

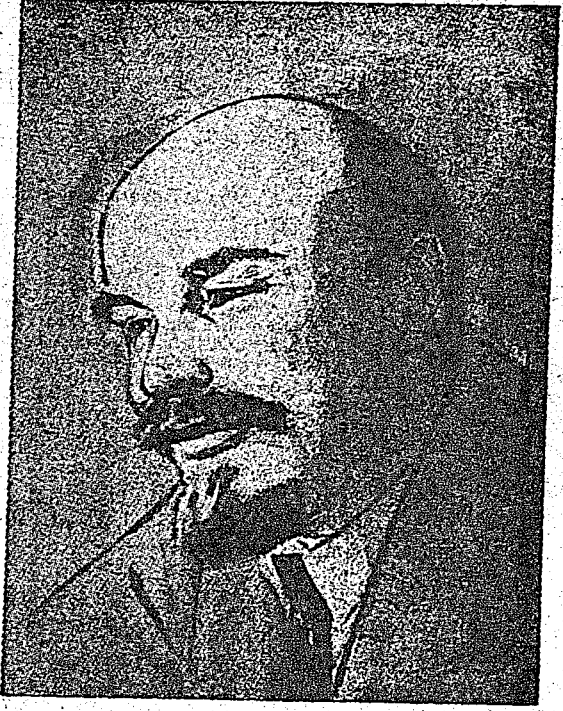
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NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

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HOMAGE TO LENIN



★ At Palam Airport, Union Ministers Sardar Swaran Singh and Morarji Desai, Chou En-lai, Jawaharlal Nehru, Chen Yi.

THE TALKS BEGIN

★ From ZIAUL HAQ

Talks between the Prime Ministers of India and China have started in New Delhi in right earnest. A prolonged session took place today (April 20), the opening day, and the talks are scheduled to go on till the 25th.

Both Nehru and Chou En-lai in their airport speeches expressed hope and confidence that the talks would yield positive results.

★ At Peking Airport, Chou En-lai and Chen Yi boarding the plane.



THE Chinese Premier was given a friendly welcome on arrival at Palam on Tuesday afternoon by the distinguished gathering of Union Ministers, Parliament members, diplomatic and prominent figures in various walks of life. He was profusely garlanded. As the two Premiers came to the mike the entire gathering formed a close circle round them.

Prime Minister Nehru for the first time spoke on the basis of a prepared text. He referred to "other events," that have "put a great strain on this bond of (India-China) friendship and given a shock to our people." He said the very basis of India-China relations had been shaken and it was a hard task to go back and recover that feeling of good faith and friendship.

"Yet the future depends upon this," he asserted and proclaimed his trust that "our efforts will be directed towards undoing much that has happened and thus recovering that climate of peace and

Editorial

APRIL 22 THIS YEAR IS the Ninetieth Birth Anniversary of Lenin. When we pay homage to his memory on this great day it is with deep gratitude that we remember this immortal leader and teacher of the international working class, of the World Communist Movement.

Our young revolutionaries of the 'twenties and 'thirties, the present leaders of the Communist Party, dissatisfied with the slow pace and compromising tendencies of the leadership of the national movement, groping towards means to galvanise India's people for the final bid to overthrow British imperialism and march forward to Socialism, found in Lenin an uncompromising opponent of imperialism and a doughty champion of the people struggling for national liberation, they found in his life, work and teachings the path they had to traverse.

Inspired by the Great October Revolution and led by the ever-green teachings of Lenin, the Indian revolutionaries raised the banner of national independence first when even the tallest among the national leaders were still temporising on this demand.

Lenin taught them the need for a Communist Party and that the Communist Party can successfully lead the struggle for Socialism only if a firm worker-peasant alliance was forged. It was as a section of the Third Communist International founded by Lenin himself that our Party came into existence and has ever since striven to organise our working class and build its unity, mobilise our multi-million peasantry and other sections of our toiling people in a broad powerful movement for the victory of Socialism in our country.

Lenin taught us that our struggle for freedom was an inseparable part of the world struggle for Socialism and thus instilled in us the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the organisational principles which Lenin laid down for the Party have proved their correctness in the Parties which are today successful builders of Socialism in one-third of the world and in the tremendous growth of Communist Parties in the other two-thirds, including our own country. As against these mighty triumphs of Marxism-Leninism, what has Social-Democracy to offer the working class with its miserable theories of class collaboration and "people's capitalism"?

Just this success of Marxism-Leninism, its irresistible march forward, prompts the ideologues of reaction to launch another desperate offensive against it. Today under cover of preaching Socialism, they are trying to emasculate it of its revolutionary principles.

Hence the need all the more today to study Lenin, to imbibe his teachings and practise the principles he has laid down so as to enable us to defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism, to fight against all the revisionist, dogmatist and sectarian efforts to undermine these teachings, to intensify our efforts to build a strong mass Communist Party and lead our people towards Socialism.

On this great day for humanity, let us rededicate ourselves to the struggle for Peace, Democracy and Socialism.

★ SEE BACK PAGE

could be no awakening. Lenin made friends with the simple and illiterate peasants of Asia. He thought, if there was an awakening among the peasants, and if they were initiated with the mantra of Bolshevism, the capitalists, rich men, landlords and others would come to an end by themselves and the public in general would govern and the peasants and workers would command chief power." Therefore Lenin wanted to organise the workers and peasants and to establish unity among them. He believed that if this was done, Government by the people in Russia would last permanently.

Meerut Trial

By 1929, Lenin's thoughts began to exercise such a powerful influence on young Indians, especially those working among the peasants and workers that they were considered dangerous to the safety of British rule in India. The Meerut Conspiracy Case in which thirtythree trade union and kisan leaders, a large number of whom were leaders of the Communist Party, were charged in 1929 with conspiracy to wage war against the King, was nothing but a crude attempt to penalise the advocacy of Lenin's revolutionary ideas.

Among the evidence adduced by the prosecution were Lenin's pamphlets and books. These according to the prosecution were the final proof that the accused had organised a conspiracy to overthrow the King's regime. Articles on Lenin written by people from abroad, found in possession of the accused, were also adduced as evidence. The argument was—who else but a conspirator and revolutionary could keep such articles in his possession. Needless to say speeches made by the accused on Lenin in observance of the Lenin Day figured prominently among the exhibits.

How everything connected with Lenin was considered to be a part of conspiracy can be seen from the following ruling of Judge Yorke, who sentenced the accused to barbarous terms of imprisonment:

British Judge's Ruling

"Adhikari, accused, objects to the admission in evidence of P. 506, a life of Lenin by one Max said to be a bourgeois writer on the ground that it is not written or published by a conspirator or deal with matters relevant to the case. The prosecution contend that the possession by the accused of literature dealing with Bolshevism from any point of views relevant as showing the accused's interests in that subject. A life of Lenin shows an interest in one of Bolshevism and its leading exponents. It appears to me that this book is a piece of evidence admissible under Section 11 of I.E. Act."

Two books of Lenin, On Imperialism and State and Revolution exercised powerful influence on Indian revolutionaries. Lenin's analysis of Imperialism gave the revolutionaries a real insight into the working of British domi-



The remote Siberian settlement of Shushenskoye, where Lenin was in exile from 1897 to January 1900 has changed beyond recognition during the years of Soviet rule. The place has now become the regional centre of the Krasnoyarsk territory and has an agricultural technical school, a milk canning factory and a house of culture.

vanced movements of the world working class for Socialism, the Indian people had a powerful ally.

Repeatedly betrayed by the British Labour Party, the

ideas showed a real way to national liberation. They subsequently gave up their earlier outlook and joined the Communist Party.

The influence of Lenin's

as part of the national programme for emancipation.

Originally inclusion of such demands as eight-hour day, abolition of landlordism, etc., were ridiculed. They were

LENIN'S IDEAS INFLUENCE INDIA'S STRUGGLE

nation, laid the foundation of an international outlook and gave an insight into the existence of classes and class-struggle on a world plane. Indian revolutionaries now understood that in the ad-

Indian democrats had begun to think that Western Socialism was as much for racial domination over other countries as Western Big Business. Lenin's book on imperialism gave the corrective and made it clear that revolutionary Socialism was a faithful ally of the liberation struggle in the common fight against imperialism.

Revolutionary Struggle

Lenin's book State and Revolution opened the eyes of the young anti-imperialist fighters who were already dissatisfied with the results of the satyagraha struggle in 1920. The theory of State and its overthrow was now applied to the foreign Government and the longing for a revolutionary struggle against the British now got a scientific theoretical basis. A number of revolutionaries leading the mass struggles were inspired by the thought of organising an armed struggle of the masses against the British Government and saw in Lenin's ideas and theory a powerful weapon of national liberation.

In those days, young men from the educated middle-class had formed secret associations to punish the tyrannical bureaucrats. A large number of these, after coming into contact with Leninist thought, realised that Lenin's

ideas on the radically-minded youth was distinctive. It gave them courage to demand complete independence as the goal of the national movement when the National Congress was yet hesitating to inscribe that inspiring objective on its banner. It further influenced the radicals in the direction of combining the national liberation struggle with a programme of social advance of the masses, of turning the edge of the national movement against the imperialist-feudal combine. The raising of the clear demand for abolition of landlordism as part of the national struggle can be directly traced to the influence of Leninist ideas at the time.

Demand For Independence

The Congress leadership for years was against a clear-cut economic programme championing the cause of the peasantry against feudalism and of the workers. The amendment for an economic and agrarian programme moved at the Calcutta Congress in 1928 by representatives of the Workers' and Peasants' Party was defeated. But as the national movement broadened and the pressure of radically-minded sections increased, the demands of the peasants, workers and middle-classes had to be included

considered as disruptive of national unity. But those influenced by the October Revolution and Lenin's ideas continued their pressure till the broadening of the national movement itself made it necessary to accept the new programme.

Working Class Strike

Lenin's successful leadership of the November Revolution inspired the Indian revolutionaries to turn to the masses and see in them the real makers of history. The national movement of 1920 had no doubt given prominence to rural India and the masses. But they were not yet the architects of history. Now, along with the peasants, there was the working class, whose historic importance was being seen by the young intellectuals for the first time.

The growth of Leninist ideas in India coincided with the great wave of strikes between 1925-30. Hundreds of disciplined workers fought shoulder to shoulder against the employers and the Government, forgetting distinction of class and caste. The working class raised the Red Flag, its own trade union movement and it founded its own Party—the Communist Party of India—

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LENIN LIVES FOR EVER

★ ★ his major works

WHAT THE "FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE" ARE AND HOW THEY FIGHT THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS (1894)

In this book Lenin thoroughly exposed the true character of the Narodniks, who held that Russia could avoid the capitalist path of development and that the principal part in the revolution would be played by the peasantry and not by the working class. They did their utmost to prevent the spread of Marxism in Russia.

Lenin showed that the Narodniks were false "friends of the people," who shut their eyes to the conditions of the poor peasants, to the class struggle in the countryside, to the exploitation of the poor peasants by the kulaks (rich peasants) and sang praises to the development of kulak farming.

Lenin pointed out that the development of capitalism in Russia was an objective fact, irrespective of the wishes of anybody, this development was inevitably accompanied by the growth of the proletariat, which would be the grave-digger of capitalism.

In this book Lenin for the first time advanced the idea of a revolutionary alliance of the workers and peasants as the principal means of overthrowing tsardom, landlordism and capitalism.

Condemning the tactics of individual terrorism, which substituted the struggle of individual "heroes" for the revolutionary movement of the masses, Lenin also outlined the paramount task of building up a united Marxist Workers' Party.

He further pointed out that the working class, in alliance with the peasantry, would overthrow tsarist autocracy, after which it, in alliance with the labouring and exploited masses, would together with the proletariat of other countries, take the road of open political struggle to the victorious Communist Revolution.

★ THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPITALISM IN RUSSIA (1899)

In this work Lenin examined the question of how a home market was being formed for Russian capitalism. He graphically depicted the whole process of the development of capitalism in Russia in its entirety with a wealth of statistical data. It was this work that dealt the ideological death-blow to Narodnik views.

Lenin here fully clarified the economic basis of the leading role of the proletariat in the revolution that was unfolding. He also analysed the dual position and dual role of the peasantry. On the one hand, the tremendous relics of corvee economy and all kinds of survivals of serf-

dom, with the unprecedented impoverishment and ruin of the peasant poor fully explain the deep sources of the revolutionary peasant movement, the deep roots of the revolutionary character of the peasantry as a mass. On the other hand, in both the course of the revolution, the character of the various political parties, and the numerous ideological, political trends is revealed by the inherently contradictory class structure of this mass, its petty-bourgeois character, the antagonism between the employer and the proletarian trends within it.

In this connection he set out the two main lines of possible development of the Russian Revolution.

Either the old landlord economy, bound as it is by thousands of threads to serfdom, is retained and turns slowly into purely capitalist, "junkier" economy. The entire agrarian system of the State becomes capitalist and for long retains feudalist features. Or the old landlord economy is broken up by revolution, which destroys all the relics of serfdom, primarily large landownership.

In other words, either the retention in the main of landlordism and of the main supports of the old "superstructure"; hence, the predominant role of the liberal-monarchist bourgeois and landlord, the rapid transition of the well-to-do peasantry to their side, the degradation of the peasant masses, not only expropriated on a vast scale but enslaved, in addition, by one or other kind of liberal-proposed land-redemption pay-

ments, and downtrodden and dulled by the dominance of reaction; the executors of such a bourgeois revolution would be politicians of a type approximating to the liberals.

Or—the destruction of landlordism and of all the main supports of the corresponding old "superstructure", the predominant role of the proletariat and the peasant masses, with the neutralising of the unstable or counter-revolutionary bourgeois; the speediest and freest development of the productive forces on a capitalist basis, under the best circumstances at all conceivable under commodity production for the worker and peasant masses;—hence, the establishment of the most favourable conditions for the further accomplishment by the working class of its real fundamental task of Socialist reorganisation.

★ **WHAT IS TO BE DONE? (1902)**

In this work Lenin waged relentless war on the "Economists" who tried to justify on theoretical grounds the lack of organisational cohesion and ideological unity that existed among the Social-Democrats at that time. The "Economists" denied the need for political struggle by the working class and felt that the workers' movement should confine itself to the level of economic struggle.

They extolled the spontaneous movement of the working class and stressed that the role of the conscious element,

LENIN, THE EXAMPLE

—J. V. STALIN

THE electors, the people, must demand that their deputies should remain equal to their tasks; that in their work they should not sink to the level of political philistines; that in their posts they should remain political figures of the Lenin type; that as public figures they should be as clear and definite as Lenin was; that they should be as fearless in battle and as merciless towards the enemies of the people as Lenin was; that they should be free from all panic, from any semblance of panic, when things begin to get complicated and some danger or other looms on the horizon; that they should be as free from all semblance of panic as Lenin was; that they should be as wise and deliberate in deciding complex problems requiring a comprehensive orientation and a comprehensive weighing of all pros and cons as Lenin was; that they should be as upright and honest as Lenin was; that they should love their people as Lenin did.

Speech at a meeting of voters of the Stalin Electoral District, Moscow, December 11, 1937.

APRIL 24, 1960



LENIN IN 1891

of Socialist theory and organisation was insignificant. Lenin blew up this opportunist philosophy and laid the ideological foundations of the Marxist-Leninist Party.

Lenin showed that to divert the working class from the general political struggle against tsardom and to confine its task to that of the economic struggle against the employers and the Government, while leaving both employers and Government intact, meant to condemn the workers to eternal slavery.

Lenin showed that to extol the spontaneous process in the working class movement, to deny that the Party had a leading role to play, to reduce its role to that of a recorder of events, meant to preach khvostism (following in the tail), to preach the conversion of the Party into a tailpiece of the spontaneous process, into a passive force of the movement, capable only of contemplating the spontaneous process and allowing events to take their own course.

Lenin showed that to bow in worship of the spontaneous working class movement and to belittle the importance of consciousness, of Socialist theory, meant in the first place, to insult the workers, who were drawn to consciousness as to light; in the second place, to lower the value of theory in the eyes of the Party, that is, to deprecate the instrument which helped the Party to understand the present and foresee the future; and, in the third place, it meant to sink completely and irrevocably into the bog of opportunism.

Lenin showed that the "Economists" were deceiving the working class when they asserted that a Socialist ideology could arise from the spontaneous movement of the working class, for in reality the Socialist ideology arises not from the spontaneous movement, but from science. By denying the necessity of imparting a Socialist consci-

ousness to the working class, the "Economists" were clearing the way for bourgeois ideology, facilitating its introduction and dissemination among the working class, and, consequently, they were burying the idea of union between the working class movement and Socialism, thus helping the bourgeoisie.

Summing up all these mistakes of the "Economists", Lenin came to the conclusion that they did not want a party of social revolution for the emancipation of the working class from capitalism, but a party of "social reform", which presupposed the preservation of capitalist rule, and that, consequently the "Economists" were reformists who were betraying the fundamental interests of the proletariat.

Lastly, Lenin showed that "Economism" was not an accidental phenomenon in Russia, but that the "Economists" were an instrument of bourgeois influence upon the working class, that they had allies in the West European Social-Democratic parties in the person of the revisionists, the followers of the opportunist Bernstein.

★ **ONE STEP FORWARD, TWO STEPS BACK (1904)**

In this period the Mensheviks (Reformist opportunists) began a vicious ideological campaign against the very concept of an organised Party. They waged war against the need for discipline and centralism and for freedom of factional groupings.

It was a campaign of glorification of the individualism of the intelligentsia and a justification of anarchist contempt of discipline.

In rebutting this offensive, Lenin at the same time laid down the main organisational

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TEXTILE GENERAL STRIKE

If wage-increase recommended by Board is not given in May

S. A. Dange, M.P., General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in a statement issued in New Delhi on April 20, says:

Leading organisers and representatives of cotton textile workers' unions affiliated to the AITUC met at Lonavala near Bombay on April 14 and 15 to discuss the report of the Textile Wage-Board and measures to secure its early implementation.

Despite the fact that the Board and the Government took nearly three years to come to conclusions on the question of the wages of the workers, and despite the fact that the wage-increases recommended do not even come up to the level of the minimum standards agreed to in the 15th Tripartite Conference (Delhi, 1957), the millowners in India do not seem to be in a mood to give early effect to the recommendations contained in the report on the matter of wage-increases.

From the statements of the leading millowners in the country, it is plain that the millowners will not give wage-increase in the near future, until they have succeeded in reducing the number of workers employed and increasing their work-load by means of rationalisation and securing from Government large financial assistance for the purpose.

In view of this, it is found necessary that the textile workers will have to resort to action in order to secure the wage-increases recommended by the Board. The meeting, therefore, took the following decisions:

* At once upon the workers in the textile industry to observe MAY 6 as a day of demonstrations for the implementation of the Board's recommendations and securing wage increases.

* At the wage increase, with retrospective effect from January 1960, as recommended by the Board, is not included in the payment of the month of MAY 1960, preparations should be made to carry out a GENERAL STRIKE ON JUNE 14, 1960, first as a one-day token strike, to be followed by an indefinite General Strike, if the employers by then do not fulfil the demands.

This is in addition to the action being taken by various unions in their own areas, such as West Bengal, Madras, etc.

The following demands will be the central points of action for their fulfilment:

(1) WAGE INCREASE — A flat increase of Rs. eight in mills of Category I and Rs. six in mills of Category II, for all textile workers, including piece-rate workers. In the case of piece-rated workers, the flat increase should be as a lump-sum addition on their piece-rated earnings. The increase being due from January 1960, according to the recommendation of the Board, the arrears of Rs. 32 and Rs. 24 must be paid to the workers on the pay day of May 1960.

(2) DEARNESS ALLOWANCE — The Dearness allowance must be linked to the cost of living index immediately and Government must take steps to appoint a National

Tribunal referred to in the Government resolution, in order to revise the standards of dearness allowance where they are inadequate and/or not linked to the cost of living index; the revision to be based on full neutralisation of the rise in the cost of living.

(3) RATIONALISATION — Tripartite bodies to be set up at the national and regional level in order to work out the norms and process of rationalisation, in terms of the decisions of the 15th Tripartite Convention. All central trade union organisations, thro-

ugh their unions, to be represented in this machinery. Proposed schemes of rationalisation must be suspended and should not be proceeded with until they are judged by these tripartite bodies.

(4) The Government resolution accepting the recommendations of the Board has tried to cut the wage-increase given by the Board by introducing a proviso that any wage-increase that may have been secured by the workers by agreement with the employer, since the appointment of the Board, should

be deducted from the present wage-increase as given by the Wage Board. The Wage Board itself has made no such suggestion and the Government's resolution on this matter is, therefore, an unwarranted interference in the wage-increase recommended by the Board. This proviso should be withdrawn by the Government.

(5) Effective measures, including amendment of Company Law to prevent closures and prompt taking over of the closed units by the Government, as envisaged by the Nainital Con-

ference, should be taken. The AITUC requests the Government of India to see that the employers meet the above demands.

The AITUC also requests trade unions of all affiliations to join together for common action without which the vested interests of the textile industry will not implement the wage-increases and will resort to dilatory actions on one plea or another.

The strike action is forced on the workers, which they would have liked to avoid, in order to meet the tactics of the employers.

P.M.s REITERATE DESIRE FOR SETTLEMENT

* FROM FRONT PAGE

friendship on which our relations ultimately depend."

After Nehru's speech had been translated into Chinese, Chou En-lai speaking, in reply referred to the fact that both China and India, engaged in large-scale and long-term economic construction, were in need of peace. "Both of us need friends," he said adding further: "Peace and friendship are in the fundamental interests of the peoples of our two countries."

He asserted that the Chinese Government had "always advocated the holding of talks between the Prime Ministers of the two countries to seek avenues of a reasonable settlement of the boundary question and other questions."

"This time," said Premier Chou En-lai, "I have come with the sincere desire to settle the question."

He expressed his earnest hope that "through our joint efforts, our meeting will be able to yield positive and useful results."

Emphasising that the friendship of the two peoples of China and India is everlasting, he concluded by saying: "History will continue to bear out that the great solidarity of the one thousand million people of our two countries cannot be shaken by any force on earth. Long Live India-China Friendship."

The airport formalities over the two Prime Ministers got into a closed car. As they drove to the Rashtrapati Bhawan there was a sizable number of people lining the two sides of the road over a considerable stretch of the route both at its beginning and towards its end. They had gathered spontaneously, and on their own, to wish success to the efforts at reaching a friendly settlement.

Next morning before he called on the President and launched on the crucial talks, Premier Chou En-lai, accompanied by Vice-Premier Chen Yi, went to the Rajhat to pay respects to the Father of the Indian nation.

In an atmosphere charged with utter solemnity, the two Chinese leaders carried a huge wreath and placed it on the samadhi and stood in silence for two minutes.

At the banquet given in honour of Chou En-lai late in the evening while reiterating his airport reference to the "different circumstances" of the present meeting, Nehru spoke for settlement, and for the success of the "joint quest for peace". He characterised the present "serious disagreements" as "a double misfortune", because as he said, "we have opposed not only war but also what is called the 'cold war' and 'events have so shaped themselves as to challenge that very basis of our thinking'."

Making an earnest plea he said: "We have to try to the best of our ability to find a right and peaceful solution to the problems that have arisen. That solution," he said, "must be in consonance with the dignity and self-respect of each country as well as in keeping with the larger causes of peace in Asia and the world."

The Chinese Premier also had the same urge for peace and cooperation he felt, Nehru said, and with their joint endeavours "we shall not only halt the unhappy process of deterioration in our countries' relations but also take a step towards their betterment."

Chou En-Lai's Reply

In his reply speech Premier Chou En-lai also referred to the "certain difficulties" that had risen in the relations between the two countries during the last one year and more, attributed these to "temporary differences of opinion on the boundary question... and certain unfortunate and unexpected incidents" and voiced his faith that "this should not, nor can it, shake the foundation of the long-standing friendship between our two peoples."

The Chinese Government and people, he declared, "have faithfully adhered to the Five Principles and remained loyal to the Bandung spirit, they have always supported the struggles of Asian and African peoples and safeguarded the solidarity of Asian and African countries."

This stand of China, Premier Chou En-lai proceeded to say, was "firm and unshakable." Some people do not believe these Chinese professions said Chou En-lai. "But this we do not mind," he added. "We believe that provided they do not bear us any ill-will, they will come to a correct understanding after a period of observation."

He emphasised that for both the Chinese and Indian peoples there was "nothing more important" than "our respective cause of construction," and in the recent years the two countries had scored "not a few achievements in building our respective lands."

Voicing his confidence that Asian-African countries could do in this regard what the Western countries had been able to do—"and will certainly do even better than they"—he passionately pleaded: "The dire sufferings brought by colonial rule made us unite together; the glorious tasks of construction should make us unite together even more closely."

On the wider world situation Chou En-lai said. China like India hoped that conferences concerning disarmament and the forthcoming Summit will lead to further relaxation of the international situation. Referring to the forces which are still menacing the peace and security of the world he said, this called for strengthening of Sino-India cooperation to make "significant contribution to world peace and the progress of mankind."

Viewed in the background of the larger issues posed the boundary issue between China and India "concerned only one finger out of ten."

Reiterating the hope that the present meeting will yield "positive and useful results" and "our joint efforts will surely uphold and develop the friendship between our two countries" Chou En-lai in conclusion heartily wished "even more and greater achievements for the Indian people in the great cause of building up their country and defending peace in Asia and the world."

People-Beware!

Meanwhile the capital's daily Press which along with certain political parties has arrogated to itself the "honourable" role of seeing to it that the Government of India remains "firm" is dishing out plenty of rumours. Forces ranged against the declared aim of the two Prime Ministers—of achieving through these talks an understanding, and a friendlier turn in mutual relations "on the basis of the dignity and self-respect of both our great nations"—are exerting their utmost to achieve their objectives. It was for such crucial historical occasions that the call was once given—"People Beware!"

CPI NATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING

THE Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India will meet in Calcutta from May 3 to 6 and the National Council of the Party from May 6 to 12. The agenda of the meeting will be: Political Resolution and Work Report of the Secretariat. Members going to Calcutta are requested to intimate the dates and trains by which they arrive to the West Bengal Council of the Communist Party, 64-A Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-16. (Phone: Calcutta 44-5999; Telegrams: Communist, Calcutta)

CORRECTION
NEW AGE last week (Vol. VII No. 16) carried by mistake its price as 16 p. instead of the usual 25 p. We regret the error.