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NEW AGE

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C P I NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETS

Discussion On India-China Relations

★ FROM ZIAUL HAQ

MEERUT, November 11

Welcoming the initiative taken by Chou En-lai to settle the border question, the Draft Resolution on India-China Relations now being discussed by the Communist Party's National Council in session here expresses its appreciation of "the spirit and constructive approach in which these proposals have been made" in the Chinese Premier's letter of November 7. It urges the Government of India to give serious consideration to these proposals.

THE draft states that the proposal that the two Prime Ministers should meet to settle the entire border issue meets with the ardent desire of hundreds of millions of people in India and China and of all peace-loving peoples who are anxious to see an immediate end to this deplorable chapter in India-China relations and abiding friendship between the two countries built on firm foundations.

Further it said that the letter contains proposals which have been made with a view to ensure the tranquility of the border pending final settlement.

Ajoy Ghosh's Report

The National Council session got off to a businesslike start yesterday afternoon and the evening was devoted mainly to a report by General Secretary Ajoy Ghosh on the work of the Party's delegation which visited Peking last month in connection with the Tenth Anniversary celebrations. The delegation had taken the opportunity to discuss the border question and its implications with the leaders of the fraternal Chinese Communist Party.

With 89 of its 101 members present, the National Council after electing a Presidium of C. Achutha Menon, T. Nagi Reddy, M. P., and Kall Shankar Shukla opened its proceedings by adopting a resolution paying homage to martyrs who have fallen in the cause of the people in the recent struggles.

The draft of another resolution urging the early convening of the East-West Summit Conference was also placed before the session.

The session is being held in the Town Hall which has well-laid lawns around. The

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KHRUSHCHOV tells NEW AGE correspondent

SOVIET VIEWS ON INDIA-CHINA DISPUTE

by cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, November 7

"WE for our part will do everything to help," said N. S. Khrushchov replying to a question on India-China border dispute put to him by your Correspondent at the Kremlin reception this evening.

Replying to my question as to what he thought of this conflict between India and China, he reaffirmed the Soviet Government's statement which he had made during his speech in the Supreme Soviet last Saturday. After a pause he added that it was a sad and stupid story. Nobody knew where the border was, he declared, and agreed with my remark that practically no one lived in that area.

Continuing, Khrushchov recalled the fact that the Soviet Union had amicably settled differences over the border with Iran. "We gave up more than we gained," he said and added, "What were a few kilometers for a country like the Soviet Union."

In reply to a question by an American Correspondent regarding the alleged strategic significance of India's northern area, Khrushchov declar-



N. S. KHRUSHCHOV

ed: "What kind of strategic significance with modern weapons? Give a General any situation and he will find strategic significance in it. I don't trust General's appraisals of strategic significance."

Referring to this morning's march-past, he said that the economic battle was the main thing. He re-emphasised the need for peaceful coexistence and friendship between nations.

Earlier proposing a toast to

the Soviet Army, he said, as it was a part of the people it was ready to dissolve itself.

The whole reception was a very gay and jovial affair. Khrushchov and other Soviet leaders were in a happy mood. An unprecedented thing happened this evening. After the formal part was over, the orchestra played dance tunes and lots of couples danced in one of the beautiful halls of the Kremlin. Voroshilov and Mikoyan danced a few times and were big successes of the evening.

Khrushchov was also approached by a young lady but he asked to be excused. It was at this moment that some of us Correspondents approached him and he readily chatted with us for nearly half-an-hour. It was while taking leave of him that I said he should help in solving the India-China dispute and he expressed his readiness to do so.

During the conversation he recalled his childhood when he had to work at the age of eight or ten. Somebody asked why he did not join the dancing. He said he did not dance. Once upon a time his elder sister who is still alive had tried to teach him but some-

how his legs did not go. Here I thanked him for this and remarked that I did not dance either and was often scolded by my wife for it. But now I could cite his case in my favour. He laughed and shook hands with me on this.

Someone asked whether it was true that he met Tito on his recent holiday in Rumania. He said no, he went hunting and shot rabbits and three bears. One even weighed three hundred kilograms. I suggested that if he were fond of hunting, he should sometimes have a holiday in India and try Indian tigers. He smiled and said that tigers were a different matter altogether.

Earlier Soviet leaders were present in the Red Square to watch the grand and very happy demonstration and the army march-past. But this was one of the smallest military parades held in Moscow. The whole emphasis was on the peaceful achievements of the country. Nearly half a million people participated and it was a colourful pageant out of this world. Many globes of the moon were proudly carried. The Soviet

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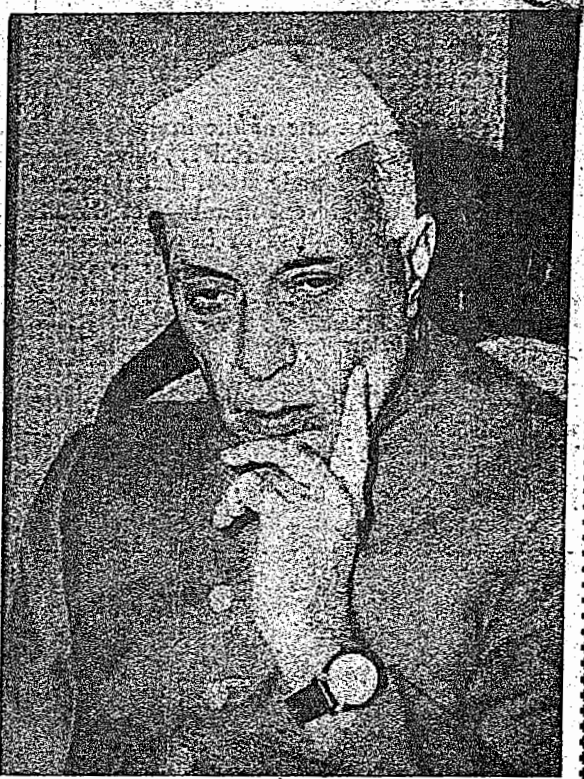


PHOTO: VIRENDRA KUMAR

NEW AGE greets the Prime Minister on his 70th birthday and wishes him long life in the cause of people's welfare and world peace.

P. S. P. COVERS THE

"Are you not one of the invitees for the Silver Jubilee Session of the PSP?", asked one of my friends recently, "I understand that they are inviting not only the present members of the PSP but all the founder-members of the old Congress Socialist Party."

I DID not think such an invitation to me possible. For, the leaders of the PSP consider me to be a betrayer of the cause for which they have always stood and for which they stand today. Nor would I, for my part, admit that such of my old colleagues as are today in the PSP have

acted up to the ideals with which we jointly formed the Congress Socialist Party twenty-five years ago.

Let me make it clear that it is with a sense of pride that I recall the day in May 1934 when a Preparatory Conference of Congressmen think-

ing along the lines of Socialism was held in Patna under the presidency of the late Acharya Narendra Dev. That meeting elected a Drafting Committee which was authorised to prepare for a regular conference of representatives of Congressmen who were Socialists with a view to forming the Congress Socialist Party.

This was followed by the first Congress Socialist Conference held in October 1934, under the presidency of the present Congress Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Sri

Sampurnanand. I happened to be elected one of the Joint Secretaries of the Congress Socialist Party which was then formed (along with Sri Masani, Sri Mohanlal Gautam and Sri N. G. Goray). I continued to hold this post till 1940 when I and my colleagues of the Congress Socialist Party of Kerala left it.

I recall all this with pride because of the role which the then Congress Socialist Party played in turning thousands of anti-imperialist fighters in the direction of scientific Socialism.

I am, therefore, at one with the Editor of the Janata who, in his leading article on October 25, 1959, writes as follows: "In 1934 we moved forward to Socialism because we felt that the national movement would fail to evoke and enlist the interest and allegiance of the toiling millions unless it accepted the new orientation. The arc of nationalism needed to be completed by Socialist awareness."

The speeches delivered by Sri Jalprakash Narain during his first visit to Kerala, when he clearly and convincingly argued the case for the acceptance of Socialism not only as a desirable goal but an effective medium to rouse the masses for the struggle against imperialism, still ring in my ears. His book, "Why Socialism?", which effectively exposed the various pseudo-scientific arguments against the ideology of Socialism, helped to educate a whole generation of radical Congressmen in the modern scientific concept of Socialism.

I am also proud of the fact that a large number of my colleagues in all provinces, and almost all of them in my own province, carried forward this idea of Socialism as the goal and as a guide to action. I and my colleagues are proud that the "Socialist awareness" we imbibed in those days was not abandoned by us in subsequent years; on the other hand we firmly adhered to it and further strengthened it.

Here We Part Company

It is, however, here that we have had to part company with many of our old colleagues. For, it appears that, while for us the acceptance of Socialism in 1934 was the beginning of a process, it was just an aberration for many of our colleagues.

Here, for example, is my old colleague, Sri N. G. Goray who is ashamed of the fact that "at that time, all of us were deeply under the influence of orthodox Marxism and whatever we said used to be couched in the current Marxist clichés." (Annual Report presented to the Jubilee

From Acceptance of Socialism In 1934 To

Session, Janata, October 25, page 5)

Here again is the editorial article in the above number of the Janata which has the significant title "A Full Cycle": "The old omnibus programme—nationalisation of the means of production, distribution and exchange—has suffered obsolescence. It no longer inspires us."

Comparing the present with the past, the editorial says that while in 1934 it was necessary for the national movement "to enlist the interest and allegiance of the toiling millions" by "accepting a new orientation", that of Socialist awareness, "in 1959, we believe that Socialism must receive the support of awakened nationalism if it is to achieve its efflorescence."

Going Back To Congress

In other words, hundreds of Congressmen, who were dissatisfied with the policies of the Congress leadership, took the first step in the direction of Socialism when they formed the Congress Socialist Party twenty-five years ago. Those of them, who continued in it and subsequently transferred their party into the Socialist Party of India and again into the Praja Socialist Party, are today virtually going back to the Congress, giving up whatever was new in their thinking in 1934.

It is not accidental that one of the foremost of them is today the leader of the Swatantra Party, while another is the leader of the Sarvodaya movement; still larger numbers of them are today Congress Ministers or those who were once Congress Ministers and still aspire to go back to that office. It is against such a background that the journal of the PSP talks of their party having covered a "full cycle."

Many of us who were with them twenty-five years ago have refused to keep company with them in such an abandonment of the basic concept of Socialism with which we all jointly accepted when forming the Congress Socialist Party. Hence their anger and bitterness against us.

The acceptance of the basic ideas of Socialism was the point of departure between ordinary anti-imperialists and Socialists in 1934. Their abandonment has now become the point of departure between such of the Congress Socialists of those days as subsequently joined the Communist Party and the present-day leaders of the Praja Socialist Party.

These basic ideas of Socialism are, however, not matters of abstract theoretical interest. They have serious political implications as can be seen from the "Programme of National Construction" outlined in the Resolution on

FULL CYCLE

by E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD

Of Basic Ideas Of Their Abandonment Today

the Political Situation adopted by the Jubilee Session of the PSP.

This twelve-point programme does not have a word to say on the triple burden of rent, debt and taxes, which our peasant have to bear on their shoulders. All that the programme has to say in the agrarian field is:

"(1) To give a boost to agricultural production, measures should be taken to provide credit, good seed, manure, implements and warehousing facilities to at least half the number of villages during the next five years through service cooperatives. Where the agriculturists volunteer to form a cooperative they should be given all possible assistance.

"(2) Cultivable waste lands should be reclaimed and brou-

ght under cultivation with the help of agricultural cooperatives, preferably of the landless. Ceiling on land should be enforced and surplus land given to the landless in the village.

"(3) Every year labour-intensive projects like contour bunding, levelling, road-making should be undertaken providing for the employment of at least one million people in the very first year.

"(4) The Adivasis and the Scheduled Castes, even those who have changed their religion, should be helped liberally to raise their standard of living in every way.

"(5) Agriculturists should be induced to make optimum use of irrigation facilities. The prices of agricultural products should be fixed at a remunerative level."

Similarly, in the field of industry, the programme demands only "the abolition of the managing agency system and limitation on distributed profits."

Contrast this with the programme of the Communist Party which demands that landlords' rent and money-lenders' interest should be reduced through appropriate legislations; that the taxation system in the country should be so recast that, while the burden on the rich is made heavier, the poor are relieved of a part of the burden that they are now carrying; that not only is a ceiling put on the profit that can be distributed among the capitalists but also that the profit above this ceiling is put into a pool for use by the Government in the best interest of national development.

The Contrast

A contrast between the two programmes will make it clear that, while the PSP

in the name of giving a national touch to Socialism is protecting the interests of the exploiting classes, the Communist Party is fighting for a policy which will give relief to the masses and thus help to mobilise them for national reconstruction. This is the difference between adherence to and abandonment of what is called "orthodox Marxism."

This, however, is precisely the reason why the PSP wants to concentrate all its fire against the Communist Party. All the resolutions and speeches of the Jubilee Session—whether it be on the political situation, or on Tibet and China, or on Kerala—make anti-Communism their central point. They are calling for a united front of all anti-Communist parties and elements in the country.

The Resolution on the Political Situation "invites parties pledged to democracy and Socialism to realise that the over-arching challenge to our nation cannot be met by any party by itself. In the unfolding emergency it becomes imperative to transcend smaller loyalties and offer full allegiance to our ideals and to the nation."

Again, it emphasises "certain fundamentals we share with the Congress such as allegiance to Nationalism, Secularism, Democracy and Socialism."

This emphasis on the sharing of certain fundamentals by the PSP and the Congress legitimately raised doubts among the delegates, who had assembled at the Jubilee Session; that this is the beginning of a process of cooperation with the Congress. They stoutly opposed this trend and mobilised the vote of nearly forty per cent of the delegates present.

Anti-Communism

The Political Resolution adopted in the Jubilee Session does, of course, speak of "the differences between the Congress and the PSP, both on policies and on their executions" and adds, "so long as differences on policies and implementations remain as before, cooperation with the Congress cannot help the nation but merely strengthen the disruptive forces and deepen the frustration of the people." But, while thus rejecting the proposal of an immediate countrywide cooperation between the PSP and the Congress, the Jubilee Session has endorsed the decisions of the National Executive regarding the elections in Kerala.

Here, therefore, is a situation in which the PSP rejects cooperation with the Congress on an all-India scale, but enters into an agreement with the Con-

gress in Kerala. Why? Is it because there is an agreement between the PSP and the Congress on policies and their implementation in Kerala? No. This is done to simply keep the Communists out of office.

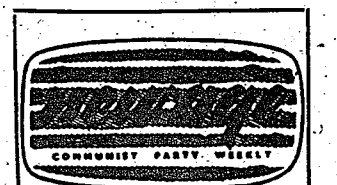
We all know that this anti-Communism is nothing new for the present leaders of the PSP. Even at the time when the Congress Socialist Party was formed twenty-five years ago, such of its then leaders as Masani, Asoka Mehta, etc., were full of hatred and prejudices for the Communist Party. But, as Sri Goray bewails in his report now, the majority of the Congress Socialists of those days were "deeply under the influence of" what he now calls "orthodox Marxism."

They, therefore, could not make the Congress Socialist Party of those days an instrument of fighting Communism; on the other hand, the Second Conference of the party, held in Meerut in January 1936, called for the unity of all the Socialist forces in the country including the Communist Party. This led to an era of united work between the Congress Socialists and Communists. It was through a gradual process of slowly spreading the anti-Communist poison in a section of the then Congress Socialists that they could carry out their plan of transforming their party into a centre of anti-Communism.

Questions Before PSP

Has such a policy of blind anti-Communism helped the PSP or its predecessors (the Socialist Party of India and the Congress Socialist Party) to grow as a major national force in the country? Is it not on the other hand, this blind hatred for the Left forces headed by the Communist Party that led to the ignominious defeats of their party at the polls in 1952? Will it now help them to grow as a major national force? These are the questions which history has placed before the PSP.

(November 9, 1959)



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Nothing can happen to me

Would you say :
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Whither Labour?

What a contrast between this present Fortysecond Anniversary of the first victory of the world Socialist revolution and the immediately preceding Tory election victory in Britain. Two paths. Two outcomes.

ON the one side, the triumph of Socialism, under the leadership of Communism, banishing poverty and backwardness among a population larger than the present British empire (the true comparison), and achieving heights of construction, raised standards, social provision, science and education to arouse the amazement and envy of the leaders of capitalism and recognised by the present Tory Premier as "without parallel in human history."

On the other side, the repudiation of Socialism, under the leadership of Social Democracy, leading to defeat after defeat for the working class and its progressive allies; the deepening of the gulf between wealth and poverty ("the contrast between the extremes of wealth and poverty is sharper today than eight years ago"—Labour Election Manifesto); Britain falling backward year by year on the world scale in every field relative to the advance of the Socialist world; and the enthronement of Tory reaction, of the out-dated party of High Finance and Big Business and imperialist swashbuckling, with a "hat trick" of extending electoral victories—also "without parallel"; this time in British electoral history. No wonder the question re-echoes in Labour's ranks: Why? How? What must be done?...

Nor is it only a question of Britain. Look at what is happening in the leading countries of Western Europe. In France, in Western Germany, in Italy—not to mention an extending series of the countries of the so-called "free world". All over Europe the Left swept forward to power in 1945.

Born from the Resistance, Governments of Socialist-Communist and popular cooperation were formed, pledged to the social reconstruction of their countries. In Eastern Europe, under the leadership of Communism, through whatever hard and difficult roads the peoples have had to travel from the desolation of uttermost war destruction and backwardness. Socialism has been achieved, and limitless horizons open out, still with accompanying difficulties but with the rate of advance already outstripping the West.

Whither W. Europe?

But in Western Europe? In Western Europe, with all the prior advantages of initial high technical and industrial development, limited war destruction, and a numerous working class, to what outcome has the leadership of Social Democracy brought the peoples? Social Democracy broke the united working class front, surrendered to the American dollar, turned the offensive, against Communism, sacrificed social advance to the cold war.

And the outcome? Toryism rules in Britain with a reinforced majority. De Gaulle and the men of Vichy, aided by Mollet and the Socialist Party, trample on the ruins of democracy in France. Adenauer and the neo-Nazis and neo-militarists and Ruhr barons of the Hitler regime rule anew in West Germany. Segni and the heirs of Mussolini rule

in Italy. Once again the terrible record of Social Democracy after the First World War has been repeated in a new form after the Second World War. Is it not time to learn the lesson?...

Victory For Peace

Let us first note the one positive feature of the election before we come to the negative features....

The election and its outcome was in fact a victory for peace. Not because Macmillan sounded the call for a Summit Conference and the Tory press tried to call it a "Summit Election." This issue undoubtedly played a certain part in the Tory vote, but only because Labour let the true controversy go by default. The

to make Britain the main target for destruction—to be "burned to a crisp" in Macmillan's picturesque phrase used during his visit to the United States, but not used by him during the election.

Here was the most burning issue—one might say, literally the most burning issue—of the election for the very existence and future of the British people, dwarfing all other issues. Here was the most vulnerable spot of Toryism and the whole Macmillan-Sandys-Speidel policy. And it was precisely here that all the top official Labour spokesmen were silent. For they supported the Tory policy....

Prosperity Illusions

Toryism fought and won the election on two main issues which they ceaselessly proclaimed. The first was Peace. The

second was Prosperity. We have seen how the first was surrendered to them as a gift by the Labour Party. What of the second? Tory propaganda had here certain obvious short-term advantages, if the true character of capitalism were to be ignored on both sides and the battle turned into a cheap spanging match of rival selections of surface facts taken out of context. First, the most difficult period of capitalist reconstruction after the war had been under the Labour Government. The relatively easier period of quick capitalist profitable booming, based on that reconstruction, had been under the Tory Government.

Second, the terms of trade were heavily unfavourable under Labour, while the foundations of colonial exploitation were being actively re-established; and then became mainly favourable under Toryism, on the basis of that intensified colonial exploitation, so that the result of the reduction of import prices, which should have led to a fall in prices, but under the monopolies led only to a slowing down of the rise, could be exhibited as a triumph of price stabilisation.

Third, while unemployment had doubled and production stagnated under the Tory Government's credit freeze, the few months before the election had seen a slight increase in production and a slight fall in unemployment.

How did Labour meet this Tory challenge of a picture of booming capitalist prosperity as a paradise for the workers? The short answer is that Labour did not meet it, because this was precisely the Labour Party leadership's own favourite propaganda about the "new capitalism" and the obsolescence of Socialism....

There is a deeper issue in this "prosperity" propaganda of present-day British capitalism and its Tory and Labour spokesmen, which never came out in their election controversies. When the "recession" (polite word) of 1957-58 gave place more rapidly than some of the experts had anticipated to "recovery," this was acclaimed as another "miracle" of the modern "managed capitalism." Only later the United Nations World Economic Survey for 1958 revealed that the "recession" had cut the income of the primary producing countries, mainly the colonial countries or still with colonial economies, by \$2,000 million, with heavily falling raw material prices and maintained or even increased industrial export prices.

Once again the "miraculous" alchemy of imperialism has transferred the heaviest losses to the impoverished colonial peoples. Improved terms of trade to bring down prices; booming industrial orders with

cheaper raw materials; another short-lived orgy of "prosperity"—on the basis of the ruin and starvation of colonial millions. This is the hidden factor behind the prosperity propaganda; the unspoken permanent assumption of imperialist exploitation.

The idyllic panegyrics of the conditions of the workers in Britain treat Britain as if it were an island in isolation. They forget that Britain is an imperialist metropolis built on a vast understructure of colonial exploitation, and that the majority of the workers exploited by British capital have dark skins and live under the lowest conditions of human existence.

Any serious observer will understand that this imperialist "prosperity" is precarious and short-lived....

Facing The Future

The discussion which has now opened in Labour's ranks after the election defeat is the most far-ranging and important since the foundation of the Labour Party. It is extending far more widely in its scope and its significance than that which followed 1931 or 1951. This discussion is especially important for three main reasons.

First, it is taking place in face of the prospect of five years of continued Tory rule with a reinforced majority. These five years are likely to be the most critical in the international situation and for the future of Britain....

Second, this discussion is taking place under the immediate impact and stimulus of the present election defeat, following on the unbroken series of cumulative electoral setbacks since the war, and therefore inevitably giving rise to the question whether there is not something fundamentally wrong....

Third, and most important in the longer perspective, this discussion is in practice ranging far beyond the immediate prospect or the immediate electoral lesson to be drawn. The discussion is bringing to a head the basic issue between the supporters of a political labour movement and Socialism and the advocates of a return to nineteenth century lib-lab politics.

This controversy has extended in a host of forms since the war, and indeed since the formation of the Labour Party. In its extreme form the discussion is even bringing into question the foundations of the Labour Party, of a political labour movement and Socialism.

The architects of disaster, not sated with their handiwork, now begin to snipe at the trade unions, which they wish to retain as milch-cows, but to restrict their role. They snipe at every form of nationalisation, not merely at the bastard capitalist forms carried out by the Attlee Government and skilfully exploited to bring the conception into discredit, but against any form of nationalisation, against socialist nationalisation, against Socialism. They demand the revision of the 1918 Constitution with its call for "the common ownership of the means of production, distribution and exchange."

In their fantasies of capitalism without a working class the very name Labour offends. They openly hanker after a classless liberal party which shall include the workers without a class basis. In short, these "New Thinkers" do not merely seek to go back before 1918. They seek to go back before 1900....

Advance To Marxism

The clock cannot be put back even by these youthful grey-beards of a lost world. The first step, the advance to independent electoral-parliamentary representation of the mass working class organisations, separate from the capitalist parties, was fought and won at the turn of the century, even though this did not yet mean independence from capitalist politics.

The second step, the adoption of at any rate the proclaimed aim of Socialism in the plain sense of the "common ownership of the means of production" was won in 1918. This also did not yet mean independence from capitalist politics, from imperialist politics, as the modern era and the experience of three Labour Governments has abundantly and painfully shown.

The third step, the advance to real independent working class politics against capitalism, to leadership of the majority of the nation by the organised working class, and on this basis the advance to working class power and the realisation of Socialism—this is the indispensable step forward, corresponding to the conditions and needs of the modern era, which still requires to be taken.

This is the step forward represented by Marxism. This is the step forward towards which the Communist Party seeks to win the whole organised labour movement. Delay in taking this step forward has already led to dangerous reverses and internal disruption....

by R. PALME DUTT

Extracts from "Notes of the Month", LABOUR MONTHLY, November 1959.

JOINT STATEMENT OF COMMUNIST PARTIES OF CHINA AND JAPAN

We give below extensive extracts from the Joint Statement of the Communist Parties of China and Japan, issued on October 20 in Peking and signed by Liu Shao-chi and Sanzo Nozaka.

The talks proceeded in a fraternal and extremely friendly atmosphere. Both sides reviewed the development of the international situation since the Joint Statement issued by the Communist Parties of China and Japan in March this year and had further discussions on questions concerning relations between the two countries and reached completely unanimous views.

The delegations of the two Parties unanimously hold that the development of the international situation during the past half year confirms the assessment made in the Joint Statement of the Communist Parties of China and Japan that the forces of Socialism and the forces of national independence, peace and democracy prevail in-

creasingly over the forces of imperialism.

At present, the countries of the Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union are accelerating their construction in the economic and cultural fields. The movements for national independence, democracy and freedom in Asia, Africa and Latin America are continuing to surge forward.

The struggle in defence of peace and democracy by people throughout the world has also made tremendous progress. It is precisely in these circumstances that the peace policy of the Socialist camp is receiving more and more warm support from the people of the world and the position of strength policy of the imperialist camp headed by U.S. imperialism has en-

countered shameful bankruptcy.

The Socialist camp is a powerful bastion of peace which cannot be destroyed by any combination of forces of imperialism, and its peace policy will certainly continue to thwart the aggressive acts and the cold war policy of the imperialist camp.

Support To Soviet Plan

Comrade Khrushchov's recent visit to the United States dealt another heavy blow to the U.S. cold war forces. His visit was a tremendous contribution to the easing of international tension and to the cause of world peace, and will have positive and far-reaching effects on the development of the international situation in the coming period.

The two Parties unanimously support the proposals of the Soviet Union to ease international tension, end the cold war and bring about peaceful coexistence among countries of different social systems as well as its recent

proposal for general and complete disarmament.

The delegations of the two Parties continue to stress that U.S. imperialism is the common enemy of the peoples of China and Japan. In the present favourable situation, it is still one of the fundamental tasks of the peoples and the Communist Parties of China and Japan to continue to oppose the war and aggressive policies of the U.S. imperialists and to defend world peace, particularly peace in the Far East.

It must be noted that the U.S. war clique is reluctant to face up to the inevitable trend of the international situation and give up its cold war. On the contrary, it has recently been strengthening its military bases abroad and various military treaty organisations, has been continuing its interference in the internal affairs of other countries and carrying out provocations to aggravate international tension.

In the Far East, U.S. imperialism and its followers, the Japanese reactionary forces, are continuing to step up the revival of Japanese

militarism and are attempting to intensify their control over and plunder of the Japanese people and to strengthen their overt military alliance against China and the Soviet Union through revision of the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty." This is a grave menace to peace in the Far East and the whole world.

Situation In Japan

The Delegation of the Japanese Communist Party points out that in Japan today, the Kishi Government, as the agent of monopoly capital, has become a willing tool of U.S. imperialism despite strong opposition by the Japanese people and contrary to Japan's national interests.

Recently, it has gone further in an attempt to revise speedily the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," so as to turn Japan once again into a militarist imperialist country, to carry out expansionist activities in the Southeast Asian countries, and threaten the security of China, the Soviet

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Iraq: Vigilance Against Conspiracy

(Extracts from an editorial in *Ittihad al-Shaab*, organ of the Communist Party of Iraq)

THE three previous conspiracies (against Premier Kassim) failed thanks to the unity of national ranks, their rallying around the leadership of Abdul Karim Kassim, his patriotic Government and army and thanks to the consciousness and vigilance of the people. The enemies of the Republic, learning from their failures, paved the way for their latest conspiracy by splitting the national ranks and killing the vigilance of the people.

Their first offensive, in which they used all the means and media of expression, was conducted on the ideological front. They sneered at the popular demand of executing the traitors and plotters. They made out of the Popular Resistance another monster of mythology and a comedy out of the People's Court, and described the democratic organisations and patriotic forces as gangs. Why?

Because the People's Court was from the start a popular school of patriotism, democracy and liberation as well as a weapon in the hands of the people against the traitors and plotters, not only in its just sentences but in its investigation body. The People's Court has played a major part in discovering a conspiracy gang inside the Ministry of Defence.

Because the Popular Resistance was the people's iron hand and watchful eye, the crime of the Popular Resistance was that, in searching for arms and suspicious persons, it was causing inconveniences to luxurious car-riders. The crime of the democratic organisations was that

ble for allowing the enemies to be as active as they were in the last few months with the aim of weakening the people's vigilance and curtailing them from reporting all hostile activities which the leader in his first statement after the revolution considered as a national duty.

Nevertheless the imperialists and their colleagues have failed and all their efforts to split the national ranks and kill the people's vigilance are lost. The bullets have shaken the whole people and united all those loyal to the Republic and its leader and reopened the eyes of the people to the source of danger.

The enemies of the Republic, who possess large quantities of arms and a vast network of espionage gangs and agents in sensitive positions in the country and great possibilities of aggression from outside the country, would have proceeded to carry out the rest of their plan aiming at seizing power and giving it to their imperialist and covetous masters.

However, the country is not an exclusive area for the traitors; there is an army embracing brave soldiers and officers loyal to the revolution, Republic and leader; there is a people with their workers, peasants and other national classes and with their Arabs and Kurds of various political tendencies. This army and people would have certainly hurried to the defence of their leader and the Republic that is the fruit of long years of struggle; they would have fought just as heroically and with self-denial as the peoples of Algeria, Korea, Cuba and the other peoples who have won the respect of the whole world in

their determination to snatch victory from their enemies.

This was undoubtedly what would have happened; and this can only mean more bloodshed and victims from the loyal people who are ready to perish for the cause of defending the independence and freedom of their country. It is not surprising, as a result of this horrible crime that the people should feel angered and provoked; but as usual they were conscious of the implications of the situation and instinctively focused their eyes at the imperialists, their lackeys, the remnants of feudalism their old and new agents, and stooges of the UAR and all the traitors who have all been continuously plotting against the Republic, its policy and leader.

The ordinary people—and we are from them—are capable of pointing out their enemies one by one for it is unusual for an entire people, and particularly ours, to err in such an important matter as identifying their enemies and the source of all dangers.

Enemies Still Active

The local enemies are now following a deceitful path, in an attempt to divert the attention of the people away from them and direct it towards any group or persons, like a drowning person holding to a straw. They express "their regrets about the news they heard on the radio" about the crime carried out by a "criminal hand of some corrupted people"; and declare their "joy at the leader's escape."

This style is certainly different from the one followed by the Voice of the Arabs which went far beyond all diplomatic conventions and all the traditions of Arab solidarity and good neighbourhood by continuing to threaten and incite.

The enemies behind the borders are not interested in diverting attention as much as inciting their agents inside the country, raising their spirits and driving them to new treacheries. Whilst these agents are interested in avoiding the big blow that they will receive at the hands of the leader backed by the army and people, they are interested in preserving the atmosphere which will help them to continue their dirty designs.

It is, therefore, wrong to relax for "imperialism is still working in the dark" as the leader said immediately after the attempt on his life. It is common knowledge that when the enemy loses the first round, it is possible that they hurry with the next; as happened in Iran.

True the circumstances of our revolution and in our country differ from those of Iran; for there the Court remained as the centre of reaction and the national movement lacked a bold leadership that the Iraqi revolution possesses.

Nevertheless we are faced with enemies who show such ferocity that it becomes the duty of the people, the Government and the army, at such a delicate time, to show utmost care and vigilance, to focus their attention on the real enemies of the Republic and deal with them firmly and in the style that they understand....

SCRAP-BOOK

CARIAPPA NEEDS WATCHING

CARIAPPA while in service was much appreciated by the British—for his sun-tan and the servility he picked up at Sandhurst (he condemned the RIN Revolt and the INA soldiers even at the very end). He has never been burdened with ideas or ideas but does possess something else which compensates—large plantations in Coorg, bringing in cash and status. But of the catalogue of his qualities two items need to be starred—intrigue and ambition.

From the day that India and Pakistan became two independent States he has been in touch with his colleagues across the borders and it is reported that the Army code of camaraderie often enough came before any other loyalty.

It is said in well-informed circles that he had mooted quite early to his counterparts in Pakistan the idea of an Indo-Pak united military command as an oasis of unity amid the prevailing chaos. A sharp rap on the knuckles and derision were his rewards then.

But now the retired warrior feels that his ideas can again stalk the two States. It is reported that while in Karachi he expounded these ideas to Ayub and to

General Sheikh, the Pak Minister for the Interior and the real brains behind Ayub's bluster.

People from Karachi say that Sheikh advised him to "set things right in Bharat first"—a hint that did not fall on deaf ears. We all know Cariappa's feverish activity during the days of the Thimaya threat. And that activity has only heightened following the unfortunate tension with China.

What we do not know is whether to believe the stories that he had a secret meeting with General Sheikh when the latter was in India, at the New Delhi residence of an Army officer's widow of great charm and generosity. Each was stated to have asked the other for time to "report back."

But we have hardly any reason to disbelieve the report that he has received a letter from the Pakistani General recently urging him to use his "sporting military mind" to better effect. Sheikh has obviously "reported back," and sent his message. We are told that this could signify an okay for Cariappa's plan to rope in the RSS "sportsmen" and their para-military formations as an auxiliary force to "get things done" in Bharat in the same way as his colleagues earlier accomplished in Pakistan.

The reason for such con-

sultations is said to be the fact that the mastermind behind the American strategy for our sub-continent is Rountree (present U. S. Ambassador in Pakistan) who has a distinguished espionage record in the Middle East and was Dulles' Assistant Secretary of State. Through Sheikh Cariappa is said to be in touch with this "Ambassador" and the Pentagon planners.

We would advise the Central Intelligence to cut down some of their crude watching of CFI offices and get down to the job of watching the subverters of the Indian State. They could do worse than make a start with Cariappa.

"CONGRESSMEN ARE ROBBERS"

HAVING butchered the people of West Bengal who wanted only to be rid of hunger, the local Congress leaders have now decided to make a mess with the relief work, so urgent a necessity after the incredible floods.

Non-Congressmen have long been told "keep off" when they offered their cooperation to official relief work. Now the Congress men have started wrangling among themselves.

The ISCON management collected Rs. 20,000 which they decided to donate to Dr. Roy's West Bengal Relief Committee. Imagine their surprise when the Congress MLA from Burdwan, Ananda Gopal Mukherjee, met them and quite sharply told them to donate the amount to the Congress relief fund—"what is all this nonsense of giving all that money to Dr. Roy's fund." But discretion rather than valour has always been the favourite motto of the British—so it was the Chief Minister they decided to oblige.

The Marwari millionaires were similarly troubled. Birlaji and friends got urgent calls for donations from the Congress office in the name of P. C. Sen, the Food Minister. Just as they were about to open their safes and get out a few thousands of "black" money, Dr. Roy's phone-call came through also asking for funds! The Marwaris cackled nervously and paid both!

Deputy Minister Asutosh Ghosh was arranging a cultural function for Dr. Roy's flood relief fund. Immediately the Congress Party office pulled him up and in panic he rushed to Dr. Roy. The Chief Minister gave one roar for P. C. Sen and there and then told him that because of all this disobedience the absorbing of funds would be left to the officials, "Congressmen are robbers," he added. Like a whipped cur P. C. Sen whined the did not even dare to bark since, after all, Dr. Roy had saved him his ministership that Rs. 20,000 had been given by the Chief Minister to Ananda Chowdhury who had a far from savoury reputation! Dr. Roy's reply is unprintable.

As a result of all this, however, of the lakhs of rupees collected for flood relief, only a few thousands have been distributed.

FABRICATIONS

—Chinese Embassy Statement

STATEMENT issued by the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in India on November 9, 1959, says:

Recently a reactionary poster distributed in the name of a fabricated "Chinese People's Anti-Expansionists Committee" has appeared in New Delhi and other places. It is reported by Statesman and Hindustan Times on November 1, 1959, and November 5, 1959, respectively. Besides, it has been found that an anonymous pamphlet entitled *The Dalai Lama God or Puppet?* is being distributed.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China hereby states: the above-said poster and pamphlet were not published by China. There has never existed at all in China an organisation of the so-called "Chinese People's Anti-Expansionists Committee."

All the publications of the Chinese Embassy in India bear the name of the Information Office of the Embassy. From the contents of these fabricated poster and pamphlet, it can be seen that the language is poor and is full of loopholes. It is not difficult to make out that they were manufactured by the reactionary elements hostile to the People's Republic of China with an aim to disrupt the friendly relations between China and India.

The Embassy of the People's Republic of China is convinced that people with sound judgement in India can never be hoodwinked by this mean tactic and that such a scheme definitely will never succeed.

GDR's Attitude To India-China Dispute

THE German news-agency, A.D.N., asked Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic Otto Grotewohl for his opinion on the recent exchange of notes between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India about border questions.

Prime Minister Grotewohl in his reply pointed out that there were no diplomatic relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of India and the Government of the German Democratic Republic had not been informed by the Government of the Republic of India about the contents of their note to the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The Government of the German Democratic Republic considers the border question between the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India as a concern of these two States. The Government of the German Democratic Republic regrets that such an incident as the firing in the Ladakh area has occurred.

As is well known, the Government of the German Democratic Republic is basically of the opinion that international disputes should be settled by negotiations on a basis of equal rights. They expressed the hope as already pointed out before that it may come to such peaceful negotiations between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of India and that the recent exchange of notes may lead to that end.

ASOKA MEHTA'S PRICE

OUR only worry is that the Acharya might now discover the virtues of signing and becoming a partyless leader! Our PSP friends had better think up some post for him also.

Asoka Mehta with his compulsive theories was to be the chief ideologue of the line—but Kripalaniji was to be his physical embodiment—he has never proclaimed his belief in Socialism—and made the chairman. The Acharya had half consented, it seems.

Then came the rumpus with a vocal section of delegates debunking Asoka's spoutings. He was even asked to sit down by some and openly hooted by others. Naturally enough the poor man had a crisis of conscience—could he continue in a party which did not even want to hear his views?

J. P. had wept and rambled but the party had cheered him. So why could not Asoka also go out of the PSP—then at the Golden Jubilee he, too, would whimper and speak self-contradictions and be applauded.

The PSP organisers were in a blue funk—Silver Jubilee session and Asoka Mehta resigns! Unthinkable! Achyut Patwardhan was called in to soothe nerves by talk of passionless ami-

ASOKA MEHTA'S PRICE

ty. As for Asoka, his conscience was saved by—chairmanship!

Our Cultural Minister Humayun Kabir may be an intellectual mediocrity but he knows when and how to move—or else how is he a Minister? So finding Kripalani a trifle too clever and too imaginative, Kabir began to move.

He moved extra fast when he heard that Kripalani had been writing to Panditji (who wrote appreciatively back) about various schemes to mark fittingly Tagore's 100th Birthday.

So in Kripalani's absence the Committee has been completely reconstituted and officialised. Our agony is that all this is simply to make a mockery of Gurusdev's memory.

—ONLOOKER

★ Left Parties Were Then Slandered For Their Attitude To This Project, But Now ★

A series of recent events clearly go to show that the Dandakaranya Project has almost foundered on the rock of petty jealousies and factional squabbles among top officials of the Dandakaranya Development Authority (DDA), who are backed up by rival Congress bosses.

THE DDA was set up on September 12, 1958, with one representative each from the Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Governments and four permanent members—the Chief Administrator, the Financial Adviser and the Member for Engineering and Agriculture.

A sum of Rs. ten crores was initially allotted to the DDA for immediately starting work in certain selected sites of the project.

One-and-a-half months later, a top-level conference of State Refugee Rehabilitation Ministers was held in Calcutta. It was presided over by no less a person than the Union Home Minister himself.

The conference decided to close all transit camps in West Bengal by July 31, 1959, and to pack off to Dandakaranya 35,000 out of the 45,000 refugee families, who have been forced to live in hellish conditions in these camps for the past five to ten years!

It was further decided that after these camp families had been resettled, refugees who had been sent to different States would be moved to Dandakaranya.

Campaign Against Left

Once these decisions were taken, the vast official propaganda machinery was set in motion to create an impression that Dandakaranya would be flowing with milk and honey at no distant future! At the same time, official spokesmen spread the blatant lie that the Left parties in West Bengal stood in the way of the dispersal of camp refugees to Dandakaranya.

The crime of these parties, which are represented on the United Central Refugee Council (UCRC), was that they insisted that in view of the inhospitable topography of the region and the nebulous character of the project, no unwilling refugee should be forced to go there under the threat of stoppage of his dole and ejection from the camp.

They submitted alternative proposals to the Government concretely showing that all the refugee families proposed to be sent to Dandakaranya could be rehabilitated in West Bengal within a very much shorter period and with much less expenditure of money.

But the Government adamantly stuck to its guns, and 212 families were actually sent to Dandakaranya in the beginning of this year.

But then, it was suddenly announced officially that further batches of refugees would not be moved there till the rains were over. Mehr Chand Khanna, Union Minister for Refugee Rehabilitation, stated at a Press Conference in Calcutta on May 15 last that the work on the project had suffered a "temporary set-back".

To put it in plain words, Mehr Chand Khanna's admission meant that the Government's much-publicised decision to close all camps by the target date of July 31, 1959, had become a dead letter. Why was it that after all the publicity boost and the slan-

der campaign against the Left parties, the Government had to go back on its decision?

People naturally felt that their worst apprehensions had come true, and that the project was too big an affair for the corrupt and inefficient official machinery to handle.

The Government, however, chose to throw a blanket of secrecy over what was happening in Dandakaranya. Reports of the deplorable conditions there occasionally trickled through pathetic letters written by the refugees to their relations in West Bengal.

Recently, the project came into limelight when two top executives of the DDA, S. Banerjee (Member for Engineering) and

grips with the first phase of the work," he claimed despite all the facts to the contrary.

The Union Rehabilitation Minister concluded the interview with the significant remark: "If some officers are unhappy with the DDA they are free to quit it, and if they fail to work in line with the policies they will be made to quit."

This open threat was meant for Fletcher. It is no longer a secret that the Chief Administrator and the Rehabilitation Minister are at logger-heads with each other.

Immediately after these developments, Purnendu Naskar, Union Deputy Rehabilitation Minister, rushed to Dandakaranya to make an "on-the-spot survey" of the project's progress, and on his return to Calcutta he told the Press on October 30: "We may have to reshuffle the DDA."

The Union Government has

Scandalous Situation

His note says that the tempo of work dropped sharply after May 6, 1959, and everything came to a standstill. The plan

Dandakaranya In Total Mess

★ FROM JNAN BIKASH HOITRA

Major H. S. Sandhre (Member for Agriculture), walked out of a meeting of the DDA's Executive Committee to record their disagreement with a proposal to give house-building loans to the refugees who are already there.

Shortly after this scandalous turn of events came another amazing incident.

BATA WORKERS DONATE RS. 40,000 FOR FLOOD RELIEF

WEST Bengal's workers have magnificently responded to the call of the flood victims. On November 6, two squads from the AITUC-affiliated Bata Mazdoor Union left for Midnapore and Hooghly with blankets and clothes for the afflicted.

The Bata workers and employees have donated a day's wage for flood relief—Rs. 40,000 was thus collected. They are sending another 11 relief squads to the different flood-affected districts.

With the money some 5,000 blankets, 5,000 saris and 5,000 sheets have been already bought.

On November 6, at a meeting of 4,000 workers called by the Garden Reach Textile Union, 1,300 vests were handed over to the People's Relief Committee. These had come from the donations given by the workers of the Kesoram Cotton Mills.

Factional Rivalries

Mehr Chand Khanna promptly repudiated, at a Press interview in Calcutta on October 27, the suggestion that there had been any decline of work in Dandakaranya at any stage.

He said that there were obviously administrative difficulties, but they were not sufficiently serious to impede the progress of work.

These difficulties had been overcome and "we are now at

already ordered a probe into the affairs of the project. The allegations made by the Chief Administrator and the counter-charges levelled by the Member for Engineering will be made the basis of the enquiry, it is learnt here.

Attempts will now be made, it is further understood, to "streamline" the DDA and to make it "homogeneous."

This means that either Fletcher will have to quit or Mehr Chand Khanna will have to eat the humble pie.

These sickening developments in regard to the project are not fortuitous.

The bitter struggle that had been going on between two factions of the DDA officials has now come to a head because each has the support of a Congress boss.

One of these factions is led by Fletcher, who is an official of the West Bengal Government.

Other officers sent to Dandakaranya from this State are said to belong to the latter group.

Fletcher is reported to have the backing of Union Law Minister Asoka Sen, who is also a member of the Cabinet Committee on the project. So it is rather difficult for Mehr Chand Khanna to bring Fletcher to book.

This is why Khanna, whose position inside the Congress organisation is precariously uncertain and "whose devotion to duty" in the words of even the Statesman, "may have been deflected now and again by threats (or promises) of his Ministry being wound up by a certain date", is reported to have aligned himself with the officials from West Bengal.

Cynical Attitude

The consequences of this factional tussle for power have

been disastrous. A huge amount of public money has gone down the drain, and several hundred refugees have been dumped into a hell which is far worse than the camps.

Yet, despite the bleak conditions now prevailing in Dandakaranya, fresh batches of refugees are being sent there from the beginning of this month, just to "prove" the "truth" of the Government's contention that all is going well with the project.

One could hardly imagine a more cynical attitude towards human lives.

The Government has bungled all through since the very inception of the project. It has gambled with the lives of the refugees.

Yet, Pandit Nehru showed scant regard for truth when, at a Press Conference in Calcutta on October 21 last, he maligned the Left parties for having, in his opinion, obstructed the dispersal of the camp refugees.

He even went out of his way to make the totally uncalled for observation: "We have decided to put an end to the camps even if it means more riots in Calcutta!"

Vituperations and angry outbursts; however, cannot hide the fact that Government alone is entirely responsible for its failure to disperse the camp refugees to rehabilitation centres.

The Dandakaranya scandal has once again underlined this rude reality.

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IT'S IN LAST THREE MONTHS THAT LAW AND ORDER HAS BROKEN DOWN

One of the reasons advanced for the undemocratic dismissal of the Communist Government of Kerala was that law and order had broken down in the State and the Government was incapable of restoring normalcy. But it is under President's rule, during the last three months, that law and order had really and truly broken down in Kerala.

THE Communist Government's release of prisoners had, according to Opposition leaders and parties, been responsible for the break-down of law and order. The jail delivery then had taken place to celebrate the assumption of office of the first elected Government after the constitution of Kerala State. It may be remembered that Kerala was under President's rule from the day of its formation till after the General Elections when the E.M.S. Ministry took office. It was a national occasion of joy and it was honoured as such. The same had been done in Andhra under a Congress Government when the new State was formed there.

This did not lead to any break-down of law and order as impartial observers had been witness during the period the Communist Party was in office. Conscious attempts to create trouble were, in fact, made by the Opposition parties in alliance with the communal elements when they started the "liberation" struggle.

The "liberation" struggle gave the impression to the unsocial elements that any crime could be committed with impunity in its name.

Biggest Jail Delivery

And to add to the mischief, the Adviser's regime gave orders for the biggest jail delivery—not to celebrate any national occasion but in the narrow partisan interests of the Congress and other Opposition parties who had resorted to unlawful and violent methods to depose a Government which enjoyed a majority in the legislature.

More prisoners have been released under President's rule in Kerala than when the Communists came to office or in Andhra when the new State was formed. About 10,000 persons were ordered to be set free including those who had been charged in criminal cases. This was in addition to the jail delivery which had taken place in August just after the President had taken over the administration.

Two thousand and eight hundred cases launched in connection with the "liberation" struggle were withdrawn and the withdrawal of 200 more was under the serious consideration of the Adviser's regime.

Adviser Rao was certainly not doing all this on his own, he must have had definite instructions from the Central Government run by the Congress leaders and their

partisan character stood out clearly in this decision. During the "liberation" struggle, the Opposition Press had openly preached violence and rebellion against the Government. After a lot of patient waiting and repeated warnings, the Government instituted proceedings against some of them. All these cases have now been dropped including one for the alleged defamation of the Law Minister of the Communist Government, V. R. Krishna Iyer.

Police Policy Reversed

After all this, following in the wake of a vicious agitation which had destroyed every concept of law and order, it is no wonder that President's rule in Kerala has been marked by political violence and anti-social crimes to an extent unknown before.

And the reversal of the Kerala Government's police policy has led to the further deterioration in the situation.

Every Government in every State in India today and every Government in Kerala which had preceded the Communist Government had used the police at the bidding of the landlords and capitalists to suppress the just struggles of the workers and peasants for their legitimate demands.

The Communist Government put a brake on this policy. Police officers and men in the force were told that it was not their job to intervene in trade union and agrarian disputes, their responsibility was to track down the perpetrators of crimes.

The working people heaved a sigh of relief. No longer would they be beaten in the picket lines or tortured in their homes and families become the targets of incessant police attacks, their freedom to organise themselves and fight for their rights would no longer be curtailed by a police which had become the handmaid of the vested interests.

But with the arrival of President's rule all this is changed again, the old order has replaced the new, and those officials and men of the police who had always resented the new policy are on the rampage again.

Cries of agony are again being heard from inside police lock-ups, it was only recently that a police party dragged a Muslim girl naked on the public road in Changanasseri, and while murderers and robbers are having a field-day, the police are busy hunting agricultural labourers and

beating up Communists. The notorious practice of shadowing political leaders has been reintroduced and their speeches are again being taken down by CID reporters.

Crimes On The Increase

This is how a caretaker Government has gone back on the basic policies of the previous Government, this is how the trade union and democratic liberties of the people have been done away with under President's rule.

The result is that Kerala presents a scene of violence and crimes. Apart from political clashes, a large number of murders have taken place in the State in the last three months.

Columns after columns of reports and comments have appeared in the Press about murder and arson, two cases particularly becoming the subject of comment in all newspapers. One was the murder of a young college girl student while she was going home in the evening and the other the suicide of many say murder—of a police Sub-Inspector who had been subjected to sharp criticism by the "liberation" leaders during the struggle.

The old mother of the Sub-Inspector has petitioned to the Governor and the Rashtrapati saying there were grounds to think it was murder, complaining against the behaviour of the local police officials and demanding pro-

per investigation. In the same way, students of Tiruvella held a huge protest demonstration demanding a proper enquiry into the girl student's murder.

The non-Communist Trivandrum daily, Kerala Kaududi, wrote: "Never before have the peace and security of the people of Kerala been endangered so much as at present."

What is happening today in this State, from one end to the other? College girls are murdered in daylight and ornaments are stolen? Nobody knows who the murderers are or what the motive.

"A Sub-Inspector dies of knife injuries. It is not possible to even know the cause of death. There is nobody to inform his relatives in time when a responsible police officer meets his tragic end in such circumstances. There is not even the good sense to show his body to his children before the post-mortem is conducted. A suspicious death. Anything can happen in this State today."

"Political leaders are attacked on public roads in broad daylight. Open street-fights take place in the heart of towns. We ask Dr. Ramakrishna Rao (the Governor) whether he has the courage to end this unfortunate state of affairs."

Political Violence

At the same time political violence has also

been very much on the increase. "Liberation" goondas, now that they know there is an administration which will protect them and that the police dare not take any action against them, are making the agricultural workers the main target of their attack.

In certain areas of Central Travancore nobody is safe if he has a black skin. Recently, Secretary of the Communist Party M. N. Govindan Nair visited the area and described the situation there as "conditions which no one can tolerate in a civilised society."

The landlord goondas in Kuttanad area inaugurated the reign of "terror" in the night of July 31 itself, the moment the Central Government's decision to dismiss the Communist Government became known. They began it with raping four agricultural labour women and setting fire to many huts of agricultural workers. In the days following a toddy-tapper was stabbed to death and many toddy shops were set on fire.

In Chengannoor and neighbouring areas alone, 120 families have been thrown out of their homes and many of these houses have been damaged, destroyed or burnt. The Anti-Eviction Act is still in force, but the Government which enacted it is no longer there to implement it and the landlords know it.

About 100 persons have fled Niranam, a village in

Tiruvella taluk, unable to stand the goonda terror. In some villages, if agricultural workers want to walk the roads without being assaulted they have to hold high over their heads INTUC membership cards.

Sarvodaya leader K. Kelappan who visited this area in the last week of August, had described in a statement the harrowing conditions existing there.

Adviser Rao also has visited the place but he failed in his "mission" to persuade the landlords to give work to all irrespective of their trade union or political affiliations.

The landlords refused to give work to labourers not belonging to the INTUC, and the Governor's Adviser tried to provide a justification, saying it was "their fundamental right." It is the fundamental right of the agricultural worker to join whichever organisation he wants, but the Adviser is not prepared to protect his fundamental right.

But the strangest thing is that the State Government is doing all it can to play down and ignore these serious developments. The Governor had in one of his statements admitted that there were 230 political clashes in the one month of August. But recent statements have all been an attempt to show that everything was normal, Adviser Rao even saying that there was no substance in the charge that agricultural workers were under attack—though just at that moment a jatha of dispossessed agricultural workers were on their way to Raj Bhavan in Trivandrum from Central Travancore to present the Governor with their grievances and demand redressal.

Representatives of the backward classes, most concerned with the controversial Clause 11 of the Act, were kept out of this conference. Also refused invitation was the Teachers' United Front, the central organisation of various teachers' unions and associations who had defended the Education Act against attack from the vested interests.

This partisan attitude of the Governor's regime drew sharp criticism from various sections of educationists and others. Even Congress leader K. R. Narayanan, though to satisfy his Ezhava following, had to come out against the Governor's attitude.

Against Land Bill

A number of Bills adopted by the Kerala legislature before it was dissolved are awaiting Presidential assent, most important among them the Agrarian Relations Bill, which Prime Minister Nehru himself had said, was good.

But not only has assent not been given to this Bill, but serious misgivings have been created by the landlord pressure on the Centre and the report that assent might be delayed and the Bill modified. Whatever Pandit Nehru's attitude to the Bill, some Kerala Congress leaders, to whom the Nagpur resolution of the Congress does not mean anything, had not concealed their opposition to the Bill when it was being debated by the State Assembly.

Other Bills pending before the President are the Jemmikaram Abolition Bill, the Kerala Debt Relief Bill and the Court Fees and Suit Valuations Bill. Delay in assent is confirming the impression that it is due to the pressure of the landed interests and local

Congress leaders who stand to lose financially if the Bills are implemented. While these beneficial Bills are being delayed to suit the landed interests, these same interests are being allowed to illegally occupy land despite clearly laid-down policies of the earlier Government.

This has happened in the Udumbanchola taluk of Kottayam District where the Communist Government had set apart 25 per cent of the land for distribution among the Harijans and a portion of the rest for a project. All the formalities for the land distribution were complete when the Communist Government was dismissed, and no time was lost by the Congress and "liberation" front leaders in terrorising the Harijans and occupying the lands themselves.

And Education Act

Another front of vested interests' attack has been the Education Act. After the dismissal of the Ministry, "liberation" leaders like Mannath Padmanabhan had demanded the suspension of the entire Act. They then began their efforts to get every clause modified which gave any benefit to the teachers.

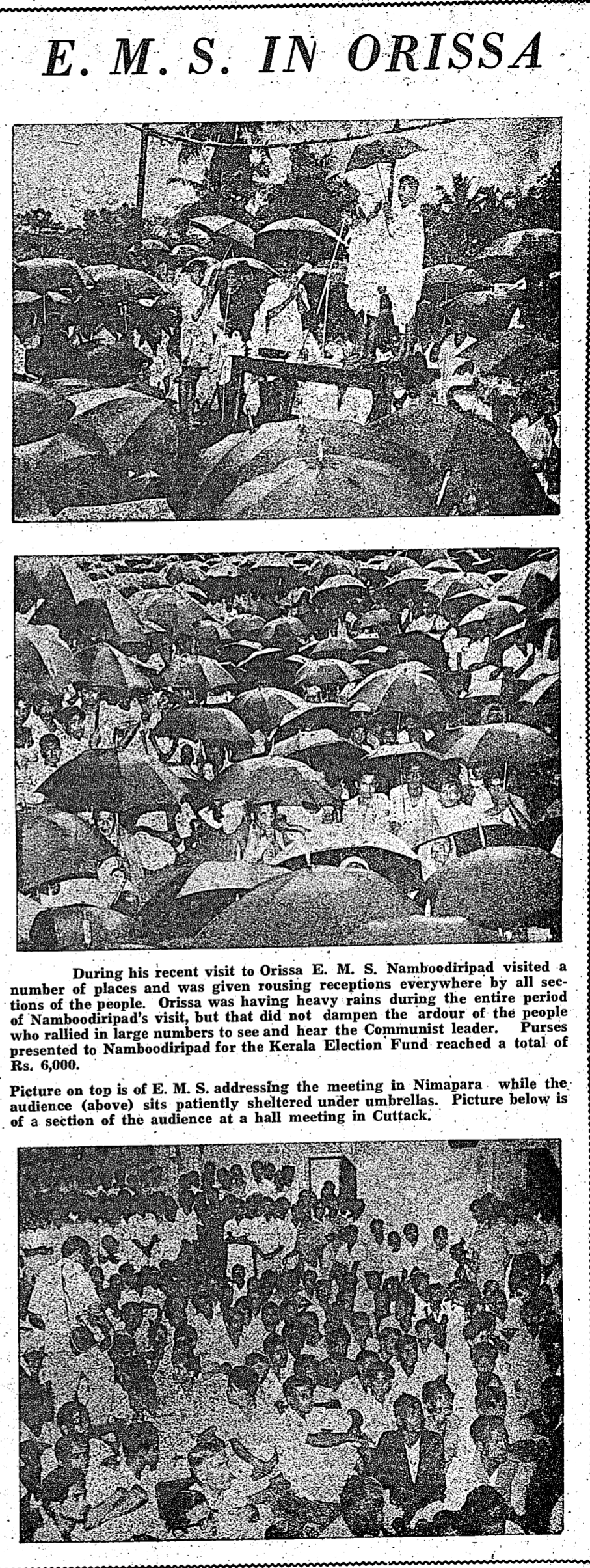
Yielding to this pressure, the Governor at first cancelled the orders of the former Government to withdraw the recognition of 35 schools. Later the Governor called a conference of representatives of Catholic, NSS, SINDP and other private school managers and some organisations of the teachers.

Representatives of the backward classes, most concerned with the controversial Clause 11 of the Act, were kept out of this conference. Also refused invitation was the Teachers' United Front, the central organisation of various teachers' unions and associations who had defended the Education Act against attack from the vested interests.

This partisan attitude of the Governor's regime drew sharp criticism from various sections of educationists and others. Even Congress leader K. R. Narayanan, though to satisfy his Ezhava following, had to come out against the Governor's attitude.

He said: "It is highly undemocratic and illegal for an interim Government with no mandate from the people to take any decision against the principle of reservation, recognised by all previous Governments and won by the backward communities as a result of continuous agitation for a quarter of a century."

The danger of the Education Act being scuttled from within by administrative trickery hangs perpetually over the heads of the teachers and the backward communities. The predominant feeling in the State is: End this regime.



During his recent visit to Orissa E. M. S. Namboodiripad visited a number of places and was given rousing receptions everywhere by all sections of the people. Orissa was having heavy rains during the entire period of Namboodiripad's visit, but that did not dampen the ardour of the people who rallied in large numbers to see and hear the Communist leader. Purses presented to Namboodiripad for the Kerala Election Fund reached a total of Rs. 6,000.

Picture on top is of E. M. S. addressing the meeting in Nimapara while the audience (above) sits patiently sheltered under umbrellas. Picture below is of a section of the audience at a hall meeting in Cuttack.

Another Policy Reversal Reconstitution Of Transport Board

The Governor's administration in Kerala has issued orders re-constituting the State Transport Board which was formed by the Communist Government.

The Communist Government constituted this Board to eliminate corrupt practices and nepotism in the State Transport department. The new administration of the Congress has now changed this set-up under pressure from private motor magnates in the State whose loot of the Transport department was successfully prevented by the Communist Government.

When the Board was constituted last June, a full-time Secretary was appointed to assure independent functioning of the Board free from administrative obstacles and dictates of the Transport Directorate.

Now the all-powerful Transport Director in the old set-up who was forced to go slow and respect the

decisions of the Board under the Communist Government has himself become the ex-officio Secretary of the Board. He is the Chief Executive Officer in the State Transport and now he can control the Transport Board also as its Secretary.

The Communist Government had included in the Board another full-time Accounts Member, the idea being to check financial disorders, which in the past happened to be the biggest obstacle to the progress of State Transport. This member has also been removed now and the Finance Secretary has been put in that place.

The Communist Government had constituted a special Appeal Board to ensure justice to the transport workers. On this Board were members like the Labour Commissioner and a representative of the employees to safeguard the interests of the workers. Now this Appeal Board is also disbanded and the reconstituted Transport

Board has been authorised to hear appeals. A strange situation where appeals arising from the decisions of the Director of Transport will now be heard by a Board in which the same Director as ex-officio Secretary holds a key position.

The abolition of the Appeal Board is a serious blow to the transport employees, it leaves them defenceless against the bureaucratic onslaught of the top transport officials.

The only workers' representative on the Transport Board; Sadasivan, was removed from his position by an executive order on November 1, two days prior to the last meeting of the Transport Board.

The Tender Committees are also gone. Now the Director and his officers can freely call for tenders and manipulate them as in the old days.

The reconstitution of the State Transport Board is to the greatest benefit of the private transport magnates.

42 YEARS AFTER OCTOBER

Following are extracts from the Report made by Averkys Aristov, member of the Presidium and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the Fortysecond Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

FORTYTWO years ago a great event shook the world. The Great October Socialist Revolution triumphed in Russia. The front of world imperialism was broken. The workers and peasants, led by the Communist Party headed by Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, overthrew the rule of capitalists and landlords and established Soviet power. For the first time in world history the working and exploited people gained their genuine human rights and freedom, became the masters of their destiny. The October Revolution freed all the peoples of our homeland from social and national oppression. It removed the fetters from the productive forces, opened up inexhaustible vital sources from which the Soviet people are drawing more and more strength, are becoming ever richer and more powerful. The Socialist revolution opened up boundless possibilities for the working people freely to develop their abilities, gifts and talents. It placed the working people at the helm of the State and led them on to the highway of great Socialist transformations.

Today we are observing the Fortysecond Anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Reviewing the path traversed during this period we can proudly say that our heroic people have converted their state into a mighty Socialist Power and achieved successes that command admiration of all progressive mankind....

Comrades, Lenin pointed out that our revolution by its very nature is a creative revolution. He said: "In every Socialist revolution—and consequently in the Socialist revolution in Russia which we began on October 25, 1917—the principal task of the proletariat, and of the poorest peasantry which it leads, is the positive or constructive work."

Creative Work

The enemies of Socialism maliciously slandered the October Revolution depicting it as a blind elemental event which brings only destruction. J. Buchanan, a former British Ambassador in Russia, wrote in his memoirs that the Bolsheviks represent only a destructive and not a creative force. They are able to destroy but they can create nothing, he said. This was the sort of absurd inventions that bourgeois liars spread in all corners of the world directing the wildest slanders against the Bolsheviks and the Soviet people.

There are still people in our time, who engage in this disgraceful occupation. As the old saying has it, the slanderers will have to lick hot frying pans in the next world. In our opinion, it would not be a bad thing if some of our present slanderers would have to lick hot frying pans in this world too.

Of course, on the road to their great goal the working people of our country had to do a destructive work too. But this was only a cleansing job, to destroy everything moribund that interfered with the progressive develop-

ment of society. The old world did not want to surrender without fighting. The enemies of the revolution put up fierce resistance and that is why they were smashed by the force of the people.

The Communist Party and Lenin regarded the destruction of the old, the moribund, as an indispensable condition to build the new, foremost and just social system. This is the most important feature of the October Revolution as a great people's revolution of creation.

No matter how hard our opponents may try to discredit Socialist system, life irrefutably shows that the Soviet people are fulfilling their plans, their aspirations, not through war and expansion but through peaceful creative endeavour. The Socialist system created by the efforts of millions of working people does not need to be spread and established by force. It made its way because it accords with the vital interests of the people and the imperative demands following from the

the questions of further development of agriculture.... As generally recognised, our country leads the world in the sphere of public education, scientific and technical achievements. One cannot fail to be proud of the fact that thanks to the creative ideas and selfless efforts of Soviet scientists, engineers, designers and workers the Soviet Union is ahead of other countries in space exploration. Ours is the honour of launching first man-made satellites of the earth and space rockets, the first "Luniks".

Our Socialist State so directs the development of science as to benefit the whole of the nation. We want science to ease the labour of people, to make life on earth more beautiful, to facilitate the utmost utilisation of all natural wealth and forces for the benefit of society.

Comrades, the further the Soviet people advance towards Communism, the more active and purposeful becomes the participation of the millions of working people in social production, quicker the progress of Socialist democracy. The broad scale of Socialist emulation, the formation of Communist labour teams, the outstanding patriotic feat of textile worker Valentina Gaganova and many other innovators,

the glorious initiative of the agricultural workers of Ryazan Region in stepping up the advancement of animal husbandry testify to further growth of labour activity, to supreme devotion of the working class, collective farmers and intellectuals to the cause of Communism.

The part played by all the public organisations, particularly the Young Communist League and trade unions, in upbuilding a new society is constantly growing in our country. The broad popular masses are taking an increasingly active part in State administration. Be it a Deputy of a Soviet or a participant in a production conference who is concerned with the introduction of new techniques, growth of production or thrift, be it a people's volunteer fighting for observance of the rules of behaviour of Socialist society—in all these cases the Soviet man appears in his role of a true master of his country....

One should point out again how shortsighted and far from real life was the anti-Party group, which opposed the reorganisation of management in industry, how gravely it could have damaged our national economy, had it not been exposed and defeated in time.

Agriculture Advances

Further advances were made this year in agriculture too. Despite the drought which hit a number of areas in our country the total grain harvest this year exceeded that of the record years prior to the virgin land development. Eight hundred and twentyfive million poods (one pood equals 36 lbs.) of grain over and above the average annual procurements in 1949-1953 were purchased and procured throughout the country by November 1. This year's harvest of agricultural crops will fully meet the requirements of the country....

The great successes of our agriculture are felt by every Soviet man in his day-to-day life. However, we have still to do much to increase the output of agricultural produce, to help to advance and come to the forefront those collective farms and State farms which are lagging behind. At present the Party organisations, the toilers of our countryside are actively preparing for the coming Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee, which will discuss

Congress of the Soviets: "The question of peace is a burning question, a painful question of our time."

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other Socialist States, and also all the peace-loving forces, the international situation has noticeably improved of late. The Soviet people are observing their great holiday of the October Revolution in conditions when prospects for the consolidation of world peace have become more favourable.

New Picture Of World

The basic reason behind the recent changes towards peace is the increased might and international influence of the Soviet Union, of all the Socialist States. A new picture of the world has now emerged. The ideas of the October Revolution have brought about the victory and establishment of Socialism in several countries of Europe and Asia, which have a population of more than one billion. The principles of proletarian internationalism, the equality of peoples, their friendship and fraternal mutual assistance, proclaimed by the October Revolution, are the inviolable basis of the great community of Socialist States. The existence of the world Socialist system, which possesses huge resources and is unwaveringly pursuing a policy of peace, is a mighty obstacle to the forces of aggression and war. Today, an ever-increasing number of people in the capitalist countries see that the growth of the forces of Socialism means the growth of the forces of peace.

The new victories scored by the national-liberation movements of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America are smashing the last pillars of imperialism's colonialist system. The imperialists are resorting to every means to throttle the development of the countries which have embarked upon the road of national independence and freedom. But despite all the intrigues of the imperialists, the peoples that are fighting for their freedom and national independence will achieve victory. Right and justice are on their side!

In their foreign policy our Party and Government consistently abide by the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with differing social systems.

Indeed, can a State advocate war if it has no exploiting classes interested in the arms race, in the seizure of foreign territories, in the subjugation of other countries? Is war needed by people who had implemented the age-old dream of the working people — had become the masters of all the material and spiritual values in their country? "The workers and peasants of Russia," Vladimir Ilyich used to say, "prize the blessings of peace above all."

Khrushchov's speech at the Fourteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, where he submitted the Soviet Government's proposals for universal and total disarmament, was an extremely humane and clearcut programme of peace, which enthralled the minds and hearts of all people. The Soviet proposals are known to provide for the implementation of the

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NOVEMBER 15, 1959

NEW AGE

PAGE TEN

EISENHOWER'S TOUR

ALTHOUGH it has been hailed as a "brilliant idea," President Eisenhower's projected tour is well worth having a close look at. Of the nine countries that the U. S. President plans to visit in less than three weeks, except for two—India and Afghanistan—all the rest are either full-fledged members of U. S.-dominated aggressive military alliances—NATO and CENTO—or have provided the U. S. with military bases.

France, Italy, Greece and Turkey are NATO members, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan are members of CENTO. Morocco though not a member of either alliance has provided the United States with war bases. No Middle East country outside CENTO has been considered worth a call by the U. S. President.

The first Washington messages announcing the tour carried some significant information. The Times of India had the following: "His visit to Italy and Turkey which are now missile bases, is of special importance. It should buttress their pride."

"His visit to Italy, Greece and Turkey will underline U. S. appreciation of the smaller members of NATO, who will not be taking part in the Western summit talks."

December 15 to 17 are to be spent by the President with the Sixth Fleet, America's main battering ram against the Arab countries which has repeatedly hit the headlines during the last three years. He will board the heavy cruiser Des Moines, the flagship of the Sixth Fleet, and spent three days boosting the morale of that unmitigated symbol of anti-Arab aggression.

He will arrive in Paris in the midst of NATO's annual get-together, when top brass like Norstad and Spieldel and sabre-rattling War Ministers from all over will have gathered.

Not A Mission Of Peace

In the light of these and similar facts connected with this grand tour it is too much to ask: "What exactly is the brilliant idea behind the grand tour?"

Is it to promote a more peaceful and relaxed atmosphere in the world as people everywhere expect of the President in preparation for some concrete steps for the actual implementation of the good resolutions and declarations that have recently been sponsored?

Or is it that, faced with the great thaw, certain forces more interested in maintaining bases and hotbeds of war and sustaining the junior partners' inevitably waning enthusiasm for aggressive blocs and military preparations seek to use the President and his much-respected name for the promotion of their nefarious designs of reversing the cherished process of relaxation?

Is the U. S. President who had only recently been emerging in popular consciousness as one who might really help banish the threat of war again to reduce himself to a pawn in the warmongers' game, to a "Cypher

in the White House" as the New Statesman had once been forced to describe him in the heyday of Dulles and brinkmanship?

The design of the present tour—which certainly is not a mission of peace—amply warrants this fear.

This fear is further warranted by the way the President referred to Summit prospects at the very Press Conference where he announced his tour of nine countries. For a few days now, American analysts had been trying to put all the blame for the dilly-dallying over the Summit on de Gaulle and Adenauer—who certainly share their measure of responsibility.

Walter Lippmann, for instance, was trying to argue that these gentlemen were

political charges since the banning of the Communist Party of Germany five years ago.

"West German rearmament was forced in face of the opposition of the majority of the British labour movement and the British people. Now General Norstad and NATO headquarters are proposing the removal of the last limitation on it. Nuclear tactical weapons have already been placed in the hands of the Wehrmacht."

How the U. S. and West German armament firms are "budding up to one another" to hasten German rearmament has now become a well-known story. The alarm it is causing will be clear from extracts from the American

paper San Francisco Chronicle editorial of October 15: "Perhaps the biggest shock comes from the reminder that the Germans will soon be building hundreds of F-104 Starfighter aircraft. This old reliable Lockheed jet has brought a gleam into the monochromes of the German defence force planners, and they have acquired a licence from Lockheed to build F-104s in the Heinkel and Messerschmitt factories...."

"General Electric is pitching in to assure the Germans that they have jet engines to power the Starfighter, and as part of the deal GE gets a chunk of the Bayerische Motorenwerke of Munich, one of the Nazi war machines' big supplies."

"These and other coope-

of German industry from consumer to military goods; that was around 1934, and the Krupp were then the symbols of the regrowth of German competence in arms production. That Hitlerian move to rearm gave alarm—but, alas, not sufficient alarm—to the other Western European nations.

"There will be a recurrence of such alarms now. Already in Britain the fear of West Germany becoming once more an arsenal has embittered public opinion against the Germans."

These are some of the forces working feverishly to reverse the forces of relaxation of international tensions. It is they who are trying to use Eisenhower's projected grand tour for

entire disarmament programme under strict international control. The disarmament problem is the basic and most vital problem facing mankind in the present conditions. Exactly for this reason the Soviet programme for universal and total disarmament, submitted to the United Nations, was received enthusiastically by the peace-loving peoples and has instilled great hopes in mankind. Millions of people found in this clearcut programme a realistic way towards a lasting peace. We are firmly convinced that sooner or later common sense will triumph and mankind will embark upon the road of total and universal disarmament....

The struggle for a lasting peace will be long. We shall have to spend much efforts and time to eliminate all the consequences of the "cold war". Of late the reactionary forces in the West are actively endeavouring to hamper the further easing of international tension. We hope, however, that the peoples of the world will not be deceived by the bankrupt "cold warriors". The peoples of the world must watch with unabated vigilance the intrigues of the reactionaries and must be ready to stay in time the hand of those madmen,

shaped for ages in such a way that the stronger and more developed nations oppressed and despoiled the underdeveloped nations and peoples. The October Revolution has ended this crying injustice in our country, has established relations of genuine equality and fraternity among the peoples.

Destructive predatory wars have been a grave scourge for mankind for many centuries. In the era of imperialism war became more fatal than plague which in the Middle Ages was called the black death. The October Revolution raised the banner of struggle against this, the most dangerous of all evils and indicated to mankind the glorious roads of peace and friendship between the peoples of all countries, the road of building Communism, a social system under which wars will forever and finally be excluded from the life of society.

The October Revolution has created a new economic system opening up such sources of strength and growth which enabled our liberated people in the life-time of only one generation to convert a country economically backward and dependent in the past into what is generally recognised as a mighty world Power.

Therein lies the greatness of the October Socialist Revolution.

INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

tour is not designed as a mission of peace is further strengthened by the open and unshamed manner in which the U. S. monopoly Press and the officially controlled Pakistani Press, after sustained gloating over the India-China border dispute, have connected President Eisenhower's visit to India with this unhappy episode.

The New York Times first dispatch announcing the tour reported "a strong feeling among diplomats and United States officials" that the President's visit to India was "perhaps the most important part of the journey," and proceeded immediately to explain the reason for this "strong feeling".

"The fact that India is engaged in a quarrel with Communist China over disputed border areas heightens the significance of the President's decision to visit New Delhi."

The Pakistan Times' U. N. Correspondent referring to Eisenhower's Indian halt said, "The timing is significant—India-China quarrel certainly strengthened Ike's decision to visit India now."

All these reports appeared in the Press on November 5 and 6. On the 7th, The Times of India still had the blindness to carry a front page dispatch blaming Communists for connecting the Eisenhower visit with Sino-Indian border incidents: "Isn't it obvious from the above that this connection was established not by Indian Communists but by U. S. officials themselves. Welcome Ike by all means, but without illusions."

—ZIAUL HAQ

Force At Work To Reverse Trend Of Relaxation In Tension

GREATNESS OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

* FROM FACING PAGE

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NEW AGE

PAGE ELEVEN

NOVEMBER 15, 1959

CHINA'S COMMUNES

THE RISE OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S COMMUNES by Anna Louise Strong. New World Press, Peking. Price Rs. 1.25

LIFE moves with a rush in People's China and what was yesterday is soon very much past history. Thus, only a reporter with history in her bones could have made of a reportage a document that will stand. Anna Louise Strong is one such reporter and to her China and all who want to discover that great country will always be in debt.

Initiative Of The Masses

The author begins with an account of how the People's Communes arose. With example after example she refutes the facile thesis of coercion and "unprecedented regimentation." She points out how the peasants themselves had—after going through the different levels of cooperatives—felt the need for larger units to tackle the problems of water

conservancy, etc. Spontaneously mergers of cooperatives began. The great merit of the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party lay in its quick notice of this new phenomenon in the countryside and detailed study of it by grass root tours of Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi and other leaders. Then the process of analysis and discussion began which resulted in the line of advance for the People's Communes—not only larger in size but with an enlargement of function. Following this, back to social practice by the masses and fresh analysis in a more comprehensive policy declaration. The author has admirably presented the method of leadership followed by the Chinese Communists.

The next big theme taken by Anna Louise Strong is the question of freedom and the Communes. This is of particular importance since in our country also some people admit the economic vitality of the Commune system of organisation but are sceptical about its impact on "freedom."

The vivid sketches of what different communes take up and how the lives of its members have changed—especially women—are told in this story of the great liberation which the communes have effected. The introduction of

modern life (its amenities and the science which is its hallmark) has now fully taken place. We are reminded again and again that freedom is not the negative absence of abstract restraints, but knowledge and cooperation which give the power to grapple with reality and to achieve. Labour, not vigilance, is the price of freedom and it is this release of the labour of the millions

which the Communes signify. At more mundane levels we find that far from "regimentation" the People's Communes are actually embodiments of the widest play of local initiative—a peculiar form of the increasing democratisation of State power. And within the Communes there is the ramified system of democratic management. It is a fascinating picture of

a particular form of rural self-government, which would repay the closest scrutiny. Finally, Anna Louise Strong wonderfully conveys the thrill of massive power which China's peasant feels and the awakening of all his senses and faculties. As one Chinese peasant put it to her—"we have conquered hunger and we command the earth."

—MOHIT SEN

Remarkable Collection Of Bengali Poems

RAKTA GOLAP — a collection of poems by Bimal Chandra Ghose. Binsha Satabdi Publications, Calcutta. Price: Rs. 2.50.

RAKTA GOLAP or "Crimson Rose" is a remarkable collection of poems in Bengali. The poet, Bimal Chandra Ghose, has already carved for himself an honourable place in the hearts of the Bengali people.

The reasons are not far to seek.

The poverty and hunger of the masses of our people, the brutal exploitation to which they are subjected and the filth and squalor that surround their daily life are powerfully portrayed in his poems.

But he is not a poet of

pessimism. On the contrary, he sings, in a full-throated voice, of the hopes and aspirations of the people, of their struggles against the evils of the present social order and for a new system where they will be their own masters.

He lashes out against the hypocrisy, chicanery and brutality of the capitalists and other vested interests. But his indignation and biting sarcasm against the exploiting classes do not end up in the blind alley of impotent rage or bitterness.

This is so because he is supremely confident that the future belongs to the people. And, it is this unflinching confidence that lends a lofty militant tone to his poems. His words and metaphors go home like sharp rapier-thrusts.

Bimal Chandra Ghose has been a prolific writer. He has consistently preached progressive ideas. But his progressivism is not of the brittle type. He is one of the Left-minded middle class intellectuals who have never been swayed by bourgeois propaganda regarding certain international and national developments in recent years.

If "creative writing means thinking in images" (Kuo-Mo-Jo), Bimal Chandra Ghose is certainly one of the outstanding creative Bengali poets of today. A whole world of ideas are packed into his picturesque imageries. Yet, fancies and thoughts are never allowed to "break through the language and escape."

The poems in the books under review were written between 1943 and 1957. The year 1943 still recalls the nightmarish memories of the terrible Bengal famine, which took a toll of 35 lakh lives. A tragedy of such dimensions could not but leave a deep impression on a highly sensitive poet like Ghose.

It is not, therefore, at all surprising that he should endeavour, in these poems, to delineate the vast turmoil and the grim tragedy of this momentous period which, incidentally, corresponds to the latest phase of his evolution as a poet.

One of the striking features of the poems is the technique adopted by him to communicate his thoughts and feelings. Not only that the themes are novel; the form—prose-poem, which was created and developed into an exquisite literary technique by Poet Tagore—is surprisingly refreshing.

The present collection is divided into two sections—the first deals mainly with love; the themes in the second are primarily social and political. Both the sections, however, are closely interlinked.

—J. B. HOITRA

NOVEMBER 15, 1959

BOOK REVIEW

KERALA NOTE-BOOK

STRESSES AND STRAINS

WHO would have thought that things would come to such a sorry pass? Everything was going so fine. Unity had been forged in the struggle against the Communists, a mass upsurge had been treated (don't ask now how much it cost), the Centre had obligingly intervened to dismiss the Communist Ministry, the Grand Alliance had been formed to fight the midterm elections, agreement had been reached on the division of seats even.

But then the clouds began to gather. And they are getting darker and darker.

With the RSP's decision now to contest twenty seats on its own, the curtain has finally been rung down on the negotiations which had been going on endlessly.

But two months of negotiations have brought to light so many details of the methods used by each to cut the throat of the other, that behind the facade of unity all that remains today is bitterness and suspicion.

RSP'S TWENTY SEATS

NEGOTIATIONS were reopened because of the RSP's demand for ten seats—ten out of 128—five from the 79 given to the Congress, four from the 35 to the PSP and one from the 12 to the Muslim League.

This was not too much to demand. Hadn't the RSP played its glorious role in the "liberation" struggle? In fact better than the Congress and PSP, almost ranking with C-in-C Mannan Padmanabhan? After Mannan had threatened to tether his horse in the Chief Minister's room, was it not the RSP alone which had threatened to march to the Secretariat and occupy Ministerial chairs?

And still they had asked only for ten seats because they were humble enough to remember the deposits they had lost in the last elections.

But the other parties of the alliance wouldn't concede this bare minimum demanded by the RSP. And the RSP also could not stick to its leaders' earlier pledge that if it became necessary for defeating the Communists, the RSP would give up even the three seats to which it had a legitimate claim.

The rank and file was already in revolt with many resigning and some committees dissolving themselves. And if any of the ten seats was given up, there was the danger of some leaders also leaving as each of them had his eye on a particular seat.

It is 15 out of these 20 seats, Communists had won last time, in quite some of them with more than half the votes. There had been won by the Congress and two by the PSP. Five of these seats had not been contested by the RSP last time, and of the remaining fifteen it had lost deposits

in eight. And only in one constituency had it come second.

So how many deposits this time? Wait till the election results.

AND PSP'S THIRTYFIVE

WHEN the negotiations with the RSP were almost at breaking point, all the blame was sought to be put on the PSP. Patom Thanu Pillai was not a person to take all this lying down.

He said that at Ernakulam when the division of seats was discussed, it was agreed that the Congress would accommodate the RSP. So how can the PSP be blamed? In fact, Patom says that now that the RSP does not have to be given the eight seats, the Congress should any way give them up and distribute them between the PSP and the League.

Patom, of course, won't make a fight for these seats. He is thankful to the Lord for the 35 he has got, specially since he knows why he got so many.

When Panampilly Govinda Menon was the Congress Chief Minister of Travancore-Cochin, some Congressmen had deserted and formed a rebel group leading to the Panampilly Ministry's downfall. The Congress High Command has given strict instructions that none of these people should be put up this time.

It was easy for the Congress High Command to say this, but not so easy for the Kerala Congress leaders to act on it—since all the people who were thus barred from becoming candidates were Mannan's lieutenants. The Kerala leaders knew that the moment Mannan came back from moral rearming he would ask for seats for them and then what would they do?

So the Kerala Congress leaders took the easiest way out. All those seats which Mannan was likely to ask for his lieutenants were handed over to the PSP. The PSP was happy and the Congress leaders were also happy—if there was to be any fight for seats with Mannan, let the PSP fight that battle.

But they didn't expect Patom Thanu Pillai to let them down as he did. At a meeting where Mannan was present, Patom revealed what the Congress leaders had done. And you should have seen Mannan's face. Not even in his bitterest anti-Communist moment was it so red.

MANNAN'S TROUBLES

FROM the high heavens to which he had been lifted during the "liberation" struggle, E. M. S. Namboodiripad is now being brought down very much to the earth with the parties which did him obeisance then all discarding his leadership unceremoniously.

He demanded that committees should be set up to select candidates acceptable to the people and not on a party basis. This

was rejected both by the Congress and the PSP.

He demanded that the RSP should be accommodated. Rejected.

He demanded that at least fourteen of his candidates should be given Congress and PSP tickets. Rejected.

Not only that he is being reminded quite often that he is an "outsider" and would do well to stay out and not interfere in the affairs of the political parties, they would settle their differences themselves without his help.

Despite all his protestations, he had all the time hoped that he would be called to become the Chief Minister. What ungrateful wretches the Congress and PSP leaders are to have chosen Patom when he was available.

AND PATOM'S PROBLEMS

PATOM Thanu Pillai who behaves as if he is already in the Chief Minister's gaddi is having his own problems with his party.

At a recent joint meeting of the PSP State Executive and Parliamentary Board, he read out the list of fourteen candidates and the constituencies which Mannan wanted for them. There was an uproar in the meeting.

All Patom's assurances wouldn't quieten his followers. Those of them who were banking on certain constituencies and would be ousted if Mannan's proposal was accepted continued to shout. One of them wrote out his resignation on the spot and submitted it to Patom. Patom, of course, tore it up without even looking at it.

But more resignations were in the offing. B. C. Varghese demanded that the PSP should write into its election manifesto that the Education Act would be amended. Three others—Pitambaram Viswambharan and C. G. Janardanan—promptly got up and threatened they would resign if Varghese's suggestion was accepted.

It was decided to postpone the whole issue of the election manifesto to a future date.

It is known that the Congress-PSP-League alliance decided not to have a joint manifesto because of such problems. Now it looks as if it will be difficult for each party even to draw up its manifesto. And they talk of united fronts!

KSP'S THREAT

EVERY now and then, the leaders who constitute the entire Kerala Socialist Party speak out—just to keep the party alive. I imagine.

Their latest is that they will stick to their decision to contest twenty seats. A Correspondent asked whether such triangular fights would not in some places lead to Communist victory. The KSP answer was that if the parties of the anti-Communist alliance thought there was such a

JUTE WORKERS' DEMANDS

ON November 8, 10,000 jute workers from scores of mills situated in Greater Calcutta went in a mass deputation to the State Labour Minister to present a memorandum containing their demands.

Earlier, a mass rally was held at the Maidan. Organised by the BPTUC, it was presided over by Mohammed Elias, M. P.

Addressing the rally, Indrajit Gupta, Secretary of the BPTUC, said that the constituent unions of the Bengal Chatkal Mazdoor Union (BPTUC) fully supported the INTUC's call for a token strike by jute mill workers on December 14.

It was significant, he pointed out, that the demands made by the INTUC were identical with those put forward by the BPTUC. The workers' urge for unity was further underlined by the fact that the members of at least two jute mill workers' unions controlled by the INTUC had joined the rally and the deputation.

When the meeting was over, the workers went in a procession to the Labour Minister's house. They were stopped by

the police near the Raj Bhavan and squatted on the road.

A deputation, led by Indrajit Gupta, Gopal Basu, M.L.A. and Sitaram Gupta, M.L.A., then met the Labour Minister and submitted the memorandum of demands. These included the demands for a dearness allowance of Rs. 45 per month, three months' annual bonus, immediate interim relief of Rs. 4.87, full basic wage for weavers operating two looms, a special night allowance equivalent to ten per cent of normal wage and immediate setting up of a Wage Board for the jute industry.

Indrajit Gupta informed the waiting workers that the Labour Minister had told the deputationists that the State Government would recommend the setting up of a Wage Board to examine all the demands of the jute workers. As regards the interim relief the Minister had stated that the matter might be taken up at the meeting of the Industrial Committee of Jute to be held in New Delhi next month.

The workers then left the place and dispersed after parading some important streets.

danger, they could withdraw their candidates in favour of the KSP. It was not necessary that the KSP should make all the sacrifices all the time.

With the RSP out of the alliance, the KSP threatening triangular fights, and Mannan reportedly planning an alliance with the Jan Sangh and already decided on keeping the "liberation" front alive—things are in a pretty mess in the ranks of those who fought the Communist Government.

But Goray wouldn't like me to apply the same yardstick to Kerala where the PSP has an alliance with the Congress without any common programme—an alliance which the Silver Jubilee Session itself blessed just after declaring that the PSP won't cooperate with the Congress.

Shall we invite Goray's displeasure by calling the Kerala alliance UNPRINCIPLED.

TAIL-PIECE

ON the solemn occasion of the PSP's Silver Jubilee session, its General Secretary N. G. Goray laid

—OBSERVER

* FROM PAGE 5

SINO-JAPANESE JOINT STATEMENT

Union and other Socialist countries. To carry out this traitorous policy, the Kishi Government is incessantly depriving the Japanese people of their democratic rights. It is the sober estimation of the Japanese Communist Party that should this policy succeed, the Japanese people will once again face the danger of becoming cannon-fodder in aggressive wars and this will bring unprecedentedly grave disasters to the Japanese people.

The Japanese Communist Party has always held that the path the Japanese people should take is one of peace, independence, democracy and neutrality. In foreign affairs this means Japan should achieve complete national independence, the ending of its foreign military alliance, the withdrawal of foreign troops and military bases in Japan, non-participation in any military blocs and establishing peaceful and friendly relations with all countries; domestically, this means safeguarding the people's democratic rights and the right to a livelihood.

The Japanese people's present immediate task of struggle is to prevent the U.S. imperialists and the Kishi Government from revising the Japan-U.S. "Security Treaty," and further to abolish this treaty. To realise this purpose, the Japanese Communist Party, with full confidence,

has always been waging unswerving struggles together with the broad masses, and doing its utmost to unite all patriotic democratic forces headed by the working class and to establish a united front including the Communist Party and the Socialist Party.

The Chinese Communist Party expresses full support to the just stand of the Japanese Communist Party and expresses boundless respect for the heroic struggle of the Japanese Communist Party and the Japanese people.

The delegations of the Communist Parties of the two countries discussed the question of the present relations between China and Japan. Both sides unanimously hold that U.S. imperialism and its followers, the Japanese reactionary forces, should be held entirely responsible for all the abnormal conditions in the current relations between the two countries.

China's foreign policy to observe consistently the five principles of peaceful co-existence. China is against all foreign aggression and will never commit aggression against others. Communism is absolutely incompatible with aggression.

The Chinese people hope that the Japanese people will be able to free their country quickly from dependence on the United States and attain full independence. The Chinese people also hope that the historical and traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples will break through all artificial barriers and grow.

The delegations of the two Parties unanimously condemn the hostile policy towards China adopted by the Kishi Government. If the Japanese Government gives up and changes this reactionary policy, refrains from taking part in the U.S. plot to create "two Chinas" and ceases obstructing the restoration of normal relations between China and Japan, normal trade relations and cultural exchange between the two countries can certainly develop smoothly.

The conclusion of a non-aggression treaty following the restoration and development of normal relations between the two countries is the common desire of the peoples of both countries.

The Japanese Communist Party Delegation affirms that

the Japanese people fully support the Chinese people in their struggle to liberate their own territory of Taiwan. The Chinese Communist Party Delegation affirms that the Chinese people fully support the Japanese people in their struggle for the restoration of Okinawa and Ogasawara Islands.

During their visit to China, the Japanese Communist Party Delegation saw for itself that the Chinese Communist Party, under the leadership of the Party's Central Committee headed by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, has creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the reality of China's revolution and construction and developed Marxism-Leninism.

The delegations of the two Parties hold that defence of the purity of Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the Communist ranks is the sacred duty of all Communists. The imperialists are not only resorting to every means of division and splitting in an effort to break up the unity of the Communist ranks, but are also using modern revisionists and Trotskyites to step up their attacks on Marxism-Leninism in the field of ideology. Therefore, the struggle against the modern revisionists and Trotskyites must be strengthened in order to defend Marxism-Leninism and the unity of the ranks of the proletariat.

—J. B. HOITRA

NOVEMBER 15, 1959

NOVEMBER 15, 1959

NEW AGE

PAGE THIRTEEN

PAGE TWELVE

NEW AGE

RENDERED HOMELESS UNDER PRESIDENT'S RULE

IN November 3 last, Kerala's capital Trivandrum received a jatha—different in many ways from the jathas the city has seen in recent times.

It was a jatha of the victims of the Congress and "Liberation Front" volunteers whose reign of terror in Central Travancore is by now well known to readers of NEW AGE. Marching in its ranks were those who had lost their homes and hearths, agricultural workers who were being denied work by the big cultivators because they did not belong to the INTUC, poor peasants who had been evicted from their homesteads, people who had been subject to inhuman repression.

Under President's rule in Kerala, they had found their lives and property in danger. They had tried to get justice and protection from local police officials, but in most of the cases they found these officials siding with the landlords. It was then that they decided to march to Trivandrum to meet the Governor and inform him of the state

of affairs in Central Travancore.

The long march to Trivandrum began from Pullatt in Thiruvalla taluk on October 18. A huge public meeting gave an enthusiastic send-off to the jatha. Thirtythree agricultural workers whose huts had been completely destroyed by the goondas joined the jatha here.

It was a grand pad-yatra. On its way to the capital, the jatha covered hundreds of villages in Mavelikkara, Kayamkulam, Ambalappuzha, Alleppey, Shertalai and other taluks.

Big public receptions were held in every village the jatha visited and the people everywhere were told of the terror unleashed in Central Travancore and the untold hardships agricultural workers specially were being subjected to.

On October 20 when the jatha reached Mavelikkara a mammoth public meeting was organised to receive it. Secretary of the Kerala Committee of the Communist Party M. N. Govindan Nair addressed the meeting

and the members of the jatha were profusely garlanded.

After visiting Kayamkulam and Haripad, the jatha proceeded to Ambalappuzha and reached Alleppey on the 24th. Next day it went round the Kuttanad area where, since the imposition of President's rule, the violence has seen specially intense. October 27 was Vayalar Day and the jatha reached Vayalar on that day and paid homage to the martyrs.

Back in Kayamkulam, the jatha divided itself into two and proceeded to Trivandrum, one taking the coastal route of Kayamkulam—Quilon—Trivandrum and the other the Adoor—Kottarakara—Trivandrum road.

Travelling hundreds of miles on foot and campaigning intensively during the sixteen days it was on march, the jatha reached the Capital on November 3.

The next day, the deputation met the Governor and submitted a memorandum demanding immediate action against those who were disturbing the peace

in Central Travancore. They have made the following suggestions and requested the Governor to take immediate steps on these lines.

● "There are 37 families in Thiruvalla taluk, seven families in Chengannoor taluk and two families in Mavelikkara taluk who have lost their houses due to evictions, incendiary attacks or other such attacks. Many of the victims of these attacks have made representations to the Collector of Alleppey District for help to be given out of the Distress Relief Fund. But the Collector has denied such help to them on the plea that their cases have arisen out of political causes.

● "Thus the poor victims of political goondalism today have to spend days and nights without a roof over their heads, roaming about, seeking shelter from rains and other inclemencies of the weather. So we request you to render some financial help for the erection of their residences in the original places.

● "In some places the goondas and the "liberation" volunteers would not allow the poor Harijans to erect their huts in the original places. In some other places, the owner of the land where the homestead was formerly existing would not allow these poor people to erect their huts. So we request you to

give these labourers necessary police protection to reconstruct the destroyed huts and also to maintain peace in the locality so that these agricultural labourers will be able to continue their existence peacefully in the locality.

● "Steps may be taken to remedy the present situation of fear and panic in the affected areas especially at Niranam, Pandanadu and Venmony so that the agricultural labourers can come back and live there.

● "Steps may be taken to see that the old system of providing work to the agricultural labourers should be resumed and continue in future. Nobody should be compelled to join the INTUC.

● "Steps must be taken to stop all kinds of goondalism. The police must be strictly advised to act impartially and police repression in all forms must be ended.

● "Disciplinary action be taken against the police officials who refuse to take prompt action and those who sided with the goondas.

● "Arrangements be made to enlist the names of Harijans who fled their homes and were consequently eliminated from the voters' list, especially from Kadapra, Kozhakkumbhagam, Pandanadu, Venmani, Mallappally and Thottapuzhasserry panchayats."

GIVE ASSENT TO LAND BILL!

Kerala Kisan Sabha To Collect 10 Lakh Signatures On Memorandum To Rashtrapati

THE Working Committee of the Kerala Karshaka Sangham (Kisan Sabha) met at Trichur in the middle of October, members from all the districts attending.

A. K. Gopalan, M. P., President of the All-India Kisan Sabha, attended the meeting and gave a report on the big mass movement and struggles against food scarcity and price-increase in different States in the country.

After a report by General Secretary K. A. Keraleayan on the immediate issues facing the Karshaka Sangham in the State, the members of the Working Committee reported on the activities of the Sangham during the last two months in various districts.

At the outset, the Committee adopted a resolution saluting the heroic people of Bengal for their dogged struggle against price-increase and famine and paying homage to the martyrs who fell in that struggle.

The resolution adopted by the Working Committee on the soaring prices of daily necessities of life in Kerala called upon all units of the Kisan Sangham to observe an Anti-Price Increase Day on November 8 and hold meetings and demonstrations on that day to demand:

★ Convening of an immediate meeting of the State Food Advisory Committee to discuss the food situation in the State and expansion of the Advisory Committee by including representatives of the Kisan Sangham, trade unions and other mass organisations;

★ Activation of the district, taluk and village food committees for properly supervising and checking the distribution of rice through fair-price shops;

★ Distribution of sugar and other daily necessities at controlled prices through the fair-price shops; and State purchase of paddy at harvest time from the cultivators at reasonable prices from the surplus areas of Palghat and Alleppey.

The Kisan Sangham called upon its units and the entire kisan masses to unite with brother mass organisations and other sections of the working people to organise a mighty mass movement in defence of the living standards of the people.

The Working Committee by another resolution recorded its strong protest against the terror unleashed against agricultural workers in Central Travancore by the landlords and big cultivators and their

hired goondas aided by the police, and appealed to Kisan Sangham units to send help to the committees organised in those areas for giving relief to victims of the goonda terror and police repression.

The Working Committee reviewed the campaign to collect signatures on the mass petition to be presented to the President of the Indian Republic requesting speedy assent to the Agrarian Relations Bill, the Jemikaram Abolition Bill and the Debt Relief Act Amendment Bill, passed by the Kerala Legislature. Already five lakh signatures have been collected according to the reports received from the District Sanghams. The Committee called upon all the Kisan Sangham units to intensify the signature campaign and fulfil the target of ten lakh signatures by November 20.

A deputation of the Kisan Sangham, including the All-India Kisan Sabha President A. K. Gopalan, M. P. will meet the Indian Union President with the mass petition in December.

The Committee decided to observe November as "Membership Month" when renewing membership and recruiting new members to the Karshaka Sangham will be taken up by all units as an intensive mass campaign.

Urdu Weekly "AWAMI DAUR"

Arrangements for the publication of the Urdu Weekly have now been completed. Publication would commence from Sunday, December 6, 1959.

★ Owing to certain technical difficulties the name of the weekly has been changed to AWAMI DAUR, instead of Naya Zamana.

★ AWAMI DAUR would be of 16 pages in 20x30/4 size. Yearly subscription—Rs. ten; half-yearly—Rs. five; single copy 25 nP.

★ AWAMI DAUR would be a weekly of wide political and cultural interests with a progressive outlook. Among its regular contributors would be eminent Urdu writers, poets, short-story writers, critics, historians, etc.

★ Editor-in-Chief of Awami Daur would be Syed Sajjad Zaheer and Editor: Asrar Ahmad Azad, to whom all editorial communications should be addressed.

★ All friends, sympathisers and Party Committees and news-agencies are requested to send in their orders and subscriptions for the weekly immediately. Special efforts should be made to enrol permanent subscribers. For agency rules and business communications write to:

Manager,
AWAMI DAUR,
7/4 Asaf Ali Road,
New Delhi—1.

In the last few years, the Bulgarian chemical industry has made a great leap forward in its general development. Bulgaria has great reserves of lignite and anthracite coal, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, petrol, natural gas (methane), sodium chloride, woodpulp, and others.

GIVING importance to the developing of the chemical industry so as to consolidate the material and technical foundations of the national economy as a whole, the Government has made capital investments for the expansion of this particular branch of industry.

Many new modern enterprises were built throughout the country, such as the Chemical Works for nitrogen fertilisers (ammonium sulphate, Chile saltpetre and carbamide), sulphuric acid, and others. New works produce soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda, super phosphates, paper and cellulose. The Penicillin Works now also produces aureomycin, streptomycin, biomyacin, and other anti-biotics. Factories and plants market tanning extracts, carbide from dry wood distillation, ultramarine, colophon, ammonium sulphate, insecticides, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, etc.

Increase In Output

The new chemical plants and expansion of the old have brought about a sharp increase in the general volume of chemical output. In 1957 (last year of the Second Five-Year Plan), the volume was about 18 times more than in 1947—the year when the industry was nationalised.

Since 1958 the volume of chemical production has risen still further. Thus, for instance, the figures related to the production of chemicals showed: nitrogen fertilizers—133,435 tons, phosphate—74,003 tons, soda ash—103,752 tons, sulphuric acid—64,017 tons, caustic soda—18,832 tons, cellulose—17,506 tons, paper—47,136 tons.

In the past few years Bulgaria has learnt how to produce chemicals never produced in the country before, such as nitrogen and phosphate fertilisers, soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda, cellulose, colophon, blue vitriol, tanning extracts, carbide, ultramarine aluminium sulphate, gaseous and pulverised sulphur, sodium bisulphite, sodium thio-sulphate, aniline dyes, carborundum, various lacquers, flotation oils, carbamide-formaldehyde adhesives and plastics, penicillin, aureomycin, streptomycin, biomyacin—altogether over 300 different new chemical products.

The Bulgarian chemical industry not only satisfies the needs of the home market, but also leaves a considerable margin for export. The 1958 export list counted 26 different basic chemical products, not counting medicines, aniline dyes, oil paints, lacquers, and others. Indices over the last eight years show that the value of Bulgarian chemical exports has risen nearly seven times, as follows: with 1951 as 100, it rose to 207 in 1952, 489 in 1955, 544 in 1956, 506 in 1957 and 665 in 1958.

This increase is due to the high quality of home-made chemical products. Thus, for instance, Bulgarian sulphur has a 99.80 to 100 per cent basic content, and does not contain any arsenic, selenium, tellurium, chlorine, fluorine or bitumen; carbamide has a 46.3 nitrogen content; sodium bicarbonate is in keeping with the requirements of the 1948 British standard, and so on. Bulgarian chemical products

Bulgaria's Chemical Industry

RAPID ADVANCE

plastics, lacquers and resins, particularly for furniture making and panelling.

An extension of the Soda Works and new machinery will raise its capacity to 135,000 tons of soda-ash. There will be a special shop for chloro-alkali electrolysis with a capacity of 8,000 tons of liquid chlorine, and another for salt, with a capacity of 50,000 tons.

The first Bulgarian oil well spouted in the spring of 1951. A few years later began the regular exploitation of this first Bulgarian oilfield. A vacuum refinery is at present under construction, which will be able to handle 100,000 tons yearly. Soon various low-freezing-point types of oil will be obtained, to be used in the manufacture of various makes of grease. Plans have been worked out for a big oil refinery with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons, which will be further extended in future.

This new refinery will meet the country's needs of liquid fuel—petrol, fuel for jet engines, diesel engines, mazout; lubricants for machinery, spinners, transformers, turbines, automobiles, tractors. Asphalt will be another by-product. The development of the petroleum industry will advance the production of various kinds of plastics, synthetic fibres (nylon, silon, perlon, capron and others), synthetic rubber, organic diluents, etc.

For the moment Bulgaria still has to import coke. However, lately discovered large coal de-

posits have proved suitable for coking. A coke works will accordingly be built, which in 1964 will produce about 700,000 tons of coke for metallurgical purposes. By-products will include benzol (about 4,700 tons), toluol (900 tons), phenol (400 tons), xylo (100 tons, hydrogen sulphate, naphthalene, tar and others, which find wide application in the production of plastics.

Development Of Plastics

In the coming few years special concern will be shown for the development of plastics. At present only three or four small enterprises produce plastics out of imported polyvinyl chloride, which by 1961-1962 will be produced locally. By 1963-1964, Bulgaria will also produce polyethylene. Production of plastics will reach 16,000 tons in 1962, to rise to 30-40,000 tons by 1965. The output of synthetic products will rise considerably in the next few years, and will satisfy in greater measure the country's requirements of plastics, lacquer resins, various diluents, etc.

Bulgarian industry still feels the need of synthetic fibres. Something is being done about it, too. Construction work will begin in the 1960-1961 season on a big mill for cellulose and synthetic fibres, which is planned by 1964 to produce about 18,000 tons of staple fibres and rayon, to be increased by 1965

to 26,000 tons. The cellulose works existing at present is to undergo expansion. It will be reconditioned, that cellulose production might be pushed up to 78,000 tons in 1962, and to a further 200,000 tons by 1965. Paper and card-tens in 1962 — to rise up to 260,000 tons by 1965. This means that in 1965, Bulgaria will produce 22.5 kg of cellulose and 24 kg of paper per head of population—against 2.2 kg and 6.1 kg, respectively, in 1958.

This, in its main, is the outlook for the development of the chemical industry in the next five or six years.

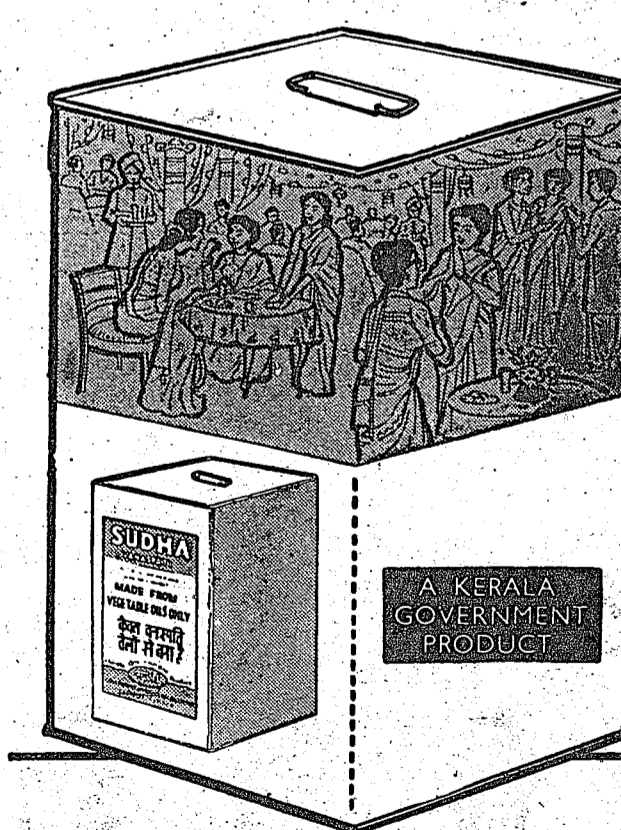
The planned expansion of the chemical industry will meet more fully the country's needs of chemical products, leaving a considerable margin for export. This will be especially true of the soda sector, as the production of soda ash will reach about 100,000 tons, caustic soda—16,000 tons, sodium bicarbonate—6,000 tons, sulphur—4,500 tons, calcium carbide—7,000 tons.

Sodium nitrate, zinc oxide, red lead, antibiotics, and medicines will be other exports. Certain entirely new home products will be added to the list, such as barium, manganese and fluorine salts, sodium hexamethosphosphate, benzol, toluol, ammonium chloride, sodium bisulphite, phthalic anhydride, and others.

Bulgaria will thus in the near future become a regular producer and exporter of chemicals on the international market.

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Who Incites Delhi's Students?

CARIAPPA'S STORM-TROOPERS

★ by O. P. MEHROTRA

HERE are men in India's capital who can organise anything overnight. They can revive ghost organisations and form new ones. But much depends on the occasion and inspiration provided for the purpose.

Thus eleven years after its official dissolution in Bangalore in 1948, the All-India Student's Congress was once again in the news. A call to organise "Throw Back Aggressors Day" on November 4 was given. Foreign correspondents and photographers were informed in time to cover the event when students were to demonstrate in front of the Chinese Embassy.

In the Delhi University, however, the students were bewildered. They had not taken any decision to demonstrate. Their union had not even discussed the idea of demonstrating on the roads. They were unhappy that somebody in the name of the student community should give a call for such a demonstration. They did not participate in this but decided to discuss the matter.

Before Chinese Embassy

That, however, did not stop the organisers from collecting a few hundred school boys. It was a holiday for them. One Adel led the demonstration and when he reached the Chinese Embassy photographers clicked their cameras, flash bulbs exploded. The photographers did good business, Press correspondents from Western countries had a story to send home.

The Indian papers, too, next day reported the event with

front page photographs. The number was exaggerated to thousands. It was reported that there was a strike in the University, that Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao suggested that students should stage a 10,000-strong silent demonstration before the Chinese Embassy, etc.

Adel was reported to have submitted a memorandum through the External Affairs Ministry to Prime Minister Nehru, which demanded the setting up of a National Defence Committee. General Cariappa had sent a "Go Ahead" statement to the All-India Student's Congress.

Who Pays For All This?

Following the clue provided by the "Go-Ahead" signal of Cariappa, we have come to know that the demonstration and "Go-Ahead" signal were part of the same scheme. Senior student leaders revealed that like Adel who is no more a regular student (he is a teacher by the way) some others were being chosen to help organise a Brigade of Storm-Troopers to build a strong youth movement on "Swatantra" lines.

It is interesting to note that in the Capital, another student organisation in the name of the Himalayan Border Defence Organisation has been recently formed with V. P. Nanda (Jan Sangh Youth in-charge and a university teacher) as its leader. For defending the border, the other day they organised a demonstration against a cultural show being given by the Folk Songs and Dance Ensemble from the German Democratic Republic in Sapru House.

All these mushroom organisations are being publicised in the local Press and it

is being said that there is a special fund for financing all their activities. One particular industrial house is being mentioned in connection with these finances.

What happened on Wednesday (November 4) in the University was strangely enough misreported in the Press the next day. It was later revealed that no rally was held in the University, that Vice-Chancellor V.K.R.V. Rao had only met a deputation and asked them to remain disciplined, that some people mostly outsiders, entered class rooms and asked the students to come out and join the demonstration. They also behaved rudely when two teachers did not allow the students to go, that student leaders had strongly expressed themselves against Wednesday's demonstration.

The demonstration story as appeared in the Press was so disturbing that Congress General Secretary Sadiq Ali had to clarify that the All-India Students' Congress was not a wing of the AICC. Prime Minister Nehru disapproved this particular way of expressing resentment in his monthly Press Conference.

The political motive behind the demonstration became clear to every student. But another trick was played. It was announced that a meeting of the Presidents of the students' unions of the Capital would be held on November 6 to take a decision for a mass demonstration. The meeting did not materialise.

Against Krishna Menon

Having failed to achieve their political aim of exploiting the border dispute for attacking the foreign policy of the country, the political stalwarts of the Right wing

have come out openly to lead the vicious attack.

The Akhil Bhartiya Vidyarthi Parishad (Jan Sangh wing in students) has given a call for a demonstration on November 11. They are now demanding dismissal of V. K. Krishna Menon as Defence Minister.

This demand to be made by any student organisation is in itself serious. But this, too, has a background. The indiscriminate propaganda carried on by the Press, the ideological offensive of the Right wing against policies foreign as well as economic—is not only not counteracted in the Universities but is carried forward surreptitiously by many a visiting professor from American universities.

Not only that, the Indian universities are more and more coming in closer contact with such agencies like the Ford Foundation which gives thousands of dollars as aid for various study projects and every year invite a number of Indian teachers as well as students. It is these foreign agencies who select them and it is through their officials stationed in the country that ideological winning over of the intelligentsia goes on in the universities.

In the Capital specially there are so many ways of currying favour to get foreign scholarships. It is a well-known fact that every year, many student leaders from this university go on some trip or the other, mostly financed by outside agencies or their local branches in the Capital.

With such opportunities open for them the self-styled student leaders in the Capital are able to run their own paper organisation and it is these that produce leaders who are prepared to organise all sorts of demonstrations at a moment's notice.

NATIONAL COUNCIL

★ FROM FRONT PAGE

whole place is called Bharadwaj Nagar.

The session of the Council here in Meerut had been preceded by a virulent campaign against the Party. It took the form during the last one week of parading the town in jeeps flying four flags (Jan Sangh, Hindu Sabha, PSP and Congress) inciting the people and going from shop to shop threatening the owners to the effect that if they did not close down dire consequences would follow.

Helped by the fact that Tuesday is the normal closing day for shops—it succeeded in creating a tense situation and hartal in the city.

Despite all this not more than a few thousands could be brought on the streets. They demonstrated before Bharadwaj Nagar in the forenoon doing their utmost to bring about a clash.

After having failed in their efforts at Bharadwaj Nagar, they marched to the Memorial erected here year before last to commemorate the martyrs of the 1857 national uprising where wreaths were to be placed on behalf of the National Council and stayed there.

Firmly determined to avoid any clash, restraining at every step the numerous volunteers who have come from all over the district to help in arrangements, the leadership of the Communist Party decided to drop that item from its programme and go ahead with its business.

Today, the second day of the session, the city is absolutely calm and normal.

This afternoon's session opened with an address of welcome on behalf of the local Reception Committee by its Chairman, Dr. Dharmendra Nath Shastri, renowned Hindi scholar. Replying to the address Ajoy Ghosh assured that the current momentous session of the National Council would certainly take decisions which would enable the Party to play its full role in the present situation.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU SEVENTY YEARS

The National Council of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society is publishing a volume of articles by prominent Indian and Soviet writers on the occasion of Pandit Nehru's 70th birthday on November 14.

The book will contain contributions by such prominent personalities as the Indian Ambassador to the USSR Sri K. P. S. Menon, the Governor of Bombay Sri Sri Prakasa, Prof. M. S. Thacker, Dr. S. Husain Zaheer, Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali, Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, Sri K. A. Abbas and Dr. A. V. Baliga. From the Soviet side contributors include the famous writer Ilya Ehrenburg, Academician N. V. Tsitsin and the woman leader Madame Nina Popova.

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KHRUSHCHOV

★ FROM FRONT PAGE

rockets after all had made it possible to make spherical representations of the moon for the first time in history.

There were target figures of the Seven-Year Plan on placards of huge engines, rockets, sputniks. Impressive too, was the sports demonstration. Today's was perhaps the happiest holiday Moscow has had since the end of the war. Apart from onlookers on the spot, it was watched by millions in Moscow and 15 surrounding provinces on Television.

As I write this, grand fireworks salute booms out over Moscow. Millions of lights create fairyland patterns in the sky. Thousands of people sing and dance in the streets. The mighty Soviet land enters its forty-third year of existence.



Radio-photo of the parade at the Red Square, Moscow, on November 7.