

# CONGRESS ALLIANCE TAKES

# TO VIOLENCE

**NEW AGE**  
COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

VOL. VIII, NO. 5 SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1960 25 p.

## THANKS FOR ALL SUPPORT

As these lines appear in print, all the candidates, political parties supporting them and others connected with the election work in Kerala all will be giving the last finishing touches to their work. Results of voting will already become known by the time the next number of the New Age goes to the press.

I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity to thank our friends all over the country who, during the last two or three months have generously given their moral sympathy and material support to us during these difficult days. Truly magnificent has been the response we got from democratic-minded sections of people all over the country to our call for their sympathy and support. While we have thus received in an abundant measure sympathy and support of democratic-minded people, our political opponents of the Triple Alliance have also been receiving sympathy and support of the vested interests all over the country.

Money has been collected by them in thousands and even lakhs, not in Naye Paise and rupees, as our friends have been doing.

Cars and jeeps have been imported into Kerala on a large scale; on a rough calculation made by me, more than a 1,000 such vehicles must have been imported from outside to help the election campaign.

They have also the benefit of personal canvassing by such persons in authority as more than half a dozen Central Ministers, including Prime Minister Nehru.

As for local and all-India press which, as is well known, is mostly controlled by vested interests, they have been doing all that they can to support the Triple Alliance.

Above all, heads of religious institutions like the Christian clergy and Muslim League Maulvis have been pressed into service to warn their followers that it will be sacrilegious if they vote for candidates of the Communist Party and for non-party Democrats.

Both the camps have thus acted on the basic understanding that the present election in Kerala is of importance not for the people of this State alone, but for the entire country. Results of this election are bound to have their influence on the course of development during the next two years, when the whole country will be preparing itself for a countrywide general election.

It is futile for me to make any precise forecast as to the outcome of these elections. After all, the final results will become known to us all in a couple of days after this number of New Age is in the hand of the readers.

I may, however, tell our friends all over the country that we are going to the polling booths on February 1 with full confidence that our intelligent electorate will prove the baselessness of the assumption on which the Central Government dismissed our Ministry six months ago—the assumption that a shift took place in public opinion of this State since the general election in 1957 and that this shift is against us. We shall certainly be able to poll a higher percentage of votes. As for the seats, a reasonable calculation of all forces that are relevant in an election makes it appear that we shall be able to secure a majority in the Legislature.

This, of course, is not to minimise the powerful forces that are at work against us. Nor is it to dismiss the fact that, in such a keenly contested election—an election in which a majority of seats will have straight and not multi-cornered contests—several such forces will be at work as it will be humanly impossible to accurately assess. Subject to these limitations, however, we may make the general assessment that I made above.

May I, at the same time, tell our friends in the rest of the country that, regardless of the exact result of the election, we in Kerala, will so carry on our activities in the post-election days as to be able to be worthy of the sympathy and support which we received from all over the country during the last two-three months of active election work. We will resolutely fight for the implementation of those progressive policies of the nation which we kept before ourselves and before the country during these hectic days of election activity.

Pattambi  
January 27.

*E. M. N. ...*

APR 2 - 1960  
FROM RAMDASS

As I left Trichur to see the final rally in Guruvayur constituency in the evening of Monday the 25th on the eve of the tenth anniversary of the foundation of our Republic, I had certainly not expected to see what I did here—a dead body, still warm, of a Communist who had participated in a demonstration in a preceding rally.

THE first thing I heard when I reached the Communist Party office in Guruvayur was that some injured people were being brought to hospital in Chowhat, two miles away. I reached the hospital almost as soon as the injured persons arrived.

In front of the yard of the hospital was a jeep flying a Red Flag and inside it a dead body. He could not have been dead for more than 10 minutes and I could see where the blood had poured out of four stab wounds.

Next to the body was another person, also drenched in blood. The doctor after examining had said he had been injured in one lung and should be shifted immediately to Trichur hospital if he was to be saved.

Beyond, in the verandah of the hospital were three more people, all injured, though not so serious. And I was told there were three more who had been injured who were being brought in another vehicle.

After sending off the one injured in the lung to Trichur, 20 miles away in the car in which we had arrived. I sought out the driver of the jeep to find out how the attack had taken place.

All the injured people were in a small jatha which was proceeding to participate in the main demonstration. As it reached a Congress stronghold, a mile away from the place of the rally, some goondas pounced upon it from behind, daggers were whipped out and the next moment eight

people had fallen, all stabbed and wounded.

The attackers vanished as they had arrived. The less than half a dozen police constables on the spot did not lift a finger to apprehend the goonda who had led the attack; I was also told that they had come in a Congress jeep.

Within half an hour, I was at the place of the rally. It was quite a good gathering, a few hundreds of women in the front. I had thought that at least women would have dispersed after the incident.

But they were all there, listening to the speeches and a big applause came when S. A. Dange announced on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress Rs. 300 to the family of the martyr and said the murderers would get their reply on February 1 when the people would return Communists again in a majority to the Assembly.

The attack in Guruvayur and the mass of people patiently listening to the political speeches afterwards in a sauve way showed the situation as it exists in Kerala on the eve of polling—the camp of reaction getting desperate and moving into violence and other unfair election practices in a big way while the Communist Party is facing the day of decision with calm and confidence.

It is no longer a fight for constituencies, it is a struggle for every voter—this about sums up the bitterness with which the election battle is being fought in this State.

Ugly acts are being perpetrated from one end to the other of this beautiful State. Its even flow of life has been disturbed not because of any fault of its people or of the Government they elected in 1957 for a term of five years but because the Congress which rules at the Centre and 13 other States dared not face competition from a non-Congress Government in one State.

The campaign the Congress leaders have run since then has not brought any glory to what was once our mighty national organisation and the unpardonable crimes which the Congress has committed in Kerala have meant the beginning of its end at least in this State.

The Party kept its election campaign at a very high political level, focussing attention on the real issues facing Kerala electorate—was "liberation struggle" justified? Was it correct to organise a subversive struggle to overthrow a constitutionally elected Government, a struggle which the Centre backed and obliged by dismissing such a Government?

What is the people's verdict on the legislations the Communist Party has framed with firm conviction that they are good for the people? What happens to the stability of the State in case of the Congress PSP League alliance—which does not even declare whether the three parties would form a Government—wins a majority?

The campaign on these issues has enabled the Communist Party to hold the political initiative in its hands throughout. It has stabilised the support which the Communist Party won during its tenure of office and has won new support for it even during the few weeks of the election campaign.

(Also see Back Page)

## STOP THIS BLACK BILL

NEW DELHI, January 27.

THE Secretariat of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has issued the following statement to the Press:

A fresh offensive against civil liberties and democratic rights is being planned by the West Bengal Government. Alarmed at its growing isolation from the people and faced with the rising volume of mass protest against its reactionary policies, it has now decided to strike hard at the democratic rights of the people, guaranteed to them under the Constitution.

It proposes to enact at the forthcoming Budget Session of the State Assembly the "West Bengal Control of Processions and Assemblies Bill" Under

this Bill most arbitrary powers will be handed to the police to ban any and every procession or demonstration, no matter how peaceful and constitutional. Savage sentences have been prescribed for any infringement of this authoritarian decree. Full provision has been made to protect the police and the Executive from any check on their actions under this Bill, by rendering them non-justiciable, by preventing any curb against them in a court of law.

It is clear that this draconian measure is aimed not only at suppressing democracy in West Bengal. It is, above all, meant to be tested there first and then used against popular movements in every part of our country. It is clear

that this Bill represents a grave challenge to all democrats, all believers in the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our Constitution.

The people of West Bengal have moved into action against this reactionary onslaught. But it is not their concern alone. We, therefore, urge all Party members and units, all democrats to raise the mightiest possible protest against this Bill. Let them hold meetings, pass resolutions and send a veritable torrent of protest letters to the Chief Minister of West Bengal. It is this upsurge and unity of democratic forces throughout India that can force the West Bengal Ministry to retreat and ensure the inviolability of our democracy and Constitution.



This is a district where the Congress-PSP-League front leaders hope — God only knows on what basis — that they will get better results this time. The Communist Party had, in 1957, won eight of the twelve seats, most of them in triangular contests, the Congress had won three and the PSP one seat.

A PART from the "united front" they have been able to knock together, Congress-PSP leaders seem to believe that with their "struggles" and all the violence that accompanied them, they had been able to keep up tension in the district and this they imagine would be their trump card.

But even a hurried round of a constituency presents a picture far different from these fond dreams.

## C. Achutha Menon's Constituency

Irinjalakuda is the constituency from which the Finance Minister of the dismissed Communist Cabinet, C. Achutha Menon is contesting. He had won this seat last time with a majority of 2,660 votes and an Independent had secured 678 votes.

This is a constituency the Congress-PSP-League alliance would like to win at all costs and if the innumerable flags, posters, banners, etc., which one can see in Irinjalakuda Town can win a seat the PSP candidate should have won it.

In the town itself, the majority of voters have always voted for the Congress—the Communists will make a dent even in these votes this time—but the constituency is not made up of the town alone. It is the voters in villages who have always been decisive and they are again solidly rallying behind the Communist Party.

The candidate facing Achutha Menon is from the PSP, another Achutha Menon who had lost his deposit in the neighbouring Kodungallor constituency in 1957. Obviously, the Congress-PSP-League alliance is not making any special bid for the Ezhava voters but is banking on the Christian, Muslim and caste Hindu voters.

But even among these sections, the changes that have taken place since the last general election bode no good for the alliance and its candidate. In Padayur, for instance, one can find a good section of the Christians working for the Communist candidate and they have openly been supporting the Communist Party since the last General Election itself.

On the Communist candidate's election committee is K. P. Kochappu, a Christian Congress leader of Thanissey who twice in the past had fought the Communist Party in the municipal election.

The 500 today-tappers in this constituency and their families, the tile workers of Trichur and Pothussery Panchayats are all volunteers of the Communist Party. The Murkanad-Murjanad canal which has brought benefits to the entire constituency has as a result also brought new support to the Communist Party from the peasantry.

Another Minister of the dismissed Communist Ministry is contesting from the Manaloor constituency and the Congress-PSP-League alliance and the Catholic church would like, at any cost, to see Joseph Munda-serry defeated.

The Congress candidate here is Kurur Neelakantan Nambodiripad, President of the Trichur District Congress Committee and shameless spokesman of the landed interests. Another of his qualifications is that he has sent the largest number of telegrams to New Delhi on Communist "violence."

When Congress leaders talk of a Congress victory in this constituency, they forget the 21,000 votes of the today-tappers and their families, staunch supporters of the Communist Party, which had enabled them for the first time to live as human beings without humiliating obeisance to the contractors and their henchmen.

The Congress leaders also forget that Anthikkad and Manaloor and many such places are in this constituency which have all been traditional bases of an organised working class movement.

In the rest of the constituency there is no strong organised working class base, but big changes have come over these areas, too. In Arimboor, for instance, the Party did not have any local workers even in the last election and had to bring workers from Anthikkad, but now in every ward in this panchayat there are committees with 30 to 40 workers.

Among the caste Hindus, too, Congress calculations are proving all wrong. In Cherupur panchayat for instance, where caste Hindu voters predominate, the majority of the Communist candidate's election campaigners are from among them.

In Oorakam, Tripprayar, Perumanam, etc., you can see hundreds of them working tirelessly day and night for the Communist Party. In Anthikkad itself, the Caste Hindus had kept away from the rest of the people, but these barriers have now broken down.

As against this mobilisation, the Congress leaders are trying to utilise the innumerable churches in this constituency for their election campaign. Even meetings of the election committees of the Congress candidate are at times being held in churches. Congress supporters are themselves openly saying that this would do no good to the Congress. And in many places, the Catholics have also resented the church festivals being used for Congress election propaganda.

## Church Pouring Money

I was reliably informed that the Catholic church was planning to collect five lakhs of rupees for the Congress candidate here and as against this, the Rs. 39,000 he is said to have received from the Congress election funds is just a flea-bite.

But all this money won't bring in dividends in the form of votes, nor can it meet the strong election machinery of 3,000 workers organised in 56 ward committees and special women's committees in every panchayat.

Kunnankulam constituency

in this district has had the distinction of returning a Communist in all three elections. It has also had the distinction of being the constituency where the Congress lost its security deposit in 1952.

Even last time, in a place like Velur, considered to be a Catholic stronghold, when the ballot box was opened the Communist candidate had more votes. That has been the character of this constituency and the strength of the Party has only increased in the last three years.

The Congress is terribly bothered by the fact that many of its workers have begun to work for the Communist Party. Among them can be seen C. V. Raman from Aloor who was a member of the District Congress Committee, Ayyappan Kutty, another prominent Congress worker of the area and many others.

The Congress candidate has placed his last hope on a small minority of Muslim voters, but when his workers went to Kecheri and other places where they live, they found the Muslim youth there already working for the Communist candidate.

The Communist Party has over four thousand workers already in the campaign and the number is expected to go up to 5,000 by polling day. There is a special constituency women's committee and women's committees in every ward.

## Town Will Upset Calculations

The Trichur Town constituency was won last time by Dr. A. R. Menon, the Health Minister in the dismissed Ministry. The Party is supporting an influential Independent again this time.

This is another constituency which will upset all the Congress calculations that the "liberation struggle" has won more supporters for the Congress, that Catholic votes will poll en masse for the Congress candidate, etc.

The fact is that the Communist Party has always had a base in the Catholic population and this base has become broader today. And the tactics of the "liberation struggle" have, quite contrary to Congress expectations, only antagonised sections of the middle classes.

Another constituency which the Party had won with an Independent last time in this district is Guruvayoor, a constituency somewhat different from the rest. This is the only constituency in the district where the Muslim League and Jan Sangh have some influence—perhaps a legacy from the days when the constituency formed part of Malabar.

Not so long ago, the Jan Sangh and the Muslim League had worked up tension in the area and some disturbances had broken out. Only the intervention of the Communist Party and the proper tackling of the situation by the Communist-led Government stopped them from developing into serious communal riots.

Sections of the Hindu population have lost their confidence in the Congress and PSP and the Jan Sangh has gained some elements from among them.

Similarly, sections of the Muslims have also fought their way

out of the League's hold and the Progressive Muslim League is emerging as quite a powerful factor here. It is led by people who were till recently in the League.

It is only the Communist Party which has made new friends among both Hindus and Muslims.

The Congress candidate here is K. G. Karunakara Menon who lost to a Communist in his home constituency of Andathode last time and has shifted to Guruvayoor with his goonda gangs. Nationalist Muslims are very angry that their claim to this seat has been ignored when the Congress imposed Karunakara Menon over them.

## Respected Figure

The Communist candidate is K. Damodaran, a respected figure in the national movement and a leader of the Communist Party, well known as a writer and leader of the cultural movement of the State.

The Communist Party won the Kodungalloor seat last time in a triangular contest with 1,491 votes, while a PSP candidate polled 7,184 votes. The Congress propaganda is that it will win this seat because they hope all the votes polled by the Congress and the PSP last time will be polled for the Congress this time.

But such an estimate has nothing to do with the reality. Leave alone the shifts that have taken place in the voters even some of those who worked for the Congress and PSP last time are in the Communist camp today—prominent among them is K. A. Thomas, former Joint-Secretary of the Travancore-Cochin Committee of the PSP, who is the President of the Communist candidate's election committee.

The Congress candidate is a representative of the local vested interests while the Communist candidate is E. Gopalakrishna Menon, a leader of the Kerala kisan movement and the first Communist to enter the Travancore-Cochin Assembly in a by-election after the 1947 General Elections.

Nattika and Ollur are constituencies which the Communist Party lost last time—Ollur by a narrow margin of 79 votes. A PSP candidate had then polled 3,697 votes.

There are 14,000 and odd new votes in the Ollur constituency and a study of the voters' list with which the Party started its campaign here showed that most of these new voters are poor peasants, agricultural workers, etc., who could not enrol themselves last time. Last time's defeat by 79 votes has been a big lesson to the Party comrades here about the value of every single vote and so this time every voter who is eligible has been enrolled.

This one fact itself is a guarantee of the Communist candidate's victory this time. But big political changes have also taken place adding to the support of the Communist Party.

The majority of the electorate is composed of agricultural workers and poor peasants, pauperised by exorbitant rents. Twenty-eight months of Communist rule, the policies that the Communist-led Government has pursued on the agrarian

front specially, have made these toiling sections of the people solid supporters of the Communist Party. Even Catholic peasants have been affected by this upsurge in the peasantry and have swung over to support of the Party.

In Nattika, the evening the election campaign inauguration rally of the Party was held, the huge demonstration that preceded the rally carried in front the portrait of a young man—Sardar Gopalakrishnan, the first victim of police brutality in the Indian Republic. He was beaten to death by policemen on January 26, 1950, the day on which our Republic was born.

I could see tears glistening in the eyes of the women who had lined up the route to see the demonstration. On their faces one could see the respect for this martyr of theirs and their love for the Communist Party.

The Communist Party had won this seat in 1952 in a triangular contest and had lost it in 1957 in a straight contest. But all through this period the vote against the Party has been steadily coming down. In 1952, when the Communist Party had won, the other candidates together had polled about 12,000 votes more than the Communist candidate.

In the Malabar District Board election in 1954, the Congress and PSP together had polled 5,000 votes more than the Communist candidate. And, in 1957, this majority had been reduced to 1,555. This time, the people of Nattika say, it is the Communist Party which will secure more votes. And there is a sound basis for their confidence.

Unemployment is a big problem in this area and communications are scarce. Nattika was the neglected area of Malabar district which itself was a district neglected by the Madras Government. But all that was becoming a story of the past. Nattika had begun to register rapid advance in the 28 months the Communist-led government ruled the State.

A polytechnic was set up in Tripprayar and a high school in Talikulam, NES Blocks were started in Matilakam and Talikulam, five maternity and child welfare centres were established, sanction was accorded to a primary health centre in Perinhanam, work was begun on the Tripprayar bridge, the Alavchettuwa Road, a sand track before, was metalled, and a number of other roads rebuilt to make communications easier.

## Life-Long Fighter

The people here universally ask: who else than T. K. Raman (the Communist candidate) can represent the Nattika constituency? He came into political life participating in the national struggle as a boy in 1934 and went on to become the Secretary of the village Congress Committee and later member of the Taluk Congress Committee.

None of the 503 members of the constituency election committee nor the hundreds of workers in the village and block committees in all the 12 villages have any doubts as to the defeat of the Congress here.

The remaining two constitu-

\* SEE PAGE 15

## ★ From Juan Bikash Moitra

The West Bengal Peace Conference, which is meeting in Calcutta this weekend, has set before itself an extremely important task.

As the appeal issued by the State Peace Council points out: "The Summit Conference of the Heads of the big powers is going to be held in May next. This has resulted in a significant improvement in the international situation. Prime Minister Nehru is hopeful that, in the context of this situation, a peaceful solution of the India-China problem would be easier.

"For this purpose, however, it is absolutely necessary to create favourable public opinion throughout the country. And precisely with this objective in view the West Bengal Peace Conference is being held in Calcutta on January 29 and 30."

With only five days now left, preparations for the Conference are in full swing. Seven local, sub-divisional and district peace conferences have already taken place, and above ten more will be held by January 28.

Signatures are being collected on an appeal supporting the State Peace Conference. Among those who have already signed the appeal are:

● Over 150 professors of different colleges in Calcutta, including Mira Dutta Gupta, Vice-Principal of the women's section of Surendranath College,

who has been associated with the Congress for a long time.

● Sixteen Professors of Jadavpur University.

● Pushpamoya Basu, MLC, General Secretary of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association and Anila Devi, MLC, another leader of the Association.

● About 15 doctors, including such leading men in the profession as Dr. Amiya Basu, Dr. Nihar Munshi, Dr. Manindral Biswas and Dr. Jnan Majumdar.

● Writers like Narayan Gangopadhyaya, Gopal Haldar,

Narendra Dev, Hrishu Das, Dhirendralal Dhar, who is a Congressman and a well-known writer of books for children.

● Artistes including Satyajit Roy, Utpal Dutt, Sobha Sen, Debabrata Biswas, Sumitra Chatterjee and Suchitra Mitra.

● Sachin Sen Gupta and Digin Bandopadhyaya, dramatists.

● Siddhartha Roy, former judicial Minister.

Over 2,000 peasants of Burdwan district have also signed the appeal.

Sunderlal, C. N. Malviya, and Romesh Chandra, leaders of the All-India Peace Council and Rev. Father Williams, General Secretary of the National Church of India, will attend the Conference, whose open Session will be held at the Calcutta Maidan on January 30.

## Against Fare Enhancement And Black Bill

A COMMITTEE, known as the Black Bill and Tram-Bus Fare Resistance Committee has been set up two days ago. It consists of the representatives of the Communist Party, Marxist Forward Bloc, Socialist Unity Centre, Revolutionary Communist Party, Democratic Vanguard, Revolutionary Workers' Party and Sadharantantri Dal.

Without any justification whatsoever, the British-owned Calcutta Tramways Company increased tram fares by one naye Paisa for all stages of journey from November 3, 1959 (when decimal coinage was introduced on April 1, 1957, the company started charging more than the official conversion rates for certain denominations of tickets). The Government decided to join in by raising the

fares for State buses by one naya Paisa to two naye Paise with effect from January 20 last.

The imposition of these fresh burdens at a time when the cost of living is spiralling upwards, has naturally caused widespread public resentment.

With the formation of the Resistance Committee the issue of increased fares has now been linked up with the growing protest movement against the Black Bill, which seeks to restrict or prohibit the processions and meetings throughout West Bengal.

The programme drawn up by the Committee for the present is as follows:

● To hold a series of street-corner and baitak meetings and to bring out propaganda squads every day.

● To hold two public meetings in Calcutta on January 28.

● To organise mass meetings and demonstrations all over the State on a suitable date in the first week of February and to lead protest demonstrations to the authorities of the Tramways Company and the State Transport.

A detailed programme will be announced after a meeting of the Resistance Committee and the mass organisations of workers, office employees, peasants, students and other sections of people scheduled for February 3.

On January 24 an All-Bengal Protest Day was observed by collecting mass signatures against the Bill and increases in fares. In Calcutta alone, more than 50,000 signatures were collected on the day.

Three days earlier, a big demonstration paraded the streets of the city. The meeting, which was held before the demonstration, demanded immediate withdrawal of the Bill and cancellation of the enhanced fares. The resolution on fares further urged upon the Government to set up a Joint Transport Authority and to entrust it with the responsibility of running the trams and State buses.

Meanwhile, the protest movement against the Bill has been steadily growing.

On January 22, the Congress-controlled Calcutta Corporation passed a resolution demanding withdrawal of the Bill. By another resolution, it appealed to the Government to reconsider its decision enhancing the fares.

Before the resolutions were put to vote, the Congress Councillors left the meeting on instructions from their Party leader. But three Congress councillors defied the whip and voted for the resolution.

The powerful Coordination Committee of the Unions of Office Employees in Dalhousie Square area have, in a statement, pointed out that the working people will not sit idle if the Government tries to impose the Black Bill on them.

## IN THE NAME OF SAFEGUARDING INDIA'S DEMOCRATIC FUTURE

# Ajoy Ghosh Appeals To Voters Of Kerala

AJOY Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India has issued the following appeal to the people of Kerala on the eve of the election in the State on February 1:

THE magnificent response that the Communist Party has so far received from all sections of the people of Kerala during the current election campaign, will remain a memorable landmark in the annals of the democratic advance of our country.

The Communist Party is both proud and grateful for this bountiful support from the people of Kerala. That support has been demonstrated not only through the unprecedented attendance at rallies and processions held by the Communist Party, but also through active participation of lakhs of election workers voluntarily coming forward to help the Communist and Communist-supported candidates.

That support is amply borne out by the countless donations—mainly from people with meagre means—that have been literally pouring in, enabling the Communist and Communist-supported candidates to match this self-sacrifice of the common people against the power of the money bags that the vested interests ensure for the Congress and its allies in this election.

All this has been an inspiring experience for every member of the Communist Party, not only in Kerala but all over the country. And it is this, more than anything else, that makes us confident that the massive support behind the Communist Party will be translated into a great victory for the alliance of the Communists and non-Party democrats at the crucial poll, assuring it a triumphant majority over all the opposition ranged against it.

The record of selfless devotion to the interests of

the people, of loyalty to democratic principles and of tireless service in the cause of the common man, that the Communist-led Ministry, in its short period of existence, could humbly place before the electorate of Kerala, can never be wiped off by the constant repetition of slanders that the Congress and its allies in their desperation have been indulging in.

Instead of a call for a competition in positive service to the people, the motley crowd that has banded together against the Communist Party has been frantically banking upon large-scale deceptions, which, they forget, cannot hoodwink the politically-alert electorate of Kerala.

The Communist Party in this campaign has focused on the issues which its Ministry had throughout given the top priority—the implementation of the Agrarian Relations and other Land Reforms Bills, the expansion of cooperatives,

democratic decentralisation of administration and all-round development of the Kerala State.

It is no accident that the Kerala Congress and its allies fight shy of facing this challenge of a truly democratic programme, a depend entirely on abuses and vituperations, unworthy of decent political life.

The ignominious act of undemocratic Central intervention by which the Congress Party leadership brought down the Communist-led Ministry and unnecessarily foisted fresh elections on the people of Kerala, has already begun to recoil on its own heads and those of its unholy allies.

This election campaign itself has shown that many of those who could be misled by interested circles into the unscrupulous agitation against the Communist-led Ministry, have come forward and are actively helping and working

for the Communist and Communist-supported candidates.

I earnestly appeal to the voters at this historic election to keep all this in mind when they cast their votes on February 1. The choice before them is a clear-cut one: between democracy, democratic reforms and service to the people, upheld by the Communist Party; and authoritarian reaction and subservience to the dictates of the vested interests, represented by the Congress and its allies. Not only for Kerala, but for the country as a whole, this is the central issue that this election poses.

I have no doubt that the electorate of Kerala, who have many a time proved themselves to be in the vanguard of our great people's struggle for democratic advance, will make their correct choice and thereby render their great contribution to the cause of Indian democracy.



# DELHI HAS A MEMORABLE WEEK

From Our Correspondent

The air itself in the capital, no matter what chill winds may blow, is these days heady with joy and a sense of aspiration comes sweeping through. Republic Day has come and gone with all the evocative power of memory and all the pull of the future. The people have celebrated, thought and pledged.

AND this year we have had wonderful luck. We have been able to welcome Voroshilov and his colleagues, moulded and stamped as it were with the grandeur of the land from which they had come. A fresh, strong breeze they brought—of peace and achievement and the outstretched hand of brotherhood.

And we welcomed them in our thousands, starting on the cloud-laden noon when the Red-starred Jet touched down at Palam. The Rashtrapati, the Prime Minister and other dignitaries welcomed them with warmth and courtesy. And then the unscheduled rush of a child and Voroshilov's unrehearsed embrace, amid the delighted tumult, signified that India's love had gone out—as spontaneously, as innocently. Not visitors but friends had come to us. So the slogans spoke, the flags, the festoons and the throngs all along the 12-mile way.

And so it has been ever since January 20. The Rajghat homage in the flickering light of a wintry dawn was witnessed by a disciplined and dense mass who marvelled at the firm step, erect carriage and disarming candour of the Soviet President, who had grown to old age without seeming to move out of his prime.

Followed the visit to the World Agricultural Fair, where despite all protocol and security arrangements quite a crowd had managed to gather. The guides at the India Today and the Uttar Pradesh stalls and the National Livestock pavilion were specially fortunate as Voroshilov stopped by for a quick survey.

## USSR National Day At The Fair

The evening of January 21 found him playing host to our President and Prime Minister at the Soviet Pavilion. There was colour and verve in the folk dances and songs from Soviet Asia and we found that Mohabbat, to take a single and significant word, meant "love" there as well. What brought the house down, however, was the spirited rendering by a Soviet soprano of Sare Jahan se Acha and then the tenor tones bringing us Surya Asta Ho Gaya.

But there was instruction, too. Frol Kozlov made a survey of Soviet agricultural progress, remarkable for its sweep and conciseness. What made a particularly deep impression was his reiteration of the reasons for this great advance.

"Such undeniable successes of Soviet agriculture became possible, first and foremost, because our peasants voluntarily united in

collective farms, i.e., in organisations of the co-operative type. . . . "The experience of our collective farms has shown convincingly that large-scale collective farming provides a higher productivity of labour and that only this road made it possible to achieve real and lasting progress in this branch of our national economy."

He went on to draw another significant lesson from Soviet experience "without industrial development it is impossible to technically re-equip agriculture and without its technical re-equipment one cannot today seriously contemplate any radical increase in the output of agricultural products."

He warmly made the offer to share his country's experience, to learn from ours, ending on the theme of the need and possibility of world peace and the enormous value therein of Indo-Soviet cooperation.

A striking speech in reply was made by President Rajendra Prasad. He stressed on the value of international fairs for the exchange of experience as well as the promotion of peace and friendship. He spoke appreciatively of the great efforts made for world peace by the Soviet Union and of India's efforts in the same direction.

He used a telling simile to explain India's eagerness to learn from others and adapt these lessons to our own conditions. He stated that grafting had long been known to our cultivators as a method of improving indigenous strains. This same method, he explained, was our country's approach towards others.

The next morning the Soviet delegation drove to the Community Project village of Atronda, some 30 miles from Delhi. It was an extraordinary sight to see some 25,000 people gathering together in this rural spot to welcome the guests.

Amid the dust and the cheers the village elders put traditional Punjab turbans on the heads of Voroshilov and Kozlov and presented the shimmering silk Phulkaris. Vigorous speeches followed, but what went right home was the conversation in the potato fields, where the Soviet leader gave expert and homely advice and showed unmistakably his earthy origin. "One of us" the peasants of this Indian village said.

The same day the city of the Taj Mahal sent out a full lakh of its inhabitants to show its awareness of the fresh distinction of a Voroshilov visit. All along the seven miles the people stood and cheered, while the Soviet leader waved and cheered back.

The beauty of the Taj held the visitors entranced and they declared their wonder

and admiration at what the Indian people and their craftsmen had accomplished. But the awe did not drive out fun. K. D. Malaviya found it quite a job to restrain Voroshilov from climbing the 135 feet to the minaret—the tale of lovers' suicides found the Soviet President unafraid!

And then the characteristic touch—the seeking out of the old Taj guide Sunderpal, the warm embrace and the presentation to him of a gold brooch, with friendly urging to keep the mausoleum safe for beauty-thirsty man!

Apart from the sight-seeing and the receptions there was a round of the most serious discussions with the Planning Commission in Delhi. Pandit Nehru himself outlined the results, difficulties and methods of India's attempt at planned development. Kozlov recounted Soviet experience.

## Reception At Diwan-E-Am

The highlight of the Soviet leaders' stay in the capital was the civic reception at the Diwan-e-Am of the Red Fort on the evening of January 24. To use a cliché the visit had caught on. The arches and banners on the long way from Rashtrapati Bhavan wove and spun with the brilliance of Delhi's winter sun. Crowds and again crowds gathered at vantage points to watch and greet the swift motorcade.

Outside the Red Fort itself a conservative estimate put the spectators at some 40,000. And within the largest ever gathering of over 10,000 expectant invitees—what a time the harassed organisers had explaining the lack of more invitations to crowds—filled the courtyard beyond capacity.

A solemn occasion it was, as the strains of the two national anthems proclaimed, but a vibrant one, too, as the enthusiasm of the audience and the fraternal tones of the two speeches—Voroshilov's and Nehru's—as well as the civic address amply demonstrated. The Diwan-e-Am had never seen or heard such guests before nor witnessed previously our own feeling of utter fellowship with them.

Voroshilov's speech was, above all, characterised by two predominant themes—striving for peace and respect and love for India. Time and again he returned to the urgent need for peace and the various measures taken in this direction by the Soviet Union.

Warmly greeting us on the coming Republic Day anniversary he added "our country deeply respects the participants and leaders of the national liberation struggle of the Indian people and, above all, the outstanding leader of the national liberation movement, the great son of India, Mahatma Gandhi."

Voroshilov emphasised the role of India in the struggle for world peace. "This common noble goal brings us close to each other and provides the basis for strengthening and developing friendship

between the Soviet Union and the Republic of India.

"We all know that great credit for India's pursuit of a peace-loving policy belongs personally to Prime Minister Nehru. The untiring efforts of Mr. Nehru in defence of peace and the principles of peaceful coexistence of states have won him great respect throughout the world."

"It was an explosive ovation that echoed and re-echoed when in Hindi the Soviet President shouted 'Hindi-Russi Bhai Bhai!'"

Pandit Nehru voiced the sentiments of the entire audience—and the millions who could not come but had somehow joined us—in a moving speech in reply.

He began by saying: "You just saw and heard the President of the Soviet Union. I also heard him and was looking at him. Many peculiar pictures came before my mind as I heard and saw him. He (Mr. Voroshilov) occupies a high position, a very high position.

"That is true but that is a symbol of many great things, because he is among those few people who saw the beginning of a great Revolution and who participated in it. He is among the co-workers of Lenin."

"The President of the Soviet Union today reminds us of those old things—those things which belong to an age which saw many ups and down in the world, many great wars, defeats and victories. These images came before my mind when I began to think of this period of 40 or 43 years ago."

## Nehru's Heartfelt Tributes

He developed this opening theme in the following words: "Our freedom struggle and the great Soviet Revolution were different in character. Many features were, however, common, the most important of these was that the common people, the masses were before us."

He praised in the highest terms the work of the Soviet Union, and especially Premier Khrushchev, for world peace. About the Soviet proposal for disarmament he stated "fundamentally that is a sound proposal, which the world today needs, the common people of the world. . . . He particularly drew people's attention to the fact that whenever the distinguished guest had spoken he had invariably emphasised the need for peace.

Nehru stated that while the Soviet Union had done much for India "the most precious thing which the Soviet people have given us and for which I express gratefulness to them—not mere verbal gratefulness for which there is no need—is the manner in which the Government and the people of the Soviet Union have shown love and affection to the people of India and the way in which they have acted towards us."

He declared that it is the same message of love which India sent to the Soviet Union and other countries. "The re-

lationship between India and the Soviet Union is one of closeness, friendship and love. It is obvious, therefore, that we should try to learn from each other."

Emphasising that India's foreign policy was based on this approach of love and understanding with all countries Nehru ended on a solemn note:

"Undoubtedly I can tell the President on your behalf that India which was already striving along the path of peace will now work for peace with greater strength and will strive in every possible manner that this banner of peace which has been raised should move forward and achieve complete triumph."

January 25 was another spectacular day. While Kozlov went to Suratgarh, Voroshilov flew to Chandigarh. In the evening all the Soviet leaders attended a magnificent reception organised by the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society of Delhi. Pandit Nehru and other distinguished guests were also present.

Addresses of welcome were read out by Major-General Sokhey and Rameshwari Nehru and Furtseva replied. Gifts were exchanged and to summate the cordial feelings the Uzbek singer Nasryova sang in Hindi Sare Jahan se Acheha Hindusthan Hamara and an Indian choir in Russian the song Wide is My Country.

It is only fitting that this brief report of the first lap of the Soviet tour should close with a glimpse of the Soviet leaders as they arrived in the early morning to join the two million strong rejoicing crowds on our Republic Day.

We watched the military parade, admired the floats from the various States—a special look if seemed for Hindusthan Steel—and joined the applause to the folk dancers' contingents. But what literally brought them to their feet to cheer were the children of India whose young, unsullied voices gave us all the Order of the Day—Jai Hind!

The men of victorious revolution and Communist construction were with us all, of one heart and with the same impulse of joy and hope as we cheered together the future of our motherland.

NEW AGE joins the entire people in paying homage to the glorious martyrs of our freedom struggle on this January 30.

## HOMAGE TO MARTYRS

NEW AGE joins the entire people in paying homage to the glorious martyrs of our freedom struggle on this January 30.

We bow our heads in memory of Gandhiji who gave his life for the freedom of our Motherland and the unity of our people.

We pledge on this solemn day to work on with all our strength to bring to full realisation all the great ideals of our national movement, for which the revered dead made the supreme sacrifice.

The Anjuman-i-Islamia Hall in Patna rang with slogans of peace and with thunderous cheers for the Panchashila policy of peace, non-alignment and opposition to military alliance.

The Bihar Panchashila Convention held on January 18 was a striking demonstration of popular support for the country's peace policy.

PRESIDED over by well-known lawyer, Sri Narayan Sahay, Chairman of the State Bar Council and President of the Bihar Barristers' Association, the Convention in Patna was the first of the sixty conventions and conferences planned to be held during the next five weeks in various States of the country. The group of leaders of the Indian Peace movement, who are touring to participate in these conventions had earlier received a warm welcome on their arrival.

## Support For Policy Of Friendly Settlement

The convention opened in the morning with a meeting of representatives of different organisations and individual supporters of the peace movement. Father J. S. Williams, Head of the Indian National Church, Chatur Narain Malviya and Ramesh Chandra, General Secretaries of the All-India Peace Council pointed out the urgent necessity for a united nation-wide campaign.

Speakers referred particularly to the fact that even within the Congress Party, whose Government was responsible for the carrying out of the policy, voices had been raised seeking to draw the country into military alliances. This underlined

the need to end the complacent attitude which considered that there was no danger to the country's foreign policy.

The convention decided to issue a Declaration in support of the policy of peace, non-alignment and opposition to military alliances, which pledged the participants to do all in their power "to combat resolutely the nefarious conspiracies which are aimed at the reversal of this policy."

The convention also adopted a resolution on India-China

## Khrushchov On India-China Dispute

# MISUNDERSTANDINGS WILL MELT

From Masood Ali Khan

MOSCOW, January 23.

THE India-China border incidents were "due to some misunderstanding", said N. S. Khrushchov in a recent interview to the Indian writer Khwaja Ahmad Abbas parts of which have been made available for publication here tonight. Khrushchov said he was sure that neither India nor China "pursued aggressive aims or meant to grab some territory."

He further declared: "It is necessary to continue the efforts to remove whatever misunderstanding may have arisen and restore good friendly relations which were established between India and China. The Soviet people will not fail to welcome that, for we have unbreakable bonds of brotherhood linking us with the People's Republic of China and our friendly relations with India continue to develop."

Referring to his forthcoming visit to India which is expected to take place in the second week of February, he said: "It would be a great pleasure for me to meet Mr. Nehru and to have a look at India once more. I have very good recollections and I should like to add to my impressions."

The talk lasted for about three hours during which diverse questions such as the future of capitalism, prospects of the Soviet Union reaching the stage of Communism, prospects of co-existence, role of lyrical poetry in Socialist society were discussed. Abbas intends to publish the interview in book form in April.

Answering the question as to how long he thought the Soviet Union would take to reach the stage of Communism, Khrushchov said "Can mankind achieve this goal? My opinion is that it is not far off as far as the Soviet society is concerned."

Elaborating his point he further said, "We are working on this problem now. I think that somewhere in 1975-80 we shall have many of the necessary material resources to ensure a very high standard of living for our people provided, of course, there is no war. And if agreement were reached with Western Powers on reduction of armed forces, on their disarmament, liquidation on complete disarmament, vast sums released as a result would immediately be used to speed up the advancement of the people's living standards, on rapid progress of the Soviet society towards Communism."

"Even if there is no disarmament, if armaments remain at their present level, we have every reason to expect to reach our objectives by 1975-80."

However, he added, "the full withering away of the State will be possible only when mankind forms a single world commune."

in my body, I shall not allow foreign troops on our soil, under any pretext whatsoever."

In a rousing appeal to the whole nation to rise against the imperialist camp by spreading war-hysteria against China, Sundaril declared amidst thunderous cheers: "There will never be

a war between India and China, I am prepared to stake my life on this."

Rev. Father J. S. Williams and Chatur Narain Malviya also made effective speeches. District conventions are being held in Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Darbhanga, Motihari and Bhagalpur. Peace organisations are also being formed in these districts.

## DISCORD MUST CHANGE INTO ACCORD—Says Vinoba

SPEAKING in a Punjab village about the unfortunate border dispute between India and China on December 16, in a strangely unpublicised speech, Vinoba Bhave said,

"Just now there is some discord between India and China. I have deliberately used the word 'discord,' as

I think that it is nothing more than that. In the olden days the great Himalayas kept the two of us apart. We thought the Himalayas were protecting us. But now that protection is no more.

"Nowadays neither mountains, nor walls, nor forts, etc., are able to protect any country. Protection can come now only from within. . . . I have

often said that the great oceans and mountains which kept nations apart have today become their connecting links. And so India and China are bound to come together in friendship and love.

"The present discord is only a prelude to that love. The 'dis' will disappear from 'discord' and 'ac' will come in its place. That is to say, there will be only accord between them in the future."

"I do not know, but my feeling is that when a child takes his mother's breast for the first time, there is some pain; but, later, love is born out of it. That is why the present disagreement is of very little importance to me.

"There is a section of people who have unnecessarily made a row over this matter. They want the Government to give up its non-alignment, and make our army stronger. Even great men like Rajaji who have a broad vision and who otherwise feel that the policy of non-involvement is the right policy, want the Government to take military help from big powers, and say that there is nothing wrong in aligning ourselves with other nations.

"I am reminded of a story from Mahabharat which says that even great men like Bhishma, Drona and Vidur lost their judgement at a critical time. . . .

"Let us realise that what is happening today is nothing but a result of the first contact between India and China. When the two hands come close for clapping, sometimes the one falls heavily upon the other. But it does not mean that the one is inimical to the other. Let us not, therefore, get frightened with this first contact with China. I do not think that China will act so foolishly as to increase the number of her enemies."

He was critical of the United States for blocking China's entry into the U.N. He said this sort of attitude hardly corresponds with professions of peace. Referring to Eisenhower's visit to India, and to the hearty welcome accorded to him as an "emissary of peace", he says:

"Ike has declared that he stands for peace, but there is still a hitch. He has blocked the way to peace by not giving China admission in U.N.O. Even Britain has relaxed but America is still adamant. I am at a loss to know as to why they are not allowing a big nation like China to join other nations in their common endeavour for peace. . . ."

He had forceful words of commendation for India's policy of peace, friendship and non-alignment. He said this was also the only policy of self-interest. "It is said that India has been obliging China (by

taking up her case in the U.N. etc.). I want to make it clear that we have not obliged China by advocating her case, we have merely done our duty to ourselves and to the world community. . . ."

"I feel there is absolutely no necessity of changing our policy of non-alignment. It would be disastrous on our part to think of changing our policy. . . ."

At the end of his long discourse on the border problem, he said that at this time Nehru's:

"is a lone voice of faith and firmness. . . . At such a critical juncture when almost all those who worked with Gandhiji want the nation to change its policy, it is Nehru alone (whose) mind is clear. He is being attacked from all sides.

"Even the learned are losing their balance because they have stuffed their brains with the history based on the principle of balance of power which, in present-day politics, has become obsolete today. At such an hour of trial Nehru stands firm as a rock with a clear perception of the present with a keen intellect and a will to act. I feel as if Gandhiji is living."

(Bhoojan Yagna, January 1, 1960)

This is the voice of one whom they all call the "living Gandhiji". This speech delivered by him in the village of Sirsa in the Punjab was "killed" by our free and fair press.



ELECTION SCENE IN

# ERNAKULAM

A district from which the Congress had hoped to win a large number of seats, Congress leaders do not find Ernakulam so easy any more. In the last general elections the Congress had won ten out of the fourteen seats in this district and during the "liberation struggle" Ernakulam had been one of its hotbeds. All this had naturally raised the hopes of Congress leaders and they had begun to think that they had all the seats here in their pockets.

But going round the District and seeing the campaign of both the parties and the changes that have taken place in the electorate since 1957, the impression that is left on one's mind is, Leave alone the Congress winning all the seats, it will be difficult for the Congress to even retain all the seats it had won last time.

Ernakulam town itself is one of these seats. Last time the Congress candidate A. L. Jacob had won the seat with 5,885 votes more than the Communist candidate's 18,172 votes.

This time it is a triangular contest with Communist candidate P. Vlswanatha Menon facing A. L. Jacob who is again the Congress candidate, and Kerala Socialist Party leader Mathai Manjooran as the third candidate.

The Congress candidate's contribution in the last Assembly had been nil; he was its silent member and the people of the constituency know it. A. L. Jacob had one qualification which brought him the Congress ticket, though there were

many claimants for it, namely, that he is a favourite of the Catholic hierarchy.

He was a permanent member of all the jathas during the "liberation struggle" and the Catholic Church had honoured him with some minor distinction for his role in the struggle.

While the Catholic Church is happy about the "liberation struggle" and A. L. Jacob's contribution to it, quite some sections of the people have reacted differently to the struggle.

First of all, the so-called "liberation" base of the Congress itself is no longer steady. The reason is the KSP candidate, Mathai Manjooran. He has been going from one Catholic to another in the constituency, asking a few questions: For what was the "liberation struggle" conducted? What has been the gain? Why should you vote for the Congress?

The Congress candidate and his campaigners are finding it difficult to answer these questions.

A sizable section of the

constituency's voters is not attached to any political party. But they have been very much disgusted with all that was done in the name of the "liberation struggle." It is doubtful whether they will again vote for the Congress.

A strong base of the Congress in the town has been the wards from Pilleppadi to Ravipuram. Distinct changes can now be seen in this area and one does not have to make very much effort to notice them.

The names on the election committees of the Communist candidate reflect these changes. For instance, a prominent lawyer of this area, M. Bhaskara Menon, spoke at the constituency workers' convention, wishing success to the Communist candidate and ceremoniously raised a Red Flag over his own house.

The Vice-President of the committee is Panikkasseri P. Francis, who went to prison for participating in the "liberation struggle" but is now disillusioned with the parties who organised it. The Vice-President of the election committee in one ward is another Congressman K. C. Prabhakaran, who was active in the Congress till recently.

The fishermen community in this area which had accorded all its support to the Congress candidate last time has changed its loyalties this time

and is supporting the Communist candidate.

Another community which has solidly lined up behind the Communist candidate is the Gowd Saraswats. Last time a Gowd Saraswat independent candidate had polled 1,602 votes in this constituency. All those who worked for him then are now working for the Communist Party. One reason for this shift is that this so far neglected community feels that only the

## by RAMDASS

Communist Party has tried to do justice to it by sponsoring a candidate of the community, Ratnabai from the adjacent Mattancherry constituency.

But the biggest factor is that it is a much stronger Communist Party that is fighting the elections this time. Last time there were many wards in which the Communist Party did not have any committees. This time the situation has radically improved. There is no ward without an election committee of the Communist Party—5,000 workers are active in the 36 ward committees.

Also new in the constituency is the 101-member women's committee which was formed at a meeting attended by over 500 women. Women's sub-committees were being formed in every ward for campaigning effectively among the women.

The constituency election campaign inauguration rally was attended by 25,000 people and was preceded by a demonstration of 5,000, one thousand women among them.

Mattancherry is another constituency which the Congress had won in this district last time. The Congress candidate had polled 19,106 votes then—6,060 more than the Communist candidate and the PSP and RSP candidates had together got 3,519 votes. This time it is a triangular contest with K. K. Viswanathan as the Congress candidate, Ratnabai as Communist-supported Independent and KSP's John Manjooran.

Even before the Communist Party's campaign inauguration rally of 10,000 preceded by a 5,000-strong demonstration, the Congress had begun to meet with difficulties and attempts had been made to bring pressure on the Communist-supported Independent to withdraw.

Unlike the Congress candidate in Ernakulam who refused to open his mouth in the last Assembly, the Congress candidate in Mattancherry must be regretting that he talked too much on the wrong side. He spoke with passion against the Anti-Eviction Act and demanded the watering down of the provisions giving permanency of tenure. All this has not made him exactly popular with the tenant farmers, agricultural workers and poor peasants.

To add to the Congress candidate's problems, many supporters of the Congress have done some rethinking about the "liberation struggle" and as a result of these second thoughts, they have now become supporters of the Communist-supported candidate. One example is the Vice-President of Ratnabai's election committee Appukuttan Master who is a former Secretary of the Mandal Congress Committee. And lower down in the ward election committees are many who were captains in the "liberation army."

Though Ratnabai is entering active politics for the first time through these elections, she has a standing in the constituency as an active worker of the Congress Ma-

hila Sangh, the Charika Sangh, the Hindi Prachar Sabha, etc.

Thoughts of how to retain the constituency have replaced all the braggadocio in the Congress camp of regaining the seat with a ten thousand majority.

Another Communist-supported Independent is proving a headache for the Congress in the next constituency of Palluruthi.

Alexander Parambithara had won this seat for the Congress last time with 23,665 votes—3,818 votes more than the Communist candidate. A PSP candidate had then polled 1,993 votes. This time Alexander Parambithara is facing Communist-supported Independent Kerala Varma with KSP's P. F. Thomas making the third side of the triangle.

Big changes have taken place in the constituency as can be seen if one peruses the names on the election committees of the Communist-supported Independent. An ex-Praja Mandal MLA, K. W. Muralidhara Marar is President of the constituency election committee while the respected headmaster of the SDFP High School, C. Govinda Kammal, is one of the Vice-Presidents.

There are plenty of reasons why the people have turned against the Congress. The Communist-led Government had allotted a transport workshop and an Industrial Estate to this area. Before they were actually established, the Communist Ministry was dismissed. The people, with their experience of Congress and PSP rule, know that only the return of the Communists to office will get them these establishments.

One other scheme has to be specially mentioned to see the people's desire for the return of the Communist Ministry. Stone workers in the Erur area in this constituency generally are without work for six months in the year. The coastal area also faces a perpetual menace from the sea.

During the tenure of the Communist Ministry, a scheme was prepared to build a stone wall against the sea and also provide work for the stone workers. The Communist Government also allowed the stone workers' union to directly exploit the Vennala stone quarry. The Adviser's regime has been an eye-opener—not only does the scheme

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# A CHALLENGE TO INDIAN DEMOCRACY

Not a few repressive laws have the Congress rulers inherited from the British. But that evidently does not satisfy Dr. B. C. Roy and his Government. They want to go one better on Anderson and Tegar (the notorious Bengal Governor and the Calcutta Police Commissioner of the thirties).

A BILL with an innocent title but mischievous design called "the West Bengal Control of Processions and Assemblies Bill, 1960" has been announced in the Calcutta Gazette of December 30, 1959 to be taken up for enactment at the forthcoming Budget Session of the State Assembly next month.

The ostensible object of this measure is "to prohibit, restrict, impose conditions upon" "processions or assemblies" in the name of "the interest of general public or public order." It is sought to be made out in the Bill that this legislation has become necessary to prevent "the dislocation of traffic and interference with normal civic life and avocations of the people."

Arguments? Because "processions," the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill declares, "are taken out and assemblies are formed so often in the town of Calcutta and elsewhere in the district..." So, here is a clumsy move to ban processions and meetings.

Clause 4 of the Bill, let it be noted, provides for imprisonment up to three years. Such savage punishment for the purposes of traffic regulations is nowhere to be found in this wide world. But then what is given as the reason is only a pretext for doing something sinister.

It is interesting that Dr. B. C. Roy and his Police Minister Kalipada Mookerji, who was once described by the rabidly anti-Communist Congressite daily Ananda Bazar Patrika as "the shame of his mother's womb" are evidently imitating if you like to come nearer home, the Ayubshahi in Pakistan. They want to suppress meetings and demonstrations.

But then there is no Constitution in Pakistan; there are no fundamental rights to worry about; there is no Jawaharlal Nehru on the Prime Minister's gaddi to talk of "individual liberty," "democracy" and all the rest of it.

This Bill which has evoked universal condemnation and protests all over West Bengal is, however, the product of a cold, calculated conspiracy of the British and the Indian millionaires in Calcutta and those miserable men in the Sachivalaya, who are accustomed to do the bidding of big money.

For them, the tenets and practices of democracy have no meaning. The "democratic way" must be for them a simple one-way, traffic of exploitation, agrarianism, corruption and ostentatious vulgarity.

Thanks to the fighting workers, office employees, peasants, refugees, teachers and students of Calcutta and other parts of West Bengal it has not been easy, sailing either for the moon or for the Congress bosses. Every attack, contemplated or actual, on people's rights and interests, every affront to their honour and dignity has been stoutly resisted by the masses.

Often indeed such resistance has taken the forms of massive processions and meetings—all, however, perfectly peaceful and wholly constitu-

tional. What is more, those manifestations of public opinion has upset many an applecart of the Congress regime and its patrons in Big Business.

For example, in 1952-53, the elaborate mass retrenchment scheme was given a big rebuff by the office employees and workers. In 1953, Calcutta witnessed a massive and victorious resistance to the proposal for increasing fares of the British-owned Calcutta tramways. In 1955-56, the dastardly plan of merger of West Bengal and Bihar was smashed to smithereens and the Congress rulers ranging from Prime Minister Nehru down to the petty intriguers in the Secretariat and Congress Bhavan were made to eat the humble pie.

Recently forces of democracy demonstrated over the Kerala issue, the climax hav-

ing been reached in the August 3 procession against Central intervention—the biggest ever procession to parade the city streets.

It is again in the streets and public parks of Calcutta and elsewhere that the teachers fought for their cause in 1958 and won at least some partial concessions—apart from thwarting Government's plans of new offensive against them. When the tardy managements of some Calcutta colleges threatened the future of thousands of young boys and girls, it was in public places that the battle for their cause was peacefully fought and won.

When the Union Rehabilitation Minister M. C. Khanna and his State counterpart, Profulla Sen dared to gamble, as they often do, with the fate of thousands of refugees—men, women and children, the answer to such inhuman official cynicism came through meetings and demonstrations.

Man-made food scarcity befalls West Bengal every year, causing widespread suffering and distress. And every year, the Government's generous but impeccable patronage to the hoarder and the other methods of malpractices and corruption are fought through similar popular mass actions.

Even for a slight increase in the overall supply of rice and wheat from the Centre or in the quota of the ration card holder, the people of West Bengal have had to wage bitter struggles. Only last September Calcutta saw a mammoth procession which, despite its exemplary peacefulness and restraint, was surrounded by thousands of armed policemen and brutally lathi-charged with the intent to kill. And many were killed.

These are but some of the outstanding and unforgettable examples among hundreds of meetings and processions that have been in recent years held

to defend the vital interests of the people to fight back tyranny, corruption and attacks of the Congress regime. One shudders to think what depths of misery and degradation the Congress rulers would have driven the plichted State of West Bengal to but for such correctives of patriotic and democratic resistance.

Let there be no mistake that these meetings and processions which Prime Minister Nehru derides in his description of Calcutta as "the city of processions" have eminently become a part of West Bengal's very struggle for honourable survival. Let the Prime Minister feel or say as he likes, but these manifestations of people's feelings and good conscience in the face of unmitigated injustices and oppression of the Congress regime, would stand out as an unmistakable sign of a nation's vitality and pulsating life.

As for West Bengal, its flaming patriotism and its people's sense of self-respect are often upheld in these protests which Prime Minister Nehru derides

issue, they have succeeded in isolating the Communist Party—which unquestionably is the strongest force on the side of democracy and has always been in the forefront of struggle for defending it.

Here is, perhaps, an occasion for all right-minded people to ponder over what the Communist-baiters of today are driving at. Reaction's attacks are not confined to the Communists alone, however much the Communists are made its initial targets. These attacks are aimed at democracy itself. The West Bengal Bill is yet another proof of this, if a new proof was all required.

Viewed from the constitutional angle, the West Bengal Control of Processions and Assemblies Bill makes nonsense of the right of speech and assembly—i.e., the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. If it were a question of traffic problems, there are enough traffic laws and regulations. Moreover, if necessary, these could be modified or amended.

One does not at all require such sweeping, dictatorial powers in the hands of the Police Commissioner or Magistrates for dealing with the problem. Besides, the Bill is meant not merely for Calcutta but for the entire State. Where is such traffic in district and sub-divisional towns, not to speak of villages that the executive and the police need be given these extraordinary powers?

In which civilised country in the world is such brutal punishment as three years' imprisonment plus fine prescribed in cases where the issue is one of traffic regulations? Clause 3 of the Bill empowers the police to use as much force as necessary and effect arrests without warrants. And finally, its Clause 6 says "No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any person for anything which is in good faith done in pursuance of this Act or any order made there under." Thus, actions of the au-

thorities and the police are not justifiable and they can do with complete impunity whatever they like! Yet the West Bengal straits of the Congress regime would have us believe that this is a simple measure to regulate traffic for public convenience!

There should be a limit to the tomfoolery even on the part of Dr. B. C. Roy and his Police Minister Kalipada Mookerji. These gentlemen must credit the public with a little more commonsense and intelligence!

As for the plea of "public convenience," this again is a colossal hoax. We have known tens of thousands of people often participating in the meetings and processions in West Bengal and hundreds of thousands greeting them. But we have never known of any sizable section of the community objecting to these democratic forms of expression of public opinion. Does it require to be said that if the public was hostile to such meetings and demonstrations these would not have been found profitable by those who organise them?

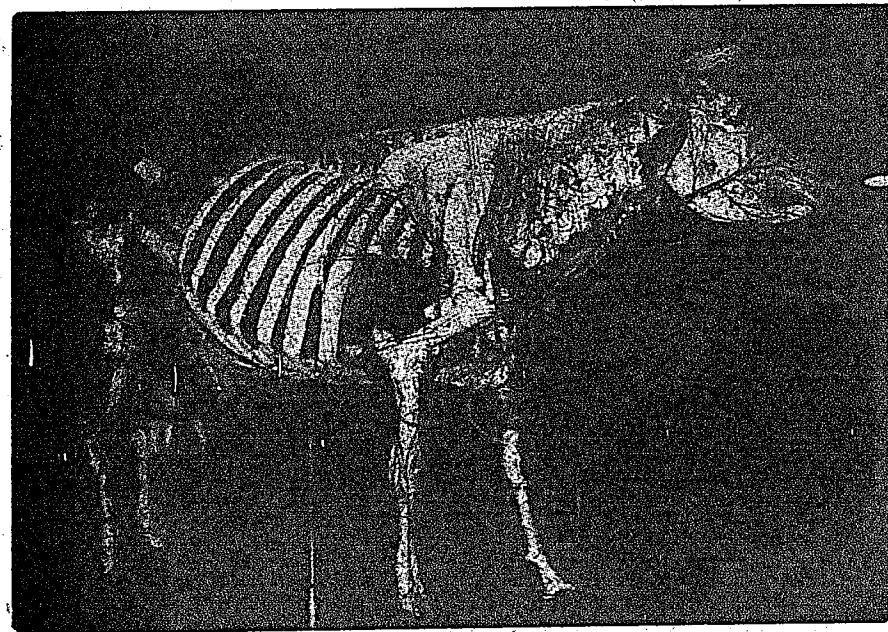
Neither would the Communist Party and other Leftist and democratic forces have grown so powerful in Calcutta and West Bengal. Dr. B. C. Roy's Government speaks of "public convenience" in the same way as once the British rulers used to trot out this specious plea. But today this sort of crude bluff will be only too easily called.

Actually the Bill is meant for the convenience of big business and the discredited Congress rulers. All else said by them is sheer fraud and lie.

Democratic and popular organisations, as well as leading public men throughout West Bengal have already begun to move against this Black Bill and every day and in every part of the State the volume of protests is growing.

It has already been made amply clear that the people of West Bengal, particularly the workers, peasants, and employees, are not going to allow the Congress regime to rob them of their solemn rights. For they see that the Congress rule which has denied them the barest necessities in food and housing or living wage and bearable conditions of life, is out today to deny them even the right to ask for these. This is an affront which no de-

\* SEE PAGE 12



AT THE WORLD AGRICULTURE FAIR

See

## THE PAVILION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

- Successful Work of Agricultural Co-ops.
- Science helping the Peasants

See Heidi—

The transparent Life-size model of a Cow.

Lectures by Leading German Scientists at the Information Pavilion.

## DAILY FILM SHOWS

PAGE SIX

NEW AGE

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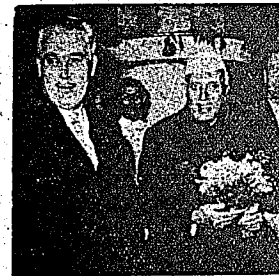
PAGE SEVEN

JANUARY 31, 1960

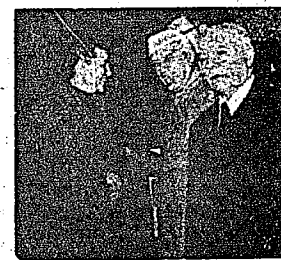
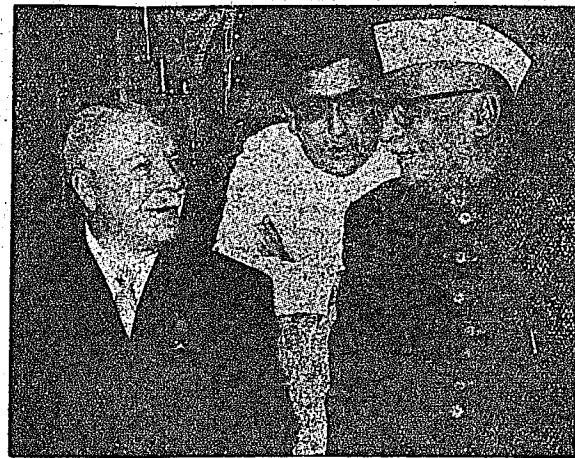
JANUARY 31, 1960



# FOR ETERNAL FRIENDSHIP



Left: Voroshilov speaking at the Rashtrapati's Banquet.  
Above: Kozlov and Nehru.



Left: The Two Presidents  
Above: Furtseva, Nehru and Voroshilov



## TOGETHER IN STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

### TWO PRESIDENTS SPEAK

On the night of January 20 our Rashtrapati gave a banquet in honour of President Voroshilov. On this occasion Dr. Rajendra Prasad made an important and warm speech in welcome of the distinguished Soviet guest.

It is a matter of great pleasure to have you and your distinguished colleagues in our midst. As I said this morning we have been looking forward to this occasion and I need hardly repeat that we welcome you as the Head of a great country which through revolution initiated a new epoch in human history. Your nation has despite the vicissitudes of war, made enormous strides in the scien-

publics does a harmonious synthesis of different peoples, races, cultures and languages. In our vast land we are pledged to ensure better standards of living for our people. In our striving for world peace and understanding between nations we share with you a common purpose. We believe, Your Excellency, as your leaders do that all efforts should

industrial, technological, cultural and economic. Technicians and engineers from your country, working in collaboration with ours, have just completed the gigantic steel project of Bhilai which stands out as a symbol of Indo-Soviet collaboration and co-operative effort.

We are grateful for the economic and technical assistance extended to us by the Soviet Union and recognise fully the value of this aid in our plans to build a better and happier India. We are glad, too, that projects like Bhilai and many others enable the people of the two countries to get together and to know and understand each other better.

The many cultural and other delegations from India that have visited your country have come away enriched with experience. Our students are in your universities and institutes engaged in cultural pursuits or in learning the advanced techniques of modern science and industry. We have had opportunities to welcome to India your statesmen, men of letters, scientists, technologists, indeed people from varied occupations and many walks of life thus widening our contacts and the interests of our peoples in each other.

Your Excellency is aware of the deep importance we attach to world peace, a

cause to which your country is equally devoted. Both our governments recognize that disarmament is the key to universal peace. We have noted with special satisfaction the recent drastic reduction in the armed forces of the USSE.

This augurs well for the forthcoming talks between the Great Powers, to which my Government, as well as yours, has attached much importance. Much in the world today depends on these talks and we cannot but feel that the resultant understanding will bring with it the possibility of extending to the

At a banquet on January 22 given by President Voroshilov to our President and Prime Minister, the Soviet leader said:

We are happy to have this opportunity of visiting your country at the kind invitation of the President and Government of the Republic of India, of getting acquainted with the Indian people, their life, customs and traditions, with the building of a new life.

From the bottom of our hearts we are grateful to the citizens of the glorious capital of India, the city of Delhi, for the warm welcome they are according our delegation and their hearty hospitality. This cordiality towards us reflects the feelings of affec-

Our people have deep faith in the great creative efforts the Indian people are capable of. Indeed they have even now many achievements to their credit in the development of their national economy and culture. We are very happy over the successes in the implementation of your Second Five-Year Plan.

As far as possible our country is unselfishly assisting free India in the construction of her industrial enterprises, and willingly shares her achievements in science and technology. Cultural ties in the broad sense of the word are developing in the mutual interest of the Soviet Union and India.

It is noted in the Soviet Union with great gratification that the part played by India in the solution of vital international questions in the struggle to preserve peace is growing from year to year.

Dear friends, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, from the first days of Soviet power all the activities of our Government in the field of foreign policy have been directed towards one aim: to preserve and strengthen the peace and security of nations. Peace is needed by the Soviet people for the successful building of their radiant future.

Peace is necessary for India and for all states of the East quickly to overcome the grim consequences of the colonial oppression, to develop their economy and raise the living standards of their peoples.

Peace means happiness for all nations in the world and no efforts should be spared in struggling for this happiness. Now that the prospects for strengthening peace have improved the efforts of all states are necessary finally to melt the ice of the "cold war," to create such conditions for mankind in which there will be no arms race, no threat of war which can bring disaster to mankind.

Esteemed Mr. President, in your speech yesterday you spoke about the revolutionary

amongst the most ordinary sections, from the broadest masses of the people not only scientists, writers and other cultural workers, but also remarkably talented production organizers, who have mastered their jobs, have already grown and keep growing.

Closely rallied round their Communist Party and Government, all the Soviet people have always striven to see that our motherland becomes still more prosperous and powerful, and the life of the people better, happier and more cultured.

Our people are confident of their strength and they are firmly marching forward along the path chosen by them. Engaged in peaceful enthusiastic labour, they

### PRAISE FOR UNILATERAL CUT IN SOVIET FORCES

tific and technological fields. Your scientists have conquered space and brought within the grasp of man what seemed altogether unattainable. In the field of culture and art you continue to maintain an excellence which earns you admiration from the whole world.

Though we have fashioned our own revolution in a different mould, our two countries have much in common. We represent, as the Union of Soviet Socialist Re-

be directed towards achieving a lasting peace where the fear of disastrous war is banished and man's skill and ingenuity directed to noble purposes.

Almost five years ago our Prime Minister visited the Soviet Union and a few months later we welcomed your leaders. It was the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the relations between our two nations.

Our mutual relations today extend to various fields,



Voroshilov at the Livestock Pavilion at the Agriculture Fair

development of large areas in Asia and Africa, the scientific knowledge, the genius and the wealth of the industrialised and advanced countries.

On our own horizons we face unfortunately new problems but I can assure Your Excellency that we remain resolute and are determined to seek peaceful solutions in our traditional spirit of negotiation and conciliation.

You, Sir, soldier and statesman, noble and distinguished patriot, are travelling to India for the first time. In your brief tour of my country you will see the many facets of its life, our projects, industrial and agricultural, our attempts at building for a better and brighter future, but beyond all that you will see our fervent desire to ensure peace and happiness to our countrymen.

I hope, Excellency, you and your distinguished colleagues will carry back with you in some measure the feelings of warmth and affection which our people have for you and your country.

tion of the Indian people for the Soviet people.

Permit me once again to declare that the Soviet people also entertain profound feelings of respect towards the great Indian people and always welcome the envoys of the peace-loving Republic of India with an open heart and a feeling of joy.

Kozlov showing Nehru the model of a Soviet farmer's home at the Agriculture Fair



### PROFOUND RESPECT FOR INDIA

changes and achievements in the Soviet Union. Speaking frankly, we were pleased to hear your words. True, the heroic Soviet people succeeded in turning our country into one of the world's mightiest powers, where the living standards of the working masses are constantly rising.

But, and this is especially important, compared to the recent past, the cultural level of our people has immeasurably risen and continues to rise. The Soviet Union is now a country of high, truly humane culture, and advanced science led by a host of scientists whose names are known far beyond the borders of the USSE.

Today the entire world has learnt about the new achievement of Soviet science and technology: the successful launching of our experimental rocket to an area in the Pacific. The Soviet rocket flew about 12,000 kilometres at a speed of over 26,000 kilometres per hour and deviated by less than two kilometres from the pre-set destination. This is another important step forward on the way to conquering outer space and the study of flights towards planets of the solar system.

The socialist system has roused millions of people to vigorous creative activity. Thanks to it, from

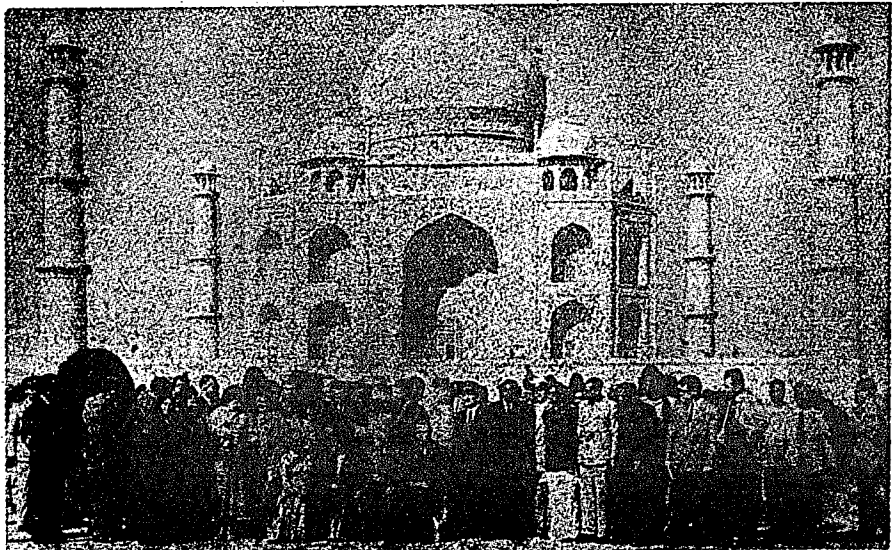
desire to live in peace and friendship with all nations.

From the bottom of our hearts we also wish the leaders of the Republic of India and the fraternal Indian people every success in building up a free and independent India.



Above: Children offer a bouquet —Visiting a community development village near Delhi

Below: Voroshilov and Furtseva showing Dr. Prasad round the Soviet Pavilion at the Agriculture Fair —Homage to Mahatma Gandhi



A visit to the Taj



The Assam Congress recently received some bitter knocks from their allies—the Eastern India Tribal Union (EITU) and the Catholic church. Recently two by-elections were held in the State—one to the State Assembly from the Cherrapunji constituency and the other to the Autonomous District Council of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills from its Shella constituency. It was over these that the crisis arose.

BOTH the constituencies are in the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District and both were caused by the death of Rev. J. J. Nichols Roy, formerly a Congress Minister, who stepped out of the Congress on the eve of the second general election and won both the seats as an Independent.

Immediately after his death the Congress decided to contest these seats. But its decision could not be announced for a long time as a tussle developed inside the District Congress

# ALLIES GIVE MORE HEADACHE

Committee among as many as four aspirants.

However, before the Congress decision could be announced—though it was unofficially known to all—the EITU, a partner of the Congress in the Government, announced its decision to put up a candidate for this seat and none other than their general secretary Theodor Cajee at that.

The EITU was formed as political platform just on the eve of

the second general elections by amalgamating a number of political parties in the Mizo (Lushai) Hills, Garo Hills and United Khasi-Jaintia Hills—three of the four autonomous districts of the State. The political leaders of the United Mikir and North Cachar Hills, the other autonomous hill district, however, did not join this new organisation, though some of them were known to be flirting with it.

From  
**MADHUSUDAN BHATTACHARYYA**

The only programme of the EITU was the demand for a Separate Hills State within the Indian Union. In the ensuing election it secured a number of Assembly seats as well as the only Lok Sabha seat from the autonomous hill districts of Assam.

A year or so after the general elections, the Cabinet headed by B. R. Medhi (now the Governor of Madras) fell a victim to the factional fight inside the Assam Congress. The victor was the present Chief Minister Bimala Prasad Chaliha with whom the EITU came to an understanding. It decided to join his cabinet as "associate members of the Congress Parliamentary party," without giving up their slogan for a Hills State.

This utterly opportunist political alliance between the two parties which had pretty little in common except a hankering after the loaves and fishes of office, evoked strong criticism in the political circles of the State, including a section of Congressmen themselves. But Chaliha ignored all this and handed the EITU the posts of a Minister, Deputy Minister and Parliamentary Secretary.

All seemed to go well. But now a first-rate crisis burst. The possibility of a head-on clash and eventual rupture developed over the by-elections. Neither party would step aside and even a personal appeal by Chaliha, the chief match-maker, proved abortive.

The EITU candidate was nominated by its Khasi unit and its Central Council was not formally a party to this decision, though there is hardly any reason to believe that the latter disapproved of the district unit's decision. The EITU Minister, Deputy Minister and their fol-

\* SEE PAGE 12

## OWNERS REFUSE TO IMPLEMENT AWARD

The coal mine owners of Assam have earned some notoriety for their utter disregard of the Award of Labour Appellate Tribunal (LAT). They have not only not implemented the LAT Award in respect of the workers' wages and emoluments, but have also flouted its other provisions like providing the workers with elementary safety measures and minimum amenities.

The colliery workers' unions have been agitating for quite some time now for the implementation of the LAT Award. But the owners turned a deaf ear to the workers' appeals. Their obstinacy drove the workers to the path of struggle.

According to a report reaching here, about four thousand workers of the A.R. & T. company of Ledo went on a strike from the morning of January 13 as a protest against the company's refusal to implement the LAT Award. The strike led by the AITUC affiliated union is reported to be a complete success.

# ERNAKULAM

remain only on paper, the permission to the union to exploit the stone-quarry has also been cancelled.

When the Congress candidate is confronted with these home-truths, all that he does is to point to the Communist-supported Independent who belongs to the Cochin Royal family and ask people not to vote for him because that would re-establish princely rule.

There are plenty of people who have in answer told the Congress candidate that it is Congress which perpetuates that type of feudalism. Mannath Padmanabhan inaugurating the Congress-PSP-League front's election campaign in the district regretted that such a "Harijan" had been born in the Cochin royal family.

A few years ago, when the Maharaja of Cochin had inaugurated a Christian cloth-dealer's shop the same Mannath had said that this inauguration of shops of all sorts of Christians by the Maharaja was bringing discredit to the Cochin ruling families and the Hindus.

Today Mannam may not object to a member of the ruling family inaugurating a Christian shop—hadn't he himself led the struggle sponsored by the Catholic Church—but a member of the family, because he is sponsored as an Independent by the Communist Party, has become a Harijan in his eyes. The Congress candidate also tried to get Kerala Varma's nomination rejected on the ground that he was a prince receiving allowance.

But the people think differently and they know the national record of Kerala Varma.

The election organisation of the Communist—supported candidate is in perfect trim—with 5,000 workers active under six panchayat election committees and 56 ward committees.

Narakkal is another constituency which the Congress had won last time with a majority of 4,932—a PSP candidate polled 1,963 votes—but it is a constituency the Congress will find it difficult to retain this time. The shifts I mentioned in connection with Palluruthi and Mattanchery are much more in evidence in this constituency which is contested by Communist leader P. Gangadharan.

Five thousand workers organised under 53 ward committees are determinedly going about to see that the constituency does not go to the Congress again.

Among other constituencies which the Congress won in the last elections Kothakulangara demands special mention. This constituency contains Ankamali, where the first firing during the "liberation struggle" took place, was won by the Congress with a majority of 8,867 votes.

During and just after the "liberation struggle" people had been so worked up that it was almost impossible for any Communist to move about in this area. Congress leaders had thought that the

Communists were finished at least as far as this constituency went, and the fact that the Catholics formed a majority of the voters of the constituency encouraged them to believe that they could win the constituency hands down.

But the campaign so far has convinced them that they will have to fight every inch for victory. Gone are the days when the people would not listen to the Communists—huge rallies are being held, including in Ankamali, as part of the Communist election campaign.

## "Liberation" Will Recoil

And the tactics of the "liberators" themselves had turned sections of the people against the struggle and against the Congress. The backs and bones of many people here were broken for the only reason that they were not Catholics, many huts had been destroyed and houses made targets of arson because they were not Catholic homes.

The Congress leaders then never thought that an opportunity would so soon be given to these people to give their answer. That opportunity is now coming and their answer on February one will be quite definite.

Election committees are functioning in all the 62 wards of the nine panchayats of the constituency and the campaign of the Communist candidate A. P. Kurien, a respected kisan leader of the area, has made the Congress leaders realise it is a tough battle they have to wage to retain the seat.

Similar is the case with Alwaye constituency, which the Congress had won with a majority of 2,565 votes last time. This is one of the four constituencies in the district where there is a straight contest this time.

The Congress candidate is T. O. Bawa, the "Andhra hero" as he is called here for having tried to malign the Communist Government with slanderous accusations of malpractices in the Andhra Rice Deal. The Communist candidate is M. M. Abdul Khader, who resigned his post as Government pleader, to contest the elections.

There are 73 ward election committees of the Communist Party and special committees for Alwaye town and the panchayats. Last time, the independent candidate who had fought with Communist support could not form election committees in many places.

For instance, in a panchayat like Kizhakkambalam, where there was no election committee last time, there are committees in all wards today. Fifty workers in each ward and a committee of 101 members formed at a meeting attended by 232 representatives of all the wards. The Congress candidate will certainly not get the 1,815 vote majority he got last time from this

panchayat. It is the same story in the other panchayats except two.

The main reason for this shift is the Agrarian Relations Bill of the Communist Government. The people of Alwaye town will, besides, always be grateful to the Communist Ministry for providing protected water supply to the town.

Just now the congress candidate is not talking so much about the Andhra rice deal. His appeal to the electorate is that he, a big rice dealer not so long ago, is a poor man and a friend of the poor while the Communist candidate is a very rich person. But that is not likely to bring him votes either.

The other four constituencies which the Congress had won in the district were Karikore, Thodupuzha, Ramamangalam and Muvattupuzha. In the Muvattupuzha constituency, the shift away from the Congress was seen even before the Communist Ministry was dismissed when the Communist Party won a majority in the Muvattupuzha town municipality. In the other constituencies these shifts are seen to some extent or the other.

If the position has worsened for the Congress in the seats it won last time, it is just opposite for the Communist Party in the four constituencies won by Communist candidates. There the question is how to improve last time's margin.

Kanayannoor constituency was won by a Communist candidate T. K. Ramakrishnan with a majority of 3,786 votes and a PSP candidate had polled 3,955 votes. This time T. K. Ramakrishnan is facing the General Secretary of the SNDP, K. R. Narayanan who has shifted to Kanayannoor finding the Vaikom constituency from where he won last time too hot.

After his first survey K. R. Narayanan found that with the Congress organisation alone he had not the ghost of a chance. So he began organising his election committees through the branches of the SNDP. Such a committee he organised in one area overnight became a committee of the Communist candidate.

In Venmala when Narayanan arrived for the meeting which he had called of prominent Ezhavas, nobody was present in the house except the host. Neighbours were woken up and with great difficulty eleven people were mobilised, and at the end of the meeting these eleven elected themselves into K. R. Narayan's election committee.

The Congress candidate tries to avoid all issues in the election because he has some very inconvenient questions to face. In many places he has been asked by even his SNDP followers such questions as why he had joined in making a representation demanding amendment to the Agrarian Relations Bill, why he first challenged Mannath Padmanabhan and then took leave from the General Secretaryship of the SNDP to participate in the "liberation

struggle," why he went out of the Assembly Chamber when Clause 11 of the Education Act was being discussed, etc.

In one place Narayanan tried to joke about these questions saying it was politics. Hot came the answer from a peasant: This election is crucial for our lives, for our families and for our future.

Once having decided to avoid all these issues, Narayanan has worked out his approach to the electorate in what he thinks is a clever manner. To the Ezhavas he would say, you know the Nairs and Christians do not want me to win. To the Nairs and Christians, his appeal is, you know the Ezhavas won't vote for me and you have to vote to see that the Congress wins here!

But all this specialised approach is not bringing the Congress candidate any dividends. In fact, the Communist candidate is winning the support of newer sections of the electorate.

The PSP candidate had last time polled most of his votes in the Edappalli area. Now there is no PSP here. The PSP committee here has been dissolved and its workers, including the Secretary are working for the Communist candidate in the present campaign.

Among the many who worked for the Congress in the past and are working for the Communist Party now, two names need special mention—the President of the Communist Party's election committee, K. Karunakara Menon, a well-known literature and M. P. Vasudevan Nair, an important leader of the Youth Section of the Congress and a member of the KPCC.

When Congress campaigners tried to raise the issue of the India-China border dispute, Karunakara Menon in a public speech answered: the Communist Party is the party of truth and peace.

Union Deputy Minister A. M. Thomas, inaugurating the election campaign in this constituency is reported to have said: The election results will decide whether the soil here is good enough for establishing a shipyard. Kanayannoor constituency is getting ready to teach such irresponsible Congress Ministers a lesson they will not easily forget.

The Communist Party won the Paravoor constituency with a majority of 2,088 votes and a PSP candidate had polled 5,520 votes. This time it is a straight contest in this constituency—the Communist candidate K. N. Sivan Pillai who won last time, the Congress candidate, a former President of the KPCC, K. A. Damodara Menon, who suffered defeat in the Perumbavoor constituency in 1957.

Irrigation works, a new Government Ayurvedic dispensary, a high school, etc., in the constituency have convinced the people that for the progress of the constituency and the State, a Communist Government is the only guarantee.

Sivan Pillai has won much wider support this time. Trade union leader K. N. Gopala Pillai, who worked against him last time is his election committee President and a num-

ber of intellectuals, lawyers, teachers, etc., who were with the Congress in the past are Sivan Pillai's campaigners now.

The solid base of the Communist candidate's election campaign is the workers of the FACT, the aluminium and tile industry, the toddy tappers, a big chunk of the fishermen and the tenant farmers. The slogan of the Communist activists is: where the Congress won votes last time, equalise; where we won the majority, increase the votes.

In the Vadakkelara constituency the Communist candidate who won last time (with 5,541 votes) is facing the same Congress candidate who was defeated in a straight contest.

Here again, the new support which the Communist Party has mobilised is a result of the benefits the constituency has received when the Communist Party was in office in the State. To mention the biggest instance, the Desam irrigation scheme for which the peasants here have waited for years and years.

The fishermen whose school was attacked during the "liberation struggle," the toddy-tappers and coir workers who have been benefited by the cooperatives, the poor peasants and tenant farmers who are awaiting the implementation of land reforms are all planning how to increase the Communist majority.

Perumbavoor is another constituency where irrigation and other development works executed under the Communist Ministry will fetch more votes to increase the Communist majority.

For ten years under the Congress and PSP, this area did not get any irrigation scheme. Eight years ago a canal was dug, but there were no pumps and pipes. The peasants had to wait for them till the Communist Ministry assumed office.

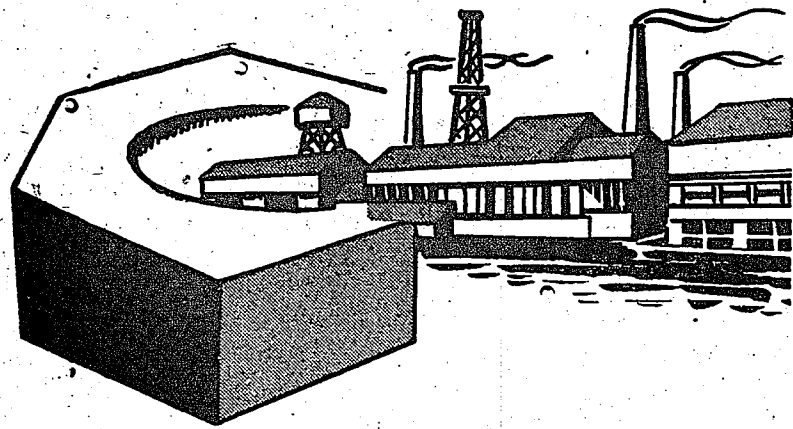
The Vallam lift irrigation scheme has converted the single-crop land in the area into double-crop, and work has already begun on the Chellamattam and Kurichilakkode lift irrigation schemes. Fourteen minor irrigation schemes have been sanctioned for the area, the first NES Block in Kunthunadu Taluk in Kunthunadu was set up by the Communist Ministry, all the main roads were metalled during the same period, the Vengur Government Hospital was established and work begun on a junior technical school.

A Congress Municipal Councillor of Perumbavoor town and Mandal Congress Committee Secretary R. Ramakrishna Pillai, a member of the Mazhuvannor Panchayat Chellisseri Ayyappan, and many others are no longer working for the Congress but are tirelessly striving to ensure the victory of the Communist candidate, P. Govinda Pillai.

Voters I have met in this constituency have asked me as they have in many other places: isn't it foolish for the Congress to think of winning a constituency like this which has benefited so much from Communist rule?

(January 18)

# More Industries



## Go METRIC

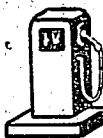
On October 1, 1958, when the change-over to the Metric System began, a number of important industries—jute, iron and steel, textiles, cement, paper, salt, engineering, coffee, non-ferrous metals, raw rubber etc.—started adopting Metric weights and measures.

Since then the transition has begun in more industries.

Use of the Metric System was permitted in the COIR industry from October 1959. In the SUGAR industry the change-over started from November 1, 1959.

The pace will further quicken from April 1960, when the VANASPATI and PAINT industries 'go metric'.

The entire distribution of PETROLEUM and PETROLEUM PRODUCTS will be in litres and metric units from April 1, 1960.



Another Major step will be taken when the Customs and the Central Excise adopt the Metric System from August, 1960.

# CHANGE TO METRIC SYSTEM

FOR SIMPLICITY & UNIFORMITY

ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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NEW AGE

JANUARY 31, 1960

JANUARY 31, 1960

NEW AGE

PAGE ELEVEN



# PEACE—THE YEARNING OF ENTIRE SOVIET PEOPLE

## Furtseva Speaks To Indian Women

ON January 24 E. A. Furtseva addressed the All-India Women's Conference which was in session at Madras.

In her speech, of which we give some extracts below, she dwelt exhaustively on the great advance made by Soviet education and the proud position of Soviet women. Speaking on education she said:

All children of school-age are studying in the Soviet Union, with education being compulsory and given at the expense of the State. There are over 215,000 primary and high schools in our country at present in which more than 31 million pupils study.

As you evidently know, the Soviet Union is a country of many nationalities and because of that the education of children is given in their mother tongue. The study of other languages, including Russian, is decided according to the desire of the parents.

All school education in our country is directed by State organizations and is imparted according to a uniform programme. The programme provides for giving the children the same volume of knowledge in all subjects in all the schools, the national peculiarities of each Union Republic being taken into account.

Our Soviet school gives the pupils a high-standard of knowledge but in view of the new tasks which we have set before ourselves in the field of the further development of industry, agriculture, science and culture in our country a reform in high school education has become necessary.

The essence of this reform is, in brief, this: during the period of their education the children should, apart from getting general education, acquire practical knowledge which would help them start their active life better prepared. The very aim of the reform is to bring high school closer to life, to the industrial and agricultural production....

A similar reform is being carried out at present in our

higher educational institutions. The students are given training—serious and systematic training directly at the plants, factories, in the mines, collective farms, etc.

The implementation of the reorganization of the system of secondary and higher education, bringing it closer to life, will create conditions for a still better and more harmonious education of the growing generation of our country.

I would like to stress that in addition to all this, great attention is paid in our schools to the problems of the aesthetic education of the children, to their systematic acquaintance with the works of literature, music, painting, sculpture, etc.

Permit me to dwell in brief on another important problem of education. In recent years a broad network of boarding schools has been established and is being successfully developed. The children live permanently in these schools and are fully maintained at the expense of the State.

Over 430,000 pupils are studying at such schools at present while by the end of the Seven-Year Plan, that is in 1965, the number of pupils at boarding schools will amount to no less than 2,500,000.

These schools admit first of all the children of mothers who have many children and of single mothers. The creation of such schools is of great help to our women workers and peasants in the education of their children.

Fifty million people, i.e., nearly a quarter of the population of the country now receive education and perfect their qualifications in schools of different kinds, in the system of evening, correspondence and other courses, in technical schools and universities.

In the past year of 1959 there were 18 persons with university education and 263 with secondary education per every thousand of the population.

In the Central Asian Soviet Republics such as Uzbekistan, Kirghizia, Tajikistan, Turkmenia, as well as in Kazakhstan where in the past the popula-

tion was almost completely illiterate there are from ten to thirteen persons with university education and from 214 to 256 with secondary education per thousand of the population....

The wonderful changes which have taken place in our country during the existence of Soviet power can be clearly seen from the example of the position of Soviet women and their role in the public and cultural life of the state....

The participation of Soviet women in state administration, in the public and political life of our country is proved by the fact that 366 women, or 26.4 per cent of all the members, were elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR (the Soviet Parliament). 1,718 women were elected members of the Supreme Soviets of the Union Republics of the USSR and over 690,000 women, or 38 per cent, to the local Soviets.

At present women comprise 46 per cent of all the workers and employees engaged in the national economy of the USSR. There are particularly many women in the public health system, that is 85 per cent of those working in that field. In the field of education women make 67 per cent and, lastly, in industry 45 per cent.

It is impossible to think now of our industry, agriculture, science of public life without the active participation of women. According to the latest census 1,845,000 women of the USSR have university education and over 29 million women received uncompleted university or secondary education. Women constitute 49 per cent of university graduates and 53 per cent of those with secondary education.

Soviet women are on an equal footing with men. There are more women specialists than specialists among men. You will be interested to know that at present we have 233 thousand women engineers and almost 300 thousand women doctors. There are 1,283,000 women teachers and among them over 100,000 headmistresses of schools.

Among Soviet women you may meet talented writers, artists, composers, architects, lawyers and judges. We have over 110 thousand women scientific workers including over 700 women academicians and professors. Among the professors and teachers of Moscow University alone there are over a thousand women.

Mothers enjoy great respect and esteem of the Soviet people. In our country women are prohibited from doing heavy and harmful work, it is prohibited to employ expectant mothers at overtime and night work or to send them on business trips. Women are granted 112 days of maternity leave, 56 days before confinement and 56 after. This leave is given in addition to the regular annual leave and is certainly paid.

Considerable benefits for women are also provided for in the law on State pensions. The retirement age and the term of service which entitle a woman to a pension are lower than

those established for men. The Soviet State is determined to continue to engage women in industry and agriculture and to provide her with all the necessary conditions for undisturbed creative labour, the upbringing of children and for helping her in her daily care for the home and family....

Our legislation ensures full equality of women with men not only in all spheres of social and economic life but in the family life as well. The property relations between the husband and the wife are based on full equality. The property acquired by the married couple is their common property, and the parental rights and obligations of both parents are absolutely equal.

My dear friends! I have told you all this not to boast of the achievements and successes of which we, Soviet people, are really proud and which evoke the admiration of all honest people on the globe.

I have told you all this, first of all, for the purpose of enabling you to properly evaluate the peaceful character of the Soviet Government's policy, the peaceful nature of our economic development.

The Soviet State has always actively espoused the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. This policy of the USSR Government meets with the wholehearted support of the entire people. This is their own policy.

Women make up half of the population of the earth. They are a powerful force. If they all rally under the banner of peace, help the nations to close their ranks and display unity in the struggle for peace, there will be no war.

I am confident that the women of India, same as we, Soviet people, sincerely rejoice at the thaw which is discernible in international relations and which was to a considerable extent promoted by the visit of N. S. Khrushchev to the United States of America and his address to the United Nations in which he proposed on behalf of the Soviet Government the great plan of general and complete disarmament.

The noble and humane ideas of general and complete disarmament and the principles of peaceful co-existence are gaining ever more solid ground in all countries. Not so long ago, certain circles in the West would not hear of a summit meeting. Now a meeting of the heads of government of the great powers is a settled question. And we are preparing for it.

We believe that our peaceful endeavours aimed at the achievement of fruitful results at the summit conference will receive the support of the peace-loving nations. Friends! Soviet people entertain profound respect for the courageous people of India who suffered so much in the past and who fought so heroically for their freedom and independence, for justice and a better life.

The women of the Soviet Union warmly sympathise with the women of India who have always marched shoulder to shoulder with their fathers, husbands and brothers in the struggle for the freedom of

their motherland and national dignity. I recall the words devoted to the Indian women by your highly esteemed Prime Minister Mr. Nehru in his book *The Discovery of India*. He writes that in the early thirties when many active fighters for India's national independence were jailed, Indian women took their place in the ranks of fighters for freedom. Mr. Nehru wrote that their courage and valour were striking but even more striking was the strong organization which they displayed.

An even higher level of organization, greater determination in achieving their aim, can be displayed by the women of India in our day, under conditions of the independent existence of their State.

My dear friends! We want to know you better. We also want you to know our country better. If only words could express and convey to you the most heartfelt feelings and the friendly sentiments entertained by our Soviet people for the peoples of India, and how ardently they wish all of you every success in building up a new India.

ASSAM  
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Congress in the Parliamentary sphere as a "Himalayan blunder." As Cajee would not comply with this demand, he was suspended from the General Secretaryship of the party and support to his candidature for the by-election was also withdrawn.

Thus a headon clash between the partners was avoided for the Assembly seat. The contest, however, could not be avoided for the district council seat for which the official nominee of the EITU fought against an "unofficial" nominee of the Congress, who won the seat.

Cajee, however, fought the election and not a few of the Khasi EITU leaders worked for him. Significantly enough his main election slogan was the demand for a Hills State which was not upheld officially by the EITU. The Congress won the seat by defeating Cajee as well as another independent candidate, but the by-election has exposed both the partners—the Congress and the EITU—to a serious threat of internal dissension, with the possibility of a wider cleavage and factional rivalry. There seems to be no reason to think that either party is invulnerable against this danger. Questions are asked in responsible quarters as to how long this opportunism will continue.

The Catholic church which is the mainstay of the Congress in Kerala in their crusade against the Communist Party and its allies gave them not a little trouble at Cherrapunji. After Mass, the Catholic priests exhorted the congregation to vote for Cajee, who is a Catholic.

The priests are reported to have told the faithful that the Congress was preaching family planning so that the Khasi people would not grow while the Utkhars (the non-Khasis) would outnumber and overwhelm them.

This use of the pulpit for the mundane purpose of a political campaign unmoved the local Congress leaders. Some of them confessed privately that their party's alliance with the Catholic church in Kerala was not prudent and agreed that some curb on the political activities of the church and other religious bodies should be imposed.

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# Rural Poor Roused As Never Before

BHOWANI SEN'S Impressions Of Kerala

During the last two weeks, I had the opportunity to go round the whole of Kerala and what I have witnessed is an extraordinary awakening of the rural poor in Kerala's countryside. The election has rightly been taken up by the working peasants, agricultural labourers and industrial workers as a weapon to achieve the major aims of land reform.

FROM Trivandrum to Cannanore back to Ernakulam, rural humanity has donned the appearance of crusaders on the march. Men and women, boys and girls, the old as well as the young, are all marching every evening with the slogan that the anti-people unity of the Congress, PSP and the Muslim League must be defeated.

My overwhelming impression is that if public opinion on the main political issues is taken as the criterion for an assessment of the situation, the triple alliance may be regarded as having almost lost the battle. It has been noticed that in Quilon, Trivandrum and Alleppey—where the notorious Vimochana Samaram was the most virulent, even many of them belonging to the Nair gentry are unable to justify Central intervention and the imposition of President's rule.

The unity of the Congress and the P.S.P. with the Muslim League has put these parties entirely on the defensive and the mass base of the Congress and the P.S.P. is now cracking in several areas.

The Muslim League is using its traditional weapon well preserved in its arsenal—the cry of "Islam in danger" in case the Communists win. The League aspires to revive itself on an all-India scale now by tying its boat to the Congress ship and it is an amusing scene in Kerala to see the Congress and the PSP flags tied together with the green crescent of the Muslim League.

After, at least, 40 years of opposition to that symbol of communal heritage, the Congress embraces it in spite of all its professions of secularism. It is still more interesting to see that how Indira Gandhi, Sucheta Kripalani, Sanjeeva Reddy and Asoka Mehta speaking in mass meetings with the Muslim League flag flying above them. It is truly said that 'adversity makes strange bed-fellows.'

In this respect, it is of equal significance that Nehru's party is seeking an asylum inside the Catholic churches.

The church dignitaries are busy securing oaths from Catholic peasants making them swear by God and the Bible to vote for the heaven's chosen anti-Communist front. They warn the peasants against provoking God's wrath by voting the Communist Party and the independents supported by it. One who votes for them, they say, is sure to go to hell after death.

It does not matter if such an election propaganda is reactionary, the PSP has no other alternative but to hold on to the cross, it does not matter even if it is illegal and unconstitutional, the Congress in Kerala is compelled to kiss the Koran and the Bible in order to bring about an electoral defeat of the Communist Party. They can afford to do it even in a secular democracy because

they have the money to bribe the press for a propaganda that it is the Communist Party which is disloyal to the country, to the constitution and to democracy.

The Muslim League, the Nair Service Society, the Catholic clergy and all that is backward in Indian society is the only platform that now strives with politicians donning khadi uniform, while Nehru still repeats his slogans against casteism, communalism and religious revivalism!

The Congress and the PSP are trying in vain to pose as if the Agrarian Relation Bill is not an issue in this election. How can they conceal the fact that the central cabinet has advised the President to postpone his assent to the Bill and that reason for this postponement is their desire to modify the bill after the General Election, in favour of the landlords, provided the triple alliance gets the chance?

And it is precisely on account of this Land Reform Bill that the poor peasants and agricultural workers throughout Kerala have been so roused as never before. On January 10 in the Alleppey district, on January 12 in district of Quilon and on January 20 in the Nilaswar constituency, Cannanore district, I have seen how thousands of mothers carrying their children in their arms had been marching together with thousands of men.

They come from the families of poor peasants and agricultural workers and all of them were not Ezhavas. Christians, Nairs and Muslims marched side by side with slogans heralding the dawn of a progressive epoch with Red Flags shining like the rising sun over the Arabian Sea.

But if it is mainly the Ezhava community which has been roused as a whole, it is because that is the most oppressed community and the overwhelming majority of them are poor peasants and agricultural workers. Twenty-eight months of the Communist-led Ministry and particularly the Agrarian Relation Bill have made them suddenly aware of their strength because their communal isolation is broken now that their class brothers in other communities stand shoulder to shoulder with them.

What does the Agrarian Relations Bill provide for them? It provides, in the main, three things: firstly, every tiller of the soil gets an opportunity, for the first time in Kerala's history to become the owner of the plot he cultivates. Secondly, the imposition of a ceiling without the loopholes so characteristic of the land reform bills passed or introduced in 13 other States under the Congress ministries creates a real chance for the distribution of surplus land without any threat of eviction through the backdoor. Thirdly, substantial reduction of rent

was a source of happiness for all peasant families so long crying to get rid of the "unusual rent burden."

Just because the facts cannot be denied that both in the districts of Trichur and Palghat, the urban middle class, belonging mostly to the Nair community, is urged to support the triple alliance as the only way to save their small holdings which will be "confiscated" under the Communist regime.

In many constituencies in several districts Nair gentlemen who had taken part in the Vimochana Samaram and also had served imprisonment have now joined the local election committees set up under the initiative of the Communist Party. People's election committees set up throughout Kerala is an unique united front organisation that has emerged in Kerala.

In contrast to the reactionary top unity of the Congress-BSP-Muslim League, the people's election committees strive brilliantly as the united front from below. This cannot but produce attraction for those Nair families whose democratic aspirations have not been overpowered by narrow property instincts.

Six months back, I had an opportunity to assess the mass mind in Kerala, when Central intervention was yet to come and the Vimochana Samaram was in progress in full force. At that time, I had seen, both the violent actions of the Vimochana Front and the mass demonstration of the people in support of the Government led

by the Communist Party. Even at that time, I witnessed much more vigor in the mass demonstration supporting the Government than in the "stormtroopers" led by the anti-Communist front.

But now a great shift is easily noticeable. If one is to assess the situation from an observation of the meetings, rallies and demonstrations, the shift noticed is very prominent and spectacular. The rallies and demonstrations held under the auspices of the triple alliance are dull affairs compared to the vigour manifest in the rallies and demonstrations held in support of the joint front of the Communists and non-party independents.

Not only that, the former today are far less vigorous than what they were in the Vimochana Samaram days. It was expected by the Triple Alliance that after the Bangalore session of the Congress is over, the leaders' tour will galvanise their forces. But the situation bears no sign of change as yet (22 January). If in course of the next seven days, there is no spectacular change, the anti-Communist front may have reasons to be panicky.

The Congress election bosses are past masters in the art of purchasing votes, but here in Kerala, they cannot rely on the bona fides of the sellers, so they offer money in exchange for their abstention from the polling booth. It is undoubtedly a tempting offer to famished

unemployed families. Even if the weapon fails, there are still other things in their arsenal.

The goonda gangs are being kept ready to use Vimochana Samaram methods. Top-ranking leaders of the anti-Communist front have been heard to say in mass meetings, that it is the people who pulled the Communist government down and so it is the people who will now bury the Communist Party in the sands. The hint is clear and understandable.

The anti-democratic interests in Kerala are gasping for breath; naturally, the Congress cannot remain stuck up in the Gandhian moorings even formally, while neither the PSP nor the Muslim League possesses any distaste for violence.

But, at the same time, the most powerful democratic instinct of Kerala's peaceful working people has been set into motion. How far it will be able to overcome all the obstacles is unpredictable; but the constructive genius that has grown in Kerala's rural humanity is a great asset for all lovers of freedom and democracy. That is a positive check against any violent anti-social methods.

It can, therefore, be hoped that the vested interests cannot do whatever they like, meanwhile let the readers await the results of the General Election in suspense. They can, of course, be assured that the working people in Kerala are determined to win and it will do its utmost under the Red Flag.

ANOTHER U.S. MILITARY PACT  
TO all its existing military pacts and blocs the United States has now added one more. Like all the existing ones, this too has a soothing and beautiful name. It is called the US-Japan "Mutual Cooperation and Security Treaty." It was initiated in Washington on January 19 by Christian Herter and the Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi.

Like all the existing so-called defence arrangements sponsored by the USA this too is an out-and-out aggressive war pact which intensifies international tension and creates a situation fraught with highly explosive possibilities.

The first curious thing about this arrangement is its timing and that only shows the hollow nature of the U.S. Government's protestations of earnestness about the quest for peace. No official or unofficial defender of U.S. policy can dare claim that the signing of this so-called Security Treaty at the present turning point in human history helps in the least the process of relaxation of international tensions.

On the very contrary, it appears to be a cool calculated step by the U.S. administration that seeks to notify the world that it cares two hoots for the talk about relaxation and prefers to go merrily along its old familiar path.

The other point to be taken note of is the fact that the U.S. has persisted in and pressed to

consummation this treaty in face of a tremendous opposition of the Japanese people. The magnitude and the intensity and the depth of this fifteen month long opposition is something the like of which has never happened in Japan before. A people held in subjugation for centuries by feudalism and militarism, and lately by foreign occupation, rose in wave after wave of upsurge to oppose the negotiation and the eventual signing of this treaty.

It was the biggest upsurge of democracy that Japan has known in all her history. And against massive and sustained opposition of the people to this Treaty who have been its sponsors? True, they constitute the Government of the day in that country. But, for one, the very existence of this Government is due to the occupation of Japan by the same U.S. which is today foisting this military treaty on her and secondly the Government is headed by none else than known co-criminals of General Tojo, Fascist Japan's war-time Premier who was later hanged for his war crimes.

Anyone who wants democracy to thrive and take root in Japan would shudder and recoil from both opposing the democratic upsurge and joining hands with branded enemies of democracy against that upsurge.

Not so the U.S. Government. For them again it is a case of treading the familiar path—bolstering national traitors and hangers-on of the people like Chiang Kaishek, Syngman Rhee, Franco, Trujillo et al.

Fellow Asians can well understand the feelings and apprehensions of the Japanese people. They have been the only victims history has so far known of nuclear bombing. The two atom bombs dropped by USA on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on orders of the then-President Truman were totally unnecessary from the point of securing the military defeat of Japan. They were dropped simply to strike terror in Asian hearts and to overawe the Soviet Union with USA's military might. Tens of thousands of plain, innocent Japanese people were made victims of a horrible and sometimes lingering death only thanks to that vile design of US rulers.

Once again the same horrible prospect of being made guinea-pigs for the ever-elusive glory of the very same tested "benefactors" and "wellwishers" of the Japanese people has opened before them as a result of this "mutual security" treaty.

The Japanese people are naturally indignant and furious. They are preparing a hot reception for Kishi when he returns; and they are determined not to put up with this light-hearted game of playing with the lives of their present and future generations. The ratification of the treaty signed in Washington, the fate of Kishi and his Cabinet—everything is in balance. Despite all their manoeuvres, neither Kishi nor his overloads are sure of what the future holds.

—ZIAUL HAQ  
PAGE THIRTEEN

## BLACK BILL

\* FROM PAGE 7

cent man can tolerate, come what may.

The people of West Bengal will no doubt again show their mettle in defence of their fundamental rights and basic tenets of a civilised life. But this, by no means, is a cause or a battle which is theirs alone. This is an issue which affects all India—a threat against which all India must simultaneously fight.

After this Bill becomes law in West Bengal today; what is the guarantee similar measures will not follow in other States tomorrow? On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that this is only a beginning of an all India plan.

Besides, the fighting workers, peasants and employees in every State know only too well how meetings and demonstrations in West Bengal, especially in Calcutta, have strengthened their demands and struggles, brought support and solidarity to their

cause and at times touched off big all India movements. These are also the considerations why the Congress rulers have embarked on this adventure in West Bengal, reportedly in consultation with the Central Government.

They want to strike a blow against a powerful base of India's contemporary democratic movement, and prepare the ground for similar direct assaults in other States. The defence of this base as indeed the fundamental rights and larger cause of democracy involved is clearly the common task of all.

It is now for the democratic movements in every State to register its protest in a powerful and befitting manner before it is too late. Let such protest be voiced here and now all over India by every patriotic organisation and from every forum that believes in fundamental rights and democratic norms.

The West Bengal Government must be forced to withdraw this Black Bill.



## ANDHRA TRADE UNIONS PROTEST

The General Council of the Andhra Pradesh Trade Union Congress has, in its meeting at Nellore on December 27-30, 1959, decided to organise protest demonstrations on January 31, 1960 against the anti-labour policies and practices of the Andhra Pradesh Government.

WHY is it that a hundred unions and a hundred thousand members organised under the banner of the All-India Trade Union Congress in the State of Andhra Pradesh have decided to go out on the streets on January 31? What are these policies and practices that they are protesting against?

The Andhra Pradesh Government is a party to the Tripartite Labour Conference recommendations of 1957 and 1958 where a Code of Discipline was evolved. It was according to this code that the employers were called upon to recognise the union which commanded the majority of verified membership.

### State Govt. Impervious

In spite of repeated requests and representations, the State Government themselves have so far not recognised the independent Andhra Provincial Electricity Employees' Union (confined to ex-Andhra areas of Andhra Pradesh) and the AITUC-affiliated Andhra Pradesh Highways Employees' Union, the Andhra Provincial PWD Workers' Union, the Andhra Provincial Hospital Employees' Union and the Andhra Provincial Municipal and Local Bodies Employees' Union.

When such is the attitude of the Government in the matter of recognition of unions, it should be anybody's guess as to the situation obtaining in the private sector. They do not stop at not recognising majority unions. They go a step further. The Ministers directly interfere in the trade union field and encourage disruptive activities.

In the Andhra Pradesh Road Transport Corporation—a public sector undertaking—there is already a recognised trade union functioning and enjoying the confidence of the overwhelming majority of workers. However, Sanjeeva Reddy (who held the transport portfolio before he became President of the Congress) directly attended the INTUC scab union meetings and encouraged them.

The Finance Minister attended the meeting of the minority INTUC union (ranged against the majority recognised HMS union) in the Nizam Sugar Factory, another public sector undertaking.

The ministerial encouragement to the INTUC rival activity in the public sector Singareni collieries against the AITUC affiliated Singareni Collieries Workers' Union is well-known. They are even pressuring the management and the conciliation machinery to deal with the rival union which is in a hopeless minority.

Does not the Code of Discipline emphasise that Government and employers should not interfere in the affairs of the trade unions?

But the power-mad Congress Government of Andhra Pradesh has thrown the Code overboard.

# LABOUR NOTES

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

proceedings without a strike notice is a rare phenomenon in Andhra Pradesh. It would take at least six months before a case is referred to a tribunal or labour court. Out of nine disputes raised by AITUC unions only one regarding retrenchment in the Andhra Cement Co. has been referred to the tribunal. Eight others have been refused a reference.

In the case of victimisation in a hotel in Hyderabad, the union was informed after one year of conciliation failure that the issue was not fit enough for reference. Incidentally the owner of this hotel is reported to have been given handsome financial assistance by the Government to construct a lodge.

About a year ago names were called for from the various trade union centres for constituting the Regional Advisory Board under the Employers Provident Fund Act. The Board is yet to be formed. The Regional Employee's State Insurance Board is also not yet formed.

It is more than six months now that the formation of the Medical Board for Mica Workers is under consideration of the Government.

The very first meeting of the reconstituted State Minimum Wages Advisory Board decided to recommend to the State Government to include nine industries in the schedule of the Minimum Wages Act by a notification for the purposes of fixing minimum wages. This was in August 1958. But so far only one has been notified as included in the schedule.

It was in 1953 that the then Hyderabad Government appointed Wages Boards for about 13 industries. The recommendations have not implemented, and in 1956 Sanjeeva Reddy promised on the eve of the State's reorganisation that in view of the wide divergence of the various recommendations the Hanumanth Rao Committee shall

be appointed to present a consolidated report.

The recommendations of this Committee were modified and published by the Government in August 1958. 30,000 employees in Government undertakings (under the joint leadership of AITUC and HMS) formed a struggle committee and threatened to go on strike from August 28, 1958 against the Government decision.

On August 25 the Finance Minister and two other cabinet Ministers signed a solemn agreement with the Struggle Committee accepting the basic minimum pay of Rs. 26-1-30 and promising to appoint a special officer to examine the categorisation and submit this report within two months.

The strike was averted. But the officer was appointed only after three months. He took six months for submitting his report, which is still under consideration of the Government. The Government had agreed that the wages of work charged and nominal muster roll employees in Government undertakings shall be revised. A year has passed. No revision of the wages of thousands of these workers has taken place.

Let us examine the industrial housing policy of the State Govt. The following is the progress of industrial housing in Andhra Pradesh up to September 30 1959.

Houses.	Sanctioned	Assistance. (in lakhs)	
		Completed	Sanctioned Paid
State Government	5771	3772	181.16
Employers	417	154	10.21
Cooperatives	—	—	2.54
Total	6188	3883	191.7

It is evident that the Government itself has not utilised the entire sanctioned amount and has failed to construct the promised number of houses. The employers continue their strike and the cooperatives have not come up at all.

Even the State Government quarters constructed in Adoni, Vijayawada, Rajahmundry, and Warangal town are generally vacant. Only those in Jawahar Nagar in Hyderabad are occupied.

Why so? The amenities of water and light are not supplied in many places. And the rents are very high for the low paid industrial workers to live in them. Except in Hyderabad they are also far away from work places.

The 1958 Housing Ministers' Conference recommended that the State Government should provide amenities like water supply, electricity, sewerage, drains etc., directly or through local bodies. Community facilities such as schools, hospitals, play grounds, shopping centres should be provided to make the quarters attractive for residence.

Rents were to be reduced either by reducing municipal taxes or by subsidising the rents from labour welfare fund or directly by the State Government. The State was to provide transport without profit to the employees where the quarters were far away from work places.

The State was to acquire land, develop it and provide it to employees or workers' cooperatives on a no profit no loss basis for construction of houses.

The laws, rules and functioning of the cooperative departments were to be sim-

plified.

However, the Andhra Pradesh Government ignored all these recommendations. It is against this deplorable state of affairs that the unions in Andhra Pradesh have decided to mobilise on January 31, 1960.

## BIHAR NGOS WAIT ON CHIEF MINISTER

ON January 22, ten thousand non-gazetted officers of Bihar marched in deputation to wait upon the Chief Minister to place before him their long standing grievances.

The Government Servants Conduct Rules forbade them from holding any demonstrations. The non-gazetted officers (NGOs), therefore, had to march in a silent deputation—not a slogan was raised—to wait upon the Chief Minister. But finding him absent, they held a meeting before his bungalow and passed resolutions reiterating their demands.

For the last few years the non-gazetted officers in Bihar had explored all avenues of redressing their grievances constitutionally. In 1957 the Patna Secretariat Ministerial Officers' Association had submitted a Memorandum to the Chief Minister demanding revision of scales of pay, grant of cost of living allowance at Central rates

and on the district magistrates and subdivisional officers all over the State, on January 29.

This had some effect on the Government. One day before the scheduled mass deputation in Patna, on January 21, the district and subdivisional branches. Demands Day was observed throughout the State on April 7, 1959 and again on October 28, 1959.

They accepted the promise given by the Deputy Minister to accept their demands within sixty days of the publication of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. They decided, however, to resort to direct action if this promise was not strictly adhered to.

On December 1 the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission were published. After waiting for more than a month for some indications of the Government's intentions the N.G.O.'s Association decided to wait in mass deputation on the Chief Minister on January 22,

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—Ali Ashraf

# MIGHTY SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP

VISITING on January 23 the new steel city of Bhilai, F. R. Kozlov made a thorough tour of the iron and steel plant, set up with Soviet fraternal assistance. At a mass meeting held in the evening the First Deputy Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers made an impressive speech, from which we give some extracts below.

The Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant constructed by Indian workers, engineers and technicians in friendly co-operation with the Soviet specialists is a symbol of unbreakable friendship between our peoples. We were gratified to see here powerful modern metallurgical equipment bearing the trade mark of Soviet plants. This equipment assembled at your plant is a graphic evidence of the fruitful economic co-operation between the USSR and India.

Dear friends, the construction of an iron and steel plant is always a very complicated matter, and the more so in a country with such a hot climate as in India. As a metallurgical engineer I understand very well the difficulties which the builders of the Bhilai plant had to surmount. You can rightfully be proud of your success!

The construction of several metallurgical plants initiated by the highly esteemed Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, is a wise act of the Indian Government. It is well known that iron and steel constitute, as it were, the backbone of the economy of any country. Without steel and other metals it is impossible to build machinery, railways, modern industrial installations, to carry out irrigation projects and mechanize agriculture.

### Decisive Step For Industrialization

The development of a national iron and steel industry is a decisive step on the road to the industrialization of the country. We

wish you every success on this road.

Among the exponents of imperialism there are quite a few persons who claim that industrial advance is the privilege of the more developed capitalist countries. Historical, economic, political and other "motives" are applied to these "theories" in order to justify the economic domination of some countries over others.

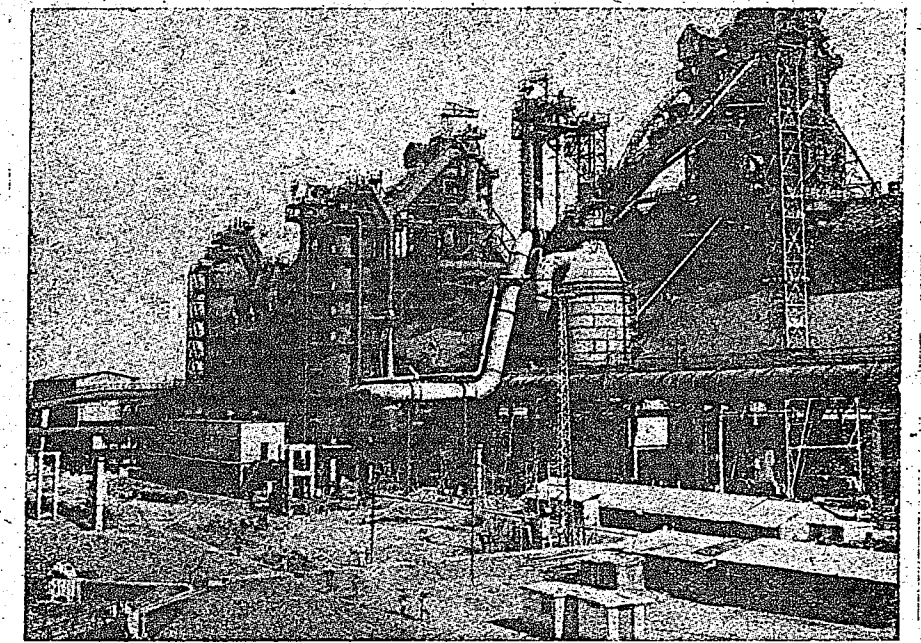
### Imperialists' False "Theories"

You are also aware of our Soviet point of view. We have always rejected and exposed such "theories," and we believe that all the countries can and must have a developed industry, the very basis of a state's independence.

Now life itself proves that all the formerly colonial and dependent countries after winning political independence have got broad possibilities for developing their national industry. They have the required natural resources, multi-million populations and vast internal markets for achieving this aim.

The desire of these countries, India included, to develop their own industry is understandable for the people of the Soviet Union. Our people inherited a very backward economy from tsarist Russia. But they have implemented within short time limits a vast programme of industrialization of the country.

It is industrialization that enabled the Soviet Union to develop into a



## BHILAI

The second blast-furnace was commissioned on December 27 brings the total daily output of pig iron at Bhilai to over 2,000 tons. Photo shows the two blast-furnaces at the Bhilai Iron and Steel Plant.

technically and economically advanced state with a powerful modern industry, advanced agriculture, with high standards in science, technology and culture.

During the 42 years of Soviet power, out of which about two decades were spent in wars imposed on us and in the post-war rehabilitation of the national economy, the industrial output has increased in our country by more than 40 times and the production of engineering and metal-working industries by 270 times.

Now the Soviet Union is making a rapid advance. Things are very good with us. Our people firmly believe that in the next few years the Soviet Union will be leading the world not only in the volume of industrial and agricultural production but also in per capita output of major items of industrial production. And this is not a dream but a real programme which is already being realised in the USSR.

At present the Soviet Union is successfully cooperating with many countries of Asia and Africa in building industrial enterprises, power stations, means of transportation and in the development of their agriculture.

### Basis Of Soviet Cooperation

We render disinterested assistance on the basis of full equality. Our Government is guided only by the sincere desire to help in every possible way the peoples of underdeveloped countries to achieve economic independence and improve the living standards of their people as soon as possible.

We believe that the establishment of business relations and assistance in development must not amount to interference in internal affairs and we consistently pursue this policy.

The USSR does not seek profits in foreign countries since the very idea of making profits at somebody else's expense is alien to the nature of our socialist state. As is

known, even the repayment of our favourable credits is made by the supply of goods which are traditional items of export of the countries receiving Soviet credits.

### No Interference, No Profit-Seeking

We are not afraid that the countries which receive our aid, having established national industries of their own, will become our competitors in the production of goods which were not produced in those countries before.

In recent years, for example, India annually bought about 300,000 tons of steel from the Soviet Union. Due to the construction of the Bhilai and other iron and steel works we are losing this market. But we are not sorry at all. On the contrary, we are but gratified that India will have her own steel. And we shall find worthy use for our Soviet steel.

In assisting foreign countries in the construction of enterprises the Soviet Union considers it its most important duty to contribute to the training of local national specialists because cadres are the most valuable capital of every nation, every country.

Soviet specialists and skilled workers do not hide their knowledge and know-how. They willingly share them with their foreign colleagues always treating them with deep respect. Among those present here many workers and specialists underwent practical training at our plants: rollers—at the AZOV-stal, blast furnace workers—at the Makeevka iron and steel plant, steel founders—at the Zaporozhstal plant.

I think I shall be right in saying that all of them can confirm that Soviet people who taught them their trade had no secrets from them that the Soviet specialists treated them as their brothers and friends.

May I dwell upon another aspect of economic co-operation of other countries with the Soviet Union. We have a socialist planned economy which knows no

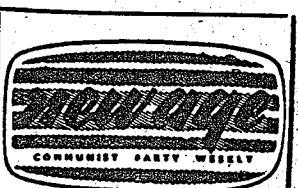
crises. That is why our economic relations are always of a stable nature. And this is very important.

According to the data of the United Nations the recession in the industry of capitalist countries in 1957-58 resulted in losses for economically underdeveloped countries exceeding two billion dollars due to the fall of prices of raw materials on the world market.

Economic cooperation of the Soviet Union with many countries based on the principles of equality is a valuable contribution to the cause of peaceful coexistence between nations without which there can be no durable peace on earth.

And a stable peace in its turn is the very necessary premise without which it is impossible to achieve real economic progress of underdeveloped countries, to ensure the improvement of the living standards of their peoples.

Therefore, the struggle for peace, for the prevention of a new war is the primary task of all the nations of our planet without exception.



EDITOR: P. C. Joshi  
Printed by D. P. Sinha at the NEW AGE PRINTING PRESS, 5, Jhandewallan Estate, M. M. Road New Delhi, and published by him from 74, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi

Phone: 25794  
Telegraphic Address: MARKBADI

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

INLAND: Yearly Rs. 12-0-0;  
Half-yearly Rs. 6-0-0 and  
Quarterly Rs. 3-0-0.

FOREIGN: Yearly Rs. 16-0-0;  
Half-yearly Rs. 8-0-0.

All cheques and drafts to be made payable to r. MADHAVAN and not to NEW AGE.



# Terrorisation And Buying Of Voters

## Final Weapons Of Congress-PSP-League Alliance

● From Ramdass

*The survey of some of the districts already given has indicated shifts in the Kerala electorate, but last week when I was in Cannanore and Kozhikode Districts, I came across shifts which would have been unbelievable had I not seen them for myself.*

**K**ASERGODE Taluk having just 15 Party members when the Kerala State was formed before the last general elections, today has a membership of 800. The Kisan Sabha which had hardly 500 members has 13,000 members today. Thirteen trade unions affiliated to the AITUC; only one union maintains its so-called independence under the Muslim League leadership.

There is one place, Peredal in Manjeswaram constituency where A. K. Gopalan secured just two votes in his Parliamentary constituency and his election agent for this place had to be sent from Cannanore. Today the election committee there has 150 members.

In Kasergode constituency, where the Party had no election organisation last time, it has over 2,000 workers now.

The Party's position has become so strong in these constituencies that the Karnataka Samiti which has also set up candidates here dares not oppose the Party. In their campaigns, they say that they are not against the Communist Party, that they are not against the Land Bill, that they are contesting only to find out the people's verdict on whether these areas should be joined to Karnataka.

In Udumabara in Hosdurg constituency, where the Party polled 360 out of 4,000 votes last time, there are 360 active workers in the present campaign. In Madikai where the PSP and League are a force, 40 PSPers resigned en bloc and are working for the Party.

In both Kasergode and Hosdurg, tappers of sweet toddy for making jaggery who owed allegiance to the PSP, en masse are shifting their loyalties to the Communist Party.

To take a constituency which the Communist Party won last time, in Neeleswaram the Party has 13,000 workers active in its campaign—8,000 in Neeleswaram area, 4,000 in Payannoor and 1,000 in Talliparamba.

In Tellicherry, where every effort is being made to defeat the ex-Law Minister Krishna Iyer, I was told more educated Muslim youngmen are working for the Communist-supported independent than for the League supported Congress candidate.

In Kozhikode District, there have been innumerable resignations from the Congress and PSP and a similar shift in Muslim masses. I can recount instances from constituency after constituency but that will take too much space.

And as the polling day approaches, the Party's election machinery is being perfected to the last detail.

To take Cannanore District again as an example, the election work here began with the enumeration work and preparation of voters' list.

Immediately the election date was announced, broad block and village election committees were formed with 500-600 members in each.

A little later were formed station committees of 10 and 15 members, their activity being not political campaign but planning out of bringing voters to the poll and contacting voters residing outside the constituency etc. Then houses are divided and handed over to squads—roughly 10 houses or 50 voters to each squad.

These squads have visited houses in their charge, canvassing votes, educating voters how to vote, etc.

There is a district women's committee which has organised women's committees at all levels and squads and held special women's rallies.

Checking upon the work of these committees and squads is being done by comrades who are in charge of zones into which the polling stations have been divided.

The Congress-PSP-League alliance has seen this mass support behind the Communist Party; it has already seen the efficiency of the Communist election machinery. And that is what has shaken whatever confidence the leaders of the alliance had when they started the

campaign.

Behind all the loud-mouthed talk by the Congress leaders that the Communists will not get even a single seat, that they will lose their deposits in many, can be seen the panic in these leaders in many constituencies. Desperate as they are, they are indulging in practices which can make the election neither free nor fair.

### Panic In Their Camp

Morarji Desai and S. K. Patil, Dhebar and Sucheta Kripalani and many other leaders are here. They no longer address only mass rallies, Morarji is addressing street corner meetings, while Sucheta Kripalani is going from house to house and whatever is happening in Kerala—all foul practices of the Congress-PSP-League alliance—can be directly laid at the doors of these big guns of the Congress.

I mentioned elsewhere (see front page—Ed.) an attack on the demonstration in Guruvayoor. That was only one of the many that have taken place. Cars in which Communist candidates travel have been stopped and attempts made to attack them.

Terrorisation of voters through such attacks is only one part of the Congress-PSP-League alliance plans. Other part is freezing and buying or removal of voters.

It is a fact—whatever the Congress leaders might say from public platforms—that there are certain number of

sure seats for the Communist Party and the Congress-PSP League alliance. Then there are a number of marginal seats with better prospects for Communists. It is in these marginal seats that the anti-Communist alliance is concentrating its attention and it is here that one can see the fight for every voter.

For instance, if the Congress calculates that a Communist candidate would win a particular seat with a majority of 1200 votes, attempt is to reduce 20 votes in every polling booth. These voters are then offered money, jobs, whatever can influence them to change their minds. In Cannanore I heard that to ensure the KPCC boss Shankar's victory, Rs. 1 lakh are going to be invested to buy votes at the last moment.

Another trick resorted to is the removal of voters from a constituency. In Irikur, I was told that there are plans to take 2,000 Harijan workers to the hills and give them work so as to keep them away from the polling stations.

The backward voters like tribals are being taken to temples and before their god made to take the vow that they would vote for the Congress-PSP-League alliance. Churches and mosques are exerting all their pressure on Christians and Muslims.

But these methods have hardly any chance of success. Everywhere I have seen Communist workers actively conscious of what the opponents are planning and in each constituency measures are being evolved to fight and defeat them.

The Congress went into alliance with the PSP and League and is resorting to such undemocratic practices with the sole aim of defeating the Communist Party. But what the Congress has done is in effect digging its own grave.

In Malabar area, of a total of 47 seats, the Congress is contesting only 23 and in most of these seats one can find the Muslim Leaguer as the most aggressive and active partner of the alliance.

In Tellicherry, for instance, I saw it was the volunteers of the League who are leading the election campaign of the Congress candidate. Twelve seats in this area have been given to the PSP and in most of them the PSP has neither influence nor organisation. Claims of Nationalist Muslims were ignored when seats were allotted to the Muslim League and when the Congress candidates were selected.

This was the price the Congress had to pay for the unholy alliance it has entered into and in many places honest Congressmen have already begun asking the question: What sort of a Congress will remain after the election? Will anyone be able to put any life into it? It is no better than the other partners of the alliance.

For the first time in its history, the League has begun to lose support from its fortresses. And the PSP which never had very much influence except in parts of Travancore and Kozhikode Districts is likely to lose even this influence in these elections.

It is only the Communist Party that has acquired a new mass support and become stronger and that is why the Party can await with the confidence the verdict of 85 lakh voters who go to the polls next Monday.

## Foreign-Controlled Priesthood Destroys Voter's Freedom Of Choice In Kerala

A memorandum signed by thousands of Catholics has gone from here to the All India Civil Liberties Council. The document protests against the blighting of civil liberties by the Catholic priesthood in Kerala.

The 1,600-word document declares that the Catholic priesthood is "out to establish a parallel Government in Kerala."

The memorandum is supported by a collection of enclosures including documents showing the use of the decrees of a foreign State to interfere in India's internal party politics.

The memorandum calls attention to the poisoning of Catholic family life in Kerala under the guise of the priesthood's alleged anti-Communism. It asks the Council to note the use of the confessional to destroy the secrecy of the ballot.

Says the document: "Reports received by this General Council have shown con-

clusively that the priesthood is exploiting the sacred air of the confessional to extort information on the nature of a citizen's voting. The fact that most of the victims of this practice are women gives us cause for added alarm."

After explaining the use of pastoral letters prior to 1947 to condemn candidates of the Congress party, the document emphasises that the priesthood's opposition is aimed principally at the Indian Constitution and the country's secularism.

It indicts the priesthood with trying to down-grade Catholics to the level of "second-class citizens." On the basis of our supposed political sympathies, we are subjected to a regular campaign of witch-hunting by the religious functionaries of our Church, the memorial declares. It states: "Spying on private life, ostracism from our society, denial of the fundamental religious rites cherished by a Catholic like baptism of our children, marriage within church, decent and accepted forms of burial—all these and more have been our due during the past months of unprecedented activity on the political plane."

The memorial stresses the fact that even foreign-born Bishops are involved in the programme to restrict the use of civil liberties by Indian citizens. It then poses the following problem for the Council's especial attention: "Is it justifiable for foreigners to

speak of 'our country' in relation to India and to subscribe to a document addressed to Indian citizens and encroaching on the internal politics of India."

The fourth and final point brought out in the memorial for the Council's special consideration relates to freedom of the press. After describing the various methods used by the Kerala Catholic priesthood to nullify it, the memorandum asks: "How far is it consistent with press freedom for religious dignitaries to impose grave penalties on Catholics who exercise their right to read recognised and legal press material?"

The memorial concludes with statements stressing the non-political motive behind the effort to sustain basic civil liberties. It declares: "We speak as Catholics and as citizens of India. We are concerned not so much with political movements as in the survival of principles vital to Indian democracy."

"Our Bishops are never tired of saying that they abide by the Constitution. In presenting this memorandum to you, our prime intention is to enlist the Council's aid in seeing to it that this propaganda claim is really adhered to in practice."

Malayalam translation of the memorandum has been circulated in numerous parishes in Kerala where workers undertook house-to-house visits to complete the signing by voters.

### HERE IS A TYPICAL CASE

THE Malayalam Press had published photostat of letters from church dignitaries threatening members of the flock voting for Communists with dire consequences. Here is a typical example:

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

21st January, 1960

To,  
Panikkasseri Francis

Dear Brother,

I have received reliable information that you, a member of the Carmelite Third Order of the Catholic Church is working for the success of the Communist Party and its candidate in Ernakulam. You know that it is prohibited

for any Catholic to work for the Communist Party or its candidates. Therefore, unless, you inform me before next Sunday (Jan. 24th, 1960) that you have withdrawn from such activities, you will be excommunicated from the Church and your excommunication be announced publicly from the Pulpit.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) Father Bonaventure

O.C.D.

Director of Third Order.