

# EMS Namboodiripad X-Rays Congress Election Manifesto

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

The manifesto opens with the claim that "the Congress stood by the people of India and has led them from slavery to freedom and is now endeavouring to take them from poverty to prosperity in a programme of planned development. It is engaged in working for a peaceful revolution and for the establishment of a classless egalitarian society in India. A Socialist pattern of society is the declared goal of the Indian National Congress."

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

nation towards the goal of a Socialist society.

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

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

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# EISENHOWER'S VISIT

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

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

The speeches and statements of President Eisenhower during his visit maintained that overall tone of peace and friendliness. Speaking to the members of Parliament, he said:

"Governments are burdened with sterile expenditure ... preoccupied with attainment of a defensive military posture that grows less meaningful against today's weapon carriers."

Referring to the hunger for peace, he continued:

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

What should be the remedy? The President says:

"Controlled universal disarmament is the imperative of our time."

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

Can we not apply ourselves for the removal or reduction of the cause of tension that exists in the world?"

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

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

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

## Editorial

and defeat of the warmongers.

The President could have avoided limiting his references to prosperity to the "free world" meaning thereby the capitalist world of the West. There was no need to advise us against "regimentation" while carrying out our economic development. And when he spoke of supporting peace only if it were based on freedom, did he suggest the old approach that peaceful coexistence with the Socialist world is incompatible with freedom? Or did he suggest as Prime Minister Nehru said on the Ramilla Grounds that many a nation today in Africa want freedom from slavery before they can speak of anything else? The old and the new approach, the old one of cold war and colonialism and the new one of necessity for peace, universal disarmament and prosperity and freedom for the downtrodden were struggling against each

other in the President's mind and his system.

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

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

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

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

And still more crudely further on:

"One thing I assure you, from now on I shall be quick to speak out on every possible occasion that India is becoming one of the greatest investment opportunities in the strengthening of freedom, in the prosperity of the world."

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

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

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

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

# JUTE : MAGNIFICENT STRIKE ACTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15, 1959.

**W**HEN you sail down the river Ganga, on a sixty-mile stretch on the flanks of Calcutta, between Hazinagar and Bansberia in the north and Birlapur and Uluberia in the south you will see the busy jetties of nearly 100 jute mills. You will also see behind the bush gardens and picturesque bungalows of the bosses, the tall chimneys belching out thick black smoke. You will hear the constant hum of the machines. But on Monday, December 4, it was all different. There was nobody in the jetties, nobody inside the mills. The two lakh jute mill workers, all of them, had joined in the one-day token strike. Not a single machine

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

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

There was no unity at the top, but the workers forged unity from below. During the day, processions of workers carrying flags, festoons and banners of different unions, affiliated to different T.U. centres

were a common sight. Workers pinned badges of different unions side by side on their shirts. One of them said when asked, this shows our unity, which is our strength and which has made possible the success of the strike.

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

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

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

ing the workers and organisers of all jute unions irrespective of political affiliations, who have worked shoulder to shoulder, hoped that "the jute mill employers, whose adamant attitude provoked this strike, will read the writing on the wall and mend their ways."

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

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

# Dowry Bill : Surrender To Conservative Opinion

week in parliament

THE Eisenhower visit and the preoccupation of the Press with it effectively shielded some very embarrassing moments which the Government had to pass through in Parliament last week.

The Dowry Prohibition Bill, introduced with the blessings of all the important women's organisations in the country and supported by progressive-minded opinion throughout, was turned into an ineffective instrument by the surrender of the Government to the conservative opinion in the House whose opposition to the measure was "covered over by all the high-sounding phrases of ancient customs, cultural heritage and so."

'Thus in spite of the valiant fight put up by the Communist members of Parliament under the guidance and leadership of two of their women members, Renu Chakravarty and Parvathi Krishnan, the Bill as it emerged from the Lok Sabha left the position almost as it was, "perpetuating one of the most abominable social evils in this country." When the Bill was ultimately passed, Communist M.P.s walked out of the House in protest.

The main points were the question of making the giving or accepting of dowry a cognisable offence and the very definition of dowry itself. Our definition of dowry read, "dowry means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given by the parents or guardians of the bride or groom or any other person on their behalf either to the bride or groom or to his parents, guardians or to any other person on their behalf either at the marriage or before or after the marriage as consideration for betrothal or marriage of the said parties."

## Definition And Explanation

The Government, while ostensibly declaring its readiness to accept our amendments, brought forward a proviso to the definition which almost nullified the effect of the definition. The Government's amendment to the definition read:

"Dowry" means any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given—  
(a) by one party to the marriage to the other party to the marriage; or  
(b) by the parents of either party to a marriage or by any other person, to either party to the marriage—or to any other person on behalf of either party; either at or before or after the marriage as consideration for the betrothal or marriage of the said parties, but does not include dower or mahr in the case of persons to whom the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) applies."

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

behest of the conservatives, which reads:

"Explanation 1—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that any presents made at the time of a marriage to either party to the marriage in the form of cash, ornaments, clothes or other articles which by custom or usage are made at the time of a marriage by any person to either party to the marriage shall not be deemed to be dowry within the meaning of this section unless they are made as consideration for the betrothal or marriage of the said parties."

By this one definition, the Government nullified the whole effect of the legislation, laboriously discussed in Parliament, and canvassed for decades by all women's organisations. Anybody who wants to give or demand dowry can now do it in the name of "custom or usage." Congress hypocrisy could go to any length—simultaneously pleasing progressive opinion by bringing forward the Bill, and acquiescing to

ing handled... If this primary need of the people is tinkered with as it is being done, there is no good future for our whole planning."

What is the 'situation, today? "In the State of Bombay, the price of wheat today is Rs. 28 per maund and the price of rice is Rs. 36 per maund..." Desai exposed the trick of the index of wholesale prices: "It was stated to this morning that the index number of prices, compared to a year or two ago, is about 101 (base 1952-100). It is a very misleading figure. The overall index may be there, but that means that the overall wholesale price of the country includes 50 or 70 per cent higher prices in the deficit areas... and in the surplus areas the prices must have been even below the prices mentioned in this overall index."

Dr. Kunzru gave out some figures of the low yield in our country. "The total quantity of foodgrains (production this

mended by the National Development Council in November 1957. Due to lack of time, he had not taken up the question of production and its problems.

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

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

foodgrain dealers: THIRDLY, restrict the operation of the bigger traders by fixing maximum stocks that any individual trader can hold at any time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

S. K. Patil's reply to the debate was not particularly enlightening except that he reiterated his decision to build up a buffer stock of five million tons within the next two years by loans from abroad. But the debate failed in one respect. Practically no attention was given to the problem of food production, except by Dr. Kunzru. Even he laid the emphasis on adequate irrigation, an adequate supply of food seeds and a liberal supply of chemical and non-chemical manures. Minister S. K. Patil also agreed with him that these were the most important things. The question of giving the peasant the incentive to work harder was almost forgotten.

—K.P.S. MENON

## Eisenhower's Last Speech In Delhi

# SHADES OF COLD WAR

by ZIAUL HAQ

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

WHEN he had alighted from his Boeing 707 Wednesday evening he had spoken of an India "determined to live in peace" and devoting its entire efforts to raising "its people's standards of living "to give them a better chance for a better life."

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

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

"... Time and again Governments have abused the fields of earth by staining them with blood and scarring them with the weapons of war. They have used a scientific mastery over nature to win dominance over others—even made commerce an instrument of exploitation.

"The most heartening, hopeful phenomenon in the world today is that people have experienced a great awakening. They see the evils of the past as crimes against the moral law, injuring the offender as well as the victim."

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

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

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

## Pledge For Peace

"For my part, I shall do all I can, as one human working with other humans, to push toward peace; toward freedom; toward dignity and a worthy future for every man and woman and child in the world. "If we—and especially all those occupying positions of responsibility—give all that is within us to this cause, the generations that follow us will call us blessed. Should we shirk the task or pursue the ways of war—now become ways

to annihilation and race suicide—there may be no generations to follow us."

"Later in the same address, he had asked: "What blocks us that we do not move forward instantly into an era of plenty and peace?" And the "obvious answer" he had given was,

"We have not yet solved the problem of fear among the nations....

"Governments are burdened with sterile expenditures, preoccupied with the attainment of a defensive military posture that grows less meaningful against today's weapon carriers. "Much of the world is trapped in the same vicious circle...."

## Great Crusade

He had concluded by stating, "Not one wrong of years ago that still rankles, not one pro-

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blem that confronts us today, not one transitory profit that might be taken from another's weakness, should distract us from the pursuit of a goal that dwarfs every problem and wrong of the past.

"We have the strength and the means and the knowledge. May God inspire us to strive for the worldwide will and the wisdom that are now our first needs.

## Rashtrapati's Speech

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

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

India's Rashtrapati praising President Eisenhower's "distinguished and devoted service to the cause of peace," welcomed the fact that the latter had been, and would

again "soon" be, meeting the leaders of other great and powerful nations "in an endeavour to end the cold war and to achieve world cooperation."

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

Eisenhower, responding to these sentiments, had said in his reply speech at the banquet: "I assure you, that with whatever talents the good Lord may have endowed me, the efforts that I shall make for the peace of the world shall never cease."

In course of the same reply he also extended recognition to "the remarkable unity of purpose" with which "the people of India work together to build the sort of country envisaged by her Constitution."

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

rea and so on. The "unfree" world comprises according to them not the as yet colonially oppressed countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, but the Socialist countries. Even non-Socialist countries like Cuba and Iraq—and for that matter India and Indonesia also—according to them are not as yet fully "free." These countries would be regarded as fully "free" and democracy and individual freedom would be considered secure in these areas only when reactionary military dictatorships are installed there.

It was this "freedom" that Mr. Eisenhower extolled in his reply speech at the civic reception. It was not merely an invitation to join this "free world" that he extended to India; he took it for granted that India was already there.

## Gandhiji's Name Misused

The most dishonest and disgusting ruse resorted to was the way Gandhiji's name was pressed into service for blatant cold war propaganda. Gandhiji's pronouncements made in the context of India's struggle to free herself from the British colonial yoke were quoted to prove the correctness of what America "believes" and "teach-

es," to create an impression that the connotation of freedom for India and for the rulers of the USA is the same.

Proceeding logically from the priority over Peace of the particular brand of "Freedom" that the USA wants to see established all over the world, Eisenhower went on to justify America's aggressive military blocs—NATO, CENTO and SEATO—and her stationing of forces and establishment of military and missile bases all over the world, he went to the extent of openly denouncing those who opposed these measures.

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

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

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

## Positions Of Strength

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

"But—and immediately, instantly—we must search out with all free nations more effective and practical ways to strengthen the cause of peace and friendship in freedom; and so doing, make our negotiations

with other (the unfree—Editor) people more persuasive."

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

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

He announced that now onwards he would take every op-

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portunity to assert that India was "becoming one of the greatest investment opportunities of our time" and foreign capital should flow into India as fast as it can, so that "freedom" may be strengthened. Another means of strengthening freedom, Eisenhower had declared at the Agriculture Fair, was the extended flow of surplus U.S. foodgrains under PL480.

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

Despite the Government of India's repeated policy declarations and the Prime Minister's repeated statements giving the public and private sectors in the Indian economy their due places, the U.S. President, ignoring all this, rubbed home the supremacy of the private sector, thus obviously seeking to strengthen the hands of Right reaction in this country.

Adding insult to injury Eisenhower's reply to Delhi's civic address indulged in gross abuse of Gandhiji's name to justify military alliances and war pacts. And this as the Press admits

not unity of political parties. This unity it is said, "emerges out of the ordeal of blood and tears. The Congress Party has committed itself to honour this unity and shall do its best to preserve it."

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

### Pawns In Congress Game

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

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

### Serious Implications

But whatever the leaders of the PSP and the Muslim League might do, there is no doubt that large sections of followers of the PSP and the Muslim League would realise the serious implications of the alliance between their parties and "the biggest of the political parties in India", which asks the voters to repose their confidence in that party and

that party alone. They will certainly refuse to be used as a pawn in the game of power-politics played by the Congress.

### People's Verdicts

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

The only snag is that the people of Kerala do not accept these tall claims. They said so in 1952 (both in the then Malabar part and the then Travancore-Cochin part of Kerala). They did so in 1954 (both through the election to the State Legislature in the Travancore-Cochin part and through the District Board elections in the then Malabar part). They did so in 1957 (in the newly formed State of Kerala).

## PSP, LEAGUE DISHED — CONGRESS ASKS FOR VOTES FOR ITSELF

It would be presumptuous for the Congress to dismiss these successive verdicts of the people as of no significance. Particularly so when it does not dare even now approach the electorate on its own, without support from the PSP and the Muslim League. It would be interesting to see how the Congress will answer the question: If all this is true, why should you be afraid of seeking support of the people on the strength of what you claim you have done for them?

We, however, know the answer: Congressmen themselves have always been doing justice to the poor and downtrodden people of Kerala? Does the Muslim League, for example, agree that the Congress has always been just to backward communities, and minorities including Muslims?

In other words, do the PSP and the Muslim League acknowledge the mistakes they obviously committed according to the Congress when they opposed the Congress in 1952, 1954 and 1957 elections? It would be very interesting indeed to see how the present allies of the Congress would square their past claims of the Congress with their own past pronouncements.

Equally interesting would be to see how the school managers would react to the pronouncements of the Congress election manifesto on issues that they had raised and caused the "mass upsurge".

### And Education Act?

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

This uncompromising stand of the school managers was given up as soon as the Com-

### What Do PSP & League Say?

However, the answer the Congress would give to this question is not what is important. What is important is whether the PSP and Muslim League allies of the Congress would accept these tall claims of the Congress. Do they maintain with the Congress that the latter had given the people of Kerala an administration of "a reasonably high standard of purity and integrity"? Do they — particularly the PSP, which claims to have pioneered the land reform legislation in the then Travancore-Cochin State—agree with the Congress that it is the latter that "laid the foundation for land reforms"? Do they accept the claim that the Congress

demanded cancellation of at

least the serious restriction regarding reservation of posts to backward communities. It had also called for cancellation or substantial amendments to the Agrarian Relations Bill. These two demands plus the demand of the school managers with regard to the Education Act had formed the platform of action of the Nair Service Society as a part of the mass upsurge.

Against an alliance which is politically so weak, there is the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats which is taking shape and getting stronger. The list of candidates announced by the Communist Party as candidates of the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats and the various lists of members of the election committees working for candidates of this alliance contain large numbers of people who were either candidates or active workers on the side of the Congress or the PSP-Muslim League alliance during the last General Election. And I have no doubt that this tempo of activities of the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats will grow more and more during the next six weeks.

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### Silence On Vital Issues

In other words, do the PSP and the Muslim League acknowledge the mistakes they obviously committed according to the Congress when they opposed the Congress in 1952, 1954 and 1957 elections? It would be very interesting indeed to see how the present allies of the Congress would square their past claims of the Congress with their own past pronouncements.

Equally interesting would be to see how the school managers would react to the pronouncements of the Congress election manifesto on issues that they had raised and caused the "mass upsurge".

### Discreet Silence

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

Pattambi, December 16, 1959

E. M. Nambudiripad

### NEXT WEEK

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

ing a discreet silence. It knows very well that while an open rejection of this demand will lead to discontent in the ranks of the "forward" communities, its acceptance will lead to loss of millions of backward community votes.

All slogans that had formed, the basis of the mass upsurge have thus been virtually abandoned.

Leaders of the Congress do, of course, sympathise with the school managers and would, therefore, like to have their demands accepted.

They would also like to make big concessions to the Nair Service Society, both with regard to the Education Act as well as with regard to reservation for backward communities. Spokesmen of the Central Government have already made categorical statements to the effect that the President would use his legislative powers to make amendments to the Agrarian Relations Bill in accordance with the demands put forward by the land-lord interests.

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## PAY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS

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

It is this Report that is considered deplorable by all the Central Government employees who are said to benefit from its recommendations.

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

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

Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are agitated over the rejection of their demands.

Universal anger thus prevails over the Report among its "beneficiaries".

The most outrageous part of the Report is the one completely upsetting the 15th Indian Labour Conference recommendation about a need-based minimum wage.

### Gain Taken Away

The Indian working class had, after long and persistent struggle, won the principle of wage increase during the Plan period, reflecting the developing economy in a rising standard, and had secured the need-based norms that were to be adhered to by all the wage-fixing authorities.

Instead of proceeding on this, the Pay Commission proceeded to upset this very basis of wage-fixation.

It turned down the age-old Aykroid formula of calorific requirements and worked out a new formula of lower calorific value.

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

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

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

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

# LABOUR NOTES

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

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

### Reversal Of Formula

However, the Second Pay Commission thought it best to reverse even the First Pay Commission formula in this regard and has said that Rs. 3.88 and not Rs. five would be enough for cent per cent neutralisation. (Even a Rs. 3.88 rise for every 20-point rise in

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

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

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

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

facilities now being enjoyed. Holidays have been reduced from 23 to 16. Casual leave has been reduced by seven days. And as per Government decision, instead of Saturdays being half working days as at present or alternate Saturdays full holiday as recommended by the Commission, the employees will get only one Saturday off in the month. This means instead of 26 Saturdays off in the year it would be 12 Saturdays off—extra work for full 14 days. Thus the employees will have to work 28 days more in the year. The Pay Commission proposals and the Government decision thereon mean thirteen months' work for twelve months' pay.

# Hard Struggles Ahead To Get These Injustices Removed

the dearness allowance exclusive of the interim relief of Rs. five with the pay and proposes a basic pay of Rs. 70 at the 1949 cost of living index at 100 and proposes a dearness allowance of Rs. ten over it bringing the total emoluments to Rs. 80.

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

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

Compare this with what the Cement Wage Board is reported to have given to the lowest paid cement worker—Rs. 101 in Gujarat and Rs. 92 elsewhere.

Even the average annual income of factory labour in the

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

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

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

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

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

### Month's Extra Work

As against this "rise" in the emoluments, the commission not only rejects the case for reduction of working hours but stoops to attack the leave and holiday

Such is the net gain to the Government.

Provident Fund has been made compulsory and the contribution is raised to 8-1/3 per cent.

Here again, whatever may be the superannuation gain to the employee, he has to pay up in hard cash just now. And the Government gains big amounts for its developmental expenditure in the shape of Provident Fund accumulations.

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

### House-Rent Allowance

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

\* SEE PAGE 12

## NOTE THIS CHANGE OF ADDRESS

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

# UNITED NATIONWIDE CAMPAIGN IN DEFENCE OF PEACE POLICY

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

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

## Inspiring Message

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

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

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

"The world peace movement owes a great debt to the Indian peace movement, for its ever-present help in reconciling the views of people and movements of different regions and in bringing to closer understanding people of widely different origins, outlooks and beliefs."

## Reports From States

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

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

peace movement has a bigger role to play than ever before."

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

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

## Demonstrators Retreat

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

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

of the Indian National Church, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress S. S. Mirajkar and Smt. Bertha Braganza, niece of the late Dr. T. B. Cunha, founder of the Goan National Movement, who was awarded posthumously the World Peace Council's Gold Medal for outstanding work for peace among nations.

## Greetings To Nehru

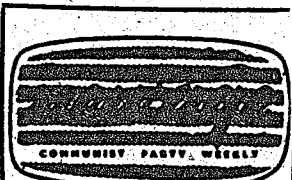
The inaugural session adopted unanimously a message of greetings to the Prime Minister, fully endorsing his policy of non-alignment and Panchsheel, and also a message to the World Peace Council on the occasion of its Tenth Anniversary.

The second day of the session was remarkable for a largely attended "Workers' Convention for Peace" presided over by S. S. Mirajkar and addressed, apart from peace leaders, by the President of the Punjab and Himachal Trade Union Congress, Bawa Kartar Singh, and several local trade unionists including textile workers' leader Razzaq. A resolution was adopted fully supporting the resolutions of the peace movement and appealing to workers to throw their entire weight into the struggle for peace.

A similar convention was held the next day of "Youth for Peace", which was presided over by Diwakar Kakodkar, General Secretary of the Goan People's Party and a famous leader of the Goan struggle for freedom.

A session devoted to Goa's freedom was addressed among others by leaders of the Goan freedom movement—including those just released after spending four to five years in Salazar's jails. The resolution adopted by the Council

\* SEE PAGE 11



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## E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD

(This is the first of a series of articles which E. M. S. Namboodiripad is writing in the Malayalam Communist Press. It is translated from the original Malayalam.)

"ONLY the Congress can ensure a stable rule. So vote for the Congress." This was the slogan of the Congress three years ago. It was to explain this slogan that Nehru, Pant and other all-India Congress leaders came to Kerala then.

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

## No Majority For Congress

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

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

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

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

## Alternatives Before Them

For the formation of any Government in such a situation—

- 1. The PSP and the League should agree to the formation of a Ministry of the Congress alone;
- 2. Or the Congress and League should agree to the formation of a Ministry of the PSP alone;
- 3. Or the Congress and the PSP should agree to the formation of a Ministry entirely of the League;
- 4. Or the Congress should agree to the PSP and the League together forming the Ministry;

If all this is not possible, the League should agree to the Congress and PSP forming the Ministry. Whichever of these alternatives is accepted, one or two of the three parties will have to keep out of office. The question is: are they ready to accept such an alternative?

Will the leaders of the Congress, the biggest party of the alliance, agree to the Congress being deprived of even ordinary positions in the Ministry, leave alone its leadership?

of Kerala State. The way out, according to him, is to constitute the present Kerala, Mysore and Madras States into one State.

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

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

## Some Problems Before Kerala Voters

to the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats.

## Creating Confusion

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

Hence, in order to create confusion in the minds of the people about the alliance of Communists and non-party democrats, to create the

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

(E. M. S. Namboodiripad concludes the first article saying he would deal with all these charges in the articles to follow in the series).

# NO GOVT. OF ANY TYPE POSSIBLE

If Congress-PSP-League Alliance Wins

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

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

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

## Voters Demand Answer

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

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

For instance, B. Shiva Rao, Congress M. P. from Mysore, suggests as a solution to all these problems the abolition

# All-India Peace Council's Appeal

hoping that the India-China issue would become an issue of discord.

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

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

"Recognition of the Free Algerian Government."

The Jan Sangh, Praja Socialist Party and the Revolutionary Communist Party had jointly called for a demonstration against the Peace Council outside the Premabai Hall. They made vigorous efforts to secure the support of Congressmen and independent citizens.

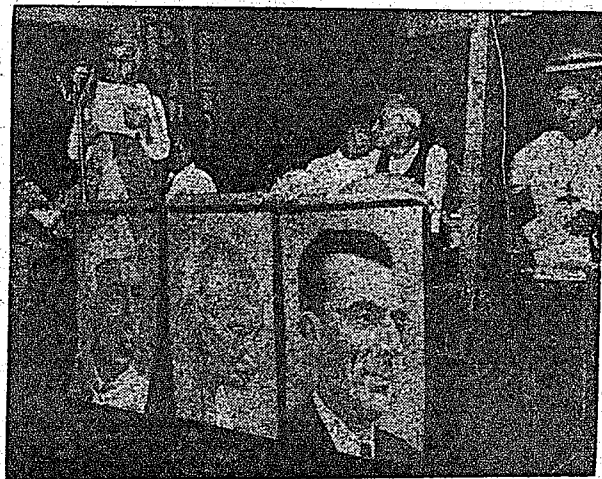
Not one Congressman or independent agreed to sign their call for the anti-peace demonstration. Frustrated, they sought to rally their own "forces"; twenty-five to thirty persons, including all the "leaders" of all the parties concerned, turned

The Reception Committee Chairman, the famous artist Ravi Shankar Raval, gave a moving speech of welcome, followed by a report of the work of the Reception Committee by its General Secretary, Sri Narendra Hyderabad.

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

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

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



A view of the dais of the Peace Council session

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# COMMUNISTS OF CAPITALIST EUROPE MEET

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

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

Following these meetings, which took place at the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, an appeal has been addressed to all workers and democrats in the capitalist countries of Europe. The appeal reads:

## TEXT OF APPEAL

**A** DECISIVE hour has struck for the future of our peoples and for all mankind.

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

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

This is the glowing prospect which today calls all men and women and particularly young people to the struggle.

### Turn Towards Relaxation

A turn towards a relaxation of tension has taken place whose development can end the cold war, and establish new international relations, based on mutual confidence, on equal rights and on coexistence and peaceful competition of all countries. The policy of the USSR and of all the countries in the Socialist camp, supported by their acknowledged superiority in many fields, which is devoted exclusively to serve the cause of peace, has played an essential role in bringing about this new and hopeful phase in international relations.

These favourable results prove the truth of the words of the Peace Manifesto, by which two years ago, sixty-four Communist and Workers' Parties called for a firm and confident struggle for peace.

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

ed of the possibility of doing harm.

Moreover, imperialist and militarist circles are not prepared to resign themselves to the loss of the colonies from which they have drawn such high profits. This is the reason for the repression in the Congo and other parts of Africa, for the acts against the newly independent peoples in Asia and Africa, and above all for the war which has been waged for years in Algeria.

An end must be put to this war, through negotiations on the basis of the effective recognition of the right of the Algerian people to decide their own destiny. Only by recognising the independence of colonial peoples can new and beneficial relations be established between them and the peoples of the former ruling countries.

### Act Together

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

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

LET US unite our efforts for a solution of the German problem by the signing of a peace treaty with the two German States, for the recognition of the German Democratic Republic and for the settlement of the problem of West Berlin;

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

LET US demand, wherever the Governments still refuse it, the recognition of the Chinese People's Republic, and its rightful place in international organisations;

Above all, LET US make our voice heard, let us unite our efforts to those of the peoples throughout the world, to achieve general and comprehensive disarmament. First of all let us obtain the ban on atomic weapons, the end of tests, which poison the atmosphere, and the abandonment of the planned Sahara test, which the United Nations Assembly has already condemned.

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

The steps taken along the road towards relaxation of tension are evidence that our past struggles have not been in vain. It is not possible to wait. The struggle must be intensified. Let us draw from the successes already achieved new confidence in our strength in order to insure a lasting peace among nations and friendship among all peoples.

### WORKERS, DEMOCRATS OF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES OF EUROPE!

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

### European Monopolies

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

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

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

movements in the colonies must be ended. Let us work for the repeal of the ban on the valiant German Communist Party in Western Germany. Every political freedom and right of the workers must be defended to the utmost, and at the same time an intensified campaign must be conducted for the extension of democracy to make it stronger against all its enemies.

This is why the Communists demand the fullest democratic development in every aspect of public life.

The level of democratic development is different in each of our countries. But many demands are common to all our peoples: the extension of the rights of elected local, regional and national assemblies at the expense of the executive and central administrations; the fight against unjust electoral laws and discriminations; measures to make elected assemblies a true reflection of political opinion in each country; opposition to the increasing use of systems of class collaboration for the regulation of relations between employers and workers and against the attempts at making trade union organisations subservient to the employers and the Government; the struggle to take

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

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

### Living Conditions

The struggle for peace and democratic advance is closely linked to the daily struggle in defence of the immediate interests of the working class and of the peasants, intellectuals, technicians, craftsmen, small traders, small industrialists, and others suffering from the policy of the monopolies.

survivals of feudal relations in the countryside bar millions of peasants from owning the land they till. Everywhere, the growing penetration of financial capital ruins increasing numbers of small and middle landowners and drives millions of agricultural workers off the land. Thus despite the boom conditions over a number of years, capitalism is proving itself unable to ensure bread and work for millions of human beings, even in the countries which were its cradle.

### Rapid Concentration

This situation tends to grow worse as a result of the increasing rapid concentration of financial capital on an international scale. The European Common Market and the Free Trade Area are not only instruments of the monopolies for plundering the national economy of each country; they also lead to economic and commercial war between our countries, which aggravates social and economic conditions.

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

obtaining wage increases and imposing social measures which check the unlimited exploitation characteristic of capitalism.

### Common Demands

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

- An end must be put to economic divisions brought about both by the Common Market and by the Free Trade Area. Trade barriers between capitalist and Socialist countries must be eliminated and effective economic cooperation among all countries established.
- United effort is needed in every country and internationally to struggle against unemployment, for full employment, for wage increases, for the improvement of the social security services and for equality of rights for women and young workers.
- In the spirit of glorious traditions of past struggles, we are confident that the workers and their organisations will unite in a great international campaign to win the forty-hour week without reduction of wages.

**WORKERS, DEMOCRATS OF THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES OF EUROPE!**

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

Unity of the working class democratic struggle is needed to prevent the economic problems in each country being solved at the expense of the working people and for the profit of the trusts. Unity is necessary to ensure that the

problems of political development in our countries shall find a democratic and not a reactionary solution.

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

### Appeal To Socialists

This appeal for unity we address particularly to Socialist and Social Democratic Parties, to the members of these parties, to members of trade unions and cooperatives, with whom so many times we have waged common and successful struggles. The policy of division, harmful to the interests of the workers, has not brought any advantage to those parties. In some countries, they have lost important positions to the conservative parties, as a result of such a policy. It is not by abandoning Socialist principles and by placing confidence in capitalism that these parties will regain these lost positions. This is not the time to give way to reactionary forces; it is the time for labour and democratic unity.

Of course, there are still many prejudices and differences which have been strengthened by the cold war. But this should not hinder united action for the objectives which the labour and democratic forces must set themselves: the establishment of peace, the improvement of living conditions for the working people, the defence and development of democracy, and united progress towards Socialism.

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

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

The cause of unity is the concern of the mass of the peoples everywhere. They must take it into their own hands everywhere, in the factories, in the towns and villages.

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

### Decisive Time

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

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

\* SEE PAGE 12

## Appeal To All Workers And Democrats : LET US UNITE

life of our countries. The so-called "super-national" "European" agencies are new instruments in the hands of the monopolies to increase their exploitation of the peoples and to restrict the liberties already won through age-old struggles. The imperative need is, therefore, a new advance in the fight for democracy.

### Develop A Campaign

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

The persecutions against many democrats in capitalist countries and against the

away from the monopolies direct control over the modern means for influencing public opinion and enabling them to be used by democratic parties and organisations.

The struggle for democracy demands today a fight to limit the power of the monopolies, and restrict their domination over economic life and political institutions.

Measures for this aim include: nationalisation of some monopolised sectors of industry, and democratisation of the agencies running the public sectors of economy; development of the initiative and influence of the workers in every aspect of economic life; democratic control of investments in industry and agriculture; implementation of agrarian reforms and the defence of small peasant proprietors, as well as the defence of other small and middle producers against the stranglehold of the monopolies.

These changes correspond to the interests of the whole nation, of the entire population, the working class, the peasants and the urban middle class. They would hinder

While living conditions differ from country to country, everywhere the monopolies have striven to throw on the working people the burden of their ruinous policy. Contrary to all illusions about a "changed" capitalism, a handful of privileged people have accumulated enormous wealth, whilst the exploitation of all workers has been intensified and the living standards of big sections of the population, in spite of growing needs, far from improving, have, in some cases, become worse.

### Feudal Survivals

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

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

1959 BONUS YEAR

Purchase a with-profits policy now



LIFE INSURANCE — the day you insure you are secure

### Second Valuation Soon

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

Endowment Assurances: Rs. 14 per thousand sum assured per annum  
Whole Life Assurances: Rs. 17½ per thousand sum assured per annum

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

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

Remember 1959 is the Bonus Year

# BONN HOWLS

At the Prime Minister's last monthly Press Conference, a West German Correspondent tried to be clever. As per the new Adenauer line of preventing at any cost an adjustment on the Berlin question at the forthcoming East-West Summit, the Correspondent asked Nehru: "In the view of some statesmen in the West it would be better in the forthcoming Summit Conference not to discuss the question of German unity as a major topic but first try to get some understanding on the disarmament problem. Is it your view also?"

POOR fellow, he had underestimated the Indian Prime Minister's insight into international affairs. Not only did he get it hot, but the reply Nehru gave brought a howl from the would-be restorers of Hitlerite frontiers for the West German monopolists and arms kings.

## What Nehru Said

Nehru said: "...Now, entirely between ourselves, I have been greatly intrigued about the question of German unity. So much is talked about and so far as I have been able to understand nobody wants it. I just cannot make out this Nobody—America, England, France, Western Germany, Eastern Germany, Russia, Czechoslovakia, Poland—nobody wants it. I cannot understand all that. What am I to say about this? When I say nobody wants, I am not referring to the distant future. I am talking about the immediate present!"

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

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

## West German Reaction

As a specimen of the howl in the West German monopoly Press against this frank and hard-hitting statement, Der Tag had the following editorial comment on December 8:

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

"Nehru was described to us very often by Western politicians as a moral authority. We never thought very much of this characterisation. Soberly viewed, Nehru is an Indian nationalist and the right of self-determination for him ends at the Kashmir border. Perhaps the chaos in his own country depresses Nehru so much that he finds, bother-

this is the only proper solution for a great people. But tears and apprehensions come in the way today on every side preventing this development. Therefore, it becomes imperative to remove these fears and tensions and thus to prepare the ground for just settlements."

## Preparing The Ground

Prime Minister Nehru was right when he talked of removing fears and tensions. This needs a recognition of the fact of the existence of another German State organised on Socialist lines, the acceptance of disengagement in Central Europe and the reversal of policies of atomic armament of West Germany alone can prepare that ground. It is Adenauer's persistent refusal to accept this that prevents any advance towards the goal of German unification which the entire German people desire and the whole of every country whole-heartedly support.

East Germany's Deputy Prime Minister Walter Ulbricht, in a statement commenting on Bonn's reaction to Prime Minister Nehru's re-

These and more scurrilous

# Nehru's Remarks Upset Hitler's Heirs

## While They Are Welcomed In East Germany

attacks on the Prime Minister were never featured by the highly patriotic Indian Press and some of them even went to the extent of calling Nehru's statement "tactless." Obviously, the big monopoly houses controlling our Press have far more care for their West German business contacts than for the Prime Minister and the country's foreign policy.

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

## Nehru's Reiteration

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

"I realise and appreciate the desire of German people to reunite and that ultimately

And along with this, Dr. Adenauer's Press launched violent and extremely unqualified attacks against the Indian Prime Minister, who is accused of a considerable degree of ignorance, Indian nationalism (Der Tag of December 8, a daily, of the so-called Ministry for All-German Questions) etc. These unqualified attacks obviously have their source in circles of the Bonn Government.

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

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

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

We understand the Indian

militarism will be banned once and for all has to be found by negotiations between the two German States.

The Bonn Government refuses to negotiate or to come to an understanding. We think that this attitude does not comply with the desire of the people of West Germany, and that the West German citizens must be granted the freedom to decide for themselves on the nature of their parliamentary and democratic order and to work for a peaceful development.

## Why Present Deadlock?

Last not least the peace-loving people of the German Democratic Republic will never agree to unification with the Hitler Generals who rule the roost in Bonn, and the thousands of blood-stained judges of Hitler, who control the West German juridical machinery. Actually, the reunification of Germany has reached a deadlock since German militarism has staged a come-back in West Germany, started its war preparations and began carrying through atomic armament without restraint.

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

# Bihar To Launch PARTY NEWS

## India-China Campaign

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

DURING its five-day session at Hajipur from December 1 to 5, the Council adopted a Political-Organisational Resolution on the situation and tasks in Bihar since the last State Conference of the Party at Giridih, a resolution on the proposed legislation on ceilings on landholdings in Bihar and a review report on the recent satyagraha struggle against high prices and increased taxation in the State.

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

Addressing the Council on the first day of the meeting Dr. Z. A. Ahmad, a member of the Secretariat of the Party, reported on the decisions of the Party's National Council held at Meerut recently.

## UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

\* FROM PAGE 10

neutrality in the most important problems of international politics. It is for that simple reason that he can't accept the claim of exclusiveness put forward by the West German Government. Any other attitude would mean partiality for West German militarism and against the interest of the German nations.

The national question of the German people consists of the very fact that there is an unbridgeable gulf between the ruling militarist forces in West Germany and the peaceful interests of the German nation. The Bonn Government blames us for supporting the neutrality of Germany. We have replied that not only the people in the German Democratic Republic but also the majority of the population of West Germany definitely prefer a peace-loving, democratic and neutral Germany to atomic armament and a new war of revenge which the Bonn regime drives at.

I am sure the majority of the German people agree with me in saying: "The reunification of Germany is only possible by international relaxation of tension, by disarmament, and by understanding between the two German States. He who refuses this does not want reunification. Nobody can seriously deny this. We would welcome it if the Indian Government and the Governments of other Afro-Asian nations would come out in favour of a peace treaty with Germany at the coming Summit Conference."

\* SEE FACING PAGE

DECEMBER 20, 1959

cles of Nehru and remove its inconsistencies, and defend parliamentary democracy.

The Council decided to launch immediate Statewide campaigns for the above and for peaceful solution of the Sino-Indian border dispute, for impartial and peaceful elections in Kerala, for progressively amending and prompt enactment of the Bihar Land Ceiling Bill and its implementation, distribution of land above ceiling among landless labourers and poor peasants, and for en-

# PEACE COUNCIL'S APPEAL

\* FROM PAGE 6

pledges full support to the Goan movement and urges early Government action to help bring about the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu. Other resolutions adopted by the Council, which drew special attention and interest were those on the Summit Conference, on Disarmament, on Africa, Algeria, on the release of Jomo Kenyatta, on Cooperation of Peace Forces and on the Space Rockets.

## India-China Relations

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

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

At the same time, it was an Indian Peace Council and, therefore, the resolution reflected Indian sentiment and gave its full support to India's peace policy, warned against the danger to that policy and expressed its desire for the unity of all in support of "all steps by Prime Minister Nehru to safeguard the freedom, the honour and the integrity of India, to solve the present dispute through peaceful negotiations, to combat resolutely the creation of any form of

in the next meeting of the Council.

On December 5, a public meeting was held to explain the decisions of the Council. It was addressed by Yogindra Sharma, Chandrashekhar Singh, Karyanand Sharma and Kisbori Prasanna Sinha. The Jan Sangh had announced its intention to oppose the meeting. The Sub-Divisional Officer instead of protecting the meeting from these miscreants imposed Section 144 on the meeting place. The meeting, thereafter, had to be shifted to another place at very short notice. The Jan Sangh demonstration proved to be a fiasco as they could not mobilise more than a dozen or two who dispersed after some time.

The Council expressed the hope that a meeting between the Prime Ministers of India and China "will take place in the immediate future", and welcoming Prime Minister Nehru's latest letter to Prime Minister Chou En-lai, pointed out how the exchange of the latest letters between the two Prime Ministers "has created a more helpful atmosphere in which the two Prime Ministers may meet and arrive at an amicable settlement."

war psychosis in the country and to preserve and strengthen India's policy of non-alignment based on the Panchsheel...."

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Delegates left Ahmedabad full of enthusiasm and prepared for the intensive work decided upon by the session.

Well done, builder—now you need a cup of tea!

Iam Tea—THE BEST PICK-UP IN YOUR WORK







# AGRICULTURE FAIR INAUGURATED

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

It seemed a confluence of a number of leading world Powers on India's soil. President Eisenhower greeted the occasion personally on behalf of the United States, and, although it made some feel uncomfortable, the function started with reading of messages from Heads of States and Governments of other foreign participating countries — Soviet Union, China, the German Democratic Republic, Burma, Ceylon and Iraq.

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

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

## India Today Pavilion

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

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

The previous evening the Chinese Pavilion too had held its preview. The large number of Indian guests and foreign diplomats invited on the occasion were deeply impressed by the artistically arranged Chinese Pavilion and its contents.

## Chinese Pavilion

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

production mechanisation, extensive irrigation and water conservancy, large-scale application of chemicals as well as electrification.

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

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

Charts and figures here indicate the continuous rise of the Chinese people's standard of living: with 1952 as 100, the income of the peasants increased to 127.9 in 1957 and 142.9 in 1958.

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

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

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

## Agricultural Production

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

The visitor coming to the Department of Agricultural Construction is struck by the emphasis on building water conservancy projects, deep ploughing and soil amelioration. He gets to know about the harnessing of the Hual

River, Yellow River, Haiho River and other big rivers, about the reclamation of low-lying land, the conservation of water and soil, the channelling of water uphill for irrigation and the development of rural hydro-power stations. Irrigated lands have been expanded by 55 million hectares.

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

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

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

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

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

## People's Communes

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

Metallurgy, mechanical engineering, coal-mining, electric generation, synthetic oil, chemicals, building materials,

grain processing, textiles, foodstuffs, consumer goods, etc., are all included in the industry of People's Communes.

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

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

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

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

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

## AJOY GHOSH'S HEART

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

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

SECRETARIAT,  
National Council of  
the Communist  
Party.

## Khrushchov's Message

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

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

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

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

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

From the bottom of my heart I wish the friendly people of India every success in their noble work in the name of peace and progress.