

STAFF-Par

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CALCUTTA VICTORY

Against the greatest odds

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT CALCUTTA, MAY 4

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India, currently meeting in Calcutta, has in a resolution congratulated the people of the city for electing Communist candidate Indrajit Gupta in the by-election to the Lok Sabha.

It is no ordinary victory that the Communist Party has scored in this by-election.

At the time of the General Elections, when an Independent had won the seat, it was a united front of the Left that had faced the Congress and defeated it. This time the PSP had put up its own candidate, knowing full well that it has no chance of winning, but with the only intention of defeating the Communist candidate.

Congress, Ministers and Deputy Ministers exerted all their pressure.

Despite such tremendous odds, the Communist Party has won, inflicting a smashing defeat on the Congress and the PSP. Indrajit Gupta polled 71,548 votes against Congress candidate Ashoka Krishna Dutta's 58,235 votes. PSP candidate Adhir Banerjee lost his security deposit polling only 5,536 votes.

The Congress and Praja Socialist leaders had made the India-China border dispute the main plank of their venomous campaign of lies and slanders against the Communist Party. The four days between the Nehru-Chou Joint Communique and polling had seen them intensifying this campaign of calling the Communists the "fifth column" of China.

The Congress had tried to utilise the introduction of the photo-card identity system in this by-election for its own purposes. One lakh and twenty-five thousand voters out of a total electorate of 340,000 had been disfranchised because of this system. The

Significance of Victory

What does this 13,313 majority show?

FIRST, the voters of Calcutta have refused to fall victims to the hysteria that is being worked up on the India-China border dispute, they have endorsed the Communist Party's stand, which it put forward during the election campaign.

SECONDLY, the voters of the constituency have rejected the claims of the ruling party regarding its policies and demonstrated their support to the Communist Party's policies.

THIRDLY, the trend of voting in the seven Assembly constituencies which comprise the Parliamentary constituency has shown that the Congress has lost further ground since the General Elections. The accession to the Communist Party's strength has been despite the restricted franchise.

FOURTH, the PSP has suffered its severest defeat in recent years. Area-wise break-up of voting figures shows this up all the more. In the Fort area, for instance, which the PSP claims to be its stronghold, its candidate polled 1270 votes against Indrajit Gupta's 5845 votes.



INDRAJIT GUPTA

Congress had hoped to win on the basis of this restricted franchise — particularly because many of the voters who had not been photographed and so were denied their right of franchise were Communist supporters.

The Congress had stooped to the dirtiest of tactics to win the seat. Congress campaigners had told Muslim voters that Indrajit Gupta was till recently a member of the Hindu Mahasabha, to the Hindu voters they said the Communist Party was an agent of the Muslim League; to Bengali voters they said that the Communist candidate was a non-Bengali, to the Hindustani-speaking voters they said he was a Bengali.

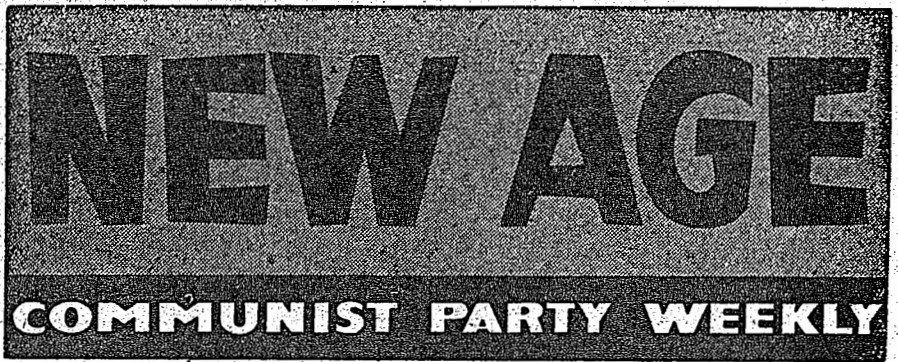
Money was spent like water to win the seat for the

C. E. C. Resolution

The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party has said that the election would be regarded all over the country as a "magnificent victory for the toiling people."

"Unscrupulous use was made by the Congress and Praja Socialist Party of the regrettable dispute between India and China to sway the election result in their favour," says the C.E.C.'s resolution. "A slander campaign was launched against our Party. That the people of Calcutta refused to fall victims to such propaganda is an index of their political maturity

* SEE PAGE 4



VOL. VIII, NO. 19

SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1960

25 nP.



A local procession celebrating the birth of Maharashtra State passing through the arch in front of the office of the State Council of the Communist Party.

As New States Are Born

PEOPLE REJOICE

From P. SANZGIRI

WORKMEN are busy today dismantling the thousands of arches, taking off the myriads of lights, sweeping away from the streets the heaps of scrap left behind by exploded crackers. After five days of unprecedented celebrations, Bombay city is returning to normal.

The gaiety of these five days is beyond description. One had to be in Bombay to witness it, to experience the mighty wave of rejoicing over the birth of the new State, over a victory won after four-and-a-half years of unceasing struggle. Appropriately enough, the celebrations began on April 27, the birth anniversary of Shivaji, Maharashtra's great national hero, and ended on

* Inaugurated on May 1.
* were the two States of
* Maharashtra and Guja-
* rat. Here we give re-
* ports from the two
* States of how the people
* rejoiced at this victory
* of theirs.

May Day, the day of the working class.

The first day recalled to every Maharashtra the glorious heritage of the past. The memories of the 'people's Chhatrapati' continued to inspire them after three centuries in their struggle for the new State and how fitting it was to begin celebrating the realisation of that cherished goal on Shivaji's birthday!

Likewise the ushering in of the new State on May Day was equally significant. The work-

ing class of Bombay had been the spearhead of the struggle for Samyukta Maharashtra. It was its great actions of November 21, 1955, and January 1956 which transformed the situation, built the unity embodied in the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti and kept up the tempo of struggle for the succeeding years.

The Government went all-out to celebrate the occasion in a grand manner. The official Celebration Committee made every effort to draw in every party and group and spent money lavishly on decorations. Government and Corporation buildings were gaily decorated and lit up, arches put up at official expense and assistance given to every local celebration committee which sought it. The official effort put into shade the an-

* SEE PAGE 4

WHEN THE PEOPLE ROSE IN SOUTH KOREA

No Amount of U. S. Aid Could Save Rhee

For the past fifteen years, the U.S. imperialists have been trying to tailor history to their measure in Southern Korea—just as in other outposts of U.S. imperialism, Taiwan, South Vietnam and Turkey, for instance.

But events of the last two weeks which saw the country's biggest postwar upheaval and the ignominious downfall of the Rhee regime, have shown that the last word in deciding the fate of the country rests with its people.

For twelve years, under the U.S.-Rhee fascist terror rule, South Korea was being groomed as a bulwark of U.S. imperialist designs in Asia, at the same time as it was being reduced to a living hell for the Korean people.

Worst Kind of Colonialism

By overturning the statue of General MacArthur and by wrecking the exhibition on anti-Communism at the same time, the demonstrators on the streets of Seoul have shown to the world that what was being fostered under the banner of anti-Communism, was indeed the worst kind of colonialism.

No amount of U.S. military aid could save Rhee from the holy wrath of the people. Between 1945 and 1950 the U.S. had pumped into Rhee's

treasury, including expenditures for various military facilities, over 8,720 million dollars. The U.S. has equipped and trained for South Korea an army of 700,000 men, an army which ranks third in the armed strength of the capitalist countries. U.S. troops stationed in South Korea by themselves number more than 30,000. The country was dotted with U.S. military bases and rocket-launching sites.

But what did it bring to the people? An unprecedented reign of terror. Starvation and gallows. Sale of children and flourishing of brothels. Grim, indeed, is the record of the decade under the heels of Rhee who has proved himself to be an outstanding example of a governmental gangster and tyrant on whom U.S. imperialism has had to depend in its search for allies in various parts of the world.

The relentless economic plunder by U.S. imperialism and the traitorous policies of the Rhee clique have given to South Korea a stagnant industry, and a chaotic economy. Through a series of treaties and agreements signed with the Rhee clique, the U.S.

gained control over all the economic sectors in South Korea. Under the guise of so-called "aid" and "relief", they dumped large quantities of their surplus goods in South Korea. The U.S. thus plundered at will the natural resources of South Korea and sucked the blood of the South Korean people.

Prices soared to more than 39,700 times as compared with 1945. In the rural areas, each year, three to four million people have nothing to cook. The number of unemployed and semi-unemployed has risen to over 6.6 million.

More than enough causes for a people's revolt. To curb them, South Korea was transformed into a vast prison camp. A huge special agents and police set-up, with a police force of more than 40,000 men, three times the record number of police under Japanese occupation, was built in the country. And in 1959, the Rhee clique arrested, imprisoned or murdered more than 240,000 people, averaging one victim among one hundred South Koreans! Syngman Rhee did not dare to face the people except through rigged elections. In

two previous elections, Syngman Rhee murdered his rivals for the Presidency. And his only opponent in the recent election died in America.

Election Farce

The March 15 elections beat all records. While the voters were given ballots on which Rhee's nomination was already marked, opposition observers were thrown out of the polling stations, together with those who had come to vote against Rhee.

How long can such a regime of naked terror continue while the death-knell of colonialism is heard all over the world?

The people of South Korea rose. Young and old, men and women, workers and employees, city dwellers, teachers, functionaries, intellectuals all filled the streets of its cities with unprecedented demonstrations in tens and hundreds of thousands. Their slogans were, "Syngman Rhee, Pack-up!" "Pay Back the Blood Debt!" Students carried banners bespattered with the blood of their murdered and wounded comrades.

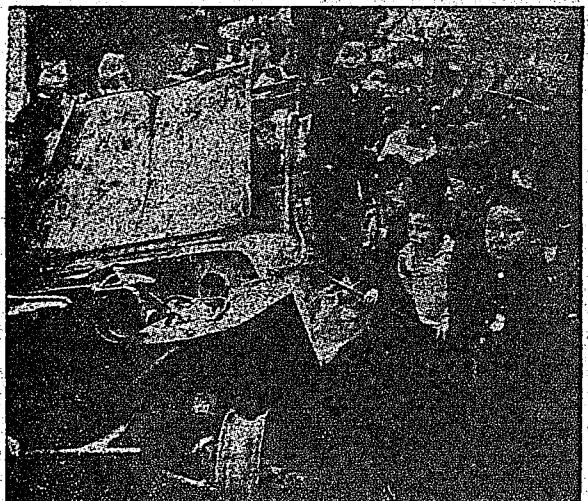
In front of the U.S. Embassy they distributed hand-bills demanding, "U.S. imperialists, Scramble out of South Korea, Quick!"

Rhee's desperate attempts to drown the struggle in blood



★ Statue of Syngman Rhee, toppled from its pedestal in Seoul's Pagoda Park and dragged through the streets of the city while the people spat on it.

★ Half a million people demonstrated in Seoul on April 26 against the U.S.-Rhee fascist regime. Picture below shows some of the demonstrators with a tank captured by them from Rhee's troops.



★ The jeep of the chief of the Masan police station burnt down by the demonstrators. Children play with it now.

★ The terror with which Rhee tried to suppress the people's uprising. Troops are seen in picture below arresting and beating people in Masan.



★ In North Korea, a column of women demonstrators in support of their compatriots in the South who had risen against Rhee.

DEFEAT U. S. MACHINATIONS, FORWARD TO A UNITED KOREA!

LEADERS of political parties and social organizations in the Korean People's Republic, meeting in a joint conference in Pyongyang on April 27, issued a statement saying, "A solemn moment has now arrived for the people in the Southern half (of Korea) to decide their destiny."

The statement signed by representatives on behalf of twenty-two parties and organizations ends with the stirring call:

"South Korean people, further enkindle the flames of struggle of resistance against the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee's terrorist rule.

"Let all of us unite under the banner of the anti-American national salvation struggle for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists, for the total abolition of the fascist-terrorist administrative machinery of Syngman Rhee and for the peaceful unification of the country.

"If you do not want to commit grave crimes which cannot be atoned for gene-

rations to come, join the ranks of the popular uprising.

"Those who support the makeshift measures of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique designed to deceive the people will share the same fate as Syngman Rhee.

"Dawn is now breaking over South Korea, dispelling the darkness that has prevailed for the past fifteen years. There is no force that can check the powerful advance of the South Korean people in their struggle. Let us march forward overcoming all difficulties.

"Long live the unified and united Korean people!"

The joint statement lays bare U.S. machinations in South Korea. It says:

"At this moment, the U.S. imperialists, in order to shirk the responsibility for the situation created in South Korea, are resorting to every deceptive trickery and, at the same time, are threatening the South Korean people and directing the Syngman Rhee clique to suppress the people.

"The U.S. imperialists are trying to deceive the people with makeshift measures, by letting their faithful lackeys reshuffle the puppet Government, 'revise the constitution' providing for a 'Cabinet responsibility system', and then dissolve the 'house of representatives,' hold the election again and so forth.

"The so-called caretaker Government is nothing but an extension of the Syngman Rhee puppet Government and its reproduction. Even if the 'Cabinet responsibility system' is enforced, it will in no way alter the real nature of the traitorous regime.

"Especially when the reactionary 'election' system is left untouched and when the puppet government machinery which is to organize and carry out the 'election' is left intact, the will of the people cannot be realized, no matter what kind of 'election' they may hold.

"Separate elections' held in South Korea under the so-called U.S. supervision will only perpetuate the

division of our country as in the past and only bring hunger, poverty and denial of rights to the South Korean people. This has been substantiated by all the 'separate elections' held in South Korea so far."

The way out, according to the statement, is—

① Immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces, arrest and trial of the national traitor Syngman Rhee.

② Immediate dissolution of the South Korean 'State Council', 'house of representatives' and other apparatuses of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime, removal of those officials who have been in complicity with Rhee and exercise of power temporarily by a provisional administrative organ composed of representatives of workers, peasants, youth, students, men of science and culture, soldiers, entrepreneurs and traders.

③ Dissolution of the South Korean police, a tool for suppressing and butchering the people, and

organization of a people's police.

④ Repeal of the 'Ordinance of Registration of Political Parties,' the new 'State Security Law' and all vicious laws to suppress and slaughter the people and guarantee for free activities of all political parties.

⑤ Unconditional rescinding of unequal and treacherous treaties like the Mutual Defence Treaty with the U.S. so as to ensure genuine freedom and democratic rights.

⑥ Complete freedom of speech, Press, Assembly, association and demonstration as well as ensuring of genuinely democratic rights.

⑦ Lifting of the martial law and release of prisoners.

⑧ Ending the tragic division of Korea — for which the statement proposes "the convocation of a joint conference of the representatives of political parties and social organizations of North and South Korea."



★ Not long ago, the Syngman Rhee clique sold 2,870 orphans as child-slaves to foreigners—over half of them to Americans. This is the lot of orphans roving in the streets of South Korea, though North Korea had repeatedly offered to take these orphans. Rhee's reply was with the sale of another 1,154 orphans to individuals and organizations in the United States.

boomeranged.

On April 26, the struggle reached a new climax. In Seoul, over 600,000 people were massed in front of Rhee's palace demanding that he appear and give his immediate and unconditional resignation.

Outnumbered by the demonstrators, the troops and police fled. The demonstrators surrounded the bogus National Assembly and Rhee's residence. They rushed into Rhee's puppet Cabinet office, and burnt down the headquarters of Rhee's Liberal Party. Then they pulled down Rhee's bronze statue and dragged it through the streets in a manure cart with people splitting on it as it passed.

On April 28 ended Rhee's regime. The lap dog of U.S. imperialism quit the Presidential palace and his running mate the Vice-President-elect Lee Ki Poong committed suicide with his family.

During these events, the U.S. has adopted shameful

double-faced tactics. They have hypocritically "criticized" the Rhee clique for adopting "repressive measures", while it was the fifteenth division under the command of the U.S. forces of aggression in South Korea that was employed to massacre the demonstrators in Seoul.

Eisenhower, in his Press Conference on April 27, shed crocodile tears for "certain irregularities" that were committed in the recent elections while characterizing Rhee's exit as "statesmanlike".

The next U.S. move in South Korea is already discernible in Press reports.

A UPI report, from Washington, states that since Syngman Rhee has resigned, the United Nations may be called upon by the U.S. "to supervise new elections in South Korea." The same report quotes American officials to the effect that the decision made at the Conference of the U.S. and 13 of its allies in the aggressive war against

Korea, held at the U.S. State Department on April 26, was "to await further developments before deciding whether the U.N. should intervene again in the political situation."

A decade has passed since the U.S. started the war in Korea. And now, when the South Korean people have won the first round by overthrowing the U.S.-installed Rhee regime, plans are again being hatched to repeat the events of a decade ago.

But 1960 is not 1950. Far more have the forces of peace and national liberation developed in the world since then. Far weaker are the positions of imperialism in the world today. A firm stand by the peace-loving countries of the world, particularly the Afro-Asian countries which are all rejoicing at the present victory of the South Korean people, can and must stay the hands of the U.S. imperialists.

—RAZA ALI

★ A 70-year-old Seoul citizen taking part in the demonstration along with his two granddaughters.



lic leaders of bourgeois countries.

The numerous State visits to foreign countries by the head of the Soviet Government Nikita Khrushchov are known to have acquired tremendous importance. They were of historic significance in improving the international situation as a whole.

These visits have confirmed once again that the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence of States with different social systems, pursued by our Party and the Soviet Government headed by Comrade Nikita Khrushchov, is the only correct and viable policy. All of us remember well the touching demonstrations of friendship by popular masses during Nikita Khrushchov's stay in the United States of America, India, Indonesia, Burma, Afghanistan and France on his great goodwill mission.

The change in the balance of forces on the international arena, the growing might of the Socialist camp and the obvious disastrous consequences of another war—all this leads to a split in the ruling quarters of the imperialist States. There appears, alongside the thick-skulled opponents of peace, sober-minded statesmen who realise that a war with the use of means of mass annihilation would be madness.

Such are the dialectics of the military-engineering progress: the new weapon created for war begins to exercise influence in favour of peace. For Marxists there is nothing mysterious in this. The classics of Marxism have never denied the fact that new types of weapons can bring about not only a radical change in the art of war but can influence politics as well.

For instance, Engels wrote about it in *Anti-Dühring*. And Nadezhda Krupskaya tells that Lenin foresaw that "the time will come when war will become so destructive as to be impossible". Lenin told Krupskaya about his talk with an engineer who had said that an invention was then in the making which would make it possible to destroy a big army from a distance. It will render any war impossible. "Iiyich," Krupskaya writes, "talked about it with great enthusiasm. It was obvious that he passionately desired war to become impossible".

The split among the influential bourgeois circles is, undoubtedly, of importance for successful struggle for peace. Already Lenin pointed out that, of course, it is by no means a matter of indifference to us whether we shall deal with those representatives of the bourgeois camp who are inclining towards a military solution of the problem, or with representatives of the bourgeois camp who are inclining towards pacifism, even of the worst kind and one which from the Communist viewpoint will not stand the slightest criticism. (Works, Volume 22, Page 236, Russian edition of 1959).

The achievements in the struggle for peace provide favourable basis for further advancement. The main task now is to achieve disarmament. It is highly indicative that it was precisely our Socialist State, which has a generally recognised superiority in the military sphere, that put forth the proposal

for general and complete disarmament and made this task the pivotal point of world politics.

Just imagine, comrades, such a situation where all these famous Sputniks, Luniks and our other heavenly envoys would have been made in the United States, and our country would send up such rockets which obstinately fall down. Who would believe it then that the American authorities would make a proposal for total disarmament? I do not believe this, nor do you. Obviously, no one would believe this!

The diehard imperialists, naturally, are doing everything in their power to thwart the acceptance of the Soviet proposals.

They represent the interests of those groups of monopoly capital which by no means want to give up the fat profits they get from the policy of militarisation and arms race. They are the leaders of the Pentagon—the American Defence Department—which continues recklessly to call for new military gambles. They are the big shots of NATO who see the only meaning of their activity in turning the peaceful fields of Europe into the theatre of another destructive war. They are the militarist, revanchist forces rearing their heads in Western Germany and Japan. Yes, the cause of peace has many enemies. Their danger should not be underestimated. They are regular vultures.

CENTURY OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LENIN'S GREAT IDEAS

Therefore, the vigilance of the peoples should not be weakened.

Vigorous struggle against bellicose imperialists is necessary to frustrate their aggressive plans. There is only one way to bring the aggressors to their senses: they must be convinced beyond a shade of doubt that if they dare to unleash another war then a formidable force will rise against them everywhere, at the front and in the rear, and will not let them evade just retribution. This force must constantly remind the foes of peace: *Memento mori!*—Remember that you must die! If you start war, you will be hanged as the Nazi ringleaders were hanged in Nuremberg! The crimes against humanity will not go unpunished.

Thus, the foreign policy line of our Party, inspired by the ideas of the great Lenin, has withstood the test of life and earned wide international recognition. Being fully in accord with the interests of the Soviet people, this line, at the same time, is imbued with consistent internationalism. It expresses the vital interests of all peace-loving nations, the interests of the international labour movement, of all progressive mankind.

Comrades! Our century—the 20th century—is a most important stage in the history of mankind. This is the cen-

tury which witnesses the implementation of Lenin's great ideas.

The first half of our century was marked by such gigantic leaps in historical progress that no other epoch in the past history of mankind bears comparison with it. First came the Great October Socialist Revolution which turned tsarist Russia into a State of workers and peasants. Then followed the Socialist construction on a wide scale as a result of which our vast country rapidly rose to the position of an advanced country with Socialist industry and large-scale collective farming.

Then, the outcome of World War II, that is, the rout of the main armed forces of fascist Germany and her allies by the Soviet army, which ensured full victory of the anti-fascist coalition. Then, the ascent to power of the working people in 13 European and Asian countries, which all took the road of Socialist construction. Then, the formation of the world system of Socialism with a population of about one billion. Then, the liberation from the colonialist yoke of many oppressed peoples of Asia and Africa, including the great peoples of India and Indonesia.

These are the most important epoch-making results of the first half of our century!

Fourthly, the great struggle of the peoples to safeguard a lasting peace throughout the world will grow from year to year.

Already today the correlation of forces is such that the peoples and States advocating the cause of universal peace are the stronger. However, the most rabid imperialists threaten to unleash a terrible nuclear war, which would subject the peoples to brutal mass annihilation. This is why the peoples cannot give up the struggle for reliable guarantees of peace. This is a question of life and death for them.

Secondly, the other countries of the Socialist camp will advance side by side with the Soviet Union. Thanks to fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance all the countries of Socialism are now developing by such leaps and bounds that economists expect the Socialist camp to account for more than half of the world industrial output already in 1965. This means that the time is approaching quickly when the great commonwealth of the Socialist nations will get a decisive superiority in the economic competition with the camp of the imperialist States, and will then move on to Communism.

Thirdly, judging by everything, the second half of our century will bring complete liberation to the oppressed and dependent nations.

After the major victories in the mid-century the Asian national liberation movement continues scoring ever new successes in the struggle for

the nations' complete political and economic independence.

Most of the Arab nations have already thrown off the imperialist yoke in Africa. The Negro nations of Africa have also awakened and set up their first independent States. All the African colonies had proclaimed the military slogan of their people's movement: "Independence during the lifetime of our generation!" Now Africa has voiced an even stronger demand: "Immediate Independence!"

A national movement is also surging in the formally free but actually dependent countries of Latin America. True enough, the Moroccan Court of Appeals has recently ruled in connection with the hearings concerning the Communist Party there that "historical materialism can have no place in our country". But since all the rest of the world is not within the jurisdiction of the Moroccan court we can rest unperturbed that the laws of historical development still have their effective force.

The main thing is that capitalism, as a social system, has outlived itself. Due to the aggravation of the insoluble contradictions inherent in modern capitalism it is increasingly losing its vital forces. This is already over-ripe, decaying capitalism. It is common knowledge that even cabbage which is not harvested in time, begins to rot. This is even more true of capitalism.

In the second half of the last century, when the capitalist system of exploitation was comparatively at the prime of its might in the Western countries, it did not need much State support.

Then the capitalists used to say that the State would merely perform the role of a "night watchman" and should not interfere in economic affairs. Now the situation is absolutely different. In no country dominated by monopoly capitalism the latter goes without the support of a big army, whose armaments are

increasingly being used to guard the interests of the monopolies. The State power, too, is now directed, put at the service of capitalist monopolies. Without Government orders, subsidies and guarantees, not to speak of the Government support of their interests abroad, these monopolies could not exist.

But here, of course, the Senator has slightly exaggerated the danger because even the most wrathful revolutionary actions of the popular masses are known to be directed not at overthrowing all the society, which is impossible, but only the ruling class and the corresponding social system.

Many other representatives of the United States ruling class openly call for a salutary idea to be found for the American policy. Even the late John Foster Dulles wrote quite a lot in his day on this subject. Thus he stressed in the magazine *Life* back in 1952: "It is also ironic that we, who proudly profess regard for the spiritual, rely so utterly on material defences while avowed materialists have been waging and winning a war with social ideas, stirring humanity everywhere.... We should be dynamic, we should use ideas as weapons!"

In his capacity as Secretary of State, Dulles went out of his way to be "dynamic" and spent over a billion dollars on ideological struggle. But he spent them in vain. He failed to find a single attractive idea. After Dulles other United States wizards continue complaining publicly about the ideological sterility of American policy, and not without reason.

Ideological hunger is very acute there. This is why I sometimes think: Why don't the American leaders ask us for ideological help? We, the Soviet people, are never sparing when we see poverty.

The well-known Senator Humphrey wrote about this recently: Huge masses of people in all the world live on the verge of starvation....

Even the United States has big centres of unemployment and genuine suffering. And wherever poverty remains in the world, accompanied by the emerging understanding that there is no sacred right (sic) to poverty, people may turn to Russia. In the American slums, the African savannas, in the coal pits of West Virginia, poverty breeds desperation and often violence.

Furthermore, there is the idea of safeguarding peace, peaceful coexistence and cooperation among all nations! The idea of independence and

KUUSINEN'S REPORT

* FROM FACING PAGE

being feverishly increased. State power, too, is now directed, put at the service of capitalist monopolies. Without Government orders, subsidies and guarantees, not to speak of the Government support of their interests abroad, these monopolies could not exist.

But despite all this, modern capitalism is unable to make full use of its production capacities, cannot get rid of crisis convulsions, which are now more frequent than before. So it is clear that the organism of capitalism has already exhausted its vitality.

Under the slave system, an owner unable to feed his slaves was regarded as an unworthy master. But modern capitalism cannot provide employment to millions of its workers year in and year out, workers who have no other means of subsistence but wage-labour. The lot of those working is also deteriorating. The life of most farmers and intellectuals is becoming harder too. Dissatisfaction and resentment is growing among the people.

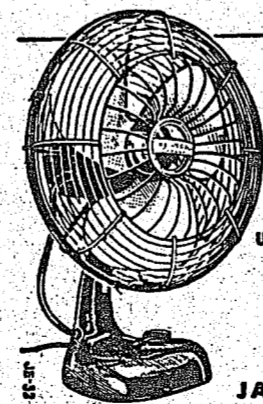
The most alarming thing in this situation, certain American Senators believe, is that people languishing under the yoke of capital learn the truth about the growing living standards of the Soviet people.

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NEW AGE

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MAY 8, 1960

Dear comrades, We all, Lenin's pupils and followers, are inspired by the realisation that we live and work in the epoch of a great turn in mankind's history. The 20th century is the era of the implementation of Lenin's ideas, our great era.

We witness the laws of historical progress, operating as never before, with invincible force. But we also know that history is not made spontaneously, but with the brawny hands and the minds of living peoples. Our great happiness, the happiness of all progressive mankind, lies in the hard work and ceaseless struggle to carry out the lofty ideas of Lenin.

Long live Lenin's great cause! Long live the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union founded by Lenin! Long live peace and international friendship!

SELECTED MARXIST CLASSICS

F. ENGELS: Peasant War in Germany: Engels wrote this book after the 1848-49 revolution. Like the other outstanding works of that period by the founders of Marxism it contains the all-important ideas advanced by Marx and Engels as a result of a profound study and generalisation of the historical experience of that revolution. 1.12

KARL MARX AND F. ENGELS: On Religion: This collection includes works in which Marx and Engels expound their views on the essence and origin of religion and its role in class society. These works lay the theoretical foundation of proletarian, Marxist atheism. 1.19

ENGELS: Dialectics of Nature: A thorough exposition of questions concerning all the chief branches of natural science and mathematics. It is remarkable for its wealth of ideas. 1.25

ENGELS: Anti-Dühring: A devastating criticism of Herr Eugen Dühring's *Revolution in Science*. 1.31

V. I. LENIN: Materialism and Empirio-Criticism: Main chapters: The theory of knowledge of Empirio-Criticism and of Dialectical Materialism; The philosophical idealists as Comrades-in-arms and successors of Empirio-Criticism; The Recent Revolution in Natural Science and Philosophical Idealism; Empirio-Criticism and Historical Materialism. 1.57

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LU TING-YI'S REPORT

suppressing the national liberation movement and the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist countries, and sabotaging the movement of the peoples of the world for peace.

U. S. imperialism is attempting every minute of the time to swoop and wipe out the Socialist countries and, in the guise of opposing Communism and Socialism, is doing its utmost to expand into the intermediate zones, in the vain hope of achieving world domination. These policies of aggression and war of U. S. imperialism have not changed to this day. No matter what deceptive tactics U. S. imperialism may adopt at any time, its aggressive and predatory nature will never change till its death.

U. S. imperialism is the last pillar of international imperialism. If the proletariat in the capitalist countries is to win emancipation, if the peoples of the colonies and semi-colonies are to obtain national liberation, if the people of the world are to safeguard world peace, the spearhead of the struggle must be directed against U. S. imperialism.

Struggle For Peace

Whether or not one dares to expose the imperialists, and especially the U. S. imperialists, whether or not one dares to struggle against them, is the touchstone of whether or not he wants to carry out the people's revolution, to win the complete emancipation of the oppressed nationalities and to win a genuine world peace.

In order to oppose the aggressive policy of U. S. imperialism, all the world's revolutionary forces and peace-loving forces must be united. World peace can be further defended and effectively defended only by merging the struggle of the peoples of the Socialist countries, the national liberation struggle of the colonial and semi-colonial peoples, the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat in the capitalist countries and the struggle of all peoples for peace, forming them into a mighty anti-imperialist front and dealing firm blows at the imperialist policies of aggression and war.

The Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union is the main force in defence of world peace. The national liberation struggle of colonial and semi-colonial peoples and the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and working people in the capitalist countries are also great forces in defence of world peace. Separation from the liberation struggles of colonies and semi-colonies and from the revolutionary struggles of the proletariat and working people in the capitalist countries, will greatly weaken the forces in defence of world peace and serve the interests of imperialism.

No force on earth can hinder or restrain the colonial and semi-colonial peoples from rising in revolution and smashing the yoke they are under. Their revolutionary struggles play the role of shaking the foundations of the imperialist system. All revolutionary Marxist-Leninists should support these just struggles, resolutely and without the slightest reservation.

Similarly, no force on earth can hinder or restrain the proletariat and working people

in the capitalist countries from rising in revolution to overthrow the reactionary rule of monopoly capital. Their revolutionary struggles can tie up the hands of imperialism from unleashing aggressive war. All revolutionary Marxist-Leninists should likewise support these just struggles, resolutely and without the slightest reservation.

Firm support to these two types of struggle constitutes an effective strengthening of the struggle to defend world peace. Lenin maintained that the proletariat in the Socialist countries must, with the assistance of the world proletariat and the working masses of the oppressed nations, defend the fruits of victory which the proletarian revolution has already achieved, and at the same time support the continuous advance of the cause of proletarian revolution in other countries, continuously weakening the strength of imperialism until capitalism has triumphed throughout the world. These basic viewpoints of Lenin must be borne in mind always by Leninists.

Modern revisionism is a product of the imperialist policy. The modern revisionists are panic-stricken by the imperialist policy of nuclear war blackmail. They develop from fear of war to fear of revolution, and proceed from not wanting revolution themselves to opposing other peoples carrying out revolution. In keeping with the needs of imperialism, they try to obstruct the development of the national liberation movement and the proletarian revolutionary movement in various countries. The imperialists attempt to make the Socialist countries degenerate into capitalist countries. And modern revisionists like Tito have adapted themselves to this need of the imperialists.

Oppose Modern Revisionism

It is important to oppose modern revisionism, because the modern revisionists can play a role that the bourgeois and the Right-wing Social-Democrats cannot play among the masses of workers and the working people. They are the agents of imperialism and the enemies of the proletariat and working people of all countries.

The Declaration of the meeting of representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties of the Socialist countries held in Moscow in November 1957, points out the necessity of defending Marxism-Leninism in the present situation.

The Declaration points out, "...the imperialist bourgeoisie attaches increasing importance to the ideological corrodor of the masses; it misrepresents Socialism and smears Marxism-Leninism, misleads and confuses the masses. Therefore, it is a prime task to intensify Marxist-Leninist education of the masses, combat bourgeois ideology, expose the lies and slanderous fabrications of imperialist propaganda against Socialism and the Communist movement and widely

propagate in simple and convincing fashion the ideas of Socialism, peace and friendship among nations."

The Declaration further says, "modern revisionism seeks to smear the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, declares that it is 'outmoded' and alleges that it has lost its significance for social progress. The revisionists try to kill the revolutionary spirit of Marxism, to undermine faith in Socialism among the working class and the working people in general.

"They deny the historical necessity for a proletarian revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat during the period of transition from capitalism to Socialism; deny the leading role of the Marxist-Leninist Party, reject the principles of proletarian internationalism and call for rejection of the Leninist principles of Party organisation and above all of democratic centralism, for transforming the Communist Party from a militant revolutionary organisation into some kind of debating society."

Chief Danger

Modern revisionism is at present the chief danger in the international Communist movement. It is our sacred duty to give full play to a Leninist revolutionary spirit, and thoroughly expose the true colours of this agent of imperialism—modern revisionism.

The Declaration of the Moscow meeting is the programme of the international Communist movement of our time acknowledged by the Communist and Workers' Parties of various countries.

We, the Chinese Communist Party, along with the Communist and Workers' Parties of other countries, faithfully abide by and are carrying out this great programme.

The Communist movement has from the outset been an international movement. International proletarian solidarity is the basic guarantee for the victory of the people's revolutionary cause in all the countries of the world, of the national liberation cause of oppressed nations, and of the people's struggle for world peace.

In the interests of the Socialist countries, of the proletariat and working people of all countries, of the liberation of oppressed nations, and of the defence of world peace, we must at all times strengthen international proletarian solidarity.

Marxist-Leninists have always guarded as the apple of their eye the unity of the Socialist camp headed by the Soviet Union, the unity of the international Communist ranks, the unity of the world proletariat, and the unity of the world people. The imperialists and modern revisionists regard this great international unity as the greatest obstacle to their attempt at disintegrating the revolutionary movement of various countries. They are scheming day and night in the wild hope of sabotaging this unity through the vilest provocations and splitting activities, rumour-mongering and slan-

ders. But these base intrigues are doomed to complete bankruptcy.

Under the guidance of the revolutionary doctrines of Marxism-Leninism, the Socialist cause of the proletariat certainly can and will win complete victory throughout the world. Lasting peace will certainly come to humanity.

Let us get united and advance bravely under the revolutionary banner of the great Lenin!

Long live Marxism-Leninism!

Inside Our Economy

From Page 5

provided by the Estimates Committee of the L.O.S. Sabha last week. In a report presented to the House, it observed that the bulk of the additional revenue realised during the Second Plan period had been absorbed by non-Plan expenditure. Out of the Rs. 1,042 crores realised from the existing sources of revenue and additional taxation during the period, it pointed out, only Rs. 433 crores was available for the Plan.

Out of the net additional receipts of the order of Rs. 792 crores, accruing to the Centre from new measures of taxation, and from better collections from the existing sources, only Rs. 187.7 crores could be taken as accruing to the Plan. Further, despite this large additional taxation, the gap of Rs. 400 crores in financing the Plan remained largely uncovered.

The Government's explanation for this state of affairs was that the "initial assessment of resources and estimates were subject to serious limitations due to the changing price situation, economic conditions, unforeseen defence requirements and recommendations of the Finance Commission." While the last two might be unforeseen and hence beyond the Government to some extent—the same cannot be said of the first two. If it allowed the prices to run riot, or let the "economic situation" go beyond its control, it has only itself to blame.

The Estimate Committee cited the enormous increase in the number of the secretariat staff as one item of non-Plan expenditure. And judging from the considerable augmentation in the strength of certain Ministries like Home, the bulk of whose work "is not related to the Plan," it cannot be said to have missed the mark either.

Still, it could have probably made its strictures much more constructive if it had suggested not a retrenchment of this surplus staff, but its transfer to spheres where need for manpower is the greatest.

There are quite a few projects—in irrigation, in reclamation of land, and other fields—where a greater emphasis on utilisation of idle manpower can save the country a good deal of expenditure in scarce foreign resources.

This is only a part solution of a problem which calls for a strict regulation of what has come to be known as the "economic situation." This, however, cannot be done without the reversal of policies worthy of winning the plaudits even of sections which wallow only in a climate of free enterprise.

—ESSEN

May 3.

MAY 8, 1960

DELHI CELEBRATES MAY DAY

DELHI workers celebrated May Day, this year with a ten-thousand strong demonstration and a rally attended by 15,000 people, both organised by the May Day Committee composed of over a hundred unions in the city.

Among the participants of the Committee were the Delhi Provincial Trade Union Council with forty affiliated unions, the Bank Employees Federation (33 unions), the Newspaper Employees' Federation (ten unions) and other independent unions. Textile, engineering, PWD, hotel, Delhi Transport, Corporation, leather and other workers were represented by these unions as also bank, newspaper and other commercial employees.

Two other rallies organised on the same day in the city were those of the HMS and RSP-led unions.

The May Day Committee had begun its preparations for celebration of the day right from the middle of April. Five regional committees had been set up in Subzami, Najafgarh industrial area, the Old City, Shahadra and Karol Bagh-Kishenganj. Twenty-five thousand badges were sold to the unions and 20,000 posters and handbills were distributed. There was practically no area in the city which did not have one of these posters.

In many areas, the celebration started in the evening of April 30 itself with cultural programmes.

May 1 morning saw flag salutations and prabhat pheris in about 50 localities—in bastees, in front of mill gates, etc. These local functions were largely attended—the biggest in front of the Swatantra Bharat Mills was attended by 2,000 people. Some of the unions had arranged their own programmes of games and tournaments.

A reception held by the workers of the New Age Printing Press in the morning in the Press premises was addressed by Communist Party and trade union leaders B. T. Ranadive, P. Ramamurti, A. K. Gopalan, Raj Bahadur Gaur and Prem Sagar Gupta.

The trek from the localities to the Ramilla Grounds, from where the main demonstration was to start, began from two o'clock in the afternoon on one of the hottest days so far in this summer. Exactly at 5-30, the ten thousand who had assembled began their march in a colourful demonstration with hundreds of Red Flags, banners and festoons.

The whole length of Chandni Chowk, Old Delhi's shopping centre, where a number of union offices are situated, was bedecked with flags and banners, but the demonstration could not pass through this route because of the ban under Section 144 imposed by the Delhi Administration. For the last eight years May Day demonstrations have passed through Chandni Chowk, but despite the many representations that were made, this year it was not allowed.

The main slogans that could be heard on the five-mile march were those wishing success to the Summit Conference, pledging aid to the colonial people and the people of South Africa, and calling for sharpening of the

struggle for trade union demands and living standards.

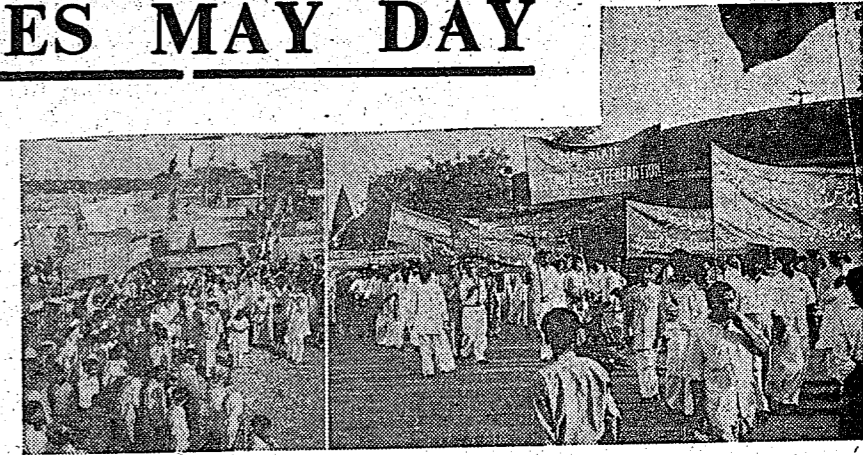
The rally on the Gandhi Grounds was presided over by Natha Singh, a worker leader of Shahadra, and was addressed by Aruna Asaf Ali and Raj Bahadur Gour, M. P., Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Presenting the May Day Manifesto, A. C. Nanda, Convener of the May Day Committee, explained the 23 demands it contained. Among them were the demands for nationalisation of basic industries, declaration of May Day as paid holiday, implementation of the decisions of the Indian Labour Conference and of wage boards, immediate increase of 25 per cent in wages, complete merger of dearness allowance with wages, guaranteed payment of bonus, extension of the Provident Fund Scheme, extension of the Minimum Wages Act to industries not yet covered by it and other trade union demands and for removal of all restrictions and curbs on normal trade union activities, lifting of Section 144 from Chandni Chowk and Connaught Place, etc.

Two resolutions paying homage to martyrs and pledg-

ing support to the South African people were moved from the Chair and three other resolutions including the one protesting against the curbs under Section 144 were read out by H. L. Parwana.

The main theme of the HMS and RSP-led rallies was anti-Communism and even the PSP and RSP leaders who came to these meetings to spit anti-Communist venom, used as they are to small audiences, must have felt uncomfortable addressing hardly a few hundreds on such an occasion as May Day.



Two views of the Delhi May Day demonstration—on the Ramilla Grounds before it started (left) and in course of the march (right).

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KERALA NEWS-LETTER

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Hunger-Strike Against Discrimination

K OTHAKULAN G A R A
VASU PILLAI, the commutation of whose death sentence by the Communist Ministry in Kerala had created an uproar in certain Congress circles, is on hunger-strike in the Trivandrum Central prison.

He began his hunger-strike on April 27 in protest against the denial of his right to get and read the newspapers of his choice. The Congress-PSP Coalition Government had earlier ordered that prisoners in the State were not to be supplied with the dailies and weekly journals of the Communist Party.

In a letter to the Kerala Chief Minister and Home Minister, copies of which have been sent to Prime Minister Nehru and Union Home Minister Pant, Leader of the Opposition in the Kerala Assembly E. M. S. Namboodiripad has charged that the denial of Communist journals to the prisoners is political discrimination against the Communist Party.

Referring to a reported statement of Kerala Home Minister P. T. Chacko that the State Government had issued instructions that no pornographic or like literature is to be given to prisoners Nam-

boodiripad has written: even the worst anti-Communists will not include Communist journals among pornographic literature.

As to the political propagandist character of the journals, another point raised by the Kerala Home Minister, Namboodiripad has written: the Communist journals do not do any more political propaganda than dailies like the Kerala Janata, Dinamani, Malayala Manorama, Mathrubhoomi, etc.

So what is being prevented is not dissemination of all political views among the prisoners but only of the Communist Party's views.

Namboodiripad has also pointed out that the State Government was going back on the statement it issued when it assumed office that it would not use the State machinery against the Communist Party.

A statement of the Secretary of the Kerala State Council of the Communist Party, calling on all those who stand for full civil liberties to raise their voice of protest, has pointed out that even under British rule newspapers critical of the regime had been given to prisoners.

Meanwhile, reports trickling out of the jail, show that on the sixth day of his hunger-strike, on May 2, Vasu Pillai was segregated from other prisoners and placed in solitary confinement and even his relatives are not being allowed to see him.

A few other prisoners who

had gone on a sympathetic hunger-strike are reported to have been beaten by some jail officials after Vasu Pillai was moved from their midst.

K. P. C. C. Presidential Election

A RANK outsider has been elected President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee. When I say rank outsider, I mean a person who was not even thought of in connection with the bitterly contested Presidential election.

For weeks, speculation had been going on as to how the various groups would ultimately align themselves. But at no stage had the name of the old Congressman from the Malabar area, C. K. Govindan Nair, been mentioned.

On the eve of the election on May 2, it was being said that the main contest would be between Panampilly Govinda Menon, former Congress Chief Minister, and G. Chandrasekhara Pillai. Pillai had claimed he had the support of Mannath Padmanabhan—what a fall for the premier national organisation when an aspirant to its presidency has to claim the support of a rank communalist and non-Congressman like Mannam—while Panampilly claimed he had the support of all the other groups.

It was no secret that the battle in the Kerala Congress was between the group led by R. Sankar, present Deputy Chief Minister and retiring KPCC President, and P. T. Chacko, who has the blessings of the Catholic Church, Mannath Padmanabhan and also Pattom Thanu Pillai whose fear at the moment is most of R. Sankar.

The repercussions of such a contest would have been far-reaching. So Congress President Sanjeeva Reddy made a dash to Trivandrum to get the KPCC President unanimously elected.

But when the KPCC meeting began, nine names were proposed for presidency—those of A. A. Kochunny, Panampilly Govinda Menon, Dr. E. K. Madhavan, C. M. Stephen, K. P. M. Methar, G. Chandrasekhara Pillai, K. K. Chellappan Pillai, C. K. Govindan Nair and P. S. George.

Four of them—Panampilly, Stephen, Methar and Chellappan Pillai—withdrew. In the first round, Dr. Madhavan who got six votes, and in the second round, Chandrasekhara Pillai who got eight votes were eliminated.

In the third round, C. K. Govindan Nair had 79 votes, A. A. Kochunny 61 and P. S. George eight. Thus C. K. Govindan Nair was elected President.

What surprised everybody was that Kochunny who was known only as the Secretary of a trade union in Cochin and was considered one of the new Congressmen had received so many votes. The sur-

Maurice Thorez Is 60



The sixtieth birthday of Maurice Thorez, great son of the French working class and General Secretary of the Communist Party of France, on April 27 was celebrated in Paris with a huge mass rally. Among the messages Comrade Thorez received from all over the world on the occasion were those from the Central Committees of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communist Party.

prise lasted only till it was known that he had the backing of the Youth Congress and it is well-known that P. T. Chacko & Co., are behind the Youth Congress.

Sanjeeva Reddy had done his level best to avoid this contest. And when he could not eliminate it, he is reported to have told some Press Correspondents that the Kerala Congress was running a mad race.

At the meeting itself, he suggested that considering the special situation in Kerala it would be better if the President of the KPCC was elected unanimously.

Panampilly Govinda Menon agreed with this and immediately the Trichur DCC President Kurur Nilakantan Namboodiripad suggested that the President should be an efficient person and Panampilly alone could be the right choice. A KPCC member O. V. Lukose at this stage shouted out, if efficiency was the criterion, Adviser P. S. Rao would be a better choice.

P. S. George, an aspirant to Presidency, demanded that everyone should have the right to contest the election.

So has ended the KPCC Presidential election, paving the way for still more bitter factional struggles inside the Kerala Congress and the Coalition Cabinet.

Scant Respect For Conventions

WHEN the present Speaker of the Kerala Assembly, Seethi Saheb, was elected, Leader of the Opposition E. M. S. Namboodiripad congratulated him and reminded him that he belonged to a party whose leaders had said

during the election campaign that they would build E. M. S.'s tomb in his constituency of Pattambi. Namboodiripad hoped that the League leader would rise above such partisanship now that he had been elected Speaker.

Chief Minister Pattom Thanu Pillai, Congress leader R. Sankar and League leader Mohammed Koya had all attacked E. M. S. Namboodiripad then for what he had said.

But the last few months have proved the fears expressed by Namboodiripad.

The Speaker has not yet resigned from the Secretaryship of the Muslim League.

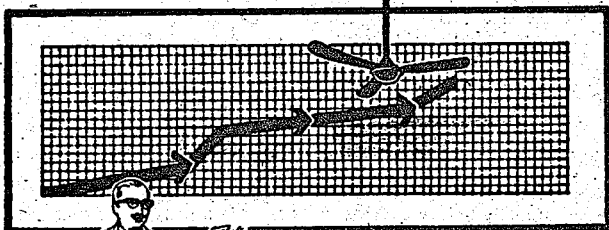
He has been addressing public meeting making openly partisan speeches on behalf of the Coalition Cabinet.

This is a violation of all the conventions associated with the office of the Speaker. That he will not continue as the spokesman of any party. Things have reached such a pass that the Leader of the Opposition has been forced to write to the Speaker himself pointing this out.

Let us see what the Congress-PSP-League leaders have to say now. Very likely they will justify the Speaker's actions—aren't they defending democracy in Kerala and how can they do it if they criticise the Muslim League which is already sore at being excluded from the Cabinet!

May 4.

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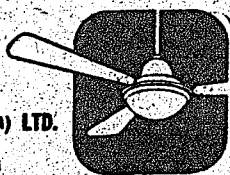
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