

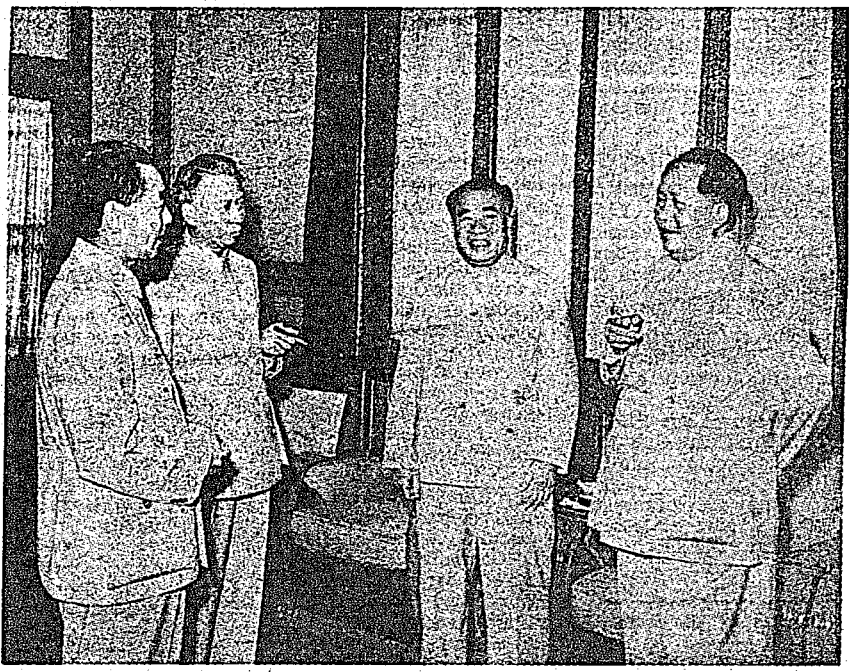
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REPUBLIC IS BORN Mao Tse-tung proclaims the founding of the People's Republic of China on October 1, 1949.



CHINA'S LEADERS Premier Chou En-lai, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, Chu Teh and Mao Tse-tung.



A NEW LIFE An illiterate peasant before liberation, Li Shih-fu is now a multi-skilled hand and a specialist.

SALUTE CHINA!

Editorial

OCTOBER 1, 1949, which saw the founding of the People's Republic of China is a great day for mankind.

On that day ten years ago one-fourth of the human race proclaimed themselves masters of their own destiny and unfurled the flag of their liberation and rebirth. On that day, ten years ago, a new Chinese State came into being dedicated to peace and to the people's freedom.

Two years earlier, India had won her Independence, inflicting a big reverse on imperialism in Asia and the world. Now the two giants—India and China—stretched out to each other their free hands.

It was no easy path that the Chinese people trod to reach their victory. Powerful and vicious enemies had to be overcome. The world imperialist Powers, headed by American imperialism, did all in their power to defeat and destroy the forces of the Chinese people, led by their glorious Communist Party. The big monopolist parasites and landlords, aided and inspired by imperialism, spared no efforts in their frenzied attempts to annihilate the people's democratic revolution.

Costly were the sacrifices made by the Chinese people and incredible their suffering and their heroism. Undaunted by the ferocity of reaction, the Chinese people struggled with unparalleled courage and at last gained their victory.

Inestimable was the role of the valiant Communist Party of China, headed by the great Mao Tse-tung, in guiding the Chinese people to their bright destiny. The immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism were firmly grasped by the Chinese Communists and applied with astonishing skill to the concrete conditions of China and to the revolutionary practice of the Chinese people. It was this combination that gave to the Chinese people an unsurpassable weapon, with which they could beat down their enemies.

The Communist Party of China stood by the people through all their vicissitudes and won their unbounded love and support. This unity with the millions of workers, peasants and other toilers gave the Chinese Communists invincible strength. Building a broad democratic front and skilfully leading the armed struggle against a fascist enemy which gave no democratic rights whatsoever to the people, the Communist Party of China, constantly steeling itself, acted as the true vanguard of the people.

In the past ten years the People's Republic of China has had to confront the implacable hostility of the imperialists, especially of the USA. Even to this day these enemies of peace have prevented the People's Republic from being represented at the United Nations. To this day China's Taiwan is occupied by the United States and their Kuomintang puppets. Every type of internal subversion, provocation and attack has been used against the newly-won freedom of the Chinese people. But in vain.

The People's Republic of China has consistently rebuffed these imperialist attacks, speedily built up its economy, further united the people and strengthened its ties with the Socialist camp, headed by the Soviet Union, and all other peace-loving States.

These ten years have seen in China fresh miracles. The speed and scope of economic advance by the Chinese people is one of the most memorable

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NEW AGE
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FOOD BATTLE WILL GO ON TILL DEMANDS ARE WON

★ FROM JNAN BIKASH MOITRA

CALCUTTA, September 28.

Calcutta was hushed into silence on the afternoon of September 26, when the foundation of a Martyrs' Column was laid in Subodh Mallik Square, Central Calcutta. With grief and pride written large on their faces, thousands of men and women watched the function in respectful silence.

SYMBOLISING the deep sorrow and the unbounded love of a people, the Column stands as a monument to the death-defying heroism of the martyrs, who have become immortal even in their death, and the defiant and unconquerable spirit of the people who gave them birth.

It is not without significance that the seven-foot white column has been put up in a park which is situated just in front of the house of the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, who was primarily responsible for the mass butchery of peaceful citizens.

Beacon Light For Future

Hemanta Basu, M.L.A., Secretary of the Price-Increase-and-Famine-Resistance Committee (PIFRC), echoed the sentiments of the entire people when, in a brief but impassioned speech, he declared:

"The Martyrs' Column will serve as a beacon-light to all future generations. Passers-by will halt before it in respectful silence and will remember the martyrs with pride and love and

draw inspiration from their noble sacrifice. At the same time, they will burn with hatred and anger towards the Congress rulers who had cut short these precious lives with lathis and bullets."

He further emphasised, "The food struggle, in course of which these martyrs laid down their lives, will not stop, cannot stop, till the demands are won."

Earlier, the Column, bearing the inscriptions: "In memory of the martyrs who were killed in the food struggle in August-September 1959—Beyond the shores of the Ocean of Death, you are immortal. We remember you." Price-Increase-and-Famine-Resistance Committee," was carried in front of a big silent procession, which started from the Maidan. It was led by Hemanta Basu, Jyoti Basu, Niranjan Sen, Jatindranath Chakravarty, Amar Basu and other leaders of the PIFRC.

As the procession moved on towards the South Mallik Square thousands of people lined the route and watched it in hushed silence.

The Column was set up in

the midst of the burning of incense and the lighting of 80 lamps, representing the number of the martyrs. A solemn song, sung in a mel-low tone, struck the note:

"Let the shadow of those Who are cowed by fears Of storm and stress, death and suffering, Melt away in the distance."

The whole atmosphere had been transfigured. One had the feeling of being completely overwhelmed by the moving scene.

Submerged In Flowers

Wreaths were then placed on the Column by Hemanta Basu on behalf of the PIFRC, Jyoti Basu and Niranjan Sen on behalf of the West Bengal State Council of the Communist Party of India and the Communist Bloc in the Assembly respectively, S. V. Ghate on behalf of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India, the leaders of other Left parties on the PIFRC and about 200 mass organisations, representing every section of the people.

The Column was virtually submerged under wreaths, bouquets and flower petals.

A spokesman of the PIFRC later told Pressmen that the Committee would shortly write to the Calcutta Corporation asking for permission to build a permanent Memorial Column at the spot.

The PIFRC announced in a statement on September 26 that its programme of defiance of the law had ended on that day.

The Committee, which had met on September 25, discussed the food struggle and the arrogant attitude of the Government and decided to carry on the struggle till the Government conceded its just and legitimate demands for which the people had made heavy sacrifices and had undergone tremendous hardships. This decision, the Committee felt, "adequately reflected the desire and aspirations of the people."

The Committee further said that the attitude and policy of the Government as outlined during Assembly debates, through Press statements, etc., had rudely offended the people's conscience.

Considering the dictatorial attitude of the Government, the Committee decided that during the whole month of October, including the Durga Puja days, an intensive campaign would be organised on the basis of the Committee's demands, which include the resignation of the Food Minister, setting up of an impartial enquiry commission, unconditional release of all those arrested in connection with the food struggle and payment of compensation to the families of the dead and to those maimed.

The forms of the campaign would be mass collection of signatures, erection of Martyrs' Columns, display of pictures of martyrs and of police and military atrocities, etc., in Puja pandals. The Puja celebrations committees and

the people in general would be approached for "successfully carrying out the programme of boycotting the Ministers and Congress leaders in public functions to be held in connection with the Puja."

During the week ending September 26, defiance of the law took place in Calcutta as well in the districts, and about 700 people courted arrest.

The highlight of the struggle in Calcutta was the satyagraha by 60 workers and office employees, hailing from Bihar, U. P., Orissa and West Bengal who were led by S. A. Farooqi, Communist MLA and working class leader.

This unity of the Bengali and non-Bengali workers was a fitting rebuff to the desperate attempts made by Government and employers, INTUC and goondas to whip up provincial feelings and to provoke clashes.

A series of big meetings were held in the districts under the auspices of the Communist Party in the past few days on the issue of food. Some of these meetings were addressed by A. K. Gopalan, B. T. Ranadive and Rajeshwar Rao who had come here in connection with the meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Party.

Inside The Assembly

Inside the Assembly, too, Opposition members doggedly carried on the people's battle for food.

Watching the proceedings of the House, one had the impression that in face of the withering onslaught from the Opposition, the Government was cornered.

Opening the two-day food debate on September 23, Harekrishna Konar hit out

★ SEE FACING PAGE

Text of resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India on September 23, 1959.

Communist Party Central Executive Committee

★Condemns Repression ★Demands Public Enquiry & P. C. Sen's Resignation

THE Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India has given its anxious thought to the present situation in West Bengal arising out of the total failure of the Government's food policy and the orgies of unbridled police violence against the people.

Over the past three years, the food situation in the State has gone from bad to worse as a result of the cornering of foodgrains by the hoarders and all-round corruption and maladministration in the Food Ministry under the Minister in-charge, Sri P. C. Sen. Despite the fact that the Centre had, according to official figures, met the entire deficit, artificial scarcity was created to benefit the hoarders and profiteers. Prices have soared far beyond the reach of the common man and the entire State has been thrown into conditions of semi-starvation and acute distress. In all this, the guiding policy of the State Government, particularly its Food Minister, has been one of deliberate and direct abetment of the anti-social elements.

In these unprovoked and barbarous police attacks, about 3,000 persons suffered bullet and other injuries and many are still lying in hospitals in rather serious condition. The police broke into houses of peace-loving citizens, assaulted the inmates and even dishonoured their workfolk before taking young men of the family into custody. At one time in Howrah even the military was called out to assist in this terror campaign against the people. In its long history of police excesses and savagery, first under the British and now under the Congress, West Bengal has scarcely experienced such premeditated and revengeful police brutalities. And it is now officially admitted that Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy and the Police Minister, Sri Kalipada Mukherjee, personally directed many of these police operations from

Shocking And Deplorable

What is even more shocking and deplorable is that, instead of changing its discredited food policy, the State Government chose to suppress the peaceful food movement which the Price-Increase-and-Famine-Resistance Committee (PIFRC) was compelled to launch after all their constructive proposals for tackling the food problems had been

arrogantly spurned by the Government. Beginning with August 31, when a massive peaceful demonstration in Calcutta was surrounded by the police and mercilessly lathi-charged from all sides so that there could be no escape, a large number of persons, men as well as women, unofficially estimated at 80 and officially at 43, were killed in Calcutta and Howrah and the 24-Paraganas in the course of six days as a result of police firings, lathi-charges and tortures in police lock-ups.

Moreover, a number of people missing since those days remain yet untraced and it is feared that at least some of them must have been killed. Dead bodies of the victims were removed by the police and secretly burned and otherwise disposed of.

In the unprovoked and barbarous police attacks, about 3,000 persons suffered bullet and other injuries and many are still lying in hospitals in rather serious condition. The police broke into houses of peace-loving citizens, assaulted the inmates and even dishonoured their workfolk before taking young men of the family into custody. At one time in Howrah even the military was called out to assist in this terror campaign against the people. In its long history of police excesses and savagery, first under the British and now under the Congress, West Bengal has scarcely experienced such premeditated and revengeful police brutalities. And it is now officially admitted that Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy and the Police Minister, Sri Kalipada Mukherjee, personally directed many of these police operations from

the control room of Calcutta's police headquarters.

Need For Public Enquiry

The Central Executive records its strongest condemnation of these police atrocities and fully supports the demand for impartial public enquiry into them. The Committee notes with indignation that the State Government still refuses to meet this very legitimate demand even when all sections of public opinion, including practically every newspaper in Calcutta are clamouring for such a public enquiry. No civilised society can tolerate this attitude on the part of a Government after it has taken so many human lives in an insane bid to suppress a perfectly legitimate and democratic movement. The Committee appeals to all right-minded men throughout India to voice their protest against this repression and lend their active support to the demand for public enquiry. In the larger interests of the country and its future, the crimes of the West Bengal Government cannot be allowed to go unchallenged and unanswered.

The Central Executive Committee is firmly of opinion

that the demands of the food movement are not only just but they can also be easily met by the Government. These demands include the distribution of surplus lands already in the hands of the Government among the agricultural labourers and the poor peasants; the requisite extension of modified rationing scheme to cover all needy people, the building up of adequate food stocks through Government purchases at fair prices to the peasants; the curbing of hoarding and speculation through such Government procurement and effective anti-hoarding measures; the reduction of prices, provision for adequate agricultural loans and other relief measures; and finally, the setting up of all-parties food advisory committees at all levels. No one who is at all serious about West Bengal's food situation being brought under control will say that these are unrealistic or impossible demands.

Yet, the State Government has thought it fit to brush them aside and persisted in their policies which stand self-condemned. It is regrettable that the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy, should have refused to initiate discussions with the leaders of the Price-Increase-and-Famine-Resistance Committee.

on the basis of these popular and just demands.

The Central Executive Committee is confident that once the Government gives up its present rigid attitude and approaches the problem with an open mind and imagination, there will be no difficulty whatsoever in finding a way out of the impasse.

In this connection, the Central Executive Committee strongly feels that the resignation of the State Food Minister, Sri P. C. Sen, has become an urgent necessity not only in broader public interest but also from an administrative angle. People have lost confidence in this Minister and his continuance in office, especially after the resignation of the Union Food Minister, Sri A. P. Jain, can only cause constant irritation to the people and obstruct any fresh and constructive approach.

The Committee notes with satisfaction that all sections of public opinion have very rightly called for his resignation. The Chief Minister of West Bengal will be well advised to pay heed to this popular demand.

The Central Executive Committee notes with deep regret that although a number of persons arrested in connection with the food movement have been released, many still continue to remain in jails. Moreover, a large number of these prisoners are being denied the status of political prisoners and this can only be interpreted as a sign of vindictiveness on the part of the authorities. The Committee urges upon the Government to release all persons and withdraw all cases pending in connection with the food movement. This is essential to clear the atmosphere and initiate a new constructive approach.

The Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India records its profound admiration for the people of West Bengal for their heroic struggle for food and relief under the leadership of the PIFRC. It is the unity of the people, their peaceful methods and, above all, the universal character of their demands which have heightened the moral prestige of the movement and given it enormous sweep and strength. The Committee is confident that whatever the provocations, the people of West Bengal will continue to seek redress of their legitimate grievances regarding food and relief through peaceful methods.

The Central Executive Committee appeals to the people in other States to express their solidarity in a befitting manner with this great movement of the people of West Bengal for food.

INDICTMENT OF ROY GOVT.'S FOOD POLICY

★ FROM FACING PAGE

hardest at the food policy of the Government and the diabolical savageries committed by it in an attempt to crush the movement. Characterising the Food Minister's statement as "a statement of the hoarders," he declared that it had unmistakably demonstrated the reactionary food policy of the Government and the guilt of the Food Minister.

Raising his voice, he said that after having spilt so much blood, the Government had now come out with a statement, which was full of utter falsehoods, distorted and concocted facts and figures and brazenfaced defence of the interests of the hoarders.

Addressing Dr. Roy, Konar warned: "You may retain the Food Minister on the gaddi with the help of bayonets. But don't forget the lesson of history. Remember that Dyers and O'Dyers have been wiped out of the pages of history and have sunk into the abyss of oblivion."

Replying to the debate, Dr. B. C. Roy declared arrogantly: "I will not yield to threats from any quarter. I will keep him (the Food Minister) in his position as long as it is necessary."

A non-official resolution was moved on behalf of the Congress Legislature Party. It condemned the "defiance of law and order, mob violence and disturbances" in Calcutta and Howrah. Claiming that the food movement was "inopportune and unnecessary," the resolution sought to give a clean alibi to the Government by asserting that the movement had resulted in unnecessary and "unfortunate" "mob violence" and loss of life and property.

It concluded by saying that the Assembly "approves the measures taken by the Government to suppress the mob violence and to maintain law and order and to restore normal conditions in Calcutta and Howrah and urges the Government to take effective steps for the prevention of any recurrence of violence in the future and for further improvement of the food situation."

All the Opposition parties in the House except the PSP had tabled a resolution condemning police savageries and demanding a public enquiry. The Congress resolution was obviously a counter-move — a blatant attempt to cover up the heinous crime of the Government.

It secured second place in

order of preference determined by ballot. But it was given priority "in view of a requisition by over 67 members."

The Opposition members again delivered a withering attack and sharply exposed the utter hypocrisy behind the resolution.

In the most impassioned and effective speech of the day, which constituted a powerful indictment of the Government, Somnath Lahiri tore to pieces the contentions of the Congress resolution. Drawing pointed attention to the wanton, unprovoked and savage attack on the demonstrators on August 31, and on the students next day, Lahiri banteringly remarked that the Government had not had intelligence enough to tell a lie in a convincing manner.

He reminded the Treasury Benches of the words uttered in deep anguish by the daughter-in-law of Chuniyalal Dutt, 75-year-old Ex-demonstrator of Vidyasagar College, who was shot dead: "Will the people tolerate such an atrocious injustice?"

He asked the Treasury Benches to bear in mind what the nephew of the 76-year-old martyr, Tanindra Nath Acharya, had said: "Yes, the masses of people

are the executors of the will of the old man killed by police bullets. Today or tomorrow, the people will avenge this cold-blooded murder."

But, as was to be expected, the resolution was pushed through with the brute majority of the Congress and was adopted by 133 to 71 votes amidst cries of "Shame, Shame" from the Opposition.

The State Assembly granted leave on September 23 for discussion of the Opposition members' no-confidence motions against the Council of Ministers.

These motions, one tabled jointly by Jyoti Basu, Hemanta Basu (FB), Jatindranath Chakravarty (RSP), Subodh Banerjee (Socialist Unity Centre), Siddhartha Ray and Sudhir Roy Chowdhury (Independent) and the other sponsored by Sisir Das (FSP), is to be debated today (September 28).

Significantly enough, Dr. F. C. Ghose, the PSP leader, left the Assembly Chamber immediately after the Question Hour, when the item regarding leave for discussion on the no-confidence motions was taken up and the members were required to rise in support of the motions. Dr. Ghose and two other PSP members were found waiting outside the chamber.

The procession carrying the Martyrs' Column, accompanied by leaders of the Left parties (Left) and the Column almost submerged by flowers.

—Photo: SAMBHU BANERJEE



EISENHOWER-KHRUSHCHOV COMMUNIQUE

Editorial

The Indian people, along with the peace-loving peoples of all countries, welcome with feelings of great relief and satisfaction the joint communique signed by N. S. Khrushchov and Dwight D. Eisenhower on the conclusion of the Soviet Premier's visit to the United States.

The Soviet Premier's visit to the United States marks the triumph of tenacious Soviet initiatives for the consolidation of world peace through negotiations on all outstanding international questions, over the imperialist Powers' machinations to keep the world on the brink of war by fanning the flames of the cold war. It marks the triumph of the efforts of all peace-loving peoples striving for peace and progress in the world, over the attempts of the imperialist Powers to bog their efforts in the morass of international tension. It marks the triumph of reason over obduracy, of hope over desperation.

The joint communique bears irrefutable testimony to the thesis that in the present-day world, wars are avoidable.

The heads of the two mightiest Powers of the world have agreed that "all outstanding international questions should be settled, not by the application of force but by peaceful means through negotiations."

A meeting of the heads of Governments, hence is considered to be useful and necessary by both the Governments. A resounding defeat, therefore, has been inflicted on the opponents of a Summit meeting in the Western ruling circles.

The heads of the two Powers have agreed that the question of general disarmament is the most important one for the world today.

There should, therefore, be no going back from this position. Peoples of all countries, including those of the United States, will demand that top priority be given to the solution of the question of general disarmament. And the Soviet proposals for complete and general disarmament, put before the world from the rostrum of the U.N. by the Soviet Premier, are there to serve as a basis for a successful solution of this problem.

Stunned by the boldness of these proposals, some imperialist circles tried to minimise their significance and to dismiss them as "propaganda" only to realise the miserable failure of their own stand. It is far too late in the day, with all the havoc that the armaments race is playing in today's world, to counter the forces of Khrushchov's straight question—addressed to millions of U.S. citizens over a countrywide T.V. hook-up— "Have you given thought...." that "... if we and you do not intend to fight, then why do you and we need so much armaments?"

And it is no accident that the first country of Socialism was also the first to give the call for complete disarmament. In a Socialist society, there are no classes, no groups, which stand to gain by armaments' production, which cast covetous eyes on others' territories.

Vistas which the Soviet call for the world without arms and without armies has thrown open before mankind are indeed boundless. Suffice it to mention that even according to American data, one bomber costs as much as the building of 500 school rooms, while the cost of the ammunition transport ship would make it possible to increase the salary of 19,000 school teachers by 1,000 dollars a year. One U.S. submarine for launching a "polaris" rocket costs as much as 233 hospitals. Can there be any two opinions as to who stands to lose and who stands to benefit if the armaments race is ended?

The joint communique also reflects the fact that in the course of the Soviet Premier's talks with the U.S. President, the Soviet viewpoint on the German problem—another outstanding international issue—was put still more clearly to the West; the U.S. President now agrees with the Soviet Premier that with regard to the specific Berlin question, "negotiations would be reopened with a view to achieving a solution which would be in accordance with the interests of all concerned and in the interests of the maintenance of peace."

The joint communique takes note of the useful conversations that were held on this occasion on a number of questions affecting the relations between the USSR and the U.S., including the question of trade between the two countries. It takes note of the substantial progress that was achieved during the discussions with regard to an

KERALA NOTE-BOOK

AS YOU SOW, SO YOU REAP

WHY is there all this hide-and-seek about the Congress-PSP-League alliance in Kerala? Wandering through the maze of statements one cannot but inevitably ask this question, as you yourself would when you read a few of them.

Here are a few choice selections.

● Lal Bahadur Shastri, who went to Ernakulam as the representative of the High Command, to give the final touches to the grand alliance, said on September 11:

"The wish and desire of the people of Kerala to have unity among political parties, which believe in the democratic forms of Government is so keen and insistent that response to it is the only choice for the parties to give a successful fight to the Communist Party."

"The response must naturally express itself in an electoral arrangement with the parties concerned and they had decided to work out an allocation of seats and to lend their full support to one another." (Indian Express, September 12)

Electoral arrangement... allocation of seats... full support to one another. That was Lal Bahadur Shastri on September 11.

● In Calcutt, on September 21, "Mr. R. Shankar, President of the KPCC, told a meeting that the joint election Manifesto of the Congress, PSP and Muslim League was under preparation and would be before the electorate in a short time." (Indian Express, September 23)

Joint election manifesto under preparation. That was Shankar on September 21.

● I don't know what happened in the next three days, but on September 24, in Trivandrum, the same Shankar "with regard to the possibility of issuing a joint election manifesto, pointed out that though there is no possibility of having a common manifesto the manifesto of the parties constituting the united front would have many things in common."

increase in exchanges of persons and ideas between the two countries.

It can be said, therefore, that the visit of the Soviet Premier to the U.S. has undoubtedly contributed to the bettering of relations between the two greatest Powers, to the brightening of the prospects of putting a final end to the cold war.

It should now become the concern of all peace-loving countries in the world to see that the gains of the Soviet Premier's visit to the U.S. are safeguarded and consolidated; that those voices of the reaction which were raised during Khrushchov's presence in the U.S. but which failed to set the tone, are further isolated from the people; and that a Summit meeting in the near future should yield concrete results that would finally disperse the clouds of nuclear destruction from the world's horizon.

(September 30)

(Indian Express, September 25)

Not a common manifesto, but manifesto with many things in common. What necessitated this change in the course of three days? More was yet to come.

● At Chandigarh, Congress President Indira Gandhi in her inaugural speech to the AICC meeting said, she "could not find an appropriate word to describe the relationship between the Congress and other non-Communist political parties in Kerala, like the Praja Socialist and the Muslim League to fight the coming elections there. We have made no alliance with any political party in Kerala. There is no agreement either. This word agreement also is a big word. What we have done is to leave some seats to be contested by other political parties. We were not sure of winning these seats anyhow."

No alliance. No agreement. Only some seats have been left for other parties and that too seats which the Congress has no hope of winning.

FEAR OF TRUTH

Electoral arrangement, said Lal Bahadur. Manifestos with common points, said Shankar. Nothing of the sort, only a question of leaving some seats, said Madam Gandhi, at least in public she dared not say anything else.

Why are they all so afraid of telling the truth? The reason is not far to seek. It is not only non-Congress democrats but large numbers of Congressmen themselves who have been horrified by the idea of a Congress-Muslim League alliance.

Quite some of them were present in Chandigarh and unfortunately for Madam Gandhi, fickleness was not one of their virtues and they remembered some of the principles which the Congress had declared in the past.

According to the PTI, "Some members are understood to have expressed their misgivings about the effect such an understanding might have in the other States. They are stated to have urged proper consi-

deration of this development in the light of the declared basic objectives of the Congress."

Basic objectives of the Congress! Simpletons, those who remembered such things. They had been given up long ago in favour of expediency.

And in the name of expediency—that of defeating the Communists in Kerala—the black alliance was pushed down the throats of the unwilling in Chandigarh also.

And to help the Northerners overcome the fear of communalism which they know from experience, the Southern stalwarts—Andhra Chief Minister Sanjiva Reddy and Madras Finance Minister Subramaniam—were pressed into service to draw blood-curdling pictures of the Southerners' fear of Communism.

GUILTY CONSCIENCE

With all that Madam Gandhi must still have had a guilty conscience. In her concluding remarks at Chandigarh, she is reported to have said that "nationalism had been one of the main planks of Congress ideology and there should be no weakening of this objective of the Congress. Early steps should be taken, she said, to win back to the nationalist outlook elements still thinking on caste and communal lines."

And how is this being done? By an open alliance with an avowedly communal party like the Muslim League, which the Congress in the past had refused to recognise as a political party.

The Muslim League had all along tried to exploit the difficulties of the Congress in Kerala to get this political recognition and it has won in this game. And yet Madam Gandhi says she is winning back to the nationalist outlook elements still thinking on caste and communal lines. What she is in fact doing is to pave the way for the revival of the communal Muslim League in the rest of India where it ceased to exist long ago.

Isn't it said somewhere: As you sow, so you reap.

TWO LAME MEN AND A DEAD HORSE

In 1954 Prime Minister Nehru had said about the united front of Leftists in Travancore-Cochin, "two lame men joining together cannot make a strong man." And only recently he characterised the Muslim League as a dead horse.

Today it is the Congress that has entered into an alliance with the PSP and the Muslim League. Will Pandit Nehru tell the people what two lame men and a dead horse add up to. A strong man? Or horrible stink?

—OBSERVER

OCTOBER 4, 1959

SAVE INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP

Text of resolution adopted by the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India on September 25, 1959.

THE Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India expresses its deep concern over the deterioration in the relations between India and China in recent months. It deplores particularly the recent unfortunate border incidents and disputes between the two countries.

These unfortunate developments are a matter of serious concern not only for the people of India but for all freedom-loving Asians because India-China friendship has been the cornerstone of Afro-Asian solidarity and freedom. Any weakening of this friendship will also be a serious blow to the forces of world peace.

These incidents are being exaggerated beyond all proportion by interested parties to create an atmosphere of suspicion and tension between Asia's two biggest countries and divide the one thousand million people whose friendship has endured for centuries.

The Central Executive Committee is aware that certain admittedly vital differences have arisen regarding demarcation of the borders between the two countries especially due to the fact that the areas involved have never been properly surveyed or delineated and that the problem has not been taken up and negotiated between the two countries since India became independent and China established its People's Republic. But these differences can be resolved through friendly discussions and negotiation without either side making prior acceptance of its own claims viz. the MacMohan Line in one case and the Chinese maps in the other the precondition of commencing negotiations.

The basis for starting negotiations for settlement already exists in the statements made by the representatives of the two countries.

In his letter of March 22, 1959, to the Chinese Premier, Sri Nehru wrote: "I agree that the position as it was before the recent disputes arose, should be respected by both sides and that neither side should try to take unilateral action in exercise of what it conceives to be its right."

And recently, on September 13, the Standing Committee of the Second National People's Congress of China has adopted a resolution in which similar sentiments have been expressed. The resolution states: "... as a provisional

measure, the two sides should maintain the long-existing status quo, and not seek to change it by unilateral action, still less by force; as to some of the disputes provisional agreements concerning individual places could be reached through negotiations to ensure the tranquillity of the border areas and uphold the friendship of the two countries...."

The Central Executive Committee records its deep appreciation of this constructive approach on the part of both Prime Minister Nehru and the Standing Committee of the Second National People's Congress of China. It is confident that once concrete steps are taken in keeping with these sentiments and along the

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functioning as if they were an emigre Government, have disregarded even the advice of the Government of India and Prime Minister Nehru in this matter. The Central Executive Committee regrets that these impermissible activities of the Dalai Lama so patently designed against friendly relations between India and China have not been put an end to.

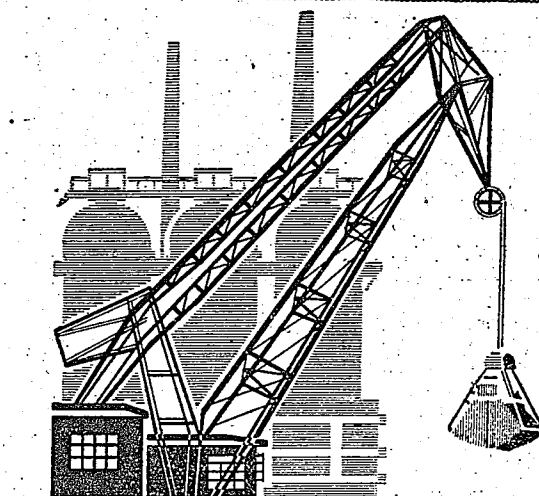
The Central Executive Committee warns the people against the attempts to whip up war hysteria by exaggerating border incidents. The Central Executive Committee endorses the appeal of the Prime Minister to fight war-psychois in

the country which is deliberately being created by reactionaries who are out to break India-China friendship.

This is a testing moment for all those who cherish freedom, progress and peace. Whatever may be our present trials, India-China friendship can and must stand this test. The Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of India appeals to the people not to give any quarter to the enemies of this friendship which means so much for humanity, but strive for overcoming the difficulties that have unhappily beset the path of this friendship.

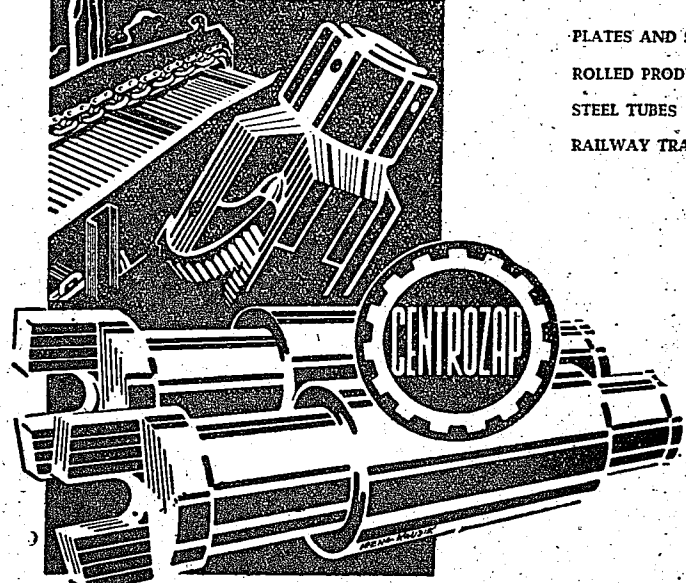
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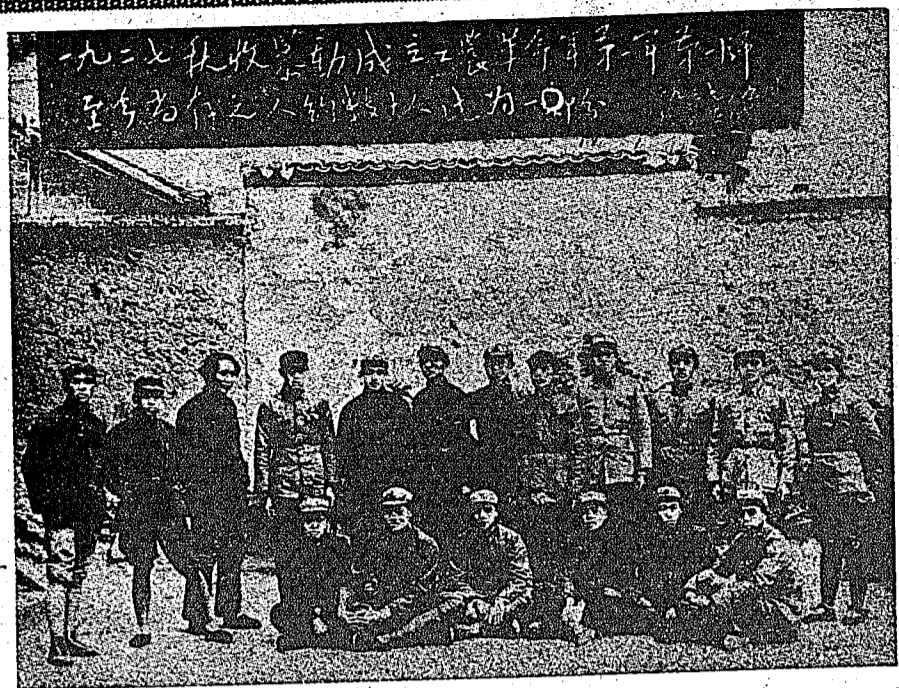
ASIAN NEW AGE

OCTOBER 4, 1959

PAGE FIVE

WHY CHINA COULD WIN

★ by MOHIT SEN



★ Mao Tse-tung (third from left) with a contingent of the Workers' and Peasants' Revolutionary Army in Yanan in 1937.

Ten years ago from the ramparts of Tien An Men, Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people had stood up. Amid the tumult of joy many a mind must have flashed back to the years behind, to the comrades who gave their lives so that this day could be. If any people could be said to have deserved their triumph it is, above all, the Chinese.

IN 1945 Mao had said that there were "two big mountains lying like dead weights on the Chinese people: imperialism and feudalism. The Chinese Communist Party has long made up its mind to remove them. We must work persistently, work ceaselessly, and we too may be able to touch God's heart. This God is no other than the masses of the people throughout China. And if they rise and dig together with us, why can't we dig these two mountains up?" (Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 317)

How was the Chinese God's heart moved? How were the mountains dug up? By struggle and by wise guidance of this struggle. Let us analyse briefly what this struggle was and what the guidance.

Again And Again Failures

From the time of the imperialist aggression against China the people took up the banner of battle for freedom. The Opium War of 1840 was a heroic episode. More far-reaching, with quite developed forms of organisation and massive peasant participation was the Taiping Heavenly Kingdom Movement (1850) which met defeat after fifteen years of resistance.

Right through the last decade of the 19th century and the first years of the 20th, we had the Sino-French War, the Sino-Japanese War, the coup d'etat of 1898 and the Yi Ho Tuan (Boxer) Movement. Brave deeds all but in the end failure. Why?

With the Revolution of 1911, however, we had the advance of the movement to a higher stage. The name of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is inextricably linked with this new development. In 1905, he united the various revolutionary groups scattered throughout China into the Tung Meng Hui (Revolutionary League).

The programme of the Tung Meng Hui called not only for a Republic but also for equalisation of land ownership. It called for the overthrow of the Manchu absolutism, which not only strangled the Chinese peasants but was a

standing invitation—through its decadence—to the imperialist marauders.

After years of patient work, in 1911, the revolution erupted and on February 1, 1912, Dr. Sun was triumphantly proclaimed the Provisional President of the Republic of China. After the founding of the Republic the Tung Meng Hui headed by Sun became the Kuomintang. But mistakes, specially the failure rapidly to carry out agrarian reforms and the compromise with the feudal war-lords as well as the great strength of reaction resulted in the downfall of the Republic in 1913. This was the peak of the independence movement under bourgeois leadership. It, too, ended in failure. Why?

The next big event was the famous May 14th movement in 1919. But this was not simply a big event, it marked a basic transformation of the very character of the revolution.

The Change

Mao puts it thus: "A change, however, occurred in the Chinese bourgeois-democratic revolution after the outbreak of the first imperialist World War in 1914 and the founding of a Socialist State on one-sixth of the globe through the Russian October Revolution in 1917. After these events, the Chinese bourgeois-democratic revolution changes its character and belongs to the category of the new bourgeois-democratic revolution and, so far as the revolutionary front is concerned, forms part of the proletarian-socialist world revolution."

"... it no longer belongs to the old type of revolution led by the bourgeoisie with the aim of establishing a capitalist society and a State under bourgeois dictatorship but belongs to the new type of revolution which led by the proletariat, aims at establishing a new-democratic society and a State under the joint dictatorship of all the revolutionary classes." (Selected Works Vol. III, pp. 110-12) The culminating point in this basic change in the cha-

acter of the revolution was the founding of the Communist Party of China on July 1, 1921, at Shanghai. And it is to the great merit of Sun Yat-sen that he saw this change and to his Three Principles of Nationalism, Democracy and Livelihood he added the Three Major Policies of alliance with the Soviet Union, alliance with the Communist Party of China and support for the workers' and peasants' movement.

In a letter to the Soviet Government on the day before his death, on March 11, 1925, this great Chinese patriot and Asian statesman wrote:

"Taking leave of you, dear comrades, I want to express the hope that the day will come when the USSR will welcome a friend and ally in a mighty, free China, and that in the great struggle for the liberation of the oppressed peoples of the world, both these allies will go forward to victory hand in hand."

This was a remarkable statement—and that, too, made some 30 years ago—and remarkably prophetic it turned out to be. The Communist Party of China, it was, that took up the flag of Sun Yat-sen and held it aloft for the next 25 years, when his own disciples in the Kuomintang betrayed them and China.

High Tide Of Revolution

Thus, the existence of the Soviet Union and the birth of the Communist Party marked the basic changes. In the next period (1924-27) we had the great workers' movement of May 30, 1925, and the Northern Expedition which started from Canton and swept on to storm the capital of the old Chinese State. With the cooperation of the Kuomintang and the Communist Party, the beginning of the peasant revolts (especially in Hunan where Mao Tse-tung was working), and the formation of a revolutionary army, there was a high tide of revolution.

But the Chinese bourgeoisie, scared particularly by

the workers' and peasants' movement and self-consciousness, turned its guns on its allies, broke the united front and aborted the revolution itself. Chiang Kai-shek by his massacre in Nanking made his debut, as the first modern Asian dictator. Once again failure. Once again the question—Why?

The Chinese people and their vanguard, the Chinese Communists, wiped the blood from their wounds, buried their martyrs and fought on. From 1927 in numerous districts of Southern, Central and Northern China, liberated areas were formed and, under the seminal leadership of Mao Tse-tung, fought back no less than four annihilations and encirclement campaigns launched by Chiang Kai-shek, assisted and abetted by all the imperialisms of the world.

Guiding Ideas

It was in this period that Mao worked out the guiding ideas for China's liberation. Now, at last, the answer was being found to why so much heroism had in the end failed. Confronted with the most ruthless enemies "the Chinese revolution must, so far as its principal means or the principal form is concerned be an armed rather than a peaceful one. This is because our enemy makes it impossible for the Chinese people, deprived of all political freedoms and rights, to take any peaceful action. Stalin said, 'In China, armed revolution is fighting against armed counter-revolution. This is one of the peculiarities and one of the advantages of the Chinese revolution.' This is a perfectly correct formulation." (Selected Works, Vol. III, pp. 84-85)

About the character of this armed struggle Mao wrote: "The armed struggle of the Communist Party of China is a peasant war under the leadership of the proletariat... And this armed struggle is exactly the peasants' struggle for agrarian revolution under the leadership of the proletariat." (Ibid p. 80) It was precisely this "peasant war under the leadership of the proletariat" that

went on from the first beginnings in Ching-kangshan in 1927 till the final capture of Peking by the People's Liberation Army in 1949. It was an entirely new experience for the world revolutionary and liberation movement, a new lesson for the Communists.

Not only was an armed struggle to be fought for a prolonged period but it was to be used to build liberated bases and areas even before nationwide victory. This, too, was a specific feature of the Chinese revolution. Mao "pointed out that the indispensable, vital positions for the Chinese revolution are located in the vast rural areas which are the home of the broad masses of the peasants (i.e., the revolutionary countryside can surround the cities while the revolutionary cities cannot detach themselves from the countryside), and that armed revolutionary bases can and must be built in China as a starting point for winning national victory (for a democratic national unification)." (Selected Works, Vol. IV, pp. 193-94)

The answer had been found and from now on there would be temporary set-backs but no failure.

The incredible Long
* SEE PAGE 18



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OCTOBER 4, 1959

Long Live The Great Friendship

Between The Chinese And Indian Peoples

by LIU NING-YI

[This article was specially written for NEW AGE. The author is a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, a prominent Trade Union leader and peace partisan.]

The People's Republic of China was founded ten years ago. The birth of the Chinese People's Republic and India's freeing herself from colonial rule and setting out along the road of independence are the two greatest historical events in contemporary Asia. While ardently celebrating their tenth national day, the Chinese people are happy to see that the Republic of India likewise is making constant progress along the road of independent development.

THE two great Asian nations of China and India with a total population of one thousand million people have united and become an important force in safeguarding Asian and world peace. The great friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples which has crystallised over a long period of history and especially in the past ten years is continuing to grow with the unremitting efforts of both peoples.

It Will Never Fade

The flower of Sino-Indian friendship will never fade. Since ancient days, it has been nurtured and cherished deep in the hearts of both peoples. For tens of centuries, the peoples of our two neighbouring countries have been carrying on cultural and commercial exchange. Never in their history have they resorted to battle. As Premier Chou En-lai has said: "Century after century, history has recorded peaceful cultural and economic interchanges but never war nor animosity between our countries."

Not only is this a record of which both peoples can be justly proud, but a rare case in human history.

Both the Chinese and Indian peoples have suffered colonialist exploitation and oppression against which they have engaged in common struggle. After establishing their colonialist rule in India, the British colonialists forced open China's door with opium and gunboats in the middle of the nineteenth century. Their common destiny has fostered in the minds of the Chinese and Indian peoples a natural feeling of mutual sympathy and support.

Common Struggle

Although no written or verbal agreements were concluded, the two peoples supported one another in the great uprising of the Indian people against British colonialist rule in 1857-1859, and in the Chinese people's struggle against imperialism in that period. In 1900, when the eight Powers trampled on China's soil, an Indian soldier in the British invading army named Singh wrote in his diary, as he was forced to leave India on board the Palamkotech:

"My heart was seized with misgivings. . . Will the beautiful moon of China really go down? The dazzling sun over the soil of the Aryans has already gone down. 'We all live on the Asian continent. . . Why did

god send down calamity on them? Shouldn't we help them?'"

Naturally, it is impossible for the imperialists to understand the profound friendship between the common Indian and Chinese people. They can never realise that in spite of all their underhand-tricks for the use of force and provocation it is absolutely impossible to make the peoples of these two countries fight and kill one another.

Rabindranath Tagore, the great Indian poet and close friend of the Chinese people, enthusiastically sang praises to the common struggle of the two peoples and expressed his wish for their glorious victories thus:

"My heart sings, announcing a great future, just as the morning birds sing announcing the rising of the sun before daybreak. This great future is advancing on us. Let us be ready to greet this new era."

New Historical Epoch

Peace Efforts

WHAT TAGORE PREDICTED HAS COME TRUE. THE CHINESE AND INDIAN PEOPLES HAVE ENTERED INTO A NEW HISTORICAL EPOCH. WHEN THE FLAG OF THE INDIAN REPUBLIC ROSE ABOVE THE RED FORT IN DELHI AND THE FLAG OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA FLEW OVER THE "GATE OF HEAVENLY PEACE" IN PEKING, HOW THE HEARTS OF OUR TWO PEOPLES BEAT WITH JOY! THE WHOLE WORLD SAW THE TWO CLOSE FRIENDS CONGRATULATE ONE ANOTHER ON THEIR VICTORIES AND, HAND IN HAND, MARCH TOWARDS A STILL BETTER FUTURE.

During the ten years since the founding of the People's Republic of China, friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples has developed still further in the new historical conditions. The melody "Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai" (Indians and Chinese are brothers) resounds on both sides of the Himalayas and this is no accident. On the basis of long historical tradition, our two peoples have strengthened their ties of friendship and cooperation for peace and for the common cause of building up their own countries and opposing imperialist aggression.

The famous "Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence" (Panch Shila) namely, mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence, laid down by the Chinese and Indian Prime Ministers personally, have become not only principles jointly pursued by our two countries in their mutual re-

lations, but have been accepted by an increasing number of countries and become the generally acknowledged criterion in guiding international relations.

Under the influence of the spirit of "Panch Shila", the great historical Bandung Conference and the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference held in Cairo were crowned with success. China and India cooperated very well at these two important international conferences, in which only Asian and African countries participated.

It is precisely on the basis of Panch Shila that friendly contacts between the Chinese and Indian peoples have developed as never before. A continual stream of statesmen, military leaders, artists, scientists, sportsmen, trade unionists, youth and women workers, peace champions, industrial and agricultural groups, economic and trade delegations, etc., of both countries have travelled between Delhi and Peking. They have sincerely learned from each other and have mutually conveyed the warm friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

It should be mentioned in particular that Indian Prime Minister Nehru's visit to China in 1954 and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai's visits to India on two occasions, in 1954 and 1956, have left an indelible and precious memory in the minds of our two peoples.

Peace Efforts

The Chinese people are deeply concerned over peace in the Far East. They made tremendous efforts for the Korean armistice and the restoration of peace in Indo-China and are carrying on a persistent struggle for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question and the thorough implementation of the Geneva Agreement on Indo-China. Similarly, India has made positive contributions to peace in Korea and Indo-China. Cherishing the common desire for peace and bearing a common historical mission, the Chinese and Indian peoples have united still more closely in the noble cause of striving for lasting peace for mankind.

The constant deepening and growth of the friendship between the Chinese and Indian peoples will undoubtedly produce extremely far-reaching effects on the situation in Asia and the whole world. In the last analysis, it is not a handful of imperialist warmongers but the majority of mankind who will finally decide human destiny. Chairman Mao Tse-tung, the great leader of the Chinese people, said: "India, China, the Soviet Union and all other peace-loving countries and people, unite together to strive for peace in the Far East and the whole world."

Indeed, so long as the Soviet Union, China, India and all other peace-loving countries and peoples of the world are united, war is no longer

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OCTOBER 4, 1959

NEW AGE

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NEW AGE

TEN YEARS

It is fitting that at this moment of decision for the future of the world, we should celebrate the Tenth Anniversary of the victorious Chinese Revolution. For it is the victory of the Chinese Revolution and the dynamic achievement of the Chinese People's Republic during these ten years which has played no small part in bringing about the changes in the world balance to lead to the new and more hopeful trends towards peace.

Marx And China

OVER one hundred years ago Karl Marx offered the prediction that Western reaction, fleeing before the advance of the peoples and seeking to find refuge in China, might find on the Great Wall of China the inscription confronting them:

Republic of China—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.

Marx wrote that in 1850 (letter from London, January 31, 1850, in the *Neue Rheinische Revue*).

Thus this brilliant vision of the future victory of the Chinese Revolution was penned by Marx during the very era when the gift of the highest "enlightened" authorities of Western bourgeois civilisation, "spiritual liberal values" and Victorian Christian morality was to inflict on China the unspeakable bestialities of the two Opium Wars (1839-42 and 1856-58) in order to poison, degrade and enslave the millions of China for the greater profit of the City of London. What a contrast between Marxism and the bourgeois outlook on life, between culture and barbarism!

How often have we been told by pigmy critics and revisionists of Marxism that poor Marx, hidebound in nineteenth century provincialism, confined his gaze to Europe, expecting that Socialist revolution would first develop in the Western European industrialised countries, and that all his theories have been knocked into a cocked hat by the world development of the revolution, leaving Western Europe temporarily in the rear. Blind ignorance.

Already in 1850, in that same letter, Marx was writing that with new discoveries the development of the world market and capitalism was radically changing its character; that the Pacific would reduce the Atlantic to an internal ocean, just as previously the Atlantic had displaced the Mediterranean; that New York and San Francisco would displace the supremacy of London and Liverpool, just as these had previously displaced Genoa and Venice; and that the only alternatives before the Western European capitalist countries would become to fall into "industrial, commercial and political dependence" on American capitalism or enter on the path of the Socialist revolution.

By 1858 he was already drawing the conclusion that the expansion of capitalism on a world scale was nullifying the previous perspective

how imperialism would first crack at its weakest point, in Russia, and how this would throw on the Russian working class the responsibility to lead the vanguard of the world Socialist revolution.

This coincided with Marx's judgment already in 1877 that 'this time the revolution will begin in the East' (letter to Sorge, September 27, 1877) and Engels' declaration in 1890 that 'Russia has become the vanguard of the revolutionary movement in Europe' (Engels, 1890, Preface to the German edition of the Communist Manifesto).

Lenin, in turn, in the last year of his life, in the last article that he wrote, in 1923, gave his judgment that 'in the last analysis the upshot of the struggle will be determined by the fact that Russia, India, China, etc., account for the overwhelming majority of the population of the world' that 'precisely this majority has been drawn into the struggle for eman-

of the revolution in Western Europe ('is it not bound to be crushed in this little corner, considering that in a far greater territory the movement of bourgeois society is still in the ascendant?')

But from this he drew the conclusion that this world development of capitalism, while thus delaying the Socialist revolution in Western Europe, would in its further outcome bring 'the death knell of bourgeois society' on a world scale (Marx, Letter to Engels, October 8, 1858). And by 1894, Engels, in the last year of his life, was writing:

"The conquest of China by capitalism will at the

That Changed The World

same time furnish the impetus for the overthrow of capitalism in Europe and America." (Engels, Letter to Sorge, November 10, 1894)

Lenin And China

Lenin carried forward this basic teaching of Marxism on the path of the world Socialist revolution. After the death of Marx and Engels the distorted vulgarisation of Marxism, which became widely current among most of the Western parties of the old Second International, fixed its narrow gaze on the industrially advanced countries of Western Europe and the United States as the hub and centre of the world and destined focus of the world Socialist revolution.

Incidentally Trotskyism, in this as in many other respects, is only a bastard outcome of this Western vulgarisation, with its characteristic insistence that the Russian Revolution would be doomed to failure unless the superior enlightened West European Socialist revolution came to its rescue.

Lenin rescued the teachings of Marx and Engels from this vulgarisation and carried them forward into the twentieth century. Already in 1913, with his vision of the new rising world, he was writing with paradoxical brilliance of 'Backward Europe and Advanced Asia', Lenin showed

icipation with extraordinary rapidity' and that 'in this sense the complete victory of Socialism is fully and absolutely assured'. (Lenin, *Better Fewer, But Better*, March 1923)

By 1949 just over a quarter of a century after Lenin wrote these words, his prediction was fulfilled. The victory of the Chinese People's Revolution, led by the Chinese Communist Party, carried forward the advance of the world Socialist revolution to a new stage. 1917 and 1949 stand out as the two great creative revolutionary dates of our era, when human history took a decisive turn—far exceeding in their scope 1789.

Long & Arduous Struggle

The Chinese Revolution had to go through a long and arduous struggle of thirty-eight years from its first outbreak in 1911 to the final victory. That victory was only won by the guidance of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, by the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, by the example and lessons of the Russian Revolution.

On March 11, 1925, on the day before his death, Sun Yat-sen, the great initiator and first leader of the Chinese Revolution, wrote to the Central Executive Council of the USSR:

"In bidding you farewell,

by R. PALME DUTT

[EXTRACT FROM THE NOTES OF THE MONTH, "LABOUR MONTHLY", OCTOBER 1959]

dear comrades, allow me to express the hope that the day will soon come when the USSR will be able to greet a friend and ally in the person of a powerful and free China, and that the two united countries will march hand in hand in the great struggle for the emancipation of the oppressed peoples of the world."

Mao & Chinese Revolution

That hope also is fulfilled today. The unity and cooperation of these two mighty Socialist unions of peoples, in company with all the other countries of the Socialist camp, is transforming the world, on the side of peace and freedom and the cause of humanity.

In the hour of victory of the Chinese Revolution, on September 21, 1949, Mao Tse-tung said:

guidance of the teachings of Marxism-Leninism, in this recognition of the debt to the Russian Revolution and the Russian example, is the voice of the true greatness, of the humility of greatness. What a contrast to the Yugoslav cockerels with their cackling nationalistic braggadocio; 'Alone we did it. We owe nothing to anyone.' The voice of the Chinese Revolution, like the Russian Revolution, is the voice of human greatness.

After Ten Years

And now after ten years we greet with joy the titanic achievements of Socialist construction. Once again Socialism has demonstrated, this time in a country of nearly one quarter of the human race, its capacity to carry forward the most backward countries, at a pace which would never have before been thought possible, into the forefront of human advance.

In vain the critics of the great Leap Forward seek to find comfort in the reassessment of the figures. Let them find "consolation" in an increase of industrial output in the first half of this year by 'only' 65 per cent above last year; in an increase of grain output last year by 'only' 65 million tons or 35 per cent; in a revised coal production plan to advance to 'only' 335 million tons this year, at a time when the revised target here is cut backwards to 200 million tons and the pits are closing down in Britain and the Ruhr.

Inspiration From Victory

What would not the harders of capitalism give to be able to achieve a fraction of this rate of advance? What would not the hard-pressed leaders of the non-Socialist under-developed countries like India give? Perhaps the Indian people will soon be drawing the lesson and complete Lenin's trio.

Here in these ten years of the Chinese Revolution is the proved path of rapidly overcoming the backwardness of under-developed countries, about which the rulers of imperialism prate so much and do so little. Nor is this miracle only true of the first stages. The speed of advance grows greater year by year; witness the moon rocket, the atomic ice-breaker and a host of other achievements.

Such is the contrast of the world today. Such is the contrast underlying the present changed balance of the world and the new moves towards peaceful coexistence. Never was the lesson so plain.

Here in this declaration at the moment of victory, in this recognition of the

(September 15, 1959)



PEOPLE'S CHINA

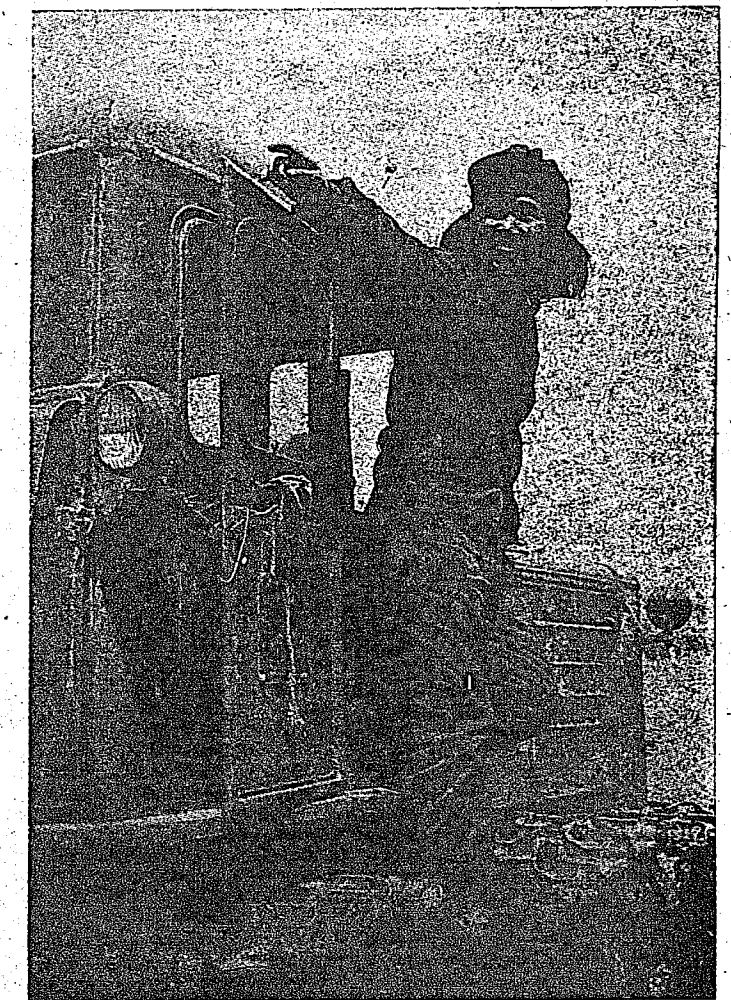
Above: Huang Jung-chang, formerly a carpenter, can now make designs on complicated machines.

Below: Ju Cheng-lan, woman tractor driver, cited as an advanced worker on seven occasions in three years.

LEAPS FORWARD

Above: Workers of the Harbin Flax Mill at a class in the spare-time school, a number of which have been opened by the mining and industrial enterprises to enable on-the-job workers raise their cultural level.

Below: The future generation—all care is bestowed on them.



LENIN once said: "The real emancipation of women, real Communism, will begin only where a mass struggle begins (led by the proletariat wielding the power of the State) against this petty domestic economy, or rather when its wholesale transformation into large-scale Socialist economy begins." China is now realising these ideals.

After the victory of the democratic revolution and Socialist transformation, the women of China freed themselves from both political and economic exploitation and oppression and won an equal status politically and legally with men. But they were unable to take part freely in regular social labour, and still did not have the opportunity to bring their creativeness

and talents into full play. There has been a great change in the situation since the big leap forward and the founding of the People's Communes. The combination of industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs and the all-round development of farming, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries have paved a broad road

for the participation of women in social labour. When every family and every household lived as a separate unit, heavy household chores absorbed a large amount of the women's labour power. The collectivisation and socialisation of household work has freed women from heavy household burdens so that they can take part in social labour.

Once women have stepped out of the family, which is a very small world, and take part in social activities alongside men, learn technique, raise their cultural level and lead an organised political life together with men, they will be able to really enjoy equal rights with men in labour and daily life which means the realisation of women's complete emancipation.

BEHIND CHINA'S ADVANCE

THE most important reason for China's big leap forward was the fact that in the spring of 1958, China summed up the experience gained in carrying through the First Five-Year Plan, began to find a better way of building Socialism and worked out the general line of "going all out, aiming high and getting greater, quicker, better and more economical results to build Socialism."

This general line laid down by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was a line which took full account of the enthusiasm of the more than 600 million of China's people in building Socialism after the victory of the Socialist revolution and mobilised all possible factors to the fullest extent.

Under the general line, China effected an over-all leap forward in the industrial field with steel as the key link, pursuing the policy of giving priority to heavy industry and simultaneously developing heavy and light industries. Steel is the most important material at the present stage of China's industrial production and capital construction and an insufficient steel output hampers the growth of the entire material economy.

In 1958, therefore, China mobilised the whole nation to increase the output of iron and steel. The leap forward in steel output gave a direct impetus to a leap forward in the coal industry and created conditions for a simultaneous leap forward in the machine-building and other industries. This was possible because on the industrial front, China implemented the policy of

simultaneous development of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises, the policy of simultaneously employing modern and indigenous methods of production and the working method of combining centralised leadership with a full-scale mass movement in industrial management, thus opening up the concrete way of developing China's industry with greater, quicker, better and more economical results.

In 1958, China extended the powers of local Governments in the management of industrial construction and production. This gave a dynamic spur to the initiative of local organs at all levels and to the working people in building

were started by different Provinces, Municipalities, Autonomous Regions, Special Administrative Regions and counties, and the overwhelming majority of these, completed or partially completed, were put into operation in 1958.

In addition, the People's Communes set up a host of industrial and mining units which, in the main, employ indigenous methods of production.

Thanks to all this construction, China's industrial production capacity has rapidly increased.

The big leap in industry in 1958, of course, depended mainly on increased production in existing enterprises.

prove the organisation of production, and reform irrational rules and regulations. As a result of all this, the productive potential of existing industrial enterprises was brought into fuller play.

1959 has seen this leap forward in industry continuing and the achievement of new and remarkable successes.

The great achievements scored in 1958 on the agricultural front also testified to the power of the general line for Socialist construction, they have proved that industry and agriculture should and can be developed simultaneously and that agriculture, as well as industry, can be developed at top speed. As a matter of

make and process all kinds of fertiliser.

● In water conservancy, irrigation was brought to another 480 million mou of land in 1958, an increase of over 90 per cent compared with the preceding year.

● In seed selection improved strains were in the main popularised for such major crops as rice, wheat and cotton and improved strains were exchanged between different areas.

● Close planting in varying degrees was practised extensively and much experience was gained in experiments with rational close planting.

● Much was also done in plant protection and the elimination of plant diseases and insect pests.

● In 1958, also were registered notable achievements in field management; high-yielding fields and experimental plots were popularised everywhere, and intensive and meticulous garden-style cultivation of farm lands was put into trial practice in some places.

● All this played a dynamic and leading role in reforming farming techniques. Tools reform made initial headway all over the country; the movement to use all sorts of vehicles to replace the shoulder-pole and the popularisation of ball-bearings were warmly welcomed by the peasants. New farm tools of all types were invented in large numbers.

The fact that the measures for increased industrial and agricultural production could be popularised and crowned with success was inseparably connected with the close ties existing between the

* SEE PAGE 15

★ CORRECT POLICIES ★ MASS ENTHUSIASM

industry energetically, greatly accelerated the tempo of construction and rapidly increased industrial output.

More than 1,000 above-norm industrial and mining enterprises, either newly built or expanded were started in 1958 by the Central Government and the Provincial, Municipal and Autonomous Regional Governments; of these about 700, completed or partially completed, went into operation. This exceeded the total of 537 industrial and mining enterprises which were put into operation, completed or partially completed, during the First Five-Year Plan.

Large numbers of below-norm industrial and mining projects simultaneously employing modern and indigenous methods of production

By expanding equipment, increasing the labour force, improving management and efficiency in the utilisation of equipment and raising labour productivity, the existing enterprises greatly increased their production.

Many enterprises put into effect the measures of workers' participation in management, cadres' participation in production, the welding of leading personnel, technicians and workers into a single entity, and launched a mass movement to improve working techniques, equipment and the design of products, make more rational use of raw and other material, make fuller use of existing equipment, develop the trial manufacture and production of new products, im-

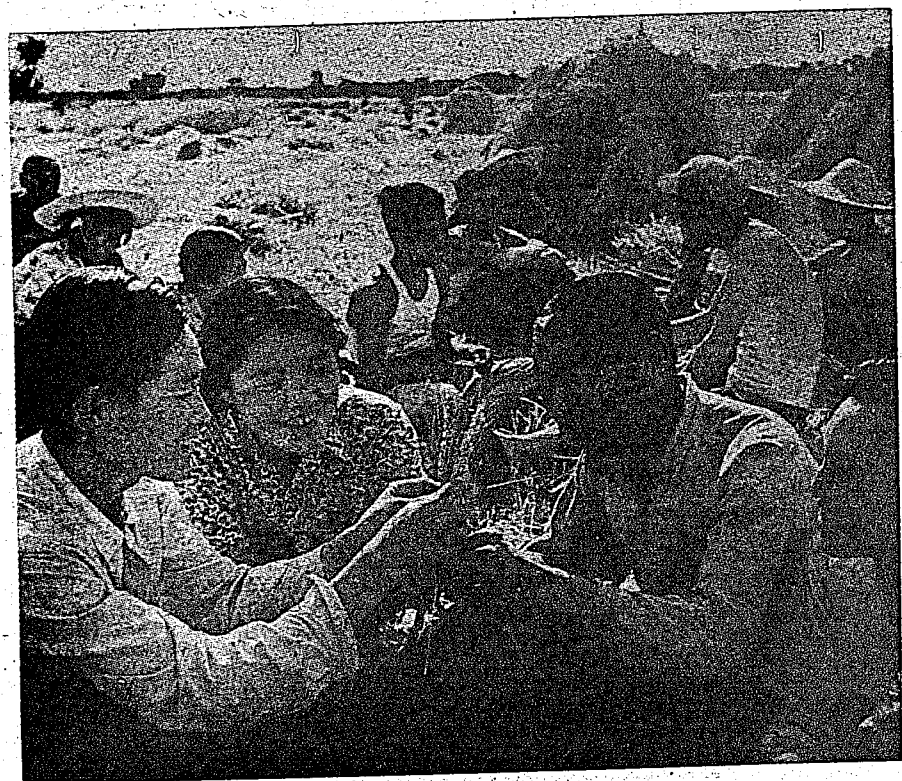
fact, the 1958 leap in industry and agriculture began with the latter.

The measures taken by the peasant masses to raise the per mou yields covered soil improvement, fertiliser, water conservancy, seed selection, close planting, plant protection and field management and tools reform—commonly called the eight-point "Charter of Agriculture."

● In the case of soil improvement a great amount of work was done to deep-ploughing the land, improve soil fertility and level the fields.

● In the case of fertiliser, in 1958, bigger sources of fertiliser were tapped than in previous years and large numbers of small factories and workshops were built to

★ EDUCATION FOR THE MASSES ★



In the current school year in China there are close to 100 million students, from primary school to university.

By the end of 1958, enrolment in primary schools had shot up to 86 million from 24 million in 1949. Primary school education has become universal in the major cities.

No longer do schools serve the few, today they serve the working people. The long-range policy of the Communist Party is to enable the 600 million people of China, through the combination of education and productive labour, to become both mental and manual workers. The purpose of education, according to the Party policy, is to turn out cultured working people with Socialist consciousness.

There was an educational revolution in 1958. Workshops or farms were set up in schools, schools were set up in factories and People's Communes. This policy is changing the age-old tendency of intellectuals to look down on physical labour and on workers and peasants and has established a new atmosphere in schools and in society itself.



Students of the Honan Agricultural College who came to help the harvesting work show great interest in the full grain-pods.

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN OUTPUT

Second Plan Target for 1962: 250 million tons.
Output in 1958: 250 million tons—1.3 times that of 1949, the year of liberation and 35 per cent more than 1957.
Target for 1959: 275 million tons.
The 1962 target for grain output was fulfilled in 1958 itself.



LEFT: Intensive field operation in a People's Commune.
RIGHT: Celebrations of a rich harvest on the threshing floor.
BELOW: Selecting seeds for the next crop.

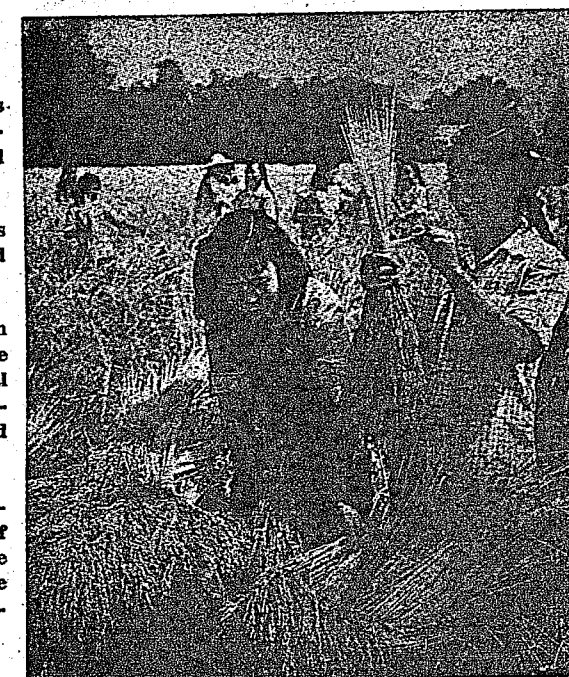
Great Headway Made

China's grain output has gone up from 200 kilogrammes a person in 1949 to 385 kilogrammes in 1958. China's population in the same period increased by about a hundred million.

While grain output in China increased 1.3 times between 1949 and 1958, that of the United States increased by only 23.2 per cent during the same period.

The output of other major agricultural products, such as oil-bearing crops, sugar-bearing crops and jute, have also registered big increases in the same period. The total output of agricultural products and products of farm sidelines in 1958 increased 2.3 times in terms of value compared with 1949.

On the basis of the 1958 leap forward, China's agriculture is making great headway in 1959. The harvests of summer crops including wheat and early rice that have been garnered are even bigger than last year's despite the most serious natural calamities in many years and a reduction in the sowing acreage.



China's total ginned cotton output in 1958 reached 2.1 million tons, a 4.7-fold increase compared with the 1949 figure, and greatly exceeding the yearly rate of increase in any major capitalist country. Cotton output in the U.S. was even reduced by 28.1 per cent in the same period.

Picture below is of new cotton picked in the major cotton-growing Shantung Province.

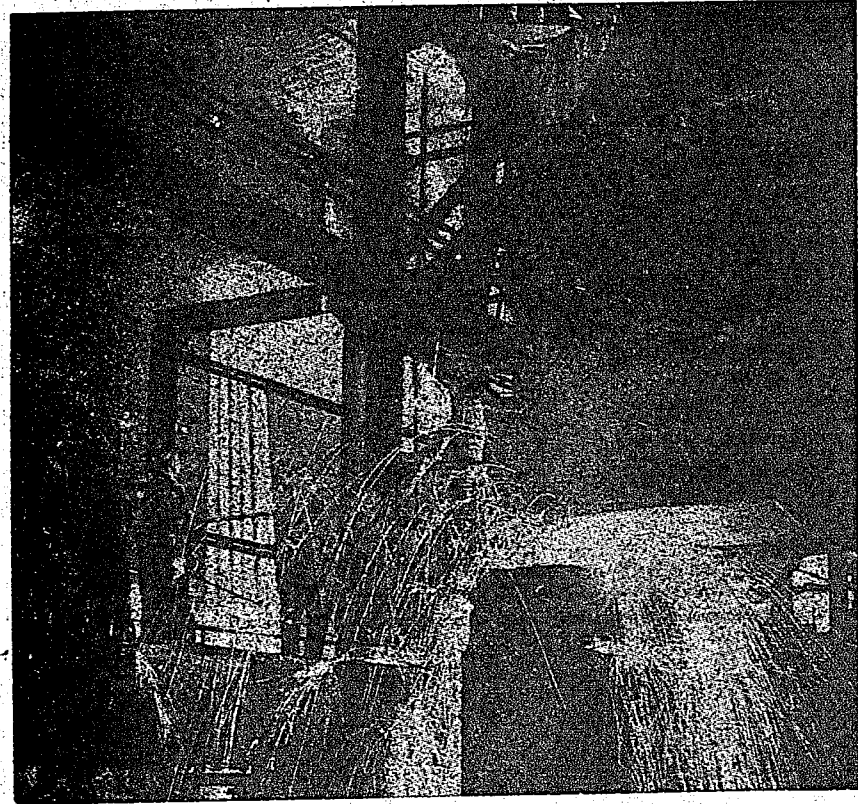
TROPICAL PLANTS PROVE SUCCESSFUL



Liberation has brought about a rapid development of tropical and sub-tropical crops in China's southern areas. Experimental cultivation of some tropical plants which had never been grown in the past has already proved successful. Picture is of a girl worker making careful inspection of the coffee grown on the sub-tropical Hainan Island.



INDUSTRY: BREATH-TAKING ACHIEVEMENTS

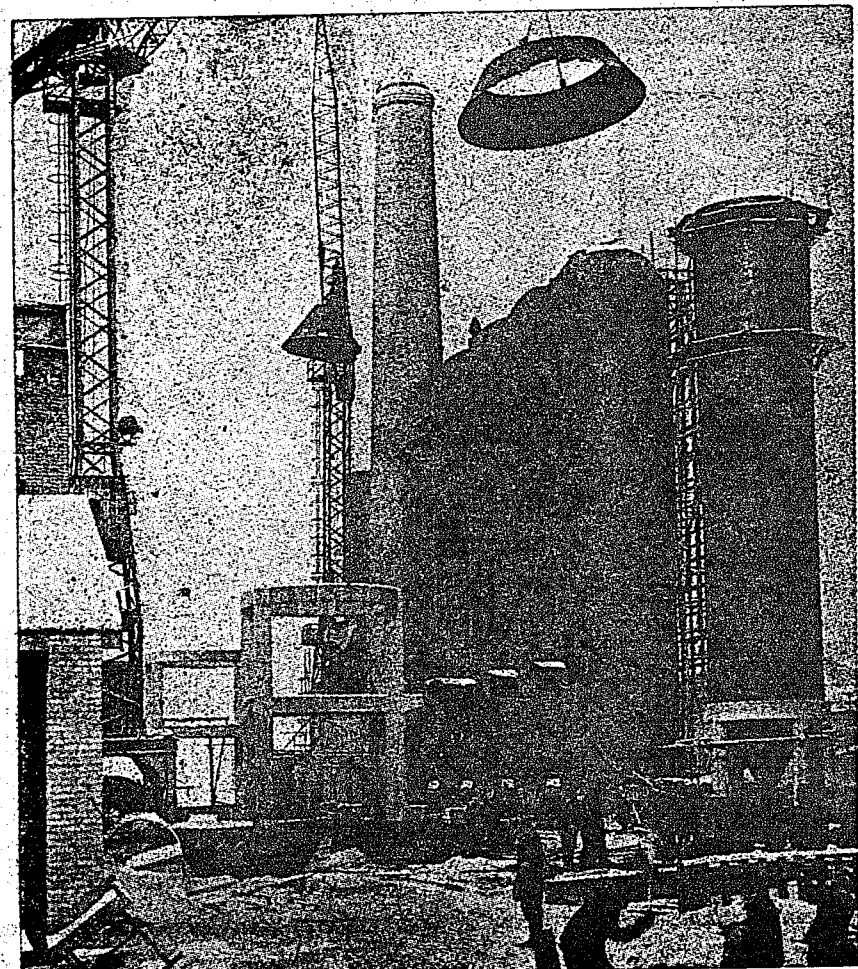


TARGETS OVERFULFILLED

Target for 1962 (end of Second Plan)—10.15 to 12 million tons
 Output in 1957 (Beginning of Second Plan)—5.35 million tons
 Output in 1952 (Beginning of First Plan)—1.35 million tons.

The 1952 output was 8.46 times that of 1949 at the time of liberation. The peak pre-liberation output was in 1943, the actual output being .923 million tons.

The output in 1958 was eight million tons of steel for the use of industry alone and the target for 1959 is twelve million tons, excluding production by local simple methods. That means that the Second Plan target will be fulfilled in 1959—three years ahead.



STEEL CONSCIOUS CHINA

THE Anshan Iron and Steel Works marches in the van of steel-conscious China's great drive for steel. Administrative personnel have gone out of their offices, donned their canvas overalls, and worked together with the rank and file in the shops.

"Front-line Conferences" were called to tackle problems on the spot. They sought out, summed up and popularised successful experiences with great effectiveness. As a result of this and worker's soaring enthusiasm, output climbed steadily.

Workers of the 13 Rolling Mills did particularly well. They overfulfilled the July production plan topping the June output by 16 per cent. On August 4, they pledged to produce 100,000 tons of rolled steel over and above the third quarter plan and challenged their colleagues at all the other rolling mills in the country to do likewise in honour of the National Day on October 1.

By August 30, they had already made good their pledge one full month and a day ahead of schedule. They are now working to honour their new pledge—fulfill their annual production plan 17 days ahead of schedule.

This challenge from Anshan sparked a new round of emulation among rolling mills throughout the country. And output keeps on rising.

Last year not only did output soar but a huge number of small and medium-sized blast furnaces were built laying the foundations for scores of small and medium-sized steel bases all over the country. They now account for half the country's pig iron production.

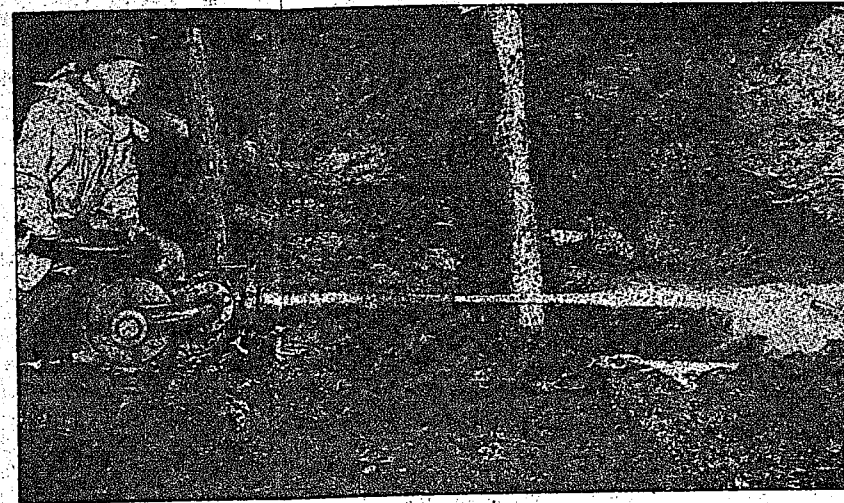
Hundreds of thousands of new recruits mastered production techniques and invaluable experience was accumulated. 1958 carried production and technical levels in China's steel industry to a new high. These trends have continued in 1959.

In the first seven months of 1959, steel output (excluding steel made by indigenous methods for local use) reached 6,250,000 tons, a 67 per cent increase over the corresponding period of 1958.

The quality of products has rapidly improved and costs considerably reduced.

LEFT (Top): Anshan—the vital force in China's battle for steel. Workers casting molten steel into ingot moulds. (Below): Medium-size blast furnaces have laid the foundations for steel bases all over the country. Picture is of the 24 medium-size integrated iron and steel enterprises—workers are assembling No. 1 and 2 blast furnaces.

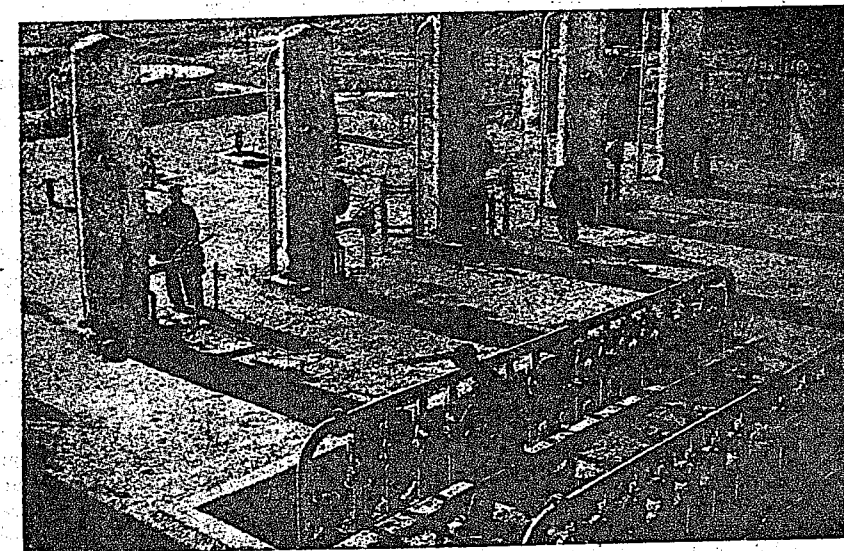
RIGHT: A blast furnace group containing 21 local-type furnaces.



Picture is of a miner of the Kallan Colliery working with the hydraulic method.

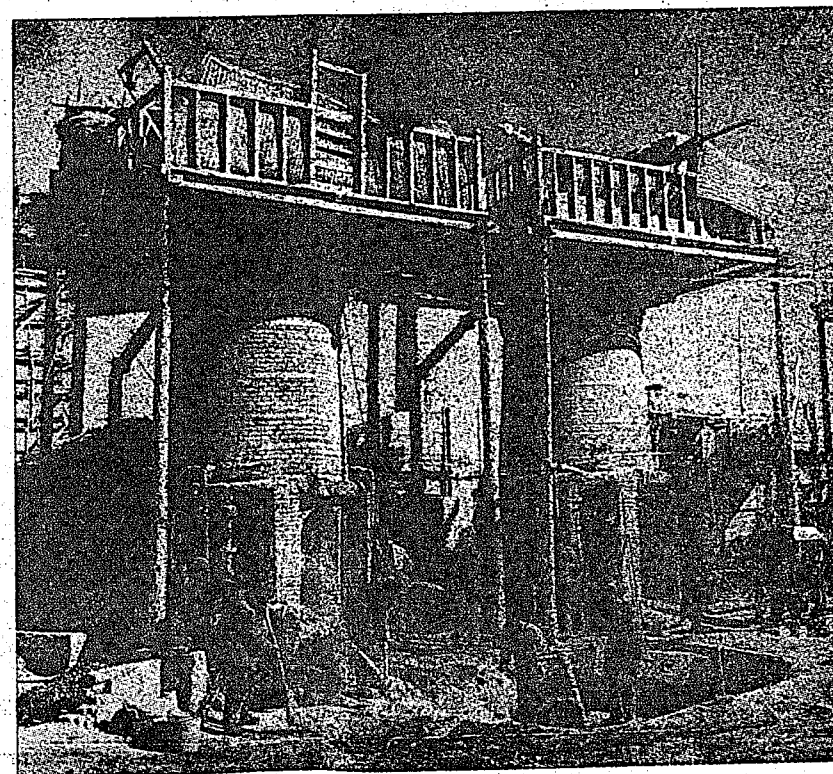
China's coal-mines have raised more than 220 million tons of coal in the first eight months of 1959. This means that in eight months China's coal-miners have surpassed the target originally set for the entire year of 1962 (190—210 million tons) and that this year China will leave Britain even further behind in coal production.

Coal output Pre-liberation peak (1942)—61,875,000 tons; 1952 (beginning of First Plan)—62,528,000 tons (two times that of liberation year 1949).



OIL

As in every other field of industry, China's oil front has also made remarkable achievements to its credit. Picture above shows the liberation one of the dozens of oil tank batteries built since the liberation in the Yumen oil district in Kansu Province, China's first natural oil centre.



MACHINE-BUILDING

Factories in pre-liberation China had a few old-fashioned machines which flashed the labels of manufacturers—British, German, Japanese, American. Modern Chinese factories provide a striking contrast, the greater part of the machines and equipment bear Chinese trade marks. These machines tell their own story: In the decade since liberation, China has built up her modern engineering industry literally from scratch. Total output value of the machine-building industry in 1958 was 42.6 times the 1949 figure—or an average annual rate of increase of 51.7 per cent. In 1949, machine-building constituted only 6.8 per cent of total industrial production, the proportion rose to 20 per cent in 1958. Output in the first six months of 1959 was two times that of the corresponding period in 1958. Even more important is the qualitative change. Pre-liberation plants and shops were really repair shops. Now the engineering industry has begun to produce heavy, large, precision machines and products of modern technology.

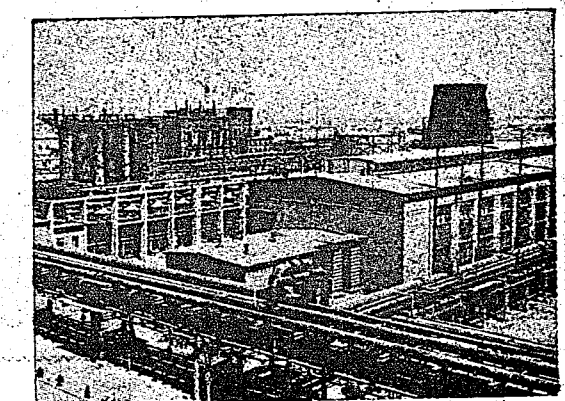
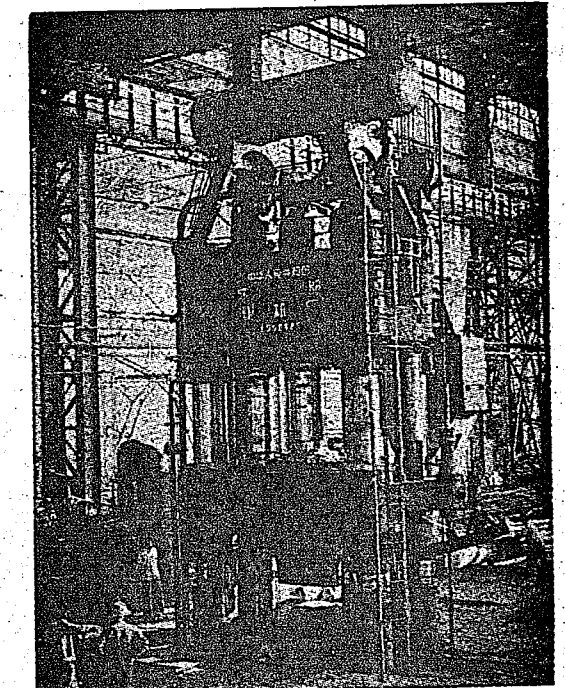
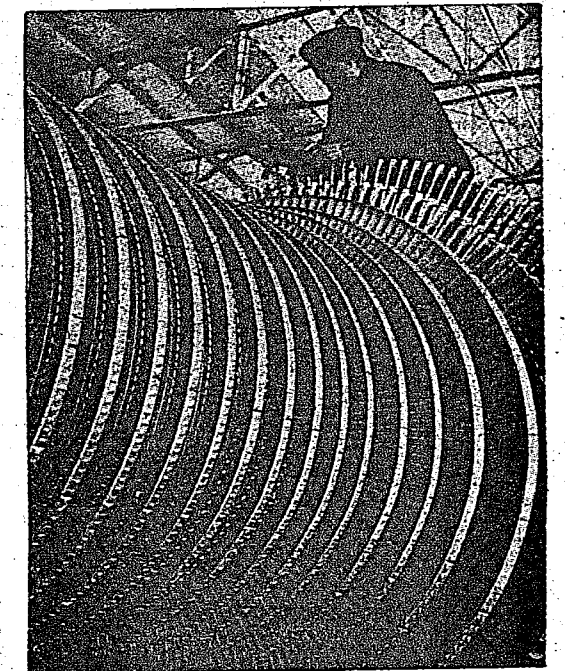
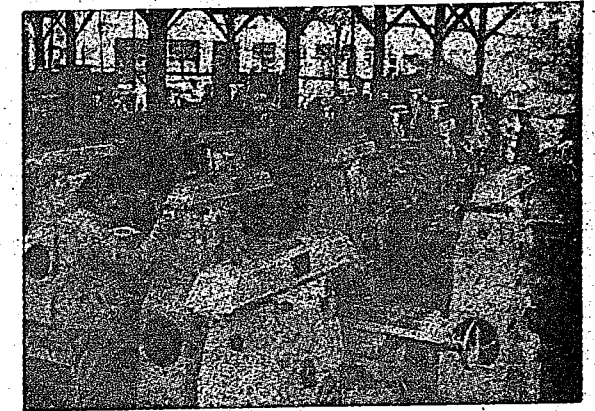
The leap forward of the iron and steel industry has provided the basis for advance in machine-building industry.

Right (Top): Universal-purpose milling machines produced by the Kunming Machine-Tool Plant. (Below): China can now make complete sets of steam and hydraulic power-generating units having a capacity of tens of thousands of kilowatts each. A view of the machine part of a 25,000-kilowatt steam turbine.

A view of the 2,500-ton hydraulic press designed and produced in China now in operation in Shanghai. China's modern machine-building industry now manufactures metallurgical and power station equipment, mining machinery, latest machine-tools, aircrafts and lorries.

CHEMICALS

One after another, up-to-date chemical enterprises are going up on China's vast territory. These new chemical works will help to change steadily the backwardness of the country's chemical industry. Picture is of a corner of the new chemical works in Lanchow, a rising industrial city in northwest China.



IMPERIALIST INTRIGUES AGAINST

Of all the countries that have been subjected in the past to colonial aggression and exploitation China today has the unique honour of being the most fiercely hated by imperialism, above all by the present-day leaders of world imperialism, namely the rulers of the United States. It is a paradox of present-day world that those who were regarded with utter contempt till yesterday and considered no more than a nation of coolies destined forever to labour for foreign masters and themselves to starve and multiply and die like flies are today regarded by those very masters with fear and fury and blind hatred.

Those who consider themselves to be the strongest are today mortally afraid of those who till recently were among the weakest of the world. As expression of this fear not only does the U.S. subject China to economic boycott and blockade; not only has it built bases in Japan, South Korea, Okinawa, etc., and equipped them with atomic weapons threatening to be unloaded on China at a moment's notice; it has also continued to occupy a part of Chinese territory—Taiwan—using the discarded, discredited Chiang Kai-shek rump as a permanent threat and utilising it to launch harassing military expeditions against the mainland, to propagate the theory of "Two Chinas" and to deny the real Government of China its rightful place in the comity of nations.

No single country recently freed from imperialist domination is being subjected to so much of discrimination, threats, usurpation and denial of its rights today as the People's Republic of China. For the tenth running year, the U.S. has managed again recently to keep the U.N.'s door closed against China. While those who had waged war against the U.S. like Japan, Italy and many of their wartime allies have been welcomed—nobody wants them to be kept out, China, a founder member of the U.N., representing one-fourth of humanity is kept out of the world organisation.

The injustice and the hanging threat to peace inherent in this situation has been repeatedly underlined by many world figures and leaders of many Governments. Suffice here to

recall the words of Prime Minister Nehru spoken five years ago (September 29, 1954) in the Lok Sabha:

"Remember that it is not a question of the admission of China to the United Nations. China is one of the founder members of the United Nations. It is merely a question of who represents China. This fact is not adequately realised. It is not a question really for the Security Council or anybody else to decide. . . . It is really a question of credentials as to who represents China. It is a straightforward question which has been twisted around and made the cause of infinite troubles. There would be no settlement in the Far East or Southeast Asia till this major fact of the People's Government of China is recognised."

Even if the U.S. had been re-

like intentions and aggressive designs against China, of refusal to let things settle down in the Far East and Southeast Asia, of determination to go on creating endless troubles in that part of the world.

It is particularly ominous at this juncture when the U.S. by agreeing to exchange of Khrushchov-Eisenhower visits claims to be seeking an overall relaxation of international tension and settlement of all world problems that threaten peace. For how can anyone be expected to take these claims seriously if hostility against one-fourth of humanity continues to remain the cornerstone of American policy.

Why This Hostility

What are the sources of the U.S.A.'s implacable hostility towards China? Is China in any way responsible for bringing about this situation? What are the real aims of this China policy and is there anything more in it than meets the eye?

Although it has had its hand in the China pie for the last hundred years, U.S. imperialism

and a leadership equal to the task. Thus at a time when other imperialist rivals had either been knocked out or had fallen far behind and when the prize—the richest in the world—appeared within such easy grasp, an unexpected force appeared from an unexpected quarter to deprive the U.S. imperialists of this coveted prize.

Particularly galling and unacceptable was this prospect because they had already proclaimed the century to be an American century and were proceeding to make the bid for dominating the whole world. It could not but meet the most determined resistance of the Chinese people.

As one student of Chinese history has put it:

"After 1945, the United States tried to step into the shoes of defeated Japan in the Far East. The special prize which it craved was the undivided control of the great resources and markets of China. All imperialist rivals able to contest such control, or strong enough even to seek a share in it, had been eliminated or radically weakened. But the national liberation movement of the Chinese people, grown to colossal proportions, stood athwart the

worse. Epstein describes it thus:

"Economically, the Kuomintang officials who had long been sitting out the war against the Japanese in the remote hinterland returned to the former enemy-occupied areas like hungry vultures. They used their positions in the Government to pocket the factories, warehouses, shipping and other property which Japan had previously seized from the national capitalists, ignoring the claims of the original owners. Bureaucratic capitalism grew monstrosity to control the bulk of China's modern economy. The personal fortunes acquired by the 'Four Big Families' of Chiang Kai-shek, Finance Minister H. H. Kung, Foreign Minister T. V. Soong and the Chen Brothers who were in control of the Kuomintang party machine rose to a total estimated at 20,000 million American dollars.

"The U.S. at the same time collected a first instalment on its support to the Kuomintang in the form of the Sino-American trade treaty of 1946. This opened unrestricted access to the Chinese market for U.S. investment and goods. Cheap American commodities of every conceivable type flooded China's cities, many of them coming duty-free under the guise of 'aid', making revival of domestic

They Tried To Prevent Its Very Birth

by ZIAUL HAQ

responsible for no other crime against China, this fact itself—of persistent and continued denial of its rightful place to China in the United Nations—would be sufficient to show the utter hollowness of U.S. claims of seeking peace and stability in the world. For it is nothing short of a declaration of war-

as the claimant to exclusive and total domination over China came on the scene as late as almost the end of the Second World War. Unfortunately for them the preceding hundred years and more of struggle against imperialism had already sufficiently steeled the Chinese people and thrown up an orga-

ambitions of the U.S. monopolies" (Israel Epstein)

Taking over the Kuomintang regime, U.S. imperialism proceeded with its plans to destroy the people's forces which were headed by the Communist Party. The situation already terrible after eight years of Japanese war took a sharp turn for the

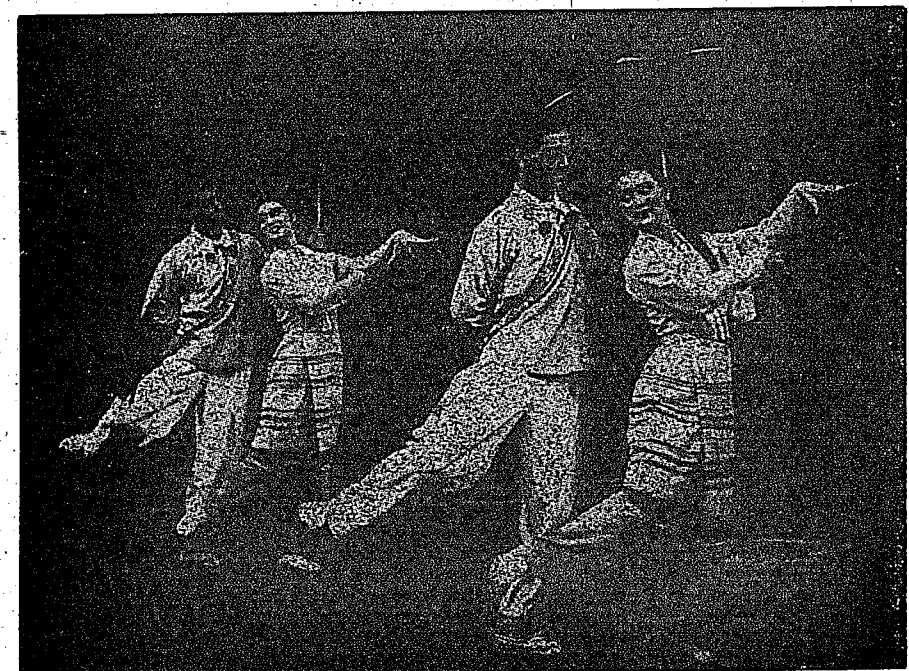
production and employment impossible. . . .

"With the paralysis of normal economic life and the growth of Chiang Kai-shek's military budget came unprecedented inflation. It afforded huge profits to bureaucrat-capitalist speculators, middlemen in handling foreign goods, and corrupt officials. But it brought starvation to workers and ruin to ordinary industrialists, merchants and salaried professionals.

"This situation led to great strikes and demonstrations of labour in the cities and to a rapid growth of anti-imperialist, anti-Government and radical sentiment among the petty and middle bourgeoisie. The cessation of U.S. intervention and civil war became a common demand of the vast majority of the people.

"The plain evidence that the U.S. was once more fostering Japanese militarism and reviving the economic power of the Japanese monopolies further sharpened this feeling, as did murders and rapes committed by U.S. troops.

"The Kuomintang and its American masters replied to every sign of protest in the only way they knew, by terror. U.S. tanks manned by Chiang's troops, were driven into the compound of a cotton mill in the Shanghai to quell the strikers, mostly women, Kuomintang secret service assassins armed with noiseless pistols supplied by U.S. Naval Intelligence slew such cultural leaders as Professors Wen I-to and Li



China's Folk Dance

ON WAY TO THE FAIR, dance of the Tai nationality, being performed by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble.

CHINA

Kung-po, associated with the hitherto middle-of-the-road Democratic League, and shot students on the college campuses in many cities (in one notorious case, while they were asleep in their dormitories). Apart from this, the arrests and executions, spying, provocations, reactionary censorship, raids on bookshops and other similar practices were once more applied with ever-growing fury.

Changed Times

"But this was no longer 1919, or 1927 or the 1930's. In the new historic situation, the growing opposition could not be suppressed even temporarily because it was a part of a firm, broadly based, people's front of national liberation. At the centre of this new popular alliance stood the fully mature Communist Party and its battle-stepped armed forces, the prestige of which grew uninterruptedly. . . .

"By July 1947, the last phase of the Chinese people's liberation war had opened—the strategic offensive to liberate the urban centres. At a Party Conference in December 1947, Chairman Mao Tse-tung point-



LAND REFORM

Emancipated peasants burning land deeds once owned by the landlords, after the Central People's Government made them masters of the land with "The Laws of Land Reform of the People's Republic of China" in June 1950.

ment has decided to undermine the People's Republic of China from within and oppress her from without. . . .

"The Chinese people has only been striving for the restoration and protection of their own legitimate interests. They have never sent a single soldier or adviser far across

come to the conference table at Geneva face to face with New China.

Still they refused to turn the temporary Korean armistice into a permanent peace. They refused to sign the Geneva Declaration on restoration of peace in Indo-China, and countered the effects of

scorn over the imperialists and their reactionary hangers-on. This is summed-up in Mao Tse-tung's famous aphorism describing them as paper tigers.

Describing China's attitude to American imperialism and the American people Mao Tse-tung wrote last January:

Faced with the overwhelming strength of the Socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union and defeated in its recent attempts at military intervention against newly independent countries U.S. imperialism and its allies are now propagating that China's tempestuous economic advance is a threat to the very countries for whom China's liberation from imperialism has been such a source of strength in recent years.

They try to utilise and fan difference of opinion between these countries and China, thus trying to isolate them each from the other and clear the ground for establishing their stranglehold on the newly independent countries in a new way. The boggy of a resurgent and powerful China is raised not only to isolate China but to enslave the rest of Asia. Moreover, it is a new way of implementing their old slogan—of making Asians fight Asians.

Clearly it is the duty of all Asian countries, including our own country, to strengthen our unity and defeat these machinations to demand more vigorously and firmly that the U.S. and other imperialists call off their conspiracies and threat and postures of aggression against China, restore to her the rights that are justly hers and let her make full contribution to the cause of world growth and all-sided international cooperation.

And Have Continued Futile Efforts To Strangle It

ed out that it marked not only a turning point in the civil war but the turning point from growth to extinction of more than 100 years of the rule of imperialism in China. And so it proved in fact."

The 6,000 million dollars of American investment of subjugation of China via Chiang went down the drain. A bigger loss was that of prestige and the blow to plans of world domination. It was a blow the like of which U.S. imperialism had never received in all its history. Confessing the debacle Dean Acheson, then Secretary of State, in his letter of transmittal accompanying the U.S. Government's 1,054-page White Paper issued on August 5, 1949, said:

"Nothing that this country did or could have done, within reasonable limits of its capabilities could have changed that result, nothing that was left undone by this country had contributed to it. It was the product of internal Chinese forces—forces which this country tried to influence but could not."

Far from giving up its efforts to reverse the march of history in China, this debacle only spurred the U.S. rulers to intensify their aggressive schemings against China. Dean Acheson along with the White Paper released a Five-Point Programme for the "recovery" of China.

Analysing these, a Hsinhua editorial wrote in August 1949:

"From this it can be seen that the United States Gov-

the ocean to America to interfere with the development of the internal forces in the United States and support her unification and territorial integrity. . . . But American imperialism intervened, is intervening and will intervene in China's affairs, undermining the great patriotic movement of the Chinese people and forcing China to subordinate herself to American imperialism and serve its interests."

U.S. imperialism dreamed of "recovering" China, of "containing" it—in the sense of stopping its moral impact on the rest of Asia. In pursuit of these aims—and to strike terror in the hearts of Asia—they launched the war in Korea, gave it the shape of a worldwide anti-China crusade by covering it with the U.N. flag, usurped Taiwan which only six months earlier the U.S. President had declared to be an inalienable part of China, advanced beyond the Yalu preparing to attack China proper. They were fought to a standstill and made to conclude an armistice, thus suffering another debacle.

Paper Tigers

Tension has repeatedly been mounted in the Taiwan Straits. While China has withdrawn its entire volunteer force from North Korea, the U.S. has consistently refused to withdraw its armies from South Korea. Through persistent sabotage of the Geneva agreement on Indo-China, the U.S. and Britain have now developed a new threat—to peace in Laos, at China's southern border.

Historic Bandung

Intensifying the building of war bases round China they tried to heat up the colonialist war in Indo-China and turn it into a full-scale atomic war against China. The rallying of peace forces compelled them to

the success of Geneva by the creation of SEATO.

All these manoeuvres helped only to bring the Asian-African countries together at Bandung which succeeded and became a historic landmark thanks to the joint efforts of India and China and despite the efforts of the imperialists. While the following years saw a greater concentration by the imperialists on the Middle East trying to stop the tempestuous growth of national liberation movements in that area, they have refused to let up their aggressive designs against China.

"The Chinese people know that United States imperialism has done many bad things to China and to the whole world as well, they understand that only the United States ruling group is bad, while the people of the United States are very good. Among the American people, although many of them have not yet awakened, only a tiny part are bad, the overwhelming majority are good. Friendly relations between the Chinese and American peoples will eventually break down the barriers put up by Dulles and his like and develop more extensively with each passing day."

BEHIND CHINA'S ADVANCE

★ FROM PAGE 10

Communist Party and the masses and the raising of the Socialist consciousness of the masses as a result of the rectification campaign.

The principle of "Party Secretaries assuming leadership and placing politics in command" was accepted by the broad masses of the people. Cadres participating in manual labour and cultivating experimental plots, transferring cadres to work at the grass-root levels, and cadres eating, living and working with the masses—such measures were carried out throughout the country and they

gave great inspiration to the workers and peasants.

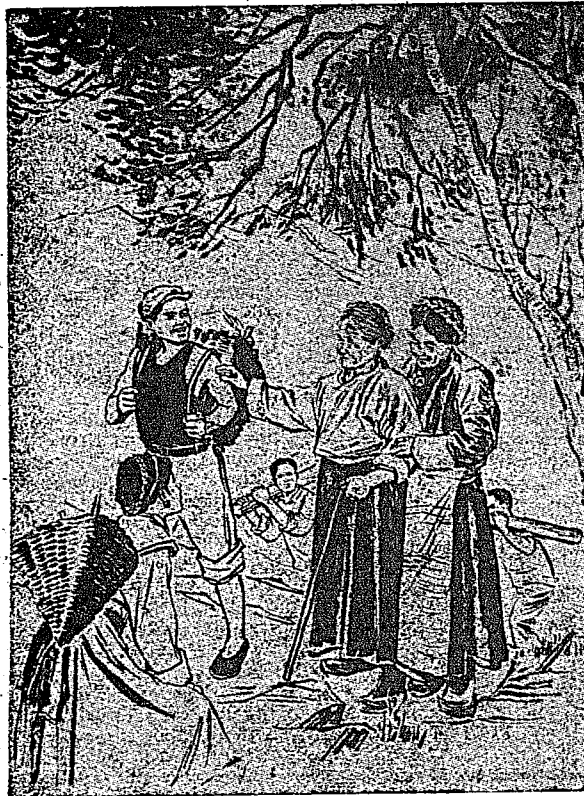
In every sphere of endeavour, a series of measures were taken to overcome conservatism, to topple old idols; to promote a Communist style of doing things and the spirit of daring in thinking, speaking, acting, inventing and creating to organise visits for study and make public appraisals of work done; and extend Socialist emulation and coordination.

All this had great effect in pushing production and construction forward to an upsurge and ensured the realisation of the all-round big leap forward of China's national economy.

NATIONAL MINORITIES MARCH AHEAD

Unprecedented economic and cultural advances are the keynotes in those parts of China inhabited by the national minorities who account for more than 35 million of China's population. In the past, fettered by feudal and slave systems, they had no political rights and lived in economic and cultural backwardness. New China has promoted national regional autonomy which ensures the unity of the country and the equality of all the nationalities. Now over 90 per cent of China's national minorities who live in compact groups enjoy regional autonomy. Democratic reforms and Socialist transformation in the national minority areas (with the exception of Tibet and a very few other places) have been carried out by peaceful means. The benefits of the policy persistently pursued by the Communist Party and the People's Government are clearly seen in the national minority areas. From their own experiences the people of the various nationalities of China realise that the unity of the Socialist motherland and the solidarity between the various nationalities are their guarantee for a flourishing economic and cultural life and that their road to progress is the carrying out of democratic reforms, Socialist transformation and Socialist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party.

TIBETAN WOMAN'S NEW HOME



"Rest a while. You're working too hard," says the old Tibetan woman Ahma to the Chinese Liberation Armymen.

IN the Tibetan plateau a blind 80-year-old woman whose home for many years was a cowshed has just moved into a fine two-storey house built for her by Chinese People's Liberation Army men.

One night in early summer this year Deputy Company Commander Chi Hsing-kuei's company, which was mopping up remnants of the Tibetan rebels, came to a deserted mountain village. Not a soul was in sight. Cows and sheep roamed through the abandoned houses and caves. The commander ordered the men to round up the animals, feed them and close all the doors.

Passing a dilapidated mud hut, some of the men heard a woman coughing and the bleating of calves. On entering the hut they found three milch cows and a number of calves, while in a corner sat a ragged blind woman whose

deeply wrinkled face betrayed years of suffering. One of the men stepped up and said to her with great warmth: "Ahma, we are Chinese Liberation Armymen. Don't be afraid."

Ahma said nothing but slowly fingered the face and cap of the fighter. Then slowly her sunken eyes filled with tears. Grasping the armyman's hand she cried, "Chinchu-man! (Liberation Army) 'Chinchu-man! You have returned! Don't ever leave us again!"

"We won't let any harm befall you. We'll protect the Tibetan people and help you find a happy life," he replied.

News of the PLA's return quickly spread through the district, and the villagers who had gone into the mountains to escape the rebels came streaming back.

Gifts of butter, milk, curd, honey and walnuts that they had hidden from the rebels were presented to the fighters.

The armymen politely refused all the gifts and immediately asked the villagers to identify their own animals.

The villagers' great joy was mixed with sorrow. Each tried to be the first to tell about the brutalities of the rebels. Blind Ahma poured out the story of her bitter past.

A few years ago the PLA had come through this village. At that time Ahma's eyes were still bright and shining. Every day the men helped her carry water, sweep the floor, and feed the animals. They even gave part of the rations to her and

* SEE PAGE 18

LEFT: The Southwest Nationalities' Institute in Szechwan Province is among a number of higher educational establishments set up specially for the youth of minorities since liberation. It has 2,900 students from among 30 different nationalities. **BELOW:** A cook of the Han nationality in the Central Institute for Nationalities in Peking, presenting a Tibetan graduate with two badges he gained in the revolutionary struggles.



LEFT: Eleven-year-old Ku Hui-man, after two years' training in the musical primary school attached to the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, can now play expertly a number of complicated pieces on the Chinese musical instrument Epa. **ABOVE:** Children in Shanghai under the care of a nurse playing on a lawn.

★ NEW LIFE FOR CHINA'S PEOPLE ★



ABOVE: A good number of department stores have been set up in big cities and small towns throughout China. Following the rapid development of the country's light industry, there has been a more plentiful variety of consumer goods on sale. Picture is of an inside view of the Shanghai No. 1 State Department. **BELOW:** Many factories in China built in the last ten years have a host of housing, restaurants, club-houses and other public amenities. Picture shows workers' quarters built by the Loyang Ball-Bearing Plant in Honan Province.



WORKERS TODAY

BEFORE the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, Chinese workers were ruthlessly oppressed and exploited by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism. Although they toiled from dawn to dark like beasts, they were neither warmly clad nor well fed.

In 1948, under the Kuomintang regime, commodity prices rose 60 million times as compared with those prior to the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression. In Shanghai what cost 1.24 yuan in 1936 skyrocketed to ten million yuan in August 1948. Inflation was especially alarming on the eve of the liberation. Within the space of nine months, prices shot up more than 170 million times. The life of the workers had no security whatever in those days.

After the liberation, the People's Government took immediate steps to balance the budget and stabilise commodity prices, thus ensuring the actual income of the workers. In line with the development of the national economy, systematic reforms were made in the old wage system and the workers' wages were gradually raised. In 1952, the average wage increase of the workers in all China was some 60 to 120 per cent over that of 1949. In 1957, it went up further by 42.8 per cent as compared with that of 1952.

Other measures like labour insurance, etc., have brought further improve-

ment in the workers' standards.

Unemployment, a phenomenon of the old society, has been wiped out with the consolidation of the Socialist system and the rapid development of the national economy in China. The continuous wage increases have freed the vast majority of the workers of the extreme poverty they faced before the liberation.

A survey of 228 workers' homes in Chengtsikuang, a mining town near Peking, showed that they possessed only 11 wrist watches, 24 clocks and two radio sets before 1949. But by the winter of 1957, they possessed 70 wrist watches, 206 clocks, 80 radio sets, 87 bicycles and 19 sewing machines.

An old worker voiced his feeling of satisfaction in these words: "It is a real joy for me to come home from the mine and sit on the kang (a heated bed), sipping hot tea, listening to the radio while waiting for my children to come back from school. Without the overthrow of the old society under the leadership of the Communist Party, such a happy life is simply unthinkable!"

When the workers move into their new homes, they often remember their bitter past when they had no roofs over their heads. This is what a porter said, "In the past, we never had the luck to live in such good houses. The bosses enjoyed all the good things of life, while we had to suffer. Now I'll work hard. The faster Socialism grows, the better we will live."

CHINA'S PATH TO VICTORY

* FROM PAGE 6

March in 1934 from Kiangsi to Shensi—over 8,000 miles in 12 months—forms the bridge to the next period of the Chinese freedom struggle—the War of Resistance against Japanese imperialism (1937-1945). It is a fact acknowledged by every impartial student of the times that the main brunt of the attacks and "mopping up" operations of this most savage enemy was precisely borne by the famous 8th Route Army, New Fourth Army and numerous guerrilla units led by the Chinese Communist Party.

Apart from tackling the complicated and strenuous task of fighting the Japanese—again "peasant war" and liberated areas with Yenan as the heart—consummate skill was shown by the Chinese Party leaders, in the first place by Mao, in tackling the problem of the united front with the Kuomintang. Here was the force that had tried to physically destroy the Chinese Communists and yet with it a united front was forged to defeat the common enemy—Japanese imperialism. And in the midst of this unity, a stern struggle—ideological, political, military—had simultaneously to be kept up against the Kuomintang, for the sake of the anti-Japanese struggle itself.

Unity And Struggle

Mao wrote: "The basic condition for the victory in the Anti-Japanese War is the broadening and consolidation of the anti-Japanese united front. To attain this end we must adopt the tactics of developing the progressive forces, winning over the middle-of-the-road forces and opposing the diehard forces—these are the three inseparable links—and wage struggles as the means to attain solidarity among all the anti-Japanese forces. In the period of the anti-Japanese united front, struggles are the means to solidarity and solidarity is the aim of struggles." (Selected Works, Vol. III, p. 194)

In many other works this great Marxist-Leninist took up this problem of unity with as well as struggle against the bourgeoisie as one of the "basic peculiarities of the course of the Chinese bourgeois-democratic revolution . . . the proletariat either forms a revolutionary united front with the bourgeoisie or is forced to split up the united front." This, too, is one of the very decisive contributions of the Chinese Communists to the general theory of the world liberation struggle.

During the eight years of the Anti-Japanese War another revolutionary task which was taken up was the consolidation and ideological rectification of the Communist Party itself. Nor was this just a self-purification campaign for its own sake, it was for the very cause of the victory of the Chinese people.

Mao said: "The experience

of the three periods of the revolution, especially that of the Anti-Japanese War, has convinced us and the Chinese people that without the effort of the Chinese Communist Party, without the Chinese Communists as the mainstay of the Chinese people, China can neither achieve independence or liberation, nor carry out industrialisation and the modernisation of agriculture." (Selected Works, Vol. IV, p. 315)

From arduous experience the leaders of the Chinese Party had found that it was essential to achieve "a new style of work mainly characterised by the integration of theory with practice, close contact with the masses of the people and the practice of self-criticism," if victory was to be attained.

In order to achieve this style of work Mao Tse-tung initiated the amazing Rectification of Styles Campaign in Yenan in 1942-43. This was the struggle against subjectivism in outlook, sectarianism in work and formalism in agitation and propaganda. Coupled with a summing up of the history of the Party this campaign ideologically and politically unified and bolshevised the Chinese Communists. Above all, it conso-

lidated and made fool-proof the method of integrating Marxism-Leninism with the practice of the Chinese revolution—the basis of victory.

It was after this great preparatory work that the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party of China, faced their final ordeal—The Third Revolutionary Civil War (1946-49). The Kuomintang, inspired and backed by American imperialism, broke the truce and launched yet another civil war, barely a year after the victory over Japan.

Militarily their strength was overwhelmingly superior and, moreover, it had the backing of the most powerful imperialism—the USA—that the world had ever seen. Yet, in less than three years its back was broken and all its might humbled in the dust. The people had at last won through.

The Chinese masses went forward and at last they conquered all under the Heavens. Had they not with them the three magic wands—armed struggle, the united front and the glorious Chinese Communist Party? The hundred years had not been in vain, with all its questions and sacrifice. New China had arrived forever.

LONG LIVE THE GREAT FRIENDSHIP!

* FROM PAGE 7

unavoidable in our time but can be prevented and peace will triumph. It is precisely because the friendship and unity of the Chinese and Indian peoples are of great significance for the defence of peace in the Far East and the world, that the Western imperialists and their agents in India have tried to use every opportunity to sow discord between China and India and to undermine the great friendship between the two peoples.

Regrettable Events

Since spring this year, certain groups and forces in India who are hostile to Sino-Indian friendship have taken advantage of the rebellion in China's Tibet region and of the Sino-Indian boundary question and stirred up two "anti-China waves" in succession. This is of course extremely regrettable.

The imperialists and their agents in India have done their best to give the Indian people a distorted picture of the truth of the rebellion in Tibet and of the Sino-Indian boundary question in an attempt to interfere in China's internal affairs, sow dissension between China and India and undermine the Five Principles of peaceful coexistence.

Some of our Indian friends who are different from those hostile to Sino-Indian friendship and harbour friendly feelings towards China have been influenced by the anti-China propaganda to a certain extent because they do not know the real situation. It is our firm belief, however, that if and when these Indian friends really know the truth about the rebellion in Tibet and the Sino-Indian boundary question, they will realise that China is not to blame for these unpleasant incidents between the two countries.

China has never interfered in India's internal affairs or invaded Indian territory, much less has China instigated on its territory a campaign against India. The Chinese Government and people have the unshakable belief that the Sino-Indian boundary question can be settled satisfactorily so long as peaceful negotiation is conducted in accordance with the Five Principles.

We are well aware that any tension in the relations between China and India will only play into the hands of the imperialists and their agents and will be greatly detrimental to the Chinese and Indian peoples. The friendship between the great Chinese and Indian peoples has existed for two thousand

TIBETAN WOMAN'S NEW HOME

* FROM PAGE 16

other poor villagers. Ahma's family were serfs. In all their years of bondage, they had never been treated with such kindness.

However, the PLA soon left. Ahma's only son was killed by the reactionary serfowner, leaving behind his wife and child. Each day Ahma would pray to Buddha: "Chinohmani, come back quickly and save us poor wretched people!" Now at last her prayer had been answered. The PLA had really returned. They had wiped out the rebels, and were again bringing sunshine to the village.

Like their predecessors, the armymen helped Ahma with her farm work and household chores. Ex-blacksmith Chang and iron worker Li built a smithy and began making sickles and ploughshares for the Tibetans out of melted down sabres abandoned by the rebels.

The news spread fast and soon Tibetans from miles around began coming to get their tools made there. They beamed with happiness as they received new iron tools in place of their own clumsy, old wooden ones.

Handing over her sickle to her grandson Chahsi, Ahma

said, "Child, use this sickle to cut grass. Later you will have a ploughshare to plant barley."

Chahsi is a bright and lovable youngster. At sundown he would return with a load of grass on his back. And after he put the animals away for the night, he would run over to the PLA, his "big brothers" now, to look at picture books, sing and dance. The men gave him new flannel clothes and new shoes. They gave him a haircut and smartened him up generally and he went off proudly to pasture the sheep every day.

New Home On The Hillside

The suggestion that the fighters build a new home for Ahma in her spare-time came from platoon leader Tien Chu-yu. It was quickly approved and they lost no time. They hurried over to Ahma's hut to get her ideas on the kind of house she would like. Poor Ahma was so happy she could hardly say a word.

Soon the mountain slope behind the village was bustling with activity. Platoon leader Tien Chu-yu directed operations. From early morning till late at night the armymen worked, their songs echoing through the mountains as they felled trees, built a kiln, levelled and prepared the foundations and brought up stones.

What was happening roused the whole village. First the people came to look out of curiosity. Then they began to lend a hand.

Ahma's family was as busy as bees. Chahsi and his mother helped shovel and carry earth, and also boiled drinking water for the fighters. Ahma herself found her way to the site and even scolded the men gently for working so hard.

Before the house was finished, Tien Chu-yu's platoon was ordered to move out on an assignment. The second platoon volunteered to take over the project and completed the house in two days.

With its big shining glass windows, it stands on the southern slope of the hill facing a little stream. In accordance with Tibetan custom, Ahma selected a propitious day and, with the blessings of the entire village and the PLA, led her family out of the cowshed into their brand new home.

RADIO PEKING BROADCASTING TO INDIA

(Daily up to November 9, 1959)*

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SERVICE
INDIAN STANDARD TIME
20:30—21:30

Kc/s	m.b.
15060	19.32
17675	16.97

HINDI LANGUAGE SERVICE
INDIAN STANDARD TIME
20:00—20:30
21:30—22:00

Kc/s	m.b.
15060	19.32
17675	16.97
15060	19.32
17675	16.97

*Note: From November 9th, 1959 the broadcast can be heard on metre bands 25 and 31 only.



Communes have adopted a system of distribution that combines the wage system with the free supply system. A Commune member after receiving her wage.

PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

—MORNING SUN OVER EAST ASIA

IT is just over a year since the first People's Communes made their appearance in a few areas of China. Now they have been established in all rural areas throughout the country (with the exceptions of a few national minority areas), they have taken firm root and are advancing along a road of sound development. The People's Commune, this "morning sun rising above the broad horizon of east Asia", is radiating its great energy and light ever more strongly.

In this one year the People's Commune has already proved with irrefutable facts its immense vitality and incomparable superiority, and its great role in developing China's rural economy and culture and in raising the living standards of the peasants.

The rectification movement, the anti-rightist struggle and the education in Socialism in 1957 led to an unprecedented upsurge of Socialist consciousness and labour enthusiasm and a determination to quickly change the economic backwardness of the rural areas.

Gigantic undertakings of production and construction developed quickly. The preceding organisational form of the advanced agricultural producers' cooperatives, smaller in scale and confined to agriculture, could no longer meet the need of developing production quickly and on a big scale. In many places cooperatives began to merge into bigger ones.

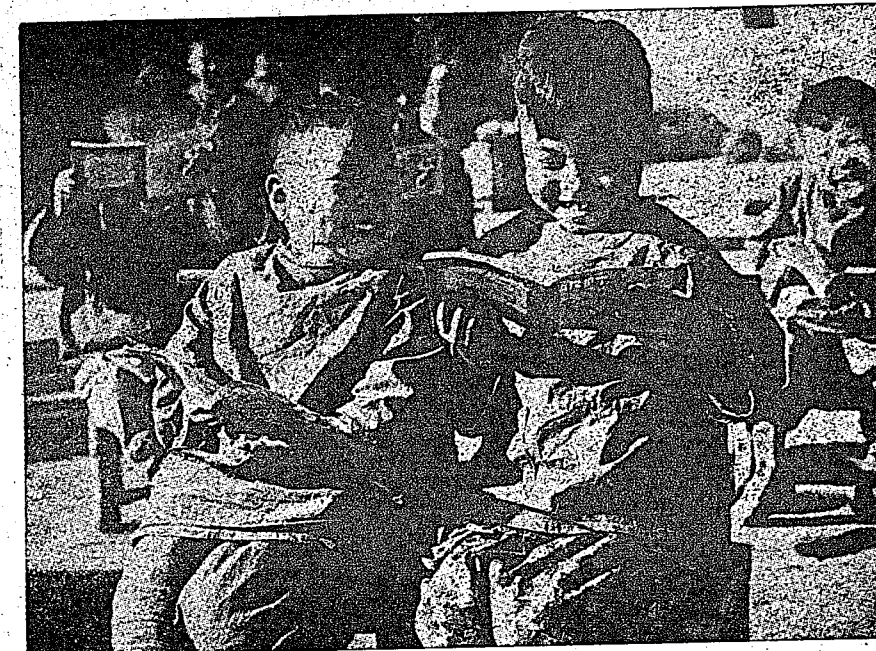
The new form of social organisation was entirely a creation of the masses. In its earlier stages, it was given a number of different names. In June 1958, the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and Mao Tse-tung selected the name "People's Commune" as one that best expressed the essence of this form of organisation and would be most welcome to the masses. It was unanimously adopted at the Peitaiho meeting of the Communist Party in August.

An unprecedented bumper autumn harvest and the mass movement to produce iron and steel followed immediately on completion of the establishment of People's Communes. During the summer harvest this year, the first since the People's Communes were set up, though the weather was bad, China got an even bigger harvest than that of the summer of 1958, the year of the big leap forward.

It is the same in industry, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fishery. Similar great achievements stand to the credit of the People's Communes in the building of water conservancy projects.

Thanks to these projects and the mobilisation of men and women by the People's Communes to fight natural calamities and the cooperation on a broad scale, more than 270 million mou of land affected by drought have been irrigated and relieved from this serious menace.

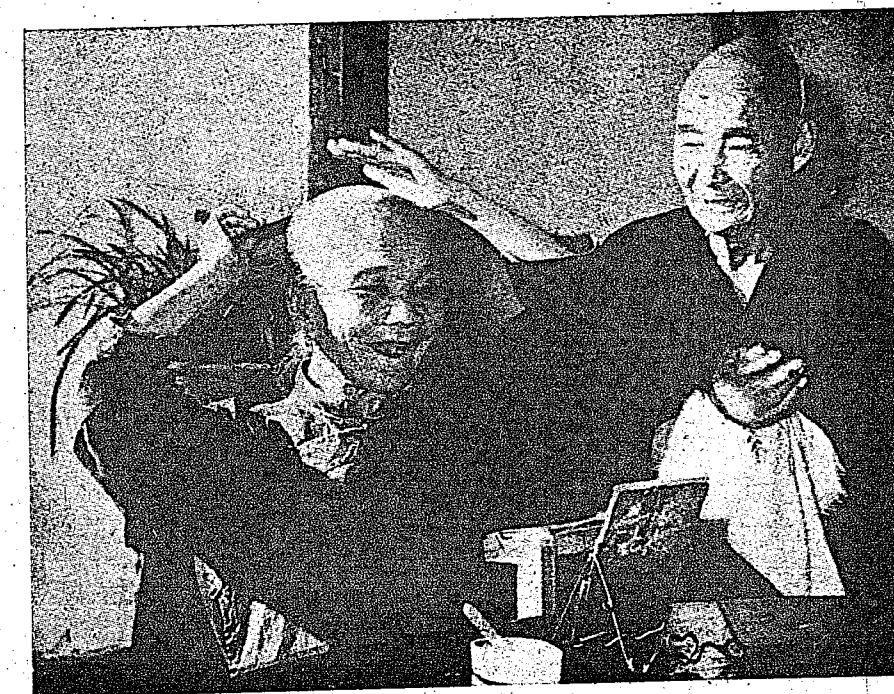
Since the People's Commune combines industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs and integrates Government and Commune administration into one, and while its ownership is still collective in character, it nevertheless has certain elements of ownership by the whole people (this is mainly seen in the integration of Government and Commune administration and the development of Commune-run economic activity) and since this system which is Socialist in character contains some first shoots of Communism, the People's Commune under the actual conditions in China becomes the best form of social organisation not only for the transition from collective ownership to ownership by the whole people, but also for the transition from Socialism to Communism in the future.



Children are looked after in Commune nurseries freeing the mothers for work and study.



ABOVE: Community restaurants run on the principle of active improvement and voluntary participation. Household drudgery is lightened and women are enabled to participate in social labour. BELOW: An old couple leading a happy retired life in a Commune-run rest home for the aged. Such homes exist in all Communes.



Partisan And Unworthy

BHUPESH GUPTA, Leader of the Communist Group in the Rajya Sabha, has issued the following statement in New Delhi on September 27:

It seems that Prime Minister Nehru's anger, invectives and threats are all now reserved for the Communist Party and that he would not like to miss an opportunity to unleash them. It was quite open to the Prime Minister to deal with the rare and unfortunate incidents in the West Bengal Assembly in an objective manner and without needless passion. But he seems to have taken the view that these happenings must be distorted and utilised for attacking the Communist Party.

So in his criticisms of the Assembly incidents in which some missiles including shoes were hurled from both sides, the Prime Minister has chosen to be partisan and discriminating and omitted even to make a mere passing reference to the fact, that his own partymen in the Assembly, too, including Police Minister Kalipada Mukherji actively participated in that shoe-throwing.

Surely, the shoes that were hurled from the Congress benches did not become flower bouquets as they landed on the Communist members. All this has in fact been reported in the daily Press. One would expect at least the whole truth and not half the truth from the Prime Minister in such matters.

WHERE WAS THIS ANGER?

Moreover, one would like to ask: what happened to all this righteous indignation and anger and sweeping threats on the part of the Prime Minister when the Congress in Kerala was engaged in a violent movement whose curriculum included murders, assaults on peace-loving citizens, including Ministers, arson and all that sort of thing? If the Prime Minister had been good enough at that time to express one hundredth of this thundering anger, democracy would have perhaps fared a little better in Kerala.

I am afraid the Prime Minister's angry outbursts will only instigate the West Bengal State Government and the Congress organisation there in their cynicism and violence against the people. Is it all that bleeding West Bengal deserves from the Prime Minister?

Let the Prime Minister note the fact that about 80 men, women and child-

ren were killed and 3,000 were injured in the course of the six days of orgies of police violence including wanton firing and lathi-charges in Calcutta, Howrah and 24 Parganas.

The unprecedented peaceful demonstration of August 31 in Calcutta was surrounded and lathi-charged from all sides, not so much with a view to dispersing the crowd as with intent to kill and maim the demonstrators.

Next day a peaceful students demonstration in the heart of Calcutta was similarly attacked by the police. Many died as a result of these lathi-charges and yet many are still there in hospitals, whose limbs had to be amputated. Such a kind of lathi-charge the country has perhaps never experienced before. Dead bodies of the victims of police violence were secretly burned or otherwise disposed of. Where was democracy then? Was that not a cruel blow to democracy? Or was it all in line with democracy as the Prime Minister understands it?

During the last session of Parliament, I repeatedly drew the attention of the Prime Minister to this miniature Jalianwalla-bagh, as the people of West Bengal call it, and appealed to the head of the Government of India to accept the demand for a public enquiry. But the Prime Minister thought it fit to remain silent as if nothing worth his notice had happened.

Even in his Chandigarh speech both this massacre and the question of public inquiry seem to have escaped the Prime Minister's contemplation, may be due to the fact that an attack against the Communist Party was all that he had contemplated. I am sorry that the bullets and lathis, which were rained on the people, altogether escaped his vigilant eyes. It will also be regretted that not a word of sorrow from the Prime Minister was heard for this colossal loss of lives or in sympathy with the bereaved families.

TENSE SITUATION

The Prime Minister should know that the West Bengal Assembly met in a tense situation rarely experienced before and the Police Minister, responsible for these killings and brutalities, started his speech with violent accusations against the people. He, too, did not have a word of regret for what had happened. I dare say even a Home Member under the old British re-



Wilhelm Pieck (left) President of the GDR and Otto Grotewohl, (right) Prime Minister.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC—10 YEARS

This October 7 will mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic. It will be an occasion of great happiness not only for the citizens of the German Democratic Republic but for all Ger-

mans, all the peoples of Europe and the world.

In this part of Germany the generals, the big industrialists and Junker landlords, who twice brought to the world the horrors of war, have been consigned once and for all to the refuse dump of history.

Starting from a devastated economy, the German Democratic Republic, generously aided by the Soviet Union, has, through intensive efforts and despite setbacks and Western-imposed embargos, won through to prosperity. It already has the fifth highest industrial production in Europe, has banished the scourge of unemployment and has established a high standard of living.

Ever since its foundation it has pursued a consistent policy of peace and friendship with all peoples. Its Government has firmly supported all proposals made for the relaxation of tension in Europe—the atom-free zone, withdrawal of all foreign troops from Germany or their reduction, the limitation of German troops in both German States, the neutralisation of West Berlin.

The people of the German Democratic Republic have as their vanguard the Marxist-Leninist Socialist Unity Party. Wilhelm Pieck, Otto Grotewohl, Walter Ulbricht and other leaders of the Socialist Unity Party guide the German Democratic Republic along its chosen path of peace and Socialist construction.

On the Tenth Anniversary of the great event it gives us great joy to send our warmest fraternal wishes and tributes to the people and the Government of the German Democratic Republic, a true friend of peace and a firm bastion of progress.

Time and again—most recently at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva this year—it has advanced concrete proposals for friendly relations and eventual unity through a confederation, to the Federal Republic of Germany. But the revanchists and neo-Nazis, backed by American imperialism, have stubbornly refused to negotiate and gone ahead with their aggressive designs.

The German Democratic Republic has established good-neighbourly relations

with Poland, Czechoslovakia and other States which had suffered, so much from German militarism in the past.

Time and again—most recently at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva this year—it has advanced concrete proposals for friendly relations and eventual unity through a confederation, to the Federal Republic of Germany. But the revanchists and neo-Nazis, backed by American imperialism, have stubbornly refused to negotiate and gone ahead with their aggressive designs.

INDUSTRIALISTS' PLAN BLUE-PRINT

FICCI Wants Clock Turned Back Full Circle

THE fact that the All-India Congress Committee was to hold its Special Session on planning at Chandigarh last week was not lost on India's shrewd businessmen at least. Otherwise the document of their premier organisation, the FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) on "The Third Plan—a Tentative Outline" would have perhaps taken a little longer to appear. As it is, it was well-timed to queer the pitch for Dhebar's report on the subject.

Dhebar's, however, had itself been a mixed fare, though its aim apparently was to build Socialism in the country. The FICCI's, however, is an uncoiled attack on this goal and all it stands for.

should be thrice that of the State at Rs. 1,000 crores.

From seeking of opportunities to quest for resources is but a logical corollary. Hence the demand that taxes both on companies and individuals be reduced appreciably. Also, with a rather high foreign exchange component at Rs. 2,500 crores—all of which cannot be had as loan or aid—it will be only logical to "create a favourable climate for the inflow of foreign private capital into the country."

WRONG PRIORITIES

Among industries, however, the FICCI's plan will not give "over-riding priority" to heavy industries. On the contrary, the first on its list are the fertilisers, both organic and inorganic, to enable both agriculture and industry to go hand in hand. Also it believes in paying "equal attention to production of consumer and durable consumer goods" and well as "to secondary and subsidiary industries."

Least its emphasis on increasing agricultural production to 100 to 102 million tons be misconstrued to mean that it pleads also for necessary land reform measures, the FICCI makes it clear that it stands against cooperative farming as well as "fragmentation of land (as a result of ceilings, presumably) on social and political grounds".

The FICCI's is thus a plea for turning the clock back full circle to throw the country back into the lap of landlords, rich peasants and industrialists, both indigenous and foreign. In this respect its document serves a dual purpose—that of its blue-print for the next Plan, as well as the first election salvo of the Swatantraites and their allies in the Congress, who are growingly emerging as its political wing.

RULING PARTY'S STAND

What is, however, the Government and the ruling Party's reply to this salvo? Judging from their performance so far it has not been very convincing either. For, they talk about raising resources through all conceivable means, without bringing about the institutional changes necessary for the purpose. In fact, they shy away from

them because of fear that these might antagonise interests who form their backbone.

Interesting light on this aspect of their performance was thrown by some of our leading economists at a meeting of the Delhi University's Planning Forum some time ago.

In his speech there, Prof. K. N. Raj said that the approach of the planners to institutional changes has been rather superficial till now. Citing the case of land reforms, which have not resulted to date in substantially halting the process of alienation of the land from its tiller, he said that basically "it is in sectors where saving emerges, that the decision regarding the pattern of development has to be taken. If profit in the private sector cannot be tapped for purposes of development of basic industries, because private enterprise in agriculture and industry grows unhindered, basic machine-building will obviously suffer."

FOOD AND FISCAL POLICIES

The Government's unwillingness to touch these sectors is also revealed in its fiscal and food policies. Prof. Kaldor's laudable proposals to tax urban middle incomes were dropped or whittled down because of their likely adverse effect on "Ministers and Secretaries"—while State trading in foodgrains was not linked with procurement, on the basis of size of holdings, because it would have antagonised "big farmers who have influence and control over votes."

Prof. Raj's prescience led him to visualise a recurrence in the next Plan of all the pitfalls with which the Second Plan was replete. The same talk of high targets "though because of rise in prices much less of them in physical terms will be implemented"—and lack of adequate efforts to raise domestic resources—will lead to reliance on "foreign aid" to show a sham rise in savings rate. There will, of course, be shortfalls and then "somehow in monetary terms the target will be endeavoured to be approximated, if not actually reached."

Already, Morarji Desai has been out on a mission to placate the City of London and the Wall Street—but the prospects there

seem none too bright. In U. K., his talks had to be "unavoidably tentative" as the Statesman said, presumably because of the impending elections—while the U. S. has also queued the pitch for him by making it known that in future it might "tie all foreign aid including loans from the Development Loan Fund, to be spent only for buying American goods." (The Hindu, September 24)

The U. S. is contemplating this step because of the outflow of gold from its shores—running at present at an annual rate of four billion dollars. The reason for it, too, consists in its own trade policies of restricting imports, which result in deficit balance of payments, and foreign countries accumulating dollar reserves, which they can convert into gold.

By making it obligatory on the recipient countries to spend the aid only on buying U. S. goods this process can, no doubt, be partially halted. But these countries will be getting less value for their money in that case, because of higher American prices. Obviously "they could well be back in the same soup," as the Hindu says, "from which the U. S. is now trying to save them through financial assistance."

ILLUSORY SUSTENANCE

Foreign capitalist "aid" is thus an illusory sustenance, since it creates more problems than it purports to solve. For real development it is only on domestic resources—in fields and factories—that the country can rely. And of these there will be no dearth if the interests of the rich cease to be so sacrosanct to the authorities as they are today.

—ESSEN

September 28, 1959

ON CENTRAL INTERVENTION IN KERALA

by S. A. Dange.

Text of the speech in Lok Sabha.

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WITH

E. M. S.

IN RAJASTHAN AND M. P.



A view of the 30,000-strong rally which E. M. S. addressed at Indore.

Photo: R. K. GUPTA

Staff Correspondent O. P. MEHROTRA

The tens of thousands of people who showered their love and affection on E. M. S. Nambudripad in every city and town he visited during his eight-day tour of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (September 17 to 24) have made it clear that they would not let the demons devour democracy in India.

DURING these eight days of hurricane-speed travelling without any rest, E. M. S. had to go on making adjustments in his programme and stop where patient villagers waited for hours to greet him.

This happened on the very first stop in Rajasthan when we reached Alwar. We were two hours late. At

car was full of flowers and garlands. The city wore a festive look all round with welcome arches at short distances decorated with red flags, flowers and bunting. The procession took more than one-and-a-half hours to cover a distance of not more than a mile.

Welcoming E. M. S. on behalf of the Rajasthan Committee of the Communist Party, its Secretary H. K. Vyas declared amidst thunderous applause:

"The people of Rajasthan have never given such warm welcome to any Chief Minister as they have done for this dismissed Chief Minister of Kerala. Let Pandit Nehru see this mass upsurge."

E. M. S. thanked the local Reception Committee for presenting him a purse of Rs. 4,000 and for according him such a warm welcome. He declared: "The welcome you have accorded to me is not for me as an individual but it is a symbol of your appreciation of the programme that our Ministry was carrying out."

We stayed at the Guest House. The Rajasthan comrades had made perfect arrangements for our stay. At 8.30 a.m. (September 18) there was a meeting at the Municipal Hall. The hall was filled to its capacity and hundreds of citizens were standing outside. Many peasants had trekked long distances to attend the meeting.

At 11.30 a.m. we started for Vyawar, 180 miles away. The strain of the journey did not stop E. M. S. from speaking at two places on the way. At Shahpura he inaugurated the Kisan Sabha office. Hundreds of peasants wearing multi-coloured turbans had come from nearby villages. They presented him with a purse of Rs. 101.

The meeting in the evening reminded the people of the big events of the past in the city. It was a record gathering of 25,000, and people listened to E. M. S. with rapt attention for two-and-a-half hours. A purse of Rs. 5,002 was presented to him; in addition were a few garlands of currency notes.

The last meeting in Rajasthan was in its capital, Jaipur. The reports of the successful tour of Rajasthan made the PSPers mad and in Jaipur they issued an open letter to E. M. S. repeating the oft-repeated allegations of the KPCC's memorandum to the Rashtrapati.

In the public meeting E. M. S. declared, "Three months ago, after the publication of the KPCC's memorandum we had replied to all the allegations and on the basis of facts proved their hollowness. We had offered to Prime Minister Nehru to sit at a round table

with the Opposition parties to discuss with them and refer such issues on which there was no agreement between us—the Communist Ministry and the Opposition parties—to the Prime Minister, but strangely the Kerala Congress did not accept.

"Three months ago in our reply we had challenged the Congress to prove its allegations but till now it has not done so." "Why" he asked and replied, "Because these allegations are baseless and unfounded."

E.M.S. went further and challenged the Congress to compare its work in the last 12 years in the 13 States it ruled with that of the 28 months of the Communist Ministry. At the public meeting E. M. S. was presented with a purse of Rs. 5,000.

E. M. S. addressed a crowded Press Conference in Jaipur. Though the Press did not give full reports of the grand reception accorded to him in Rajasthan, whatever little appeared had scared the reactionaries. In Madhya Pradesh, they attempted to show black flags to E. M. S. But their slogans were always drowned in the resounding chorus of "E. M. S. Zindabad."

On the way to Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh, at several stations Party comrades came to receive E. M. S. in the dead of night. At Kotah he was presented with a purse of Rs. 501.

Reaching Ratlam in the morning of September 21, we found hundreds of red flags fluttering in the air. There was heavy rain early in the morning, but that did not stop the enthusiastic crowds from according a reception to E. M. S. He was presented with a purse of Rs. 501. Women applied tilak on his forehead, the students as everywhere, scrambled here too for autographs. Photographers vied with each other to get good pictures.

Then a small sum of Rs. five was presented with a signed chit by a school girl saying: "I am a student of Class IV. I am offering you these Rs. five which I saved from my pocket money. Please accept this for the Kerala election fund."

Another chit said: "I am not cooking vegetables today. These ten naye paise I offer you for the Kerala election fund."

Already late by an hour, we started without breakfast. Once again on the way, at Devas, our jeep was stopped for a reception and a purse of Rs. 151 was presented. Purse presentation and reception took place at two other places before we reached Bhopal where hundreds of red flag volunteers and local Party leaders, Shakir Ali

of West Bengal was recently honoured. Gopal Bihari Dutt, President of the Western Area Congress Mandal Committee of Phulul Badanganj, Shambazar, sent him a special letter. In this letter he was ordered to get his students ready for a demonstration on September 6. The slogans to be shouted by the students were also supplied. The occasion? "At the call of the great Prime Minister of India September 6, Sunday, is to be observed as the Day of Indian Unity against the aggression of Red China on India and in protest against the activities of the Indian Communists"—the letter explained. This is an outrage. Not only because it shows the depths to which some in the Congress are willing to sink to attack China. It also shows the authoritarian tone which the Congress party adopts in dealing with Government officials and institutions. What a scream there was about so-called Communist "cell-courts" in Kerala. Will the honourable Prime Minister and his entourage show similar indignation about this clear case of party interference in administration? Not a hope, one fears.

A view of the 30,000-strong rally which E. M. S. addressed at Indore.

Photo: R. K. GUPTA

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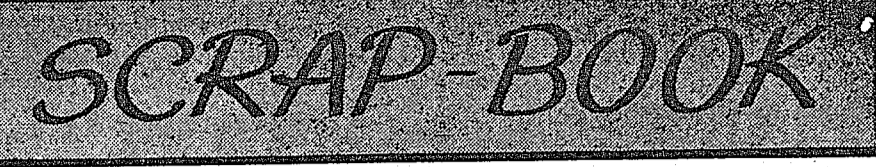
UNSEEMLY PERFORMANCE

The AICC Session in Chandigarh let loose the usual barrage of platitudes against the Right and, equally characteristically, very specific slanders against the Left. Nehru, as is becoming ever more customary, took the lead in both. It is a sad sight, in many ways, to see the 70-year-old P. M. making a mockery of what the 40-year-old Jawaharlal used to say and write.

But the background to this unseemly performance was provided in an extremely interesting article in the Tribune of September 28. It is by a distinguished AICC member "who wishes to remain anonymous"—who knows Nehru wouldn't flare up publicly if he had disclosed his name.

Remoaning the fact that the politically alert and important areas in the country are rapidly deserting the Congress, he adds, "instead of meeting the challenge of radical forces by trying to radicalise ourselves we have shown a tendency of pursuing the short-cut of alignment with reactionary forces."

Worse admissions are to come: "Whenever the Right-wing elements in this country have been able to build up pressures, we have ourselves moved to



wards that direction... The coalition in Orissa and the recent electoral front in Kerala are symbolic admissions of failure."

The writer of the Tribune article was in a sad mood. One can well imagine that after Chandigarh, he must be more depressed. It seems that in the closed-door meeting Indira Behn was more honest about the Kerala electoral pact than when she uttered outright falsehoods in her open address—only seats had been distributed, she had said, but there was no alliance.

It is rumoured that safe from the public she took on a hectoring tone and a la McCarthy declared that all who opposed the pact wanted Kerala to return to the Communists. And who would want this, except hidden Communists, she added for good measure? Even the fact that Dr. Katju was among the opponents of the pact did not stop the gracious dame, Nehru, it is reported, sat silent all through this tamasha. Perhaps, he was reserving his temper

for the real benighted Communists and the people.

POISONED PEN

AMONG the foremost in the ranks of the anti-Chinese warriors is the redoubtable S. M. of the Hindustan Times. He vents his spleen against everything and anything hinting of progress and decency week after week. Some very unkind persons say that all this is part of the competition to be the boss of the paper, all part of the attempt to be the first in tickling Birla's fancy.

This gentleman had advocated radar screens and missiles for our "defence" against China. He had been vociferous in the "oust Menon" operation. And now he has turned his journalistic prowess against Bhutan and Nepal.

He has not hesitated to insult Bhutan's Premier, Mr. Jigme Dorji, for raising with the Government of India the question of his country's representation in the United Nations. S. M.

has then gone on to fling a brick at Nepal's Ambassador in India for daring to accept the invitation to attend the Tenth Anniversary celebrations in Peking. A most extraordinary performance even for this character assassin of the poisoned pen.

Are we to understand that just because the Bhutanese and Nepalese Governments refuse to oblige by screeching "Chinese Dragon spotted", they must now be mauled about? In India's own interest and for her fair name this senseless scribe should be taught some restraint. But, perhaps, having him around is an advantage. At least we now know where rabid China-baiting leads—to threats against the smaller States on our frontiers and to losing their goodwill.

OUTRAGEOUS INTERFERENCE

The Headmaster of a Basic school in Pandurgram in Hooghly District

of West Bengal was recently honoured.

Gopal Bihari Dutt, President of the Western Area Congress Mandal Committee of Phulul Badanganj, Shambazar, sent him a special letter.

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September 28. —WITNESS

TREMENDOUS OVATIONS

It Was The Same Everywhere

* FROM FACING PAGE

21, 51, and 151 and presented with a purse of Rs. 1001.

On the way to Bhopal, we stopped at Ujjain for what was previously described as a 20 minutes' reception and breakfast after that. But the home town of Kaldasa had much more in store. It was a big meeting and it took us several minutes to reach the stage. Addressing an estimated crowd of 10,000, E. M. S. took an hour. He was presented with a purse of Rs. 501.

When we started from there, we were already late by half an hour, but more was yet to come. The students had come out of the colleges, workers had collected in small amounts Rs. 151 in Kot Mohalla and they presented it to him.

Then a small sum of Rs. five was presented with a signed chit by a school girl saying: "I am a student of Class IV. I am offering you these Rs. five which I saved from my pocket money. Please accept this for the Kerala election fund."

Another chit said: "I am not cooking vegetables today. These ten naye paise I offer you for the Kerala election fund."

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Khan and others received E. M. S.

Three motor cycles with fluttering red flags piloted our jeep. E. M. S. had to stand for two hours in the jeep to receive the greetings and ovation of the people of Bhopal. The whole area was covered with red bunting and special welcome arches. Thousands of people marched with the procession.

An evening daily, M. P. Herald reported that it was a crowd of 30,000, which chanted slogans like "Ek Nahin Saou Keral Honge"—"Bhoole Mat Bhoole Mat" (There will be hundreds of Keralas, do not forget).

The tempo of the slogans and the tremendous reception accorded to E. M. S. will be remembered for a long time to come in Bhopal.

The flower-sellers did brisk business that day. Here again there was a stampede of hands were put out but of all of them what remains prominent in my memory is an 88-year-old woman who was trembling as she came forward to garland E. M. S. and bless him with words of which I could hear one "Beta".

E. M. S. later addressed the Round Table Forum on the "Future of Parliamentary Democracy" before a packed hall gathering in Sadar Manzil. The public meeting addressed by him had its own peculiarities. His speech was preceded by a cultural programme given by children. An estimated crowd of 25,000 listened to him for two-and-a-half

hours, repeatedly cheering and laughing when the Congress was ridiculed by E. M. S. and what he said was ably translated by Homi Daji, M.L.A. E. M. S. was presented with a purse of Rs. 1001 by the Bhopal unit of the Communist Party, while some currency garlands were also presented to him.

Proceeding from Bhopal by train we had to get down at Hoshangabad where at 6.45 a.m. E. M. S. inaugurated the Students' Union of Narmada Mahavidyalaya. Staying for an hour in Hasti where there was another reception, we took the train for Jabbalpur.

In the scorching heat of the day, thousands of people had gathered at the railway station at Jabbalpur to welcome E. M. S. He was told that the Malayalees running the Coffee House Cooperative had insisted that he should stay with them and E. M. S. gladly accepted it.

In the evening he addressed a meeting in the Cantonment, another organised by the Jabbalpur University Union and finally a 20,000 strong rally in Chowk. E.M.S. was garlanded on behalf of more than 50 organisations of trade unions, youth, students, etc., and was presented with a purse of Rs. 1001.

From Jabbalpur we proceeded to Nagpur but at Seoni where the Party has no unit, some students and local people including the Chairman of the Municipal Board and the President of the Jannpad Sabha, (both of them, I was later told, were non-Communists) received E. M. S. He addressed a meeting at a local cinema. After 20 minutes

delay we proceeded to Nagpur. Three hours' journey by car from Seoni brought us to the city of Nagpur.

The local Jan Sanghites organised a Vapas Jao squad in Nagpur, but 'E. M. S. Zindabad' crowds outnumbered them everywhere. E. M. S. addressed three meetings in the city though by this time he was completely exhausted.

The biggest meeting of the eight-day tour was in Nagpur on September 24 at Patwardhan Grounds. Very

conservative estimates put it at 50,000. The Hitavada reported next day: "The attendance at the meeting has been described here as one of the biggest since 1956." One should remember that the Congress Session was held here after 1956. E. M. S. was presented with a purse of Rs. 2501.

After attending a dinner organised by local Malayalees, E. M. S. left for Bombay by plane that same night.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS FROM CHINA

Table listing documents and their prices: Concerning The Question Of Tibet (Rs. 2.30), On The Current International Situation (Rs. 0.40), Important Documents Concerning The Question Of Taiwan (Rs. 0.62), Oppose U. S. Occupation Of Taiwan And "Two Chinas" Plot (Rs. 0.80), Oppose U. S. Military Provocation In The Taiwan Straits Area (Rs. 0.40), Hu Sheng: Imperialism And Chinese Politics (Rs. 1.75), Eight Years Of Chinese People's Volunteers' Resistance To American Aggression And Aiding Korea (Rs. 0.50), Wu Han In Construction (Rs. 0.70).

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Moscow Welcomes Back Crusader Of Peace

★ by Cable from MASOOD ALI KHAN

MOSCOW, September 29

A tremendous reception awaited N. S. Khrushchov in Moscow on Monday when he returned home after his tour of the United States. It was something unprecedented. Thousands lined the route, flocked round his car or ran along with it some way as he drove straight from the airport to address a huge mass rally at the Sports Stadium. Women had tears of joy in their eyes.

FOR the last 13 days the visit was the only topic of conversation here. It soon even overshadowed the recent rocket to the moon. Interest continuously mounted as the tour continued.

From my window on the sixth floor, I watched day after day, queues of impatient Muscovites which formed early in the morning next to the newspaper kiosk even before the fresh paper had arrived and it became longer and longer every day. Papers were in ample supply, of course, but everybody was eager to read as soon as possible every line of what Nikita Sergeyvich was saying "over there".

It was keen interest and curiosity at first but soon it turned into great admiration and pride and a sense of personal participation in the great drama. Khrushchov demolished the physical barriers erected round him in the U. S. as the psychological walls of fear and suspicion erected by years of clever cold war propaganda crumbled one by one in the face

of his great sincerity, iron logic, realism and passionate devotion to the cause of peace as he opened American hearts to his message of friendship and hope.

Enthusiasm at this end also reached its peak. Newspapers were flooded with letters of support, admiration and gratitude. Everyone was for this crusade of peace and impatient to voice his approval. Let us be friends; let us compete to do good—they all said in different words. If armies, tanks, bombs and rockets are in the way of friendship, we are ready to abolish them all. Are you? Does this look like a dream, like crying for the moon or travelling to stars? All together we can make all this and much more come true.

But what are the feelings here now, what are the results now that the visit is over. It was summed up in one word by Khrushchov as he came out of the plane yesterday: "O. K." Yes, everybody here welcomes the improvement in international atmosphere. Cold war is still there but its chill has been removed, somebody said. Everybody here wants to abolish it altogether. Everybody feels this change can be made into a turning point in the destiny of the world.

Era Of Peace

In our time, the century-old dreams of humanity are being realised by people with their own hands. At this time of the blossoming of human genius, its discovery of the secrets of nature and conquest of her mighty forces, how can we tolerate primitive human relations which existed at the time when man was an animal? Our era can and must become the era of realisation of the great ideals, an era of peace and progress, Khrushchov said in his speech at the mass rally. One visit was not enough to solve all outstanding questions and efforts had to be continued, he said.

There are forces in America which act against us, against relaxation of tension and for preservation of the cold war, he said. To close our eyes to this would mean to show weakness in the struggle against these evil forces and evil spirits. They should be exposed publicly thrashed and fried like devils on a frying pan.

He declared that Eisenhower sincerely wanted peace and an absolute majority of the American people supported him in this but how powerful were the forces opposing him was not yet clear. Only time would show which side would win. "On our part we shall do everything so that the barometer showed neither storm nor even change but clear."

Earlier, speeches were made at the meeting by a worker of the collective farm, a woman academician and a student welcoming Khrushchov home.

Nikolaev, a worker at the Likhachov Automobile Works, declared that Khrushchov had broken the ice of the cold war like the new Soviet ato-

Bandaranaike

THE assassination of Solomon Bandarnaike is a dastardly act which deserves the severest condemnation. We send our deepest sympathies to the people of Ceylon and to the members of the bereaved family.

The shooting down of the Prime Minister of Ceylon is a dangerous portent. It inevitably brings to mind the murder of Gandhiji, Aung San and Liaquat Ali Khan. Democratic opinion in our country and elsewhere has rightly denounced the hateful method of political assassination and sternly warned against it.

Bandarnaike will be remembered, above all, for his honourable role to bring Ceylon to the position of one of the active fighters for Asian solidarity and Panch Shila. His death will be a big loss for all those who uphold these same ideals, particularly at this juncture.

(September 30)

mic ice-breaker and struck at the enemies of peace with the accuracy of the moon rocket.

Moscow girl student Selvanova said, "The Soviet youth and the youth of the whole world will be always thankful to you for the courage and

passion with which you defend their future against the threat of a new war. What great happiness it would be if tanks and bombs could be seen only on pages of history books and all over the world there remained only civil form of dress."

LONG LIVE THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC!

★ FROM FRONT PAGE

achievements in all history. The rates of growth of industry, agriculture and transport have thrilled the world and are a testimony to what a liberated people can achieve. Amazing, too, has been the rapid rise in the well-being of the masses, who had for so long been deprived of the barest necessities.

A striking feature of this great economic upsurge has been the new forms of social organisation to which it has given birth. The People's Communes and the mass participation in industrial production are two of the most outstanding examples of this creative capacity of the Chinese people given full expression by the Communist Party of China.

Carrying through the democratic revolution, the People's Republic of China with great rapidity accomplished the Socialist transformation of industry, agriculture and trade. China is now fully engaged in the great task of socialist construction. Of great value in this connection were the Rectification Campaign and the anti-Rightist struggle launched in the recent period by the Communist Party of China. Through these two great nationwide, mass campaigns the ideology of Socialism won a great victory and laid a firm basis for the rapid growth in all directions.

The victory of the Chinese Revolution decisively altered the balance of world forces in favour of peace, democracy

and Socialism. It had a specially liberating impact on Asia. Together with our country and other newly-independent States of this continent, the People's Republic of China built the grand edifice of Asian solidarity. A new force of Asian unity was unleashed which powerfully reinforced world peace and which thoroughly shook up the imperialists. It was at the same time the most powerful guarantee of the peace in our continent and the most reliable aid to the Asian peoples struggling to win and to preserve their freedom.

The bed-rock of Asian unity and solidarity was and is: the friendship of India and China. Nothing thrilled the peoples so much nor frightened the imperialists more than Sino-Indian amity. Panch Shila which has become the banner of hope for the entire world hungry for peace, was born of this friendship. Both India and China gained immensely from this friendship, which was the culmination of thousands of years of good-neighbourly relations and based on our common struggle against imperialism as well as the needs of national reconstruction.

It is necessary now, more than ever, to recall this friendship and to do all in our power to defend and reinforce it. The recent border disputes between India and China cause concern precisely because it is being utilised by imperialism and the reactionaries to try to drive a wedge between the two countries.

They hope to be able to use this chance to damage our friendship, give a decisive blow to Asian solidarity, proceed with their nefarious game of making Asians fight Asians and fully restore their hold on this continent.

It is this offensive of imperialism and reaction that has to be beaten back by the joint efforts of the peoples and Governments of both countries. India-China friendship must powerfully assert itself. There are no differences between us and China which cannot be settled through friendly discussions and on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

Let the Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China become a great festival of friendship, a great celebration of the forces of peace and freedom. Let all Asia, the whole world know that Indians and Chinese will remain brothers forever.

In this spirit we join all democrats, all champions of our country's freedom and its policy of adherence to peace, in sending our most fraternal salutes to the people and Government of New China. May they prosper and continue to advance to new vistas of joy and happiness. May the sunshine of the new life be eternal.

LONG LIVE THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA!

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