writes the paper, "is the first case of an agrarian strike in the district."

These class-conscious activities of the agricultural proletariat bear witness to the degree of development of the Indian proletariat as a whole. In several districts the agrarian activities are led by agricultural workers. The most backward sections of the Indian proletariat are being drawn into the revolutionary movement; the basis of the Indian Communist Party is broadening out; the leadership of the peasant movement can be more strongly organised. We must begin the organisation of the agricultural workers separately, and begin to develop the agrarian movement on the basis of the platform of the Indian Communist Party.

"In order to destroy the slavery of the Indian people and emancipate the working class and the peasants from the poverty which is crushing them down, it is essential to win the independence of the country and to raise the banner of agrarian revolution, which would smash the system of landlordism surviving from the middle ages and would cleanse the whole of the land from all this mediæval rubbish. An agrarian revolution, against British capitalism and landlordism must be the basis for the revolutionary emancipation of India."

This declaration of the Platform of Action lays a definite obligation upon the fraternal Indian Communist Party to work energetically among the peasantry and to lead the agrarian movement. The growth of the workers' and peasants' movement in view of the treacherous policy of the National Congress, will lead to an intensification of the class struggle and a much more distinct demarcation between the various forces in the Indian liberation movement. From this point of view we should study the lessons of the split in the Congress of Trade Unions in Calcutta and the rôle of the group of Roy-Sheik and Co. But of this later.

On the Draft Platform of Action of the Communist Party of India.

(Letter to the Editor.)

On the pages of your journal the draft Platform of Action of the Communist Party of India was printed with the request to all organisations, etc., to give their opinion concerning the Draft. We, on our part, would like to make the following changes:

The Draft Platform of Action mentions the prohibition of child labour up to the age of 16 and limiting the work of adolescents up to the age of 20 to six hours a day.

We consider these demands incorrect, since they differ from the programme demands of the Communist Youth International and lower these demands.

In correspondence with the programme of the Communist Youth International, we are fighting for a 4 hour working day for adolescents under 16 years and the 6 hour working day for adolescents between the ages of 16 and 18. Moreover, we are in favour of the prohibition of the labour of children under 14 years. The programme demands indicated and the fight for them does not exclude the struggle for all partial demands of the working class youth, lessened hours and better conditions.

We request you to bring these suggestions before the Communist Party of India.

With greetings,

Young Communist Leagues of England and America.

July 22, 1931.

See the Daily Worker.