

GREAT PETITION DAY SEPTEMBER 13

Mightiest March To Delhi

THE DATE FOR THE PRESENTATION OF THE GREAT PETITION TO PARLIAMENT IS NOW FINAL. SEPTEMBER 13 HAS BEEN FIXED BY THE CENTRAL SECRETARIAT OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA FOR THE ONE LAKH DEMONSTRATION IN DELHI WHICH WILL TAKE ONE CRORE SIGNATURES TO THE PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

FROM INDICATIONS ALREADY AVAILABLE, THE GREAT PETITION MARCH WILL DWARF ALL THE OTHER DEMONSTRATIONS WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE BEFORE PARLIAMENT TILL NOW.

AUGUST 14 saw big demonstrations by the Jani Sangh (assisted feebly by some other Right reactionary parties), and by the Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee—the former demanding the resignation of the Prime Minister, the latter pledging support to government policies.

It is certain that the September 13 March will be several times bigger than both these demonstrations, which themselves were larger than previous Parliament demonstrations, undertaken by the Right and the Congress.

The September 13 March will also be several times larger than the historic procession to Parliament organised in 1959 by the Communist Party of India to protest against the Government of India's action against the Communist-led Ministry in Kerala. Citizens of Delhi still remember this remarkable procession both for its size and discipline.

Stress is laid in a circular sent out by the Central Secretariat to all state and district committees of the Communist Party on the creation of organisational

guarantees to ensure that the demonstration is unprecedented not only in number, but also in discipline and dignity.

The circular directs that "in all cases and circumstances, the demonstration has to be peaceful, disciplined and dignified."

Detailed instruction have been sent out, regarding the organisation of the March, the travel of the marchers from different States, their arrival and stay in Delhi.

Marchers will be organised

in batches of 20; the leader of each batch will be in uniform of white shirt, khaki pant and red scarf.

Emphasis is laid in the circular on ensuring that no inconvenience is caused to fellow passengers in the trains and buses by which the huge contingents of marchers will come from all over the country. Equally all marchers have been instructed to remain peaceful, firm, disciplined and dignified in the face of any provocations with which they may be faced.

CPI Demonstration in Trivandrum on August 9 (See page 6)

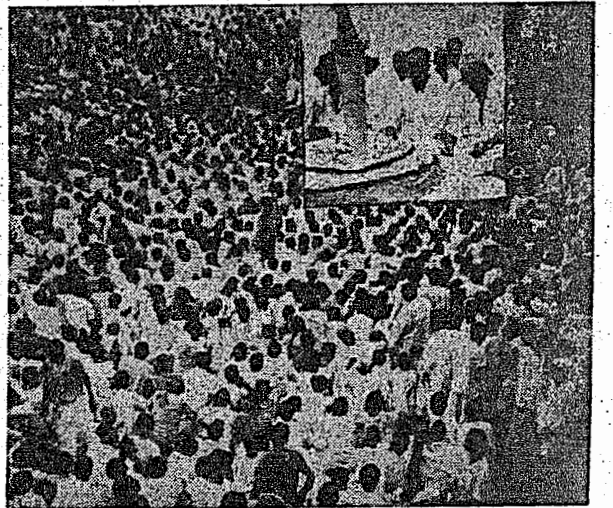


Police waiting to arrest the processionists.

NEW AGE

COMMUNIST PARTY WEEKLY

Vol. XI No. 33 NEW DELHI, AUGUST 18, 1963 25 p



A view of the two-lakh rally in Ahmedabad on August 8. (Inset: Indulal Yagnik, Dinbar Mehta and others near Martyr's Memorial) See page 6

YANKEE LOBBY TO MORARJI-PATIL'S AID

BOMBAY August 13: Several frantic meetings have taken place in air-conditioned offices, flats and hotel suites in the city during the last few weeks—with the single aim of exercising pressure in New Delhi in favour of the continuation of certain Ministers in the Union Cabinet.

THE participants in these high-level confabulations included "expert" U.S. contactmen (those rather well known CIA agents who parade as diplomats, journalists and what not!), as well as the smooth gang of Indian US agents, who are spread out in the big business houses of Bombay, in organisations of manufacturers and foodgrain merchants, in the "Forum for Free Enterprise", in the "Congress of Cultural Freedom", and of course, in the Right-wing parties and the Pradesh Congress itself.

I have detailed report of some of these meetings. Suffice it, however, to mention the fact that instructions were immediately issued to all the US lobby journals, to concentrate on building up the Ministers, who are "necessary" in the Cabinet.

First result: The weekly Current (VOA), dated August 10, carried a special editorial

note headed simply "S. K. Patil". Here are some gems from it, which give you a clear indication of the decisions taken by the US lobby:

"So unfair has Mr. Nehru been to S. K. PATIL, even as he has to MORARJI DESAI, that he has never had a good word to say in public about the magnificent way in which these two Ministers have handled their portfolios."

It is quite clear who are the darlings of the US lobby. It is the pressure of this lobby, which prevents any progressive reorganisation of the Cabinet.

Listen further to the hymns of praise which Current (VOA) showers on Patil:

"Food Minister S. K. Patil has lived up to all he has said to those whom he knew well..."

"To this man...honour and high position come

second to his self-respect, which always comes first with Sadoba..."

"Patil, who has unlimited and inexhaustible guts...walked into the Food Ministry to make it the great success it was. It was as a result of Patil's negotiations with the US Government that our people were able to eat their two square meals a day."

Oh, how bountiful is thy mercy, God of the Dollars!

This is the type of outrageous and treacherous nonsense which is poured out by the Washington lobby; evidently our people eat because of the generosity of the USA. And this generosity depends on S. K. Patil remaining to negotiate—for only he can get food from America for us. The implied threat and blackmail is evident for all to see.

The final paragraph is the most wonderful of all...and don't laugh, please.

"Sadoba is 'cast in the mould of the late Sardar Patel, the Man of Iron, who could not have been pushed around by anyone."



FASCISM AND ANTI-COMMUNISM

Prime Minister NEHRU has rightly been warning against the rise of fascist tendencies in the country. The Chairman of the Communist Party of India S. A. DANGE, at his press conference on August 11, pointedly remarked that the Prime Minister need not go searching far for these tendencies, for apart from those outside the Congress, there were plenty right inside the Congress itself.

ONE of the powerful features of fascist tendencies, as everywhere else in the world, is anti-Communism. And the present West Bengal Congress leadership specialises in anti-Communism.

On August 4, ATULYA GHOSH, the Pradesh Congress Committee boss, briefed the press on the decisions of a meeting of the West Bengal Congress Committee attended by DCC Presidents and Secretaries regarding the observance of Independence Day.

The Calcutta newspapers reported that the meeting called on the people "not to cooperate with the Communist Party and their so-called allied parties" to condemn these "anti-national elements at every meeting" and not to have "any truck with the traitors."

BHOWANI SEN, Secretary of the Organising Committee of the CPI in West Bengal, has condemned this call and pointed out that "this is nothing but a public call for a new round of hooligan attacks" on the Communist Party and other progressive organisations in West Bengal.

Atulya Ghosh in a press statement on August 7 denounced the Communist Party organisation as "pro-Chinese", with the wholly untenable argument that the Communists here are "taking advantage of the inevitable hardship and sacrifice the nation must undergo for national defence to divert the people's attention from the only issue that matters at present."

Is it necessary for the defence of the country that rice must sell at Rs. 38 per maund, that hoarders and profiteers must be allowed to mint money by fleecing and ruining the people?—Is the question the West Bengal people are asking.

Bhowani Sen in his statement adds:

"The campaign against high prices, CDS, etc. and for nationalisation of banks, etc. is meant to strengthen and not weaken the defence of the country and this campaign is going on not only in West Bengal but all over India. Does Sri Ghosh consider the Communist Party of India and many other people, including Ministers and prominent Con-

gressmen who have opposed high prices or criticised the CDS or demanded nationalisation of banks, oil industry, etc. to be 'pro-Chinese'?"

The West Bengal Congress Committee must be made to withdraw this slanderous attack on the Communist Party.

Gift to Singhianias

THE "secret" of the West Bengal Congress leadership's anti-Communism is its tie-up with the vested interests, so glaringly demonstrated again and again by concrete exposures. Here is one more story just revealed of a 20 lakh gift by the West Bengal Government to the SINGHIANIAS.

Answering a question by Prof. N. BHATTACHARYA in the West Bengal Legislative Council, Chief Minister F. C. SEN said that the Government of West Bengal, yielding to the threat of removal of the factory from West Bengal, entered into a contract with the J. K. Aluminium Industries Ltd. (owned by the Singhianias) to supply electricity from the Durgapur Thermal Power Station at a subsidised rate, which would mean a loss

of Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs for the Government per year.

The Chief Minister further informed the House that there was no scope for altering the contract till 1971.

For whose benefit were the people of West Bengal saddled with a loss of Rs. 15 to 20 lakhs a year?

Discrimination Disgrace

WEST Bengal Government's policy of discrimination and favouritism was again highlighted, when in reply to a question, the Publicity Minister gave details in the Legislature of advertisements given by the West Bengal Government to different papers for the years 1958 and 1959.

The figures are:

	1958 Rs.	1959 Rs.
Amrita Bazar Patrika	1,66,178.19	1,61,252.50
Jugantar	53,926.64	1,17,004.69
Anandabazar Patrika	1,26,985.27	1,06,896.94
Hindusthan Standard	98,755.75	83,410.75
Statesman	71,519.97	1,05,766.25
Janesevak	19,251.50	7,880.83
Lok Sevak	15,935.50	9,250.00
Basumat	5,297.07	2,717.22
Swadhinata	650.00	558.00
Viswanitra	24,807.75	24,095.75

It will be seen from the above that largest sums have been paid to the Amrita Bazar-Jugantar group owned by West Bengal Industries Minister TARUN KANTI GHOSH'S family. Of course, Anandabazar-Hindusthan Standard Group come next.

Janesevak, Pradesh Congress boss Atulya Ghosh's paper and PSP mouthpiece Lok Sevak got 20 to 30 times more than the Communist Party's Swadhinata, though its circulation was much more than both of these.

The discrimination was evident also in the case of Parichaya and Teachers' Journal, which were not given any advertisements at all, whereas similar papers run by Congress elements received

Insolence Unlimited

DR. GAYA PRASAD was a co-accused of the immortal BHAGAT SINGH. He was sentenced to transportation for life on Octo-

ber 7, 1930, and was released only in 1946, after serving 16 years' imprisonment.

There are not many in this country who can match this record of suffering for the cause of Indian independence.

A friend has sent me a copy of a letter dated August 8, from the Collector of Kanpur, sent to Dr. Gaya Prasad, in reply to his application for a political sufferers' certificate. This is what the worthy bureaucrat says:

"With reference to your application dated 24-7-63 for a political sufferers' certificate, I have the honour to request you to please produce documentary proof to the effect that your conviction of 7-10-1930 u/s 4(b) Explosive Substance Act, 121 IPC and 120B IPC, was due to your political activities."

The tribe of anti-national bureaucrats, which produced the perpetrators of the VOA crime cannot, of course, be expected to know the name of Bhagat Singh. Like their imperialist masters, they would perhaps like to forget

that Bhagat Singh and his comrades ever existed, that they fought for Indian freedom and struck terror in the hearts of the enslavers.

Let me tell the Collector Sahib the facts:

One of the sections under which Dr. Gaya Prasad was convicted and which the Collector Sahib mentions in his letter, related to "waging war against the King Emperor". Is that political activity or is it not?

Among those who were co-prisoners with Dr. Gaya Prasad, was a man called JAWA-HARLAL NEHRU. Does the Collector Sahib know of the political activities of this prisoner, at least?

Will the Kanpur Collector stop insulting Indian freedom history, by demanding "documentary proof" of the political activities of one who has sacrificed so much for our independence?

The friend who has sent me the copy of the Collector's letter concludes:

"Anything can happen in UP and specially Kanpur..."

The people must not allow it to happen again.

(August 13)

A Poser to Planning Commission

FROM FACING PAGE

The present effort at still further amending the legislation will lead to still further loss of time.

As if this is not enough, the content of the amendments is such that the main purpose of the legislation will be still further watered down.

The new basis on which ceiling is to be fixed, the still further widening of exemption from ceiling, the greater latitude given to the landlords to resume for personal cultivation, the new terms on which the tenants are to purchase ownership rights—all these are further concessions to the landlord classes and put heavier

burdens on the peasantry. In other words, they are creating further loopholes in the framework of the agrarian legislation, giving wider opportunities to the landlords to defeat the purpose of land legislation.

All this is bound to create acute discontent among the peasantry, further difficulties in the implementation of those plans of agricultural production about which the leaders of the government are speaking from the house-tops. The question is whether the central government and the Planning Commission will allow themselves to be used for this purpose.

(August 9)

AUGUST 18, 1963

A Poser To Planning Commission

Why A New Agrarian Bill In Kerala ?

Will the Central Government allow itself to be used in the game, played by the vested interests in Kerala, of utilising certain decisions of the Kerala High Court and the Supreme Court of India to go back on the great advance made by the State in the matter of Agrarian reform?

This question has been sharply posed by the developments which have taken place during the last several months in Kerala.

It should be recalled, in this connection, that the Communist-led government of Kerala had drafted in 1957, an Agrarian Relations Bill which was hailed throughout the country as an earnest effort at making the agrarian reforms as beneficial to the peasants as possible. The merit of that Bill was that it plugged as many loopholes as can be plugged through legislation; it made adequate provisions for rent reduction, prevention of evictions, right of the tenants to acquire owners' right, fixation of ceilings and distribution of surplus land, etc.

The Planning Commission itself had, for some time, been giving expression to its concern that agrarian reform was being so implemented by various State governments as to defeat its purpose. Apart from the various loopholes through which the landlords could circumvent the provisions of the legislation, the machinery for implementation of the legislations was inadequate to deal with the subterfuges properly.

All these had been kept in view by the Communist-led government of Kerala when it drafted the Bill. Naturally, therefore, the vested interests opposed it tooth and nail. The 'amendments' and 'improvements' suggested by them were all meant to create those very loopholes which existed in the other State legislations but which were guarded against in the Kerala Bill.

The then opposition in the State legislature, including the Congress which claims to be the 'father of the land reform proposals' made by the Planning Commission, became the cham-

nothing but formal. It failed to argue the case with the zeal which is expected of a government against whom the landlords are fighting in the Courts. This was clear from the fact that the Supreme Court itself in its judgement made the following remark:

"There is no reason to put tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom plantations in a class as distinguished from similar sizes of plantations as of arecca and pepper. None at least has been shown by the State of Kerala to exist. The only ground shown in the affidavit of the State of Kerala seeking and justifying the classification of tea, coffee, rubber and cardamom in one class is that arecca and pepper are not generally grown on a plantation scale. I am unable to think that these afford sufficient justification for making a discrimination in favour of tea, coffee, etc." (Kunhikoman Vs State of Kerala—Supreme Court Judgement—A.I.R. 1962, pp. 741.)

by E. M. S. Namboodiripad

Both the High Court and the Supreme Court, therefore gave verdicts against the Act in certain material respects. This gave the landlords their long-awaited opportunity.

If the state government were sincere in the acceptance of the main purpose and content of the Act, it would have continued to implement those parts of the Act which had not been struck down by the Courts. This itself would have been a matter of great relief to the peasants because the provisions in the Act relating to tenancy—security of tenure, rent fixation, right of purchasing ownership, etc.—remained intact even after the decision.

Furthermore, if the government were sincere in its acceptance of the need for putting a

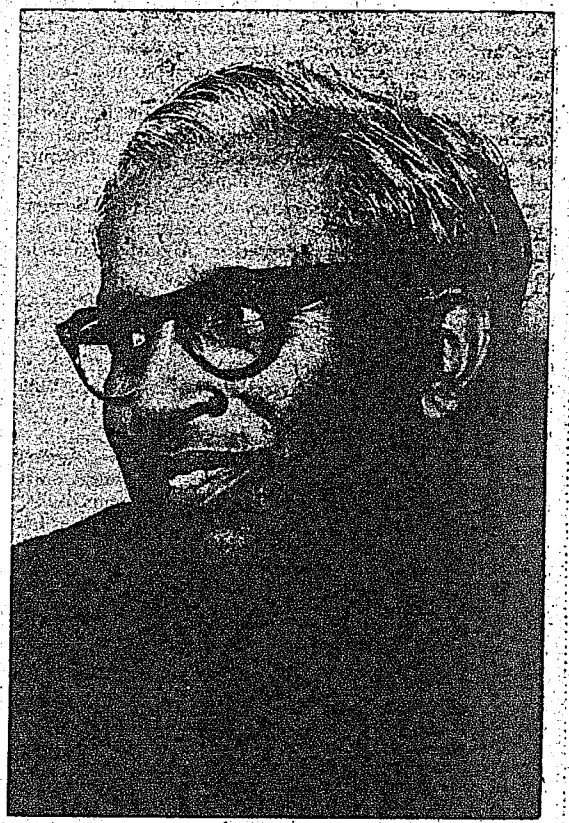
and certain other categories of landlords in the matter of ceiling and resumption, the new and wider definition of the term 'small holder', and above all, the change in the machinery of implementation, created so many loopholes with which the landlords would be able to defeat the main purposes of land reform.

The central government, however, was not, at that time, prepared to accede to the request of the state government to its full extent. It had not allowed the landlord classes to regain all that they had lost when the original Bill had been introduced. Many of the major provisions contained in the Bill, as passed in the Legislature, remained intact.

The vested interests, therefore, decided to carry the fight into the Courts. They filed writ petitions both in the High Court of the state as well as in the Supreme Court of the country. They hoped that what they would not get from the State Legislature and from the central government they could get from the Courts.

In this again, they had the indirect and covert support of the state government. The conduct of the case by the government was

- * HANDS OFF THE AGRARIAN RELATIONS ACT OF 1959
- * INCLUDE IT IN THE NINTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION
- * PASS THE CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL
- * NO NEED FOR A NEW BILL



(Amendment) Bill. Landlord interests from the various States have been demanding that this amendment should be withdrawn.

Government of Kerala gave them not only indirect, but direct support: it told the central government that what is required, to meet the situation is only to amend the particular Article in the Constitution; it was not necessary to include the Kerala Agrarian Relations Act in the schedule. It also proceeded with the work, which it had been carrying on, in connection with the preparations of the Amendments to the Act.

It is obvious that this attitude is only a continuation and carrying forward of the line adopted by the Congress Legislature Party in Kerala, when it was in opposition and when it stoutly opposed the Agrarian Relations Bill originally drafted by the Communist-led government.

For, all questions of policy as well as of constitutionality which had been raised against it have been fully solved—the former when the Bill was subjected to close scrutiny by the centre which proposed certain amendments to it, and finally gave sanction to the form in which it was ultimately passed; and the latter by the new amendment to the Constitution.

The government, however, still insists on further amending the Act; it still insists that the Kerala Act should be included in the Schedule of the Constitution, only after it is amended along the lines in which they want it to be amended.

Already by their suspension of the Act, the state government did serious damage to the cause of the peasantry in Kerala. Several months in which important provisions of the Act (which have not been struck down by the Courts) could have been implemented.

This naturally roused the indignation of the vested interests throughout the country. The Swatantra Party raised its voice against the Constitution

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PAGE THREE

Calling All Writers Sign this Statement Against VOA Deal

Some of India's best-known writers have signed the statement given below protesting against the AIR-VOA deal and calling for it to be scrapped "lock, stock and barrel."

THE initiative was taken by the following eminent writers:

Mahadevi Verma, Sumitranandan Pant, Firaq Gorakhpuri, Bhagwati Charan Verma, Naresh Mehta, Ganga Prasad Pandey, Rabindranath Deb, Prakash Chandra Gupta, Mahadev Saha, Amrit Rai.

The statement was then sent by the All India Peace Council to a number of other writers with a request for their support.

Already the following, among others, have responded and signed the statement:

Mulk Raj Anand, Mahakavi Sri Sri, Gur Baksh Singh, Yashpal, Navtej Singh, Ghulam Rabbani Taban, Hans Raj Rabbar.

Signatures are being collected all over the country.

This is what the statement says:

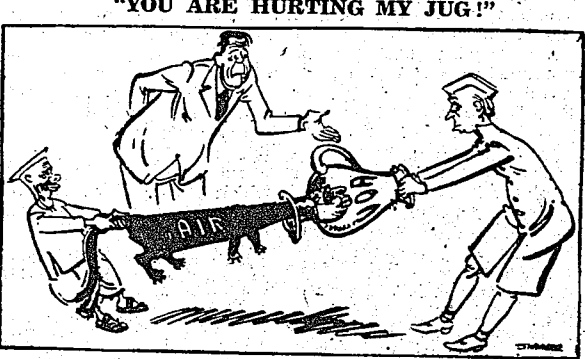
WE INDIAN WRITERS and intellectuals, are greatly disturbed at the recent agreement of the All India Radio with the Voice of

America. It is no secret that the VOA, far from being an impartial news agency or a medium of culture, is a naked weapon of cold war.

It is obvious that this agreement of evil portent, allowing a foreign power a propaganda-base in this country, makes a mockery of our policy of non-alignment and must, of necessity, destroy the image of our country in the eyes of the peoples of the

world, isolate us from our Afro-Asian and other freedom-loving, democratic and socialist friends and supporters—whose voice has been a source of strength to us in this hour of crisis—and eventually lead not only to the complete subversion of non-alignment but the subversion of our freedom and sovereignty itself. Present-day history has no dearth of such examples.

We demand, therefore, that the current disastrous talks of amending this fatal agreement be abandoned immediately and the agreement scrapped lock, stock and barrel.



Courtesy: Shankar's Weekly

NIGHTMARE OF CHINESE DOGMATISM

Editorial

THE GREAT DEBATE has now become as far as the Chinese leaders are concerned, nothing but a spate of false accusations and outrageous attacks. These slanders range from the open and oft-repeated suggestion that the Soviet Union has betrayed the national liberation struggle and capitulated to imperialism ("hundreds of times", according to the open speech of the Chinese delegate at the World Conference Against A and H Bombs at Hiroshima), to the attempt to "prove" that capitalism and profiteering are the rule inside the Soviet Union.

One of the latest outpourings of the Chinese leadership is a special statement by the Chinese delegation to the Hiroshima Conference issued on August 12. This is what it says of the Soviet delegation:

"Obviously, the Soviet delegation came to the Conference, not for the benefit of the Conference, but to support the struggle of the Japanese people, but to divide the Conference, undermine relations with it, to sap the Japanese people's struggle and prejudice their relations with other peoples, and to shield US imperialism, the enemy of peace."

This is quoted direct from a Hsinhua News Agency special supplement distributed all over the world. Such a statement requires no comment. It condemns itself.

The Chinese press and radio have ceased to utter one word about the achievements of the Soviet Union. Instead, every day the Chinese press picks up the critical comments in the Soviet press regarding the activities of some individual bad elements, and distorts them to make out that if one petty criminal is caught in the Soviet Union, that means that crime rages.

The world's Communists have begun to speak out forcefully against the anti-Soviet, anti-Communist activities of the Chinese leaders.

Communist Party after Communist Party has been issuing statements denouncing the stand of the Chinese leadership.

Typical of these is a statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, which exposes the activities of the Chinese leadership in Latin America. This is what the statement says:

"Violating the principles of the 1960 Statement, the Chinese comrades interfere flagrantly in the affairs of various fraternal Parties, including our Party. In the same way as factionists, they use without the slightest hesitation, the anti-party groupings. In Argentina, they incite the numerous groups of adventurist elements against the most respected leaders of the CPSU. These are unfriendly and hostile actions, violating the most elementary and generally acknowledged principles of revolutionary organisation, actions opening the way for a split and inflicting harm to the supreme interests of the unity of the world Communist movement."

No wonder, not one Latin American Communist Party supports the Chinese ideological position.

TEHMINA ADIL, widow of the immortal hero of the Iraqi people Salam Adil, First Secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party, says this in a recent article in *Pravda*:

"The splitting activities conducted by the Chinese leaders are harming the entire world Communist movement. This is probably especially clearly felt by us, by those Parties which are forced to work under most trying conditions of terror and reprisals."

The nightmare of Chinese splitting activities goes on to the plaudits of the imperialists. What could suit them better than the repetition by the Communist leaders of China of the same slanders which the imperialists themselves have been pouring out against the Soviet Union? What could suit the imperialists better than splitting of the Communist movement?

In our own country also, the Chinese leaders have already begun to spread their anti-Soviet lies and falsehoods among those who hope will respond favourably to their overtures. But unfortunately for the Chinese leaders, the Communist Party of India from its own experiences knows too well the real meaning of Chinese dogmatism and adventurism: it also knows, through its own experience, that the Soviet Union and the CPSU stand on guard against all attacks on our own country's independence and sovereignty—a bulwark against imperialist onslaught, pressures and blackmail.

The nightmare must be ended. The world's Communists must set their faces resolutely against the splitters. The unity of the world Communist movement, of each Communist Party, must be protected from the vicious attacks of the splitters.

notes OF THE WEEK

CABINET RESHUFFLE & KAMARAJ PLAN

Congressmen everywhere seem to have welcomed the decision of the AICC to accept the Kamaraj Plan and to authorise the Prime Minister to drop some Union ministers and state Chief Ministers from government work and allocate them to the organisational work of the party.

THE rise in the strength of the Right reactionary parties (as evidenced in recent Parliamentary by-elections) has alarmed democratic Congressmen, who are searching for organisational remedies for the weakening of the Congress among the masses. These Congressmen see one such organisational remedy in the Kamaraj Plan. "Giants" among the Congress leaders are now to take up the party's organisational work; and the giants, will, it is hoped, save the Congress from further defeats.

This sounds logical, but is not. What is wrong with the Congress is not merely organisational. The truth must be faced by Congressmen themselves, that the worst reactionary and Rightwing elements are not only in the leadership of the Rightwing

pen. The composition of the Cabinet may not undergo any appreciable change: the balance may remain as it is today, those dropped being equally from among the best supporters of the basic policies as from its opponents. The replacements, too, may not change the political composition at all.

In that case, the Kamaraj Plan will make no difference to the country or to the people.

On the other hand, if the Prime Minister really acts and reorganises his Cabinet in a progressive direction, which means essentially the removal of Morarji Desai and S. K. Patil, then the first step may well have been taken to halt the disastrous shift to the Right.

But will this happen? Not unless the US and Right lobbies are fought back, and their pressures and blackmails resisted effectively by the Prime Minister.

CORRECTION

The Public Relations officer to the President writes on August 10: "With reference to your column 'Capital Talks' published in the New Age of August 11, under the caption 'The Patil Story', I am directed to state that there is no truth whatsoever in the report that the President telephoned to the Prime Minister or intervened in this matter in any manner."

Whispering Gallery

Of Fathers & Sons

SON is a dear thing for a loving father. And son-in-law? Well, a well placed son-in-law is a matter of pride for any man.

However, there are occasions when the mention of those darlings can be positively embarrassing to those placed in responsible positions. There was such a moment of embarrassment to Industry Minister NITYANAND KANUNGO when M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR spoke in the Rajya Sabha in the debate on the Vivian Bose Commission's report on Wednesday last.

Kanungo has his son occupying a comfortable berth in the Bird & Co. which was recently raided by the Customs. Anybody involved can only have a passing feeling of discomfort and nothing more as the Bird as well as the cage are practically safe.

And what's more, there is not likely to be any more bird hunting or partridge shooting. The government has had enough and more. If every raid is to yield such fashionable material what will happen to the reputation of Congress ministers or what little that was left of it?

In all probability there is not going to be any prosecution under the Sea Customs Act against the Bird. The Foreign Exchange Directorate might deal with it in a routine manner behind the purdah of official secrecy. Glory to Fathers and Sons!

TALKING about sons I am reminded about KANTI MORARIJ, the beloved son of MORARJI BHAI Kanti is the Managing Director of Permanent Magnets.

It is a truism to say that magnet attracts. It has already attracted an import license of Rs. 14 lakhs. This was revealed in the Rajya Sabha on Wednesday in answer to a question by Congress Member TARIQ.

The naming ceremony of Kanti's magnetic baby took place only in last February in Bombay. His father was there at the function to bless it. Now within months it has landed a huge license. Blessed are the babies with such grand fathers who are so religious as to go almost every year to Amarnath to worship the icy Shivalingam!

If anybody imagines that the Voice of America has been stilled he is living in a particular paradise. If one is to believe Western correspondents stationed in the Capital, then all the promised modification will boil down to pre-scrutiny by Indian officials.

It means the broadcasts from Indian soil will be made. And the scrutiny, you can bet, will be a farce especially when the scrutineers are the cousin bureaucrats of a NAWAB SINGH or an M. J. DESAI.

Nawab Singh too is credited with some ideas in this matter. His plan seems to be to permit the Voice of America to broadcast continuously for

three hours. And the Indians will take over for the next three hours and correct any indiscretion which the Jimcrow Voice might have committed.

Wonderful! This gentleman Nawab Singh deserves a Padma Bhushan.

THERE are strange goings-on between certain influential Indians and Israel. The latest to come back from a visit to Israel is RAGHUNATH SINGH, secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Executive. Readers should not think that Raghunath Singh is a brother of Nawab Singh. Of course, they are Comrades-in-(American)-arms.

Raghunath Singh has come away from Israel literally thrilled. I don't grudge him that feeling of elation. But while in Israel he has made a startling discovery that all Muslim states are going to be inimical to India. He has been propagating this specious nonsense among his colleagues.

Earlier NATHURAM MIR-DHA, a Rajasthan minister, was in Israel. And I am told that a team of Israelis is shortly arriving in Rajasthan to convert part of the desert into smiling fields.

All this tamasha is allowed to go on to the detriment of our relations with the Arab world.

When Raghunath Singh finds SADOBA PATIL in the true image of MAHATMA GANDHI who was supposed to have been against food rationing and control, he is exhibiting the gang affinity. But when he strays far afield and plays up to Israel he is bumping into international affairs which is not his forte.

—VIJAYAN

The Standing Committee of the 21st Session of the Indian Labour Conference met in New Delhi on August 5 to discuss the general labour situation since the last ILC meeting. The committee discussed in detail the phenomenon of rising prices of essential commodities in the recent period, which is one of the main causes of industrial unrest. Certain decisions were taken, which if implemented promptly and effectively, will go to remove to some extent to anxieties of the working class.

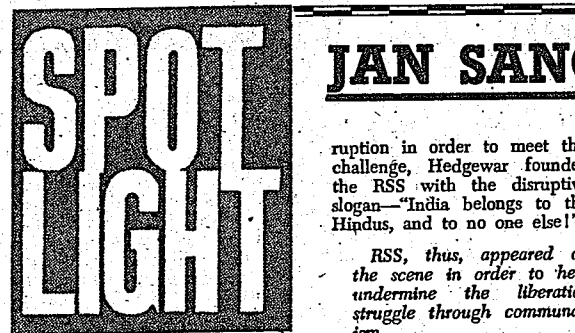
S. R. VASAVADA, general secretary of the INTUC, had issued a statement on August 1 for linking dearness allowance with consumer price indices in all private and public sector industries. The AITUC and the UTUC immediately supported this demand and also demanded that the rise in dearness allow-

in the industries which are not covered and carry forward the decisions of Wage Boards already announced in certain industries.

At the Standing Committee meeting, the trade union representatives pointed out that the price indices were faulty. They demanded that data on prices which should be collected should not be the "controlled" prices as fixed by government but the actual prices paid by the consumers in the open market.

It was agreed that the trade union representatives would be taken into confidence and consulted in computing the consumer price index. Wherever there is complaint about the correctness of the price statistics, the official concerned and the trade union representatives can have a physical re-verification on the spot. In Bombay, the Maharashtra Labour Minister, G. K. MANE and S. A. DANGE will carry out surprise checking of prices.

In order to provide the working class with articles of daily use, specially food articles, at reasonable prices, it was agreed that in all concerns where more than



ance should fully neutralise the rise in the cost of living. It was also urged that the indices should be revised to truly reflect the actual rise and fall in the cost of living.

G. L. Nanda, the Union Labour Minister, agreed with this demand and stated that we should progress towards linking D.A. with consumer price indices

ILC Standing Committee Meeting Measures That Promise Relief To Workers

300 workers are engaged, stores will be opened by the employers within four weeks. Consumer co-operative stores of workers will also be encouraged and the civilian labour officers and others will help the trade unions to have these societies registered under the Cooperative Act, without any delay. The Labour Officers will consider this as one of their main duties during this period.

Payment of Wages Act will be amended wherever necessary, to enable the employer to deduct the cost of the supplies from wages, on being so authorised by the worker. Employers will provide accommodation for these stores and also money for initial investment. Government will provide food and other articles at subsidised rates.

Steps will also be taken to open fair price shops and such stores in industrial localities. In townships like Jamshedpur, Modinagar, Batanagar, Dalmianagar, etc., where employers control not only industries but also civil life, it was agreed that such shops and stores should immediately be opened.

For workers engaged on construction work which may continue for six months or more, such stores will also be provided.

G. L. Nanda warned the employers that if the trading community did not cooperate in this and resorted to hoarding, profiteering or blackmarketing, appropriate action under the Defence of India Rules would be taken.

The Union Labour Minister will write letters to the Chief Ministers and the Labour Ministers of the states to give this programme a priority and explain this to the trade unions and employers' representatives in similar meetings at state level. Such tripartite standing committees should be formed in each State, without any delay. These should be presided over by the Labour Ministers.

It was reiterated that the Compulsory Deposit Scheme did not flow from the Industrial Truce Resolution. However, this committee might discuss proposals for its modifications, if brought forward by the participants.

The threat of a general strike in Bombay was also discussed. It was agreed that the Maharashtra Labour Minister would call a

tripartite meeting at the state level to discuss issues there. The Action Committee of the AITUC unions in Bombay had precisely demanded this, in its letter to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra state some days back. (Unfortunately the Maharashtra Labour Minister has not called the tripartite meeting so far.)

As regards the bonus issue of textile works of Bombay, the Maharashtra Labour Minister informed that the representative union under the B.I.R. Act was studying the latest balance sheets of

by

K. G. Sriwastava
SECRETARY, AITUC

the employers and would put up the demand shortly. He also stated that the AITUC would be informed of the position officially.

The Action Committee of the AITUC unions in Bombay will meet to discuss the outcome of this tripartite consultation in Delhi. The agreement to verify the prices and the cost of living index in cooperation with union representatives and to make changes where it is found defective, the promise to open stores in each factory (employing over 300 workers) for supplying essential goods at fair prices within four weeks, and the tripartite consultation by the state government, will be given due consideration by the unions in formulating their future programme of action.

It is now the task in all trade union centres, first to see that the promised stores are opened within four weeks, by the employers of all factories employing over 300 workers, including places where construction works are being carried on.

Trade unions should immediately meet the employers to find out what they propose to do and employers can cooperate in executing this very important measure.

Where employers do not respond, the unions should hold meetings and demonstrations and demand action against such employers.

Unions must take initiative, both constructive and agitational, in order to get this agreement implemented in practice. If the unions succeed, the cost of living index, where it is manipulated or wrongly constructed, can be corrected. Another gain from this agreement will be that where profiteering shops are fleecing the workers, we can secure relief through the fair price shops at each factory.

The state tripartites must be made to be active bodies in carrying out this programme.

Above all, the unions must be on the move for getting this implemented.

The proposal to set up Central and State Arbitration Councils was postponed for consideration at the next meeting of the Standing Committee of the ILC, at the request of the employers, who wanted time to examine it in more detail.

The representatives of the trade unions were willing to wait and watch implementation of these decisions.

S. A. Dange, K. G. Sriwastava and S. G. Patkar attended the Standing Committee meeting on behalf of the AITUC.

SPOTLIGHT

THE question is often asked: What role did the Jan Sangh play in the Indian struggle for independence? And what is its stand vis-a-vis Indian independence attained after a long political battle against the British?

The question has become more relevant since the reactionary gang-up, of which Jan Sangh is a prominent constituent, is often described by some as the "patriotic" opposition.

The answer which the Jan Sangh leaders give to the first part of the question fails to carry conviction with anyone who knows anything about Indian politics. They say that they were born only in 1951, hence the question of their playing any part during the battle against British rule cannot arise.

This is a quibble which can only evoke a smile. The RSS, of which the Jan Sangh is only the political front formed in 1951, had come into existence 22 years before India achieved independence. In fact the RSS emerged immediately after the freedom struggle began to assume a mass character. While the British rulers intensified their game of communal dis-

ruption in order to meet this challenge, Hedgewar founded the RSS with the disruptive slogan—"India belongs to the Hindus, and to no one else!"

RSS, thus, appeared on the scene in order to help undermine the liberation struggle through communalism.

As GOLWALKAR has written, HEDGEWAR "saw that in the revolutionary movement, as well as in the other movements, the predominant idea was of ousting the British." (Why Hindu Rashtra?) So he set out to combat this idea by preaching Hindu communalism against Indian nationalism.

Thus the RSS played a nefarious role during the struggle for independence.

No Celebration On August 15

It is not surprising that it did not share the great popular rejoicings of August 15, 1947. RSS men, who liberally distributed sweets and illuminated their houses on January 30, 1948 to "celebrate" the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi, sat sullenly in their homes when British soldiers left Indian shores. The Organiser asked RSS men "to keep aloof from these tamshas." (Editorial, August 7, 1947)

Hedgewar's "No Politics"

Hedgewar used to say that "the Sangh can have nothing to do with politics." But after India attained independence, the Sangh set up its political party, the Jan Sangh. Natural-

JAN SANGH & INDEPENDENCE

ly, this party is pledged to achieve the same ends for which the RSS had come into being.

The position of the RSS is symbolised by its insistence on the Bhagwa Dhvaj (the saffron flag). According to Golwalkar, India's real day of independence will dawn the day the Bhagwa Dhvaj flies over the land. To the RSS, the national tri-colour is a hateful symbol.

Secret RSS documents seized in 1948 had revealed that according to the leaders of this organisation, paying homage to the national tri-colour was "like worshipping a prostitute instead of the mother."

This is because the Sangh believes in the ideal of a "Hindu" dictated India instead of an India democratically ruled over by all the Indian people, whatever their religious denomination.

The Sangh continues to act in the service of imperialism. It opposes non-alignment, the policy of national independence.

The Jan Sangh is one of those notorious political parties which seek to tie India to the apron-strings of America. It acts as the stooge of the West on every crucial occasion. The latest is the Sangh's hectic propaganda to uphold the anti-national VOA deal. The Sangh also happens to be the only political party which has so far openly supported America's dilly-dallying over the vital Bokaro steel project. The Organiser has pleaded that we should "let America take a long look" at the project.

No less significant is the fact that the presidential address at the Jan Sangh's last annual conference held South Korea and Formosa as examples worthy of emulation by India. These American proteges were, it was stated in the address, the two "strongest nations" in Asia today.

The nation will do well on this Independence Day to remind itself of the RSS-Jan Sangh's consistent and continuing role against our independence.

Role After Independence

RSS-Jan Sangh continues to play its patent role of disrupting the struggle of the masses for consolidating India's independence. It vehemently op-

—GARUDA

TWO LAKH RALLY IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, August 10: Seven years ago, on August 8, 1956, young boys were massacred by the police firing from the verandah of the Congress House at Ahmedabad. MORARJI DESAI was then ruling over the bi-lingual Bombay State.

T HOUSANDS went to protest against the Lok Sabha decision constituting bi-lingual Bombay, which was an affront to the people of Gujarat and Maharashtra. After prolonged struggle and great sacrifices, involving the massacre of 101 young men in Gujarat and 105 in Maharashtra, the bi-lingual State was razed to the ground and on May 1, 1960 the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra came to birth.

On August 1, 1963 a great Martyrs' Memorial rose up in Bombay, but the Gujarat Government does not yet allow the raising of a Martyrs' Memorial at the spot where the martyrs fell in Ahmedabad.

Added to this running insult and provocation, Morarji Desai imposed heavy tax burdens, the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, Gold Control Order.

Corruption is mounting and only recently the entire leading staff of the Iron and Cement Department of the Gujarat Government had to be suspended, bringing to light embezzlement of over 50 lakhs of rupees.

The Janata Parishad had declared in May 1963 that a general strike, protest demonstrations and meetings would be held on August 8. The Communist Party and unions affiliated to the AITUC, wholeheartedly supported the call and worked for its success, resulting in the big procession and huge meetings of workers on July 28 at Ahmedabad.

For several days before August 8, and particularly after the unprecedented success of the Communist-led demonstrations of July 28, Ahmedabad had begun

to assume the look of a big battle ground.

On July 30, the Gujarati dailies, mostly pro-Government and anti-Janata Parishad, printed with banner headlines an appeal issued jointly by the PSP, Swatantra Party, Jan Sangh and the Republican Party, against the strike and programme of August 8 in the name of anti-Communism and imminent Chinese offensive.

Dr. JIVARAJ MEHTA, Gujarat Chief Minister, also issued a statement on the same day, warning people against the August 8 programme. VASAVADA, the notorious INTUC leader, had issued lakhs of leaflets and the INTUC intensified its campaign of intimidation and bribery among workers.

Mounted police began to march in different areas. Over 5,000 policemen were requisitioned from all over the State and an overwhelming show of force began, in order to cow down the workers and the people of Ahmedabad.

But the people of Ahmedabad were undaunted. The dawn of August 8 witnessed enthusiastic scenes of Parishad workers, including Communist and AITUC workers, combing the whole city with slogans of strike and other programmes.

Huge masses of people began to collect before mill-gates, colleges and in the shopping areas. By 8 a.m. several mills were found closed for want of workers.

None of the shops and schools opened—only some colleges remained working. It was known that more than 40 per cent of college students did not attend.

34 mills out of 60 remained mostly non-working, though the INTUC claimed that only two mills remained closed. In many of the mills, very few workers went in, and yet a show of work was kept up.

Police repression and INTUC disruption were let loose in full swing. Workers were dragged forcibly into several mills and they were not allowed to come out during the recess. Leading workers of the Mill Kamdar Union, including MAHENDRA DAVE, were arrested in large numbers. In all 129 were arrested. Police lathi-charges took place at numerous places in the working class areas and in the city.

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A replica of a martyrs' memorial which was taken round in the procession, was planted on the raised platform amidst deafening

Despite all this, a big procession led by INDULAL YAGNIK, MP, Dr. GANPATRAM, Communist leader DINKER MEHTA and others went to the site, opposite the Congress House, the Shahid Smarak site and placed wreaths of flowers in memory of the Martyrs of 1956.

As the day advanced, vast crowds from all over Ahmedabad began converging at Manek Chowk from where the main procession started at 2 p.m. It was a huge sea of human beings surging forward, which could not be tolerated by the authorities. After a short while the police lathi-charged the crowd, injuring many people. The procession, however, went on marching through the main roads and reached the banks of the Sabarmati river by 4 p.m.

The main speakers were INDULAL YAGNIK and DINKER MEHTA, Secretary of the Gujarat Committee of the CPI.

The huge meeting dispersed amidst slogans—Long Live the Martyrs! Down with Compulsory Deposit Scheme and heavy taxes and rising prices! Long Live the unity of the workers and the people!

The same night, the PSP, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and the Republican Party tried to hold a meeting jointly elsewhere in the city. It ended in a miserable fiasco, even though there were more police to protect these "leaders" than people to hear them.

A replica of a martyrs' memorial which was taken round in the procession, was planted on the raised platform amidst deafening

WHY NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION? DANGE EXPLAINS STAND OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

The Communist Party of India is gravely concerned at a number of recent developments, which have brought the country to dangerous crossroads. It is with a view to censure the Government of India in regard to those of its actions and policies, which are responsible for these serious developments, that the Communist Group in the Lok Sabha has joined hands with progressive Independents to move a no-confidence motion on certain specific issues.

A NO-CONFIDENCE motion is the only procedural means at our disposal of forcefully recording the Party's censure of the actions and policies of the Government, which have been enumerated in the text of the motion.

In the Party's opinion, the issues at stake are of such importance and significance that the other form of censure open to us—namely, that of an adjournment motion—is not enough to emphasise adequately the perilous direction in which certain government actions are carrying the country.

USSR Arms Aid Lays No Condition For Use S. A. Dange's Press Conference

On August 11, S. A. Dange held a press conference to explain the Party's stand on various issues that are engaging attention of people in India and in the international field. Some of the answers which he gave to the correspondents are given below:

Asked to elaborate the Party's stand on the proposed air exercises, Dange remarked: "We consider them to be first step to allow the air forces of Great Britain and USA to find a base in our country. At present they may take the form of coming in and going out. But later on, if the practice develops, they may only come and not go out."

Asked whom are the Communist MPs going to censure for the joint air exercises move, Dange replied: "Government", and added: "For the air exercises, if the Prime Minister is responsible, we won't hesitate to censure him."

A correspondent said that the present air exercises agreement does not go beyond the earlier practice of having joint naval exercises with Great Britain. Dange remarked that "I have objected to naval exercises with Great Britain, in the last Parliament when I was a member. In the consultative committee, we asked that those joint exercises be stopped and they promised to do so."

Referring to the argument that the air exercises are meant only to train our men in radar, Dange said that for this purpose, India can buy the supersonic planes, and train our radar men. Or some hundred Indians can be sent abroad for this specific training. "I do not understand why they are so anxious to move their planes to our Himalayan region."

QUESTION: Have we not the right to take the help of foreign countries for our defence? ANSWER: We have the right. The question is: Is there any necessity to sell our country to the Americans, to save our country from China.

Asked about the proposal of Dr. Lohia to move a no-confidence motion without stating specific reasons, Dange said that the

fact stated that the contract with the VOA is an infringement of our non-alignment policy, and the same opinion has been endorsed by the executive committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

The fact, as revealed by the Prime Minister and the executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party is that the agreement was made without being processed through the Cabinet.

This shows how the Rightist elements in the government and the circle of highly placed bureaucrats, in league with the Americans, could make an agreement and impose it on the country as an accomplished fact, without the sanction of the Cabinet in flagrant violation of the basic policies of the country.

Despite this clearly expressed opinion, it must be noted that the contract has not yet been rescinded. And it is an open secret that

a vigorous campaign has been initiated by the US Government and its agencies, official and unofficial, in India, in support of the agreement.

The Communist Party wishes to warn the Indian people that the agreement is not yet dead, that influential sections inside the ruling party and the government are moving ceaselessly to see that the agreement in its essentials is retained, with only face-saving variations. The Indian people's demand is that the disgraceful deal with the VOA be scrapped now and without delay.

The agreement for joint air exercises with the US and British Air Forces is also a serious infringement of our policy of non-alignment. Under the innocent name of exercises and training, the way is being opened up for the entry of the US and British Air Forces into our defence system. This cannot be looked upon without serious apprehensions.

The VOA and joint air exercises agreements are not indications of mere vacillations, but represent a perilous shift to the Right, and if the government is allowed to go this way, it will soon be negating non-alignment and sitting in the Anglo-American camp may be, two chairs away from Pakistan.

It is not an accident that the US and British imperialist press is unanimous in stating that these two agreements mean the non-alignment is dead but not buried. This is indicative of the wishfulness of the imperialists, but it is also a clear warning signal to our people of the use the imperialists seek to make of these agreements.

The Communist Party seeks to censure the government for its economic policies, which have particularly failed in the two most vital sectors—that of Finance and Food. These policies have heaped unbearable burdens on the masses of people and are forcing them to resort to protests and strikes, while the monopolists and landlords are amassing wealth by price rises and hoarding.

The refusal to accept the demand for nationalisation of banks, oil and foreign trade—which we have embodied in our *Centenary Circular*—is largely responsible for the failures of the economic policies. Nationalisation would help to raise alternative resources for defence and development, and give relief to the masses.

By our censure motion, we are not asking for the resignation of Pandit Nehru. We have put forward the demand that the two ministers, namely Morarji Desai and S. K. Patil, who are directly the most responsible for the anti-

that they might hold meetings and consultations but the formation of an International, in the sense of having its own discipline, etc., is not very much in the air, so far as we can read it from their statements.

QUESTION: Will you expel those members who issued the circular? What action are you taking? ANSWER: The action is that we insist that the Organising Committee's decisions should be obeyed. If any members flout those decisions, they may be expelled.

The question has been referred to the Control Commission and the work of the Commission is proceeding.

Asked if Peking might sponsor a Fifth International, Dange said

people measures of taxation and food failures, be removed from government and that the Prime Minister so reorganise the government that no room is left for Rightwing reaction to blow up the basic policies of the country from within, by drawing the country into the Anglo-American camp; weakening the public sector and weakening the healthy private sector by anti-national concessions to foreign capital.



It is the Rightist forces inside the Congress and the government which constitute an immediate and the biggest danger to our country today. It is they who have helped the Right reactionary parties and forces outside the Congress to gain in strength till they have begun to exercise a considerable influence on government policies.

The Communist Party, while moving its censure motion in the Lok Sabha, wishes to dissociate itself from the Right reactionary parties' campaign directed against Prime Minister Nehru and demanding his resignation.

The Rightist parties' campaign is directed against all the basic policies of this country—against non-alignment, against planned development, against the public sector, against friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, against building up of our own defence potential.

The Communist Party's censure motion in Parliament is intended to halt the shift to the Right in government policies and help the people to secure relief, by correct approach to the working class, the peasantry and the middle-classes. That is the only way to strengthen the economy of the country, to build up our defences without surrendering to Anglo-American blackmail and the anti-national pressures of our own profitmongers.

A correspondent pointed out that the Food Minister has denied that he ever made such a statement. Dange remarked: "If he has denied it, I would like him to apply it now."

Asked whether India can depend on Soviet aid, Dange said that Soviet Union is giving India defence aid more than any other country. They give you not only fighter planes but even the factory to produce them.

The Soviet Union does not lay down conditions as to the use India will make of arms provided by them. That is not their affair. It is the Americans who want to lay down such conditions.

Kerala

★ From S. Sharma

HARTAL & PROTEST DEMONSTRATIONS Police Zulm In Trivandrum

TRIVANDRUM, August 10: August 9, hallowed anniversary of a great day in the freedom struggle, was celebrated by the Congress government and Police Minister Chacko by instituting a complete Police Raj in the city and effecting arrests of over 300 Communist Party and PSP workers and leaders, who had announced their intention of marching in a procession through the Main Road to protest against curbs on civil liberties.

THIS is the second time since the peaceful protest movement against bus fare in-

increased fares. In recent times, no hartal had been so complete.

As against the peaceful hartal and the announced demonstrations of the PSP and the Communist Party, the police exhibited a show of force unparalleled after the achievement of freedom. Bus service was suspended in the Main Roads from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. At East Fort and Vanchiyur, all along the Main Road steel-helmeted and armed police parties led by high-ranking officers were stationed.

Over 300 persons including prominent leaders of the PSP and the Communist Party were rounded up even before they came up in places fixed for the processions to start. Arrested persons include P. M. Kunhiraman Nambari, M.L.A., Chairman of the PSP, Ponnanna Sreedhar M.L.A., Narayan Thampy M.L.A., Sivarama Bharathy and others of the PSP, and P. T. Punnoose and K. Anirudhan M.L.A. of the Communist Party.

Seven batches of PSP and Communist volunteers who grouped themselves near the silence zone and violated the zone restrictions were rounded up. Even bystanders and pedestrians were rounded up by police. A Congressman, who was proceeding to the hospital to see an ailing relative was released subsequently on Communist leader Punnoose's intervention.

The show of force, the bayonets, the steel helmets and the mounted cavalry were in operation till late in the night. The arrested persons were locked up in a dirty horse stable in the police camp and let off in the evening. They paraded the main streets and proceeded to the meeting place.

Meetings separately held under PSP and Communist auspices and addressed by important party leaders, condemned the police action and the unjust curb on civil liberties.

KERALA GOVT. BOWS BEFORE MASS AGITATION INCREASED BUS FARE WITHDRAWN

TRIVANDRUM: The Communist Party has called off the Satyagraha in the district and taluq bus stands against the bus fare increase, in view of the decision and assurance from the government that the increased minimum fare in ordinary service is being brought back to the old rate of 10 nP.

IN course of a statement the Secretariat of the Party states that the agitation against the increased fares had the support of all sections and strata of people. The leaders of all the opposition parties presented a joint memorandum on June 27 to the government, protesting against the increase. All the political parties of the opposition, mass organisations of workers, kisans, youth and students, non-party independents with stature in the public life of the state, called upon the government to reduce the increased fares and respect the people's demand. Agitation against the increased fares took various forms, including people avoiding bus transport as far as possible. At the last stage the KPCC, the official organisation of the ruling Congress Party, respecting people's will, advised the government to reduce the mini-

service (both in state and private services) from 20 nP to 10 nP as before July 1. The government have given the assurance that now it is only a question of delay regarding issue of the necessary notification, in this regard.

The Secretariat of the Communist Party, in these circumstances, has decided to call off the peaceful protest satyagraha it was organising from July 1 for the past 38 days. The experience of the bus fare agitation and the victory that the common people have scored one after the other have shown that only people's unity and concerted action can correct reactionary anti-people policies of the government and secure relief for the common people.

The Secretariat greets the hundreds of volunteers and comrades who in response to the call of the Party participated in the Satyagraha unmindful of unbearable hot weather or torrential rains. The Secretariat conveys its heartfelt thanks to the common people who gave moral and material support to this movement and participated in it in various other ways.

Finally, they have announced their decision to reduce the minimum fare in the ordinary ser-

LAST STAGE OF CAMPAIGN



Signing the Great Petition—A scene in Calcutta

TAMILNAD'S PROUD RECORD

MADRAS: The Great Petition campaign in Tamilnad is gaining momentum and it is very likely that the quota assigned to each District Council will be far exceeded.

THERE is a socialist competition everywhere in the party units in collecting the signatures. Comrades go out in squads; they go from house to house and shop after shop and collect signatures. Individual collection is also there. Velayuthan, secretary of 54th branch of the City has collected 1300 signatures. Sakuntala Narayanan, a woman worker has collected 1500 signatures. Nagappan, a harbour worker has collected 2000 signatures; another harbour worker has collected 2500 signatures. JANASAKTHI has published the photos of these comrades.

All the district councils have met and distributed the quotas to each taluk and town committees and the work is in full swing.

The Coimbatore District Council has decided to collect two lakh signatures and to send 15 comrades to Delhi to participate in the mass demonstration.

The Tirunelveli District Council has decided to collect 8,000 signatures and to depute 14 comrades to Delhi.

The North Arcot District Council has decided to collect one lakh signatures and to send 13 comrades to Delhi.

The South Arcot District Council will collect 50,000 signatures and send 10 comrades to Delhi.

Pondicherry will collect 10,000 signatures and Kanyakumari District will collect 25,000 signatures.

Every District has printed posters and leaflets explaining the great petition campaign. This is a campaign in which every branch of the Party has moved and most of the comrades have functioned.

The standpoint of the Communist Party has been taken to each and every house. The state council has organised big public meetings in all the Districts and the leaders of the Party are touring the Districts.

During the past one month more than 200 public meetings

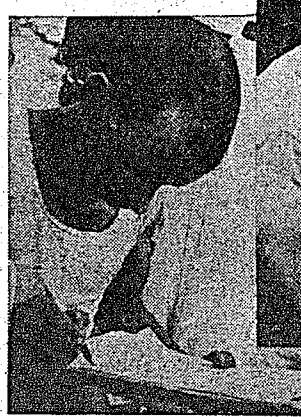
were held. Apart from the big meetings where state leaders participate, each district Council is organising small meetings in every Taluk and towns. Street corner meetings are also being conducted.

Nanguneri taluk in Tirunelveli district has decided to hold 30 public meetings. The Harur taluk committee has decided to hold 30 public meetings. Srivilliputhur in Ramnad district will have 20 such meetings. This is the way in which all taluk and town units have moved. Megaphone propaganda, cycle procession, tape-recorded music, street corner meetings are regular features in the campaign. In Pugalur, a small town in Trichy District so far 29 ward meetings have been held.

There is a good response to the great petition campaign. People are looking with interest. They readily sign the petition. Only some die-hard DMK and Swatantrawalas refuse to sign the Petition. In one place the President of the Mandal Congress Committee signed the petition without any hesitation or reservation.

This movement has helped to awaken the entire party. This movement has made every branch move in its own way. This movement has taken the news of the Party to every nook and corner of the State.

Determined to Defeat the CDS



20,000 Signatures In Amritsar Alone

AMRITSAR, August 5: Twenty-thousand signatures on the Great Petition have already been collected in Amritsar and its industrial suburb, Chheharta. This was revealed in a check-up meeting of the Amritsar City Committee of the Communist Party held on August 8.

REPORTS from different areas show unprecedented response. Irrespective of political views, people not only sign up but bless the squads collecting the signatures. Only some hardened Jan Sangh activists and Congress workers refuse.

It must however be noted that quite a good number of active Congress workers including office-bearers of Congress mandals have signed. Some others have expressed full sympathy but have not signed for "organizational" reasons. Their families have of course signed up.

A number of small factory-owners of Chheharata have also signed.

Results are most heartening where leading comrades are themselves leading the campaign.

In Chheharta nearly 4,000 signatures have already been collected. Signatures are being obtained not on factory but on ward basis. Neither any house nor any person from any house is being left out. Vimla Dang, Jagat Ram Dutt and Surat Singh—all municipal commissioners—are personally leading the squads. Thirty mohalla meetings attended by a total of 1100 people have been held.

More than 2500 signatures have been collected by the Kamla Sharma, Chaman Lal Sharma and Bihari Lal municipal commissioners are leading the campaign. Three meetings have been held.

In Kattals there are only a few Party members. Makshish Singh and other Comrades and sympathisers have done remarkable job. They have already collected 3200 signatures.

More than 2000 signatures have been collected by the Bataala Road Comrades. The Branch consisting of 15 members has decided that all the members would go to Delhi. Des Raj of the City Commi-

tee is leading the campaign. Three meetings have been held to explain the matters, the last one was attended by as many as 250 people.

The Old Jail and Chungi areas are small areas. But they are not lagging behind. They have collected more than 700 and 400 signatures. Three meetings have been held in these areas.

Putlighar area has collected 1000 and hopes to catch up with others soon.

Katra Karam Singh group led by Jaswant Singh has collected 2,000. Other groups in the City have promised to follow its example.

Charanjit of Gopal Nagar has collected 500 while Gurdev and Jagat Ram of Rambagh have collected 435.

Women squads are doing excellent work in Chheharata, Haripura and Kittasi. The Haripura women's squad has collected 521 signatures and besides Rs. 50 in 2 and 4 annas bits towards the fare of 5 women who will go to Delhi. In Chheharta the women squads have collected about 1,000 signatures.

Two public meetings have already been held—one in Putlighar and the other in the old jail area. Four more have been planned.

By August 15, Amritsar will have collected 40,000 signatures—thus reaching the target.

Andhra's Gigantic Preparations

HYDERABAD, August 6: NEHRU warned the people against "agitations" and the like while he was in Hyderabad. The people listened but acted otherwise. The signature campaign goes full steam ahead.

SHORTLY after his meeting, Hyderabad saw one of the finest cycle processions in its history. Organised by various trade unions in the city, it was a magnificent sight of close to 5,000 cyclists, three abreast, lustily shouting the slogans that are to be presented to Parliament through the Great Petition. All along the route people not only watched but eagerly responded and the signature collectors found their job almost done for them when they went round.

The employees of the Road Transport Corporation, with glorious traditions of trade union and political struggle, have been in the forefront of the movement in the city. They went on a pay strike in protest against the CDS, have signed the petition and are collecting signatures in a big way.

An interesting experience in the Allwyn factory and elsewhere in Sanatnagar and other industrial areas is that workers belonging to the INTUC union have signed the petition in large numbers, when approached by the cadres of the AITUC union of the same factory. One of the INTUC activists told one of the signature collectors that while they may differ on trade union matters, they could well agree on the demands of the Petition.

In the dairy farm at Bowanpally, the INTUC held a meeting of workers to threaten them with dire consequences should they so much as go near the signature campaign. The result: all the 400 workers went and signed the Petition!

A big response to the campaign is evident in Ramchandrapuram where the construction work for the heavy electricals project is going on.

THE latest report from Andhra gives the news that on July 27, the local unit of the Communist Party held a public meeting in the village of Ilur in Anantpur District which is the native place of Andhra Chief Minister Sanjiva Reddy. After the public meeting comrades went round collecting signatures on the Great Petition.

The first to sign the petition in the village was the mother of Chief Minister Sanjiva Reddy and her name topped the list of 30 signatures collected in that tiny village.

SONGS AND VERSES ON THE GREAT MOVEMENT

Strange as it may seem the Great Petition movement, which has begun just recently has already yielded the first literary blossoms in the form of some deeply-moving songs of people's woes and hopes.

HERE is a Kumaoni Geet written in the form of a letter by a young working woman to her sister-in-law asking her to come to her mother's place for a few days because she herself is determined to go to Delhi to join the Great March:

Dear sister-in-law, I ask you to come to your mother's place for a few days. You know a mighty movement has arisen against the heavy taxes put on the poor people. I and the people of our village could not remain aloof.

Dhana, what sort of an irony is it that even under our Swaraj taxes are being piled on taxes! Even in this distant village news has reached me that the pomp and show of the ministers who are heaping these burdens on us is not a

LUCKNOW:

There is no money with me. Of the ornaments the most valuable was my *guluband* and that I gave away in the Defence Fund. Other ornaments had already gone during the days of hunger. Now only *Math* (nose-ring) remains: I am selling it to go to Delhi. A great many people from the village are going to Delhi. The *didai* (elder sister) in the adjacent

house is also going. *Dhana*, do come, so that I may be able to go to Delhi. I will go to Delhi and once again refresh my memory of those processions which used to come out during the fight for freedom. *Dhana*, please do not fail to come.

The author of this folk song is BHAWANI BUTT JOSHI. It is difficult to convey either the simple idyllic poetry of this folk song or the lilt and cadence of its touching music in translation, which, in this case, is only a poor paraphrasing. But there can be little mistaking about how our simple people look at the Petition and *Dilli Chalo* movement.

The young woman of KHEM SINGH NAGAR's *Rasiya* in *Brij* is of a different nature. Stirred by

take off your *dhotti*, *kurta* and coat and sit back at home after drolling yourself up in *lahnga* and *faria* (typical garments worn by the women of *Brij*).

She again declares:

This time I too shall come with you to the *Morcha* in Delhi, oh my Mavi; Let us all join together and march to the place where the *Kansas* are holding their court; for, Nat-Nagar (Net as Krishna) has said that without a fight you cannot get even what is your due...

Written by a veteran fighter and poet of the national movement, the *Rasiya* exudes the fighting spirit and tempo that have been engendered by the Petition movement even in the western districts of Uttar Pradesh.

PUT IN ALL YOUR EFFORTS: OVERFULFIL THE TARGETS

The District Council of the CPI has decided to collect 90,000 signatures and send a delegation of one hundred to join the demonstration in Delhi.

More than a thousand people demonstrated before the District Court followed by a meeting at the Polo Maidan in support of the Great Petition.

Meerut

MEERUT (U.P.): Reports from Meerut show that till July 27, about 24,000 signatures to the Great Petition were collected.

THE collections include those in the Baraut Assembly Constituency (11,000), Ghaziabad town (3,000), Meerut (2,000) and Mawana Tehsil (2,000). Meetings are held at different places to explain the objective of the campaign. It is expected that 1,000 workers from Bagpat, 200 from Meerut villages, 300 from Ghaziabad, 50 from Mawana and another 150 from other areas will participate in the demonstration in Delhi.

A giant size effigy of the Tax Demon, wearing a wreath of heads of the working people, goldsmiths and middle-class people and trampling under foot the peasant folk was brought out by a 3,000 strong demonstration here on July 28.

The demonstration which attracted hundreds of people from the neighbouring areas demanded scrapping of Gold Control Order, new tax burdens, VOA-AIR agreement, joint air exercises and the CDS.

TEZPUR (Assam): A big public meeting which was addressed by PHANI BORA, secretary Assam State Council of the CPI demanded immediate release of all political prisoners in the country and withdrawal of discriminatory treatment meted out to the Assam detenus in the Berrhampore jail in Orissa. All

the call of the Petition to go to Delhi she tells her husband:

This time I too shall come with you to the *Morcha* in Delhi, my husband! The whole of the country will be there, hence I shall also come with you to see the great sight. No-body has ever reached the door of heaven without risking his life.

By increasing the taxes the sinners have taken away even the rags which covered our bodies; and now like a cruel vampire the CDS stands at the door-step; in the homes of the toilers dwells only hunger preying on their bones... so I shall ask Nehru how he has come to become the *sardar* of these *dakus*.

Then she gives her husband the tidings of the village and informs him:

Chunia and Chandania *kaki* are also ready to go; Should they succeed in finding *Morar*, they would not leave him without blackening his face;

Anyhow, if you feel afraid,

KRANTI's long and rousing poem starts on a melancholy note:

I have brought you the message today of the plight of crores of unfortunate Indians, the message of the oppressed. Let us go to Delhi, let us go, Comrade!

On my revolutionary friend, look at the red dawn, You have to demolish yourself in order to bring happiness to your country,

For the children of those due to whom these palaces reach out to the sky are languishing in hunger and pain.

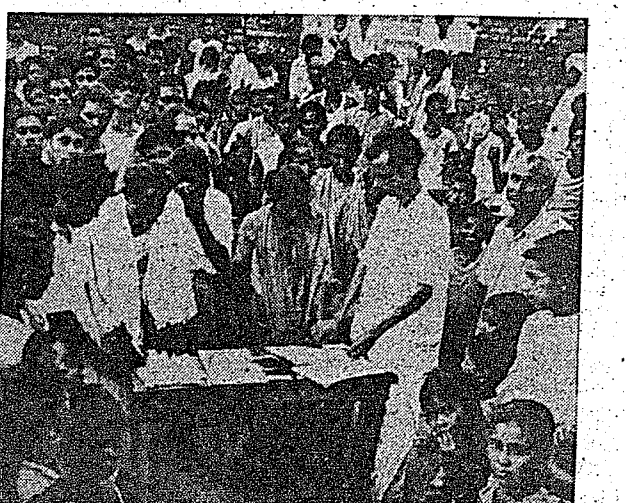
The mother of Azad, the unvanquished hero of the country is writhing with hunger; the mother-earth of the dauntless Ashfaq, turned into an arid desert, is crying out in agony;

The cruel measures of this government have surpassed the anti-people measures of even the British; alas, what misfortune has once again overtaken the destiny of this unhappy Bharat....

the leading Communist workers of Tezpur sub-division have by now been released. The meeting, presided over

by Bishnuprasad Rabha, also appealed to the people to participate in the Great-Petition campaign.

The Working Class is signing up everywhere



Reports from:

- ★ S. Ganesan
- ★ Satyapal Dang
- ★ Mohit Sen
- ★ Ajoy Das Gupta
- ★ Ramesh Sinha

CHINESE DISTORTION OF MOSCOW DOCUMENTS EXPOSED: world communist parties speak up

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In course of a statement issued recently, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia says:

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia has for some time been following with anxiety the policy of the Communist Party of China which is not in conformity with the policy jointly elaborated and adopted by the international communist movement. In the past years the Chinese comrades started to arbitrarily and incorrectly interpret documents adopted by the Communist and Workers' parties in an effort to substitute their own line for the strategic and tactical principles contained in them and to force this divergent line on the other parties.

The culmination of this activity is the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on June 14, 1963.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia resolutely rejects the attacks of the leadership of the Communist Party of China against the Leninist policy of the CPSU and the other Marxist-Leninist parties, against the policy of the international communist movement, embodied in the documents of the Moscow Conference.

BASELESS ACCUSATIONS

In order to discredit the policy of the CPSU, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China does not hesitate to use demagogic, distortion and slander. The CPSU and other fraternal parties are alleged to have made statements which they never made and hold views which they never did, on which the entire argument and accusations of an anti-Marxist, revisionist approach of the Communist Party of China are based.

The Chinese comrades proceed from the premise that they have a monopoly of the interpretation of the revolutionary principles of the Declaration and other documents, while they distort or reject in essence the principles contained in these documents. They try to create the impression that the revolutionary spirit in these documents is their work.

To say the truth, however, the delegation of the Communist Party of China complicated the discussions in many ways, tried to impose its own incorrect conception at all cost and agreed to sign the documents only when it felt completely isolated in trying to push through its erroneous views and its procedure was resolutely rejected by the fraternal communist and workers' parties.

It is astonishing at the same time that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China now attributes some of its erroneous views which were subjected to strong criticism at the Conference, to other parties and thus turns the facts upside down.

The attacks of the Communist Party of China are marked by the effort to minimise the vanguard

role of the CPSU in the international revolutionary movement and pose as the main protector of purity of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the biggest champion of the oppressed nations and the working people fighting for freedom, independence and the liquidation of regimes of exploitation. Is it not high time that the Chinese comrades realise that such a position with regard to the other parties, and assumption of a privileged position which is decidedly unjustified in the international communist movement can never meet with the support of the Marxist-Leninist parties and merely discredits that party in the eyes of all Communists?

Our Party and the workers of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are very indignant at the fact that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China does not hesitate to come out in defence of the personality cult in its letter of June 14, which has been condemned by the entire international communist movement. After the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China expressed agreement with the general position of the CPSU on that question and today when the benefit of the removal of unhealthy phenomena of the personality cult on the entire development has been fully confirmed, it assumes an entirely different stand.

The historic importance of the Twentieth Congress was also felt by all our people. The beneficial effect of that Congress influenced the further development of our Socialist society. This was also the case in the other socialist countries.

The Chinese comrades pose as the defenders of the purity of Marxism-Leninism but the facts are inexorable. Their defence of the personality cult only shows that they have rigidly remained on the old positions and that they have turned away from life.

We decidedly reject the dogmatic sectarian line which the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China wants to force upon the international revolutionary working class movement. This line does not strengthen but weakens the anti-imperialist front.

SUBVERSION OF UNITY

Proceeding from the character of the present epoch, the international Communist movement laid down its strategic and tactical line. The context of the present world revolutionary process is determined by the merging of the anti-imperialist struggle of the nations who are building Socialism and Communism, the revolutionary working class movement in the capitalist countries, the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples and the peoples movement for peace and democracy.

All these driving forces of the present have to act in organic unity, with the international work-

ing class and the world socialist community playing the leading role.

The position and conduct of the leadership of the Communist Party of China in international affairs with regard to the question of war and peace, peaceful co-existence and competition, the role and development of the world Socialist system, strategy and tactics of the world working class movement and the national liberation struggle cannot—with all due respect for the traditions of the Chinese Communists—be assessed otherwise than as subversion of the united militant anti-imperialist front and as dangerous adventurism.

This is shown by the subversive activity of the Chinese representatives in international democratic organisations, their efforts to establish separate closed organisations of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America, from which they try to force out representatives of the Soviet Union to isolate these organisations from the European Socialist countries and the revolutionary movement of the workers in the capitalist countries.

SPLITTING TACTICS

The representatives of the Chinese People's Republic even opposed the participation of representatives of European Socialist countries, among them representatives of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the peoples of Africa and Asia, though they were to attend the Third Conference of Afro-Asian Solidarity in Moscow in February only as observers and threatened to walk out of the conference if our representatives were admitted as official observers.

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party paid systematic attention to these disturbing phenomena in the years past. On January 20, 1962, it addressed itself to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China with a letter in which it analysed in detail the extremely harmful activity of the Chinese representatives in international democratic organisations and the incorrect views of the leadership of the Communist Party of China on basic political questions of our time. It showed that the leadership of the Communist Party of China upholds and elaborates a number of these which sharply diverge from the policy of the international Communist movement contained in the documents of the Moscow Conference of Communist and Workers' parties of 1957 and 1960 and which change many basic conclusions of these documents.

The facts and arguments contained in that letter were not answered directly by the leadership of the Communist Party of China which declined to deal with them.

To this arrogant position the Central Committee of our Party replied with another letter on July 9, 1962 which notes among other things: "We are forced to express our regret and surprise at such conduct which is unusual in an exchange of views between fraternal Communist parties, and which does not correspond to the principle of equality in their mutual relations."

Even after this there was a deliberate deterioration of the mutual relations on the part of

China not only with regard to party affairs but in general.

The Prague office of the New China News Agency and later the Embassy of the Chinese People's Republic in Prague disseminated material here running counter to the position of our Party. The Chinese representatives did not respect our protests against such conduct.

The letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China of June 14 was distributed in considerable numbers by Chinese representatives in all parts of the country. They even handed them to all passengers at Prague Airport.

The considerable cost involved and the promptness with which the letter was distributed by the Chinese Embassy here on the same day on which it was published in the Peking daily Jenminjiaopao shows that it was a well prepared act directed against our Party.

This act showed utter disregard for the sovereignty of Czechoslovakia and was a violation of fundamental norms governing relations between fraternal parties. Justified measures taken by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia against such actions of the Chinese representatives, however, were described by the Government of the Chinese People's Republic with truly strange logic as a violation of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations.

It is really regrettable that the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China has transferred the ideological disagreement with the Central Committee of the CPSU and the other fraternal parties to relations between the states. With its attitude concerning economic relations, for instance, the Chinese People's Republic has caused grave damage to the economies of the socialist countries, among them Czechoslovakia. After 1961, there occurred, because of the fault of the Chinese representatives, a radical decline in mutual trade relations.

Despite our efforts to maintain and increase the goods exchange by offering advantageous conditions to the Chinese side, the total volume of the

goods exchange in 1963 dropped to less than 16 per cent of that of 1959 and Czechoslovak exports to China to less than 10 per cent.

Similarly the Chinese comrades under various pretexts reduced our mutual political and cultural relations to a bare minimum. The sudden and sharp turn in our mutual relations which came about in consequence of the unilateral actions of the Chinese comrades was all the more incomprehensible to our people because they always respected the revolutionary traditions of Communist Party of China and the heroic Chinese people in the liberation struggle and in building a socialist society.

The Twelfth Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia reiterated recognition of the struggle of the Chinese Communists but could not pass in silence the uncomradely conduct and incorrect views of the delegation of the Communist Party of China. It then addressed the following urgent appeal to the Chinese Communists: "Because of our respect for the Communist Party of China we again beg you to reconsider your position on important international questions which are closely connected with the unity of the international communist movement, consistently following the conclusions of the Declaration of 1957 and the Statement of the 81 Communist and Workers' Parties of 1960."

In settling all questions of the further development of our socialist society, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia is constantly aware of the connection with the international struggle with the working class of the whole world and the struggle of all democratic and peace-loving forces. Our Party applies the militant line of creative Marxism-Leninism as it was expressed in the conclusions of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Congress and in the Programme of the CPSU, which are of tremendous importance for the powerful upsurge of the international communist movement, for the building of socialism and communism, for the movement for peace and socialism.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF FRANCE

The Political Bureau of the French Communist Party says in course of a statement, that in the latest period and in particular, in their letter of June 14, the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party have openly questioned the propositions approved by all Parties, including their own Party.

At the same time they have launched their splitting activity in the world Communist movement and international organisations.

DAILY realities, the experience of high-pitched class struggle, and the successes scored on the basis of the ideas enunciated in the 1957 and 1960 documents prove how erroneous the Chinese comrades' contentions are.

They come out against the basic idea of peaceful coexistence. They declare that we want this coexistence not only in the relations between states, but also in the relations between imperialism and the countries it oppresses as well as between the owners and workers of the same country.

The leaders of the Communist Party of China cast doubts as to

the correctness of the struggle for general disarmament and peace. In fact they deny that war can be averted as a result of the victory of socialism in a number of countries, the liberation of colonial peoples and the development of the workers' and democratic movement determining new correlation of forces in the world. Apparently they are oblivious of the changes which have occurred because of the presence and accumulation of thermo-nuclear weapons which impose the alternative indicated in the statement of 1960: "Peace-

(Continued on Facing Page)

ful coexistence between states with different systems or devastating war."

The CPC leaders would like to railroad the idea, according to which the struggle against a new world war is contradictory to the just struggle of the peoples for their national independence. The history of the international workers' movement for the past 40 years goes against these statements. The workers' and democratic movement in France promoted the development of the liberation movement of the colonial peoples.

Since the moment of its founding the Communist Party of France has, on its part, been actively supporting all the forms of the national-liberation struggle of these peoples, especially during the war in Morocco, Viet Nam and Algeria.

The Chinese comrades, who like to use "revolutionary" phraseology, go as far as regarding as opportunism and reformism the policy, pursued in accordance with the resolutions of 1957 and 1960, which say that we must use in our struggle for democracy and socialism all the opportunities of the peaceful transition to socialism in the concrete conditions of each country. The working people want a socialist revolution without a civil war, it conforms to their interests as well as to the interests of national economy.

A peaceful transition to socialism calls for a mobilisation and an unprecedented unity of action of all the workers, peasants and intellectuals, who are full of determination to transform society. The leaders of the Communist Party of China tell us to reject these efforts.

Such a rejection would be tantamount to a denial of the possibilities of peaceful transition to socialism as well as a denial of the fact that the forces of socialism are capable of resisting successfully the possible acts of violence on the part of the enemy.

The Chinese leaders criticise our policy of the united front, thereby showing distrust in millions of the working people and non-Communist democrats, and this in spite of the fact that this policy produces tangible results.

This united front, in our opinion, is necessary for improving the conditions of life of the working people, for establishing real democracy, national independence and peace, it is likewise necessary in the struggle for winning power and for the construction of socialism.

The attitude of the Chinese leaders to the policy, pursued by our party and other fraternal parties, actually testifies that they ignore the contribution of the working class and of the Communist Parties of the capitalist countries to the common cause of the worldwide revolutionary movement and disregard it. This attitude is manifest in the development of the old theory against which Lenin and all the Communist Parties had once fought—the theory of "permanent revolution" and armed minorities to the detriment of the necessary actions of the masses.

We repeat what has been stressed in the resolution of our Central Committee: "The construction and progress of socialism, the struggle of the working masses of the capitalist countries for democracy and socialism, and the national liberation movement are three manifestations of the worldwide revolutionary process. They do not interfere with one another, but support one another in the struggle for the elimination of all exploitation and all oppression."

The Chinese comrades cover up their theses with a number of general phrases and quotations from Lenin but they do not take into account the nature of our age.

They go so far as to introduce conceptions which are quite alien

to Marxism-Leninism, aiming to put at the basis of the struggle against exploitation and oppression not the class principle but the principle of belonging to one or another part of the globe or the colour principle.

They concentrate their attacks on the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union which is the most militant detachment of the communist movement and a model of internationalist attitude.

In fact, the 20th and 22nd Congresses of the CPSU have formulated new ideas of world-wide significance on a number of important issues of our age. The Party's resolute struggle against the Stalin personality cult and its consequences had a tremendous educational effect on the world communist and working-class movement. The recent Open Letter of the Party addressed to all Soviet Communists is a document of exceptional ideological and political importance.

The leaders of the Chinese Communist Party accuse the fraternal Parties which defend and

follow the line adopted by the world communist movement of obeying Soviet "orders". It is an old reactionary calumny which can give joy only to the class enemy. They even do not stop before subversive activities.

The French Communist Party reaffirms that it has carried out and will carry out relentless ideological and practical struggle on two fronts: against revisionism and opportunism and against dogmatism and sectarianism which have now become the main danger in the world communist movement. Under the banner of proletarian internationalism it is fighting and will fight against deleterious nationalist, chauvinist and racist positions.

The French Communist Party marches shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal parties which are true to Marxism-Leninism in the great struggle for the unity of the world communist movement. It will spare no efforts for the triumph of the cause of peace, democracy, social progress and socialism.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF GERMANY

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany declares its full agreement with the Open Letter of the Central Committee of the CPSU of July 14, 1963, says a statement issued by the West German Communists recently

THIS letter completely conforms with the spirit of the Declaration and Statement of the Moscow meetings in 1957 and 1960. It is a new important contribution to the unity of the world Communist movement and its consolidation on the positions of Marxism-Leninism and jointly adopted decisions.

The life and struggle of the working class and the peace-loving forces of the FRG (West Germany), the statement notes, confirm the correctness of these decisions. Our Party resolutely rejects the attempts of the leaders of the Communist Party of China to counterpose the general line of the world communist movement which was jointly drawn up, by another general line, based on, the rejection and arbitrary interpretation of jointly adopted decisions.

The statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPG gives a decisive rebuff to the assertions of the leaders of the CPC that the struggle for peaceful coexistence, for general and complete disarmament gives rise to illusions about the nature of imperialism and plays into its hands.

The representatives of our Party, the statement continues, back in 1960 at the Meeting of Communist and Workers' Parties in Moscow told the Chinese comrades that an atomic war would mean a national catastrophe for our working class, for our people. Therefore the Communist Party of Germany has fought and will continue to fight to frustrate the aggressive plans of the West German imperialists and prevent them from unleashing a new world war from the territory of the FRG.

We are compelled, however, to state, the statement stresses, that the West German imperialists and militarists are receiving ever greater opportunities to derive from the publications of the CPC and the Albanian Party of Labour advantages for their shady plans. The Adenauer government is spreading the anti-Soviet attacks of the Chinese and Albanian leaders, employing even its state and propaganda apparatus to discredit the peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union and the GDR and save its revisionist policy from bankruptcy.

CALL FOR SPLIT

This statement is an outright call for a split in all Communist Parties not recognising the Chinese deviation. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the splitting activities are practically carried on with the help of factionalists expelled from Communist Parties, hirelings and adventurers. Such actions are taken at a time when the popular and democratic forces in our country are engaged in a fierce battle with imperialism and the reactionary forces in the country, and are making every effort towards bringing about a government of the people.

Under such circumstances the entire imperialist propaganda machine is trying to profit by the situation created by the Chinese comrades. The Political Commission also notes the fact that in its letter

Every West German Communist, every FRG class-conscious worker condemns such actions of the CPC leaders, which only play into the hands of the imperialists.

The Communist Party of Germany, it is emphasised in the statement, continues to strive for the unity and consolidation of the world communist movement on the

basis of Marxism-Leninism and jointly adopted decisions. Indes-tructible unity with the Party of Lenin is for us an indisputable

COMMUNIST PARTY OF CHILE

SANTIAGO, July 24 (TASS). The Political Commission of the Communist Party of Chile Central Committee has released to the press a statement which says:

THE Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile held a special meeting to consider in the light of the developments of the past few weeks, the situation in the international communist movement created by the dogmatic and sectarian position of the Chinese comrades.

Among other materials, it considered the letter of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China dated June 14, addressed to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The meeting of the Political Commission expressed its unanimous anxiety and deep regret that the letter and the recent actions of the Chinese comrades aggravate the contradictions. The statement contained in Point 12 of the said letter causes especially serious concern.

Chinese Forgeries, Lies

The Chinese comrades allege that the Communist parties which are resolutely working for peaceful coexistence and which have made the struggle for peace their supreme duty are hampering the revolutionary struggle of the masses and the struggle against imperialism on all fronts. This is a slanderous statement. The Communist Parties, carrying high the banner of struggle for peace, are with growing energy, developing class struggles in all other spheres and, naturally, the revolutionary struggle of the peoples against imperialism, for their national liberation.

All members of the Political Commission consider that all possible attempts against the unity of the Chinese Communists will be futile. The Communist Party of Chile is closely rallied around its Central Committee and is true to its political line.

law, equal to the militant unity, which links us, West German Communists, with the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

of June 14 the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China more openly than before declares against the policy of peaceful co-existence. Point 16 of this document says, in part, that "it is a mistake to regard peaceful co-existence as the general line of the socialist countries' foreign policy." Such a statement glaringly contradicts the letter and the spirit of the programme documents and the principles of the international communist movement. For the Chinese Communists—as for the entire international communist movement—the world is confronted with the only alternative: peaceful coexistence or a thermo-nuclear war.

The duty of all Communists is to struggle for peace, for preventing a thermo-clear catastrophe and establishing peaceful coexistence. The statement of the Chinese comrades contradicts this duty, for if peaceful coexistence were not the general line of the socialist countries' foreign policy, that line had to be war.

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ing trick. After saying that the Chinese delegation voted against the Congress Appeal and the programme, it says: "Delegates of several other countries also voted against the two documents or abstained."

Chinese Forgeries, Lies

★ From MASOOD ALI KHAN

The Soviet press continued to publish a series of articles criticising the position of the Chinese leadership on different ideological and international issues and statements by a number of other parties supporting the Soviet stand and specially the test ban agree-

ment.

On Sunday, the Soviet Government issued the reply to the vicious Chinese attack on the test ban agreement. Along with the Soviet reply, the Pravda and Izvestia also published the Chinese Government's statement calling it "a disgraceful document" unworthy of being published in the Soviet press but which was being printed "so that all Soviet people know how low the Chinese leaders have sunk."

After saying that the Chinese delegation voted against the Congress Appeal and the programme, it says: "Delegates of several other countries also voted against the two documents or abstained."

As we know the "several" who voted against, besides China were just Albania and those who abstained were only two—North Korea and North Vietnam. The fact that more than a hundred delegations voted for and did not go the China way is not mentioned in the report.

The report also seeks to create an impression that the Chinese were not allowed to speak, etc., although they spoke the most in all committees and commissions and in the open session; whereas most countries spoke once, they were given the floor three times. Now to hide this fact, they have published their two additional interventions as statements issued, although in fact they made these speeches from the Congress rostrum. Chinese propaganda machinery works in desperation to fool its own people and others.

Since the Soviet press started publishing material explaining the Chinese stand on questions of war and peace and peaceful coexistence and disarmament and specially since the Chinese attack on the test ban treaty, one comes across more and more Soviet people who declared that they now understand India's difficulties in dealing with the present leadership of China. Under a heading "Propa-



Happiness in the North (1) At School (2) In a factory (3) May Day Parade

NORTH KOREA RISES FROM ASHES SOUTH DESPOILED BY U.S. OCCUPATION

Eighteen years have passed since Korea was liberated from Japanese occupation and slavery of fifty years. Divided at the 38th parallel the southern half has continued under US military occupation ever since.

TURNED into a base of US aggression South Korea became the site for launching the most cruel aggressive war of imperialism in the post-War II era. The heroic people of North Korea, having done away with feudal and big business exploitation and firmly set on the socialist road, magnificently withstood that onslaught, and turned again to peaceful construction, successfully removing during

It has shown remarkable economic and social progress. Once a backward agrarian region, reduced to heaps of ashes in the war, it is now centre of powerful heavy and light industrial bases capable of producing almost everything. It can boast of a socialist agriculture which never knows crop failure. Every able-bodied person is gainfully employed. All the working people are studying while they

Compared to pre-liberation days grain output has doubled and wages of workers in factories and offices have gone up by over 600 per cent.

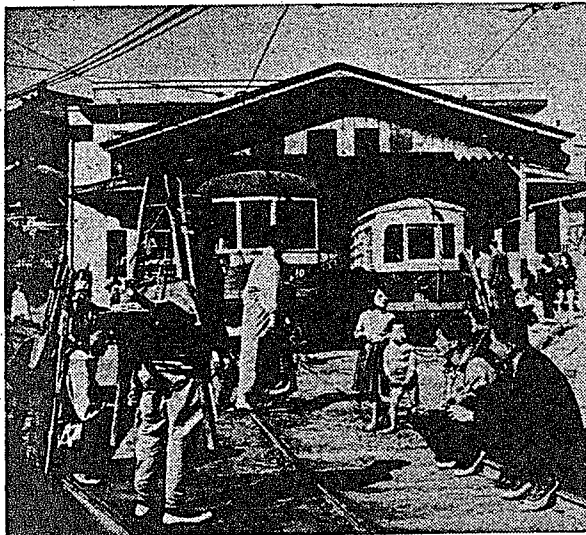
North Korea is now working on its Seven-Year Plan (1961-67). The targets set for the next year, 1964, visualise a production of three million tons of rice, 200,000 tons of meat and 300 million metres of fabrics and modern housing for 600,000 families. Moreover, 1964 will also witness the enforcement of nine-year compulsory technical education and the number of technicians and specialists will reach about 425,000.

As a whole, efforts are being concentrated on the development of agriculture and light industry; in the field of heavy industry, accent is being placed on better equipment and reinforcing of factories along with development of mining.

The unanimous demand of the people of Korea is that US troops should be withdrawn from the southern half of the land. The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (North Korea) has repeatedly insisted with perfect justice, that the question of Korea's unification is the internal affair of

the Korean people and it can and must be settled by no one else but the Korean people themselves. They have made concrete, realistic proposals to achieve unification step by step, proposals which take into account the different features that have historically evolved in the two parts of the country. The essential thing is for South Korea to be rid of foreign military occupation and for Koreans to directly deal with each other.

Greeting the Korean people on the 16th anniversary of their independence the Indian people wish them peace and prosperity, further successes in socialist construction. In the North and in the battle for freedom and democracy in the South, paving the way for the peaceful reunification of their motherland. The Indian people would join the freedom-loving people of Korea in demanding an end to the cruel military occupation of the South by US imperialism.



Destitution and Joblessness—a typical scene in South Korea

the last ten years the ghastly wounds and the terrible scars left by that devastating war.

What has happened in South Korea during the last ten years is one of the most shameful chapters written so far in the history of the "free world". The people rose in mighty revolt against the all-powerful fascist dictatorship of Syngman Rhee and his American patrons, only to be brutally suppressed and saddled again with the same inhuman oppression.

Only the figure-heads at the top changed. Thanks to the continuing US military occupation, freedom and democracy for which they yearned, was again denied to the people of South Korea.

For many years now North Korea has been completely free from any foreign troops.

work. Labour has become steadily easier and more joyous, living has steadily improved, medical service is available to all. The average life-span of the people has gone up by 20 years, the death rate has gone down by 50 per cent.

The poor tenant farmers of yesterday are now middle or well-to-do farmers, workers and hired hands who were maltreated, and starved are today managers of large enterprises, and the sons and daughters of workers and peasants who were denied schooling in the past are graduates of colleges and universities. They are working as engineers and specialists, college teachers, heads of departments in various fields. The socialist system and people's power have brought them happiness and joy of creative labour.

KOREA is one of the most beautiful countries in the world where bountiful nature has provided everything so that its people can live a happy and prosperous life; it is a land where sun rise is considered to be the most magnificent the world over.

Today, half the land is suffering under the heels of US imperialism whose stooge rules the land. South of 38th parallel begins the tale of agony of a people for whom colonialism has not ended—from under the yoke of Japanese rule, they went directly under US yoke except for the few days after August 15, 1945 when the Soviet army liberated Korea.

North of 38th parallel begins the tale of a new system which is turning out a new life of happiness and prosperity, for the people. One country, divided into two parts by imperialist aggression, representing the two ways of life: freedom and slavery.

In South Korea today the indomitable Korean people are fighting against the US puppet rule—a rule propped up by force of arms under the umbrella of Uncle Sam. The struggle began since the US soldiers landed in South Korea in 1945 and it is this resistance of the Korean people which is being sought to be drowned by US army personnel and puppet forces in a savage butchery.

The bloody war unleashed by the USA on June 25, 1950, in a bid to overthrow the North Korean government and

uncle sam's umbrella

project the CIA ramifications against China and Soviet Union, boomeranged against the USA. They lost the war and ran back to 38th parallel through an armistice agreement. Costs: more than 20 million dollars and 11 lakh soldiers killed or maimed, of which 397,543 were Americans. But South Korea is still under US control. They have changed their puppets but not the ruthless brutality.

Under US colonial rule South Korea which has an abundance of natural wealth and a very fertile soil, has now been reduced to a land of utter misery, desolation and starvation. In six years, more than ten lakh people have been murdered, many more suffered the orgy of violence of the ruling puppets and are still counting their days behind prison bars. The economy of South Korea has been badly damaged and turned into an appendage of US monopoly. Today, the number of factories in operation in South Korea is about 19 per cent of the total. Rest of the factories have stopped working. In 1961, grain output of South Korea was 75 per cent lower than what it was during the last year of Japanese domination. According to official figures, there are 30 lakhs fully-unemployed and 40 lakhs partially-employed people. In 1962 the number of foodless peasant households had reached the appalling figure of 1.3 lakhs.

HANGUK ILBO, a newspaper of Seoul said some time

back: "In 15 years, we have completely lost our independence. It is impossible to keep up the country's agriculture without the annual import of one million tons of fertilisers. And if we stop importing 20 million dollars worth of cotton, we shall have to close all our textile mills.

"And that is not all either. If we do not import six million dollars worth of raw sugar, our sugar refineries will stand idle. If we do not import 20 million dollars worth of wheat, we shall have no flour milling enterprises. It seems that never before in history, had we been in such astounding dependence on others, and at the same time our people have never before worked so much and got so little for their work."

There are more than 65,000 American officers and soldiers in South Korea now. Besides, there are about 50,000 American soldiers stationed on Japanese territory and another 49,000 on the Island of Okinawa. This is South Korea today. This is what happens under Uncle Sam's Umbrella when it is held over a country to afford "protection". And on top of this, almost every day US imperialist forces violate Armistice Agreement and intrude into North Korean territory. Instead of allowing the people of Korea to unify, attempts are continuously being made to keep them divided. —CHARVAK

It is now certain that the proposed Malaysia Federation, if it comes into existence at all, will not keep the deadline of August 31 on which Britain had so doggedly insisted. The agreement reached in Manila on August 5—the very day the test-ban treaty was signed in Moscow—between Indonesia, Philippines and Malaya has come as a heavy blow and a definite setback to Britain's plans.

THE announcement of the agreement was received in official London in "apprehensive silence". British brass in Singapore, however, were not so discreet as to keep their mouths shut like their bosses in London. They rushed to describe the agreement as "most unsatisfactory" and earned from Whitehall a sharp reprimand calling them "devastatingly stupid."

Only four days before the tripartite agreement was signed in Manila, Duncan Sandys in the British Parliament had reiterated Britain's opposition to the Federation being delayed. He had insisted that recent "elections" held under British rule in Sarawak and North Borneo had been free and fair and constituted the verdict of the people of the concerned territories in favour of their being joined in the proposed Malaysia Federation.

And now Tungku Abdur Rahman meeting Sukarno and Macapagal in Manila had gone and conceded, indirectly though, that the elections under the British might have been a fraud and the views of the population of Sarawak and North Borneo needed to be reascertained. Not only was this to be done by a UN team

to be appointed by the Secretary-General, a procedure which Britain had never accepted in regard to any of its other territories anywhere, but the UN team was to be accompanied everywhere by "observers" from Indonesia, Philippines and Malaya.

Moreover, the Tungku was no longer insisting on August 31 as the deadline. He even conceded that if the UN check revealed that the people of the three territories comprising what they called Kalimantan Utara were opposed to joining the Federation, there was no question of their being forced into it.

Most alarming, however, was the provision in the Manila agreements relating to the British and US military bases, both in the proposed Malaysia and in the Philippines. The joint statement signed by Sukarno, Macapagal and Abdur Rahman stressed the "temporary" nature of these installations and announced its opposition to any further extension of these. They undertook to make sure that these bases while they last will not be used to subvert the national independence of any of the three countries.

This is the provision which has caused the greatest concern

WORLD

* by Zia-ul Haq

Manila Accord Upsets Britain and USA

in the US as well as the British imperialist circles. Taken with the establishment of a permanent consultative machinery for Maphilindo—the eventual confederation of Malaya, Philippines and Indonesia, on which the three countries have agreed—this is considered a definite step towards disengagement by the Philippines and Malaya from their involvement in military pacts with Western powers, a step towards non-alignment.

It is ironic that hardly nine years after the late lamented, Foster Dulles knocked together the SEATO military bloc in Manila, a big nail in its coffin has been driven in the same capital with the same nation acting as the host and master of ceremonies. The Filipinos have served notice that they no longer want their country to remain a satellite of the United States.

Britain—and the United States too—has no alternative but to

acquiesce in the decisions taken at Manila. U Thant has made it clear that he is deputing his team on the understanding that its conclusions will not be questioned by any party. The team he has named will gather in Singapore on August 15 and proceed to the concerned territories to go ahead with its business, which is expected to take at least four weeks.

The British, despite their hardly concealed apprehensions and misgivings declare that they have faith in Tungku Abdur Rahman to look after their interests and to see that the original Malaysia plan is somehow carried through. The Tungku also keeps on harping on the anti-communist theme. Nevertheless, it is certain that the Malaysia which will emerge now—if it does at all—after the Manila agreement will not be the same as visualised by the imperialists, a device to preserve their stranglehold in the region.

It is also likely that the UN check may eventually lead to an independent Kalimantan Utara as desired by its people with Maphilindo having four, instead of three constituents.

BOMBAY'S MAMMOTH PROTEST Action Committee Explains Why Strike Could Not Be Deferred

On August 20 the great throbbing heart of the City of Bombay will temporarily stop beating unless government comes forward to meet the demands of the working class. Mumbai Bandh—the slogan of the Action Committee of Bombay workers—has already gone deep among the people. It symbolises the immediate step necessary to effect a check on the measures that erode the incomes of common people and bring about further misery.

HOWEVER, considering the impact such a step will make, the Action Committee did not want to force its pace. It patiently waited for the government to come round and at least implement the assurances it gave at the tripartite meetings. But things have not been moving in the desired direction. Even the state tripartite meeting which had to be convened immediately after the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indian Labour Conference, has not been convened so far.

The Action Committee therefore has decided to carry out the proposed token general strike on August 20 and this proposed action has been supported by the AITUC. In a statement on August 12, S. A. Dange, President of the Action Committee explained the compelling reasons for this step. The statement says: "GOVERNMENT has imposed a heavy tax burden on the people this year. The big capitalists were let off lightly while the burdens were passed on to the shoulders of the common man.

Capitalists exploited the situation for blackmarketing of food grains and other articles. Prices shot up all over the country. Government took no effective steps against the capitalists. We pointed out that the requirement of increased resources for defence and development to

government and the employers. We raised the issue in the tripartite conference. We demanded a 25 per cent increase in DA and the withdrawal of the CDS and the income tax surcharge.

The demand was rejected. It was decided only to open subsidised control shops.

How can that decision solve the other problems? We wrote to the Maharashtra government on these issues on July 22. We requested the state government to convene a tripartite conference for considering the questions of high prices, CDS, textile workers' bonus, the demands of the municipal, engineering and BEST workers, and others.

The state government has not even cared to reply to our letter till now.

Once again, we presented a similar memorandum to the state Labour Ministry after a *Morcha* of workers, on July 31.

Attempts To Postpone

We attempted to postpone the one day protest strike and our slogan of "Mumbai Bandh" to the first week of September, in order to give time to the employers and the government for coming to a compromise.

But government showed utter indifference to this question of giving reasonable and adequate concessions to the workers by giving due consideration to their justified discontent. On the contrary, government resorted to a policy of repression and high handedness. Threats were issued to the workers in the name of the Emergency.

Then followed growing and extensive response to our slogan of "Mumbai Bandh". The trade

AGONY & HYPOCRISY IN VIETNAM

ANOTHER Buddhist bhikshu has burned himself to death in South Vietnam, bringing the toll of bhikshu suicides at the altar of the US-propped dictatorship to three since June. This besides the writer Nguyen Tuong Tam who killed himself in protest against Diem's misrule.

The Americans holding South Vietnam in a death grip with their 17,000 military advisers armed to the teeth with the latest weapons, seem now to be desperately looking for a scapegoat. It is not certain as yet whether it is going to be only

unions of the Socialist Party as also other working class organisations independently decided on a protest strike and fixed it for August 20.

We again advised patience for attempting to bring about a reasonable settlement. One more meeting of the tripartite conference was held at New Delhi on August 5.

But the Finance Minister *Morarji Desai* is not prepared to alter the CDS and income tax surcharge. The new taxes will continue. The CDS was not even considered by the tripartite meeting. No consideration was given to the question of DA.

The Food Minister S. K. Patil has opposed any firm action against the speculative wholesale grain dealers and declined to arrest the rising prices.

What are the people to do under such circumstances?

Time has, therefore, come for the Action Committee, to con-

sider the question of "Mumbai Bandh" in the light of the new situation.

Besides, an organised section of the working class of Bombay has decided to go on protest strike on August 20. If, under the circumstances, we continue to stick to our earlier plan of a protest strike in September, the unity of the working class of the City will be disrupted, which will only help to strengthen the government, the capitalists, and the forces of reaction. Considering all these factors, we have also decided to declare August 20 as the date for the protest action. We call on all workers to put the slogan of "Mumbai Bandh" into action on that day in a peaceful and disciplined way.

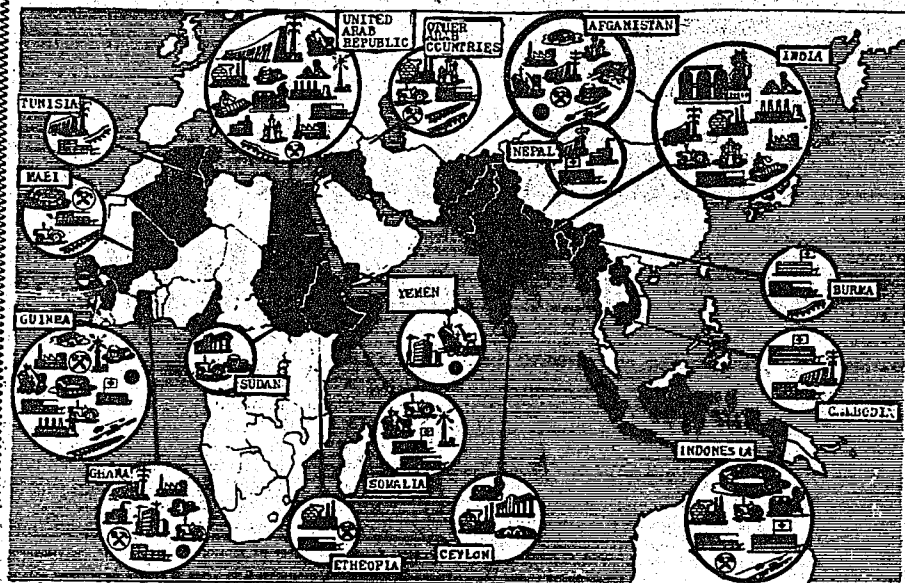
Let all workers set aside their political differences and trade rivalries on that day. Let them make the strike action completely successful with unity and discipline.

Very soon, we might find a bogus American-sponsored "revolution" replacing Ngo Dinh Diem in Saigon with some other puppet who could give a new lease of life to US domination over South Vietnam. America never had any qualms over discarding its best friends once they had exhausted their utility. Diem's end at the hands of his own friends seems very near.

...the Administration seems to be veering away from its long-held view that no alternative is possible to the Diem regime if the anti-Communist effort is to be maintained.

Very soon, we might find a bogus American-sponsored "revolution" replacing Ngo Dinh Diem in Saigon with some other puppet who could give a new lease of life to US domination over South Vietnam. America never had any qualms over discarding its best friends once they had exhausted their utility. Diem's end at the hands of his own friends seems very near.

(August 14)



SOVIET SUPPORT TO THE CAUSE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION

On August 7, PRAVDA published two pages of documents and materials showing the nature and forms of the support that the Soviet Union gives to the peoples who are overthrowing, or have overthrown, colonialism and who are beginning to play an active role in international politics as a revolutionary force working for the destruction of imperialism.

In its editorial PRAVDA, stresses that the radical changes in favour of socialism that have taken place after the Second World War and, in the first place, after the appearance of the world socialist system have created the conditions for the historic victory of the national-liberation movement, for the abolition of the system of colonial regimes.

The struggle for the final abolition of colonialism, Pravda says, is being waged in our epoch on many fronts and in different ways and independence is being won by peaceful as well as non-peaceful ways. And in all cases, the Soviet Union gives to the fighting peoples utmost effective assistance.

Referring to the ideas advocated by the Chinese leaders, who call for armed action anywhere and everywhere, irrespective of the existing situation, PRAVDA says that such tactics dooms the national-liberation movement to failures and defeats. And the campaign launched by the Chinese leaders against those who do not agree with their ideas actually means an attempt to cut off the national-liberation movement from other revolutionary forces of our times, which is just the aim of the more aggressive, the more helliose imperialist circles and the colonialists striving to re-establish their domination.

The real friends of the national-liberation movement, PRAVDA continues, cannot brush aside the needs of the newly independent, young states under the false pretext that power there does not belong to consistently progressive forces. The support of such countries, their defence from attacks by colonialists and assistance which strengthens them, actually weaken world imperialism.

CORNERSTONE OF SOVIET POLICY

"THE Communist Party of the Soviet Union considers the fraternal union with the peoples, who have thrown off colonial and semi-colonial yoke, to be one of the corner-stones of its international policy..." (CPSU Programme)

At the sharpest and the most critical moments of the national-liberation movement in any part of the globe, the most vigorous and effective help came precisely from the Soviet Union. Here are only some of these stirring episodes:

THE year 1956. The Suez crisis, the Anglo-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt. The existence of the independent Egyptian state and the independence of all Arab countries were threatened. A resolute warning came from Moscow: "The Soviet Government is determined to resort to force to crush the aggressors and restore peace in the East." Soon the interventionist troops left the territory of Egypt.

The heroic people of Egypt won a sure and conclusive victory over the colonialists. President Nasser, stressing one of the main reasons of the success of the young state, said:

"When the United States refused to supply us with arms, while Israel was receiving from France any amount of arms, Russia agreed to provide us with

* ON FACING PAGE

ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO ASIA & AFRICA

The Soviet Union is helping to build in the newly independent states of Asia and Africa more than 480 large enterprises and important projects. Among them are 34 enterprises and separate shops of ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, more than 30 machine-building and metal-working enterprises and more than 20 chemical and oil-refining enterprises, more than 20 electric-power stations, 43 enterprises of light and food industries.

BY the beginning of 1963, about 120 enterprises were already put into operation. The Soviet Union has extended to the newly independent countries three billion roubles (about £1200 million) of credits for the purposes of economic development.

According to figures recently published, the enterprises which have been built or are being built in INDIA with the help of the Soviet Union, will produce annually 2.5 million tons of steel and over 5 billion kwh of electric power.

One of the most important recent undertakings is the construction, with Soviet assistance, of the gigantic project of the Aswan Dam in the UAR, the outlines of which are already appearing in the midst of the desert.

The USSR is helping to build in INDONESIA a metallurgical processing plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons of steel per year and a superphosphate plant with a capacity of 100,000 tons a year. In Jakarta, a hospital is under construction and a stadium seating 100,000 people and other sports grounds have been completed. Geological prospecting is being conducted there, as well as exploratory work for the construction of a hydro-electric power station.

In GHANA, the enterprises which are going up with Soviet assistance include a refinery and a mechanical plant, fishing enterprises, a hydro-electric power station, a cotton-spinning factory, a plant of large ferro-concrete parts and an atomic reactor for research purposes. The Soviet Union is helping also in geological prospecting and in the establishment of state farms.

The Soviet-aided enterprises in GUINEA include a radio station, a refrigerating plant and part of a poly-technical institute, a big cannery, a saw-mill as well as a hotel and a stadium in Conakry. Guinea too is getting help from Soviet geologists.

US commentator Walter Lippmann admits that Soviet assistance to economically underdeveloped countries radically changed the position of the United States and its allies and greatly increases the strength of the peoples of underdeveloped countries.

"THE SOVIET UNION SUPPORTS THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT. IT HAS GIVEN, AND IS GIVING, IMMENSE ASSISTANCE TO THE CUBAN PEOPLE. WITHOUT THE ASSISTANCE OF THE SOVIET UNION, CUBA COULD NOT WITHSTAND THE IMPERIALIST AGGRESSION."

—FIDEL CASTRO

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DA 63191

MOSCOW, August 13: The eleventh issue of the magazine COMMUNIST carries a long editorial article entitled "FOR CREATIVE MARXISM, AGAINST REVISION OF THE COURSE OF THE WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT". The article declares that the Chinese leadership launched its first round of polemics in 1960 by publishing a collection of articles called "LONG LIVE LENINISM". The reason to use this "ideological club" was the fact that the Soviet Union, other Socialist countries and Communist Parties did not unconditionally support the Chinese position in her border dispute with India.

THE Chinese leaders were thus initiators of the differences and carry the responsibility for the difficulties that arose in the international Communist movement.

Later, by publishing a series of articles attacking a number of Communist Parties, including the Communist Party of India, the Chinese not only differed on separate questions but attacked the whole line of the Marxist-Leninist Parties.

The article declares that the reasons for this obviously are the difficulties which have arisen inside China in recent years as a result of a series of mistaken directives of the CPC. They want to divert the attention of the masses from the failures in the internal life of the country, and want to cover their lack of confidence in the forces of socialism by such manoeuvres and ultra-revolutionary phrases.

The article further says that the Chinese leaders seriously damaged their authority among the Communists of all lands at the time of the military conflict with India. And it was at this time that they launched their general offensive in favour of a new general line of the foreign policy of socialist countries.

They started to belittle in every way the significance of peaceful co-existence. They got involved in military conflict with India and went ahead with a military clash with a country which was following a neutral policy. Doubts arose in the international Communist movement about the adherence of the

SOVIET PRESS CONDEMNS CHINESE ATTITUDE TO INDIA

* From Masood Ali Khan

Chinese comrades to the principles of peaceful co-existence.

The article also condemns Chinese splitting tactics in the international movement where they organise factions, groups and even use Trotskyites and other renegades and call for the creation of factions inside Communist Parties.

The article in the Communist is 36 pages long and examines the history of the conflict with the Chinese Party and refutes its position in detail.

Pravda on Saturday published an article "Manoeuvres of Reaction in India," signed by P. Kutsobin and N. Pastukhov, which declared that the failure of the Chinese side to fully accept the Colombo proposals helps the reactionaries in India. The authors called the Communist Party of

China's attacks on the Communist Party of India and its leadership as "monstrous". The refusal of the Chinese leaders to sign the Test-Ban Treaty and their frantic attacks on it have amazed and shocked people here. The papers published hundreds of letters protesting against the Chinese stand. One letter pointed out that although the Chinese leaders call the atom bomb a paper tiger, they themselves are eager to possess it.

The way the Chinese press is carrying on anti-Soviet propaganda has also been shown in a number of articles. Critical articles in the Soviet press are distorted and exaggerated by the Chinese press to give a false picture of Soviet reality and deceive the Chinese people. A number of examples of such methods which were used earlier only by the worst reactionaries of the West have been pointed out by the Soviet newspapers.

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INTERADS

GREAT PETITION CAMPAIGN INTENSIFIED IN ALL STATES

MAHARASHTRA: In Bombay, already over 2.5 lakh signatures have been collected, and everybody is confident that the City's quota of five lakh signatures will be fulfilled before the end of this month. Three hundred volunteers have enrolled their names for the March to Parliament.

Among other places in Maharashtra, Ahmednagar district is leading with a collection of 90,000 signatures and 300 volunteers enrolled for the March.

Bhir district is confident of fulfilling its target of 50,000 signatures and is taking a 25-strong group to join the demonstration before the Parliament.

TAMILNAD: Madurai district quota is 1,35,000 signatures. So far, about 101,500 signatures have been collected. Melur, Palani, Periyakulam taluks have overfulfilled their quota.

KARNATAK: Within three weeks of launching the signature campaign in Karnatak, already one lakh and five thousand signatures have been collected. The campaign has been intensified with the squads moving in areas, collecting signatures and holding numerous small meetings to explain the significance of the campaign. Volunteers have been enrolled in almost every district centre for the Delhi March. In some of the places, buses are being arranged to carry marchers to Delhi.



KERALA: While Cannanore district maintains the lead in Kerala, in the campaign and collection of signatures to the Great Petition, other units and areas are slowly racing up with their quotas. Quilon town has taken the quota of 30,000 signatures and various squads are assigned the job of moving in different wards on different dates. Party leaders, councillors and trade union functionaries are heading the squads. The squads are collecting donations in hundi boxes for the expenses of the participants to the Delhi March. Chirayinkizh taluq has taken the quota of 25,000 and worked out similar details of the campaign.

Reports received from branches in Kozhikode district in and around Manjeri taluq, give an inspiring picture of branches having fulfilled their quotas and asking for more forms. In these areas all sections of people belonging to different political affiliations have responded to the signature campaign.

In Trichur, Chalakudy and Kunnankulam areas are forging ahead with new quotas revised and fulfilled. The campaign for popularising the slogans in the Great Petition has become so powerful and so popular that it is being discussed widely in all circles.

ASSAM: Though detailed reports from many places are yet to be received, so far about 50 per cent of the quota from Assam for collection of signatures has already been fulfilled. On the basis of reports from districts, it is certain that Assam will overfulfill its quota.

MANIPUR: The signature campaign has got into stride in Manipur. Reports indicate that the Party has been getting good response to its campaign in the State. On July 23 last, Phani Bora, member of the Central Executive of the CPI, addressed a big public meeting in Imphal, the state capital, on the significance of the Great Petition campaign. Communist Party members in the State are going round approaching people for signatures to the Petition, and the response so far received is excellent.

NEW DELHI: Attorney-General for India C. K. Daphtary, admitted before a special bench of seven judges of the Supreme Court that the provisions of the Defence of India Act & Rules did not contain the safeguards required by Article 22(4)(5) & (7) of the Constitution. DIR, therefore, was not consistent with Article 22 and also Article 14 since these provisions were less favourable than those contained in the Preventive Detention Act.

Justice Subba Rao: Is the law, therefore, not bad?

Daphtary: To that extent your Lordships may say the law was bad. I said so gently in the beginning. Now that your Lordships wish me to say, I say it more firmly.

Justice Gajendragadkar: Unconstitutionality was writ large on the face of the Defence of India Act.

Earlier the Attorney-General had argued that once the right to move any Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights specified in the President's Order under Article 359 had been suspended for the period of emergency the fundamental right itself had ceased to exist.

Remedy Right

If the remedy was gone the right itself was gone. According to him the approach to all Courts in proceedings which savoured of fundamental rights was barred for the period the Presidential order under Article 359 suspending the right to move the Courts remained in force.

The persons deprived of fundamental rights under the Defence of India Act, according to Mr. Daphtary, had lost the right to obtain a relief from the Courts on the basis of breach of fundamental rights.

The Counsel appearing for the States of Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Orissa, Rajasthan, Madras, Punjab, Assam, Bihar, U.P., Maharashtra adopted the arguments of the Attorney-General without controverting the concession that the DI Act & Rules were unconstitutional.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad, former Attorney-General of India appearing for the detenus detained under the DIR replying to the arguments of Mr. C. K. Daphtary said: "My first contention that the Defence of India Act & Rules, were patent-

ly unconstitutional and clearly discriminatory stands admitted by the chief spokesman of the Union Government. It is a matter of utmost importance to the citizens of India, the legislatures and the Executive that the highest court of the land pronounces its views on the validity of the impugned provisions."

No Law At All

Proceeding on the concession by the Attorney General, Mr. Setalvad strongly contended if the law was unconstitutional and hence no law at all, section 3(2)(XV)(i) could not confer any valid authority to frame Rules 30 & 30A authorising detention without trial. If the Rules were framed without valid authority conferred by a valid law, no detention could be validly ordered under Rules framed without authority.

Thus it was clear that detention of detenus detained under the DIR was patently illegal and the Courts of justice were bound to order the release.

Justice Gajendragadkar: If we were to confine the hearing of the appeals to the preliminary question of maintainability alone, was it still necessary for the Attorney-General to make a concession that the DI Act was unconstitutional?

Setalvad: Is it the extent to which your Lordships wish to go that even if it is admitted by the State and conceded by its spokesman in the proceedings before this Court that there was no law authorising detention, your Lordships would still refuse the relief? These are courts of justice, My Lords.

Setalvad combated the suggestion of the Attorney-General that a strained construction must be put on Article 359 of the Constitution so as to achieve its object of preventing all courts from en-

ARGUMENTS CONCLUDED: JUDGMENT RESERVED

Hearing Of DIR Cases In Supreme Court

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ADMITS LAW IS BAD

forcing fundamental rights in all proceedings whatever. This could not be done without doing violence to the language of Article 359 for which there was no warrant. The canons of construction are no different in times of peace than in times of war. There are two answers to the argument of preferring a strained construction on emergency provisions of the Constitution—

(1) Article 359 is not an emergency provision but a provision in the Constitution framed for all times and in interpreting a constitution if the text of the constitution is explicit, the text is conclusive.

(2) There is no principle of interpretation which permits a strained construction even in relation to emergency provisions.

Setalvad drew attention to celebrated English cases and authoritative text books and demonstrated that courts have never laid down a principle permitting strained construction.

Delegated Legislation

Setalvad, dealing with the argument of delegated legislation, contended that the position had become very simple. Assuming that widest delegation of authority was permissible in times of emergency, still there could be no delegation to contravene constitutional prohibitions. The Legislatures could not run riot and enact laws contravening mandatory injunctions contained in the constitution merely because there was emergency. Nor could the Legislatures delegate authority to the Executive to contravene the fetters imposed by the Constitution.

Therefore, if section 3(2)(15)(i) is interpreted in a way that it

confers authority on the delegate consistent with the Constitution, the central government was not authorised to frame Rule 30 & 30A in a way that it fell foul with Article 22 or Article 14.

If no such authority was conferred by section 3 itself, Rules 30 & 30A clearly were ultra vires the Defence of India Act. This argument had nothing to do with fundamental rights or their enforcement and Article 359 had no repercussions so as to enlarge the permissible limits of delegated legislation and permit rules to be framed violating Article 22 and 14 of the Constitution.

Finally, Mr. Setalvad contended that the Presidential order issued under Article 359 was repugnant to the Constitution. The President had no powers to authorise the legislatures to make invalid laws

and invalid laws could not deprive the citizens of their fundamental rights. The Presidential Order could have no application to a person who had not been deprived of his fundamental rights. The Fundamental Rights remained untouched by the invalid provisions of the Defence of India Act.

The Counsel for the State of Bihar tried to argue that Defence of India Act was not a provision directly in respect of preventive detention but preventive detention was merely incidental and ancillary to the purposes of Defence. This argument was not pressed further as it was not considered well founded and did not appeal to the Court.

The Special Bench of the Supreme Court has reserved judgment.

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