaken by crisis. Closure of offices and retrenchment of staff are taking place on a large scale. Deputy Finance Minister Tarakeshwari Sinha told the Lok Sabha on September 9, 1960, that after the nationalisation of Life insurance business, that is after 1956, 15 Indian and non-Indian companies have closed down their business. The Deputy Minister could not say

HI AJOY DAS GUPTA

The Lok Sabha is to debate this week Communist Member T. B. Vittal Rao's resolution for the nationalisation of general insurance in India. Here we present a survey of the insurance industry by a leading comrade of the insurance employees' movement which fully proves the case for nationalisation.—EDITOR

the premium income as such is not taken. The value of the insured commodities is taken account of and gross premium written direct in India is divided by the index number of wholesale prices. Variations are also made for variations in the rate of premium.

While statistics published in the Insurance Year Book 1959 shows that the index number of insurance business in India rose from 100 in 1951 in the subsequent years to 112.3, 104.7, 112.2, 135.5, 112.3, 104.7, 139.9, 140.4 and 146.5 in 1958 (the 1957 Year Book gives a different set of indices creating some confusion), the general index number of industrial production from 100 in 1951 rose in the same years to 103.6, 105.6, 112.9, 122.1, 132.6, 137.3 and 139.7 (1958).

Crisis Amidst Prosperity

The Commerce of Bombay wrote in its issue of July 2, 1960, "Ever since nationalisation of Life insurance...Genekeep pace with the increase in difficulties for smaller compaprofit position did not change industrial production. Thus, nies, particularly the component during the decade, but while industrial production site companies which leaned premium income both gross rose by 14 per cent during the heavily on the resources of the and net has shown a marked period 1955-58, the index of Life sector for the working of

employees had been retrenched, but the All-India Insurance Employees' Associaestimated it at ten per cent of the total complement of 10,000 in the industry, including those retrenched due to par-

Why This Crisis?

It is not only the small companies that are closing. In July 1960, the New Asiatic Insurance Co., one of the biggest Indian companies run by the house of Birlas, closed down its business. Earlier Standard General, one of the big ten of the Indian companies run by 122.1, the Goenkas of Calcutta, closed all its 12 branches. Rumours are that some more big General companies might close down their business.

Why these closures, then, when there is every scope for development?

Nationalisation of life Insurance, leaving out the General sector, did create some genuine growth, particularly in the last five years. The Korean boom eight per cent...."

Life sector for the working of the General sector, despite the eight per cent...." eight per cent..." statutory directive to keep the
But there had been a growth two accounts completely tioned, general insurance business is confined to con-

panies. Still, it is a common ight to see the business of a director of a particular company being placed with another company. Along with these exist a close ring of influential agents often related to the industrial magnates.

Analysing this position, H. D. Malaviya wrote in his Insurance Business in India (published by the All-India Congress Committee), "Geneinsurance business has created a huge blackmarket through which the businessmen and industrialists get a closed and illegal income estimated at over Rs. two crores insurance market is due to many malpractices, which, in spite of the Code of Conduct,

Link-Up With Industrialists

The following information of the connections of top Indian companies with industrial houses and banks will show the link up of industry and General insurance com-

New India—Tata—Central Bank of India; Ruby General, New Asiatic, British India General-Birla-United Commercial Bank; Jay Bha-at_Mafatlal—United Commercial Bank; New Great-Kilachand—Bank of Baroda; Hercules-Goenka, Rallis & Concord—Andrew Vule-Grindlays & National Bank; Indian Trade and General Thapars-Oriental Bank of Commerce; Sterling—Lala Sriram.

Martin Burn, Jardine Henderson and Harveys also have General Insurance companies

registered in India. The Government of India now controls through the LIC told the Rajya Sabha on Augand Administrator four comust 16, 1960, that the findings panies_Oriental Fire and of the auditors appointed by the Government of India to check the books of the New General, National Fire and General, Asiatic and Jupiter "misappro- General.

Growth Of Monopoly

The top ten companies virtually control the entire mar-The concentration evident from the fact that the ten top companies have 50 per cent of the free capital and reserve, 53.5 of the total

* * SEE FACING PAGE

TAME EDITOB : P. C. Joshi

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NOVEMBEF 20, 1960

assets and 65 per cent of the tax for two years. Also there Rs. 6299 lakhs. How is this (of are some companies part of fund being utilised?
has whose paid-up capital is comIn Life insurance funds, inpremium income which New India alone has whose paid-up capital is com-32.8 per cent, 26.96 per cent while 50 companies at the is bonus share in case of Herof the free reserves and capi- dividends are as high as 40 tal, 10.02 per cent of total per cent on paid-up capital of assets and four per cent of the net premium income and the corresponding figures for 20 companies right at the bottom are 2.4, 2.11 and 0.4.

Also to be noted along with this is the fact that New India. the giant in the trade is taking over business or control of some smaller companies and puted sway for a long time. At even Jaya Bharat, one of the hig ten, was for some time a subsidiary of New India. It is gathered that New India is taking over the business of 1951 their share became 52 New Asiatic and Ruby General

gone on increasing to reach 64.3 per cent in 1958. Foreign companies are also and Royal Exchange have still retain 35.7 per cent of the merged together. Groupings total business and if the busiare also taking place such as "Ocean" group with "North in India but controlled by

Huge Expenditure

This process will soon leave the entire business in the hands of the monopoly groups and edge out small leading to more closure, more more malpractices and corruption.

Malpractices are manifested in the high cost of management, too: Sinecure posts are created and fat salaries are paid. The National Insurance Company, run by the Singhanationalisation of Life business, one General Manager and one Secretary, but after nationalisation when the General field is comparatively small having a premium income of Rs. 41 lakh in 1958, the company now has two Managers and three Secreta-

ries drawing fat salaries. The Insurance Act has set a limit to the expenses of management in proportion to premium income and it cannot be called restrictive. There are also relaxations to this limit, still nearly 50 per cent of the companies—both Indian and non-Indian—exceed the limit, showing that the business as a whole is going beyond the limit of prudence.

This does not at all mean that the industry, particularly some of its units, are not making fabulous profits. The total distributable profit of Rs. 207 lakhs in 1958 comes to 21.83 per cent of the paid-up capital of Rs. 998 lakhs—in case of Indian companies and it is quite a Incrative figure.

The huge profits made can be seen in the high dividends paid by leading companies: in 1956, 1957 and 1958, British India General paid dividends of 11½, 11½ and 12½ per cent; Concord 20, 20 and 20 per cent; Hercules 20, 20 and 20 per cent; Indian Trade 5, 21/2 and 5 per cent; Jaya Bhahat 16, 9 and 24 per cent; New Great 7½, 10 and 10 per cent; New India 20, 20 and 267/10 per cent; Ruby 718/16, 734 and 734 per cent and Sterling 4, 5 and 5 per cent (almost all the dividends in 1957 and 1958 were tax-free). Triton, having Despite all the visible and the tied-up business of Martin Burn and Jardine and unlawful expenses, etc., dealt Henderson, has paid 45 per with in the foregoing parts, cent dividend all these years the net assets of the industry

This growth knocks

Resources

restment in Government and

approved securities up to 65

per cent of the funds is statu-

insurance funds and invest-

ments in Government and

surance, there has been a

flight from Government secu-

rities to equity shares of pri-

During the five years from

1954 to 1958, the share of

Government and semi-Go

vernment securities has fall-

en by 8.8 per cent from 28.3

to 19.5 per cent, whereas the share of shares and deben-

tures in private companies

has gone up by 8.9 per cent from 18.6 to 27.5 per cent.

premium, etc., and its share

semi-Government

vate compani

State

foreign managing book entries, shown to cover

Sector

recently, particularly

nationalisation of Life

With Jupiter which had been under the Government-appointed administrator, form a State sector in this predominantly private sector

The growth and development of these companies after nationalisation of Life insurance is noteworthy—the premium rose from Rs. 12,220,-000 in 1956 to Rs. 16,597,000 in 1957 and Rs. 21,478,000 in

bottom out of the contention of opponents of nationalisative aspect, there are negative aspects also. The Government of India is

the biggest customer of General insurance business and all its business is pooled. Earlier this used to be distributed to the companies according to financial resources Every company was thus asproved very helpful to small companies. But now 75 per cent of the Government business goes to the four compathe rest is divided among others with the result that the

At the same tme, since the to work in a market predominantly controlled by the private sector and have to there, instead of elimination of unethical practices. State

enterprises are also becoming accessories and abetters, if not perpetrators of large-

scale malpractices. It was to check these healthy practices that the torily binding. But there is no Insurance Act 1938 has been such provision for General amended a dozen times and the Code of Conduct was evolved in 1952 has been amended many times to make it stricter. The Code have always been lower and is administered through a machinery composed mostly of representatives of big insurers themselves and headed by the Government's Controller of

Code Of Conduct

But the malpractices instead of being eradicated have increased. Unitéd India's Chairman M. A. Muthiah Chettiar told the company's annual general meeting in 1959: "This time to time, has been in agents' balances, outstanding framed. The unhealthy prac- resources of all existing comand even now their share is and 22.2 per cent in the five would indeed be a great pity if and malpractices willhouses and shipping up payment of extra commis- for meeting the administrative advantageous terms.

ment securities into shares of private companies.

All this leads to one and

only one cof the interest of the industry, its employees and the national economy, the general insurance industry must

too, without any delay. Four years of nationalised Life insurance has proved that the business can expand and diversify schemes, cut down costs of operation and even then provide more employment and accumulate more funds for national development. This phenomenal success of the LIC sails of the opponents of nationalisation of General

Another plea that is raised is that General insurance is international in character and the public sector cannot manage it. We are already at Code with its revisions from a disadvantageous position in the matter of foreign reinsuroperation for some years, but ance. Only an enterprise in everyone concedes that it has the public sector. backed by Apart from this, a huge not succeeded in achieving the Government with huge repart of the assets is shown as the objects for which it was sources and consolidating the tices still persist though panies and augmenting them has been 23.4, 25.4, 23.3, 17.2 under a different garb. It rapidly by eliminating waste years beginning 1954. Much of the large sums of money position to tackle the foreign this amount is fictitious, only which companies are called insurers and effect reinsurupon to pay year after year ance treaties at far more

The case for its Nationalisation

Shippers often stipulate that unles insured with a particular rited three subsidiaries—company or group of their Orient, National and Asiatic. unles insured with a particular choice, and naturally they are

Further, the cream of the business goes to these foreign companies as is seen from the claims ratio. The percentage of claims to net premium in the case of Indian companies is 35 (fire), 69.6 (marine) and 48.7 (miscellaneous) while in the case of foreign companies the figures are 21.3, 46.6 and

posed of bonus shares, given

Foreign

Competition

out of profit, e.g. Rs. 12 lakhs

Foreign companies, which started the General insurance

business in India, held undis-

the beginning of World War

panies in Indian business was

less than one-third. Only in

per cent after which it has

The non-Indian companies

ness of companies registered

foreigners (such as Concord

Triton, Clive, etc.) is added,

this percentage will go up.

The foreign supremacy

42.5 and 39.9 per cent.

werful

fire and marine lingered on

till 1954 and 1956 respectively

The tied up business of po-

share of Indian com-

Foreign competition comes the matter of reinsurance also. General risks have to be spread over and reinsurance taken out on a global basis. The foreign companies huge resources treat Indian companies unfairly and unfavourably.

Drain On Our

H. D. Malaviva has estimated that about Rs. 136 lakhs per year are drained out of the country due to reinsurance. The British magazine Post boasted three years ago that Britain still received Rs. four crores or so annually as re- share of smaller companies insurance premium alone from has become too insignificant India. Not a sum that can be to be of any help. ignored, considering our fore-

invisible drain, lawful and and that also free of income- by the end of 1958 stood at

pers often stipulate that With the nationalisation of vain." Many chairmen of the resources position. By won't carry the cargo Life insurance, the LIC inhe- insurance companies have stopping the drain on foreign echoed these sentiments.

Growth After Nationalisation

What has been said above amply shows that the General rance industry under private management has failed to It has failed to develop and fully utilise the scope that has opened up, eliminate foreign competition, earn foreign exange, create funds for investment in planned development, generate employment opportunities. On the contrary, there is still a drain on foreign employment is being intensiment and its investments are to nationalise the

exchange (Rs. 1.36 crores), checking blackmarket illegal rebating and extra commission payment (Rs. two crores) and profits (Rs. 2.07 crores) as it is Rs. 5.43 crores can accrue to the State annually and by stopping other malpractices and extravagance and reducing costs this sum can be increased by at least 50 per cent immediately, i.e., an Rs. 7.50 crores. Rs. 37.50 crores for the period of the Third Plan. And by reversing the trend of investment and diverting it to Government securities, another Rs. 50 crores can be made available. This is not an amount that can be ignor-ed. No palliative or halfmeasures can save the situation: the only correct way is moving away from Govern- insurance industry.

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NOVEMBER 20, 1960

NEW AGE

PAGE SEVEN

PAE SIX

NEW AGE

GOA'S BATTLE FOR LIBERATION

The Portuguese settlements in India comprise three enclaves: Goa, Daman, and Diu within the former State of Bombay. The total area is 1,344 aquare miles with a population of 637,591 (Portuguese Census, 1950).

Administratively they form a single unit, pompously designated "Estado da India" and now hypocritically called "The Overseas Province of Portugal."

Only 2.2 per cent of the population know Portuguese, 78.3 per cent are illiterate and the rest know only the regional languages-Konkani and Guiarati. Of the population 60.9 per cent are Hindus and 36.8 per cent Christian.

VEN after 460 years of soil and rich mineral deposits.

Portuguese rule, Goa has remained poor and underdeveloped in spite of its fertile even one half of the country's

recently started mining enterprise, no handicraft worth the name, and no other avenues open for the people to earn heir livelihood

Over one-fourth of the population—the youngmen and women of all classes forming its best elementsare compelled every year to nigrate and seek their liveliod in all parts of the world. In Bombay City alone, there are nearly 20 per cent of the whole Goan population. The economic life of Goa, by and large, depends on the savings of its emigrants. In one year alone (1951, for which the figures are available), Goa received Rs. 68,035,241 from India.

Goan students have to seek higher education in India or elsewhere, as the only educa-

MSPILIC-64

Goa never submitted meekly to this conquest. The Goans fought back and continue fighting today. According to an official Por-

mum, to have been killed, men

and women The women

who escaped death were con-

verted to Christianity and

distributed among the soldiers

.... It was, my lord, a great

deed, well fought and

Historical

Backaround

tuguese publication Annuario do Estado, "What is today called the Province of Goa.... has cost us continuous battles, most difficult moments and vicissitudes. The Thanadars of Salcete and Bardez, which were not recovered in the re-conquest, became fields of continuous struggles in which they were repeatedly won and lost and Goa (city) was often blockaded... In 1775, revolt broke out in the district of Satari. It was won back in

1782. But it continued to be rebellious and there were 14 out-breaks of rebellion... In the upheaval of 1823 they were harshly punished.... but soon in 1824 they reacted against the punishment. In 1852 there was a new outbreak under Dipaji Rane who sent out his guerrillas from the port of Nanuz which he captured..... In 1869, there was again a revolt under Custoba against whom Portugal had to send an expeditionary force. In 1912 once more the Ranes revolted

There have been over 30 recorded armed revolts, besides numerous constitutional strugeles for rights and reforms in Portuguese India.

In 1836, there was even a provisional Government for Goa established in Daman by Gean patriots who escaped to India. This Government was headed by Mr. Silva and man, Diu, Dadra and Nagar-Haveli for two years. The 388, Vol. 42, India Office Library). The Government small naval force of five warships and it was sent to Goa to oust the Por- August 1954 Goan satyato Goa to oust the Portuguese from there. But,

successor Salazar with modern mothods of butchery, tortures and treachery. Under his regime, Goa is virtually an armed camp today. The British, during their rule in India, never allowed more than 5,000 Portuguese troops in Goa. But now, after India's Independence the number is increased,

requirement in food. It has no tional institutions there are a from 900 in 1945, to 14,000 industry barring a little bit of medical school and a Portu- European and African troops

A large number of PIDE agents (Portuguese Gestapo) and a strong contingent of Logiao Portuguesa (a counter-part of Hitler's S. S.) are also imported from Portugal, to By the skilful use of force, poision, intrigues and trea-chery Albuquerque conquered keep a watchful eye on the not-too-trustworthy soldiers. a part of Goa in 1510. About Besides this, there is a widethis conquest he wrote to his spread network of spies, agents sovereign in December, 1510. police functionaries including ".... I then burnt the city 3.420 village police-patils called and put everything to the Regedores and their assistsword. For days together blood

continued flowing in the streets Wherever infidels Vast Prison were caught and found, no life was spared to them We House calculated 6,000 soul the mini-

This monstrous spy-system works out at one Government agent for every seven colony has become a vast prison house cum torture-

gagged: Most Indian papers set. Orders were issued by the Mineira National Ltd., 6) and periodicals are banned administration to prohibit Shantllal Khushaldas & Bros., Everything printed, even cale every taxi, bus and ferry from 7) Subbaraya & Co., 8) Timble

tured for days together and same Indian-mostly Gujarati nial rule forever. satyagrahis were determined ban on this side of the bor-

of Goa, the struggle continu- help they needed to per-ed. Bétween 1955 and 1957 the petuate and consolidate their Portuguese Radio officially re- domination over Goa. ported 98 cases of major sabotage and skirmishes besides Indian capitalists have also police and military posts. Over prove the means of transport 10,000 Goans were incarcerat- of the minerals by railways ed in prisons on mere suspi-cion and 350 patriots were new airport and to extend the court-martialled and sentenc- works of the Marmagoa hard to savage terms of three to bour. Besides, most of the in-28 years of hard labour in the dustrial concerns in Goa are

lysed the administration are Indian and are closely con-Names like V. N. Lawande, P. nected with concerns func-There is neither freedom of Sinary, Prabhakar Vaidya, W. speech nor freedom of associa- Almeda, G. Fernandes and tion in Goa. Neither meetings Dattaram Desai, became terror nor even social functions can for the Portuguese Governescort. All cities and towns The Press is completely wore a deserted look after sun-

a considerable number were businessmen, is the main imprisoned. Nonetheless the source of the income of the Portuguese in Goa, who themment of India not imposed a single rupee in the country. In with a view to creating other words, the Indian merchants, together with some Despite the heavy odds foreign speculators, have exagainst the freedom-fighters tended to the Portuguese the

In addition to this, the minor attacks on helped the Portuguese to imnotorious penitentiaries of run by Indian merchants, only Goa, Portugal and Africa. The activities of under- capital, the management and ground fighters virtually para- even a great part of the labour nected with concerns functioning in India.

The following is the list of the most important Indian and foreign investors:

1) Chowgle & Co. Ltd., 2) take place without the advance sanction of the authoristir out without a strong Damodar Mangalji & Co. India Ltd., 3) Gangadhar Agarwal; 4) Kantilal & Co. Ltd., 5)

SECONDLY, by making the funds of the Organisation for to carry on, had the Govern- selves have not invested a available to their agents with confusion among the ranks of Goan freedom fighters.

THIRDLY, by asking their puppet Government of Pak-istan to come to the aid of the Portuguese in Goa with multipurpose open pacts and multiple secret understandings:

These sordid intrigues on the part of the gentlemen of black-money and reaction found their counterpart, although unintentional, in the vacillating policy of Pandit Nehru.

Inconsistent Policies:

In the words of a Goan natriot.

not only not been able to solve the problem of Goa but they tended to depend entirely has made it highly compli- on the Government of India cated and hazardous Goans... Claiming Goa to pendence for their country.
be a part of India and They also realised th ponsibilities for fear of international reactions; calling Goa a colony of Portugal but accepting it as a

aggrandisement for corrupt mostly on part laurels, and a ground for unscrupulous politicians, smugglers, church and dollar-inspired "patriots".

This chaos hung as a pall-f grief on the minds of honest patriots and set them thinking to find a way out of

They realised that their very "Prime Minister Nehru has approach to the Goa problem of only not been able to had been wrong in so far as to and its help to achieve inde-

urgent necessity of gathering their forces in order to deal a final blow at a time when the enemy is forced to ment of freedom . . . bare its flanks while engaged

officials and a happy-hunting spent force in Goan politics, joined the Convention with reservations and seceded when they were not permitted to place their party interest above the interest of the whole movement. Their present strength, according to their annual conference held on the September 4 1960, consists of 250 members only.]

OBSERVE

NOVEMBER 25

The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Com-

mittee has called for the observance of Novem-

ber 25 as FREEDOM FOR GOA DAY. While

endorsing this call and appealing to our people

to make the day a great success and let our

brothers still under Portuguese oppression

know that the rest of India is behind them in

their battle for liberation, New Age presents this article reviewing Goa's struggle for free-

dom and its present stage.—EDITOR.

According to the resolu-tion on the aims and objects of the Convention:

"...This United Front....
is to be the basis of a strong central organisation to lead and direct the movement as a coordinated and united movement for the achieve-

The insurrectionists inside Goa, who during the period of frustration and stalemate, were either lying low or had fallen a prey to the machinations of traitors and disruptionists, also paid heed to the compulsions of the situation and in their final meeting held on July 18, 1960, resolved: "... All the militant forces symbolised in this gathering are united ... to wage an armed struggle in Goa, under a single com-mand with strategy and tactics suitable for guerrilla warfare...."

Like all dictators, Salazar would rather break than bend. He is gearing up his engines of destruction to a dizzy speed to meet the gathering threats raging all around him. He has established the most elaborate and expensive repressive machinery that has grossly upset his income ledger. Imports and exports are precariously unbalanced: trade mainly survives on smuggling and speculation; huge foreign exchange, mainly dollars, earned at the cost of Goan and Indian labour and by exploitation of mineral resources, is wasted criminally on arms and armament.

A small country with an annual budgetary provision of five crores of rupees for a population of little more than six lakhs going in a big way for a huge army and the luxury of NATO and SEATO membership, is a clear indication of the unholy intentions of its rulers. Góa where gold is abnormally cheap, where prices of essential commodities fluctuate between two extremes and taxation increases day by day to disproportionate extortions and where the strong Indian rupee is artificially depressed to the extent of 50 per cent is heading, un-Azad Gomantak Dal, the Goa mistakably, towards a sudden

intransigencies, the Por-"Overseas" [The National Congress also in his home country, are

United Front Of Patriots Prepares For Final Assault

endars, wedding cards, cinema plying after sunset anywhere Bros. Ltd., 9) V. M. Salgaonkar posters and handbills must be in Goa. & Bros. Ltd., 10) V. S. Dempo previously submitted to the

This naked terrorism has never succeeded in breaking the indomitable spirit of the Goans.

Since the end of the Second World War and even before India attained independence there have been agitation and movement both inside and outside Goa. In Goa scores of leaders were arrested and deported to Portugal or West Africa, and many hundreds imprisoned.

Because of the impossibility of any constitutional agitation, an underground resistance movement developed in Goa, resulting in armed cla-British Government in India shes, bomb outrages and sabgave official recognition to otage. Goans helped by local Government (Range people succeeded in freeing Vol. 42, India Office the Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar-Haveli in of Mr. Silva organised a 1954, after a brief but sharp armed clash with the local

> grahis marched into Goa. Severe repression followed.

of near on the spot. Inous- pand trade which are simulated in 1991 as and were beaten and tor- taneously carried on by the the device to perpetuate colo- became a lush pasture for self- Mahasabhaites and PSP living sides for a final coup de grace.

Huge Area Is Free

Portuguese rule was confined to well-garrisoned towns and cities, or at the most to rail and road heads. The rest of Goa was breathing easily under the protection of its armed underground revolutionary sons and daughters. The Goan patriots established two underground radio stations viz., voz de liberdade and Azad Goa Radio to expose Portuguese lies and to keep Goans informed of world events. These stations are functioning even today in spite of Portuguese vigilance and the untiring hunt to unearth and silence them.

This growing strength and prestige of Goan patriots became a source of anxiety to became a source of anxiety to there were corrupted with the Gujarati capital invested in Angola and Mosambique cally conscious militant groups in Angola and Mosambique cally conscious militant groups and the capital invested in the were frowned upon and supsmuggling, trade and mining unfortunately, the expedition was destroyed by a lindia severed diplomatic relations and imposed economic and travelling restrictions.

Goa.

Severe repression to the samugging, trade and initial pressed with direct police industry in Goa. It cried out anti-social elements were encouraged with direct police and travelling restrictions.

Goa. The "valiant" traditions of the master-butcher Albuquerque are kept alive by his traditions of the master-butcher Albuquer are kept alive by his traditions of the master-butcher Albuquer are kept alive by his traditions of the master-butcher Albuquer are kept alive by his traditions. April 1955 — Indiscriminate dian politicians, closely linked with Indian and foreign finance, took up the cause of with Indian and foreign finance, took up the cause of black money and in the name help to smash the anti-coloyagrahis from all parts of the country, marched into Goa. Twentyfour unarmed maligned in the mercenary maligned in the mercenary maligned in the mercenary statement by the Secretary of sion and frustration among

12) Mahadev Sinay Talaulikar; 13) A. Abdurrazak; 14) Sesa Goa Ltd., (Germano-Italian), W. I. P. Railway (British); 16) Mingoa Society (Italian).

Some of these persons are known to be well connected with Indian politicians and Government officials and among them these gentlemen of black money have their proteges to croak their lies against Goan national-

These gentlemen, with the help of their agents employed every method to split and smash the militant forces. Bribes and threats, kicks and kisses were freely distributed. New parties were organised with official blessings and new leaders were created with official patronage. Bogus nationalists were planted in the ranks of workers and pressed while stooges and even anti-social elements were en-

peaceful Indian citizens were Press and among the political State John Foster Dulles who the Goan nationalist forces shot down on Goa border by and official circles in India. The exploitation of the min- fraud of Salazar when he bickerings among its leaderprated each kill with a mug industry and the contra- changed the word colony into simp.

(Goa) a party of strange bed- closing upon this desperate enemy of the people from all bear on the spot. Thous- band trade which are simul- overseas Province in 1951 as the device to perpetuate color become a lush posture for cold.

Mehacobbetta and Boy Me

part of Portugal for all practical purposes; encouraging Goans by declaring their struggle as part of India's struggle for freedom, but immediately discouraging them by avoiding scrupulously even the remotest connections with Goan freedom fighters, are some of the many inconsistencies that mark the Indian

policy.'

Goans feel sore and rightly so, that their movement has not received even that much support which the Government of India generally extends to the freedom move-ments outside India. As a matter of fact, they feel that their lot is worse than that of any struggling country. Other countries are at least free to work independently and receive help from any friendly source. Free Asian and African nations friendly to India, however willing to help the Goan struggle, feel hesitant to come forward for fear of displeasing

Disumity Overcome

Indifference and inconsist-

in mortal strife with democratic forces at home and with nationalist forces in Africa.

And hence in February 1958 the President of the Azad Gomantak Dal—a militant organisation of Left national ists-gave a call for unity in the following words: ". expect all Goans to sink all their petty differences and rally round.... the programme for achieving independence. Let us broaden our outlook and, if necessary, collectively sacrifice even our party interest for a higher cause (Presidential Address at the Second Conference of the Azad Gomantak Dal).

Despite this early call, it took time for Goan politicians to break through the haze of confusion created by the vested interests. The conflagration raging in other parts of the colonial world blazed a track for them, and unity became a sine qua non for dealing a death blow to the enemy. They seriously set about putting their house in order and by the end of 1959 the Goan Political Convention came into existence in which all the major organisations, viz., the National Congress (Goa), the Liberation Council, the Goan economic collapse. People's Party, the Goa By his political and econotatives of Goan Clubs in Bom- tuguese dictator has opened bay, and the representatives of his flanks far and wide, and Diu and Daman political par- the patriots, all over his ties, came together.

(Goa) a party of strange bed- closing upon this

you can help him The breadwinner, your husband, returns home tired. You cheer him up with your love and care. But he is still worried—worried about the future of his family. There you can help him by inducing him to take a LIFE INSURANCE POLICY. You can help him save a small amount every month so that, when the time confes, there will be enough for a son's education, a daughter's marriage or for you both in old age. That will banish his worry and bring a smile to his face. Won't you help?

There is no substitute for LIFE INSURANCE

7-YEAR PLAN PROGRESS

population. This is no lon-

ger the case today. We are now much less dependent

on nature than we were

several years ago. This is convincing evidence of the

great efficacy of the mea-

sures taken by the Party for

the rapid advance of agri-

solidation of the collective

The achievements of Soviet

science in the peaceful uses of

nuclear energy are widely

nown. Big successes have

also been achieved in the

theory of super-conductivity,

accoustics, solid-state physics

and superhigh pressures. Highly effective has been the

work of chemists in creating

substances and materials.

culture and the further con-

And Of

Science

IWe publish below extracts from the speech made on the occasion of the 43rd Anniversary of the October Revolution by Frol Romanovitch Kozlov, member of the Secretariat and Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Deputy Prime Minister of the Soviet Union.]

N OW that 'the second year of the Seven-Year Plan is drawing to a close, we are able to sum up some results of the nationwide effort for the fulfilment of this great Plan.

The Seven-Year Plan envisaged an annual average increase of 8.6 per cent in in-dustrial output. Actually, it exceeded 11 per cent in 1959 Agriculture also coped well with the tasks last year. This expanded and strengthened the material and technical base of the Soviet society and has made it possible considerably to increase our material

The targets for the second year of the Seven-Year Plan were higher than those originally set. Though the current year is not yet out, there is every reason to believe that these increased targets will be overfulfilled.

The plan for gross indus-trial output was fulfilled 103 per cent in the first nine months of the year. Under the Seven-Year Plan industrial output in 1959-1960 was to increase by 17 per cent. Actually the increase has been about 23 per cent and in the two years we shall produce approximately 120,000 million roubles worth of industrial goods over and above the Plan. Over 1,000 new large industrial enterprises will be put in operation in 1960. Thus we approach the third year of the Seven-Year Plan with big

Successes Of Agriculture

The successes of agriculture are well known to all of us. In the last six years our gross agricultural output has increased 50 per cent. Striving for the further expansion of production, the collective and State farms have expanded cultivated areas by seven million hectares this year. It is a pleasure to note country now receives from the collective and State farms not only all its marketable grain. and industrial crops but also the bulk of marketable animal

The collective farmers and State farm workers have done a good job this year, too. It must be said that the weather was extremely unstable: in the southern part of the country the winter crops perished because of frost and strong winds; in Kazakhastan and Siberia the handicap came from a long spring and cold summer. In spite of this, State less than last year and those of sugarbeet, sunflower and vegetables will be larger.

As recently as six or seven years ago, bad weather would have an adverse effect on our grain poistion and the supply of food to the

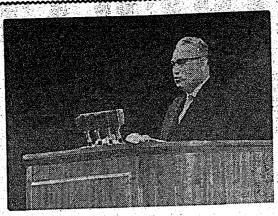
PAGE TEN

largest, for the Bratsk Hydroelectric Station and are working on a 500,000-KW hydroturbine. Over 3,000 type of machines, machinetools, mechanisms and instruments have been designed and manufactured in the first eighteen months of Seven-Year Plan. The Soviet people approach

their work with a yard-stick which is greater than before They refuse to tolerate the fact that some sections of production lag and work below their capacity. This is why many innovators and experienced organisers volunteer to work at backward sections so as to bring them up to the level of the best. The Communist Work Team movement is growing in depth and width. Already now many factories, mines and oilfields are striving for the honorary title of Communist Work Collectives.

cate? What conclusions do they prompt? FIRST, we can now say with

confidence that the Soviet people will fulfil the Seven-Year Plan ahead of time. SECONDLY, the Soviet Union each year wins more time in the peaceful economic competition with capitalism,



Frol Kozlov speaking at the meeting of the Most City Soviet to celebrate the 43rd Anniversary of October Socialist Revolution.

America will expand with

every year. At the present Communist Party gives priority to raising quality in in-dustry and construction, in collective farms and State farms, in transport services, in all sectors of the national economy. It is not only a question of the quality of production. Of course, the trade mark of a Soviet enterprise must be What do these facts indi- a reliable guarantee for any machine for any article. I am speaking of quality in the meaning of this word.

Problems To Be Tackled

Now, when the Plan targets for gross production as a rule, fulfilled and over-fulfill-

incomes of the population of the USSR increas than 50 per cent in the period between 1953 and 1968. The transition of all factory and office workers to a seven- and six-hour working day is being completed. Starting with November 1, some 50 million people enjoy the blessings of the shorter working day.

The Communist Party and the Soviet Government pay special attention to social consumption funds. This is the most important, Communist way of raising the wellbeing of the Soviet people.

By the end of the Seven-Year Plan period, State ex-penditures for public educaion, medical services, social security and other aspects of consumption will be shout 3.800 roubles a year per worker or over 300 roubles a month. This is quite an important "addition" wages of factory and office workers, to the incomes of collective farmers. By the end of the Seven-Year Plan period, over 800 roubles per worker will be spent for build-ing homes, schools, cultural and public service establishments and medical institutions.

The daily concern of the Party and Government for improving the living conditions of Soviet people is also attested by the fact that between 1957 and 1960 inclusive, some 300 million square metres of housing has been built in cities and in workers' commu nities. For comparison's sake we shall mention that the total housing in all cities and workers' communities of prerevolutionary Russia amounted only to 180 million square

Tribute To Societ Man

Comrades, we are justi-flably proud of great achievements in economy, cul-ture, science and technology. But even more we are pro of the creator of all that is beautiful and magnificen on our land-of the Soviet man. His bright spiritual world, his boundless tion to the cause of Com-munism, his love and respect for work, collectivism could be forged only in the conditions of the Socialist system, of true freedom for the flourishing of creative abilities and talents.

To continue to bring up the people in the Communist example. Several years ago vester combines, sawn timber, we took great pride in the 115,000-KW moving-blade sugar. We realise, of course, turbines for hydroelectric that in a number of industries power stations on the Volga.

New the analysis ago vester combines, sawn timber, we took great pride in the communist spirit, to eradicate persistentially the vestiges of the past respect has been the 43rd still ingering in some, though year since the victory of the year insignificant part of the combines.

JAMSHEDPUR

Kedar Das, MLA, Vice-President of the AITUC and General Secretary of the Jamshedpur Mazdoor Union (JMU) and other leaders of the JMU who were accused in the Jamshedpur Conspiracy Case, have recently been released from jail custody on bail after their appeal against conviction was admitted by the Patna High Court.

From May 1958 to June 1960, these leaders were in custody as undertrial prisoners at the Jamshedpur jail. The Conspiracy Case is one of the many cases instituted against them following the great strike of the TISCO workers in May

Interviewed by our Special Correspondent at Jamshedpur Kedar Das gave the following picture of the trade union movement in the Steel

k by Sadhan Mukerjee

and appropriate.

district.

Yes. We consider the series

What do you think was

You see the strike of the

A. TISCO workers was not an

isolated event and as such it

could not have a special

characteristic of its own. This

had a wider perspective and

that related to the upsurge of

the working class in the entire

The upsurge of the working

manganese mines in Gua and

Barajamda, the cement fac-

tory at Jhinkpani, the copper factory at Maubhander and

the copper mines at Mosaboni.

But as a matter of fact,

from one corner to another

All-India Trade Union Congress and indicated a grow-

ing militant' swing of the

The background of all these

struggles was the rapid in-

crease in the prices of essen-

movement of the

keeping with the dem

ment in

working class mov

people in general.

Background Of

Struggle

class in Jamshedpur and other

A of struggles of Jamshed

pur workers as just, effective

After 26 months of your 1. forced absence and lack of contact with the workers and ople of Jamshedpur, do you and any change in them?

the special characteristic of the strikes of TISCO work-Yes. What has surprised me most is the fact that ers in May 1958? following the wave of repression in 1958, although the mass movement at Jamshedpur as well as in the whole of this district faced a real test, the period of two years since the strike has shown the intrinsic strength of the movement and the tremendous conace the people have in the

The workers were not only able to keep up the move-ment, not only did almost the entire body of discharged workers continue to be firm in loyalty to the movement, but also not an inch of ground was yielded in the glorious struggle and its aftermath. The revision of wage-scale and increased which they oluments gained within an year of the May 1958 strike have heigh-

workers in their militant STTUC'S Tactics

O you think that the INTUC has been able to recover to any extent its lost

Nothing as such. But it seems that there has been a change in their tactics in this area. They are now trying to take up and agitate on the demands of the workers and reporting some of their activities before the workers. They want to show themselves not any less militant.

• What exactly do you mean when you say "changing tactics" of the INTUC?

I do not think that this A. change has anything to do with their all-India policy. It is more of a local nature to suit the changing atmosphere and the impact of circumstances obtaining in this area. The possibility is there that they can no longer keep up their activity by hoodwinking and behind-the-back negotiations with the employers and the workers to accept those terms as the best bar-

tial commodities, particularly of food and clothing, the policy of wage-freeze and ge-cuts enforced by the Now since you and the wage-tus and the employers of the Jam-capitalists and the employers shedpur Mazdoor Union are everywhere, combined with a simultaneous move to increase make a review of the strug- work-loads and effect regle of the Jamshedpur work- trenchment and rationalisation jeopardising the security in particular reference to

for the rise in cost of living

mediate interim relief.

the industry.

A some of the major demands and in many places the struggles forced the INTUC leaders and the employers to come into hasty agreements granting concessions to the workers which otherwise would have taken a very long

these struggles, too, were not unconnected events, confined to our district. It was part of the huge waves of strikes and struggles which engulfed the whole country uring the post-election eriod. One of the most nteresting characteristics of these struggles was that be reckoned with. most of them were led by the

Wage-Freeze Plan Defeated

This type of revision was made in TELCO, TINPLATE the large number of new workers, mostly from various and other industries in vary-ing scale. This resulted in the whole question of wage revision being posed for the entire industrial complex of this workers were the most satis-fied and happy of toilers hav-ing the smoothest relations ground of the places, the employers and Govern-ment continue to maintain the same adamant attitude which with the management.

new militant tradition of trade has grown here to some ex- to go in for direct action.

the workers. respect of compensation The union pointed out that a study of the three

JUTE: STRONG CASE FOR

INTERIM RELIEF

the last Tribunal Award in This was pointed out in a norandum submitted by point. the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union (AITUC), Calcutta, before the Jute Wage

Board, urging grant of im-Since the minimum wage of Rs. 67.17 was fixed by the Tribunal for the jute workers in 1955, the cost of living index has moved steadily

ing the period 1957-60.
Calculating on this basis, it was seen that as per the upwards and the extent of neutralisation has corresndingly decreased from 91.25 per cent in 1955 to 68 per cent in 1960 (January-August). The index rose from 325 points in 1955 to

No revision of emoluments was made subsequalthough the last tribunal had suggested an upward revision if the index e beyond 355 points.

millowners in West Bengal previous awards showed have saved an amount of at least Rs. 4.75 crores, since the lest Teibung! Awards ed the dearness allowance by a sum of Rs. 4.87 per month or 16.23 nP. per Although this was quite

arbitrary and by no means acceptable to the workers, the union stated that it provided a yardstick for measuring the minimum amount by way of increased emoluments to which the workers were entitled dur-

increase in the index, a sum of Rs. 25.32 was due to the workers in 1957, Rs. 62.28 in 1959 and Rs. 86.60 in 1960. The total amount due for the period was Rs. 237.48.

At the outset, it is clear that by depriving the two lakh jute workers of their dues on this account, the union stated, the millowners had saved at least This has meant great loss Rs. 4.75 crores.

Y depriving the two in real wages, hardship and The Industrial Committee lakh jute workers of suffering and inevitable on Jute which met in their legitimate dues in growth in indebtedness of December 1959 had admitlief and the union, therefore, put forward the de-mand that a sum of Rs. 240 be paid to each worker as interim relief.

The union also argued that if cent per cent neu-tralisation (fully justified for low-paid workers) was given on prewar wages of Rs. 22 per month, the present wage falls short by Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per month. Even on 91.25 per cent neutralisation, there was a gap of Rs. 15.

If the arbitrary per point adjustment of the 1955 tri-bunal, i.e., 16.23 nP. per point, was accepted for arguments' sake, even then the jute worker's wage has to be made up by Rs. 12.17 per month, the union pointed out.

Thus, from all points of view, there was a clear case for grant of interim relief by the Wage Board. The account of quantum, on ses suffered since the last tribunal award, amounts to approximately Rs. 240 per worker.

Leaders, Out On Bail After 26 Months In Jail, Assess Trade Union Situation

parts of the district followed and embraced each and every gains through these struggles? the general elections of 1957 factory in Jamshedpur, the Yes. We have achieved contract labour, and those of Kaiser Engineers, the iron and

In actual fact, take for instance the TISCO strike. This strike was able to achieve notable success. The major demands had to be conceded by the employers. A minimum increase in the total emoluments of the lowest-paid category of workers to the extent of Rs. 20 per month including Rs. eight in dearness allowance, revision of grades higher basic wages, and other concessions are something to

area. The

NEW AGE

Do you think you have union movement. While it was tent. We are alert to this state not able to halt the increase of affairs and we have already authorities concerned. tion following modernisation and expansion of the TISCO works, it did defeat the em-

and

ployers' plan for a wage-

The struggle of the Jam-

shedpur workers was thus a

major success, both from

mobilisation, unity and determination of the move-

ment as well as for winning

economic demands. The vic-

Yes. The new factor in the

situation is the influx of

parts of Bihar, being em-

ployed in various indus-

to advance.

Factor

New

the point of view of wide

What are your current further trade

Among the present issues, A. the question of discharged and dismissed workers is the most important one. Nothing has been done so far, Government of Bihar is just sitting tight over this matter nisation which the move- and the Central Government takes no note of the situation. flected the measure of refurther revision of grades and sistance put up by the management and the Govthe wages in the subsidiary industries; linking up of the dearernment and the quantum ness allowance with the conof sacrifice which the movesumer price index and provi-sion for minimum necessities ment had to make in order at cheap rates; taking over of the Tatanagar Foundry where the management has become quite notorious for mismanagement and victimisation of workers—these are some of the important issues to be 1. Is there any new deve-tion of the working force at dealt with immediately.

Conference Planned

We are holding a conference of Jamshedpur workers by the end of this year and there we trial undertakings. In this shall work out our concrete ea. The TISCO strike background and the back- slogans. We do not want to background and the back- precipitate the matter but if ashed the fable that TISCO ground of events in Assam, the employers and Governthe employers and Governto create same adamant attitude which provincial tensions. A sense of they showed earlier, we shall insecurity and apprehension have no other alternative but

PAGE ELEVEN

Kozlov's Report On October Revolution Anniversary

replacing steel and other me-

The achievements of science and technology make it possible for us to accomplish important economic tasks at an inprecedented pace. Large open-hearth furnaces built in five or six months and blast furnaces constructed in eight or nine months have become standard practice. Builders of cement mills install manufacturing units with an integrated production cycle using large-capacity rotary kilns in six to eight months.

A higher pace is maintained in the building of hydro-electric power stations. On November 4, the country learned of an outstanding victory on the Dnieper River. The Kremenchung Hydroelectric Station has started operation at its full capacity of 625,000 kilowatts two years ahead of schedule. This is another contribution to the implementation of the behests of the great Lenin for the electrification of

Confident Advance

developed capitalist countries time.

ducer, second only to United States. But we are advancing at such a rate which is unattainable to the Ameri-

Catching Up With USA

However, the percentage increase is not the whole point. We are steadily catching up with the United States both in annual absolute increase of industrial output and in gross output. Pre-revolutionary Rusindustrial output was one-eighth of the United States. Today Soviet industrial production is about 60 per cent of the United States', while in agriculture the figure is 75 per cent to 80 per cent. The Soviet Union is already ahead of the How confident is the ad- United States in the output dustry! Let me cite only one line passenger coaches, har-Now the engineers have de-signed a 225,000-KW radial-axial turbine, the world's of which we shall be ahead of

especially plastics capable of and we are fully confident ed, all Party, Government, that we shall catch up with trade union and economic and outstrip the most highly bodies must concentrate on the problems of raising labour within an historically. short productivity, cutting the costs of production and construc-The Soviet Union has long tion, increasing accumulations, since emerged as the world a second biggest industrial prothe tion of means allocated for

capital investment. In agriculture we shall continue to strive for raising the cans. In sixteen postwar years harvest yields of all crops and nas been increasing at an average annual rate of 10.7 per cent, as compared with 1.8 per cent in the United States. bles, meat and milk.

Comrades, when rallying our people for the October Revolution, our Party said that only Socialism and Communism would guaran-tee the full and all-sided satisfaction of the material and spiritual requirements of the working people. With this object in view we have built and are building factories and power stations are stepping up the pace of c development and advancing all branches of culture. And this yields abundant fruit. Life in the Soivet land is becoming ever more joyful and happy

NOVEMBER 20, 1960

NOVEMBER 20, 1960

for coexistence, against

the nuclear menace

A PROSPECT OF PEACE by J. D. Bernal. Lawrence and Wishart. Price: 3 sh. 6 d.

COMMON SENSE AND NUCLEAR WARFARE by Bertrand Russell George Allen and Unwin, Price:

ERNAL and Russell are mong the most eminent of the scientist-philosophers of our time. Both have the wifts of lucid prose, seasoned wit and a capacity to evoke enthusiasm. And both are each in their own way working for world peace—that most worthwhile of dreams now become a practical task. But this is where the similarity ends and significant divergence begins.

Bernal has long been one of the foremost Marxist intellectuals of the world and, logically enough, has from the start been in the van of the peace movement. His science has been applied consistently to the problems of social development and his vision of the future life-abundant has fired our imagination at the same time as it has excited our intellect and impelled us to action.

Russell has been with us for longer than Bernal, undoubtedly had a wider readership and yet a smaller influence which is unlikely to abide. His sardonic scepticism has not saved him from rather biggish lowlers—as, for example, the idea that A-bombs could be carried around in suitcases! His humanism has not prevented him from once advo-cating atomic death for onethird of the world. His "realistic logic" has not, fortunately made him too consistent-he now advocates unliteral disment in place of unilate-

Both the similarity and the divergence are reflected

118. Trivandrum.

zine have come out and judg-

ing by the sales chart one can

say it has caught on in a big

The reason is very simple.

zines but none of them have

tical and ideological problems

and Communist has success-

national situation and, of

course, events in Kerala.

analyses major developments Board.

international and

fully filled this void

serious discussion of poli-

way and become indispensable

review-both indispensable reading for the intelligent. In both A Prospect for Peace and Common Sense and Nuclear Warfare we find presented an unaswerable case for coexistence and a scarcely surpassable indictment of what a world war could do to us all.

Russell's Utopia

Perhaps, because he has made the journey later than Bernal, Russell presents a greater wealth of arguments self-interest of all nations, classes and creeds demand the abandonment of war as a method of arbitration of their differences and even of their hatreds.

He puts it with some passion: "Our planet cannot per- of the neutral nations. To sist on its present courses, achieve all this we are asked There may be a war, as a result of which all or nearly all will perish. If there is not war, there may be assaults on heavenly bodies, and it may may well happen that means will be found to cause them to disintegrate.... Hate and destructiveness, having become cosmic, will spread madness beyond its present terrestrial

"But despair is not wise. If the populations of the world can be brought to see and to realise in imagination the hell to which hate and fear must condemn them on the one hand, and, on the other, the in the two booklets under comparative heaven which

peaceful coexistence, the crisis

of capitalism, Marxism and religion, is Marxism outdated

Socialist aid to underdeveloped

The Discussion Forum. The

munalism on Kerala politics

Govindan Nair, in Number 1 of

the magazine and summed up

by E. M. S. Namboodiripad in

the one by C. Achutha Menon

imber 7. The discussion cur-

COMMUNIST

COMMUNIST — Theoretical-Political Monthly in

Malayalam of the Kerala State Council of the Com-

munist Party of India. Editor: E. M. S. Namboodi-

ripad. Pages 96. Price: 50 nP. single copy. Subscrip-

tion rates: Annual: Rs. 6; Half-yearly: Rs. 3. Enqui-

ries to be addressed to Manager, Communist, P.B. No.

S TARTED in May last, tions on such varied subjects

reading for not only workers countries, planning, Socialism of the Communist Party in and freedom of the individual

Kerala has a huge number of first discussion was on the

dailies, weeklies and maga- influence of religion and com-

ever tried to meet the need for initiated by an article by M. N.

The regular features of the rently going on is on the pre-

magazine are eagerly awaited: sent world situation and Mar-

E. M. S. Namboodiripad's xism, initiated by a statement Notes of the Month where he of the magazine's Editorial

seven issues of this maga- as planning and Socialism,

and so on:

hope and benevolence can create by means of new skills. the choice should not be difficult. and our self-tormented species should allow itself a countries could leap ahead life of joy such as the past has never known.

But when it comes to the path to the Promised Land from the Soviet Union with what Russell has to offer is the Western export of capital sheer utopia. He first wants a change in attitude of all the most powerful statesmen in the world, seeing no difference between Khrushchov and the late Dulles! Only then he feels can negotiations proceed re- mic advance of even so devegarding disarmament.

And as a step to the creation of mutual confidence he advo-cates the establishment of a cates the establishment of a situation he draws the inevit-Conciliation Committee, one of able conclusion that it is only whose first tasks would be to the confrontation of the forces secure territorial adjustments in Europe and Asia—which would touch off a world war if to buttress his point that the really attempted. From this Conciliation Committee would spring a new United Federation of Nations, based on lower forms of regional federations, with a powerful armed force to mete out justice under the command of a representative

No Cause For Despair

If this were the only path intelligence from despair. peace but he also demonsthat would resist the world hate to love as well as forces

lines for the further develop-

ment and strengthening of the

Just to give an idea of the

variety of subjects which the magazine deals with, here are

the titles of some of the arti-

cles: a series by P. K. Kun-

hanandan on capitalism in

India, on the Kerala Budget

for 1960-61 by C. Achutha

Menon, on the present stage of

agrarian reforms in India by

. Gopalakrishna Menon, Pun-

jabi Suba by E. M. S. Nam-

boodiripad, new trends in the

international situation by K.

Damodaran, a review of four

months' rule by the Coalition

in Kerala by C. Unniraja, on Jaya Prakash's Democracy by

K. Damodaran, Kerala's food

problem by V. Bhargavan, a

review of the last session of

the Kerala Assembly by C.

ded Agrarian Relations Bill by

Achutha Menon, on the amen-

on Africa and so on.

Among the articles special munist by the high level of its. der M. Ennaffa.

mention needs to be made of informed articles has already

BOOK REVIEW

He clarifies this point by taking the problems of undercountries, thus. bringing to his book the added value of contact with our reality. He shows how these given external aid combined internal structural with change. He contrasts the aid as well as comparing India's tardy pace of growth with China's stupendous success. He reinforces his argument with an examination of what a lot peace could do for the econoloped a country as Great Bri-

From this analysis of the

to organise who can make of social advance, understood the leap. in its widest sense, as against the shrinking power of reaction that can blaze the trail. Bernal calls for a united front of the three revolutions—scientific, technical, colonial liberationist and Socialist—as the core and centre of the wider alliance for the more limited objective of a step by step winning of comparatively

stable coexistence. It is this realistic approach that gives to Bernal's book the supreme value of a blue-print for practice, while Russell can only remain at the level of speculation combined with spasmodic acts. For the philosophy of the steadier rhythm of creative action sheer logic will not do. For that we need Marxism—the common sense of all the sciences—which is what Bernal provides.

-Mohit sku

SHORT NOTICES

ATOMIC ENERGY FOR INDIA by D. D. Kosambi. People's Book House, Laxmi Road, Poona 2. Price: 40 nP.

HE author of the booklet to shed fanaticism and nationunder review is a well-known scientist, historian and Marxist. D. D. Kosambi is equally famous for the un-orthodox and provocative manner in which he presents controversial opinions

In Atomic Energy for India to peace the prospect would he has taken up for critical be dim indeed. It is the out-review the usual panaceas standing merit of Bernal's offered for a solution to India's booklet that he rescues our energy problems as she embarks on the voyage of rapid He too, shows us the horror industrialisation. It is his view of war and the splendours of that far too much time, thought and money are being trates that there are forces spent on spectacular projects at Trombay. He considers that the recipes of international making this transition from this is waste and worse when and Indian dishes. These are the abundant solar energy lies awaiting comparatively cheap middle class purchasing power but imaginative capture.

> The cogency and vigour of The cogency and vigour of A suggestion or two would Kosambi's advocacy is unnot be out of place. It is essentiated from the control of the co doubted. How far he is correct tial that such a magazine is a matter which experts need become a weekly or, at any debate. But his views rate, a monthly so as to get a deserve the widest publicity so really wide audience. More that fruitful controversy does develop around this question avoid glaring proof mistakes of the source of India's energy, and to providing pictures and so vital for our progress.

> > WORLD

REVIEW:

on the crucial connection be- sciences.

tween the struggle for peace

A. K. Gopalan, and a number national freedom. Particular history of the Communist of articles on the Third Plan, mention must be made of the Party of Spain which is so rich

materialism. R. Garaudy, G. vity.

WOMEN'S NEWS, Quarterly journal of the National Federation of Indian Women. 10B, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-L. Single copy 75 nP. Annual subscription: Rs. 3.

HIS attractively produced journal has a number of features which give it a wide appeal. It carries articles on topics such as social reform, the role of women in the struggle for peace and the bringing up of children. In addition there are short stories written in English or translated from one or another

Indian language.
Two particularly interesting features are those on the making of various objects for the home such as furniture, utensils, jars and vases, etc., and written keeping the average in mind and, thus, are of very real practical help.

MARXIST

The reader would do well to:

of the Communist Party of

Ceylon, analyses the recenst

elections in his country and

WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, October 1960.

THE latest issue of this Pokrovsky and A. Obretenov

world Communist movement drawn from some of the latest

contains a number of articles advances in the natural

and the different forms of read closely the article by

struggle for Socialism and Dolores Ibarruri on the great

articles by the German Com- in heroism and lessons, P.

munist leader M. Reimann and Kueneman, General Secretary

the stand-point of dialectical views and news of Party acti-

premier journal of the sum up the conclusions to be

October

attention should be paid to

ALGERIA DAY **NOVEMBER 30**

HE Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) has given a call to observe ovember 30 as a Day of olidarity with the Worker and Trade Unions in Alge-

In a letter to the National Trade Union Centres, Louis Saillant, General Secretary of the WFTU, has appealed that they "should organise on the same day in every country the greatest possi-ble number of campaigns for solidarity with the General Union of Algerian Workers and, in a wider sense, for the right of Algerian people to freedom and independence"

The latter further states Since November 1960, the colonialist war in Algeria has entered its seventh year. The trade union orga-nisations should undertake to increase their efforts and join with all those who are asking that the rights of the Algerian people should be recognised and applied.

"On this Day of Inter-national Working Class Solidarity, workers all over the world should express their determination to put an end to the war in Algeria by forcing the French Government to negotiate on the faithful application and guarantee of self-determi nation which will be a basi for Algerian indepen

Releasing this letter to the Press, the Secretariat of the All-India Trade Union Congress has called on all its affiliated unions to observe this day by organising onstrations and mas meetings. Resolution should be passed in the meetings condemning the war in Algeria and supporting Algerian indepen copies of which should be sent to the French Ambassador in French

This international day demonstrate deep feeling of the Indian working class towards the heroic workers and peopl of Algeria who are fighting against colonialism and for world peace.

SEA GULLS IN MIDDLE OF SAND DUNES

Man-Made River Cuts Thru Karakum Desert

by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN

people of Turkmenistan

T HE age-old dream of the

has come true. The waters

of the Amu Darya have

oined the waters of the

Tejen 540 kilometres away.

This man-made river, cut

through the heart of the

great Karakum Desert by

the Soviet people and Soviet

machines, is going to bring hundreds of thousands of

acres of new land into cul-

tivation and turn this thou-

sands of years old desert

into an area of green fields

and flower gardens. There

is a lesson in this for us and

our agriculture as we still

import food from abroad

after more than a decade of

Socialism has released the

land in the name of love.

Battle With

Black Sands

Where there is water there

is life, they say in Central

Asia. And now under Social-

ism, the people are determin-

ed to see that life triumphs

over the desert of yesterday.

On the millions of acres of

Karakum (the name means

black sands), the great battle

of man with the desert is going on. Canals are being cut,

reserviors are being built and

Form 1925 to 1960, 1,509

million roubles has been

invested in irrigation. Many

big canals have been com-pleted in the land of the

Turkman people and today

comes news of their latest

victory; the second part o

Karakum Canal has been completed. The great feat

has been accomplished. It

is the triumph of Soviet

scientific thought and tech-

nique and the mass heroism

The Soviet youth delega-

astures irrigated.

of the people.

freedom.

MOSCOW, November 15

This artificial river starts its of Kashino to address a meetlong journey on the left bank ing there to celebrate the of the Amu Darya near the opening of the first village station of Mukri just north of power-house in the land of the the Afghan border and travels illiterate peasant of the Russia west right across the desert to of those days. The powerriver Murghab south of Mari, house was a very small one but the ancient Merv. I remember it' made the wonder lamps that the waters of the Amo burn in village huts and the had come to Murghab Oasis peasants lovingly named them during the historic days of "Lamps of Hylch" after Lenin. the Twentyfirst Congress of the CPSU and this year the that Lenin uttered his famous whole cost of this first part of the canal, about 400 kilometres in length, will be realised by the cotton crops grown on the newly watered lands.

The second part of the canal from Murghab to Tejen was declared a people's construction. This means it became a mass affair and the collective farms gave 75 million roubles out of their funds, contributed machines and sent people to work.

dormant creative forces of the people of Central Asia and Last spring the real storm with the aid of mighty ing of the sands began. Huge machines they are accom-plishing all that was only machines of all types came from 200 towns of the Soviet dreamed about once in the Union. It was heroic labour in very difficult conditions. The popular legends concerning Farhad who cut rocks and radio used to announce 46 brought water to the thirsty centigrade in the shade but there was no shade to be found for hundreds of heated up by the relentless sun to 70 degrees. But the

> and the work went on. The huge Hauz Khan reservoir has been created between the Murghab and Tejen rivers which will ultimately thousand million cubic metres of water.

people were no less relentless

Year Plan nearly 130 thou-During the current Sevensand hectares of new land will come under cultivation and millions of hectares of pastures will be created. River vessels already travel that in the middle of the centre of attention here, sand dunes of the desert Frol Kozlov's detailed re seagulis have appeared.

Lamps Of Hyich⁹⁹

On this day, forty years ago, Then came the news of the Lenin had visited the village defeat of the Eisenhower-

numerous programmes of

systematically and heroically put into practice. Yesterday grad Hydroelectric Station which is already churning out electricity out of the waters full of this and especially of the Volga will put all its 18 warning after warning has turbines into operation one been issued to the United turbines into operation one year ahead of plan. No words are needed to impress upon upon anyone what a great victory this is. And it is this tempo which confidently makes Soviet leaders predict that in the next 15 or 20 years, the electric might of the to eight times that of today.

Workers of the Stalingrad to be found for nundreds 61 kilometres and the sand was heated up by the relentless already migrating to still bigger projects. What a great giorious way this land has travelled under Socialism since that November 14 of the year 1920 when Lenin came to the village of Kashino. In all four corners of this vast land lights have gone up one by one till Socialism has banished all darkness from our lives for

Questions of peace, disarmament, coexistence and between the Amu and Mur- evaluation of today's interghab and Pravda today says national scene still remain the

Frol Kozlov's detailed review on the eve of the Revolution Anniversary has been the topic of conversation for the last week where he attacked both the revisionist and the dogmatist distortions of the peace
Yesterday was November 14. tist distortions of the Socialist world. Then came the news of the

CONFERENCE The Third National Cor iation of Afro-Asian Solidarity will be held in Bombay from December 2 to 4

AFRO - ASIAN

SOLIDARITY

Nixon gang in the U.S. Presidential elections and Khrushchovs' prompt message to establishment of the friendly

It was months after this relations of the Roosevelt era. words, "Communism is Soviet the inspiring news of the great power plus electrification of victories of the Italian Comthe whole land." And this is munists in the Italian munithe programme which is being cipal elections where every fourth Italian voted for the Communist Party. South Vietcame news that the Stalin- name is shaken up and revolts

break out in Latin America. The Soviet Press has been States not to try any adventures in Cuba.

Today's Pravda declares, "Revolutionary Cuba has millions of friends" writes that American politicians must remember that by going against the national liberation movement they could only break their neck. Anti-Cuban prevocations shall turn against the aggressors themselves. "Independent Cuba shall not disappear from the earth," the article concludes.

Moscow is celebrating now--days a ten-day festival of Ukrainian Art and Culture and theatres and concert halls are full of artistes. dancers musicians and writers from the Ukrainian Republic. The opening of the performance Saturday at the Bolshoi hecame quite a holiday due to the presence of leaders of the Socialist countries and the world Communist movement assembled here in Moscow.

MUSLIM COMMUNALISTS * FROM FRONT PAGE

and is trying to purchase

been turned into a daily. Its proclaimed object is to gather the Muslims together under the banner of Islam but the real object is utterly re-actionary and basically political. Planned efforts are going on to closely link up with the Muslim League, end all old feuds, and help its political revival. Efforts are also being made to contact non-Muslim political leaders of reactionary parties that swear by anti-Communism.

The news of the Delhi Conference of the JAMA'AT-E-ISLAMI was virtually blacked out by the monopoly controlled English Press of the Capital. It may amaze but it must quicken serious thought at the new stepped-up activities of that has dared to step out, on to the political stage of our

and the last MAKE MOPE MONEY

You can use more money. Canvassing magazine subscri ntions for Soviet Periodical will bring to you more money which you can use. Write: Post Box 6513, Bombay 26.

Soviet Youth Delegation Arrives On Nov. 25

15-member delegation of the Soviet youth organisation is arriving in Delhi on November 25. The delegation consists of students, teachers, engineers and men and women belonging to other professions.

Among its fifteen members is a cultural troupe, sportsmen and leaders of Soviet vouth organisation. The delegation is led by Mr. A. R. Vezirov, a member of the Presidium of the Soviet youth organi-

the All-India Youth Federation whose first official delegation has recently come back after a three weeks' tour of the USSR.

tion's programme is to visit 11 States in India. After concluding a three-day programme in Delhi, which includes a cultural evening in Sapru House on November 26 and a mass reception in Ajmal Khan Park on November 27, the delegation will leave for Punjab, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra, Mysore, Kerala Maharashtra, Raipur-Bhilai (Madhya Pradesh), and Agra (U.P.).

The delegation will leave The delegation is visiting India for Moscow on December 31. During its five-week stay

the delegation, besides visiting some of the histoplaces, will attend

meetings with Indian youth, mass receptions and cultural shows throughout India. At some of the places the cultural troupe of the delegation will also present its own programmes. Reports reaching from various States at the central office of the All-India Youth Federation show

that the Soviet youth delegation is assured of a warm welcome all over the country. Some of the States are frantically pressing their

in more recent years, when a Soviet youth delegation is visiting our country. The earlier one had

This is the second time, and the USSR.

respective Governments, for peaceful coexistence, disarmament, world peace and liberation of the colonial peoples throughout the world. The youth of the two countries have tremenmon action on these issues. visit of the Soviet youth delegation will bring still

in 1956. During the last four

years, since the visit of the first Soviet youth delega-

tion, friendly and fraternal

of India and the USSR

have been strengthened

youth stand, as do their

The Indian and Soviet

more and more.

relations between the youth

educative value where Kerala the experience of the move- lectuals in Kerala and Mala-Party leaders answer ques- ment and suggesting guiding values outside the State. PAGE TWELVE

NEW AGE

Questions and Answers, a on "Some problems of the at the top of the reading list is the tackling of scientific future. In addition, there are ature with tremendous kisan movement," reviewing of political workers and intel-philosophical questions from the usual features of book resecured a place for itself right

NOVEMBER 20, 1960

NOVEMBER 20, 1960

NEW AGE

PAGE THIRTEEN

CONGRESS FACTION FIGHT the Gupta group, then got up and twitted, "Why this farce? We did not ask you to resign. PARALYSES ADMINISTRATION

* From Bamesh Sinha

THE Legislature in Uttar Pradesh has been given a holiday. The sole occupation of members of the Cabinet is the finding out of ways and means to save their ministerial chairs.

The ICS and IAS Secretaries, the real rulers of the State, are in a state of terrified comma, as quite a few of them belonging to a particular community had placed in their positions through nepotic favours by superseding the claims of many senior and abler man in their own fraternity.

all await the turn that events may take. The entire administration stands paralysed.

This is the picture U. P. has presented in the nearly six weeks since the election of C. B. Gupta as President of the UPPCC defeating a sterial candidate. Pandit Nehru has described it as a "family affair". But it is a family affair that has brought to a standstill the ness of government in the most populous State of

Sampurnanand staked the existence of his Ministry as the last weapon to win party election and he lost. And now his faction is in a quandary.

They are finding it difficult to decide on their future course of action because power has shifted into the camp of the dissidents after C. B. Gupta's victory. With the organisation in his hand, it is he who will decide the future of Congressmen, he would be the one to dole out Congress tickets for the next General

Defections

The impact of this change in the situation is being already felt in the camp of the

On November 11, the day previous to the meeting of the Congress Legislature Party, when the two factions held their separate confabulations, nearly thirty legislators be longing to the ministerialist group joined the meeting of the Guptaites after attending the meeting of their own

• Earlier, on October 26, Communist Party's when the ministerialists were staging a show of their Criticism strength for the Raipur AICC by passing a vote of confidence by passing a vote of confidence when the scheme was mixtoin Sampurnanand and Ministers were swearing they would munist Party had welcomed its
ters were swearing they would direction of giving more even though they were eligible, of the most important of them powers to the elected repre- and such other practices have were sending their secret sentatives of the people.

The Porty had however.

PAGE FOURTEEN

men well and that is why will all come running to

After his ignominious defeat and the consequent shift of power, Sampurnanand was life by the High Command if met. ıld take into the Ministry the nine Guptaites who had resigned from it over a year ago.

he could confidently tell posal for Sampurnand to ac-Nehru, as he is reported to cept. Apart from the loss of face involved, this would have purnanand resigns, "they meant only another short spell of Chief Ministership and that by the grace of C. B. Gupta.

It was in this setting that the November 12 meeting of offered another small lease of the Legislature Congress Party

> Sampurnanand read a brief statement reviewing recent developments in the Congress

This was too difficult a pro- Party and tendering his resignation from leadership as well as Chief Ministership.

> As pre-arranged, an obscure Congressman from Bareilly lution that the party refused to accept his resignation and requesting him to continue as leader. Another Congressman equally obscure, seconded the resolution. The real wirepullers carefully remained in the background.

Algurai Shastri, a leader of

Files are piling up on the tables of the clerical staff as tables of the clerical staff as Rajasthan: The Coming Panchayat Elections

Panchayats in Rajas- kept intact. Panchayats in Rajas- kept intact.

Among the other criticisms than, beginning December 1 of the scheme made by the next, come just a year after the introduction of the scheme for democratic decentralisation on October 2, new bodies had not been given 1959. The set-up under this a portion of the land revenue scheme has a three-tier collected from their area thus system — the Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.

About 65 lakh rural voters of the State, enrolled on the basis of adult franchise, will cast their votes to elect about 70,000 Panchs and 7,500 Sarpanchs to the 7,500 Pancha-

The elected Sarpanchs would constitute the Panchayat Samitis with some coopted members and they will elect their own Pradhans. There will be 232 such Pan-

chayat Samitis and their Pradhans with some coopted members would constitute the Zila Parishads, M.P.s and MLAs would be ex-officio members of the Zila Parishads of their area. The scheme for democratic

decentralisation has given the Panchayat Samitis substantial powers in respect of development activities like primary education, Backward Classes welfare, construction and maintenance of small irrigation works of value up to Rs. 25,000, disbursement of taccavi and other loans and aids, etc.

The average budget of the Panchayat Samitis, with the funds tranferred to them from the various departments, will lakhs, with every prospect of increase during the Third Plan

were sending their secret sentatives of the people. been rampant.

The Party had, however, assure him of their ultimate support.

The Party had, however, pointed out that the Zila Parishads at the district level had intention of levying fresh and such other practices nave been rampant. Countryside to defend this the ministerialists, the High limited step for extension of Command, too, led by Nehru democracy and to expand it himself, seems to be in great shads at the district level had intention of levying fresh atill further. been given virtually no powers taxes as, for instance, the Gupta knows his Congress- and the grip of the bureau- Nirrana Samiti which had

HE elections to the cracy had more or less been notified a surcharge on land

Party were those relating to the indirect methods of elections and the fact that these forcing them into a position where they would have to impose additional burdens on the people in the form of fresh

While making these criticisms and demanding the gress, as the biggest party in majority of these bodies and follow a policy of imposing more burdens on the people, appeasing the rural vested them in their partisan inter-

There was also the danger. to which the Party referred, of the rural vested interests, specially the feudal elements. trying to exploit the discontent these policies would gene rate in the people and taking advantage of these bodies to make them into a cover for their anti-people actions.

Warning Comes True

One year's working of these institutions has amply borne out these forebodings.

The Congress used the State machinery to get a majority usurpation of lands by Sarpanchs and Pradhans, false sanction of loans for works which were never undertaken. misuse of funds, partisanship in the matter of disbursement of loans, starting of schools When the scheme was intro- and aushadhalayas, denial of

and workers. They have stayed nending elections, but it is an indication of what they do if they are returned in a majority. And this threat of additional taxes by Samitis comes at a time when the planning to impose fresh taxes of about Rs. 35 crores in the

Third Plan period.
The reactionary feudal elements, specially those organised under the banner of the necessary amendments to Jan Sangh-Ram Rajya Pari-the scheme, the Party had shad combine and the Swatanalso warned that the Contra Party, while trying to gress, as the biggest party in exploit the discontent of the people to capture these bodies are also coming out against the whole concept of expanding democracy. The Sangh, for instance, in its aninterests and generally using nual conference, in the name of the bad plight of the teachers, demanded that education should be taken away from these bodies—meaning there that it should be hand-

ed back to the bureaucrats. These parties are no alternative, in the real sense, to the Congress, their success or any accession to their strengwould only mean further consolidation of reaction.

The Communist Party is

entering these elections not with any partisan aims, but with the purpose of en-suring the efficient functioning of these bodies, proper utilisation of their funds. eradication of corruption, favouritism, etc., defending the people against unjust taxation, for securing part of the land revenue for these bodies, for extension of their rights in general and for more curbs on the bureau-

For the implementation of such a programme, the Communist Party has said it would welcome the cooperation of workers and followers of other parties so as to strengthen

-H.K. VYAS key State for the Congress.

It is of your own doing. If you to continue, why don't you say so straight?" Of course, the ministerialists heckled

Charan Singh also said more or less the same, but in a more sober and persuasive not proper that such a resolution had been sponsored and if it was pressed to vote, his group "would neither support nor oppose it."

After getting the better of their adversaries and play-ing to the widespread desire in the State for a change of Government, the Guptaites were now assuming the "reasonable" role as "unifiers of the Congress." They were even seeking to create the impression that they were the best alternative to the resent anti-people Minis

The resolution rejecting Sampurnanand's resignation was, however, put to vote and carried and Sampurnanaud promptly declared he would give it his utmost considera-

Preparing For Show-Down

What was the upshot of the vhole thing then? Pressmen crowded round the man who seems to have mastered a new of equivocation. asked him bluntly whether he had resigned. The answer was that he had resigned, but he would do so again formally in the meeting of November 29 called to elect a new leader.

Would the expression of confidence make him reconsider the question of continuing as leader? Sampu answered that it was a hypo-

In the party meeting itself, Acharya Jugal Kishore had put the straight question: "So, shall we conclude that you are no more our leader? Sampurnanand said, to call another meeting, if necessary, he would remain their leader

And, so a new spate of rumours are now current based meeting and the dubious answers of Sampurnanand. Both the groups are preparing for the 29th. Both are confident or at least putting up a show of confidence. Once again, the horse-trading has begun.

High Command For Gupta

But the dice is loaded against those who would prop up Sampurnand. There are already reliable reports of dissensions among the ministerialists. Knowing that Sampurnanand must go, three Ministers have come forward as claimants of Chief Ministership and one of them at least has threatened to walk out with sixty of his followers if he nee for leadership.

KENNEDY'S VICTORY What Does It Portend?

The general attitude to the outcome of the U.S. Presidential elections seems to be a reversal of the popular adage—better the devil we don't know than the devil we do know. There is a measure of relief at the defeat of Nixon and the implied rejection of the more blatantly aggressive policies of the last year of the Eisenhower administration. But there is hardly any cause for or sign of positive happiness.

NDEED, it has to be re- cannot but arouse indignant membered that Kennedy's protests from those who win is by the shortest of possi- desire the stabilisation of heads. If about 0.5 per peaceful coexistence. On Algecent of the 67 million voters ria he has hedged and given had voted other than they did equivocal support to we would have had Nixon at Gaulle's present scheme of the White House. It would be "Algerian Algeria" which has gerous complacency, then, been rejected by the Algerian to imagine that there has been Provisional Government. some sort of democratic resurgence in America, akin to of the possible new approach the landslide that swept to the underdeveloped coun-Franklin Roosevelt to office in tries, especially India. The

the 1930s. A very large section of the went so far as to wax eloquent people of the U.S. evidently are still under the impression that the policies of the Eisenhower administration are in ver administration are in which said: "We recognise best interests of their India and Pakistan as major country despite all the disastrous sequence of events—U-2, men in a difficult environment RB-47, South Korea, Turkey to master the age-old proband Japan, and the developing lems of illiteracy, poverty and

It is true that this narrow victory is partly to he explain-ed by the religious factor— Kennedy's Catholicism did lose as the "Bible" belt of the South. But this is not the only reason. Years and years of the enlightening the public.

The second feature of the election is that in his electoral programme and speeches the victorious Democratic Party candidate laid down no clear-cut alternative to the Republican policies.

T HE 30-hour revolt starting in the early hours of November 11 by a section of the army of South Vietnam

was a melodramatic affair. It

came with a bang and ended

There were three stages of

the quick developments. In the early hours of November 11 the

coup forces led by Colonel

Vuong Van Dong and Colonel

Nyuyen Chanh Thi, swept all

before them, captured stra-

tegic points in Saigon includ-

ing the radio station and

occupied the ground floor of

From the afternoon of November 11 till the next

morning the time was taken

up by "negotiations" and "mediation" at the express

injunction of the Americans,

who were in a position to put

pressure on both Diem and the

leaders of the coup. There was

a lull in the fighting but Diem

was not inactive in getting out

frantic messages to troops in

the provinces who were loyal

At about 8 a.m. of November

12, tank units under the com-mand of Colonel Khiem, a re-

lative of Diem, moved into the

capital, shot down the rebel

paratroopers and relieved the

President who was still "nego-

tiating". The rebel leaders are

It was NOT, in the least, a

the Presidential palace.

with barely a whimper.

International Policies

Even with regard to peace talks with the Soviet Union, the New Statesman of November 12 (in an editorial appropriately entitled "Enigma in the White House") correctly states: "We do not know the answer to the central question: does Kennedy believe he can or should—negotiate seriously with Khrushchov." One could very well say that one, herefore, knows absolutely nothing about Kennedy's possible international postures.

This is quite understandable. Kennedy's running theme in the T.V. debates and elsewhere had been that the Republicans have brought down U.S. prestige, that the U.S. today is in a much weaker position than it was in 1952 and that he would restore the glory that had all but gone - by increasing U.S. military

No wonder the New York Times (November 9) had writ- agreed to cooperate with the ten: "The Air Force (especially Diem Government." the missiles branch—M.S.) has hitched its fortunes to the for emphasis. hope and expectation of a Democratic victory...Kennedy has put himself on the side of the 'military realists'. His changes and a larger defence budget."

On concrete issues, too, such

The leaders were all protives, who ran the country vietnam will witness soon much as they liked... Nhu enough a real popular upon concrete issues, too, such time and again that their (the President's brother) was

as Cuba or Quemoy and Matsu he has taken up positions that

NOVEMBER 20, 1960

INTERNATIONAL EVEN

Once these two crucial words are added—equating place of talk about the "Soar-ing sixties" we have the deve-ing sixties" we have the devescarcely possible to see any reason for fresh hopes that the new U.S. administration will be more resp understanding towards the objective of independent industrial development lion dollars. Industrial prowhich is being pursued, in various ways, by the newlyfree underdeveloped countries, Chester Bowles or no Steel plants produce at only

Internal Scene

A great fuss is being made It is more or less the same with regard to the internal scene in the U.S. Walter Lippmann, who sided decisively Statesman of November 10 with the Democratic candi date, wrote in the New York on the theme by misquoting Herald Tribune (November 3) that he "would describe Kenthe Democratic Party's policy statement on the subject, nedy's social philosophy and programme as about the same as that of the British Contests of the capacity of free servatives under Macmillan. They are hardly distinguishable from the philosophy and programme of a progressive disease." The Statesman left American Conservative like out the crucial "and Pakis-Governor Rockefeller."

nent of "Con

No Support

From People

at home and abroad.

The people did not rise up to

support the coup, except for a small demonstration in Saigon

which was fired upon both by

the supporters of Diem and

the rebel paratroopers. The patriotic military unit from

My-tho which had come to

help the coup immediately withdrew on hearing what its

slogans and who its leaders

were. This was also the atti-

tude of the two companies of

marines who had arrived on

the spot only to quickly with-

draw. This is the basic cause

of the pitiful collapse of the

SECONDLY, it should be

understood that the coup was an indication of the enormous

isolation of the South Vietnam puppet President. The Hindu

Salgon, wrote (November 12):

"There are many causes for

the people's dissatisfaction with Diem's regime. First of

all, although South Vietnam

country in a real dictatorial

Diem Government.

Two points need singling out pletely gagged and the that these methods might also
National Assembly was 'a unleash popular wrath which

"Secondly, Diem had sur-

popular uprising nor had it but all-powerful clique, many against the imperialists and it any democratic demands. of whom were his close relation not unlikely that South

NEW AGE

rounded himself with a small

main complaint against widely believed to have explem was that he was set-ploited his position...Madame November 15.

fashion...the Press was com-

Correspondent, recently

coup.

said to be under arrest while called itself a member of the their "rebel" followers have all Free World Diem ruled the

The FIRST is the nature of rubber-stamp parliament...

And this at a time when inplace of talk about the "Soarloping outlines of a coming major recession. For the first time since 1958, there has been a drop in the third quarter of. this year of the Gross National Product by two bilduction in September dropped four per cent from the peak level of January and is still

54 per cent of total capacity. There are officially admitted 3.8 millions unemployed coming to about six per cent of the entire labour force (AFL-CIO estimates it at eight per cent): Housing construction has dropped by 29 per cent in September as compared to last year. Net profits have declined 12 per cent below the second quarter of 1959. There has been a noticeable levelling-off of investment expenditures on new plants, a 12 per cent drop in domestic orders for machine tools and a 15 per cent decline in Stock Exchange prices.

This bleak economic prospect can only be countered by drastic and radical remedies which would curb the monopolies, give the Ameri-

taxes in over 80 per cent of the

country. Knowing this Diem has consistently—and at U.S.

behest—refused to comply

with the provisions of the 1954

Geneva Agreements which had called for elections through

out Vietnam in two years. The

Government of the Democratic

Republic of Vietnam has time

and again asked for a round-

table conference where the

arrangements for the elections

The U.S. imperialists are aware of Diem's isolation.

They would like his replace-

ment by a more suitable creature of their will. But

with the recent experience

of the events in South Korea

and Turkey and the decline

in U.S. prestige thereupon

they are chary of such

methods as coups and up-

They are more than nervous

that these methods might also

would turn to ashes both un-

suitable puppets and their

But the times are

night be decided upon.

American

Game a

risings.

masters.

ting up a family autocracy Nhu (one of the closest asso

can worker a 35-hour work ing week with no wage-cut, and remodel the present structure of reliance on swollen armaments' demand. Despite all the intellectual help from J. K. Galbraith of "Affluent Society" there is no indication that Kennedy has the least idea of moving in this direction.

We should next take note of the developing struggle for civil rights, especially on the part of the American Negroes. It should not be forgotten here that Kennedy's running mate was the confirmed racist and white supremacist Lyndon B. Johnston. He had been chosen Vice - Presidential candidate precisely to woo the Negrobaiters who are the pillars of the Democratic Party in the Southern States. Of course, the President-elect did speak out on the question of the jailing of Martin Luther King, but he gave no indication of any signicant change in the sphere of civil rights.

It would be wrong, however take a purely negative and pessimistic attitude to the results. It has to be admitted that, after all, it is better that Nixon did not win. The reason for this is not merely that there has been a majority redangerous policies of the Eisenhower administration.

the nature of the forces that won Kennedy his victory. most roul and raise propaganda have had their effect and the democratic forces in the USA face an uphill task of an USA face an uphill task of an uphill tas the Negro people and other minority groups which won for him all the big industrial and was proving an ineffi-cient and ineffective oppo-having stored away a vast for-States except Ohio. The votes having stored away a vast for-tune in Swiss banks and in of these groups were larger than those cast for Stevenson property in South American in the 1952 and 1956 elections.

The people in South Vietnam are totally opposed to this disgraceful Government. Le The Next Monde of Paris reported that Diem was unable to collect Phase

Another factor of the same nature helping the Democratic success was the sterling work put in by the Left-of-Centre Stevensonian Democrats, Despite Kennedy's obnoxious pronouncements the fact is that many in his camp, such as Adlai Stevenson, are associated in the minds of millions with a more realistic approach to peace. It is in this constellation of forces that there lies hope for the future,

As The Worker (New York) puts it: "There was no apathy to the elections. The forces that ultimately will form a new Party of Labour. the Negro people, the farmers and other anti-Big Business elements will come organised themselves into ndependent organisations and movements who carried on struggles, and in that way were able to influence considerably both the issues and the outcome of the elections. The further development and the strengthening of these organisations, movements and struggles determine the course of events in our country, the the President, and will shape alignment and a new party."

-- HORIT SEN

PAGE FIFTEEN

NEW AGE

NOVEMBER 20, 1980

Lily-

ESPIONAGE?

LUCKNOW

THE strange questionnaire issued by a
foreign firm of advertisers
and sales-promoters to collect information about personal habits likes and dislikes, attitude towards prohibition, attitude towards
social and political questions, etc., of tens of thousands of people occupying
strategic positions in our
countryside, such as Sarpanchs, school teachers and
petty officers of the Community Projects has once
again drawn attention of
the people towards the
strange doings of these socalled business concerns
and aroused deep suspicions.

Supposed to be needed for what is called the "Customer's Report" of the firm, the obvious accent of this information is on the weaknesses of the persons concerned. If the purpose is just to find probable customers, what kind of commodity is it for the palming off of which one needs to find out a man's family background, position of his relations and his attitude towards drinking and the fair sex?

A variety of well-paid agents are reported to be scouring and scouting the State's countryside gathering this personal information from all sorts of sources. The information thus collected is not open to anybody's inspection. It is classed "top secret"! It is not even supposed to be kept in the country: it is sent out to certain "free" countries where, according to reports, it is sorted out and classfied before being filed for some unspecified future use.

At least one case is known of these reports being microfilmed and sent out to

Behind Facade Of Advertising Agency

& FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

a certain country. The local originals have probably been destroyed!

Those who have watched these goings-on have told me something about the relationship of this so-called "market-research" with the activities of a foreign governmental agency in the capital city. I have been informed of the incident in which an official of this foreign agency was hauled up for stealing the secret telephone directory of the State Government which is meant for exclusive use of top officials of the State.

This directory contains the telephone numbers of all important officers, offices and other such places of the whole of the State. When caught, the official is reported to have pleaded ignorance of the secret nature of the said Government book.

I have also been told about the widespread network of this well-financed agency due to which "a belief has come to be prevalent that there is hardly any secret in the State that does not get known to the

sleuths of this powerful

agency...."

U.P., with its loose and corrupt administration, ease and pleasure-loving bureaucrats and factional and incompetent Ministers, has always been regarded as a happy hunting ground for foreign secret agents. It is said that here they could know in no time what they could not know in Delhi or elsewhere even after months and months of labour. Perhaps inspired by this prospect now we are told another "free" country is contemplating to set up its outfit here.

J. J. SINGH - A case of the lady protesting too much

WE have received a letter — with Mr. J. J. Singh's name typed underneath and his address on top. If Mr. Singh deliberately did not sign the letter, leaving a way out of some unpleasant situation in the future, that one fact alone would tell us more about him than plenty of other things we already know.

We would like to be more charitable and ascribe this little "forgetfulness" to his agitated state of mind after seeing the exposure we made of his anti-Indian activities in the USA through the extracts we published of his letter to Jaya Prakash Narain in our issue of October 23.

Mr. Singh says "a friend has sent me your paper of October 23" and wants to know how we came across his letter to J.P.—did the postman deliver it by mistake? If we were to descend to the same level as Mr. Singh, we would be asking him whether the friend who sent him the copy of our paper works in the U.S. Embassy in Delhi or the U.S. Information Service.

Whose Trust?

But since we, unlike Mr. Singh, are responsible to the Indian people for what we say and do, serious attention, though underserving, is being given here to what he writes.

Mr. Singh is gratified "If the U.S. Government trusts him", just as he is very gratified that he has not only "the privilege of knowing many Presidents, Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers, and other dignitaries of various countries but that they, too, trust me."

Mr. Singh fails to impress us by this self-claimed status of his as a man of the world. We have never been in the habit of gauging the patriotism, the trustworthiness or the calibre of a man by the Presidents, Prime Ministers, Foreign Ministers and other dignitaries he knows or claims to know.

We have only one question to ask Mr. Singh; does he have the trust of the people of India or the Government of the land?

If he had, he wouldn't have been confabulating—should we say conspiring?—with U.S. "dignitaries" and leaders of U.N. delegations of other countries to fight the accepted policy of the Government of India? He would not have had to threaten that he would expose the Indian delegation at the U.N. for implementing the policy of the Government of India on the resolution on Tibet.

Former Glories

Mr. Singh can't very well say he has the trust of the Government of India after this? And while he is answering the question, he could as well enlighten us why, after coming to India to settle down here, he so soon shut up shop and went back to the United States.

Mr. Singh has graciously told us that we may be interested to know he is a former member of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee. We are equally or more interested in telling Mr. Singh that we know many such former members who have been thrown into the dustbin of history and whom

the Indian people won't touch with a broomstick now.

Mr. Singh claims, "even if I were to find myself in disagreement with our Government and its leadership, I shall never criticise our Government outside the geographical bounds of India... I will go a step further and challenge you to quote one instance in the past 14 years that we have been free which may have indicated by opposition to Prime Minister Nehru or our Government."

We have never considered Mr. Singh important enough to keep track of what he has said or done in either these 14 years or the period before. Nor are we concerned with that here.

What Price Protests?

Nor did we expose Mr. Singh's letter to J.P. because he has suddenly acquired importance. But an Indian who lobbies foreign delegations at the U.N. to defeat the Government of India's policy and those political leaders here, J.P. et al, with whom he is in league need to have their real faces bared to the Indian people. That was our patriotic job and we are glad we had the opportunity to do it.

And Mr. Singh's protestation that there is no instance when he has indicated his opposition to our Government becomes meaningless jabber when he does not deny that, going far heyond mere utterances, he has been actively working to defeat the Government of India's policy.

Mr. Singh wants to know what is wrong in expressing through our own Press disagreement with certain policies of the Government. He asks: "What is wrong with that? Are we or are we not living in a working democracy? Are not freedom of speech and expression a basic tenet of democracy?"

Why then is Mr. Singh so agitated when we expose him in New Age? Why doesn't he concede us the right to tell the Indian people that his activities in New York are anti-Indian? Or is it that he learnt his concept of democracy and freedom from the late-unlamented Senator McCarthy?

Mr. Singh perhaps thought that he was dealing us a shattering blow when he wrote, "And I was fighting for India's freedom in the United States when Communists in India were siding with the British against India's freedom."

We certainly knew Mr. Singh was in the United States when we were fighting for our freedom. But we have to admit we are ignorant of his contribution to that freedom struggle. Maybe, one day he will write a book on Mr. J. Singh's Battle for Indian Freedom as he himself views it.

People's Trust

About ourselves, it is not necessary to say very much about our role in the freedom struggle.

If he had not taken refuge in the United States, Mr. Singh would also have remembered the Communists who were sent to the gallows for fighting the British, the Communists and their friends who were shot down in every part of the country, those who were incarcerated for long years in British jalls.

And if he had no State
Department blinkers on, he
would also have seen how the
Indian people elected Communists to our Parliament and
Legislatures and to govern one
State of our Republic.

That is the measure of the Indian people's trust in us, their faith in our patriotism. The U.S. State Department, of course, will not give us a certificate for this patriotism as the one Mr. Singh is proud to parade.

Mr. Singh has also given us a personal explanation for his attitude on the Tibet question: "It is true that whenever dignity of man is thrown into the dust and basic human rights are trampled upon, I feel sad and hurt to note that man could inflict such cruelties and indignities upon another man."

Wasting Tears

Mr. Singh makes us laugh. If and when he begins to hold confabulations to hammer out a resolution to condemn the lynching of Negroes and the bombing of Negroes in what he says. Till that time, we would like to tell him, you are wasting your tears. And that, too, not for the people of Tibet who are advancing to a life of happiness and plenty but for the Tibetan serf-owners in whom the State Department has the same trust as it has in Mr. Singh.

It is Mr. Singh's hope that "decent men" will "succeed in cleaning up the Communist Party of all non-patriotic and non-Indian elements."

Let these hopes and the benevolence of the Dollar Land keep Mr. Singh alive!

-RAMDASS