

LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL

SWATANTRA PARTY'S 21-POINT PROGRAMME APPROVED

PREPARATORY CONVENTION CONCLUDES SESSION

The two-day session of the convention of the Swatantra Party concluded in Bombay on Sunday after adopting a 21-point statement of principles of the party as passed by the delegates' session earlier.

The general tenor of the speeches of the delegates from Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nad, Orissa and Maharashtra, who addressed the closing session, indicated a growing volume of opinion in favour of the new party pledged to retrieve the Gandhian ideals and democracy from the trend towards Communism.

CONGRESS PARTY'S POLICY

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S CRITICISM

From A. K. VENKATESAN

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

The Swatantra Party convention concluded here to-day after passing the declaration of the party's principles as framed by the delegates earlier. Mr. N. G. Ranga presided. About 600 delegates besides about a 1,000 visitors attended the sitting which commenced at 3 p.m.

Leading members who spoke gave an exposition of the articles of faith of the Party. Mr. K. M. Munshi charged the Congress Party with ushering in Socialism which seemed to have no objective criteria and was taking the nation fast towards Communistic totalitarianism.

Representatives of the peasantry from the Punjab and delegates from Rajasthan, Bihar, Tamil Nad, Orissa and Maharashtra participated in the discussion.

Mr. H. P. Mody emphasised the new party's opposition to the Congress as well as to Communism, and said it was significant the opposition was on precisely one and the same point, namely, the curtailment of the liberties of the people.

Proceedings began with a special song in Kannada composed for the occasion and sung by Murti Sisters followed by an invocation song by Srimati M. S. Subbalakshmi.

Mr. N. G. Ranga announced that he would help speedy disposal of the business before the House if all the clauses in the statement of principles of the party, as adopted by the delegates in the two sittings held earlier, were taken to the House as resolutions and de-

resolutions. Discussion then proceeded on the same.

Before the delegates began speaking, a letter to the President of the convention from Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, M.L.A., Uttar Pradesh, was read out. It stated: "I am glad to inform you that my colleagues of the Gram Raj Party present here have decided to dissolve the Gram Raj Party and join the Swatantra Party." This was received with acclamation by the convention.

Sardar Uddham Singh Nagoke, M.P. and leader of the Dehati Janata Party, strongly criticised the Nagpur resolution on co-operative farming and declared that his party would never accept the Nagpur resolution.

The leader of the Dehati Party from the Punjab pointed out that no Government could govern if they forfeited the support of the peasants, and India would never achieve greatness if the Government of the day failed to solve the difficulties of the agriculturists.

Sardar Uddham Singh Nagoke recalled his party's recent decision to oppose the Nagpur resolution, and said the Punjabis loved their land so much that they would rather die than part with their holding. He said that when Rajaji started his new party, he thought that Mr. Nehru would welcome the party. But on the other hand, the Prime Minister had stated that he would proceed with the implementation of the Nagpur resolution. The speaker extended a welcome to the new party to hold their next session in the Punjab. He said that the Congress was determined to implement the Nagpur resolution, equally so was the determination of his party to oppose the resolution, he declared.

INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

Mr. H. P. Mody, the Treasurer of the party, speaking next, said that it was a significant factor that



his family, leading a procession in Trivandrum on Saturday.

—By Our Staff Photographer.

IDEAL OF NEW PARTY

PRESERVATION OF DHARMA

EXPOSITION BY RAJAJI

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, addressing the Swatantra Party convention at the conclusion of its business this evening, said that the session had clearly demonstrated that the new party was not the lone voice of "a disgruntled extreme southern faddist" but represented widespread opinion in different parts of India.

Replying to the criticisms that he was living in the last century, Rajaji said: "I do not belong only to the 19th century; I belong to a few centuries before Christ, to the glorious centuries when Ashoka wrote down his Dharma on stone" and said he was not going to give up his ideals which were to be found there. He was anxious that Dharma should be replaced in our lives in this country.

Rajaji said that he wanted to give his blessings to all of them, especially to the younger generation, who wished to work and who had the chances to work. He said that he had been suffer-

ing from a certain corner of the southernmost corner of India. He had a feeling that his voice might be taken as a lone voice and disgruntled opinion of an extreme southern faddist. He thought it might at best be taken as an expression of some local discontent with the local Ministry. He was therefore glad to find the public expression given by Sardar Udharn Singh Nagoke as only a soldier can give. The whole of the Punjab, he had said, was ready to give the party support, so that it was not the voice of a lone southerner. The Sardar had said that they would shed their last drop of blood for the party; there was no need for blood. What was wanted was honest work, loyalty, devotion and steadiness of purpose such as they saw when Raja of Ramgarh spoke again from another end of the country.

The Congress would not admit it was doing wrong. If one could easily admit wrong, one would not commit wrong. He would make the charge, also, that the Congress was lowering the value of Dharma and heightening the value of money and property. Rajaji continued: "In all the literature issued by the Government,—and they issue a lot of literature, day in and day out,—and they make speeches also—what do they do? They seek to raise the material standard of life. Whether they do it successfully, or not, they achieve one thing, namely, they raise the volume of greed in the country by constant iteration, concentration and emphasis on the material values of life and prodding on people to work for them. They succeed in making men greedy and think always of money, and of raising their physical, material standard of life. This is not what I think our Rishis taught. I do not only belong to the 19th century. I belong to a few centuries before Christ (cheers). I want you to belong to those glorious centuries before Christ in our country, when Ashoka wrote down the Dharma on stone so that we may read it after so many centuries. I belong to that period; at any rate, I wish to belong to it. My ideals are there and I am not going to give up those ideals merely because they are old. I am not going to take up later ideals merely because they are new or modern. The world is round and so is a curve; politics and ideas also have to go back to where they began. The modern is not necessarily the right. Very often the modern has to correct itself and become what it was once before. Therefore, let us not be deceived by semantic jugglery, by terms which opponents might give to what we said or did. Let us think in our own time and see whether we are right or wrong."

The question was not whether he belonged to one age or another. His very dear friend, the Prime Minister, seemed to be suffering under that illusion and feel that what was old was not good and that what was new was the milieu in which they should work. No doubt they should take what is good and reject what is bad. Whatever be the "milieu", they should always work for what was good. That was Dharma. He wanted the young and old in India to fight for Dharma as young men

the new party had accepted that every group and every individual should enjoy his full liberty and that individual freedom should not be curtailed. It was significant, he remarked, that they were against the Congress and the Communists on one and the same ground, namely, curtailment of the liberties of the individual. Mr. Mody said that the Congress had set up an elaborate Constitution in which the liberties of the individual were enshrined. But now they were doing everything to cut down the "tree of liberty" and reduce it to ashes. Two or three years ago, Mr. Mody

The House indicated acceptance of this suggestion. Mr. Ranga requested Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami to read out the 21-article statement of principles of the party as also the

(Continued on Page 10)

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K-577

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GO-727

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tion is 15th August, 1959.
C. V. CT. V. VENKATACHALAM
CHETTIAR.
Correspondent.

Karakudi-3,
29th July, 1959.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
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Applicants for Lecturers' posts must have good academic qualifications preferably a Post-Graduate degree in Law. Preference will be given to candidates who have specialised in International Law or Constitutional Law or Roman Law or Jurisprudence.

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Applications should reach the Registrar, University of Bombay, Bombay-1 on or before 31st August, 1959.

T. V. CHIDAMBARAN,
University Registrar.

Bombay,
29th July, 1959.

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LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT, MADRAS.

Testamentary & Intestate Jurisdiction. O.P. No. 134 of 1959.

Re.: the goods of J. B. Shanjana, deceased intestate.

Mrs. Tehmina Jamshed, Petitioner
Byramjee Shanjana, ...
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1959.
FIRST ASSISTANT REGISTRAR.
C. V. Nilakantan,
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AND REGISTRATION
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INDIAN

LIBERTY OF THE INDIVIDUAL

(Continued from page 1)

said, starting of this new party would have been impossible. Most of the people had great faith in the leadership of the Congress. It was the body which had stood for the people and obtained the freedom of India. But that position was no longer there. Power had intoxicated those who were in charge of the Congress. The speaker said that when the history of the land was written, the historian would find that no foundation stone had been laid which had not been laid by a Minister whether it was a 'chowki' or a dispensary. Congressmen lived in pomp and circumstance far removed from Gandhian ideals. All these had created a feeling of opposition in the country to the Congress.

The Swatantra Party opposed the policy of the Congress. It had declared that it valued the liberty of the individual. The party also stood for the incentives to production. They believed that without incentives it was impossible to improve the economic condition of the people. The party was working to provide for competition in industry. It stood for the smaller men whose life had been made hard by many difficulties like high prices, etc. It was the small man whom they were going to befriend.

Referring to his responsibilities as Treasurer of the party, Mr. Mody said that it was an important position. Just as the army marched on its stomach, a political party marched on its bank balances. They wanted money from everybody. They were a little different from the Congress organisation. The Congress despised the big business but respected their purse. But the new party despised neither big business nor its purse. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mody said that he would value greatly a donation of Rs. 5 from a small man more than Rs. 50 from a bigger man. The party stood for the smaller man first and last and his support was the most they needed.

CONDITIONS IN RAJASTHAN

Mr. Hukam Singh, a delegate from Rajasthan, congratulated Rajaji for giving the historic lead to them when there was a spiritual crisis. He said that the conditions which were prevailing in Rajasthan were most disturbing. The Congress in his State had been functioning in the most vindictive manner. Mr. Hukam Singh said that his State being mostly a desert, water was the most important problem. The paucity of water was so great they had to get water from as far as 20 miles.

The speaker told the gathering that all his efforts to provide tube wells in his home-town had proved futile and the State Government had turned a deaf ear to his requests. If they had sunk tube wells they could have rehabilitated large tracts of land. In his own home-town, Jaisalmer, if they had put up tube wells it would have been of immense benefit. It would have benefited the wool industry also in his State and thereby helped the State to earn more foreign exchange. But the administration was not sympathetic to all these problems.

He also said that if the frustration was allowed to continue in Rajasthan it would become another problem. He said the people in Rajasthan were slow to decide on things but once they took a decision,

changed; he was to-day as much pledged as in the past to Gandhian democracy and to the Constitution which he, with others, was privileged to help in drafting. But he had now severed his connection with the Congress because the Congress was no longer loyal to the Constitution which they had helped to draw up.

For the last several months he had felt such a tremendous pressure and oppression of spirit that he had felt it would be an act of disloyalty to himself and whatever work they had had the privilege of doing along with Mahatma Gandhi if he did not raise his voice to say that things were going hopelessly wrong and that they were uprooting the genius of our country. There was a make-believe going on, by reason of a certain hypnotism. That was not the way of Gandhian democracy or any democracy whatever. He was, therefore, very glad to be present on this platform because he considered it was the same platform on which he had stood all these decades and had followed Gandhiji.

During the last few months, Mr. Munshi continued, many things had happened which had changed the situation in the country radically. Till 1951, the Congress was loyal to Gandhian ideals. Then came a swing—Co-operative Commonwealth first, then Socialism, then Socialism and he did not know what next it would be. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru's socialism, he said, was like the Dutchman's trousers. The Dutchman, who asked for land of ten times the length of his trousers, and when granted, produced 36 trousers one after the other which he wore! The socialism they were now having was a kind of socialism for which there seemed to be no objective criterion nor philosophical basis; but, bit by bit they were taken towards totalitarianism.

COLLECTIVE FARMING

Referring to collective farming, Mr. Munshi said that the Constituent Assembly, which was a free forum of discussion without party discipline or whips, had passed Article 31 in a particular form. But then, when that body became the Parliamentary Assembly, with party machinery and whips operating, new amendments came in. By a side wind, a clause was introduced by which if there was to be a co-operative society and 66 per cent of the farmers agreed, the remaining 34 were to be expropriated, whether they wished or not. He called it expropriation; for the kind of joint ownership proposed was a farce. The change would lead to the owner becoming a wage earner. He felt strongly on the matter even then. But people who raised their voices against such expropriation were called "people without wits, cheats, unthinking, anti-democratic, anti-social and so on." And now it was being preached that even 51 per cent could force expropriation on the other 49 per cent. They had been told there was going to be no compulsion in the matter. Could anyone going about the country and seeing what was happening around, say there was no compulsion? In State after State, the whole machinery of the Congress and its propaganda, and ministerial and official pressure were all brought to bear on producing co-operatives by which land owners would be liquidated and given a piece of paper to show they are

farther. Tibet was the first event which led to disillusionment among the people. Then again, in the Kerala happenings, they had a similar experience. They found that Communism never changed. The Swatantra Party stood four square against all forces of totalitarianism, whether called Communism or by any other name, or whether it appeared in any other guise. The main platform of the Swatantra Party was that they would have no truck with totalitarianism of any kind. They stood for freedom, against all insidious trends which stifled democracy and democratic trends. They stood unequivocally for Gandhian democracy, freedom and the Constitution of 1950. He concluded with an appeal to the delegates to pass the articles of the party principles unanimously.

Mr. Mariswamy (Madras), General Secretary of the National Democratic Congress, which had recently merged with the Swatantra Party, said that his party had a strength of 23 in the State Assembly. Paying tributes to Rajaji, Mr. Mariswamy called him "the Father of Freedom Movement in Tamil Nad." (Applause.) He said there was much support and enthusiasm for the new party in Tamil Nad. Already the Congress was suffering reverses and the people welcomed the emergence of the new party.

Mr. V. P. Menon (Kerala) said that when they attained freedom and achieved the integration of the country they had the leadership of Gandhiji, Sardar Patel and Rajaji. So far things had gone on an even keel because those great people, Mahatma and Patel, knew their countrymen better than the present leaders administering the country. The mantle of both Gandhiji and Sardar Patel had now fallen on the shoulders of Rajaji (Cheers). He would assure Rajaji that so long as there was life in him, he would work as a humble camp follower of Rajaji in his tasks and he hoped that they would have the fullest support, co-operation and dedicated service of the young men of the country.

Mr. N. G. Ranga pointed out to the House that the articles under consideration had all been approved unanimously by the delegates assembled in committee. He would therefore formally put the same to vote before the convention and wished to know if they were in favour of accepting the statement.

All delegates expressed assent, and none dissented. The President declared the statement of principles passed unanimously.

Mr. Ranga said that the work of the convention had concluded and announced that Rajaji would give his blessings to the delegates on the work they were launching.

Mr. M. R. Masani proposed a vote of thanks to all those who had extended co-operation in organising the convention.

On behalf of the delegates, Mr. Ranga thanked the reception committee for their hospitality.

Mr. Rajagopalachari then addressed the delegates. (Speech published separately.)

INCENTIVES FOR PRODUCTION SWATANTRA PARTY'S APPROACH

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

Delegates to the Swatantra Party Convention, gathered in a closed meeting this forenoon, completed after three hours' discus-

IDEAL OF NEW PARTY

(Continued from page 1)

did in the old days. They had to fight a very difficult opponent, a material enemy, very insidious and dangerous one; but they should fight all the same. The members of the Swatantra Party might have small differences on minor points but those were not of much consequence so far as their efforts to raise Dharma and lower material values were concerned. That, he said, was the philosophy of the Swatantra Party and it was from that the party programme flowed. Even where they might change the programme, this philosophy must remain.

The Swatantra Party said that there should be no discrimination. Educational institutions should be encouraged without discrimination where people wished to support such institutions and nurse them while teaching religion along with secular modern knowledge. This was the most important resolution which they had considered. They had resolved to give freedom of opinion and action on all matters for their members other than on matters covered by the fundamental principles of the party. This might look trifling and insignificant or even as an attempt to get in as many members as possible. He was glad, however, that nobody had taken that line of misinterpreting the party's attitude in this respect.

He knew international opinion would one day become alive to this point which pertained to democracy wherever it functioned. The Party's attitude was that people should settle the fundamentals of their party, and partymen should give full adherence to the basic articles of faith and on all other matters they should have complete freedom. If that was done, he said, political parties would cease to be cliques round leaders. If they gave effect to this doctrine of democracy which they had adopted, they would see true parliamentary majority rule in all countries. (Cheers.)

STUDY OF ENGLISH

Rajaji said he was totally opposed, for instance, to giving up English as the official language of the country. The majority of the members of the Swatantra Party, he realised, would be totally opposed to this view. Even if the entire country swore that English should be replaced not only in the sphere of administration, but also in law courts and in the teaching of science and technical subjects, he would continue as long as his voice did not fail, to give expression to his own view. But he would want the majority opinion to prevail. He did not want that party discipline and party whips should take the place of reason and conscience in these matters. There was to-day a sense of oppression, repression and suppression because of this kind of whips, of control over every act of party men, though on occasions they were allowed to see paradise in freedom of vote. But even on those occasions, their vote was accompanied by the fear whether their votes would please the party boss. That was no freedom at all. But here was the Swatantra Party, beginning with a charter of freedom and absolute freedom from fear. He wished this would be followed by all parties in this country and in other parts of the world.

sion they wholeheartedly supported it. Rajasthan would not lag behind others in their support to the new party.

NEED FOR STRONG OPPOSITION

Prof. M. Ruthnaswamy, the former Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, addressing the gathering, said that it was in the interests of the Congress and the Government that he asked for support to the Swatantra Party. He said that no administration under a parliamentary Government could be strong if it did not have sufficient or strong opposition. Many groups had left the Congress. The biggest group which recently seceded from the Congress in Madras had ultimately merged itself with the Swatantra Party.

Quoting Disraeli, he said that in order that Government might survive it was necessary to have a formidable opposition. It was in that context that one should welcome the formation of the new party.

Referring to the charge that the new party was led by retired people, the speaker remarked that it would be better to be led by retired men rather than by tired men who were tired of ruling the country.

Continuing, Prof. Ruthnaswamy said that if the Nagpur resolution was implemented it might prove to be the "Waterloo" of the Congress Party and the Government. He said that the peasants were the most troublesome people to be controlled. Ordinarily they were lazy but once their vital interests were touched it was very difficult to control them. He said that Stalin had to put down five million people before he could introduce collective farming in Soviet Russia. It was the peasants who fought and resisted Communism. The peasants were going to offer battle against the Communist and the Socialist Parties of the land, he said. There was another class which had been benefited very much by the present regime, namely, the civil services. While the Indian economy had expanded by 18 per cent during the last few years the civil services had expanded by 75 to 80 per cent. There was much corruption in the civil services, he pointed out.

In conclusion, the speaker said that the Swatantra Party believed in freedom and progress and progress through freedom. It stood for private enterprise and private management and not for State trading and State management.

Dr. M. S. Baxi, a member of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti, said that he was happy to learn that the new party had no opposition to the formation of Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahagujarat. (Applause).

Dr. Baxi drew the attention of the gathering that the Maharashtrians were very much devoted to their land and they would certainly oppose the Nagpur resolution which threatened to take away land from the agriculturists.

CONGRESS AND GANDHIAN IDEALS

Mr. K. M. Munshi, supporting the articles presented for their acceptance, said that, after being associated with the Congress for over five decades, he had now resigned from the Congress. However, he wished to make it clear that he and others of his way of thinking still stood for the Congress for which they had all worked so long, which Mahatma Gandhi had built, and which was represented in the Constituent Assembly which produced the Constitution. He had not

owners.

If this was not compulsion, then one would like to know what compulsion was. The whole claim that co-operative farming was going to produce more food, again, was "utter nonsense." He might not be a farmer himself but he knew something about farming, co-operation, food production, etc., at least from experience, particularly as Minister in charge of Food and as Governor of Uttar Pradesh. He did not think that that many of those who were behind the Nagpur resolution either, knew much about agriculture. He could say definitely that the increase in production noticed in this country was the result of the work put in by the family farmer and was certainly not attributable to co-operative farming. Except in one or two cases like Israel, nowhere had there been increase in production through co-operative farming. These were matters to which nobody seemed to apply his mind. And it was shocking that when a Congress Minister from Uttar Pradesh spoke out in the matter, he was made to resign. One became sick and disgusted at the amount of make-believe in the country. He, therefore, congratulated Rajaji on the step he had taken. For the first time, thanks to Rajaji's courage, they had a forum on which they could discuss these things. The hypnotism must stop somewhere and the sooner it stopped the better.

The Congress which Mahatma Gandhi, Tilak, Aurobindo Ghosh and others had built up, Mr. Munshi continued, was a powerful organisation. The Congress Government thus inherited its great power, prestige and reputation. The new party might not achieve within a short time what it sought to; but to him that seemed immaterial. What they were laying the foundation for was a forum which would stand upright and listen to no nonsense, and would speak the truth, no matter whether it led to gain or loss. He knew he was echoing the sentiments of a large number of people in the Congress, also. Many of them had commitments and arduous national duties, on their shoulders. Many of them had also positions, place and the future to think of. But one thing, he felt, was certain: most of them felt they were heading towards a crisis if the make-believe should continue.

IDEALS OF GANDHIJI

It was one of the misfortunes of the land, Mr. Munshi said, that from 1950, they seemed to be in a hurry to forget Gandhiji. They anointed him as Father of the Nation, enshrined him, and built monuments for him; but his policies and ideals were slowly disappearing from the councils of the Congress. Truth and non-violence were forgotten things. As for the expression "peaceful and legitimate" in its constitution, he did not want to dilate upon very much. It was high time they went back to Gandhiji, if they wanted to survive. Gandhian democracy based on moral and spiritual ideals of which they were proud could never be sacrificed for material gains. If any one cause was responsible for undermining the hold of spiritual and moral values, he said, it was the policies pursued by Congress. And if they were to survive as a nation, moral and spiritual values must be upheld at any cost. The present was psychological time for starting the new party.

People were disillusioned when the Tibetan episode came. Even then they were trying to show that they were friendly. But the people's conscience found out that this kind of ignorance of international Communism could not carry them

sion, consideration of the great statement of principles of the Party.

The delegates resolved on an affirmation of the Party's belief in the incentives for higher production and expansion inherent in competitive enterprise with adequate safeguards, and restriction of State enterprise to heavy industries such as are necessary to supplement private enterprise.

The meeting also adopted Articles conveying the Party's opposition to the State entering the field of trade and distribution as well as introduction of controls and official management.

Committees for drawing up the Party manifesto, drafting its constitution, as also provisional regional committees were set up. Mr. B. Rama Rau, Prof. T. K. Doraiswami Aiyar, and Prof. B. R. Shenoy have, it was announced, agreed to give expert advice and assistance to the sub-committee.

The delegates approved of Articles 10 to 21 of the statement of principles, revising, however, article ten as follows: "(10) In industry, the Party believes in the incentives for higher production and expansion inherent in competitive enterprise, with adequate safeguards for the protection of labour and against unreasonable profits, prices and dividends, where there is no competition or where competition does not secure the necessary corrective.

The Party stands for the restriction of State enterprise to heavy industries such as are necessary to supplement private enterprise in that field, such national services as railways, and the starting of new enterprises which are difficult for private initiative.

The party is opposed to the State entering the field of trade and disturbing free distribution, and introducing controls and official management with all its wastefulness and inefficiency.

The Party believes that in the field of production, the free choice of the producer and the consumer must be given basic place and importance."

MEMBERSHIP OF PARTY

The membership clause approved by the Committee made membership open to all persons who have completed 18 years of age and agreed with the principles set out in the Party statement. Membership of other organisations was not barred so long as that organisation's work was for special causes not inconsistent with the Swatantra Party's principles.

A Central Organising Committee, consisting of the following persons with Mr. N. G. Ranga as Chairman was set up. Messrs. H. P. Mody, K. M. Munshi, M. R. Masani, V. P. Menon, B. Ramachandra Reddi, Raghavendra Pratap Singh, Sardar Basant Singh, Bhailal Patel, K. Venkatakrishna Reddi, Hukum Singh of Jaisalmer and Sardar Bahadur Lal Singh.

The provisional General Council of the Party, set up at the meeting, consists of the following: Messrs. C. Rajagopalachari, K. Venkatakrishna Reddi and V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Madras); N. G. Ranga, N. V. Naidu and B. Ramachandra Reddi (Andhra); H. Kanungo (Orissa); S. K. D. Palival, Raghavendra Pratap Singh and S. S. Shukla (Uttar Pradesh); Kulwant Rai and Mirza Ahmed Ali (Delhi); Sardar Basant Singh and Sardar Bahadur Lal Singh (Punjab); Raja of Bhopal, Hukum Singh and Bedpal Tyagi (Rajasthan); Bhailal Patel, Dadubhai Amin and Maganlal Joshi (Gujarat); H. P. Modi, M. R. Masani and K. M. Munshi (Bombay); B. L. Patel, Jinaraja Hegde and B. V. Narayana Reddi (Karnataka) and V. P. Menon (Ke-

cracy." Rajaji said, "and it is a new ventilator, an air conditioner, for democracy. I want democracy to be free from clique-ism, idolatry and personality cult, which is all fear at the bottom, the fear of losing advantages." Referring to Prohibition, he said, he was for Prohibition—fanatically for it. Mr. Mody was opposed to Prohibition—not that he was against abstention from drink, but he was opposed to Prohibition by the State. That matter was not in the Swatantra Party principles and members were free to hold any opinion on this matter. They had spoken of his sacrifices. His keeping out of his opinions on the two important matters he had referred to was a sacrifice on his part; but it was based on reason and enlightened thinking, and not on any desire to be spectacular or make an impression on people. It was necessary that on these points people should be allowed to speak for themselves.

In conclusion, Rajaji thanked the delegates for the manner in which they had received such service as he had been enabled to render in this connection. He felt that this was a call of duty. And he had done it, however, with disinclination. He was unwilling to perform this task for various reasons, both personal and physical as well as spiritual. But he had felt that if he did not do it, it would not be done at all. Therefore, he had come forward to do it. He would leave the rest in the hands of the delegates and members, and in the hands of God.

PAKISTAN GOVT.

TO SHIFT TO NEW CAPITAL IN OCT.

KARACHI, Aug. 2.

The Pakistan Cabinet and Central Secretariat will function in Rawalpindi from the first week of October next, General W. A. Burki, Minister for Health and Social Welfare, announced at Rawalpindi to-day.

The Minister was examining the accommodation and other amenities available at Rawalpindi for shifting of the Secretariat. Mr. Burki said in the first phase about 3,000 Government employees would be shifted from Karachi.

Although he did not mention the exact schedule of this transfer, indications were available here that the shifting would begin by the first week of September.

Mr. Burki said the entire shifting would be in the charge of the army. He also said the construction of the new capital would be carried out under the direct supervision of the Government which hereafter would be very close to the site—the Potwar plateau.—PTI.

rals). An eight-member committee was also set up for enrolling members.

Mr. Ranga, Leader of the Party, was authorised to constitute a Committee for drawing up the Party constitution. Another committee consisting of Messrs. Ranga, Masani and S. Y. Krishnaswami was constituted for drafting the manifesto of the Party.

Mr. Rajagopalachari thanked the delegates for their co-operation in getting through the business of the meeting and appealed to them to carry on the work of the Party in their respective areas. He made a special appeal to the youth of the country in this connection.

Mr. Bekraj Trika from Meerut on behalf of the delegates promised full endeavour in carrying on the work of the Party.

DAY, AUGUST 3, 1959.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

ARKONAM: The new building of the Municipal High School of Krishnampet here was declared open on July 28 by the Minister for Local Administration, Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon, who described the various schemes taken up by Government in furthering the cause of education in the country and stressed the prime need to eradicate illiteracy. The school's Building Committee, formed with Mr. B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, as President, has raised funds through donations to the tune of Rs. 46,000. The cost of the construction of the new building was Rs. 28,113. The Committee expects to extend the building with further donations shortly. Earlier, the Telugu Vignana Samiti presented a welcome address to the Minister. The National Flag was hoisted by Mr. S. Krishnamurthy Aiyar, President, Taluk Congress Committee. Mr. Udayar Ramiah welcomed the gathering. Mr. Govindarajulu Naidu, M.P., presided over the function. Mr. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu read a report. Mr. Sadayappu Mudaliar, M.L.A., spoke. Mr. S. Krishnamurthy Aiyar proposed a vote of thanks.

Messrs Paul Santhamurthy and Devaraja Iyengar, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Arkonam Tax Payers Association, met the Minister for Local Administration, Srimathi Lourdhammal Simon, camping here on July 28, and presented a memorandum to her in connection with the recent enhancement of house taxes by the local Municipality. The Minister assured them of Government's sympathetic consideration of their grievances.

CHINGLEPUT: A public meeting was held here on July 30, under the auspices of the Town Youth Congress, under the presidency of Mr. M. Kuppaswamy, when Messrs. Nehrudasan, G. K. Kannan and K. Rajendran spoke criticising the "text-book muddle" and "other defects" in the administration of Madras Corporation after the DMK assumed the office. They also questioned the necessity for according a civic reception to the Madras Corporation Mayor at Chingleput. Mr. Sanjeevi proposed a vote of thanks.

SALEM: Mr. P. Kandaswami Pillai, former M.L.A., died of a heart attack on July 26 at the age of 62. He is survived by his wife, son and four daughters.

VELLORE: At a meeting of the Government Pentland Hospital Day Celebration Committee, held on July 29, with Mr. C. P. Kelu Erady, Collector and President, in the chair, it was announced that the net balance on hand was Rs. 21,747 in connection with the celebration in 1959. The audited statement of accounts was read and approved. The meeting resolved to address the Government to sanction the amount in excess of Rs. 1,000 to air-condition the operation theatre in the Pentland Hospital to buy journals for the patients, to buy six pedestal-fans for hospitals in the district and to place Rs. 3,000 at the disposal of the D.M.O. to expand the taluk hospitals.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Arcot District T.B. Association, was held on July 29, in the Headquarters Hospital with Mr. C. P. Kelu Erady, Collector and President, in the chair, when it was resolved to request the special committee appointed by the Madras State T.B. Association to expedite their visit to this place to report on a suitable site to put up the T.B. Institute by the District Association. The meeting also resolved to rent out the building of the Association at Sevvur to the Schleifher Leprosy Research Sanatorium, Karigeri.

SOCIAL WELFARE

BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

MONDAY, AUGUST 3

MADRAS A (319.1m.)

6-55 a.m.: Mangala Isai (RM). 7-0: Devotional songs. 7-10: Programme summary and weather forecast. 7-30: Meenakshi Ramakrishnan. 8-0 to 8-15: RM. 12-30 p.m.: For middle schools (Tamil). 1-0: For women in Tamil. 1-30: RM. 1-50: RM. 2-10 to 2-40: For high schools (Tamil) and weather forecast. 3-30: M. Sabhapati Aiyar. Veena. 6-5: Regional news. 6-15: For villagers. 7-30: For Universities. 7-50: RM. 8-0: Pattamadai Sundaram Aiyar. 8-30: Scout songs from many lands to be jointly produced by K. P. Rungachary and Smt. P. Premchand (relay from Delhi). 8-55: To be announced. 9-0: RM. 9-15: "Kananikar Agney". Talk in Hindi (relay from Tiruchi). 9-30 to 10-30: Sem-mangudi Srinivasa Aiyar and weather forecast.

MADRAS B (211.3m.)

6-55 a.m.: As in Madras A. 7-15: Vadya Goshli. 7-30 to 8-15: As in Madras A. 12-0 noon: For industrial workers (Tamil). 12-30 p.m.: As in Madras A. 1-0: RM. 1-40: RM. 2-0: RM. 2-10 to 2-40: As in Madras A. 3-30: Local announcements and commercial news. 6-5: As in Madras A. 6-15: 'Mannal Nambiyavan': Short story by N. Krishna. 6-30: T. K. Sitarman. 7-15: RM. 7-30: Tala vadya kacheri. 7-50: Listeners' letters (Tamil). 8-0: RM. 8-30: Gnanam Santhanam. 9-15: 'Prathiruthi': Fantasy in Telugu; Script by 'Kaundinya' produced by 'Subna'. 9-30: Vadya Isai. 9-45: Rasamayi: Literary programme in Telugu (relay from Hyderabad). 10-0 to 10-30: As in Madras A.

TIRUCHI (389.6m.)

7-0 a.m.: Devotional songs. 7-10: Programme summary. 7-30 to 8-15: M. S. Anuradha. 12-30 p.m.: For middle schools. 1-0: A. Ramakrishnan. 1-30: RM. 1-50: RM. 2-10: For high schools. 2-40 to 2-45: RM and weather report. 4-45: Vividh Bharathi. 5-45: Learn to sing. 6-0: Local announcements. 6-5: Regional news. 6-15: For villagers. 7-30: Valluvar sollovtam. 7-35: RM. 7-45: Readings from classics. 7-55: Song of the month. 8-0: Anjali Kaveri: Musical feature. Produced by K. S. Thiagarajan. 8-30: A. Ramakrishnan. 9-15: "Kananikar Agney". Talk in Hindi. 9-30 to 10-0: M. S. Anuradha.

VIJAYAWADA (357.1m.)

6-30 a.m.: Subhodayam and programme summary. 6-40: Bhakti Ranjani (relay from Hyderabad). 7-15: Ziaul Hassan: Sitar (relay from Hyderabad). 7-45 to 8-30: Music lesson. 12-30 p.m.: For workers. 1-0: Kaviroyan Jogarao: Veena. 1-30 to 2-0: Lalith sangeeth. 3-30: RM. 3-45 to 4-15: For high schools and weather report. 6-0: Local announcements. 6-5: Regional news. 6-15: For villagers. 7-30: For Universities. 7-45: M. S. Balasubrahmanya Sarma. 9-15: Feature in English on Kashmir. In the series "Happy Valley". 8-30: Folk songs (relay from Hyderabad). 8-45: Rasamayi (relay from Hyderabad). 10-0 to 10-30: Kaviroyan Jogarao: Veena and weather report. RM: Recorded Music.

SELECTED B.B.C. PROGRAMMES

Eastern Service: 8-30—9-15 p.m.: Hindi Programme: Vidyarthi Mandal; Music: British Samachar Patron Men Bharat Ki Charcha; News and News Talk.

General Overseas Service: 7-30 a.m.: News; 7-39: Commentary; 2-45 p.m.: News; 3-00: British Press Editorials; 3-05: Critic At Large; 3-15 BBC Symphony Orchestra; 4-00: Twenty Questions; 4-30: News; 4-39: Commentary; 4-45: Home News from Britain; 4-50: Sports Review; 5-00 Letter from America; 5-15: Composer of the Week: Berlioz; 5-30: Critic; 6-00: Glimpse of India (commentary).



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PROVISION IN THIRD PLAN

MADRAS, Aug. 2.

The total outlay on the social welfare schemes to be included in the Third Plan is expected to be to the tune of Rs. 100 to 150 crores, according to the broad conclusions arrived at after the detailed discussions which the various sub-groups of the Central Working Group on Social Welfare, set up by the Planning Commission, had with the State Governments' Working Groups and representatives of regional voluntary organisations, during the three sessions in Madras on July 28 and 29.

A concentrated effort was made at drawing up comprehensive schemes among the various agencies in preparing an estimate of the provision required for an integrated Plan for Social Welfare in each State. However, there were not many new schemes to be introduced in the Third Plan but there would be consolidation, strengthening and expansion of various schemes already envisaged in the first two Plans.

It is expected that after the remaining three Zonal meetings at Bombay, Delhi and Lucknow were over, a comprehensive and realistic blueprint would be worked out. At the conclusion of the proceedings, Srimathi Parjatham Naidu, on behalf of the Planning Commission and Mr. Sankaranarayanan Aiyar, on behalf of State Working Groups thanked the Chairman, Srimathi Durghabai Deshmukh for her guidance.

DANCE-DRAMA ON RAMAYANA

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

"Ramleela", a dance-drama in shadow play, presented by Uday Shankar, Amala Shankar and their troupe, and organised under the auspices of the Madras Social and Cultural Academy, was inaugurated by Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, at the Exhibition Grounds, Teynampet, this evening.

In this huge shadow-play, the story of Rama is told, commencing with his departure from Ayodhya to the forest. The spectators witness the events which follow in 35 scenic episodes, concluding with the one in which Rama is enthroned.

Dr. R. G. Krishnan, President of the Academy, explained the activities of the organisation, and said that a day's collection would be donated towards flood relief in Assam and Kashmir.

Mr. Bishnuram Medhi commended the efforts of the Academy in promoting culture and social welfare. He was happy at their endeavours to help the people, who were affected by the recent floods in Assam and Kashmir. The damage done there was colossal and any contribution towards rehabilitating the people would be welcome. It was not the quantum of aid that mattered, but the spirit behind such an effort required mentioning. The assistance extended by them would give encouragement and confidence to those affected in this hour of distress. The sympathy that was shown towards their fellowmen would strengthen their bonds of unity.

Mr. Bishnuram Medhi referred to the reputation which Uday Shankar enjoyed in the cultural world and pointed out how he gave freedom to the artists in his troupe to develop their talents.

Uday Shankar thanked the Governor and the gathering.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Morning English Service: (25.35 & 16.87 metres): 6-30 & 7-30 a.m.: News; Commentators' Digest, (25.35 metres only); 8-30: News; U.N. Review.

Evening English Service: (49.38 & 42.19 metres): 5-30 p.m.: News; Report to Far East; 6-0: Listeners' Log (Best of Domestic Radio); 6-30: News; Economic Newsletter; 7-30 & 8-30: News; Magazine Review; 9-30: News; Economic Newsletter; Medicine To-day; 10-0: Perspective (Century of Science); 10-30: News; Report to Near East; 11-0: Listeners' Log (Best of Domestic Radio).

Additional Evening English Service: (19.76 metres): 6-30 p.m.: News; Economic Newsletter; 7-30: News; Magazine Review; 8-30: News; 8-45: Music USA (Popular Music); 9-30: News; Economic Newsletter; Medicine To-day; 10-0: Music USA (Jazz); Tamil Service: (49.38 & 42.19 metres): 8-0: Radio Magazine; 'Kathal Geethangal' by Tiruchi Loganathan and Nithya Kala. The American Government: 1. The Need for a Constitution.

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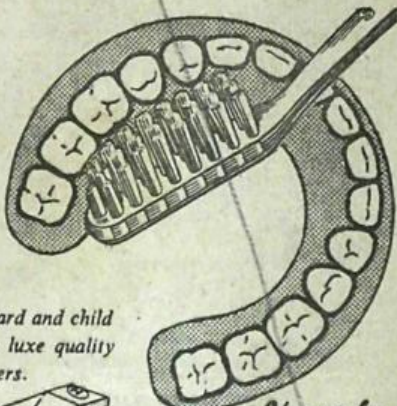
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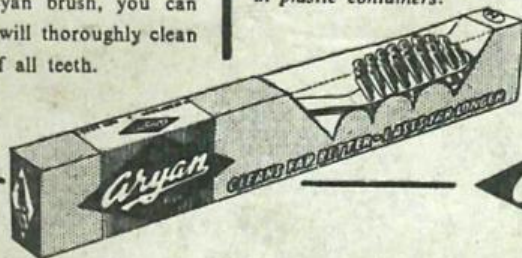
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